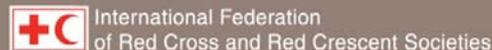


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# Final Report

## LEBANON: Extreme Weather Condition



<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRLB006</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 23 August 2019</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">ST-2019-000002-LBN</a></b>
<b>Date of disaster: 05 January 2019</b>	
<b>Operation start date: 06 January 2019</b>	<b>Operation end date: 17 April 2019</b>
<b>Host National Society(ies): The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)</b>	<b>Operation budget: 99,154 Swiss Francs (CHF)</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 11,000 people</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 3,500 persons (700 households)</b>
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation: (1) – The Lebanese Red Cross</b>	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government line ministries represented by the Governor, Lebanese Armed Forces, Lebanese Internal Security Forces and Civil Defense, UNHCR.</b>	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands RC, ECHO and the government of Canada have replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation. The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 5 January 2019, a winter storm dubbed “Norma” hit Lebanon. Continued rain- and snowfalls resulted in 66 refugee camps heavily impacted by flooding, 15 of which have been completely destroyed (flooded or collapsed).

On 6 January, strong wind and heavy rainfall downed trees and power lines in the Sidon Area. Heavy rainfall caused flooding and rockslides in Batroun, while authorities rescued six people trapped in heavy snow in the Hermeil Area. On 6 January, roads were closed in many areas of Lebanon including Faraiya, Aayoun El Siman, and Koura. In Minieh, the storm has caused damage to infrastructure. By 8 January, many parts of the country were severely inundated, resulting in paralysed transportation due to damaged streets and roads.

Tens of thousands of Syrian refugees were among the affected population, particularly those living in informal tent settlements (ITS). In the Eastern Bekaa Valley, many Syrian refugees survived the storm staying in their flimsy tents heated with diesel or wood heaters, as snow



LRC access an ITS in the Bekaa Valley to provide relief assistance and assess the conditions and evacuate most affected families (Photo credit: LRC)

gradually covered them. In the coastal town of Dbayeh, just north of Beirut, part of the highway was closed after it became flooded with water. Rescuers later used small boats to reach people stranded in their cars. On 8-9 January, most schools remained closed and used as emergency shelter for the families which lost their accommodation.

Usually, Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) responds to cold weather through its ongoing winterisation programming, however, the storm on 5 – 9 January created needs beyond its capacity to respond. As a result, on 17 January 2019, the IFRC launched a [DREF operation](#) in response to this situation, with the budget of CHF 99,154, aiming to address the urgent and life-saving needs of 3,500 persons affected by the extreme weather condition.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

In response to the storm, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) used its ambulance service for medical outreach. Between 8 and 9 of January, LRC attended to 534 cases within just 24 hours, including 8 live births, with two children born in ambulances. On the 8 January, LRC responded to 49 road accidents. LRC supported hospitals by providing emergency treatment and transportation to their patients. On 9 January, with logistical support of the Lebanese Army, an LRC mobile clinic, equipped with medicines and a medical team, was deployed to treat 67 flood-affected health cases in the city of Al-Samakia.

On 9 January, the LRC deployed disaster management teams to the areas of A-ISamakia and Heker Al-Dahari, where they evacuated 702 storm-affected Syrian refugees from five flooded Informal Tent Settlements (ITS). 200 persons were moved to the closest safe ITSs not impacted by the storm, 325 persons to the Al-Sammakieh Public School and 150 persons to the Hekr El Dahiri School. Mattresses and blankets, provided by UNHCR, were distributed to the refugees relocated to these schools. 27 refugees have been evacuated to a Norwegian Refugee Council shelter in Minieh. On 9 January, another LRC team distributed tarpaulins to the refugee camps in the areas of Hawsh al-Rafiqah and Aarsal in the Bekaa Valley, to cover the tents damaged by heavy rainfall.

In response to Norma, between 6 - 9 January 2019, the Blood Transfusion Services (BTS) in LRC responded to road accidents and medical emergencies and during the course of this work used 217 units of blood. Requests for the blood products was received by BTS from 13 branches spread in 5 governorates in response to this storm, as per the below table.

**Summary of Packed Red Blood Cells Distributed during Storm “NORMA”, per location**

Area	13 Centers	Sunday January 6th	Monday January 7th	Tuesday January 8th	Wednesday January 9th
Beirut	Spears	6	13	20	19
	Gemmayzeh				
Mont Lebanon	Jbeil	0	1	8	12
	Jounieh				
	Antelias				
	Chouf				
North	Halba	11	15	30	21
	Tripoli				
South	Saida	0	9	20	13
	Nabatieh				
	Tyr				
Bekaa	Zahle	0	0	8	11
	Rashaya				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>217 UNITS</b>	17	38	86	76

In response to the storm, LRC deployed about 200 volunteers. They performed emergency search and rescue, emergency needs assessment, evacuations and relief distribution. LRC centres and teams remained on alert and ready to respond to any further disaster development.

The table shown below summarizes the support delivered by the LRC to the affected people, from Day 1 of the operation following the storm:

Type of Response	Area	Monday 7 January	Tuesday 8 January	Wednesday 9 January	Thursday 10 January	Monday 14 January
Evacuation	Akkar	887				
Hot Meals Distribution	Akkar	1,440	1,350	1,650		
Mobile Clinics (patients treated)	Akkar			67	35	
Tarpaulins Distribution	Baalbeck		40			
Tarpaulins Distribution	Bekaa		28			
Tarpaulins Distribution	South				86	140
Tarpaulins Distribution	Akkar					700
Blankets Distribution	South	638			12	350
Sand bags	South				910	
Mattresses Distribution	South				4	296

The Lebanese Red Cross performed more than 500 rescue missions in refugee settlements all over Lebanon.

Red Cross vehicles transferred 100 Syrian families to alternative settlements determined to be safe from flooding and distributed blankets and mattresses.

The National Society has deployed more than 45 ambulances to take patients to hospital for treatment for heart attacks, dialysis, and other emergency cases, and has also evacuated more than 700 Syrian refugees from five flooded camps, bringing them to safety and providing relief supplies. Lebanese Red Cross blood centres have distributed around 100 units of blood to hospitals in need.



## **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

IFRC, through its MENA Regional Office, responded to the National Society's request for support through this DREF operation. The LRC posted a field report on the GO Platform and liaised with Movement partners, including Partner National Societies and ICRC, keeping them informed on the situation and the LRC operations. Reperation of latrines damaged by the floods in Syrian Refugee ITSs was conducted with the support of Swedish Red Cross.

## **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The IFRC and LRC participated in coordination meetings with UNHCR in different locations around the country. The storm situation was discussed, including humanitarian assistance needs and gaps.

LRC has distributed material from its own prepositioned stock while doing its assessments, along with a large number of relief items, specifically blankets and mattresses, on behalf of UNHCR. UNHCR undertook the registration of recipients, while LRC provided volunteers to implement the distributions. These relief items were provided by UNHCR specifically for this response and are not covered by this DREF.

The Government has mobilized the Lebanese Armed Forces, Lebanese Internal Security Forces and the Civil Defense to support the population. LRC participated in the Government-lead coordination meeting, where the line Ministries discussed its plan regarding the operations.

The LRC has closely coordinated with all government stakeholders and with the Lebanese Army to use heavy machinery to create access for LRC vehicles to cut off and hard to reach areas.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

The Lebanese Red Cross, throughout this operation undertook several analysis and assessments to update the needs and inform operational planning. The first rapid assessments were conducted immediately after the storm, allowing LRC provide data to authorities as well as initiate the DREF request.

It was estimated by the LRC that about 850 settlements in Lebanon may have been impacted by extreme weather, 151 of them - heavily. The storm left 11,000 people affected, one child dead and 70,000 refugees at risk.

First aid and referral are key needs for the affected communities and the LRC will continue to meet these needs under its mandate related to Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

Following the floods, the LRC Medical Social Department (MSD) provided community-based health services. As these services are already resourced under the LRC response to the Syria Crisis, they have not been included in this Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA). As part of the response, between 6 — 9 January, LRC provided 217 units of blood to treat 149 people.

Through the support of this DREF, the Lebanese Red Cross assisted approximately 700 households with most needed relief items such as tarpaulins, mattresses and blankets; these items were dispatched from the existing stocks of LRC warehouses. Some other relief items were sourced through UNHCR contributions such as the mattresses.

As anticipated, the water and sanitation facilities sustained wide damage because of the floods. Many longer-term repairs can be met by LRC existing WASH programmes, however LRC has conducted some emergency repairs under this DREF response, including widening river banks in Saida and Akkar, drainage of stagnant water and elevating river banks in Akkar. These actions came as temporary preparedness measures as the forecasted second wave of floods hit the region again. Since then, LRC has been advocating for concrete preparedness measures with the local authorities in the affected communities to mitigate and reduce the risk of future recurrent floods.

## **Risk Analysis**

The LRC has an effective real time coordination mechanism which has also contributed to the smooth operation while saving lives and alleviating the suffering of the storm-affected Syrian refugees. LRC headquarters was liaising with local authorities to identify hazards and risk areas. The updates were immediately shared with relevant branches for information and safety precautions.

The high engagement, motivation and readiness of the DM Akkar volunteers played vital role in the success of the DREF operation, alongside the positive and timely external coordination with key stakeholders. The collaborative and constructive external coordination with other humanitarian actors, both local and international, reduced the overall intervention cost and optimised the use of resources.

Being the first responder and the main actor on the ground since the onset till the end of the storm, the LRC was successfully leading the whole operation. According to the communities' feedback in conducted focus group discussions, the whole operation was perceived as successful and left a remarkable impact.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

#### **Overall Operational Objective:**

The overall objective was to meet the immediate needs of at least 700 families (local communities and Syrian refugees) affected by snow and floods (up to 3,500 persons), through the provision of emergency search and rescue, evacuation and provision of shelter, food and non-food assistance, WASH activities, and health services. The objective was met in full.

Since the onset of the storm, LRC has been providing hot meals and bottled water to those in need of assistance. LRC was the only operational on the ground to reach the affected population. As delegated by the Governor and indicated in coordination meetings, LRC extended its support to other actors such as UNHCR and governmental bodies.

Through this DREF, the LRC assisted 700 families (up to 3,500 people) with emergency tarpaulins and blankets. The LRC utilized material from its own stock, the mattresses were locally procured, and some of them were provided by UNCHR.

The assistance has been provided based on the needs of the storm-affected Syrian refugees and local communities. The distributed relief items replaced the disaster-damaged property. The LRC has strong monitoring and evaluation experience, grounded in their ongoing programs working with Syrian refugees. Regular monitoring ensured that assistance in the operation meets the needs of the affected communities.

The LRC decided not to perform the planned cash assistance because the Lebanese government is still discussing the authorization of using Cash modalities in response to emergencies affecting Syrian refugees.

The LRC assessments included monitoring of evacuation sites for protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) issues. The LRC had 200 volunteers ready for deployment, in rotations of 50 volunteers per shift. Distributions were carried out using the LRC vehicles, the fuel for which was included in this DREF operation.

Overall logistics was managed by the LRC Logistics Unit, guided by their logistics and procurement policies and manual. Procurement was done locally, by the LRC, using its framework agreements with local suppliers.

At the end of the DREF operation, a lessons learned workshop, facilitated by the IFRC MENA Regional PMER unit, took place with 15 participants from different departments, at branches and headquarter levels, who provided their feedback to the DREF. Few recommendations were put forward for improvement, based on the DREF operation experience.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 3,204 persons (640 households)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<b>Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>		
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	2,500	3,204
<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	500	640
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Based on needs, 3,204 affected persons received shelter and household items, such as blankets, tarpulines, and mattresses. Complementing UNHCR contributions, LRC distributed 300 mattresses, 1000 blankets, and 1000 tarpulines to fill the gap to be able to reach the affected people in eminent needs. These items were taken from the LRC prepositioned stock and were replenished through this DREF. In addition, the LRC procured mattresses (300 pieces), for immediate distribution, based on need. The LRC was coordinating closely and continuously with the National Government, and other relevant stakeholders. Through the existing mechanism, the LRC was monitoring the use of distributed shelter and household items.</p>		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in accessing certain areas due to the floods and poor urban planning</li> <li>• Lack of public education about disasters</li> <li>• Lack of modern technology and equipment</li> <li>• Coordination and communication between stakeholders</li> </ul>		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LRC has capacity to lead humanitarian interventions when proper coordination with governors and local authorities is established.</li> <li>• The LRC should consider using available external resources</li> <li>• The LRC should recruit and train community volunteers</li> </ul>		



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 2,500 persons (500 households)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
# of people targeted/reached	-	2,500
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security, including food, is provided to the most affected communities</b>		
# of targeted households that have enough food to meet their survival threshold	-	500
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
# of people reached with cash for basic needs	500	0

Narrative description of achievements		
<p>On the first days after the storm, the LRC provided 500 affected families with food, hot meals, and drinking water, (3 meals per day). In total, the LRC distributed 4,440 meals/food baskets reaching 500 families (2,500 persons). As for the cash-based intervention, following several discussions and meetings with governmental bodies, the LRC decided not to proceed with cash support due to authorization issue from the government. The LRC extended their response to cover the needs of the CBA-targeted families in food, water, and NFIs.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>The LRC decided not to perform cash assistance because the Lebanese government is still discussing the authorization of using cash modalities in response to emergencies affecting Syrian refugees.</p>		

 <p><b>Health</b> People reached: 1,203 persons</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks (persons reached)	yes	1,203
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>As an immediate response, following the floods that had hit several areas and Syrian ITSs, the LRC provided immediate evacuations to the people trapped by flood water. 887 people were evacuated to the safe ground. A mobile clinic was deployed on the second and third day from the onset of the disaster. It admitted 99 persons for treatment and referrals. Between 6 and 9 of January, the LRC Blood Transfusion Services provided Red Blood Cells (RBC) for 217 blood units.</p>		

 <p><b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b> People reached: 2,500 persons (500 households)</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	500	500
# of people with access to an improved sanitation facility	-	100
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Initial assessments have highlighted damage to WASH infrastructure in the ITSs. This includes damage to latrines, drainage systems, and contamination of water sources. The LRC carried detailed assessments targeting affected communities to provide WASH support, specifically with emergency repairs to WASH infrastructure and preparedness actions for the forecasted recurrent storms by widening river banks in Saida and Akkar, draining stagnant water and elevating river banks in Akkar. In addition to the direct beneficiaries (500 households), additional 345 households benefitted from the described WASH activities indirectly, making the total number of beneficiary households 845.</p>		

<b>Strategies for Implementation</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Volunteers involved in the floods response are insured	-	50
Work in planning and reporting to ensure effective accountability internally and externally	YES	YES
Narrative description of achievements		

The LRC Volunteers, who responded to the floods taking rotational shifts, have been insured and briefed on security procedures and operational updates. A DREF Lessons Learned workshop was conducted and its report was shared including challenges and lessons learned.

## D. Financial Report

The variance of CHF 28,000 will be returned to the DREF pot due to the cancellation of the unconditional grants, planned for CHF 17,000 and some minor differences between the budget and expenditure for other budgeted activities. Please find the final financial report annexed at the end of this document.

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

### Lebanese Red Cross:

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## How we work

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

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2019/7	Operation	MDRLB006
Budget Timeframe	2019/1-2019/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/Aug/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRLB006 - Lebanon - Extreme Weather Conditions

Operating Timeframe: 17 Jan 2019 to 17 Apr 2019

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>99,154</b>
DREF Allocations	99,154
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-71,142</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>28,012</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	31,450	71,142	-39,692
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	35,668		35,668
AOF4 - Health	11,931		11,931
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	10,414		10,414
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>89,462</b>	<b>71,142</b>	<b>18,320</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	320		320
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,083		2,083
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	7,290		7,290
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>9,692</b>		<b>9,692</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>99,154</b>	<b>71,142</b>	<b>28,012</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2019/7	Operation	MDRLB006
Budget Timeframe	2019/1-2019/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/Aug/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRLB006 - Lebanon - Extreme Weather Conditions

Operating Timeframe: 17 Jan 2019 to 17 Apr 2019

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>84,002</b>		<b>84,002</b>
Shelter - Relief	19,557		19,557
Clothing & Textiles	9,974		9,974
Food	14,667		14,667
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,490		11,490
Medical & First Aid	11,203		11,203
Cash Disbursement	17,112		17,112
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,956</b>		<b>1,956</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,956		1,956
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>300</b>
Volunteers	300		300
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>6,845</b>		<b>6,845</b>
Workshops & Training	6,845		6,845
<b>General Expenditure</b>		<b>-837</b>	<b>837</b>
Financial Charges		-837	837
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>67,637</b>	<b>-67,637</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies		67,637	-67,637
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>6,052</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>1,710</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	6,052	4,342	1,710
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>99,154</b>	<b>71,142</b>	<b>28,012</b>