

Lebanon Crisis 2006



INTERIM REPORT

**Humanitarian Response in Lebanon
12 July to 30 August 2006**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	THE LEBANON CRISIS AND THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	1
2.1	NATURE OF THE CRISIS	1
2.2	THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE DURING THE WAR.....	1
2.3	THE RESPONSE AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES	3
2.4	ORGANISATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	3
2.5	EARLY RECOVERY	5
2.6	OBSTACLES TO RECOVERY	5
3.	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN NUMBERS (12 JULY – 30 AUGUST)	6
3.1	FOOD	6
3.2	SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS.....	6
3.3	HEALTH.....	7
3.4	WATER AND SANITATION.....	7
3.5	UXOS	8
4.	FUNDING STATUS.....	9
4.1	SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS - BY CLUSTER	9
4.2	SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS - BY APPEALING ORGANISATION.....	9
5.	REPORT ON CLUSTER ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS.....	10
5.1	FOOD SECURITY	10
5.2	SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI).....	11
5.3	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	14
5.4	WATER AND SANITATION.....	17
5.5	PROTECTION	19
5.6	EDUCATION	26
5.7	LOGISTICS.....	27
5.8	EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....	29
5.9	COMMON SERVICES.....	30
ANNEX A	WFP FOOD DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION	
ANNEX B	TONNAGE DELIVERED BY THE LOGISTICS CLUSTER	
ANNEX C	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
MAP 1A/B	FOOD DISTRIBUTION	
MAP 2	NON FOOD ITEMS DISTRIBUTION	
MAP 3	WATER AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES	
MAP 4	CLUSTER STRIKE LOCATIONS	

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present an account of the humanitarian response from the start of the conflict in Lebanon on 12 July to 30 August – the date at which the Humanitarian Flash Appeal was revised. The report coincides with the launch of the Government of Lebanon's Early Recovery Plans which are designed to further stimulate the needed rebuilding efforts. Developments on the ground indicate that it is also a time when the humanitarian effort should wind down and, assuming the political situation remains stable, should wrap up completely by the end of October.

With the projects under the Flash Appeal due to end before or on the 24 October, this is an interim report that reviews activities to date. A more comprehensive account can be made available at the end of the funded emergency period.

As donors fund projects undertaken by UN agencies under the Flash Appeal, there is a further obligation to account to donors, usually involving both narrative and financial reports. In addition, UN agencies are regularly audited both internally and externally to ensure that activities are undertaken according to UN rules and financial regulations.

2. THE LEBANON CRISIS AND THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

2.1 NATURE OF THE CRISIS

The Israeli-Lebanese conflict was completely unexpected. It came at a time when Lebanon was anticipating a record tourist season and an economy predicted to reach 5% growth. It was also brief, lasting 33 days. And, at its end, the more than 900,000 people who fled their homes in fear of their lives returned, often to destroyed homes and communities. Since that time, some families have been displaced for a second time having returned home only to find their homes uninhabitable.

It is important to reflect that this emergency was not, and did not become, a humanitarian crisis. It began as – and remained – a crisis of protection. People did not die from poor sanitation, hunger or disease. They died from bombs and shells.

The aversion of a humanitarian crisis during the conflict was due to a number of factors – the response of local Lebanese communities and organisations during the war who took in nearly one-quarter of the Lebanese population that had been displaced. Those displaced were mainly from the south, but also from the southern suburbs of Beirut and from the Bekaa Valley. It was also due to the fact that the conflict was short and those displaced still had coping mechanisms. And finally, it was due to the mobilisation of the humanitarian community.

The need for an international response on the scale that was provided – in what is a middle income country – was due to Israel's unleashing of a widespread and often indiscriminate bombardment. The month-long conflict between Israel and Hezbollah resulted in the death of 1,189 Lebanese and the injury of a further 4,399. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 housing units were destroyed or badly damaged, the vast majority in the south of Lebanon and in southern Beirut.

Israel imposed a 57-day blockade (13 July – 8 September) on Lebanon, bombed Beirut airport, denied commercial ships and airplanes access to Lebanese airports and ports, and destroyed main arterial roads. Lebanon was paralysed as a result - trade collapsed and the economy stalled. The movement of people and goods between regions in Lebanon slowed to a trickle due to the fear of Israeli attack.

2.2 THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE DURING THE WAR

The international humanitarian response during the war focused on reaching those people most affected by hostilities. Within the first ten days of the conflict, the UN escorted civilians fleeing the fighting and provided urgent medical evacuations. Portable water and other essential relief items were distributed to IDP populations. Food and non-food items including essential drugs, mattresses, tents and blankets were transported to Lebanon and ready for distribution to conflict-affected areas.

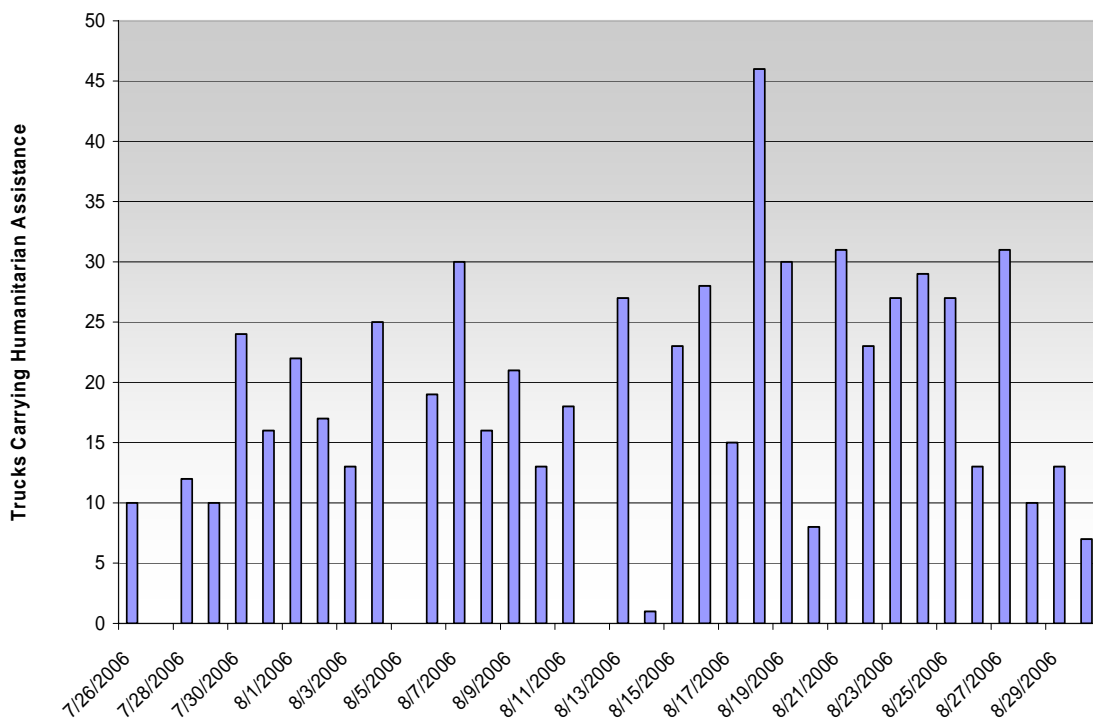
The UN's added value during the course of the conflict was concentrated in three areas:

1. It negotiated with the Israeli military a prior notification process so that UN convoys, organised through the World Food Programme, could move without being targeted. This procedure was also employed to obtain clearance for UN ships and ships contracted by the Government of Lebanon as well as GoL convoys within Lebanon. Thus, when movement in the south was almost impossible due to the IDF's bombing campaign, the UN was still able to negotiate access for humanitarian convoys to south Lebanon.

Of all the planned convoys, 20% did not go ahead due to problems of coordination with the IDF – no reply, late reply to notification or advisories not to travel to specific locations. In addition, WFP convoys were delayed or cancelled due to the bombing of roads and bridges, the inability of convoy drivers to get to work, and Israeli bombings perilously close to UN convoys.

2. It mobilised significant logistic capacity to move relief goods. Through the contracting of over 80 trucks and two cargo ships, it was able to move large quantities of material not only for UN agencies, but also for NGOs and government ministries. More than 294 trucks of food and non-food items were mobilised to hardest hit areas during the conflict. Support was also provided to displaced families who had sought refuge in schools, mosques and other centres, through a myriad of local organisations and GOL structures that were also assisting.

Trucks Deployed: 26 July-30 August



As the graph above shows, the number of trucks deployed in convoys increased steadily during the war, peaked immediately following the cessation of hostilities and then began dropping off as the private sector began to be used more frequently.

The overwhelming majority of supplies were delivered directly to beneficiaries or through the most efficient local mechanism. Municipalities were most commonly used, but religious leaders and village elders were also engaged where local government structures were not functioning. Other supplies, such as medical supplies, were contributed to the Ministry of Health but often delivered directly to hospitals and clinics because of movement restrictions.

3. While the international response was humanitarian in nature, it played an important protection function. It maintained international awareness on the need to access beleaguered populations, ensured that access was granted to those with a humanitarian mandate, and ensured that there were international witnesses to the conflict – in addition to the large press corps. The UN advocated for the protection of civilians most notably through the visit of the UN Secretary General and the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator. On the 11th of August, the UN Human Rights Council decided to:

“...urgently establish and immediately dispatch a high level commission of inquiry, comprising of eminent experts on Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law, ... to investigate the systematic targeting and killing of civilians by Israel in Lebanon”
(Special Session Resolution S-2/1).

2.3 THE RESPONSE AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

With the cessation of hostilities on 14 August, as part of Security Council Resolution 1701, people spontaneously returned to their homes en masse. Around 90% moved back into their original areas over a period of just four days. The relief operation swung from one supporting displaced people and reaching those in war affected areas, to assisting those returning - especially to the towns and villages that were badly damaged - and ensuring that their lives could be resumed safely.

In the immediate aftermath of the war, the humanitarian priorities, largely in the south of Lebanon, focused on:

- UXO clearance. Hundreds of cluster bomb strikes releasing tens of thousands of unexploded bomblets were fired into the south in the concluding 72 hours of the war. Clearing these from roads, hospitals and residential areas was, and continues to be, a primary focus together with thousands of unexploded shells and bombs.
- Ensuring clinics were operative and well-stocked with medical supplies.
- Maintaining the logistical arrangement, and working through the municipalities, to ensure that essential supplies aid reached conflict affected areas in a timely and coordinated manner.
- food supplies to villages and towns where access had been difficult
- Supplying water to those communities where water infrastructure was damaged. In many cases, providing diesel kept generators and therefore water pumps working.
- Supplying a variety of non-food items, mostly mattresses, kitchen equipment, and tents to those returning to damaged or destroyed houses.

This post-conflict phase is most notable for the remarkable speed of the local rebuilding efforts, particularly on the part of the Lebanese Government, municipalities and other organisations. Within days of people returning, bulldozers, tractors and trucks were clearing away rubble, freeing roads from the wreckage of bombed bridges and creating the conditions for a return to normal life.

Employees are now starting to return to their workplaces, and fuel and other critical shortages have ended. The Israeli blockade has been lifted enabling a resumption in tourism, trade and manufacturing. With the reconnection of the electricity network in the south of Lebanon, projected to occur before the end of September, many of the water networks are expected to commence pumping again and homes will be more secure during the coming winter months.

2.4 ORGANISATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

2.4.1 Clusters

Effective coordination of the humanitarian response has been essential to avoiding gaps and preventing duplication. Following the international reforms of the humanitarian sector, the humanitarian response in Lebanon followed the cluster approach, where a designated lead agency assumed responsibility for each cluster which was composed of UN agencies, local and international NGOs, Government representatives, and donors.

The approach was closely aligned to existing Government mechanisms and reflected the priorities of respective Ministries. The cluster approach promoted regular sharing of information, and coordinated priority setting and strategic planning which ensured that the response of respective actors was complementary and in line with the Government's own actions. The table below provides a list of Organisations participating in each cluster.

CLUSTER	LEAD	CHAIR	PARTICIPANTS
Health	WHO	Ministry of Public Health	Ministry of Public Health, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA, IMC, ICRC
Food	WFP	WFP	WFP, UNICEF, UNRWA, HRC,MSA, Mercy Corps, ICRC, Premier Urgence Solidarite, NPA, Islamic Relief
Water / Sanitation	UNICEF	UNICEF	Lebanon Water Authorities South, Lebanon Water Authorities Central, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, DRL, Mercy Corps, Premier Urgence, PIN/Czech Embassy, Lebanese Red Cross, ICU, IFRC, ICRC
Shelter & Non-Food Items	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNDP, UNHCR, OCHA-HIC, UNJLC, ECHO, DFID, Architects for people in need, Architect Emergency, CARE , CRS/CARITAS Lebanon, Danish Refugee Council, Habitat for Humanity ,IOCC , IOM, ICRC , Mercy Corps , Norwegian People's Aid, NRC, Relief International, USAID/PRM/DART/OTI
Protection	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNMAS, UN MACC, UNDP, UNRWA, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Refugees International, ICRC, Terre des Hommes, OHCHR
Education	UNICEF	Ministry of Education	MoE, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNRWA, UNHCR, WHO, OXFAM, , Mercy Corps, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Norwegian Refugee Council, World Vision, Caritas, Red Cross and Red Crescent, Save the children, The Association of Volunteers in International Service- Italy (AVSI), DFID, USAID, UAE Embassy, Swiss Embassy, French Embassy
Logistics	WFP	WFP	WFP, Care, OXFAM, HWA, Premier Urgence, Mercy Corps, IOM, CRS, ICRC
Telecoms	WFP	WFP	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDSS, ILO, WHO, World Vision, Telecom sans Frontieres,
Recovery	UNDP	UNDP	HRC Lebanon, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNEP, IOM, ILO, WHO

As a neutral, impartial and independent organisation, the ICRC participated in the cluster process as an observer, in order to achieve an efficient operational complementarity with the UN and the other humanitarian actors present on the ground, as well as to help ensure a strengthened humanitarian response for the Lebanese people affected by conflict.

In addition to coordinating with the UN and the other humanitarian actors present in Lebanon, the ICRC separately informed the relevant Lebanese Government authorities of its humanitarian programme and the support it has provided as a response to the crisis in the fields of water, sanitation, health, food and other essential household items.

2.4.2 Logistics and Hubs

Logistic operations were essential to transport relief goods to affected areas. As the graph above illustrates, trucks operated to destinations on most days despite Israeli attacks.

As operations to the south of Lebanon became more problematic because of road destruction and Israeli's refusal to guarantee convoy safety, the operation switched to providing decentralised humanitarian hubs in Tyre and Saida. In Tyre, a similar cluster operation was established mirroring the set up in Beirut. Warehousing was constructed for stockpiling of supplies and trucking operations were programmed from Tyre to towns and villages across the South.

2.5 EARLY RECOVERY

It is clear that the humanitarian operation can safely phase down rapidly. Future humanitarian responses will need to be more targeted to the most vulnerable and closely aligned to government and particularly local government priorities that will eventually take them over.

This scaling down is in line with the launch of the GoL's Recovery Process in Stockholm on 31 August. The post-conflict environment has shifted swiftly from an emergency to early recovery phase. Although one process, it has occurred through two mechanisms.

- The first, the humanitarian mechanism, was financed through the 24 July Flash Appeal. Originally requesting \$155 million, it was sharply revised downwards on 30 August to \$96.5 million because of the war's end.
- The GoL's Early Recovery Plan launched in Stockholm on 31 August which received \$940 million in donor pledges that will run to 31 December.

The key challenge during this shift to early recovery is to ensure that there are no gaps between the two mechanisms and to ensure that those most vulnerable receive the support they need before the winter months.

2.6 OBSTACLES TO RECOVERY

Notwithstanding the swiftness in the way people are rebuilding their lives, there remain significant obstacles to the return to normalcy.

1. The widespread presence of unexploded ordnances, particularly cluster sub-munitions, has prevented people from resuming livelihoods. The main threat they pose now is in preventing access to fields, and stifling economic activity / markets in urban centres of these communities. The agricultural sector has been decimated and its recovery will be set back between 12-15 months – the time it will take to clear these cluster bombs.
2. Although the Israeli blockade has been lifted, its impact will continue to be felt for some time to come. Holiday makers have cancelled plans to visit the country later in the year. There is a backlog of trade shipments that need to be cleared and traders and manufacturers may not have the funds to pay off debts.
3. The restoration of sufficient water supplies, refrigeration and lighting, essential for the operation of municipal services and economic activity, relies upon electricity. This electricity infrastructure was severely damaged during the hostilities. Restoring the power supply and the distribution of this power supply to communities will remain a challenge.
4. Restoration of the social infrastructure will require urgent attention. The displacement of medical staff and the damage to health facilities has impeded the operations of local clinics and hospitals in heavily damaged villages. Schools are in urgent need of repair and school supplies need restocking to enable the new school year to commence on time.
5. Promoting investment will be difficult when many businesses, having suffered significant economic losses, are indebted and without the capital to invest anew. Farmers, fishermen and small businesses for instance, are waiting for compensation for economic losses but to date, report having received nothing.
6. A final and perhaps most important challenge is to ensure that the Lebanese in the south participate fully in the recovery process. Among the poorest in Lebanon, people from the south have experienced the worst effects of the conflict. For a long-lasting peace, it is vital that social inequality within Lebanon is reduced and that people can return to agricultural-based livelihoods in the south at the soonest opportunity.

3. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN NUMBERS (12 JULY – 30 AUGUST)

Figures below represent a summary of supplies provided to affected areas. As a number of organisations were able to report, the table below represents the bulk, but not the absolute total of what was distributed. As noted above, the humanitarian response was primarily aimed at providing basic emergency supplies to affected populations in the following areas.

3.1 Food

The table below provides a summary of the food distributed by WFP. A more detailed table of distribution of WFP food by village is provided at Annex I. A summary of tonnage delivered by location through the logistics cluster is provided at Annex II.

Governorate	District	# of Beneficiaries	Kilograms Delivered	# of Deliveries
Beirut	Beirut	20650	46363	11
Bekaa	Baalbek	15000	112500	1
	Zahleh	10363	78030	1
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	165625	416750	11
	Chouf	2560	20300	1
Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	41498	379346	38
	Hasbeya	22523	380766	21
	Marjeyoun	57950	569740	26
	Nabatyeh	60464	590547	41
North Lebanon	Miniyeh-Danniyeh	950	7877	1
South Lebanon	Jezzine	43275	354027	80
	Sida	84251	1169253	34
	Tyre	59097	383702	66
TOTAL		584,206	4,509,201	332
WFP FOOD				

3.2 SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

ITEM	QUANTITY
Blankets	77,000
Tents	5,700
kitchen sets	9,673
cooking stoves	3,300
Mattresses	31,600
plastic sheeting	17,410
family kits	183
Diapers	1,321 boxes
Showers	434
plastic plates, forks, spoon and cups	30,000
feminine hygiene items	235 boxes
UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP, MERCY CORPS	

3.3 HEALTH

ITEMS	IMPACT
4 Trauma kits	400 surgical interventions
2 Diarrhoea kits	200 cases of severe diarrhoeas
10 New Emergency Health Kit:	10,000 people covered for 3 month each
60 Physician's kits	1,000 treatments per kit
30 Physician's pack	1,000 treatments per kit
HIV test 1+2	100 tests
Syphilis and influenza tests	100 tests
Pathoscreen	40
Desferal and Insulin	one-month consumption
Measles vaccine	to cover 20,898 children under 15-years-of-age
Polio vaccine	to cover 8,345 children under 5 years
Reproductive Health drugs	For 150,000 women
10 STI treatment kit	covering around 1050 potentially infected persons
10 Clinical delivery kit	Covering 550 deliveries in health facilities
Suturing/vaginal examination kit	covering 210 potential women with complication of delivery
Oral and injectable contraception kit	Covering 375 women for 3 cycles
6 Blood transfusion kits	covering general population
Surgical equipment and medication for surgical deliveries	covering around 200 women
Vaginal disorder kit	Covering 15,000 women
Antenatal kit	including iron and folic acid covering 1000 pregnant women
Post-partum depression kit	Covering around 100 postpartum women over 3 months
WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA	

3.4 WATER AND SANITATION

ITEMS	IMPACT
1,000,000 litres of potable water	2 litres per person for 25,000 IDPs for 3 weeks
500,000 litres of bottled water	2 litres per person for approximately 20,000 people for two weeks
50 rigid water tanks	5,000 litres each tank – sent to IDP in schools
100 collapsible water tanks	temporary water storage in South Lebanon
Chlorine powder	Ensured 40 million litres of safe drinking water
3,600 boxes of water purification tablets	Sufficient for purifying 180,000 litres of water
1,300 water collection and storage kits	For 13,000 families
5000 Jerry cans	
6,223 hygiene kits for adults	One kit for one adult for two months
2,000 kits for babies	One kit for one child
10,599 Family Hygiene kits	catering for over 70,000
UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA, UNFPA, Mercy Corps	

3.5 UXOs

The following table shows the number of Explosive Ordnance items located/destroyed.

Date	ITEMS DESTROYED					
	CB	AP	AT	UXO	UXB	FUZE
17-Aug-06	115					
18-Aug-06	107					
19-Aug-06	98					
21-Aug-06	524			1		
22-Aug-06	99			1		
23-Aug-06	415			1		
24-Aug-06	112			5		1
25-Aug-06	79			2		
26-Aug-06	68			1		
27/29-Aug-06	989					
30 Aug/01 Sep	397			21		
TOTAL	3003	0	0	32	0	1

CB: Cluster Bomblets / AP: Anti-personnel landmines / AT: Anti-tank landmines /
 UXO: Unexploded Ordnance / UXB: Unexploded aircraft bomb / Fuze: munitions fuze

4. FUNDING STATUS

The original Flash Appeal was launched on 24 July 2006 for a total requirement of \$155 million. The appeal requirement was revised downwards to \$ 96.5 million at the end of August against which \$93 million has been received to date. Of the funds received, a total of **\$68.8 million, or 74%**, has been spent or committed. A breakdown of expenditure by cluster and agency is provided below. All figures have been compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

4.1 SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS - BY CLUSTER

CLUSTER	Original Requirements (24 July)	Revised Requirements (30 August)	Funding Received	Expenditure
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	31,981,200	12,121,363	12,080,603	2,698,690
FOOD SECURITY	18,262,400	12,643,242	12,784,054	10,621,695
WATER AND SANITATION	13,997,250	6,302,549	6,297,948	3,665,528
SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS	28,487,030	11,764,923	11,764,923	9,876,471
PROTECTION	16,580,000	25,848,896	22,668,896	21,953,414
EDUCATION	100,000	4,391,736	4,391,736	2,800,000
LOGISTICS	39,072,126	18,535,122	18,535,122	14,783,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1,610,125	844,567	844,567	724,326
COMMON SERVICES	5,227,346	4,068,012	3,612,639	1,692,480
TOTAL	155,317,477	96,520,410	92,980,488	68,815,604

4.2 SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS - BY APPEALING ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding Received	Expenditure
IMC	2,250,000	1,913,457	1,913,457	No data available
IOM	14,000,000	15,704,798	15,704,798	15,704,798
IRIN	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
MCI	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
OCHA	2,489,946	2,336,639	2,336,639	1,087,370
Relief International	1,235,250	0	0	0
Response International	225,200	0	0	0
Save the Children – UK	3,240,000	0	0	0
UNDP	4,490,600	500,000	500,000	500,000
UNDSS	1,553,000	1,055,373	600,000	75,110
UNFIL	1,600,000	0	0	0
UNFPA	6,225,000	1,253,555	1,253,555	650,445
UNHCR	18,853,230	12,677,512	12,677,512	11,042,640
UNICEF	25,210,000	14,692,936	14,692,936	8,823,000
UNJLC	1,331,326	722,852	722,852	609,000
UNMAS	0	4,200,000	1,020,000	1,911,800
UNRWA	7,233,800	4,427,686	4,523,137	1,949,085
WFP	48,425,125	30,165,141	30,165,141	24,284,271
WHO	13,925,000	5,840,461	5,840,461	1,148,085
WVI	2,000,000	0	0	0
TOTAL	155,317,477	96,520,410	92,980,488	68,815,604

5. REPORT ON CLUSTER ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

5.1 FOOD SECURITY

Activities to Date

- WFP was not present in Lebanon before the crisis but deployed its emergency team within five days of the start of hostilities to take the lead and be provider of last resort in food assistance, logistics and security telecommunications.
- On 26 July, immediately after the launch of the UN Flash Appeal, WFP sent the first convoy of food to Tyre together with some other essential items. Since then, WFP has organised and sent to over 500,000 beneficiaries throughout the country, mainly in the south, a total of 4, 500 metric tonnes of WFP food and over 1,700 metric tonnes of non-food items from other agencies. Food items received by beneficiaries included wheat flour, oil, pasta, pulses, canned meat, rice and high energy biscuits.
- UNRWA distributed 711,122 kg of food aid to 66,863 IDPs during the fighting. Food aid was also provided to Palestine refugee families whose livelihoods were directly affected by the fighting.

Actual Results

Food security for over 800,000 people affected by the conflict, including Palestinian refugee families, was assured, despite restrictions to movement throughout the period of bombardment and the blockade.

Geographic Areas Targeted

Refer to Map One for location of food distribution.

Beneficiaries

Some 584,206 war-affected persons, mainly internally displaced persons, benefited from WFP's food aid in Lebanon during and after their displacement. Some 151,000 returning refugees received food aid on their return from Syria. Overall, WFP food aid has assisted some 714,000 Lebanese so far.

Assistance provided UNRWA benefited vulnerable populations in Tyre, Saida, North Lebanon area and the Bekaa as well as IDPs who had taken refuge in UNRWA schools in Central Lebanon, Saida and North Lebanon.

Key Partners

Ministry of Social Affairs, Higher Relief Council, UN sister agencies, international and national NGOs, municipalities.

FOOD SECURITY				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
WFP LEB/REG-06/F01	Project Title: Food Support to the war-affected Lebanese population.	11,666,304	11,666,304	9,503,945 ¹
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/F02	Project Title: Food and Nutrition Objective: To ensure that Palestine refugees affected by the crisis have adequate access to food to avoid malnutrition and any other ill health. The food aid programme will also allow a short-term income transfer to enable household resources to be invested in other immediate needs.	976,938	1,117,750	1,141,840
TOTAL		12,643,242	12,784,054	10,621,695

¹ The expenditures incurred or committed so far by WFP include some of the food supplies and associated distribution costs that will be disbursed in the coming 6 to 8 weeks.

5.2 SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Activities to Date

- UNHCR has been leading the emergency shelter cluster, which coordinates shelter-related activities of UN agencies and many NGOs in Lebanon. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) and the cluster carried out several joint assessments throughout most affected areas, to develop a strategy for the emergency shelter sector.
- Throughout the crisis, UNHCR and partners supported GoL in providing emergency shelter support in hundreds of collective centres and turned an old railway depot in Furn El Shubbak into a temporary tented site for an estimated 1,000 persons.
- Despite difficulties in securing safe humanitarian convoys, UNHCR managed to deliver relief items and operational support equipment to Lebanon from its central and regional stockpiles in Copenhagen, Amman and Damascus:
 - **1,553 tonnes of supplies** moved into Syria and Lebanon and procured soap, diapers, sanitary napkins and underwear locally
 - Mobile teams distributed wet towels, high energy biscuits, canned meat, oral re-hydration salts and water to returnees. Inside Lebanon, mobile teams distributed water, blankets, plastic sheeting and some food packages along the main routes leading to the South.
 - Based on assessments, the following items were distributed by 30 August: **77,000 blankets; 5,700 tents; 5,000 Jerry cans, 9,300 kitchen sets, 3,300 cooking stoves, 29,400 mattresses, 17,300 plastic sheeting and 110 plastic rolls.**
- The UNDP “Emergency Relief Project” has delivered the following supplies to IDPs: 599 Hygiene kits, 373 kitchen kits, 183 family kits, 235 boxes of feminine hygiene items, 632 boxes of cerelac, 1,141 boxes of diapers, 4 boxes of napkins, 100 showers, 1,250 boxes of drinking water, 30,000 plastic plates, forks, spoon and cups, 32 cooking pots, 334 showers, 2000 mattresses, 50 boxes of tuna, 50 boxes of sardines, 200 boxes of cheese.
- UNRWA distributed kitchen kits, mattresses and hygiene kits to 2235 IDP families and provided cash assistance to families to find suitable accommodation.
- IOM has distributed 26 large tents to families in Markaba, 1,000 Hygiene Kits and 200 Blankets to IDPs and the host populations in the villages of Markaba, Aynata, Aytaroun and in villages around Tyre. In addition, distributions were also targeted to IDPs in Alma Chaab, Sidiquine, Zibquine, Toura, Heneye, Beflay, Shayateye, Chamaa, Cheheni, Majdal Zoun, Jbal Botom, Smaye, Aytit, Derdghaya, Naqoura and Yanoh. A total of 4,620 families are currently being assisted with water, water filtering kits, cooking stoves and gas cylinders, Hygiene Kits and large pillow tanks. The assistance is being coordinated under the shelter cluster. IOM staff carry out regular monitoring of the distributions to ensure that the most vulnerable members of the community and IDPs are targeted. Furthermore, the assessments will continue in order to improve the program accordingly.
- Through independent sourcing, some NGOs like Norwegian People’s Aid – Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Architect de l’ Urgence and DRC are also distributing essential relief items to thousands of displaced people throughout affected area. NRC organized training for on site management for aid workers from the government and NGOs. Mercy Corps distributed the following supplies to communities in Nabatey, Marjeyoun, Baalbek, Aley and Baabda:

Total Lebanon			
Aid Type	Quantity	Units	No. of People Served
Food Rations	5221	Boxes	218,527
Hygiene Kits	4023	Kits	7,210
Diapers	180	Paks of 240	383
Infant Kits	1000	Kits	1000
Water	600	Bottles	25,122
Blankets	11800	Blanket	24,000
Mattresses	200	Mattress	0
Tarps/Tents	0	Tarp/Tent	3,430
Water Containers	3	Container	1332
Total			281,004
* Most hygiene kits delivered w/ food, so most not included in no. of people served.			

Actual Results

- Needs of affected populations identified and being met.
- Progress in preparation of tented camps at Bourj Hamoun Football ground and Fern El Shoubak in Beirut (60 per cent completed).
- Information on the situation of affected communities in Tyre, Saida and the Bekaa Valley available. Shelter needs are mostly being managed through the help of relatives and friends. Others are accommodated in communal centres. Provision of tents as emergency shelter does not seem to be a preferable choice for IDPs. Planned distribution of minor repair kits comprising basic construction tools and repair materials, currently under procurement, will help up to 1,500 families to repair slightly damaged houses.

Geographic Areas Targeted

Starting from Beirut and surrounding regions (*El Metn, Kesrouane Jbail, Baabda, Aley and Chouf*), UNHCR's NFI assistance has by 30 August, been expanded to both sides of the Litani river in the South, and Mount Lebanon Mohafaza in the north. In total, 94 villages have been reached in Nabatyeh, Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon. A joint assessment was also conducted in the Bekaa Valley. Assessment is pending in areas where unexploded ordnances and cluster bomb sub-munitions are yet to be cleared. UNDP supplies were distributed to IDPs in Beirut, Chouf/Aley, Tyre, Saida, Jbeil, and other parts of southern Lebanon. IOM assistance focussed on Marjayoun, Bint Jbail and Tyre and surrounding villages. Refer to Map Two for location of NFI distribution.

Beneficiaries

Some 100,000 vulnerable individuals among IDPs and host communities in three Mohafazas (Mount Lebanon, Nabatyeh and South Lebanon) have received UNHCR emergency relief assistance. Among them are vulnerable individuals from 2,500 families in 28 most-affected villages in the South. Most needy families who have lost some members and those hosting IDPs were considered for UNHCR assistance. Thousands more are covered under distribution carried out by NGO shelter cluster members.

Key Partners

Central Fund for the Displaced (Assessments and identification);
 OXFAM (Water and Sanitation in camps);
 Architects in Emergencies (temporary accommodation);
 Architects for People in Need (temporary accommodation);
 Mercy Corps (temporary shelter and NFI distribution);
 DRC (assessment and distribution);
 NRC (camp management);
 WFP (movement of shelter and NFIs);
 UNRWA (shelter, site management and NFI distribution for Palestinian refugees);
 UNDP (emergency shelter and NFI);
 IOM (emergency assistance to IDPs and host families);
 Municipalities (Assessment and distribution); and
 Local NGOs - Samidoun, CCR (Assessment and distribution in South of Litani river).

SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
IOM LEB-06/S/NF01	Project Title: Emergency Assistance to conflict affected population (IDPs, returnees, host communities).	788,991	788,991	788,991
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/S/NF04	Project Title: Assistance with Domestic Items (NFIs).	3,603,439	3,603,439	3,622,838
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/S/NF05	Project Title: Emergency Shelter To provide coordinated multi-sectoral humanitarian response to identified vulnerable population in Lebanon and neighbouring countries.	4,240,984	4,240,984	3,486,495
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/S/NF03	Project Title: Shelter, site management, and non-food items	1,631,509	1,631,509	478,147
Mercy Corps LEB-06/S/NF03	Project Title: Provision of immediate shelter.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
UNDP LEB-06/S/NF02	Project Title: Emergency shelter and essential material NFI support to the displaced.	500,000	500,000	500,000
TOTAL		11,764,923	11,764,923	9,876,471

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Activities to Date

Emergency Health Response/ Coordination and Information Management

- A Health Cluster was formed immediately following the onset of the crisis under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health (MOH) with support from WHO and other UN agencies. The cluster included participation from national and international NGOs and UN agencies and focussed on better addressing the specific health needs. The Health Cluster was sub-divided into six groups: Health Systems Recovery, Mental Health, Nutrition, Communicable Diseases, Reproductive Health, Vaccination, Water and Sanitation and Information Management. A web page on the Lebanon crisis was established with the objective of sharing information related to Health interventions in the emergency situation. A health bulletin has been produced weekly and describes the main achievements and interventions of the health cluster.

Disease Surveillance and Early Warning Systems

- The Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) software and surveillance forms were adapted to the changing situation in Lebanon and training has been conducted already for 100 doctors, nurses and other health workers in Hermel (Bekaa), Nabatieh, Jezzine and Tyre. Simultaneously, EWARS was being implemented in Syria. WHO is also conducting rumour verification in order to prevent any possible disease outbreak. Establishment of the EWARS in the southern districts of Lebanon has already started.
- Disease surveillance and daily reporting on incidence of communicable diseases among IDPs and Palestinian refugees was conducted by UNRWA.
- As soon as the security situation allowed it, WHO established a sub-office in Tyre, with the objective of responding promptly to the public health needs of the southern region.

Environmental health response

- Monitoring of drinking water quality: WHO is currently in the process of purchasing water-testing equipment and has identified recipients for the kits. WHO also provided training on water and sanitation for approximately 35 participants from the most affected regions to raise awareness of the importance of drinking water, quality monitoring, as well as other issues such as hospital waste. WHO also provided chlorine powder to ensure the safety of 45 million litres of water for IDP centres, in addition to distributing 4.5 tonnes of chlorine to the municipalities of the most affected areas in the South and Bekaa and Baalbeck regions.
- Vector control: WHO provided disinfectants and pesticides to the municipalities of the most affected areas in Beirut, South, Bekaa and Baalbeck to control diseases transmitted by through animal and insect vectors
- Ensuring access to safe water: Arrangements for installing 20 gas chlorination units in the south are in the pipeline. They will cover the areas where damage to infrastructure was most significant.

Provision of primary health care services and hospital referral care services

- To improve efficient management of drugs, medical and non-medical supplies, WHO supported the MOH with the recruitment of 10 pharmacists for the Central Drug Warehouse, as well as renting additional space at the UNRWA warehouse and the Biel store. A logistics system for tracking drugs and other medical donations has also been established. WHO assisted the MOH in distributing medical supplies through its logistics system to NGOs and to the local health authorities
- UNFPA provided technical support to the Ministry of Public Health specifically in the area of Emergency Obstetric Care and Emergency Reproductive Health.
- UNICEF supported the MoPH to conduct an urgent immunisation campaign (against polio and measles) for displaced children and Vitamin A supplementation.

- Filling gaps in pharmaceutical needs: WHO distributed a total of 20 tonnes of pharmaceuticals
- UNFPA provided RH commodities including drugs, family hygiene and baby kits to affected population in conflict zones and IDP centres
- UNICEF provided emergency supplies of essential drugs to the value of \$408,000 to support primary health care interventions in the situation of massive displacement of the population.
- UNRWA covered the cost of haemodialysis sessions for displaced patients with chronic renal failure in areas of Beirut and North Lebanon. Medical supplies and non-emergency supplies were provided to health centres in Tyre, Saida and other areas. Medical and Para-medical staff were recruited for some health centres on temporary basis to support available staff in Central Lebanon, Bekaa and Tyre areas.
- Health facilities damage assessment: A comprehensive interagency assessment was conducted focusing on service delivery at all hospitals and primary health care centres in the areas of South Lebanon, south Beirut, Bekaa, and Baalbeck. UNFPA also conducted a rapid assessment in Nabatiyeh and at selected clinics in the Bekaa area southern suburbs of Beirut that focussed on damages to reproductive health clinics and identification of immediate needs.
- Equipping of medical laboratories and other health facilities: the Laboratory of Hariri Government Hospital, designated as a National Referral Hospital Laboratory, is being upgraded with equipments and testing kits. Upgrading of seven regional government hospitals in the most affected areas is in the pipeline. UNFPA procured and provided three generators to two hospitals in Nabatiyeh
- Revising the Primary Health care package of services: An assessment of the status of the delivery of the PHC package was conducted, with emphasis on developing certain services, particularly in emergencies, including: nutritional counselling and surveillance, immunization, reproductive and sexual health counselling and referral and mental health.

Actual Results

- Critical threats to the health of displaced populations have been alleviated through provision of essential drugs sufficient for an estimated 70,000 people;
- An urgent vaccination campaign was conducted with 20,898 children under 15-years-of-age immunized against measles, and 8,345 children under 5 years – against polio (with Vitamin A supplementation) in IDP locations and with host families in Greater Beirut and South Lebanon (Saida); no major adverse events have been registered so far;
- An early recovery plan for reactivating routine immunization in the conflict-affected areas has been drafted; UNICEF technical expertise is available to assist in the implementation of the plan and mobilise and for immediate deployment in Lebanon upon agreement with the MoPH.
- Information available on damages, needs, gaps, that allowed elaboration of specific interventions.
- Pregnant and nursing women in the South, Bekaa, and Beirut Suburb have access to RH drugs and newborn/baby essential hygienic supplies
- Three hospitals in Nabatiyeh, including maternity clinics and emergency obstetric care operations, are functioning through provision of generators.
- Reproductive Health strategy in emergency situation is developed and implemented

Geographic Areas Targeted

Areas of IDPs temporary sheltering in Beirut and Mount Lebanon. Conflict-affected towns and villages in South Lebanon, Bekaa Valley and southern suburbs of Beirut.

Beneficiaries

- 1,000,000 people, focusing on the most vulnerable part of the population (women, children, elderly, and the disabled) benefited from access to health services.
- Some 70,000 persons benefited from the family hygiene kits
- 2,000 benefited from the baby kits.
- Close to 150,000 women benefited from the RH drugs to date. It is anticipated that around 500,000 to 600,000 women will benefit from the RH services and commodities in the next couple of months.
- 20,898 children under 15-years-of-age benefited from immunisation against measles, and 8,345 children under 5-years against polio (with Vitamin A supplementation) in IDP locations and host families.
- 1,000,000 IDPs were provided with essential drugs;
- 200,000 school children in South Lebanon and Bekaa Valley immunised against measles (planned).

Key Partners

The Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, local and international NGOs including Lebanese Red Cross, Islamic Relief, Lebanese Association for Early Childhood Development (LAECD), academic institutions.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
WHO LEB-06/H01	Project Title: Emergency Health Response/ Coordination and Information Management.	110,895	110,895	58,634
WHO LEB-06/H02AB	Project Title: Disease Surveillance and Early Warning Systems and MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, and other stakeholders and national NGOs.	591,439	591,439	43,850
WHO LEB-06/H03AB	Project Title: Environmental Health Response.	110,895	110,895	10,689
WHO/ UNICEF/ UNFPA/ UNRWA/ IMC LEB- 06/H04ABCDE	Project Title: Provision of primary health care services including mental health care.	7,394,933	WHO: 2,661,476 UNICEF: 2,700,000 UNFPA: 120,000 IMC: 1,913,457 UNRWA: 135,000	WHO: 456,955 UNICEF: 752,000 UNFPA: 42,300 IMC: not available UNRWA: 103,530
WHO/UNFPA LEB-06/H05AB	Project Title: Hospital/Referral Care Services (Secondary/Tertiary levels).	939,299	WHO: 739,299 UNFPA: 200,000	WHO: 95,109 UNFPA: 125,645
UNFPA/WHO /UNRWA LEB-06/H06AB	Project Title: Emergency Reproductive Health assistance to Women and families affected by the crisis.	881,415	WHO: 147,860 UNFPA: 733,555 UNRWA: 7,130	WHO: 20,000 UNFPA: 435,000 UNRWA: 7,130
UNICEF LEB-06/H13 (originally LEB- 06/F01)	Project Title: Nutrition surveillance and supplementation.	300,000	300,000	85,000
WHO LEB-06/H12	Project Title: Initial Assessment and Emergency Operations.	1,478,597	1,478,597	462,848
UNRWA LEB/ REG-06/H05	Project Title: Primary and secondary health care.	313,890	131,000	0
TOTAL		12,121,363	12,080,603	2,698,290

5.4 WATER AND SANITATION

Activities to Date

- provision of life-saving supplies of bottled and tankered water to displaced populations during the weeks of military operation and to the South of Lebanon in the aftermath of the conflict;
- basic repairs of major water pumping and distribution systems in conflict-affected areas and strengthening of critical elements of water systems maintenance, including water purification;
- provision of essential hygienic materials for adults and children from displaced and war-affected populations;
- coordination of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster that serves as a platform for information exchange and action-oriented dialogue between all major WASH stakeholders from governmental structures, UN agencies, national and international NGOs and local community representatives.

Actual Results to date

- **1,000,000 litres of potable water** have been delivered and distributed through UNICEF-installed water tanks in Beirut, Aley, Metn and Chouf areas. This quantity covered the minimum daily ration of up to 2 litres per person for 25,000 IDPs during a three-week period;
- Nearly **500,000 litres of bottled water** supplied by UNICEF to badly-hit communities in South Lebanon. This is the equivalent of the minimum daily ration of up to 2 litres per person for approximately 20,000 people during two weeks;
- Adequate water supply systems for displaced populations during the initial period of emergency secured through provision of **50 rigid water tanks** (5,000 litres each) to IDP in schools and other locations in and around Beirut;
- Provision of **100 collapsible water tanks** to be installed and used by municipalities in South Lebanon for temporary water storage;
- Contracts for repair of water systems to secure supplies to approximately **250,000 people** formalized through a Memoranda of Understanding signed by UNICEF with Water Authorities of Beirut/Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon;
- Chlorine powder provided to ensure **40 million litres of safe drinking water** for the displaced in the centres as well as in the UNRWA camps;
- **3,600 boxes of water purification tablets** (sufficient for purifying 180,000 litres of water) have been distributed in Beirut and the South;
- **1,300 water collection and storage kits** (each kit containing collapsible containers, water buckets and purification tablets for 10 families or approximately 60 persons) were distributed throughout Beirut, Mount Lebanon, the South, North, and Bekaa, reaching up to 80,000 IDPs at the time of massive population outflow from the South;
- **2,200 hygiene kits for adults and 1,000 kits for babies** have been supplied to IDP families and populations in need of basic hygienic items (towels, shampoo, toothpaste, baby powder, diapers, etc.) in the South; each hygiene kit for adults serves the needs of one adult person for two months;
- Coordinated needs assessment and activity mapping conducted by UNICEF-led WASH Cluster, that helped minimise duplication of efforts and raise the effectiveness of assistance provided by some 50 organisations who are members of the Cluster.
- UNRWA supplies gas oil for generators running water plans in Palestinian camps and gatherings. Spraying of camps and installations and garbage disposal was also arranged.

Geographic Areas Targeted

Conflict-affected areas primarily in South Lebanon, with some support also to Bekaa Valley and southern suburb of Beirut. Greater Beirut area and Mount Lebanon have also been among benefiting regions, especially in the days of massive resettlement of population during the conflict. UNRWA support targeted all camps and Palestinian gatherings in Lebanon as well as IDPs in UNRWA schools and camps.

Refer to Map Three for locations covered by WASH cluster activities.

Beneficiaries

Approximately 500,000 residents of South Lebanon, Beqa'a Valley and southern suburb of Beirut, that represents about 30 per cent of the estimated 1.7 million population directly affected by the displacement and damage of basic infrastructure in their respective areas. In addition, some 200,000 people living in Palestinian refugee camps.

Key Partners

Ministry of Energy and Water, Water Authorities of Beirut/Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Bekaa Valley, local municipalities, national and international NGOs – members of the WASH Cluster (including ICRC, Relief International, Islamic Relief, IRC, IRD, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Church Aid, Humedica, Oxfam, World Vision, CISP, Premiere Urgence, and others).

For UNRWA: local camp committees, local camp NGOs, Lebanese municipalities, and refuse collection companies such as Suckleen.

WATER AND SANITATION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
UNICEF LEB- 06/WS07	Project Title: Distribution of relief items for water and sanitation in conflict affected parts of Lebanon.	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000
UNICEF LEB- 06/WS08	Project Title: Repair of pumping installations and pipelines and supply of inputs such as generators, pumps and spare parts.	2,640,000	2,640,000	793,000*
UNICEF LEB- 06/WS09	Project Title: Provision of consumable items (fuel and treatment chemicals) to water authorities.	220,000	220,000	18,000
UNICEF LEB- 06/WS10	Project Title: Coordination of water and sanitation cluster	100,000	100,000	72,000
UNRWA LEB/REG- 06/WS03	Project Title: Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Support to Palestinian Refugee Camps.	802,549	797,948	242,528
TOTAL		6,302,549	6,297,948	3,665,528

(*) repairs of water systems started after conflict stopped

5.5 PROTECTION

5.5.1 General Protection

Activities to Date

Protection cluster and protection strategy:

Since the beginning of the emergency, the Protection Cluster was established under the chair of UNHCR for the purpose of ensuring a coordinated and more effective protection response. It is now co-chaired by a representative of the Ministry for Social Affairs and UNHCR. The Protection Cluster is attended by a broad representation of the UN agencies and international and national NGOs.

The members of the working group have adopted the "Protection Cluster Strategy: Lebanon". As part of its coordination efforts, the protection strategy focuses on thematic issues as guided by the IASC document. This includes Rule of Law and Justice, Prevention and Response to GBV and protection of Women and Girls, Protection of children, Protection of Persons or Groups of Persons with specific protection needs (e.g. IDPs, single-headed households, minorities, older persons, disabled persons, etc.), Prevention and Responses to Threats to Physical Safety and Security and other Human Rights Violations, Mine Action, Land and Housing and Property Issues.

In context of the emergency in Lebanon all participants of the Protection Cluster have also established Sub-Cluster on Protection of Children and Sub-Cluster on Protection of Women and Girls.

- In close collaboration with the authorities and NGOs, UNHCR teams assessed the conditions and needs of internally displaced persons in public schools, gardens and buildings where large numbers of IDPs had been concentrated during and after the conflict as well as host families. Monitoring has revealed that IDPs did not face significant protection problems while in displacement.
- After the cessation of hostilities, UNHCR mobile teams carried out rapid assessments along the main routes to establish the reasons for return, and the profile of returnees. The vast majority were returning to areas of the South such as Nabatiyeh, Bent Jbeil and Tyre. Although most of them did not have information about the situation in their areas of origin, they were nevertheless determined to go back. In Syria, UNHCR maintained a 24 hour presence at all four border points with Lebanon, to identify and assist vulnerable returnees. Staff distributed leaflets warning returnees of the dangers of UXOs in their areas of origin. UNHCR also offered a shuttle service at the Yabous border for vulnerable groups that do not have the financial means to return.
- During the first few weeks of the evacuation and before the ceasefire agreement, IOM assisted on average approximately 900 migrant workers per day of different nationalities. To date, IOM has assisted over 13,000 evacuees from Sri Lanka, Philippines, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Vietnam, Nepal, Seychelles, Madagascar and Morocco. IOM Beirut team organized convoys through the Al Arida border north of Lebanon and once all immigration procedures were complete the IOM Damascus team at the Syrian border assisted with entry visas and procedures. IOM offered meals and water for the TCNs while waiting at the border due to the long processing hours. Once the migrants were allowed entry, IOM convoys transported them to the different transit centres in Syria. On the date of departure, IOM Damascus arranged for buses to transport the migrants to DAM airport.

Actual Results

- Wider war-affected civilian population in the affected areas of Lebanon, including remaining IDPs and returnees, were more effectively protected.
- Respect for international human rights law, as well as the protection of IDPs ensured as expressed in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and relevant provisions of Lebanese national law;
- Voluntary, safe and dignified return of the displaced persons ensured; and
- Safe, unimpeded and nondiscriminatory access to humanitarian assistance promoted.

Geographic Areas Targeted

The protection interventions have been in various parts of Lebanon that include areas in south and north of Beirut, Mount Lebanon in Chouf, Aley, Babda, Metn, Keserwan, Jbeil; in north Lebanon- batroun, Bsharri, Koura, Amloin, Zgharta, Tripoli, Akkar, Miniyeh-Danniyeh, Halba; Zahleh, Baalbek, Hermel; in south Lebanon- Tyre, Marjeyoun, Nabatyeh, Bintjbeil, Saida, Jezzine and Hasbeya.

Beneficiaries

Although it is difficult to quantify protection activities, UNHCR and other members of the protection cluster have assisted communities in most of the areas affected by the conflict. IOM's support benefited 13,175 migrant workers.

Key Partners

Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Displacement, Higher Relief Commission and the High Council for Protection of Child, National Rehabilitation & Development Centre, NGOs, UN Agencies including UNHCR is the lead agency for the Protection Cluster. UNHCR is also closely cooperating and coordinating its protection response with other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, UNHCHR, UNMCC, UNDP, WHO, Government Ministries.

IOM's key partners included Embassies and consulates of Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Vietnam etc., the Lebanese General Security Department, CARITAS, Terre des Hommes, Syrian Immigration and border control.

5.5.2 Protection of Women and Girls

The women and girls sub-cluster was established under the protection cluster and headed by UNFPA.

Activities to Date

Rapid Assessment

Rapid Assessments in different IDP centres in Beirut and the Southern suburb were carried out between July 27 and August 15. The following findings were reported:

- Access to hygiene specific needs for women was limited, especially women's need for sanitary napkins, underwear, headscarf, items that give women and girls the ability to move freely within the IDP settlements and the community. Some reproductive needs of women IDP's were not being met, particularly those pregnant and nursing.
- The majority of women who delivered immediately prior to the war or during the war could not afford to ensure basic necessary items and supplies for the newborns.
- A number of GBV cases have been identified in IDP centres
- Women in general are showing symptoms of distress that are manifested in different forms such as insomnia, anxiety, trauma, depression, etc. Most women mentioned that they are taking tablets for anxiety, an indication that a need exists for psychosocial and mental health programmes and interventions as well as other counselling services.

Networking and community mobilization

- The women and girls' protection sub-cluster has met five times at the Ministry of Social Affairs in the presence of the Minister herself. National and international NGOs and civil society groups, as well as UN agencies such as UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF, were mobilised to share experiences and information on various activities related to women protection.
- Mapping developed for various NGO and women protection activities
- Vulnerability of women and girls assessed based on the outcome of the crisis and hostilities.

Development of a women and girls' protection action plan.

- To respond to the humanitarian work and early recovery interventions, a strategy/action plan on women and girls' protection with particular emphasis on Gender Based Violence (GBV) was

proposed by the sub-cluster to be used as a guiding framework and reference for implementing related interventions. UNFPA is providing technical assistance in gender and GBV for the elaboration of the gender strategy/action plan.

Actual Results

- **Over 9,000 culturally sensitive hygiene kits** made available by UNFPA and other partners to women (included among others sanitary napkins, headscarf, t-shirt in addition of course to the cleaning products).
- **Pregnant women** in affected areas have access to formula for RH needs - iron and folic acid, anti-depressant drugs and RTI drugs.
- **2,000 basic baby kits** available for women to use with their newborns
- Efficient and coordinated effort among NGOs and other humanitarian organizations through mapping of activities on women and girls' protection.
- **Grant scheme initiative launched** by UNFPA among NGOs and civil society groups for dealing particularly with GBV, psycho-social support and mental health, support provision of reproductive health outreach programmes, respond to immediate needs for women by distributing culturally sensitive hygiene kits, creation of hotline for anonymous reporting of incidence of gender based violence and cases of exploitation and abuse, prepare and disseminate messages on prevention and protection from HIV/AIDS
- Priority areas for women/gender action plan for affected areas was developed.
- Vulnerability for women and girls identified

Geographic Areas Targeted

In the initial phase of the war, the IDP centres in Beirut and Mount Lebanon were targeted. The hygiene and baby kits were distributed in Baalbeck, Nabatiyeh, Sour, Zahleh, Saida, and Beirut. The rapid assessment and mapping of NGOs for the development of a women and girls protection action plan in the early recovery phase will cover Beirut Suburb, Sour, Baalbeck, and Bint Jbeil.

Beneficiaries

Women and girls identified to be most vulnerable and consisting mainly of: widows, orphan girls, those whose spouses are out of work, working women, women in distress, women who lost their livelihoods (jobs/businesses), women heads of households, women with special needs/disabled, elderly women, women who are abused/exposed to violence, including sexual, women who lost their residences, pregnant women, injured women, women with chronic diseases and conditions, women in post abortion phase/miscarriage, adolescents and youth Girls (12 to 15 and 16 to 20). The number of women expected to be reached is around 700,000 to 1,000,000.

Key Partners

- Ministry of Social Affairs
- National NGOs (i.e. KAFA, IDRAAC, Islamic Health Committee, association Najdeh, etc) and international NGOs (International Rescue Committee, MDM, USAID/DART, Refugees international, etc)
- Academic institutions
- UN agencies i.e. UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNRWA, and UNICEF

5.5.3 Protection of Children

Activities to Date

- Structured animation, recreation, art and/or drama activities for children for their psychosocial support;
- Building capacities of animators and trainers on working with distressed children during and post-conflict, specifically on communication and recommended ways of working with them;
- Supplying animation teams with recreational kits and material;
- Providing brief guidelines for all teams and individuals working with affected children;
- Raising public awareness on child abuse and violence issues;

- Empowering local authorities to gain ownership and sustainable implementation of the various programmes;
- Identifying safe and child-friendly spaces in areas of massive destruction and dangers posed by UXOs.

Actual Results

- **Fifteen non-governmental organisations were mobilised to run structured activities** for children in IDP centres in Beirut, the North (Tripoli), Mount Lebanon (Koura, Jbeil and Keserwan), Shouf (Chim), Bekaa, the South (Saida, Sour, Qolya'a, Nabatiyeh);
- Same organisations have shifted their work to address populations of returnees in affected areas in southern suburbs of Beirut, the South (Saida, Nabatiyeh and surrounding villages, Sour and surrounding villages, Aita Chaab, and other villages South of the Litani), Baalback and surrounding villages, in similar structured activities for children, to take place in safe, friendly spaces for children;
- **380 animators trained on various techniques** (employing sports, recreation and creative arts) to work with children, with underlying concepts for psychosocial support;
- **2,200 school teachers received orientation** in the basics of psychosocial counselling and 400 received an enhanced training as future disseminator of these skills;
- **553 UNICEF recreational kits were distributed** to these organisations and their animation teams;
- Teams of psychologists provided professional back up support to animators working with children and parents in IDP centres and in programmes to be run in areas of return;
- **TV spots produced** and aired on all major national TV stations raising awareness on signs of distress among children, as well as warning against violence and exposing children to scenes of violence.

Geographic Areas Targeted

- IDP centres in Beirut, the North (Tripoli), Mount Lebanon (Koura, Jbeil and Keserwan), Shouf (Chim), Bekaa, the South (Saida, Sour, Qolya'a, Nabatiyeh);
- Affected areas in southern suburbs of Beirut, the South (Saida, Nabatiyeh and surrounding villages) Tyr and surrounding villages, Aita Chaab and other villages South of the Litani), Baalback and surrounding villages.

Beneficiaries

- 233,700 children (mainly between the ages of 4 – 15) reached through the various psychosocial support activities;
- 380 animators and 2,200 school teachers received orientation in the basics of psychosocial counselling; 400 of the latter received training reinforcement as future dissemination of these skills.

Key Partners

UNICEF, Lebanese Red Cross, Samidoun/ Al Leqaa, Al Mabarrat Association, Hariri Foundation, Hoops Club, Al Kayan, Association for Lebanese Women's Affairs, Kamel Jaber Cultural & Social Centre, Right to Play, Arab Resource Centre for Popular Arts (ARCPA), World Organisation of Scout Movement

5.5.4 Mine Action

Activities to Date

General

The UN Mine Action Team, under the coordination of UNMAS, activated the Mine Action Rapid Response Plan. Under this framework, the UN has engaged specialist clearance capacity to help deal with the UXO problem. A UN Mine Action Advisory Team has been established in Beirut to act as the UNMAS focal point in Beirut, and to provide mine action advice and information to OCHA, UNHCR (Protection Cluster) and other agencies. They also offer operational coordination support to the National Demining Office.

Mine Risk Education

UNICEF, in coordination with the National Steering Committee for Mine Risk Education and the National De-mining Office (NDO), launched a mass media campaign, part of the first phase of its Mine Risk Education.

- **100,000 Flyers were distributed** by the NDO, NGO-members of the steering committee, and the Lebanese army at the entrances of all bombed villages and to returnees travelling by cars to their homes. In addition, UNICEF Lebanon coordinated with UNICEF Syria, which also distributed flyers (developed previously) at border crossings and IDP centres. The NDO phone number was added to all the flyers distributed by UNICEF Syria, to ensure that everyone was being given the same message in terms of whom they should report to.
- **10,000 Posters were also distributed** to IDP centres and communities that included the same pictures of UXO as the flyers, in addition to the same message and NDO number for reporting purposes.
- **A 58-second TV Spot** was also developed and broadcast repetitively and at peak hours on 5 local TV channels: LBCI, Future TV, NBN, New TV, Tele Liban.
- Radio message with the same message as the TV spot was also broadcast on 8 local radio channels: Radio Liban, Radio One, RML, Sawt al-Ghad, Lubnan al-Horr, Sawt al-Shaab, Sawt Lubnan, and Al-Nour.

Currently UNICEF, in coordination with the NDO and National Steering Committee for Mine Risk Education, is developing the flyers into leaflets that will provide more pictures of UXO, specifically cluster bombs (that NDO has reported as being the cause for most injuries and deaths to date). Also, the leaflets will contain more information on UXO and Mine risks and guidelines to safe behaviour.

The TV Spot, previously developed and broadcast, has been shortened to 30-seconds to ensure it will be broadcast frequently and for a longer period of time (at least 2 to 3 more months). Furthermore **700 banners** are being printed by UNICEF and the NPA to be placed at the entrances of 628 villages in 12 qazas. It was recognized that at this point banners would be more effective in reaching a large audience living in at-risk areas, than posters.

UNICEF is currently preparing material for its second phase of the MRE campaign that will include more children-targeted material, youth participation activities, mine risk awareness sessions, in addition to a number of other activities.

Clearance/Disposal and Technical Survey

During the conflict, UN Mine Action Coordination Centre – South Lebanon (MACC SL) staff based in Tyre attempted to gain information about the nature of the UXO threat. However the military actions in the area prevented them from being able to conduct any significant survey of the area.

Since the ceasefire, MACC SL staff members have formed reconnaissance teams and have moved systematically throughout South Lebanon to locate and document cluster bomb strikes. As each site is identified the teams are marking the danger areas and warning the community of the cluster bomb sub-munitions and UXO hazard. The current focus is to identify cluster strikes in areas of high risk such as villages, schools and roads. Once all high priority sites have been identified, marked and recorded the next phase will be to locate and record all other sites.

Refer to Map Four for location of cluster bomb strikes.

The following is a summary of key activities undertaken by MACC SL in support of the overall humanitarian response:

- Provision of MACC SL staff to guide UN aid convoys and UN DSS security patrols, and to brief on local cluster bomb locations.
- Provision of daily guides to all OCHA-organized Joint Assessment Missions.

- Meet and brief daily UNHCR Assessment Teams on likely village needs, contacts and local situation. The already existing and comprehensive MACC SL village database is proving to be key in identifying pre –conflict population and local economies.
- Provision of information on the condition of roads and cluster bomb/UXO locations to engineering consultants from UNOPS.
- Provision of overall situation and UXO/Landmine Safety briefs to UN and NGO staff arriving in Tyre.
- UNHCR and WFP continue to utilise dedicated office space, workstations and internet access within MACC SL.
- The Humanitarian radio network is installed and operating from MACC SL radio room.

All known cluster bomb strikes are entered into a database and plotted on a 1:50,000 scale map. The same map also shows proven routes that have been checked by MACC SL teams and assessed as not blocked by UXO and/or cluster bombs.

Known Casualties

The official casualty list received from the National Demining Office on 01 September 2006, lists the following numbers of casualties in Lebanon due to mines/UXO:.

- 9 Lebanese civilians have been killed, all of those by cluster munitions;
- 53 Lebanese civilians have been injured, 48 of those by cluster munitions; and
- 6 Lebanese Army personnel have been injured or killed, all by cluster munitions.

That is a total of 68 people injured or killed by mines/UXO since the cessation of hostilities.

Funds expended to date

- The UN has awarded contracts worth US\$ 1.9 million for the provision of five Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams, five Battle Area Clearance (BAC) teams, and three Technical Survey teams. This amount is likely to increase in the coming weeks as additional contracts for clearance capacity are awarded.
- To this point, the estimated cost for the flyers, posters, TV spot, radio message, leaflets, and banners is \$35,000, with UNDP contributing \$2,000 towards the printing of the leaflets.

Actual Results

- **405 individual cluster bomb strike locations have been confirmed** and recorded as of 01 September 2006. Given that areas of lower priority have yet to be visited and investigated, as well as a number of villages due to the presence of IDF troops, it is estimated the total number of strikes could be well in excess of 400.
- **Unexploded Bombs (UXB), ranging from 500lb to 2000lb, continue to be located**, with many large aircraft bombs lying, un-exploded, in people's houses and gardens. The NDO has reported the Lebanese Armed Forces have identified 69 UXB.
- As at 01 September 2006, nine EOD **Teams are available and conducting clearance of cluster bomb strike areas** (some Teams have been bilaterally funded by donors). Additionally, five BAC Teams and 3 Technical Survey teams are expected to be operational within the coming week.

The overall effect of the work undertaken so far is:

- Education of the population through Mine Risk Education.
- Identification of the spread and degree of UXO contamination (ongoing).
- Removal of the most immediate threats to the population.
- Removal of the most immediate blockages of roads and key facilities (i.e. hospitals) due to UXO contamination.
- Marking of those areas unable to be cleared at this time.
- Through this work, facilitating the safe movement of aid convoys and the safe movement of returning displaced population.

Geographic Areas Targeted

The south of Lebanon, as generally defined by the area south of the Litani River to the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Beneficiaries

The residents of south Lebanon, including those who remained during the conflict and those that were displaced to the north of Lebanon and into Syria.

Key Partners

National: National Demining Office, Lebanon Mine Awareness Steering Committee, Lebanese Armed Forces Engineers

UN: UNMAS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, UNHCR, UNIFIL

NGO/Commercial: Mines Advisory Group, BACTEC, Swedish Rescue Services Agency

PROTECTION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/P/HR/RL01	Project Title: Community Services.	3,377,615	3,377,615	2,821,875
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/P/HR/RL02	Project Title: Protection, Assisted Transportation and Community Services in Syria.	1,455,474	1,455,474	1,111,432
UNFPA LEB-06/P/HR/RL08 (originally LEB/REG-06/H02)	Project Title: Protection from and prevention/response support for victims/survivors of Gender Based Violence among IDPs in Lebanon.	200,000	200,000	47,500
IOM LEB-06/P/HR/RL01	Project Title: Return Assistance.	14,915,807	14,915,807	14,915,807
UNICEF LEB-06/P/HR/RL03	Project Title: Psycho-social Support	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,100,000
UNICEF LEB-06/P/HR/RL04	Project Title: Protection from Violence and Abuse	200,000	200,000	10,000
UNMAS/ UNICEF LEB-06/P/HR/RL07A B	Project Title: Provision of Humanitarian Mine Action Response in Lebanon. UNICEF: 300,000	4,500,000	UNMAS: 1,020,000 UNICEF: 300,000	UNMAS: 1,911,800 UNICEF: 35,000
TOTAL		25,848,896	22,668,896	21,953,414

5.6 EDUCATION

Activities to date

- Cleaning and disinfection of schools vacated by IDPs;
- Equipping all primary schools with UNICEF "School-in-a-Carton" kits;
- Providing school supplies and school bags for children in primary grades and pre-school level in public schools;
- Empowering school staff with psychosocial skills to deal with distress (school peer support training).

Actual Results to date

- Support for cleaning-up and disinfecting of **86 schools** in Beirut that sheltered IDPs during the conflict;
- **2,200 school teachers received orientation** in the basics of psychosocial counselling; and 400 received an enhanced training as future disseminators of these skills.
- **School supplies and school bags procured for 350,000 children** of pre- and primary schools.

Planned Results for remaining funding

- Finalisation of a comprehensive damage and needs assessment of public schools;
- Sufficient numbers of teachers (in both temporary and permanent class-rooms settings) are equipped with necessary psychosocial skills;
- Primary schools infrastructure (in permanent and temporary settings) is safe, child friendly and operational to accommodate all children of respective age;
- Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) established as a temporary replacement of destroyed schools (including tents and/or prefabricated/winterised accommodation, basic furniture, electricity cabling, educational materials, books, sports equipment, toys and stationary).
- Mobilisation of private sector initiative to "adopt" public schools in most need and provide continuous assistance beyond the initial recovery period;
- Promotion of "twinning" between private and public schools to facilitate best-practice exchanges between the two streams of the national education system, thus contributing to the recovery of public schools in conflict-affected areas.

Geographic Areas Targeted

Primary schools in Lebanon, with special focus on South Lebanon and Bekaa Valley.

Beneficiaries

350,000 children in public schools (pre-school and primary school levels).

Key Partners

MoE, Education Committee in the Parliament, NGOs, Education Cluster partners.

EDUCATION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
UNICEF LEB-06/E01	Project Title: "Back to School"	3,688,936	3,688,936	2,800,000 (*)
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/E01	Project Title: Education	702,800	702,800	0
TOTAL		4,391,736	4,391,736	2,800,000

(*) including supplies procured for the back to school campaign.

5.7 LOGISTICS

Activities to Date

- The Logistics SO aimed at consolidating various UN humanitarian cargo imports, by road, sea, air of up to 12,000 metric tonnes per-month. The operation has also been revised downwards to some **8,000 metric tonnes per-month** in view of the relatively low volume of non-food items being distributed in the country. Most of the UN humanitarian cargo delivered to beneficiaries has also been imported via WFP as lead agency for logistics cluster.
- To achieve the objectives, WFP contracted over **80 trucks and several ships and aircraft** and set up intermediate storage facilities. At the peak of the fuel crisis, WFP also imported a limited quantity of fuel that ensured that its fleet could continue running, while also facilitating the supply of diesel to hospital generators by the Health cluster lead agency.
- During the period of hostilities, the logistics cluster focused on organising and dispatching food and non-food relief convoys to all affected areas, mainly in the South, but also in the Bekaa valley. Convoys were sent directly from the main logistics hub in Beirut to the destinations hosting war affected and internally displaced. Cumbersome convoy procedures were put in place and followed throughout the period. While slowing down the operations, this has allowed that no one was injured nor any cargo nor truck damaged, even when the fighting was most intense.
- The intensity of the fighting in the last few days of the conflict seriously hampered any movement within the country. The road to/from the north-western border of Al Arida, that had remained relatively untouched, became the target of major attacks and damage. Concerned about evacuation for the humanitarian personnel, since the airport was under threat, WFP chartered a **high speed vessel that could take 300 passengers** and allowed the UN/NGOs to maintain a relatively large number of humanitarian personnel in the country. With the improvement in the security situation, this vessel is no longer employed.
- Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the cluster set up a hub in Tyre, and has been sending convoys from both locations (though, most convoys still go from Beirut in view of the short distances in the country). The main focus of the relief operations at the moment is in the South, with the aim to reach as many of the war-affected locations and populations as fast as possible.
- The cessation of hostilities has allowed a complete change in the modus operandi of the cluster: no longer dependent on the system of concurrences, convoys could move to the intended destination the day following their loading; within a matter of days, the convoy system was abandoned, which allowed the delivery to individual villages, rendering the services of the logistics cluster more efficient.
- The opening of roads was made possible by a series of road assessments mainly done by the security officers contracted by WFP. Wary of the large number of UXOs, it was considered prudent, particularly in the South, to investigate whether roads would be passable for the trucks that were being sent to that region
- One of the most dramatic changes was that the entry point in Al Arida could be replaced by direct pick-ups in Damascus transiting through Al Masnaa border for cargo originating from Syria, saving time, money and avoiding transshipments.
- In addition to securing safe passage for the vessels chartered on behalf of the cluster to carry humanitarian assistance, WFP has also **facilitated the berthing of vessels** carrying essential supplies such as fuel and diesel and for electricity production plants, as well as petrol for the general public, construction equipment and general humanitarian supplies. It also worked with the Lebanese Authorities on developing a system of air transport notifications.
- Maps, detailing the road conditions and routes being followed by the convoys as well as graphic representation of the results achieved by the cluster have been produced regularly while the UNJLC has also been tracking the movement of Non Food Items

Geographic Areas Targeted

The whole of Lebanon. However, the demand for transport has been mostly in the south of the country. Refer to Maps One and Two for deliveries made by the cluster², for food and non-food items.

Beneficiaries

The Government of Lebanon and the humanitarian community. Refer to Annex II for further details of tonnage delivered by the cluster.

Key Partners

The Government of Lebanon, ICRC, UN Agencies and NGOs.

LOGISTICS				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
WFP LEB- 06/CSS01	Project Title: Lebanon Crisis: Logistics Operations.	17,812,270	17,812,270	14,174,000
UNJLC LEB- 06/CSS02	Project Title: Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Providing Logistics Support to the Lebanon.	722,852	722,852	609,000
TOTAL		18,535,122	18,535,122	14,783,000

² This excludes the important activity of importing food/non food items to the staging points in Beirut and Tyre

5.8 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Activities to Date

Security Telecommunications:

- Establishment of 24/7 operational radio-rooms in Beirut and Tyre
- Establishment of security telecoms infrastructure to access common network in Saida
- Upgrade of existing VHF repeater network
- Installation of back-up power systems

Data Communications:

- Provision of data communication / e-mail connectivity to NGOs delivering emergency assistance to Lebanon; as part of UNICEF's standby arrangement with Telecoms Sans Frontieres (TSF) two telecoms centers in Tyre and Saida where installed, which have been placed at the disposition of all of the NGO agencies in the country. Given that the telecoms infrastructure in the south of the country has been severely damaged, high-speed satellite transmission terminals (providing basic voice, fax and web-based email access) to support humanitarian action, guaranteeing a permanent connection with the outside, have been deployed.
- Procurement and installation of two portable satellite system (iDirect) as part of the UN common services in UN Sub-office in Tyre; regular provision of data / e-mail connectivity for UN Sub-office in Tyre have also been ensured.
- Basic data services provided to UN agencies and NGOs through stand-by partner-TSF

Actual Results

Security Telecommunications: The results are fully in line with the expected results in the appeal.

Data Communications: Established in Tyre hub and Beirut/Movenpick.

Geographic Areas Targeted

Beirut, Tyre and other areas affected by the conflict where humanitarian assistance is provided by national and international organisations.

Beneficiaries

NGOs and UN agencies operational in Lebanon.

Key Partners

UNICEF for Data Comms, WFP for Security Comms, UN Agencies, Telecoms Sans Frontieres and other NGOs

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
WFP LEB-06/CSS06	Project Title: Lebanon Crisis: Emergency Telecommunication in Support of Staff Security.	686,567	686,567	606,326*
UNICEF LEB-06/CSS07	Project Title: Lebanon Crisis: Emergency Data Communication Infrastructure and Services in Support of Humanitarian Assistance.	158,000	158,000	118,000
TOTAL		844,567	844,567	724,326

* Note: This includes planned staffing until end of the project (24 October) and current invoices to be paid.

5.9 COMMON SERVICES

5.9.1 Coordination and Support Services (OCHA)

Activities to Date

- Developed an overarching humanitarian strategy that facilitated a flexible response to the rapidly changing humanitarian situation during and after the conflict. Worked closely with the GoL to ensure a smooth transition from the humanitarian to the early recovery programme.
- Coordinated the production of the UN's Flash Appeal for Lebanon and the revised Flash Appeal in close consultation with cluster leads, other humanitarian partners and the Government of Lebanon.
- Advocated with media, donors, and the IDF for humanitarian access to some 900,000 civilians who fled the bombing of their homes and villages during the height of the conflict.
- Facilitated 35 inter-agency needs assessment to vulnerable populations in Southern Lebanon, South Beirut and the Bekaa Valley primarily after the cessation of hostilities.
- Prepared and disseminated since the start of the conflict 36 situation reports on the humanitarian response to the Lebanon crisis have been made available via e-mail and through Reliefweb and the Virtual HIC website.
- Facilitated 12 inter-cluster coordination meetings in Beirut and Tyre in order to identify and address gaps and to encourage cross-sectoral coordination and information sharing.
- Monitored and reported on the implementation of the UN's humanitarian programme and identified constraints to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Deployed a team of 20 staff to provide the Humanitarian Coordinator with the appropriate level of support to ensure the effective delivery and targeting of humanitarian assistance.

Actual results

- Humanitarian hubs in Beirut, Tyre, Saida and a regional presence in Damascus, Tel Aviv and Cyprus established and functioning.
- Delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups coordinated, and duplications reduced.
- Capacity enhanced of the UN system to deliver humanitarian assistance to most war-affected areas during and after the conflict.
- \$ 87 million out of the original requirements of \$155 million received for emergency needs across nine different clusters in response to the original Flash Appeal.
- Humanitarian Community fully-informed of situation and humanitarian actions as they developed.
- Agreement reached between the GoL and humanitarian actors on a timeline and process regarding the transition from humanitarian response to early recovery.

Geographic areas targeted

Conflict-affected areas in South Beirut, Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon as well as parts of the country hosting large numbers of displaced, including the estimated 180,000 refugees who were in Syria at the height of the conflict.

Beneficiaries

War-affected communities, local municipalities, Government of Lebanon, UN system

Key Partners

UN Cluster leads, municipalities, civil society, local and international NGOs, different GoL line ministries, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance, Higher Relief Council.

5.9.2 Regional Coordination and Support (UNICEF)

Activities to Date

The UNICEF Regional Office based in Amman immediately supported the Lebanon country team with three senior emergency experts (regional security and emergency advisors, and security officer) on the ground respectively 24hrs and 72hrs after the beginning of the conflict. In coordination with the NY headquarters and in support to both the Syria and Lebanon country teams, it then undertook the following activities:

- Set up of a regional operation and HR support team specifically dedicated to Lebanon, including: Emergency radio room 24 hours/day; Support to day to day support and coordination for external and additional HR support to the CO –Country Office; Daily shuttle Amman-Syria-Beirut for either staff or supply movement to and from the country; Daily conference call to coordinate security, staff and supply movements, as well as advocacy calls for ending the conflict and humanitarian access.
- Set up of media-communication helpdesk in Amman, with over 30 interviews and with support to production of 17 press releases from the Amman level, all including calls for international support to end crisis and destruction of country.
- Facilitation of humanitarian supplies transiting through Amman from Copenhagen and/or Dubai.
- Facilitation of mix of loans and donations from UNICEF stocks of supplies stored in Amman for an amount equivalent to 350,000 usd in the first three weeks of the emergency. Provision –through RO direct resources and facilitation of UNICEF Amman-based resources- of the loan of up to 4 vehicles –three of them armored- for 3 to 6 weeks. 3 armored vehicles still being used. Immediate donation of security and IT communication material directly from RO resources for an equivalent of 65,000 USD

Actual Results

- UNICEF’s immediate humanitarian response in Lebanon strengthened and ongoing timely response maintained through deployment of 18 international staff.
- Safe movement of goods and personnel to affected areas guaranteed through provision of security-compliant vehicles
- Accountabilities for assessments, planning and coordination and for the Core Corporate Commitments for Children met

Geographic Areas Targeted

Lebanon and Syria

Beneficiaries

Mostly both UNICEF country offices as direct beneficiaries, though the indirect beneficiaries are clearly the recipients of UNICEF humanitarian outreach efforts in the respective countries.

Key Partners

All regionally based UN and non-UN agencies, including WHO, HCR, WFP, OCHA, ICRC, IFRC were regularly consulted on regional support from the UNICEF angle.

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

Activities to Date

- Developed and promoted standards to facilitate data and information sharing (P-Codes). The current list of P-Codes extends to 2626 individual sites across the country.
- Mission specific internet site live within 48 hours (www.virtualhic.org). The site receives up to 1,000 page-loads per-day with an average of 250 unique users per-day. The site is accessible to the general public and has global coverage
- Detailed contact lists compiled. These have included area specific contacts. At present there are approximately 580 individual contacts registered at the HIC. This information is coordinated with Handicap International which manages a complimentary web site.
- Meeting schedule and updates provided to the humanitarian community. Updates are circulated daily via the web page and through targeted mailing. The website contains up to 30 separate postings per-day covering all facets of humanitarian response from assessments and surveys to demographic information
- Area/cluster specific maps compiled in collaboration with UN Agencies and disseminated across a broad spectrum of humanitarian and government actors. At present there is an extensive map catalogue containing 45 separate maps that are under continuous revision to ensure accuracy and appropriateness. This mapping capacity was tailor made to meet the individual requirements of individual agencies, NGOs and government bodies requesting support. This enabled humanitarian actors to make strategic decisions in the allocations of resources to the affected areas.
- The HIC office in Tyre receives approximately 80 to 100 visits daily with a distribution of between 40 to 60 map products and other information such as assessment reports and programme activities. Personal visits to the HIC in Beirut are less than Tyre with between 5 and 10 visits daily, reflecting its role as a support office. However the Beirut Office updates the web page twice daily and ensures correct posting of information.

Actual Results (compared with expected results in appeal)

- Accurate and timely information available in support of effective humanitarian response.
- Sharing of information across humanitarian actors increased.
- Assessments, monitoring and reporting strengthened by accurate mapping information.

Geographic Areas Targeted

The areas targeted by HIC Lebanon are where humanitarian actors are working to support the Humanitarian Response, but with particular focus on the South of Lebanon, reflected in the deployment of HIC services in Tyre.

Beneficiaries

HIC Lebanon is a common resource of the humanitarian community. Reflecting this, there are approximately 580 humanitarian actors registered on the HIC database. The recent statistical counts from the website of the virtual HIC for Lebanon show that the site receives over 1,000 page loads daily. In addition, the HIC works with all clusters to share information that ultimately affects communities who are receiving humanitarian assistance. The clusters are the focal points for humanitarian delivery in their area of expertise and as such HIC Lebanon supports this process. Offices in Tyre and Beirut receive up to 100 and 10 visitors per day respectively, reflecting the appropriateness of operations in Tyre.

Key Partners

UN Agencies, Government Organizations and NGOs (Local and International).

5.9.4 Staff Safety and Security (DSS)

Activities to Date

- Conducted and disseminated security risk assessments with regard to programme activities in the region; Managed the security risks in order to enhance the operational goals of support programmes. Two International SA working 24/7 within the Security Information Operations Centre. Purchase of new equipment for our SIOC, including GIS maps, computers, radios, software etc.
- Collected, analyzed and disseminated security information to all concerned parties;
- Briefed all staff on security measures and provided appropriate security training and well-being support, based on the circumstances in the field; One international SA assigned for briefings in close coordination with MACC for UXO's and mine awareness.
- Ensured that all staff were provided with - and were proficient in the use of - safety equipment, including communications equipment as is required in the field; DSS equipment, PPE, Helmets, was brought in the country to allow humanitarian activities
- Established effective security communications networks; Costs for satellite phones and VHF, HF radios
- Provided security support to all land, sea and air operations; DSS has arranged rented from UNOPS of 12 armoured vehicles at the cost of 450 USD per day plus emergency deployment airlift to Damascus (WFP) and shipping cost on termination, for a period of 3 months, total amount of USD 600,000. This allows humanitarian convoys and reconnaissance to unsafe areas.
- Liaised with local authorities/NGO's/Humanitarian workers in the 2 established hubs, Saida and Tyre; 5 International SA and support staff including radio operators, drivers, administrative staff.
- Provided stress counselling and management services to staff responding to the crisis. DSS Stress Counsellor from NY undertook a 2 week mission and made arrangements with a local psychiatrist in order to provide support to UN staff requiring stress counselling.

Actual Results

- Security risks effectively managed.
- Timely and accurate security risk assessments available.
- Dynamic and effective security network operational.
- Humanitarian community able to access affected populations in a safe and timely manner.

Geographic Areas Targeted

All areas in Lebanon where humanitarian actors are operational.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries: UN national and international staff and dependants plus an equal or greater number of NGO Partners (this figure is likely to rise as the humanitarian and rehabilitation work continues) serving almost 1,000,000 beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance programmes in Lebanon.

Key Partners

UN Agencies, Government Organizations and NGOs (Local and International).

LEBANON

COMMON SERVICES				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement	Funds Received	Expenditure
OCHA LEB-06/CSS04	Project Title: Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC).	450,000	450,000	282,415
OCHA LEB/REG-06/CSS01	Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Response.	1,886,639	1,886,639	804,955
IRIN LEB-06/CSS03	Project Title: Provision of Humanitarian news and analysis of evolving crisis in Lebanon	30,000	30,000	30,000
UNICEF LEB/REG-06/CSS04	Project Title: Regional Coordination and Support to Lebanon humanitarian operation.	646,000	646,000	500,000
UNDSS LEB-06/S01	Project Title: Creation of security hubs in support to the humanitarian relief effort.	377,373	\$600,000	\$75,110
UNDSS LEB-06/S02	Project Title: Deployment of DSS Stress Counselling Unit.	153,000		
UNDSS LEB-06/S03	Project Title: Security Awareness and Induction Training (SAIT)	500,000		
UNDSS LEB-/SYR-06/S01	Project Title: Safety and Security for Humanitarian Personnel	25,000		
TOTAL		4,068,012	3,612,639	1,692,480

ANNEX A

WFP FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO 26 AUGUST 2006

Code	Moh Name	Kada Name	Town Name	Number of beneficiaries	Kilogrammes Delivered	Number of Deliveries
LBN11002	Beirut	Beirut	Achrafiye	2,500	10,937	1
LBN11009	Beirut	Beirut	Beirut	615	2,583	1
LBN11010	Beirut	Beirut	Borj Abou Haidar / Zkak el Blat	7,983	2,816	1
LBN11018	Beirut	Beirut	El Hamra	308	1,294	1
LBN11040	Beirut	Beirut	Moussaytbe	2,565	3,607	3
LBN11048	Beirut	Beirut	Ras en-Nabaa	427	1,793	1
LBN11055	Beirut	Beirut	Unesco	6,252	23,333	3
	Beirut Total			20,650	46,363	
LBN21010	Beqaa	Baalbek	Baalbek	15,000	112,500	1
LBN25067	Beqaa	Zahleh	Taalabaya	10,363	78,030	1
	Beqaa Total			25,363	190,530	
LBN320015	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Borj el Brajne	60,000	100,000	1
LBN320049	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Ghobeire	45,000	74,250	1
LBN320050	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Hadet	625	5,000	1
LBN320058	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Haret Hraik	30,000	49,500	1
LBN320072	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Lailake	10,000	16,000	1
LBN320077	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Mraije	10,000	16,000	1
LBN320095	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Tahouitet el Ghadir	10,000	16,000	1

LBN33030	Mount Lebanon	Chouf	Beit ed Dine	2,560	20,300	1
	Mount Lebanon Total			168,185	297,050	
LBN41001	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Aainata	1,175	1,058	1
LBN41002	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Aaita ez Zott	417	1,689	1
LBN41003	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Aaitaroun	1,715	1,543	1
LBN41004	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Ain Ebel	780	11,657	1
LBN41005	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Aita Ech Chaab	758	5,686	1
LBN41006	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Beit Lif	455	3,411	1
LBN41007	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Beit Yahoun	338	305	1
LBN41008	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Bent Jbail	4,764	17,117	1
LBN41009	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Bir es Sanassel	1	4	1
LBN41010	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Borj Qalaouiye	187	756	1
LBN41011	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Braachit	1,213	4,913	1
LBN41012	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Chagra	1,365	5,527	1
LBN41013	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Debel Oummiya	600	5,117	1
LBN41014	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Deir Ntar	607	2,457	1
LBN41019	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Ghandouriye	112	453	1
LBN41020	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Hadatha	682	2,763	1
LBN41021	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Hanine	261	1,958	1
LBN41022	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Haris	758	3,070	1
LBN41024	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Jmajjime	187	756	1

LBN41025	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Kafra	910	4,198	1
LBN41026	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Kfar Dounine	644	2,610	1
LBN41027	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Khirbit Silim	1,600	6,480	1
LBN41028	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Kounine	644	580	1
LBN41029	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Maroun er Ras	569	512	1
LBN41031	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Qalaouiye	261	1,057	1
LBN41032	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Qaouzah	187	1,400	1
LBN41034	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Rachaf	379	1,535	1
LBN41035	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Ramiye	261	1,958	1
LBN41036	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Rmaich	7,500	121,418	2
LBN41037	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Safad el Battikh	261	1,057	1
LBN41038	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Salhani	455	3,411	1
LBN41039	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Soultaniye	149	604	1
LBN41040	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Sribbine	112	453	1
LBN41041	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Taire	493	444	1
LBN41042	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Tebnine	9,200	152,893	2
LBN41043	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Yaroun	744	2,842	1
LBN41044	Nabatyeh	Bint Jbeil	Yater	755	5,663	1
LBN42001	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Abou Qamba	48	812	1
LBN42002	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Ain Jerfa	900	15,215	1
LBN42003	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Ain Qenya	1,200	20,287	1

LBN42007	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Berghoz	20	338	1
LBN42008	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Chebaa	2,200	37,192	1
LBN42009	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Chouaia	1,200	20,287	1
LBN42012	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Dnaibe	600	10,143	1
LBN42013	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	El Majidiye	200	3,381	1
LBN42014	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Fardis	880	14,877	1
LBN42016	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Halta	525	8,875	1
LBN42017	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Hasbaiya	6,000	101,434	2
LBN42018	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Hebbariye	1,400	23,668	1
LBN42019	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Kaoukaba	600	10,143	1
LBN42020	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Kfair	1,400	23,668	1
LBN42021	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Kfar Chouba	1,200	20,287	1
LBN42022	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Kfar Hamam	1,200	20,287	1
LBN42024	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Khalouat	700	11,834	1
LBN42028	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Mari	450	7,608	1
LBN42031	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Mimes	1,000	16,906	1
LBN42033	Nabatyeh	Hasbeya	Rachaiya el Foukhar	800	13,524	1
LBN43001	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Aadaisse	2,700	22,680	1
LBN43002	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Aadchit el Qsair	700	5,880	1
LBN43003	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Aalmane	40	336	1
LBN43007	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Baiyouda	100	1,914	1

LBN43008	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Beni Haiyane	1,200	9,020	1
LBN43009	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Blat	1,500	28,884	1
LBN43010	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Blida	3,000	17,230	1
LBN43011	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Borj El Mlouk	600	5,040	1
LBN43012	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Deir Mimas	360	3,024	1
LBN43013	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Deir Siriane	1,100	9,240	1
LBN43014	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Dibbine	1,200	23,142	1
LBN43016	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Houla	6,200	94,050	1
LBN43019	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Kfar Kila	3,500	29,400	1
LBN43023	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Majdel Silim	5,200	79,500	1
LBN43024	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Marjayoun	4,000	76,908	1
LBN43025	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Markaba	3,200	14,110	1
LBN43029	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Meiss El Jabal	8,000	39,190	1
LBN43030	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Mhaibib	1,600	7,050	1
LBN42032	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Ouazzani	250	4,872	1
LBN43032	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Qabrikha	1,200	12,020	1
LBN43034	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Qantara	1,500	12,600	1
LBN43035	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Qlaiaa	2,500	21,000	1
LBN43037	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Rabb et Talatine	2,400	10,920	1
LBN43040	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Souane	1,200	7,510	1
LBN43041	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Taibe	3,000	25,200	1

LBN43043	Nabatyeh	Marjeyoun	Touline	1,700	9,020	1
LBN44001	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Aabba	880	6,336	1
LBN44002	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Aadchit ech Chqif	2,750	19,800	1
LBN44005	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Ain Qana	6,300	45,360	1
LBN44006	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Arab Salim	6,300	45,360	1
LBN44007	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Arnoun	440	3,300	1
LBN44008	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Braiqaa	440	3,168	1
LBN44009	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Charqiye	660	4,752	1
LBN44010	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Choukine	330	2,475	1
LBN44011	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Deir ez Zahrani	880	6,600	1
LBN44012	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Doueir	1,320	9,504	1
LBN44017	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Habbouch	1,320	9,900	1
LBN44019	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Harouf	1,320	9,504	1
LBN44022	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Houmine el Faouqa	495	3,564	1
LBN44023	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Houmine et Tahta	2,500	18,000	1
LBN44024	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Insar	1,320	9,504	1
LBN44026	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Jarjouaa	660	4,752	1
LBN44027	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Jbaa	2,200	15,840	1
LBN44028	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Jibchit	1,320	9,504	1
LBN44029	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kafra	583	3,685	1
LBN44030	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kfar Dajjal	9	63	1

LBN44031	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kfar Fila	1,000	7,200	1
LBN44032	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kfar Roummane	330	2,475	1
LBN44033	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kfar Sir	880	6,336	1
LBN44034	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kfar Tebnit	275	2,063	1
LBN44035	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kfaroue	330	2,376	1
LBN44036	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Kfour / Toul	880	6,600	1
LBN44037	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Maifadoun	660	4,950	1
LBN44043	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Mazraat el Baiyad	28	198	1
LBN44049	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Nabatiye el Faouqa	1,100	8,250	1
LBN44050	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Nabatiye el Tahta	16,630	273,000	2
LBN44051	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Nmairiye	660	4,752	1
LBN44052	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Qaaqaait ej Jisr	880	6,336	1
LBN44053	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Qsaibe	660	4,752	1
LBN44054	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Roumine	363	2,614	1
LBN44055	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Sarba	800	5,760	1
LBN44056	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Sir el Gharbiye	330	2,376	1
LBN44058	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Yohmor	660	4,950	1
LBN44059	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Zaoutar ech Charqiye	660	4,950	1
LBN44060	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Zaoutar el Gharbiye	330	2,475	1
LBN44061	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Zebdine	330	2,475	1

LBN44062	Nabatyeh	Nabatyeh	Zefta	660	4,752	1
	Nabatyeh Total			182,443	1,920,466	
LBN55083	North Lebanon	Miniyeh-Danniyeh	Sir Ed Danniyeh	950	7,877	1
	North Lebanon Total			950	7,877	
LBN62001	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Aaichiye	600	4,320	1
LBN62002	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Aaramta	3,000	21,600	1
LBN62003	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Aariye	327	4,093	1
LBN62004	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Aazour	335	5,458	1
LBN62005	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Ain el Mir el Estabel	184	1,326	1
LBN62006	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Ain et Taghra	299	2,149	1
LBN62007	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Ain Majdalain	417	3,002	1
LBN62008	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Anane	170	1,611	1
LBN62009	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Azibeh	224	1,611	1
LBN62010	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Baanoub	168	1,344	1
LBN62012	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Baissour	680	10,644	1
LBN62013	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Benouati	280	1,879	1
LBN62014	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Bhannine	135	1,344	1
LBN62016	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Biyad	175	1,400	1
LBN62017	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Bkassine	1,269	136	1
LBN62018	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Bouslaiya	91	1,344	1
LBN62019	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Bteddine el Loqch	284	806	1

LBN62020	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Chamkha	112	806	1
LBN62021	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Chbeil	531	3,823	1
LBN62022	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Choualiq	211	1,344	1
LBN62024	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Dahr er Ramle	149	1,074	1
LBN62025	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Darayia	531	3,823	1
LBN62026	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Deir Chkedif	14	110	1
LBN62029	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Dellacha	14	97	1
LBN62030	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Dimechqiye	112	806	1
LBN62032	South Lebanon	Jezzine	El Hoûraniye	1,327	9,552	1
LBN62034	South Lebanon	Jezzine	El Qabaa	338	2,436	1
LBN62036	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Haidab	12	84	1
LBN62037	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Haitoule	230	3,823	1
LBN62038	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Haitoura	337	1,344	1
LBN62041	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Hassaniye	217	3,275	1
LBN62042	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Homsiye	110	536	1
LBN62045	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Jarmaq	750	5,400	1
LBN62046	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Jdaidet el Ouadi	38	270	1
LBN62049	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Jezzine	3,632	66,153	2
LBN62050	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Karkha	177	1,074	1
LBN62051	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Kfar Falous	180	84	1
LBN62052	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Kfar Houné	2,000	32,400	1

LBN62053	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Kfar Jarra	1,300	19,611	1
LBN62054	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Kfar Taala	9	63	1
LBN62058	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Louaiziye	1,500	10,800	1
LBN62062	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mahmoudiye	38	270	1
LBN62064	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraat Aarqoub	417	3,002	1
LBN62066	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraat Tamra	74	536	1
LBN62067	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraat Aadoûr	1,327	9,552	1
LBN62069	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraat Aaraji	23	164	1
LBN62071	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraat el Btadiniye	187	1,344	1
LBN62072	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraat el Khaoukh	112	806	1
LBN62074	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraat er Rohbane	796	5,733	1
LBN62075	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mazraet Louzyde	910	6,551	1
LBN62076	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mghaibe	7	48	1
LBN62078	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Midane	440	536	1
LBN62080	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mlikh	1,000	7,200	1
LBN62081	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Moukhalles	112	806	1
LBN62082	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mrah Abdu Chedid	112	806	1
LBN62084	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Mzairaa	187	1,344	1
LBN62085	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Nabaa	224	1,611	1
LBN62089	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Ouadi Jezzine	353	2,436	1
LBN62091	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Ouazaaiye	149	1,074	1

LBN62093	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Qataa	112	806	1
LBN62094	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Qotrani	500	3,600	1
LBN62095	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Qrouh	187	1,344	1
LBN62096	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Qtale	224	1,074	1
LBN62098	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Rihane	4,000	28,800	1
LBN62099	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Roum	735	1,344	1
LBN62104	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Salima	224	1,611	1
LBN62106	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Sejoud	1,000	7,200	1
LBN62108	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Sniye	500	3,600	1
LBN62109	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Sriri	500	3,600	1
LBN62110	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Taaid	72	1,074	1
LBN62111	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Zaghrine	187	1,344	1
LBN62112	South Lebanon	Jezzine	Zhalta	199	3,275	1
LBN61096	South Lebanon	Sida	Sarafand	2,606	40,980	1
LBN61100	South Lebanon	Sida	Sidon	20,141	168,750	3
LBN63001	South Lebanon	Tyre	Aabbassiye	1,800	14,657	1
LBN63002	South Lebanon	Tyre	Aaitit	450	4,550	1
LBN63003	South Lebanon	Tyre	Aalma ech Chaab	460	7,592	2
LBN63009	South Lebanon	Tyre	Ain Baal	2,250	17,900	1
LBN63010	South Lebanon	Tyre	Arzoun	188	558	1
LBN63011	South Lebanon	Tyre	Bafliye	291	2,239	1

LBN63012	South Lebanon	Tyre	Barich	540	3,697	1
LBN63013	South Lebanon	Tyre	Batouliye	900	7,140	1
LBN63014	South Lebanon	Tyre	Bazouriye	1,500	11,960	1
LBN63015	South Lebanon	Tyre	Bedias	218	1,679	1
LBN63016	South Lebanon	Tyre	Bestiyat	21	169	1
LBN63018	South Lebanon	Tyre	Borj ech Chemali	2,250	17,900	1
LBN63022	South Lebanon	Tyre	Borj Rahhal	900	4,550	1
LBN63023	South Lebanon	Tyre	Bourghouliye	975	7,770	1
LBN63024	South Lebanon	Tyre	Boustane	225	1,770	1
LBN63027	South Lebanon	Tyre	Chaaitiyeh	675	5,350	1
LBN63029	South Lebanon	Tyre	Chahour	1,200	6,824	1
LBN63030	South Lebanon	Tyre	Chamaa	240	1,728	1
LBN63032	South Lebanon	Tyre	Chehabiye	1,575	5,972	1
LBN63033	South Lebanon	Tyre	Chihine	180	1,296	1
LBN63034	South Lebanon	Tyre	Debaal	368	1,679	1
LBN63035	South Lebanon	Tyre	Deir Aamess	450	2,239	1
LBN63036	South Lebanon	Tyre	Deir Kifa	405	4,833	1
LBN63038	South Lebanon	Tyre	Deir Qanoun en Nahr	798	4,550	1
LBN63037	South Lebanon	Tyre	Der Qanoun	750	6,010	1
LBN63039	South Lebanon	Tyre	Derdghaiya	405	281	1
LBN63047	South Lebanon	Tyre	Hallousiyet el Fauqa	299	2,239	1

LBN63048	South Lebanon	Tyre	Halloussiye	339	839	1
LBN63051	South Lebanon	Tyre	Hannaouiye	600	4,820	1
LBN63052	South Lebanon	Tyre	Hanniye	240	1,890	1
LBN63053	South Lebanon	Tyre	Haumeiri	173	839	1
LBN63055	South Lebanon	Tyre	Jannata	35	281	1
LBN63056	South Lebanon	Tyre	Jbal el Botm	450	1,958	1
LBN63057	South Lebanon	Tyre	Jebbain	225	1,620	1
LBN63059	South Lebanon	Tyre	Jouaya	1,650	30,638	1
LBN63066	South Lebanon	Tyre	Maarake	2,400	9,383	1
LBN63067	South Lebanon	Tyre	Maaroub	750	3,128	1
LBN63069	South Lebanon	Tyre	Mahrouneh	270	1,958	1
LBN63070	South Lebanon	Tyre	Majdel Zoun	450	3,240	1
LBN63072	South Lebanon	Tyre	Mansouri	585	9,212	1
LBN63073	South Lebanon	Tyre	Marnaba	224	1,679	1
LBN63074	South Lebanon	Tyre	Marouahine	330	2,376	1
LBN63080	South Lebanon	Tyre	Mazraat Mechref	113	1,400	1
LBN63081	South Lebanon	Tyre	Mjadel	825	3,128	1
LBN63083	South Lebanon	Tyre	Naffakhiye	70	558	1
LBN63084	South Lebanon	Tyre	Naqoura	1,215	19,664	1
LBN63085	South Lebanon	Tyre	Niha	569	4,264	1
LBN63086	South Lebanon	Tyre	Ouadi Jilou	149	1,118	1

LBN63089	South Lebanon	Tyre	Qana	2,700	14,288	1
LBN63095	South Lebanon	Tyre	Rechkananey	263	1,118	1
LBN63096	South Lebanon	Tyre	Rmadiyah	488	2,239	1
LBN63098	South Lebanon	Tyre	Salaa	345	2,239	1
LBN63100	South Lebanon	Tyre	Siddiqine	810	2,842	1
LBN63102	South Lebanon	Tyre	Srifa	1,125	6,539	1
LBN63104	South Lebanon	Tyre	Tair Debba	1,164	4,833	1
LBN63105	South Lebanon	Tyre	Tair Filsay	555	3,411	1
LBN63106	South Lebanon	Tyre	Tair Harfa	300	2,160	1
LBN63109	South Lebanon	Tyre	Toura	825	4,550	1
LBN63110	South Lebanon	Tyre	Tyre	17,430	82,650	5
LBN63111	South Lebanon	Tyre	Yarine	390	2,808	1
LBN63112	South Lebanon	Tyre	Ynouh	338	1,400	1
LBN63113	South Lebanon	Tyre	Zabqine	413	1,679	1
South Lebanon Total				119,233	928,940	
Grand Total				516,824	3,391,226	

ANNEX B

TONNAGE DELIVERED BY THE LOGISTICS CLUSTER (BY DESTINATION)

As per summary table below, the following tonnages were delivered by the Logistics cluster by the 5th September 2006.

NON FOOD ITEMS: a total of 1,847MT, broken down as follows:

Destination	Principal	Weight (kg)	Total (kg)/destination
Aadaise	Premiere Urgence	8160	27360
	UNICEF	19200	
Aainata	UNHCR		23173
Aaitaroun	UNHCR		53291
Al Khyam	UNICEF	12000	106175
	UNICEF	94175	
AL Rim/Marjoun	UNICEF		40000
Al Riyam	Premiere Urgence		8552
Alta el zolt	UNHCR		18276
Ayta El Cha'ab	UNICEF		4600
Baalbek	UNFPA	6656	8938
	WHO	2282	
Batroun	Rotary Club Batroun		6240
Befliye (east Tyre)	UNICEF		42000
Beirut	WHO	1000	6139
Beirut(BHV)-Ghobeiry	WFP	107	
Beirut-Airport	UNFPA	2085	
Beirut-Dbayeyeh and Dana	UNRWA	2840	
Beirut-Haret Horeik/Beirut	WFP	107	
Beit Yahun	UNHCR		1941
	UNICEF	8400	8400
Bent Jbail	UNHCR	10371	68071
	UNICEF	57700	
Cheeba	UNICEF		13700
Debaal (east Tyre)	UNICEF		31200
Derdonaiya	UNHCR		6077
Dibbine/near marjayoun	Premiere Urgence	6228	16228
	UNICEF	10000	
Ebel Saki	UNICEF		1700
Froun	UNHCR/Tyre		701
Ghandouriye	UNHCR/Tyre		1685

Hadatha	UNHCR/Tyre	13832	18632
	UNICEF	4800	
Hanine	UNICEF		24000
Hasbaiya	UNICEF		1584
Hermel	WHO		520
Houla	UNHCR	30000	35925
	UNICEF	5925	
Jezzine	MSF	1500	13800
	UNHCR	11000	
	UNICEF	1300	
Kabrekha	UNICEF		3400
Kfar Shouba	UNICEF		3400
Kounine	UNICEF		10800
Mais El Jabal	UNICEF		72000
Mansoureyeh	Word Vision International		15
Marjayoun	UNICEF		33400
Markaba	I.O.M	13700	32256
	Premiere Urgence	4356	
	UNICEF	14200	
Maroun El ras	UNHCR	122	9822
	UNICEF	9700	
Nabatiye	UNFPA	50949	55133
	WFP	1832	
	WHO	2352	
Qalaouiye	UNHCR		1578
	Qana	UNDP	52
		UNICEF	1000
	WHO	350	1402
Qaousah	UNICEF		4800
Rabb et Talatine (Marjayoun)	Premiere Urgence	3853	13453
	UNICEF	9600	
Rachaf & Beit Lif	UNICEF		12000
Rachaiya	WHO		500
Ramlet El Baida	Mercy Corps		667
Rmaish	UNHCR	3740	153940
	UNICEF	70200	
	Word Vision International	20000	
	UNICEF	60000	
Rshf	UNICEF		2400

Saida	UNDP	7390	122747
	UNFPA	5500	
	UNICEF	29575	
	UNRWA	80282	
Salaa (east Tyre)	UNICEF		31575
Sarafand	UNICEF		50600
Soultaniye	UNHCR		8656
Srifa	UNHCR	6660	7985
	UNICEF	1325	
Srobbine	UNICEF		6000
Taire	UNICEF		4800
Tallouse/Marjayoun	Premiere Urgence		2938
Taybeh	UNHCR	30000	31325
	UNICEF	1325	
Tibnine	UNICEF		60230
Tripoli	UNRWA		2085
Tyre	MSF	12240	360672
	Premiere Urgence	4120	
	UNDP	720	
	UNHCR	149047	
	UNICEF	167770	
	UNRWA	7875	
	WFP	1208	
	WHO	17692	
Tyre /WFP rub hall	UNICEF		36000
Yanouh	UNICEF		24000
Yaroun	UNICEF		40800
Zahle	UNFPA	50949	57139
	UNICEF	5740	
	WHO	450	

FOOD: total stood at 5,975 metric tonnes on 5 September 2006

Destination		Principal	Weight (kg)	Total Wgt (kg)
Anaout Chim		WFP		225000
Arida		WFP		20000
Baalbek		UNRWA	58414	170914
		WFP	112500	
Batroun		Rotary Club Batroun		120
Bcharre		WFP		1237
Beirut	Beirut(BHV)/Ghobeiry	WFP	74250	486359
	Beirut-Al asta	WFP	33429	
	Beirut-al Naher	WFP	3406	
	Beirut-Aley	WFP	150080	
	Beirut-Ashrafieh	WFP	10689	
	Beirut-Damascus Road	WFP	3789	
	Beirut-Dbayeyeh and Dana	UNRWA	2268	
	Beirut-Gemayzeh	WFP	264	
	Beirut-Hadath	WFP	5000	
	Beirut-Hadath	WFP	84000	
	Beirut-Hareit Horeik	WFP	24750	
	Beirut-Hobeich	WFP	4959	
	Beirut-Mina El hosn	WFP	3603	
	Beirut-Mosaytbeh	WFP	19514	
	Beirut-Mreiji/ Beirut-Ramiet El Bayda	WFP	22500	
	Beirut-Raoucheh	WFP	20597	
	Beirut-Tarik El Jdideh	WFP	8686	
		WFP	11542	
		WFP	3033	
Bourj El Barajneh		WFP		85500
Damascus		WFP		171000
Hasbaiya		WFP		308370
Houla		WFP		94050
Jezzine	Jezzine/Rihane Jizzine/Lebaa	Norwegian People Aid	4900	485657
		WFP	299531	
		WFP	150189	
		WFP	31037	
Jouaya		WFP	19550	19550
Kabrikha/Marjayoun		WFP	37750	37750
Kfar Jarra		WFP	18000	18000

Marjayoun		WFP	254520	254520
Meiss ElJabal/Marjayoun		WFP	85880	85880
Nabatiye	Nabateye el Faouqa	WFP	94464	737478
	Nabatiye	WFP	437340	
	Nabatye/Bint Jbail/Rmaish	WFP	52769	
	Nabatyeh/Jbaa	WFP	152905	
Naqoura		WFP	26100	26100
Qana		Norwegian People Aid	4100	67956
		WFP	63856	
Rmaish		WFP	67390	96390
		Word Vision International	29000	
Saida		UNDP	2780	335932
		UNRWA	142952	
		WFP	190200	
Sarafand	Sarafand	WFP		40980
SIDA	Sida Arkey	WFP	39009	
	Sida/Aabra	WFP	15610	
	Sida/Aanqoum	WFP	17146	
	Sida/Ain Ed Delb	WFP	7775	
	Sida/Arzay	WFP	23400	
	Sida/Babliye	WFP	30420	
	Sida/Bqosta	WFP	15600	
	Sida/Darb el Sim	WFP	24863	
	Sida/Ghassaniye	WFP	28080	
	Sida/Ghaziye	WFP	37659	
	Sida/Hara	WFP	280800	
	Sida/Hlaliye	WFP	62827	
	Sida/Khartoum	WFP	12480	
	Sida/Maamriye	WFP	59311	
	Sida/Maghdouche	WFP	62400	
	Sida/Majdelyoun	WFP	11702	
	Sida/Matariyet ech Choumar	WFP	2808	
Sida/Miye Ou Miye	WFP	3806		
	Sida/Qennarit	WFP	10920	882135
	Sida/Qraiye	WFP	17707	
	Sida/Salhiye	WFP	6505	
	Sida/Tanbourit	WFP	17707	
	Sida/Toufahta	WFP	28080	
	Sida/Zrariye	WFP	65520	

Sir Ed Danniye		WFP		33070
Slida	Slida/Barti	WFP	10643	72120
	Slida/Bnaafoul	WFP	23400	
	Slida/Bramiye	WFP	5317	
	Slida/Kfar Hatta	WFP	7800	
	Slida/Kfar Kelki	WFP	15600	
	Slida/Zaita	WFP	9360	
South Beirut/Tyre/Mansouri		WFP		9181

Tebnine	Tebnine/Bint Jbail/Nbateye	WFP	86870	181230
		WFP	55580	
		Norwegian People Aid	9000	
		WFP	29780	
Tripoli- Beddawi		UNRWA		29216
Tyre	Tyre/Aalma el Chaab Tyre/Maarkaba/South Lebanon Tyre/Qana/South lebanon	HRC	40000	806614
		Norwegian People Aid	4656	
		Premiere Urgence	14150	
		UNDP	19470	
		UNRWA	130258	
		WFP	432798	
		WFP	16416	
		WFP	97865	
		WFP	51001	
Zahle		Norwegian People Aid	7200	196816
		UNRWA	30196	
		WFP	159420	

The lists above give the total per destination and principal. Other statistics, detailing the individual consignees of the various shipments are available from UNJLC. However, the lists would be too long for the purposes of this report.

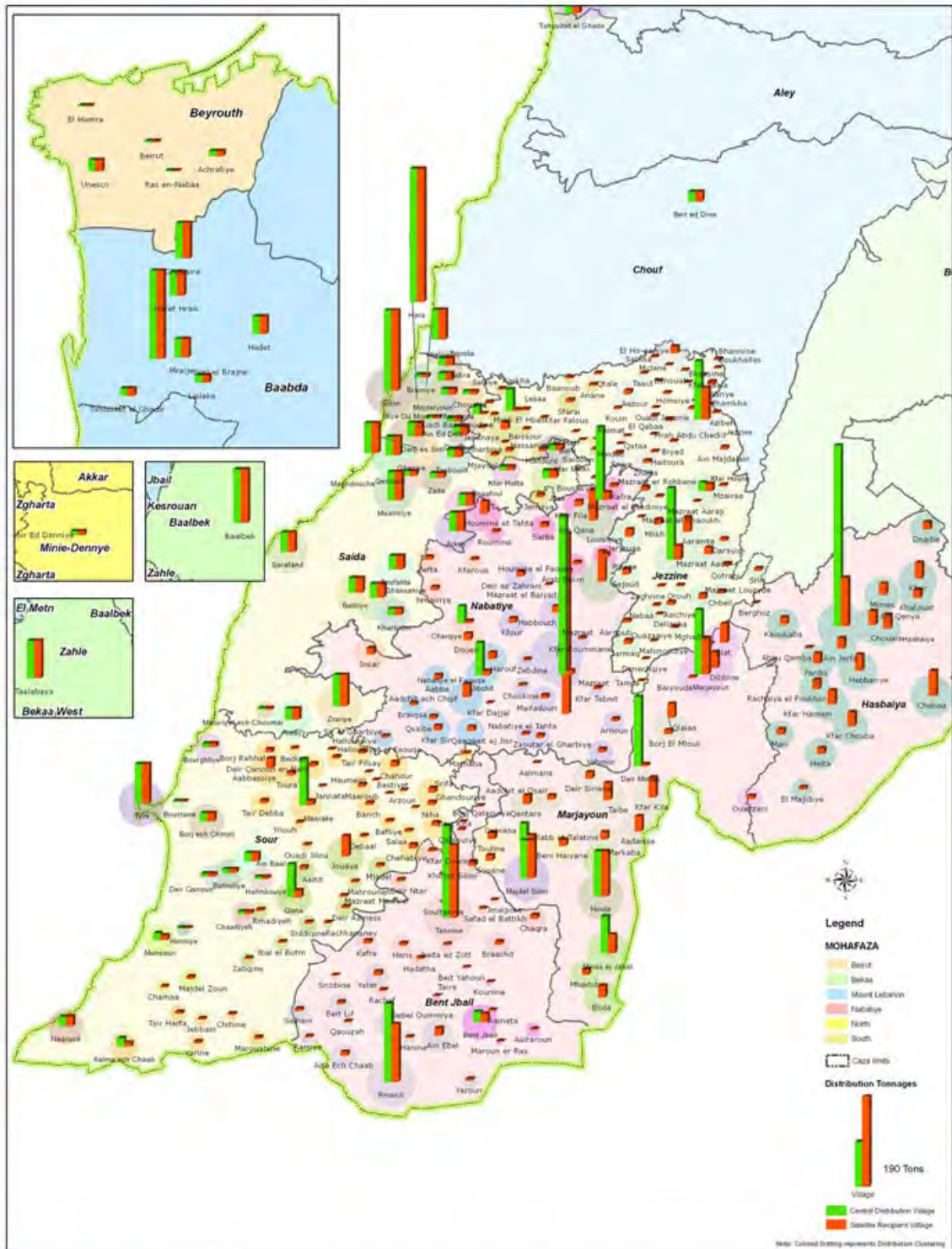
ANNEX C

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

RALS	Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
RI	Refugees International
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Cross
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNDA	Syrian National Disaster Agency
TCN	Third Country National
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistic Centre
UNMACC	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
UNOSAT	United Nations Office of Satellite Imagery
UXOs	Unexploded Ordnance
VHF	Very High Frequency
vHIC	virtual Humanitarian Information Centre
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

MAP 1a

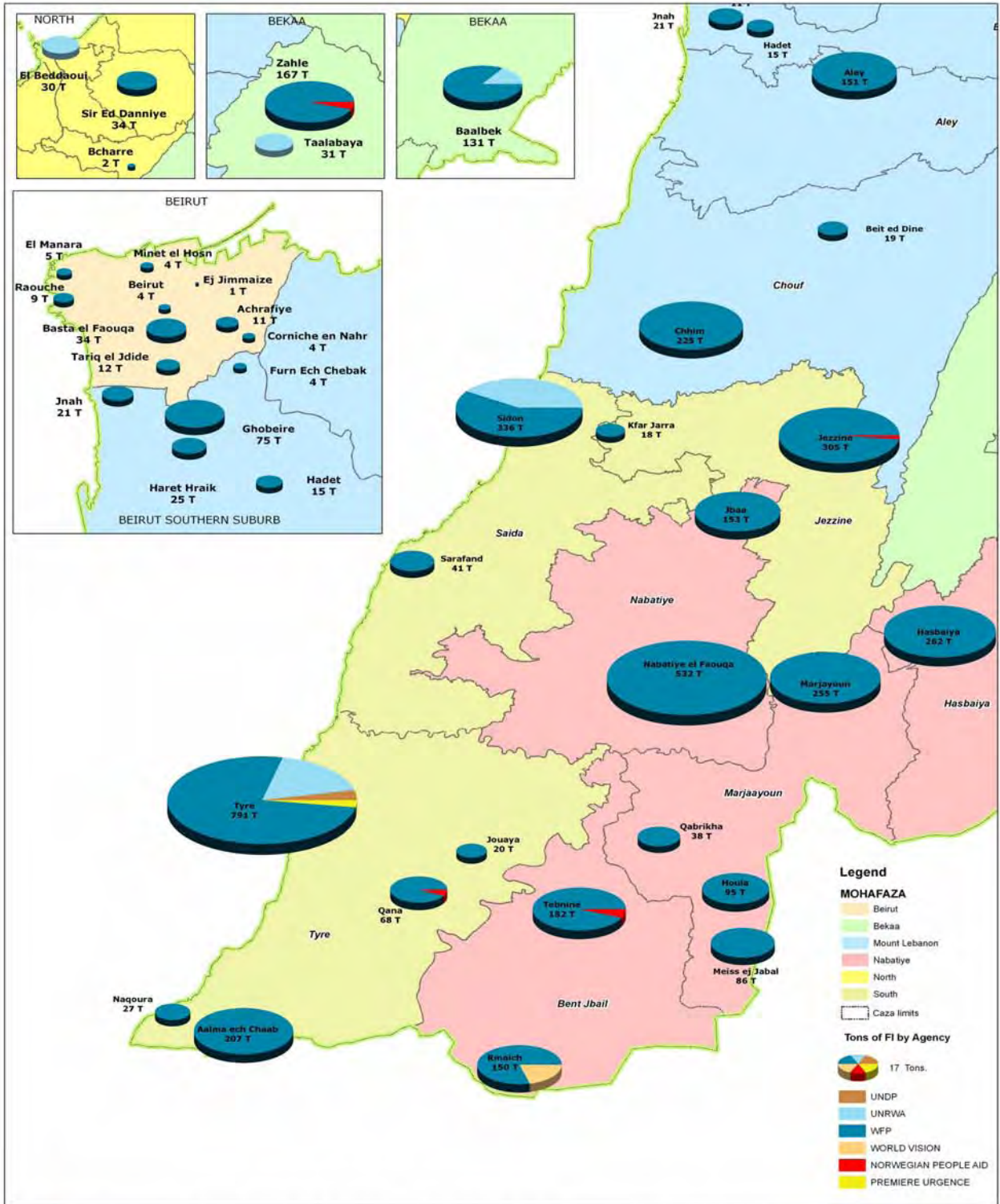


<p>Produced by: UN Joint Logistics Centre, Lebanon with kind support from the Lebanese University of America Foundation</p>	LEBANON OPERATION WFP Food Distribution Coverage As of 4 September 2006		Date Created: 04-09-2006 UNJLC Map Name: UNJLC-LBN-043_A4	Datum: WGS84 GLIDE Num:
	The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.			

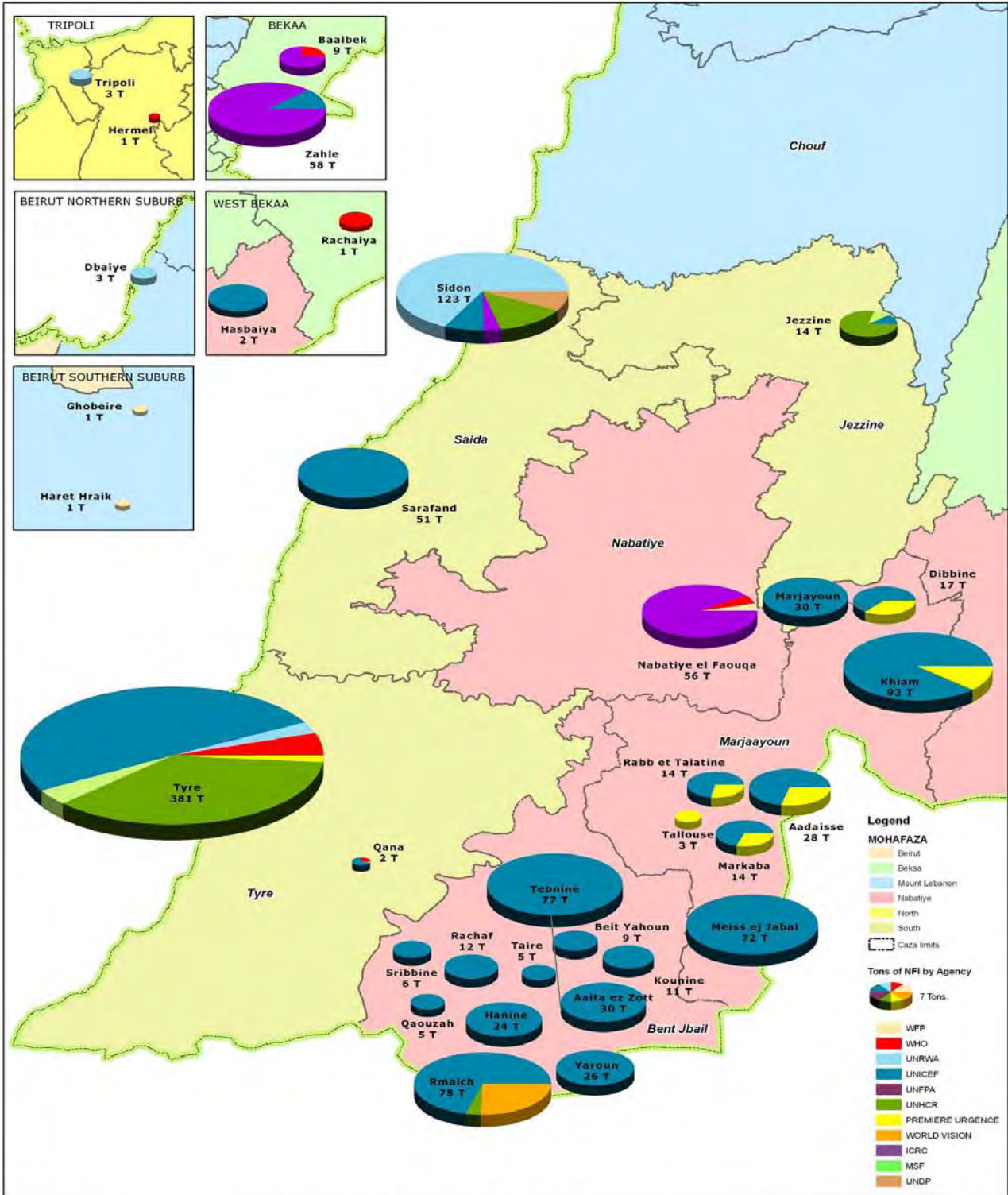
Data Source: UNJLC & WFP

UN Joint Logistics Centre, Lebanon, Email: Lebanonmap@unjlc.org | Website: www.unjlc.org/lebanon

MAP 1b



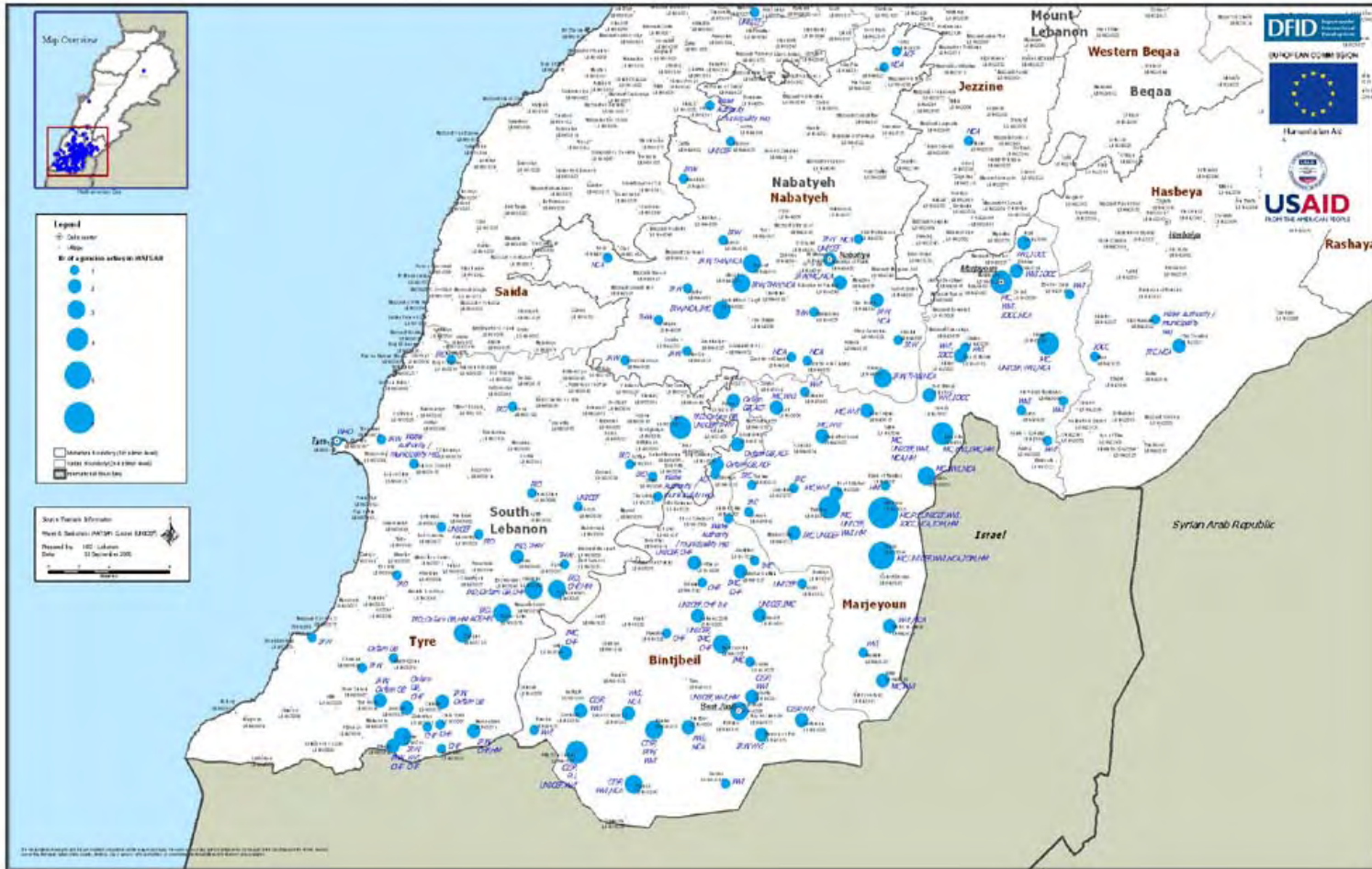
MAP 2





MAP 3



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Lebanon Water, Hygiene and Sanitation activities in Southern Lebanon
 10 September 2008



MAP 4



Mine Action Coordination Centre South Lebanon
Cluster Bombs Strikes and Proven Roads
As at September 09, 2006
464 Confirmed CBU Strike Locations

