

Promoting Access to Information

within the Lebanese Armed Forces

Policy Paper

**This paper is supported by Transparency International
Defence and Security and the Dutch Ministry
of Foreign Affairs.**

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I Introduction

Freedom of Information has become an essential principle in transparent and accountable institutions. It is internationally recognized as a fundamental right required by democratic governance systems and a powerful tool to maximize people's participation in policy-making processes. UNESCO defines Freedom of Information as "the right to access information held by public bodies".¹

Several international conventions guarantee the principle of Freedom of Information. The first session of the United Nations General Assembly held in 1946 states that "Freedom of Information is a fundamental human right and (...) the touchstone of all freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated".²

The Universal Declaration of Human rights guarantees the right to access information in its Article 19, stating that:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.³

Article 1-13(b) of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) recognizes the importance of access to information and requires state parties to the convention to take the appropriate measures to promote the active participation of individuals through "ensuring that the public has effective

access to information".⁴

Security sectors are composed of many state security providers that are usually public institutions, personnel and, in some cases, private companies. They are responsible for providing countries with protection and maintaining security on the national and local levels.

The security sector is subject to the supervision of both supervisory authorities and the general public. Therefore, a wide range of actors are involved in the security sector's operational system including, but not limited to, the executive and legislative branches of the government, justice authorities, the general public and civil society on the one hand, and internal oversight mechanisms within the security institutions on the other.

Therefore, the availability of information is crucial for a coherent decision-making process that links all the above-mentioned entities together, guaranteeing state security and social accountability.

Many argue that all defense and security related information should be exempted from access to information laws, since most of their functions fall within secret state information. However, this is not the case when it comes to international standards and practice, as exemptions are not absolute unless publishing information is deemed harmful to public interest.

¹ About Freedom Of Information (FOI) United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization' (Unesco.org, 2020) <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/freedom-of-information/about/>

² Toby Mendel, 'Freedom Of Information As An Internationally Protected Human Right' (Article19.org) <https://www.article19.org/data/files/pdfs/publications/foi-as-an-international-right.pdf>> accessed 8 October 2020.

³ Universal Declaration Of Human Rights' (Un.org) <<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>>

⁴ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 'United Nations Convention Against Corruption' (United Nations 2004). https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf

This paper introduces the legal and institutional framework regulating Access to Information on both national and international levels. It states the main principles necessary to effectively implement Access to Information (II), explains the importance of proactive disclosure and response to access to information requests as main principles to be adopted under the effective implementation of Access to Information while providing a transparent methodology ending the controversial problem of secret Information (III). Due to the current context in Lebanon, this paper also provides a set of relevant guidelines explaining the role of the Army during times of emergency, capitalizing on the importance of Access to Information (IV), and suggests a transparency mechanism to be adopted during times of emergency (V).

II Framework regulating Access to Information:

Focus on the Defense Sector

The main principle guaranteed by access to information laws worldwide is the "Principle of Publicity", which means that information and documents developed or received by public institutions must be made available to all citizens. In other words, all public institutions, including the defense and security institutions in a given state, must put all the effort needed to provide citizens with the

possessed information either proactively or once the information is requested. Hence, practices contradicting this principle hinder the effective and appropriate implementation of the Access to Information Law and its objectives, therefore obstructing the participation and the monitoring of citizens of the decision-making process in democratic societies. Another principle mirroring the "Principle of Publicity" is the "limited scope of exceptions", or, in other words, the limited scope of secrecy.

1. 'Global Principles on National Security and the Right to Information' (Justiceinitiative.org, 2013)

Based on international and national laws and practices, the Global principles on National Security and the Right to Information, also known as "The Tshwane Principles," – finalized in Tshwane, South Africa and issued on 12 June 2013 — address the issue regarding ways "to ensure public access to government information without jeopardizing legitimate efforts to protect people from national security threats". These principles are internationally recognized, guiding law and policy-makers in their drafting process to comply with the regulations of access to information in defense sectors. They place top priority on the code of publicity, granting citizens access to government information and information held by private entities working with the government. These principles also emphasize that the exempt-from-disclosure requirements

⁵'Global Principles on National Security and the Right to Information' (Justiceinitiative.org, 2013) <<https://www.justiceinitiative.org/uploads/45d4db46-e2c4-4419-932b-6b9aadad7c38/tshwane-principles-15-points-09182013.pdf>>

⁶Global Principles on National Security and The Right to Information – "The Tshwane Principles", Principle 4: Burden on Public Authority to Establish Legitimacy of Any Restriction, p. 7, 2013, <https://fas.org/sgp/library/tshwane.pdf>

⁷Transparency International – Defence & Security, The GDI Indicators, <https://ti-defence.org/gdi/methodology/the-gdi-indicators/>

⁸'Global Principles on National Security and the Right to Information' (Justiceinitiative.org, 2013) <https://www.justiceinitiative.org/uploads/45d4db46-e2c4-4419-932b-6b9aadad7c38/tshwane-principles-15-points-09182013.pdf>

should not be applied to any government entity – including security and intelligence authorities. Therefore, these entities must develop narrowly defined areas and criteria categorizing secret information as information eligible to be withheld. The existence of a set of standards and norms is of high importance to benchmark the type of information that is considered a threat to the security and safety of citizens and the stability of the national security. For instance, weapon development, resources used by intelligence services, defense plans adopted during times of war, information provided by foreign governments on a country's national security, among others, can be considered as secret information that is not subject to the access-to-information requirements.

Governments have the prerogative to identify the information that can threaten national security and can therefore impose restricted access to them. However, this restriction must be accompanied by the necessary evidence and proof for such identification and classification .

According to the Government Defense Integrity Index (GDI) – an index produced by Transparency International's Defence and Security Programme (TI-DS) assessing the existence and effectiveness of institutional and informal controls to manage the risk of corruption in defense and security institutions and their enforcement — the classification of Information (Q30 in Financial Risk Section) is a pre-requisite for the effective implementa-

tion of the access-to-information mechanisms in defense sectors. Therefore, the nonexistence of classification mechanisms poses a risk of corruption within the defense institution. Lebanon scored low on this section due to the lack of any publicly available information on classification mechanisms and the regularity of the detailed information accessibility within a reasonable timeline.

To conclude, restriction on the right to access information is conditioned. The public authority is required to thoroughly demonstrate that the disclosure threatens to harm national interest for the withholding of information to be justified. According to principle 16 of the Tshwane Principles, information should be classified as long as necessary, and laws should govern the maximum permissible period of classification, meaning that the category should be time-bound. Classification can be done through the pursuit of a practice called the "Harm Test".

2. Harm v/s Public Interest Test

The harm test is a practice whereby the proportionality of the potential harm caused by the disclosure of information is calculated against the public interest preserved by disclosing the same information. The weight of the harm caused by disclosure should override public interest in order to consider this information as confidential. If the disclosure of information proved to cause harm to the general interest, then non-disclosure is legitimate. The risk of harm when analyzed should follow a number of criteria: specific,

⁹ 'Harm And Public Interest Test — Right2info.Org' (Right2info.org) <<https://www.right2info.org/exceptions-to-access/harm-and-public-interest-test>>

¹⁰ Almoghabat, Mohammad, A Legal Review on the Right to Access Information Law; In Light of Constitutional Principles, International Standards and Public Administrations in Lebanon. Lebanese Transparency Association, 2020. Pgs. 13 & 14. <<https://www.yumpu.com/ar/document/read/63259998/->>

¹¹ See footnote 8.

¹² 'Ministry of Defence Access to Information Guidance Note E4: The Public Interest Test' (2009) <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/16835/E420090701MOD_FOI_Guidance_Note.pdf>

concrete, imminent and direct and not speculative or remote.

Therefore, exceptions to the accessibility of information should not be absolute and must be limited to a limited number of conditions in order for an administration to be able to withhold information. These conditions are, 1) the exception should be legitimate (specified by the law), 2) disclosure of information might cause substantial harm, and 3) the substantial harm must override public interest. If the above-mentioned conditions are not met, then the administration must provide the requested information.

The existence of such tests is a sign of the willingness of public entities to disclose information and guarantee the effective implementation of this right. The Harm vs. Public Interest tests are mandatory, should be applicable to all exceptions, and should be structured in a way that would favor disclosure. Additionally, the reliability of the test is highly dependent on its detailed considerations. The parameters of what constitutes a public harm test vary across jurisdictions, as the test usually requires a case-by-case assessment.

Ministries of defense must develop a set of policies for public interest where all the concepts mentioned above are taken into consideration. After conducting the harm test and setting the list of classified information, the public administrations, including defense and security, must proactively

disclose the methodology alongside the criteria adopted to classify information on one hand and all the other information on the other hand.

Some of the questions adopted by the UK Ministry of Defense, considering UK as a good practice example in the development of the harm test, that can be of help while developing the harm test:

1. What harm can the information to be released cause?
2. If there is no harm, do any exceptions or exemptions apply?
3. The actual or potential harm(s) to the public interest should be considered.
4. Consider the degree, probability and impact of the harm occurring.
5. Keep information secret only if the harm is greater than the public interest.
6. Justification for all withheld information is required.
7. Even if there is harm, would the public interest still favor the disclosure?

3. Proactive disclosure

Access-to-Information laws should require governments to provide information not only upon request, but also proactively by disclosing, disseminating, and publishing information as widely as possible to achieve greater transparency and openness in government. Proactive disclosures grant much easier access to information than the information that is demanded through formal administrative requests. Proactive disclosure proves the commitment of public administrations and

¹³ 'Proactive Disclosure And Publication Schemes' (Office of the Information Commissioner Queensland, 2019) <<https://www.oic.qld.gov.au/guidelines/for-government/access-and-amendment/proactive-disclosure/proactive-disclosure-and-publication-schemes>>

¹⁴ Almoghabat, Mohammad. "The Right to Access Information: A study on the Lebanese Government's commitment to the Right to Access Information Law (No. 28/2017)". Gherbal Initiative, 2018. Pg. 5. <<http://elgherbal.org/projects/view/en/3>>

¹⁵ 'The Lebanese Access To Information Law: More Transparency, More Accountability And What Else?' (LexisNexis Middle East, 2018) <<https://www.lexis.ae/2018/08/21/the-lebanese-access-to-information-law-more-transparency-more-accountability-and-what-else/#:~:text=loading...-,The%20Lebanese%20Access%20to%20Information%20Law%3A%20more%20transparency,more%20accountability%20and%20what%20else%3F&text=The%20Lebanese%20Parliament%20in%20January,selected%20private%20companies%20and%20organisations>>

thus, the government, to the openness, transparency, and accountability which can contribute to rebuilding trust and confidence between citizens and the state. The information must be accurate and available at no cost, meaning that the use of online platforms can be of great importance. The information groups that should be proactively disclosed are:

- 1 Introduction of the public entity and its roles and duties
- 2 The services provided by the public entity
- 3 The finances (budget and expenses)
- 4 Priorities of the entity
- 5 Decisions made or that are being made
- 6 Policies
- 7 Registers

Many practices help facilitate the proactive disclosure of information, such as developing systems to identify information that is appropriate for immediate release, publishing data through accessible formats that help in their reuse, and checking on websites periodically to make sure that the information is clear and accessible. This automatic update leads to better control of the data disclosed and subsequently decreases any potential manipulation in the information disclosed by public officials.

III Lebanese Frameworks regulating Access to Information:

Focus on the Defense Sector

1. Access to Information Law No.2017/28 – Lebanon In February 2017, the Lebanese Parliament adopted the Right to Access to Information Law No. 28, granting any person (natural or legal, Lebanese or non-Lebanese) the right to access related to government documents through publicly available platforms or through submitting requests to public administrations.

This law was enacted in response to Lebanon's obligations with the international measures and best practices of information sharing, that ensure the promotion of transparency and accountability, specifically the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Rio Declaration, the Arab Charter of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, and the outcome document of the United Nation's Conference on Sustainable Development, "The Future We Want".

Access to Information Law No.2017/28 is applicable to all public administrations in Lebanon, including those operating under the security and defense sector, obliging them to grant access to their documents and information to the public.

¹⁶ Merhej, Celine. Mehdi, Hussein. "Transparency In Lebanese Public Administrations". Gherbal Initiative, 2019. <<http://elgherbal.org/projects/view/en/8>>

¹⁷ 'State of emergency extended by a month' (The Daily Star, 2020) <<https://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2020/Aug-17/510442-state-of-emergency-extended-by-a-month.ashx>>

¹⁸ Deutsche (www.dw.com), 'Lebanon Parliament Approves Beirut State Of Emergency, Grants Military Power | 13.08.2020' (DW.COM, 2020) <<https://www.dw.com/en/lebanon-parliament-approves-beirut-state-of-emergency-grants-military-power/a-54551127>>

¹⁹ Decision No.302 of 12/2/1998, Wissam Lahham, 'Declaring a State of Emergency in Beirut for Two Weeks?' (Legal Agenda 2020) <https://legal-agenda.com/>> <https://cutt.ly/XfKTZL7>

IV Importance of Disclosure of Information during states of emergency

A state of emergency arises when an undeniable threat is posed to a country, leading its government to make an emergency declaration in response to a particular extraordinary situation. The state of emergency may be confirmed due to the occurrence of natural disasters, war, financial or economic crises, or an epidemic, among others. Some human rights and civil liberties can be suspended and controlled during these exceptional times. In some cases, martial law can also be approved, allowing greater authority to the armed forces/military to act.

States of emergency are regulated by two main frameworks: legal and operational. The legal framework constitutes the constitutional and legislative grounds of the state of emergency. In contrast, the operational framework involves the organizational structure and strategic plans to control the emergency. Both frameworks must be harmonious, meaning that the operations must respect the national laws while complying with the relevant international laws.

Military institutions, while addressing the extraordinary circumstances that resulted in the emergency, may develop restrictions on the everyday activities of the country and its citizens in terms of civil, political, and even

economic rights.

On 13 August 2020, the Lebanese Parliament approved a two-week state of emergency, which were extended for two additional weeks on 18 August 2020, amid the chaos that the country was experiencing; a decision that took place after the Beirut explosion that caused colossal damage across the city.

The State of Emergency Decree gives extensive power to the Lebanese Army. It allows the Army to ban gatherings that might cause threats to national security, close assembly points and expand the prerogatives of military jurisdictions over civilians. On the security front, Legislative Decree 67/52 regulates and establishes the legal basis of a state of emergency in Lebanon.

The state of emergency in Lebanon must be approved by a decision taken by the Council of Ministers. Legislative Decree No.52 of 5 August 1967 was issued to update the state of emergency regulations – of the Legislative Decree No.27 of 16 February 1953 – which are still valid to date. In its article 3, it states that the military is the leading authority in preserving the country's general security and deploying all security personnel (i.e., Internal Security Forces, General Security, Customs, armed personnel at the airports, firefighters, among others) that are subject to the Supreme Military Command. The Lebanese State Council requires all armed forces to be placed under the command of the Ministry of

²⁰ Decision Mandating the Army to Carry Out Some Tasks Until 12/31/2020. (National News Agency). <<http://nna-leb.gov.lb/ar/-show-news/502486/31-2020>>

²¹ Pan American Health Organization, 'Information Management And Communication In Emergencies And Disasters: Manual For Disaster Response Teams' (PAHO HQ Library 2009) https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/753-BA3EC98D0AE21852576A40078B90C-PAHO_CommGuide_ResponseTeams_dec09.pdf

²² Transparency International, Corruption and The Coronavirus, Lessons from SARS, <https://www.transparency.org/en/news/corruption-and-the-coronavirus>

²³ This mechanism is provided by Michael Callan, to the Lebanese Transparency Association, TI's National Chapter and the TI-Defence Sector.

National Defense – Army Command – which exercises, in this case, a kind of guardianship to unify military efforts in exceptional circumstances.

On the humanitarian front, after the Beirut Explosion on August 2020 ,4, and due to the state of emergency declaration and current national circumstances, a ministerial circular was issued by the Council of Ministers on 14 September 2020 stating that the Lebanese Army will be delegated additional roles until the end of 2020.

Some of these roles include liaising and coordinating with international donors and national public institutions in matters related to re-construction, receiving and redistributing foreign aid (humanitarian and/or medical) while coordinating with the relevant national stakeholders, following-up and mapping damages caused by the explosion while coordinating with the relevant national stakeholders, and monitoring the work of donors and NGOs among other tasks related to preserving national security.

Consequently, the Lebanese Army have discretionary power on both security and humanitarian fronts during states of emergency by virtue of the law and high political decisions. Therefore, this power should be regulated by approaches and mechanisms that help guard against any abuse that may potentially occur. This is where the importance of transparency comes to the fore, in ensuring those mechanisms work.

The most valuable commodity during emergencies and disasters is information. Making

rapid and effective responses to exceptional circumstances requires informed stakeholders. Moreover, it influences the mobilization of resources, especially in the analysis, evaluation, and lessons learned from the disaster.

A protection plan is developed, when timely and transparent, information contributes to good political communication that promotes trust and credibility in the government's response to disasters and emergencies; it also leads to developing timely reflections to the multi-disciplinary nature of the response. Transparency and access to information reduce the impact of disasters and emergencies alongside improving the quality of life of the people affected, for when transparency is strengthened, new technologies are harnessed, and prevention plans are developed, countries will be better positioned to respond to emergencies. Therefore, information related to humanitarian or security matters should be made available to the public.

Humanitarian information, whether in the form of international aid in cash or in the form of technical assistance should be made accessible to the public for it to be easily retrieved, shared, and used by humanitarian organizations. It is important that governments publish a detailed budget clarifying how any assistance have been used and/or distributed.

Publishing information related to emergencies helps evaluate the reliability and credibility of the data, as stakeholders will be responsible for the content shared and disseminat-

ed. Increasing the level of transparency related to international aid accelerates global efforts to provide additional assistance when needed. It builds a relationship of trust between international donors and local stakeholders responsible for the redistribution. Increasing transparency measures helps ensure that aid is being spent in the right direction and for the purposes for which it was transferred. Access to information on international assistance activities, citizens, government officials and civil society organizations can move more effectively towards their priorities, as well as monitor and evaluate the achievements of the assistance, minimizing potential corruption risks.

Lebanon has been a partner country of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) – “a global initiative to improve the transparency of development and humanitarian resources and their results for addressing poverty and crises” — since 2012. Lebanon is required to abide by IATI guidance and rules to increase the transparency of resources flowing into the country during

times of crises. For instance, the crisis-related budgets, dates, statuses, geography, participants, thematic focus (in terms of sectors) and additional classifications are required to be published.

Moreover, conditions and specific terms attached to the activities funded are also required to be published. IATI publishers during the COVID19- pandemic are required to publish data on all their spending activities alongside transactions related to managing

the humanitarian emergency. Timely and comprehensive data must be published as quickly as possible and be updated on a regular basis concurrently with the implementation of the activity. The data published should be coupled with detailed interpretation of the results.

V Transparency Mechanisms in Times of Emergency

During a time of emergency, whether civil or security, there is a growing need to sustain a robust information management system to assist in accessing information from various parties. Normal operational processes for security forces see information clamped down on, but when aid is involved, this is counterproductive. However, most security forces lack the robust systems to share information, leading to diminishing confidence in these forces.

There are two external parties with different sets of questions.

Questions the community will want to know:

- When is aid coming?
- Who is bringing it to us?
- What are we getting?
- How much aid are we getting?

Questions the media will want to know:

- When is the aid coming?
- Who is controlling its distribution?
- Who is providing the aid?
- How is the government determining priorities?

- What are the priorities?
- Who is overseeing this process?
- Why is the aid being delivered by the LAF?
- How is the aid being broken up?
- Where is each country's aid going?

Security forces follow a defined operational process, and while it depends on the various forces, the basic phases are:

- Preparation: where government and non-government agencies prepare their resources and personnel for their respective roles
 - Deployment: where government and non-government agencies deploy their resources and personnel for their respective roles
 - Sustainment: where government and non-government agencies use their resources and personnel to achieve their respective objectives
 - Recovery: where government and non-government agencies return their resources and personnel to a pre-crisis state
- A more detailed outline of the respective phases can be found in Attachment 1.

The mechanism to maintain transparency relies on ensuring that there is a robust information management system. This system relies on information available in each phase to answer key questions that the community and the media may have. A high-level checklist of such information is in Attachment 2.

VI Conclusion

Freedom of Information is a pre-requisite for the adoption and guarantee of human rights as well as a functioning governance system that is recognized by several international, regional and local legal instruments.

Almost all Lebanese public institutions including the Army are falling short on effectively implementing the Access to Information Law and its Implementation Decree, in addition to the best practices and proper international measures alongside.

It is crucial for a country where stability and the safety of citizens are at stake to proactively promote freedom of information from the supply side (government entities) and answer all concerns that citizens might have. The principle of publicity must be effectively implemented in Lebanon to secure the disclosure of the vast majority of information. Military institutions in this regard should adopt the harm v/s public interest test to develop a full-fledged list of information classification guidelines. This should be done to categorize the information that should be published and that which is secret, as restrictions on access to information, especially in security matters, should be conditioned.

Furthermore, times of emergency require additional access-to-information measures to be adopted, and it is the role of security and defense institutions to lead the adoption of the ultimate measures of transparency. The

Lebanese Army needs to adopt a robust information management system aiming at increasing the level of trust with citizens by following several methodologies adopted worldwide for this purpose. Many aspects should be taken into consideration while developing this mechanism, ranging from preparation, deployment, sustainment and recovery.

Publishing public information is a process that involves several stakeholders, including the public sector, private sector and civil society. Therefore, collective action is required to achieve it. All parties in the society having a portion of the decision making process or any kind of influence on the modus operandi of the good governance system are strongly encouraged to collaborate and push for the adoption of transparency measures at the core of every reform and sustainable development, whether in fighting corruption or in any other relevant field.

VII Recommendations to the LAF:

1 Foster the implementation of Access-to-Information Law No.2017/28 and its Implementation Decree No. 2020/6940 at the Ministry of Defense and Lebanese Armed Forces.

2 Develop interactive online platforms illustrating the decisions, budgets, mobilization of resources, and mechanisms adopted during times of emergency.

3 Promote the culture of openness and transparency among army personnel through training on the importance of access to information.

4 Appoint Information Officer(s) responsible for responding to access-to-information requests filed by citizens.

5 Coordinate with the Anti-Corruption Unit, when established, on corruption risks during times of crises and how these risks can be mitigated by only publishing data.

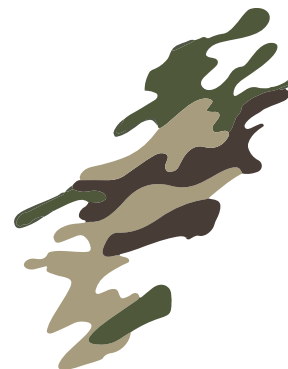
6 Publishing information on the amount of money donated by respective foreign countries and donors and the adopted distribution mechanisms.

7 Information shared must be easily read by an average person.

8 Military entities must establish teams to regulate information and communication management during times of emergency.

9 Respect human rights during times of emergency.

10 Conduct a full-fledged needs assessment based on SMART criteria during times of emergency.



Phases of Operation in an Aid Crisis ²⁴

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
	Preparation	Deployment	Sustainment	Recovery
Military	Force assignment	Force deployed	Security operations	Forces hand over to civilian authorities.
	Logistic requirements	Logistics deployed	Coordination of aid distribution	Forces return to barracks.
	Contract formation/signing	Contracts live	Aid distributed	
		Aid deployed to disbursement locations		
	Military communications to the community			
Civilian/NGO	Aid assignment	Support elements deployed	Aid distributed	Aid distributed
	Contract/Agreement formation			
Government	Aid disbursement priority			
	Government resource assignment	Government resources deployed to disbursement locations	Government services continue	Government services continue
	Government communications to the community			

²⁴ This mechanism is provided by Michael Callan, to the Lebanese Transparency Association, TI's National Chapter and the TI- Defence Sector.

Access to information in a Crisis Checklist ²⁵

Phase	Item	Available
Preparation	Information management and reporting systems	
	ATI processes and resources	
	Central Information Hub	
	Information Required:	
	Who is commanding the operation	
	List of LAF units involved	
	Civilian (Government) oversight of the operation	
	Civilian (Government) resources and services involved	
	NGO resources and services involved	
	Critical Infrastructure priorities	
	Aid delivery priorities	
	Daily report format	
Deployment	Information management and reporting systems	
	ATI processes and resources	
	Information Required:	
	An initial report on location and deployment of LAF units	
	An initial report on location and deployment on the status of civilian (Government) oversight of the operation	
	An initial report on location and deployment of civilian (Government) resources and services	
	An initial report on location and deployment of NGO resources and services	
	Changes to Critical Infrastructure priorities	
	Location and access to Central Information Hub	

Attachment 2

Phase	Item	Available
Sustainment	Information management and reporting systems	
	ATI processes and resources	
	Information Required:	
	Daily reports on aid delivered	
	Status of civilian (Government) oversight of the operation	
	Delivery of daily reports on civilian (Government) resources and services	
	Delivery of daily reports on NGO resources and services	
	Reparation of Status of Critical Infrastructure	
	Changes to Aid delivery priorities	
	Changes to command arrangements	
	Changes to LAF units involved	
	Information management and reporting systems	
	ATI processes and resources	
	Information Required:	
	Handover date for civilian control	
	The date for LAF to return to normal operations	
	Timing of the closure of the Central Information Hub	
	Report on expenditure of aid money to Parliament and donors	
	Report on the effectiveness of Aid and government services to Parliament	

²⁵ This mechanism is provided by Michael Callan, to the Lebanese Transparency Association, TI's National Chapter and the TI- Defence Sector.

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