

Emergency Appeal for Northern Lebanon

1 September 2007 - 31 August 2008



FINAL REPORT

30 April 2009





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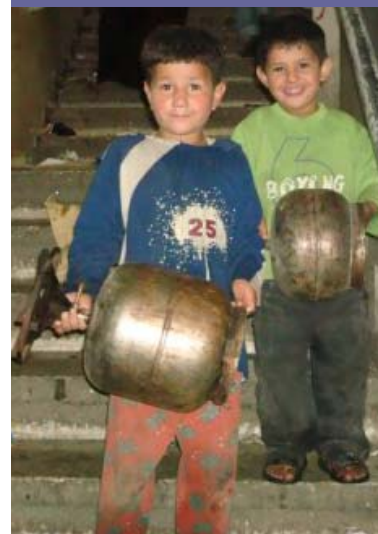
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List of Acronyms

CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIO	Camp Information Office
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office
EDL	Electricité du Liban
EESC	Emergency Employment Services Centre
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ILO	International Labor Organization
ISF	Internal Security Forces
LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
LFO	UNRWA Lebanon Field Office
LPDC	Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
NBC	Nahr el-Bared camp
NBRC	Nahr el-Bared Reconstruction Commission for Civil Action and Studies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PIO	Public Information Office
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
RERA	Relief and Early Recovery Appeal
SIOC	Security Information Operations Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VTC	Vocational training centre
WATSAN	Water and sanitation
WFP	World Food Program





1. Introduction

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Background

This Final Report summarises the activities carried out by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) that were funded under the Emergency Appeal for Northern Lebanon (September 2007-August 2008). This appeal was launched in response to the major humanitarian crisis that occurred in Nahr el-Bared Palestine refugee camp (NBC) during the summer 2007.

On 20 May 2007, fierce fighting between the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the radical group Fatah Al-Islam (who were using the camp as a base) erupted in NBC, 20km north of the city of Tripoli. The conflict quickly turned into a three month siege of the camp that forced the refugee inhabitants of NBC and its adjacent areas to flee to safety, most taking refuge in Beddawi camp near Tripoli. Initial estimates indicated that around 31,000 Palestine refugees (5,449 families) were displaced as a result of the massive artillery and aerial bombing campaign. The figures were later revised to 27,000 refugees or 5,553 families who were affected by the crisis. Among them, 1,264 refugees were able to return to the adjacent areas after October 2007, but remained in need of humanitarian support.

The conflict left the camp in ruins and schools, health clinics and relief services offices in the UNRWA compound were also destroyed, as were

many residential and commercial properties owned by both Lebanese and Palestinians in the adjacent areas located outside of the official camp boundaries.

While the fighting was still raging, a large-scale humanitarian emergency operation was organised to support the thousands of refugees fleeing the camp. UNRWA was the lead agency for these operations with coordinated support from the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Country Team, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement as well as local and international NGOs.



Mass Displacement

The majority of the refugees fled the camp and adjacent areas with few or no belongings believing that they would be returning after a few days. Overnight they lost everything – their homes, personal and household belongings, commercial property and assets, and jobs. A close-knit and once relatively thriving community (in comparison to other Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon) was suddenly thrown into impoverishment and protracted displacement. Most families initially found refuge with relatives and friends living in or around Beddawi camp near Tripoli and the population of this camp almost doubled. The resulting overcrowding in Beddawi created an enormous strain on the infrastructure and the resources allocated to that camp, which inevitably and eventually led to inter-personal/inter-communal tensions. Other displaced families were provided with emergency accommodation in government and UNRWA schools (which were quickly refurbished with partitions, cooking areas and temporary showers), community centres, NGO offices and mosques throughout the north and a smaller number became scattered in other parts of Lebanon.

During 2008, 1,264 refugees gradually returned to damaged homes in the adjacent areas. However, conditions remain extremely poor for the approximately 25,736 refugees who have remained displaced. The majority continue to live in UNRWA-subsidised rented accommodation in North Lebanon waiting for NBC to be reconstructed. Many families are living in one room with very basic facilities in severely overcrowded conditions and with no privacy; some remain in unacceptable conditions in garages and commercial units with little natural light and ventilation and no kitchen facilities.

With few resources and very limited opportunities for any regular employment the majority of displaced refugee families are barely coping and continue to rely heavily on humanitarian support from the UN and NGOs for their basic needs. While a small minority of the refugees have been able to start-up small enterprises in the area around the destroyed camp and in nearby Beddawi camp, the coping mechanisms of the majority remain extremely fragile. Most families are in debt with little chance in the short-term of recovering from their losses. Their ability to economically recover in the long-term from this crisis will depend to a large extent on humanitarian assistance continuing through 2009-2011, during the period of reconstructing the destroyed camp, as any drastic

reduction in relief support would have serious humanitarian implications and possibly impact on the security situation in North Lebanon. A third appeal, the Relief and Early Recovery Appeal (RERA), was launched in September 2008, to support relief and recovery operations from 1 September 2008 to 31 December 2009.

Several assessments carried out in 2008 record high unemployment, and indicate a breakdown in social and family relations, a rise in domestic violence, depression, despair, stress-related illnesses and trauma amongst children and adults. Particularly vulnerable are single women-headed households, elderly people with no family support, the chronically sick, refugees with disabilities and the very young.



Donor Response

This Emergency Appeal, which was launched in September 2007, requested US\$ 54.8 million in response to the enormity of the situation and to meet the critical needs of the displaced refugee population for a twelve-month period (1 September 2007 to 31 August 2008). Donors responded generously with contributions totalling US\$ 44.2 million. Added to this was US\$ 7.97 million that was rolled over from the Flash Appeal funds (June-August 2007). (For information on the funds received per donor, see page 39.)

Generous donor support enabled UNRWA and its partners to cover the provision of basic humanitarian assistance to the refugees throughout 2008. This assistance was coordinated in seven clusters: relief (food and non-food items), health, shelter, water and sanitation, education, protection and livelihood. Funds were also secured for immediate post conflict recovery and to prepare the groundwork for the reconstruction of the destroyed camp through mainly rubble removal and the reactivation of destroyed businesses.

A number of activities were granted extensions by donors until 31 December 2008, or various dates in 2009, due to some funds being received towards the end of the appeal period or problems in implementing projects within the original deadlines (e.g. as a result of the difficulties in finding land for rent for temporary shelter sites).

UNRWA Operations

The focus of the relief effort was, and will remain, on families displaced from NBC and the adjacent areas. UNRWA's relief strategy aims to ensure that the most critical needs of the displaced refugees are met until all families are able to return to a reconstructed NBC or to their repaired or rebuilt homes in the adjacent areas. Assistance has also been extended to those families who have been able to return to their homes in the adjacent areas but who lack the means, as a result of the destruction of the local economy, to cover their basic needs.

In order to free up the schools that were initially being used as displacement centres to accommodate families UNRWA quickly

constructed three temporary shelter sites (on plots 23, 674 and 774) in the adjacent areas with a total of 574 shelters for 430 families (large families were provided with two shelters). A fourth temporary shelter site on plot 385 was under construction by December 2008, and 232 shelters were completed by the end of March 2009. The last temporary shelter site being planned on plot 755 (scheduled to be completed by June/July 2009) will accommodate 276 shelters. Eleven damaged buildings were repaired and turned into collective centres to house a further 165 families; and rental subsidies of US\$ 200 per month were distributed by UNRWA to up to 3,200 families to help them retain their rented accommodation. As the year progressed, improvements were made to some of the temporary shelters, particularly those on plot 674, and to related infrastructure, and facilities and equipment at the pre-fabricated schools and health centres were upgraded.

During the period of the Emergency Appeal, food parcels and non-food items were distributed to the 5,553 displaced families. UNRWA was also covering the full medical costs, including hospitalisation for displaced refugees who are chronically sick and for emergency cases.

Provision was made to guarantee continued access to services normally available as part of UNRWA's regular assistance programme in the areas of education, health and relief and social services, including for displaced refugees living scattered in other camps and gatherings in Lebanon. By the start of the 2007 scholastic year, UNRWA repaired and refurbished schools that had been used as displacement centres and was able to organise the return to school of over 9,000 children from NBC and Beddawi camps. The Agency has since built five temporary prefabricated schools (three in NBC adjacent areas and two in Beddawi camp). Two temporary UNRWA health centres were also set up and are operating in the adjacent areas to provide basic health care to the level of pre-conflict services.

UNRWA coordinated with Islamic Relief, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to improve physical infrastructure and common services in the adjacent areas. Water and sewerage networks, roads, and electricity supply lines were repaired or replaced.

In order to facilitate the return of families to the adjacent areas and to continue some of the early recovery activities after the end of the Emergency Appeal period, a UN Joint Programme funded by ECHO and administered by UNDP was started in September 2008, involving UNDP, UNRC, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, ILO and UNRWA.

In parallel to the emergency humanitarian operations, UNRWA began the planning process for the reconstruction of NBC, which is estimated to be completed by 2011. This work was carried out in coordination with the Prime Minister's Office, the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), the World Bank, the displaced refugee community, the NBC Reconstruction Commission for Civil Action and Studies (NBRC), and sister UN agencies.



2. Sectoral Responses

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2.1 Relief & Social Services

Aim

- Assist displaced families in meeting their basic requirements of food and non-food items and provide social support services through UNRWA and partnering community-based organizations.

Objectives

- Ensure that the minimum basic requirements of food and non-food items are met
- Ensure vulnerable groups, including women, refugees with disabilities, and children are afforded appropriate support services, including access to employment, skills training, awareness-raising, counseling, rehabilitation, recreation and tutoring.

Activities

Food assistance

Families affected by the NBC crisis (including some Lebanese families living in the adjacent areas) received food aid in twelve distribution

rounds during the appeal period. The one-size food parcel was formulated on the basis of a five person family and a provision of 800 calories per person per day, about 40% of total daily calorific needs. The parcel contained rice, sugar, pasta, milk powder, vegetable oil, pulses and animal protein. Special parcels were distributed during Ramadan in 2007, and supplementary parcels were given to families returning to homes in the adjacent areas. By September 2008, a total of 55,419 parcels had been distributed in ten rounds to an average of 5,553 families displaced across Lebanon. Two rounds for the months of October 2007 and January 2008 were missed due to non-availability of funds at that time, and double distributions were provided in the following months to compensate the families. In addition, 4,000 baby food parcels, including formula milk and cereals, were distributed in two rounds covering about 2,000 babies and infants.



At the request of UNRWA, the World Food Program (WFP) carried out a food security assessment in April 2008, to evaluate the adequacy of the food basket and to assist UNRWA to develop a phasing-out strategy for future food support interventions. The assessment found that food security for the NBC displaced and returnees was mainly an issue of economic accessibility. Although basic food items were available on the local market, refugees lacked the purchasing power to buy enough food to maintain adequate nutrition. The food basket provided them with basic nutrients, hence freeing whatever limited resources they had to buy fresh meat and vegetables. Fresh food was also occasionally distributed by NGOs and charitable foundations.

The assessment provided recommendations on the food basket composition and size and concluded that unless the economic situation improved the food basket would remain vital for at least 90% of the displaced population.

Non-Food Assistance

The non-food items distributed to the displaced families included 38,597 blankets, 15,024 mattresses, 11,650 quilts, 18,479 hygiene kits, 1,418 plastic mats, 5,014 rechargeable lights, 11,581 diaper kits and 10,683 kitchen kits. Special supplies were provided to all families who returned to the adjacent areas or moved into temporary shelters and collective centres, including clothes, self-help packages, utensils, and other shelter supplies. No cash assistance was disbursed (apart from rental subsidies – see page 19) due to the lack of sufficient funds given the large number of families who were affected by the crisis.

Support to Community-Based Organisations (CBO's)

UNRWA supported several community centres utilising funds from the Emergency Appeal to help CBOs re-establish themselves in the adjacent areas to respond to the acute needs of the displaced and returnees: an Active Aging House for elderly persons, a Community Development Centre, a Community-Based Rehabilitation Centre, a Social Communication Centre, and a Women's Programme Centre. The

financial support helped cover rehabilitation, equipment, activity costs, staffing costs and / or running costs.

Impact

- The provision of food supplies enabled the 5,553 displaced families to maintain their minimum nutritional standards.
- The provision of essential supplies contributed to the displaced household income, thus allowing them to utilize their scarce financial resources for other priorities.
- A good level of hygiene was ensured and health risks were mitigated amongst the displaced families through the provision of hygiene kits.
- Access to social services for the most vulnerable groups was facilitated through financial support to Community-Based Organisations.



Expenditure	
Food	1,911,721
Non-Food Items	4,718,455
SUB-TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 6,630,176



2.2 Health

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Aim

- Ensure continued access to health services for the displaced population in the North Lebanon Area.

Objectives

- Provide basic health services to approximately 27,000 refugees/ 5,553 displaced families through the newly-established UNRWA emergency clinic, existing health centres, mobile clinics and contracted hospitals, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and other partners.
- Continue to facilitate the coverage of casualties and injuries resulting from the crisis at all Lebanese private hospitals through the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health.

Activities

Mobile and temporary health clinics

On the first day of the conflict UNRWA established a mobile health clinic in the NBC adjacent areas run by a team comprising of a medical officer, general nurse, laboratory technician, assistant pharmacist and a driver. A visiting schedule was put into action to enable medical teams to cover all the displacement centres outside Beddawi camp and provide essential medical services, including vaccinations for children and first-aid treatment for conflict-related injuries.

UNRWA procured medical and laboratory equipment for two temporary health posts that were initially set up as extensions of the Beddawi camp health centre when many of the displaced were being accommodated in or around that camp. These health posts have subsequently been replaced by clinics in the NBC adjacent areas. The first, a semi-permanent clinic, was opened in rented premises in the northern part of the adjacent areas and was fully operational by February 2008. The clinic operates six days per week and registers around 100 patients visits per day. In February 2008, funds were secured for the opening of the second clinic in the southern part of the adjacent areas. The process was delayed because of lengthy negotiations to conclude a lease agreement between UNRWA and the landlord and the protracted preparations of the site (land leveling and construction of water, sewerage and drainage systems). The pre-fabricated clinic opened to patients on 15 November 2008.

Hospitalisation and other health services

Laboratory tests and radiology services that could not be performed at UNRWA laboratories were referred to contractual institutions. UNRWA signed additional contractual agreements with five hospitals in North Lebanon to cover in-patient medical, surgical cases and kidney dialysis. In all other areas, the Agency fully covered the costs for displaced patients at the regular contracted hospitals. A contract was also concluded with Safad Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) hospital in Beddawi camp for basic X-rays. Patients requiring more sophisticated radiology procedures were referred to the Centre Hospitalier du Nord, New Mazaloum Hospital and Al-Islami Welfare Hospital, which already had contracts with UNRWA for outpatient services. In total, during the reporting period, 3,074 cases were referred to these contractual institutions (2,176 out-patients, 898 in-patients).

In May 2007, a contract was signed with a private pharmacy in Beddawi camp to supply displaced refugee patients with certain life-saving medications that were not available from the Agency's pharmacy supply catalogue.

Health and safety awareness campaign

During July-August 2008, UNRWA, UNICEF and the ICRC launched campaigns to raise public awareness on the dangers posed by Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs) in and around the destroyed camp. Several hundreds of volunteers, mainly UNRWA staff who had been trained by MAG, showed children and youth how to identify UXOs, and UNICEF distributed thousands of posters, banners, flyers, pamphlets and labels to displaced families residing in and around Beddawi camp.

In coordination with UNICEF and the Islamic Relief Association, UNRWA's Public Information Office (PIO) also distributed posters and pamphlets and conducted education sessions for women on personal hygiene, scabies, water pollution and diarrhea, how to disinfect water and how to conserve water supplies in Beddawi camp (supplies in the camp became limited due to the large numbers of displaced refugees).



Impact

- Standards of public health were maintained and no outbreaks of communicable disease were reported.
- Access to primary health care was ensured for 5,553 displaced refugee families.
- Access to hospitalization was also secured and fully covered for 3,074 displaced refugee families.



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Expenditure	
Health	2,745,956
SUB-TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 2,745,956



Temporary shelter plot 774

2.3 Shelter

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Aim

- Ensure that families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.

Objectives

- Secure temporary shelter for the 5,553 displaced families, and to allow the quick and safe return to shelter in NBC for the families who are able to return, once the camp is accessible.

Activities

Emergency accommodation

At the onset of the conflict, families began fleeing NBC and the adjacent areas to Beddawi camp and occupied UNRWA schools, clubs, mosques, other community offices and buildings, shops and garages. Only a minority fled to other areas in Lebanon (e.g. Beirut and Saida) to live with host families (usually relatives). UNRWA carried out some emergency renovation work to displacement centres in schools and other buildings by constructing partitions and sun shades and by adding showers, doors and windows. However, these centres quickly became overcrowded and insufficient for the huge numbers of displaced refugees. In coordination with Lebanese Government UNRWA transferred some families to eight Lebanese public schools close to Beddawi camp. At the start of the school year in September 2007, there

was growing pressure on UNRWA from the government to relocate these families as the schools had to be vacated for the returning students. UNRWA appealed to the families to leave the schools and assured them that they would receive rental subsidies to help cover the cost of renting private accommodation. Some families did move into rented premises, however the majority, fearful that this move would end up being a permanent solution, opted to remain in the UNRWA schools or with host families to wait for temporary shelters to be built near their destroyed camp. By December 2007, all the UNRWA schools in Beddawi camp were vacated when the refugees were able to move into two newly-built temporary shelter sites and 11 collective centres.



Temporary shelter plot 23

Temporary shelters

In total, 938 families will have been accommodated by summer 2009 in temporary shelters funded through this Emergency Appeal. While the Agency initially planned to construct temporary shelters for 1,000 displaced families, a number of issues substantially limited the availability of land for rent around NBC, namely legal constraints, the LAF's security concerns, and opposition from Lebanese landowners and the local Lebanese community towards temporary settlements of refugees in their vicinity. The Agency eventually identified and leased 55 plots of land in the adjacent areas. However, permission to go ahead with construction on 50 of these plots was opposed by the LAF and by some of the local Lebanese communities. By the end of March 2008, construction on three out of the five secured plots was completed for 574 temporary shelters accommodating 430 families. The distribution of shelter units on these plots is as follows:

- ▶ Plot 23: 124 hollow concrete blocks for 105 families
- ▶ Plot 774: 150 hollow concrete blocks for 105 families
- ▶ Plot 674: 300 prefabricated steel units for 220 families

Each shelter provides 18.6 square metres of living space consisting of one room with a kitchen area and a toilet with shower. Any family with more than five members was allocated a second unit. The temporary shelters will require maintenance over the next two to three years.

Building approval for the remaining two temporary shelter plots was only granted after 31 August 2008, due to legal complications (construction costs will still be covered by Emergency Appeal funds). An additional 232 shelter units (Plot 385) for 232 families were completed in March 2009 (with refugee families moving into them in April 2009), and 276 shelter units are being planned for 276 families on Plot 755 (due to be completed in June/July 2009). A decision to have three different sizes of shelters and provide more interior space depending on the size of family was taken due to the protracted nature of the displacement and in consultation with the beneficiaries and Agency partners. These shelters are being built to improved specifications to provide:

- ▶ 21 square metres for families of one to four members
- ▶ 30 square metres for five to seven family members
- ▶ 40 square metres for families of eight and above

While the Agency had initially planned to build shelters for 546 families on plots 385 and 755, the number of beneficiaries therefore had to be reduced to take into account the increases in shelter size as well as the increase in the cost of construction materials and the subsequent increase in the contractors' costs.

Collective Centres

As a measure to reduce the overcrowding in the emergency displacement centres, the Agency rented and refurbished 11 damaged or unfinished buildings in the adjacent areas and turned them into "Collective Centres" to accommodate 165 families. Initially several families were sharing toilet and kitchen facilities. Improvements have since been made to most of these centres, including by upgrading the drainage systems, toilet and bathing facilities, laying down floor tiles, repairing roofs and external rendering, and constructing zinc roofing over external corridors.

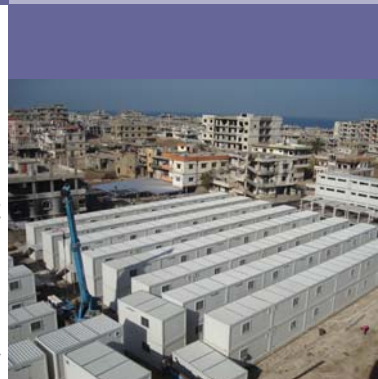
Repairs of homes in the adjacent areas and Beddawi camp

In the first months of the crisis, at least half of the displaced families were living with host families, mainly relatives and friends. This number reduced by more than 85% six months after the conflict ended, and very few families had remained with host families by the end of 2008. Once displaced families were accommodated elsewhere, UNRWA carried out some minor repairs and improvements (mainly upgrading kitchen and toilet facilities) to over 1,500 host family shelters.

Following the cessation of hostilities in September 2007, the LAF spent three months clearing UXOs in parts of the adjacent areas to enable some displaced families to return to homes that had not been damaged or to buildings with minor damages.

UNRWA contracted a consultant in 2007 to produce a damage assessment survey on the structural repairs needed in the adjacent areas and the results were provided at the beginning of 2008. The survey concluded that 300 buildings needed substantial work or total demolition. Based on these findings, UNRWA stabilised 82 partially unsafe buildings that would be scheduled for future repair. By the end of March 2008, the Agency had repaired 23 buildings. An additional 90 buildings were identified in other sectors for repair and a tender for the work was issued but later cancelled due to lack of funds.

A self-help project was launched by UNRWA with four NGOs (ACTED, Norwegian Refugee Council, Première Urgence, and Movimiento por la Paz-MPDL) to provide new sanitary fittings to 757 families who had returned back to moderately damaged homes (but classified as safe) in the adjacent areas. The project also initiated the repairs to 1,075 housing units and 300 tool kits were purchased for families to repair minor damages to houses as well as for use in the Collective Centres and for temporary shelter units. An additional 200 tool kits to repair fire damage were purchased and distributed.



Temporary shelter plot 674

Rental subsidies

UNRWA has provided rental subsidies to over half of the displaced families to enable them to rent temporary accommodation. Payment was made every three months and each family received US\$ 200 per month. The Emergency Appeal covered four rounds of rental assistance and the first month of the fifth round (i.e., from August 2007 to August 2008) for the following numbers of families:

- ▶ 2,162 families in the first round (Aug, Sept, Oct 2007)
- ▶ 3,009 in second round (Nov-Dec 2007, Jan 2008)
- ▶ 3,134 in third round (Feb, March, April 2008)
- ▶ 3,258 in fourth round (May, June, July 2008)

Payment for the fifth round, covering August 2008, was delayed until September 2008, and was covered by the RERA, as were the remaining rounds for the rest of 2008 (rental subsidies in 2009 are being funded under the RERA).

The criteria for eligibility in the first cycle was limited to the displaced who were living with host families to help ease some of the pressure on these families. The criteria were later expanded to include all those renting accommodation due to lack of alternative free accommodation. Social workers visited the families applying for assistance, helped them complete the application form, verified the documents provided and gave their recommendations. Families were provided with the rental subsidies within three weeks of the social workers' visits, provided that funding was available, and payment was disbursed by UNRWA's Finance Department in the presence of the social workers.

A rapid evaluation was conducted in May 2008 to assess the eligibility of the families who were being assisted, the efficiency of the procedures for identifying eligibility, and to provide recommendations for any improvements. The results of the assessment indicated that:

- ▶ 85% (194 families out of 228) of the survey sample met the eligibility criteria;
- ▶ 34 families did not strictly meet the eligibility criteria as they were sharing rented accommodation with other families or were renting from close relatives.

During 2008, the number of families in rented accommodation increased due to displaced refugees leaving host families or relocating out of UNRWA schools, government schools, mosques, clubs, NGO offices and other community facilities. Initial estimates indicated that 2,500 families were in need of rental subsidies, however the number of eligible families increased to 3,258 families by end August 2008.

The Agency's ability to respond to the housing needs of the displaced refugees was an enormous challenge throughout the Emergency Appeal period as most contributions were earmarked for specific



The garages, Beddawi

activities and few allowed for the distribution of cash assistance. This caused frequent delays in disbursing the rental subsidies, which created a great deal of tension and insecurity amongst a large proportion of the displaced community resulting in a number of refugee demonstrations and sit-ins outside UNRWA installations.

Impact

- Displaced families had access to safe and adequate temporary accommodation: 430 were accommodated in temporary shelters by 31 December 2008, and an additional 508 families will have been provided with temporary shelter units by summer 2009; 165 families were housed in Collective Centres, while an average of 3,200 families received monthly rental subsidies.
- Displaced refugees participated in surveys and assessments that provided information for future interventions; others participated in the planning of repairs on their homes in the adjacent areas.
- Coordination was improved through the Shelter Cluster, which enabled better provision of services to the displaced families.



NBC Adjacent Areas

Expenditure	
Shelter	8,868,777
SUB-TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 8,868,777



2.4 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

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Aims

- Secure adequate and safe drinking water, sanitary facilities and hygiene conditions for the displaced.

Objectives

- Ensure that the affected population has access to adequate water and sanitation.
- Support returnees through emergency/temporary activities, including host shelters and providing emergency repairs.
- Provide garbage and solid waste removal services for affected families.
- Ensure a water and sanitation disaster response team is available to address immediate emergency needs in NBC and temporary shelter localities.

Activities

Water supplies

From the first week of the conflict onwards, UNRWA tasked an emergency water and sanitation team (plumbers, sanitation labourers, water attendants and water plant operators) to ensure there was constant access to safe water supplies in all the facilities accommodating displaced people. The majority of Watsan efforts

focused in and around Beddawi camp and in NBC's adjacent areas as these locations hosted the largest number of displaced refugees.

Beddawi camp

Beddawi camp's population doubled overnight with the influx of displaced families seeking shelter throughout the conflict and post-conflict periods. As a result of the protracted displacement, the camp's existing Watsan infrastructure required repairs, upgrades, and expansion. UNRWA cleaned and rehabilitated one of the six wells and a chlorination room was constructed for the new water well to improve the disinfection of water supplies. Three booster pumps were used to increase the carrying capacity of three of the wells.

To ensure the provision of safe water, UNRWA contracted ACTED to maintain the hygiene standards of the Agency's water tanks. Emergency sanitation facilities (rigid water tanks, toilets and showers) were provided for the emergency displacement centres, particularly those located in schools. Under UNRWA's self-help programme, host families were provided with maintenance packets to repair, maintain, and in certain cases improve water and sanitary fittings in their shelters. A total of 450 packets were distributed in Beddawi.

NBC adjacent areas

Measures were taken to repair and expand the Watsan infrastructure. Mains water supply lines were installed by the ICRC, while UNRWA connected each household to the main pipeline. Working with Islamic Relief and UNICEF, more than 600 rigid PVC water tanks of various capacities were distributed and about 5,000 metres of household connections were installed. Out of the ten existing wells, three were rehabilitated while three still need rehabilitation. Four horizontal and vertical water pumps and 30 small water pumps were installed to ensure equitable distribution of water supplies to beneficiaries.

Storm water and sewerage networks

Beddawi camp

The sewerage system in Beddawi camp was rehabilitated to cope with the overuse as a result of the influx of displaced families. Two hundred and ten metres of sewers and related manholes were constructed.

NBC adjacent areas

The majority of the heavily damaged wastewater system was rebuilt and rehabilitated in all sectors of the adjacent areas. More than 1,000 metres of storm water drainage channels and 450 manholes were cleared of soil, rubble and debris. Heavy duty cast iron covers were fixed for the open manholes and cross road gratings were constructed where needed.

Solid waste management

Beddawi camp

To meet the increase in the volume of waste, UNRWA hired extra labourers and additional vehicles such as pick-up dumpers. Pest control and disinfection campaigns were carried out bi-monthly due to the increase in the volume of solid waste.



NBC adjacent areas

Prior to the crisis UNRWA's solid waste management in NBC was limited to inside the official camp boundaries. However, as the Bhanine and Muhammara local Lebanese municipalities do not have the capacity to provide the adjacent areas with waste management services, UNRWA facilitated the clearing of solid waste, rubble and garbage that had accumulated during the conflict. More than 684 refuse bins of different sizes were distributed for all sectors in the adjacent areas, and for the collective centres and temporary shelter sites, and extra workers were hired to collect and transport the domestic refuse to the Tripoli Al-Mena municipal dump site.



Regular indoor and outdoor pest control and disinfection campaigns were carried out in coordination with international NGOs. Additional sanitation vehicles were rented or purchased to replace the Agency's vehicles that were destroyed in NBC.

Impact

- Health risks amongst the displaced families was mitigated and hygiene was ensured through the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation facilities.
- 100% of the displaced population (5,553 families) had access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities.
- Displaced families and returnees to the NBC adjacent areas were provided with solid waste removal services.
- Infrastructure was repaired and upgraded and Watsan services expanded in both Beddawi camp and the NBC adjacent areas.

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Expenditure	
Water and Sanitation	1,220,719
SUB-TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 1,220,719



2.5 Education

Aim

- Maintain education services to the NBC and Beddawi students for the 2007/2008 academic year with minimum disruption.

Objectives

- Provide education services for approximately 10,000 pupils in the North Lebanon Area, of which approximately 5,500 are displaced from NBC.

Activities

Temporary school premises

Five Agency school buildings (accommodating eight schools) in the UNRWA compound were destroyed during the conflict and four schools in Beddawi camp and other locations were used as displacement centres, some for up to eight months. In order to continue providing education to all displaced pupils UNRWA initially rented two premises in Beddawi camp (Al-Salam and College International) and one premise in Bhanine, close to Tripoli (Lebanese International). Once the displaced families were relocated to the temporary shelters or collective centres, the UNRWA schools were vacated and could be used for schooling once repaired. The rental contracts for the two rented premises in Beddawi were discontinued while the Agency continued to rent the

school in Bhanine until the end of the school year. This arrangement ensured that around 9,000 pupils in North Lebanon (from NBC and Beddawi camp) continued to receive education during the 2007/2008 school year (an additional 1,000 students were studying in other areas).

Five prefabricated school buildings housing seven schools (two operating double-shifts) were established in North Lebanon (two in Beddawi and three in the NBC adjacent areas). UNRWA initially procured three prefabricated school buildings (two for Beddawi, which started operating in November 2007, and one for the NBC adjacent areas, which was opened in March 2008). All were equipped and furnished. Two additional prefabricated schools were constructed in the adjacent areas and were operational by mid-November 2008. These replaced the rented premise in Bhanine and helped reduce the overcrowding in the other temporary schools and relieved the pressure of the double shifting at the secondary schools.



Provision of essential school supplies

Uniforms and school bags equipped with all the necessary stationery for the school year were distributed to some 9,000 NBC students in North Lebanon and around 1,000 residing in other areas of the country (i.e. in Saida, Beirut, Tyre and the Beqa'a Valley).

School transport

UNRWA provided transportation for about 3,000 pupils who were residing in Beddawi camp to enable them to attend school in Tripoli. School transportation was also provided for NBC students who were displaced in other parts of Lebanon.

Extra-curricular fees

UNRWA covered, for the displaced students, the cost of the contributions that each refugee pupil in Lebanon usually pays for extra-curricular activities (this amount ranges from LL 5,000 to LL 25,000 depending on the school cycle – elementary, preparatory or secondary).

Financial assistance for university students

Financial assistance was provided to 121 NBC students, who had completed the 2007-2008 Baccalaureate, to support them in their first year of university or college.

Remedial activities

To catch up for the loss of school days during the crisis (approximately two months), UNRWA offered remedial activities in essential subjects (Arabic, English and Maths) to students from the 3rd grade during the school year vacation. The academic year was extended to mid-July 2008 to enable all students to complete the required curricula.

Psycho-social support for schoolchildren

Twenty psycho-social teachers were trained; 13 were assigned to the North Lebanon Area and seven were assigned to different schools to cover displaced pupils living in other parts of the country.

Children were given support to counter the post-traumatic effects of the conflict and displacement through the provision of psycho-social counselling during the summer 2007. The aim was to facilitate their return to a normal education routine, despite the displacement. Non-treatment of cases could have caused severe problems for a large number of pupils that would ultimately negatively impact on their lives and careers. Psycho-social assistance will continue to be needed.

Recreational activities

The following recreational activities were organised for NBC pupils in the North:

- Five day local summer camp for 400 pupils;
- Recreational activities for 250 displaced children over one month (five days a week);
- Ten day summer camp in Siblin Training Centre (Saida) for 250 students;
- Visit to Jeita Cave for 190 students;
- 11 puppet shows for 2,213 pupils in the elementary cycle;
- Summer camp in Ba'albek for 110 students in 11th grade.

Increase of vocational training capacities

A Vocational Training Centre (VTC) (funded outside of this Appeal) was established north of NBC, mainly for the benefit of young refugees from NBC and Beddawi, and opened in September 2008. In its first year of operation the new VTC will focus on providing training in construction trades that will be needed during the reconstruction of NBC. Since its opening, 183 Palestine refugee students have already registered to attend one of the nine courses on offer. It is anticipated that other courses will be introduced to provide students with the skills to contribute to the rebuilding of the local economy. An additional short course of five months in "Land and Quantity Surveying" was introduced at Siblin VTC near Saida for 23 NBC students.

Impact

- Access to education for NBC pupils affected by the conflict was secured. Around 9,000 displaced pupils were able to complete the 2006/2007 academic year and continue their school studies in the following academic years without substantial gaps;
- 121 displaced pupils were also able to enrol in universities and an additional course was introduced in Siblin VTC for 23 NBC youth.
- Traumatized children from NBC received psycho-social support through recreational activities.
- The provision of educational supplies to the pupils relieved the financial burden on the displaced families and acted as an incentive for the traumatized children to return to school and normal routine in a safe environment.



Expenditure

Education	4,940,982
SUB-TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 4,940,982



2.6 Protection

Aim

- Meet the immediate protection needs of refugees affected by the crisis in NBC.

Objectives

- Promote the protection of affected refugees, with particular focus on vulnerable groups, especially women, children, the elderly and the disabled.
- Monitor the protection needs of the displaced population, especially women and children and other vulnerable groups, *and* provide support to other clusters.
- Raise awareness about the dangers of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).

Activities

Working with the community: awareness-raising and psycho-social support

UNRWA provided recreational and psycho-social activities to displaced children in the vicinity of NBC in coordination with Save the Children-Sweden, the local NGO Naba'a and Right to Play.

An awareness-raising campaign was also conducted on the dangers of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).

Protection Working Group

In response to the conflict in NBC, a Protection Working Group was set up by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in coordination with UNRWA, other UN agencies and NGOs with the aim of monitoring the human rights situation in North Lebanon. A collaborative OHCHR-UNRWA project on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights was developed and continues to be implemented by OHCHR. This project aims to prevent cases of human rights violations, establish a monitoring system and respond to threats on the physical safety and security of displaced refugees.

Monitoring Human Rights Violations

After the re-opening of the accessible sectors in the adjacent areas on 10 October 2007, hundreds of families returned to find that during the siege of NBC many refugee properties had been burnt, looted and damaged. The OHCHR has since requested that the Lebanese Government initiates an investigation into these incidents and has made specific recommendations for preventive and remedial measures.

As the information on violations provided by various actors was not consistently documented, there was a need to strengthen the capacity of Cluster members to monitor and systematically document violations. OHCHR conducted three training workshops to improve the quality and accuracy of documentation and prepared and disseminated incident report forms to Cluster members to guide recently trained actors in the collection of information on violations and protection issues. While building the capacity and trust of local partners has taken longer than expected, an increase in reports on alleged violations and protection concerns has been noted.

In March 2008, in coordination with the Protection Cluster, OHCHR followed up on alleged reports of harassment and arrests of Palestine refugees in the surrounding areas of NBC. No specific patterns of human rights violations were found. However, of concern is the issuing of permits by the LAF that regulates Palestine refugees' access to the adjacent areas. Information was compiled and analyzed, with a comprehensive brief prepared by OHCHR and shared with relevant stakeholders to discuss appropriate interventions.

To improve coordination and further the potential for collaborative responses to violations and protection concerns, OHCHR liaised, and held regular meetings, with relevant stakeholders, namely the LAF, the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) and the Popular and Security Committees of Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi camps, the LPDC, the ICRC in addition to Palestinian partners on the ground. The meetings held with various interlocutors have also been very useful in highlighting main concerns.

Responding to increased domestic violence

An increase in reported cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV), including domestic violence, has been raised in Cluster meetings.

UNRWA continues to coordinate closely with OHCHR and members of the Protection Cluster to gain concrete information on GBV cases and explore appropriate means of intervention. GBV training was conducted for all UNRWA health staff in the North, with the aim of improving their capacity in the detection and response to such cases. The necessity to train 17 UNRWA psycho-social teachers in child sexual abuse was brought to the attention of the Cluster members, and the relevant training was conducted by Save the Children-Sweden. To improve the capacity of human rights and development workers to respond to cases of GBV, OHCHR organised a two-day GBV training workshop through a Lebanese NGO, the Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW). A referral system is being established, in unison with the design of an implementation plan to coordinate prevention and response activities through the Protection Cluster.

Impact

- Remedial care provided to children ensuring the protection of their psychological well-being;
- Systematic response provided to violations of human rights through the protection cluster;
- Safety and security of displaced refugees ensured through increased awareness of dangers of UXOs.

Expenditure	
Protection	185,000
TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 185,000



2.7 Early Recovery

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Aim

- Facilitate the return and progressive reintegration of the displaced population through the following activities:
 - a. Livelihood Support
 - b. Recovery and Reconstruction Needs Assessment
 - c. Rubble Removal
 - d. Electricity Provision

a. Livelihood Support

Objectives

- Maximise the use of local labour and enterprises in emergency operations and the reconstruction.

Activities

Socio-economic assessment

To better understand the impact of the conflict on the local economy and to identify the main income generating opportunities, UNRWA commissioned the Consultation and Research Institute (CRI) to conduct a socio-economic survey. The survey took place during September 2008 and covered 1,817 Palestinian households that were divided into

three groups: Beddawi camp residents, NBC displaced, and NBC returnees to the adjacent areas.

The survey found that the displaced population was still highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, with the majority of families residing in rented apartments and a significant number (22.5%) sharing living space with other families. The survey also revealed continuing high levels of unemployment, standing at 40% for NBC returnees to the adjacent areas, and 26% for the displaced refugees.

More encouragingly, the survey identified a reactivation pattern for NBC damaged enterprises, which formerly constituted the backbone of NBC's informal economy and generated hundreds of employment opportunities for the NBC community.

Reactivation of businesses

In order to support the revival and/or emergence of new micro and small enterprises (MSEs), a Grants Committee, composed of two UNRWA staff and a representative of Première Urgence, was established in June 2008 to manage the disbursement of grants. Awards were distributed according to pre-defined eligibility criteria and the review of the feasibility studies prepared by the candidates with the support of the UNRWA Community Credit Assistants.

To enhance the impact of the intervention and improve coordination, three MoUs were signed between UNRWA and Première Urgence, the Palestinian Arab Women League (PAWL) and Oxfam GB.

Between July 2008 and mid-March 2009, the Grants Committee approved 285 grants. Reactivated enterprises included butchers and grocery shops, clothing and cosmetic shops, barbers, blacksmith and welding workshops, electronic shops, construction-related businesses and medical centres. The value of grants approved ranged between US\$ 1,000 and US\$ 10,000 depending on the business nature and needs and were awarded to 195 enterprises in the NBC adjacent areas, 86 in and around Beddawi camp, four in Tripoli and surrounding areas. This activity will continue throughout 2009.

Providing employment to unskilled workers

In October 2008, with the beginning of rubble removal operations, around 100 refugee workers were hired. Employment opportunities are expected to increase further when the reconstruction phase starts.

Developing rapid skills enhancement programmes

The rapid skill programmes, initially scheduled to coincide with the start of the reconstruction of NBC, could not be implemented due to the delays in the reconstruction. UNRWA plans to develop instead a Vocational Training Graduates Apprenticeship to provide young graduates with on-the-job experience in order to meet the current employment needs and gain practical experience.



Emergency Employment Services Centres

In June 2008, UNRWA and the ILO signed an Inter-Agency Agreement for the implementation of a project focused on the promotion of local employment and short demand-driven skills development training through the establishment of two Emergency Employment Services Centers (EESC,) one in Beddawi camp and the other in the NBC adjacent areas.

The project was in its preparatory phase throughout 2008, and the EESCs were officially opened in February 2009. Through good coordination in the Livelihood Cluster, discussions have started with local training providers to encourage them to increase their training capacity in construction-related skills.

Impact

- Approximately 285 small-scale enterprises in different sectors are able to re-establish and develop economic activities in NBC's adjacent areas, surrounding areas and in Beddawi camp through supporting grants, which positively impacts on their families.
- Refugees residing in the adjacent areas have better access to basic supplies and services due to the reactivation of businesses.
- More than 100 employment opportunities were created and/or sustained through rubble removal activities.

b. Recovery and Reconstruction Needs Assessment

Objective

- Provide a comprehensive, technical and financial report on the recovery and reconstruction needs.

Activities

In order to promote the involvement of the NBC community in the planning and reconstruction of NBC and facilitate coordination UNRWA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Nahr el-Bared Reconstruction Commission for Civil Action and Studies (NBRC), a grassroots organisation composed of engineers, researchers, and other volunteers mostly from the NBC community. Under the guidance of NBRC, the NBC Reconstruction Principles were developed during July-October 2007, through community workshops and the involvement of local CBOs and NGOs.

The NBC Reconstructions Principles laid the ground work for the preparation of the NBC Master Plan that was produced jointly by UNRWA and NBRC. Substantial compromises were made by the community in agreeing to a reduction of up to 15% of their former dwellings in order to increase the public space, widen roads and improve ventilation and light in the reconstructed camp. Simultaneously, the Lebanese Government approved the rebuilding of the camp on the pre-conflict site and the preservation of neighbourhood locations to

maintain the extended family cohesion that the community outlined as crucial for the success of the reconstruction.

This comprehensive participatory approach has ensured ownership by the community of the new plans and designs.

Impact

- A Preliminary NBC Master Plan, including structural and urban plans, was produced.
- Ownership by the community was ensured as the Master Plan was produced in collaboration with the civil society and validated by all the stakeholders.
- Baseline data on the spatial and social conditions of pre-conflict NBC has been developed with stakeholders.

NBC divided into 8 reconstruction packages





c. Rubble Removal

Objective

- Ensure the safe removal of rubble, including disposal of toxic and non-toxic solid waste, using heavy machinery.

Activities

In order to facilitate the return of displaced families to the adjacent areas rubble was cleared from many sectors and some roads were re-asphalted.

Preparatory work for the rubble removal operations in the destroyed camp were only able to start in April 2008, once the LAF had granted the Agency access to the area. Two risk assessment surveys were carried out by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and UNDSS to assess the density of UXO contamination and to provide safety guidelines for staff. An environmental assessment was conducted by UNDP to set environmental guidelines while sorting hazardous waste.

The selection of contractors for the clearing of rubble and the de-mining operations was carried out between June and August 2008. UNRWA contracted UNDP to carry out rubble removal operations and the NGO Handicap International was contracted for the de-mining support. These two operations are being implemented in parallel and began on 16 October 2008.

By end March 2009, around 60% of the overall rubble in NBC had been removed. The level of UXO contamination proved higher than initially anticipated by MAG in its risk assessment and survey reports in April/ May 2008. As of mid-March 2009, 5,033 live UXOs had been defused, with 44 of these deliberately booby-trapped. This activity will be ongoing

throughout 2009 and more funds are being sought to cover additional demining costs, including sub-soil surveys.

UNDP agreed with the Lebanese government and the Tripoli authorities to recycle the rubble as construction material mainly for the expansion of the port of Tripoli. Non-recyclable waste is being disposed in the Tripoli Al-Mena dump site.

These operations provide temporary work for Palestine refugees and Lebanese workers, and some 200-250 unskilled labourers are hired on a daily basis. Due to LAF security restrictions on Palestinian access to the operations site only 100 of the workers are Palestine refugees.



Impact

- Rubble removal operations are preparing the ground for the reconstruction of NBC;
- A safer environment is being created with the removal of UXOs and rubble, the demolition of unsafe buildings, and the safe disposal of toxic and non-toxic solid waste in preparation for phased reconstruction to begin;
- 100 Palestine refugee workers were able to gain some income through participating in rubble sorting activities;
- Demolition waste is sorted and treated for the recycling of usable rubble.

d. Electricity

Objective

- Enable a minimum supply of electricity for NBC adjacent area and surroundings to meet basic needs.

Activities

Temporary electricity

Temporary electricity was provided to temporary shelter site Plot 23 and to accessible sectors in the adjacent areas in October 2007. By the end of March 2008, 1,586 houses were connected to the power supply. All families in NBC adjacent areas and in the temporary shelter sites and collective centres received between two and three amperes per family per day, which allowed only small devices to be run.

Restoration of electricity network

UNRWA outsourced the restoration of the electricity network in the adjacent area to UNDP. The project facilitated reconnection of previously connected households and re-cabling, and assisted the national electricity supply company, Electricité du Liban (EDL), in restoring the network in sectors B and C in the adjacent areas. Six hundred previous EDL subscribers were reconnected; those who were illegally connected to the network prior to the crisis were not covered

under this project unless they accepted to pay the subscription cost (US\$ 400 per family and paid by only 70 families).

In coordination with the popular committees and political factions, UNRWA informed the community in the adjacent areas that the temporary electricity connections would be discontinued by end August 2008. The provision of emergency electricity supplies was however extended through to the end of the month of Ramadan (September 2008). Two generators were removed as part of the handover process. An agreement was made between EDL, UNDP and UNRWA to hand over electricity services via the popular committees, the PLO and community-based organisations.



Impact

- The electricity network in Sectors B and C of the NBC adjacent areas was rehabilitated and upgraded and new connections were made to the EDL network;
- Families living in temporary shelters and Collective Centres were provided with minimum electricity supplies.

Expenditure	
Early Recovery	14,258,120
TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 14,258,120

2.8 Emergency and Recovery Capacity

Aim

- Strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency programme, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, security, communications and contingency planning

a. Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction Management Unit

Aim

- Ensure the effective and efficient overall management of the emergency relief operation, and the recovery and reconstruction phase.

Objective

- Establish a Management Unit to oversee the relief operation, recovery and reconstruction phase

Activities

UNRWA established a Project Management Unit (PMU) in North Lebanon in late November 2007, to oversee all aspects of NBC operations, including reconstruction and emergency response activities.

The establishment of the PMU marked the transition from UNRWA's emergency response phase to a more planned operational phase. A Project Manager came on board in November 2007, followed by other key staff, however filling certain key local posts (e.g. engineers) proved extremely difficult. The PMU in 2008 included staff from all UNRWA programmes and support departments in the Lebanon Field Office.

b. Coordination, Security and Support

Aim

- Enhance the UN capacity to respond to the crisis in the north of Lebanon through strengthened security, operational support, coordination, and communication networks.

Objectives

- Ensure that the UN has the necessary security and communication resources to deliver an effective emergency, recovery and reconstruction response in Northern Lebanon;
- Improve communication with military and civilian authorities, other UN agencies and humanitarian aid partners.

Activities

The office of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) contributed three staff to the PMU to support improving coordination, making databases more accessible and to define the terms of references of, and improve the flow of information within and between, the clusters.

The PMU was also supported by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) Security Information Operations Centre (SIOC). UNDSS support ensured that the UN had the necessary security and communication resources to deliver an effective emergency, recovery and reconstruction response in North Lebanon. A security office has since been established in the PMU.

A compound was constructed in Karami Fair in Tripoli in November 2008, to provide offices for UNRWA staff working in the NBC operations through the PMU (the PMU has since amalgamated with the Agency's Area Office for North Lebanon to rationalise resources and has been renamed the North Management Unit). Office space in this new compound was also allocated to several UN sister agencies working with UNRWA through the UN Joint Programme: UNRC, ILO, UN-HABITAT, and UNDP.

The existing Camp Information Office (CIO) located in Beddawi camp was maintained to enhance communication with stakeholders at the camp level, including community representatives, beneficiaries and humanitarian aid partners. A Camp Information Office was later established in the NBC adjacent areas and two national staff were recruited as Camp Information Officers to cover NBC adjacent areas and Beddawi camp.

Impact

- UNRWA's capacity to respond to the crisis was enhanced through the establishment of the Project Management Unit;
- Coordination was ensured with UN agencies and humanitarian aid partners NGOs to maximize the impact on the ground and avoid duplication of efforts;
- Safety was enhanced through UNDSS support.

Expenditure

Emergency and Recovery Capacity	6,022,502
TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	US\$ 6,022,502

3. Financial Summary

Cash donations towards Emergency Appeal	\$ 44,265,337
Rolled-over donations from Flash Appeal	\$ 7,977,849
Total donations for Emergency Appeal	\$ 53,243,186

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS	Amount Received in USD
AAAID (Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development)	249,965
Australia	867,100
Austria	279,944
Belgium	1,512,853
Canada	2,654,669
Czech Republic	185,552
Denmark	988,141
Dubai Cares	1,276,997
European Commission (EC)	9,968,847
ECHO	2,419,859
Finland	428,899
Friends of UNRWA Association, USA	4,800
Germany	3,080,900
Greece	709,220
Italy	2,949,852
Japan	6,472,291
Juffali Foundation	10,000
Morocco	25,755
Netherlands	2,527,181
Norway	1,819,633
Poland	50,000
Spain	405,698
Spain / Council of Huelva	13,514
Spain / Local Government of Basque Region	192,308
Sweden	724,033
Switzerland	232,128
Trinidad and Tobago	30,000
Turkey	249,965
UNHCR	20,000
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	1,336,981
USA	10,556,100
Total	\$ 52,243,186

EXPENDITURE (as of 31 March 2009)	COST US\$
Relief and Social Services	
Food (1,911,721)	
Non-Food Items (4,718,455)	6,630,176
Health	2,745,956
Shelter	8,868,777
Water and Sanitation	1,220,719
Education	4,940,982
Protection	185,000
Early Recovery	14,258,120
Emergency and Recovery Capacity	6,022,502
SUB-TOTAL (excluding programme support costs)	44,872,232
Programme Support Costs	3,565,581
TOTAL (including programme support costs)	48,437,813

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (as of 31 March 2009)	COST US\$
Total Income for Emergency Appeal*	52,243,186
Expenditure (including PSC, as of 30 April)	48,437,813
Allotted funds (not yet spent) for projects ongoing in 2009 (including PSC)	2,674,937
Outstanding pledges (EC)	1,130,436
Total Expenditure for Emergency Appeal	52,243,186

* Minor variations in amounts are due to exchange rate fluctuations.



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