



A Common Challenge **A Shared Responsibility**

The International Donor Conference
for the Recovery and Reconstruction of
the Nahr el-Bared Palestinian Refugee Camp
and Conflict-Affected Areas of North Lebanon

Vienna

June 23, 2008



Government of Lebanon

All UNRWA and Lebanese Government documents including this Donor Conference Report on the Reconstruction and Recovery of Nahr el-Bared Palestinian Refugee Camp and Conflict-Affected Areas are available on the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee website:
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Contents

I.	List of Acronyms	5
II.	List of Figures, Tables and Illustrations	7
III.	Maps of the Nahr el-Bared Camp and Conflict-Affected Region	9
1.0	Preface	11
2.0	Executive Summary	13
3.0	Government of Lebanon's Policy on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon	17
3.1	Elements of the Policy	17
3.2	Guiding Principles	17
3.3	Government Policy and the NBC Crisis	18
4.0	Background: Crises and Consequences	19
4.1	Nahr el-Bared Camp	19
4.2	"New Camp"	19
4.3	Beddawi Camp	20
4.4	Adjacent Municipalities	20
4.5	Surrounding Area	21
4.6	Current Relief and Recovery Efforts	23
4.6.1.	UNRWA	23
4.6.2.	Non-Governmental Organizations	27
5.0	Impact Assessment	29
5.1	Physical Impact	29
5.1.1.	Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC)	29
5.1.2.	"New Camp"	30
5.1.3.	Beddawi Camp	31
5.1.4.	Adjacent Municipalities	31
5.1.5.	Surrounding Area	31
5.2	Economic Impact	32
5.2.1.	Nahr el-Bared Camp	32
5.2.2.	"New Camp"	33
5.2.3.	Beddawi Camp	35
5.2.4.	Adjacent Municipalities	36
5.2.5.	National and Regional Impact	37
5.3	Social Impact	39
5.3.1.	Nahr el-Bared Camp	39
5.3.2.	"New Camp"	40
5.3.3.	Beddawi Camp	42
5.3.4.	Adjacent Municipalities	42
5.3.5.	Surrounding Area	43

6.0	Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy	45
6.1	Overall Strategic Approach	45
6.1.1.	Background	45
6.1.2.	Strategic Approach to Recovery and Reconstruction	46
6.1.3.	Risk Mitigation	47
6.1.4.	Donor Financing	48
6.2	Pillar 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment in the Nahr el-Bared Camp	49
6.2.1.	Establishing Clear and Effective Governance in NBC	49
a.	Land Expropriation for the Reconstruction of NBC and Related Off-Site Infrastructure.	49
b.	Capacity Building and Training for Internal Security Forces on Community and Proximity Policing	51
6.2.2.	Improving Living Conditions in the Surrounding Area	51
a.	Community Development and Municipal Infrastructure Projects	51
6.3	Pillar 2: Implementation of Recovery and Reconstruction in the Nahr el-Bared Camp	54
6.3.1.	Rubble Removal and Mine Action	55
6.3.2.	Physical Reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared Camp	56
a.	Residential and Commercial Buildings	56
b.	Nahr el-Bared On-Site Infrastructure	57
c.	Recurrent Costs, Burden Sharing and Budget Support.	58
6.3.3.	Reconstruction of NBC Off-site Infrastructure	59
a.	Reconstruction of NGO and UNRWA Compounds.	59
b.	Water Supply (Phase 1)	59
c.	Wastewater	60
d.	Storm Water Drainage	61
6.3.4.	Socio-Economic Programs.	61
6.4	Pillar 3: Recovery and Reconstruction in “New Camp” and Beddawi Camp	62
6.4.1.	“New Camp” Recovery and Reconstruction	62
a.	Implementation Arrangements	62
b.	Financial Assistance for the Reconstruction and Repair of Residential and Commercial Buildings.	64
c.	Infrastructure	67
d.	Socio-Economic Recovery: (See Pillar 2)	68
6.4.2.	Beddawi Camp Recovery and Reconstruction Recovery.	68
a.	Housing	69
b.	Infrastructure	69
c.	Socio-Economic Assets	70
7.0	Environmental and Social Safeguards	71
7.1	UNRWA Social Safeguards	72
7.2	UNRWA Environmental Safeguards	73
7.3	World Bank Safeguards.	73

8.0	Financing and Implementation	75
8.1	Coordination Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements	75
8.1.1.	The Government of Lebanon Coordination Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements	75
	a. Monitoring and Evaluation	77
	b. Implementation Arrangements	77
8.1.2.	UNRWA's Coordination Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements:	77
	a. NBC Project Management Unit	78
8.2	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	79
8.2.1.	Trust Fund Structure	79
8.2.2.	Trust Fund Arrangements	80
	a. Administration and Eligible Expenditures	81
	b. Safeguards	81
	c. Minimum Contributions and Time Horizon of the MDTF	81
	d. Performance Indicators	81
	e. Supervision	81
	f. Reporting to Donors	81
8.3	Parallel Financing	82
8.3.1.	Parallel Financing to the Government of Lebanon	82
8.3.2.	Parallel Financing to UNRWA	83
8.4	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Recovery and Reconstruction Process	84
8.5	Reporting	84
9.0	Conclusion	85
10.0	Budget	87
Annex 1	Recovery and Reconstruction Timeline for NBC (UNRWA)	89
Annex 2	Rubble Clearing and Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Risk Maps (UNRWA)	91
Annex 3	Financial and Cash Flow Projections (UNRWA)	93
Annex 4	"Relief" and "Recovery and Reconstruction" Assistance-to-Date Table (DAD-GoL)	97
Annex 5	Infrastructure Feasibility Study and Preliminary Engineering Design (UNRWA) - separate document	
Annex 6	Preliminary Master Plan and Guidelines for the Reconstruction of NBC (UNRWA) - separate document	

I. List of Acronyms

BdL—*Banque du Liban*
CDP—Community Development Project (World Bank)
CDR—Council for Development and Reconstruction
CIO—Camp Information Services
CSO—Camp Services Office
DAD—Development Assistance Database
DCU—Donor Coordination Unit
DUAL—Director of UNRWA Affairs Lebanon
EA—Environmental Impact Assessment
EdL—*Électricité du Liban*
EESC—Emergency Employment Services Center
ELARD—Earth Link and Advanced Resource Development
EOD—Explosive Ordnance Devices
ERW—Explosive Remnants of War
Fafo—Institute of Applied International Studies (Norway)
FMFA—United Nations Bank Financial Management Framework Agreement
FMIP—First Municipal Infrastructure Project (World Bank)
FMS—Financial Management System
FPA—UN-Bank Fiduciary Principles Accord
GIS—Geographic Information System
GoL—Government of Lebanon
HRC—High Relief Commission
IED—Improvised Explosive Devices
ILO—International Labor Organization
IMG—International Management Group
ISF—Internal Security Force
K & A—Khatib & Alami
KfW—*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* (Germany)
LDP—Local Development Program
LFO—Lebanon Field Office
LMAC—Lebanese Mine Action Center
LPDC—Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee
M&E—PMU Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG—Mines Advisory Group
MCSP—Micro-Credit Support Program (UNRWA)
MDTF—Multi-Donor Trust Fund
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 Organization

NLA—North Lebanon Area
NLWA—North Lebanon Water Authority
PCF—Post-Conflict Fund (World Bank)
PLO—Palestinian Liberation Organization
PM—Project Manager
PMO—Prime Minister Office
PMP—Preliminary Master Plan
PMU—Project Management Unit
PRCS—Palestine Red Crescent Society
RRC—Recovery and Reconstruction Cell
RP—Return Plan
STP—Sewage Treatment Plant (Tripoli)
TF—Trust Fund
UAE—United Arab Emirates
UNDP—United Nations Development Program
UNDSS—United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP—United Nations Environmental Program
UNICEF—United Nations Children’s Fund
UNRC—United Nations Resident Coordination
UNRWA—United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UXO—Unexploded Ordnance
WWTP—Waste Water Treatment Plant (Tripoli)

II. List of Figures, Tables and Illustrations

Charts

Chart 1.	UNRWA Project Management Arrangements and Reconstruction of NBC.....	79
Chart 2.	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Structural Arrangements. Nahr el-Bared and Conflict-Affected Areas. Donor Appeal: June 2008	82

Figures

Figure 1.	Nahr el-Bared Camp, “New Camp” and Adjacent Municipalities.....	9
Figure 2.	The “First Ring” (Nahr el-Bared Camp) shown with extent of “New Camp”	9
Figure 3.	“Second Ring” Adjacent Municipalities and “Third Ring” Surrounding Area, with location of Nahr el-Bared Camp and Beddawi Camp.....	10
Figure 5.	Open Spaces and Housing Unit Layout in New Residential Housing Blocks	55
Figure 6.	Water Supply Phase 1 and 2	60
Figure 7.	Wastewater Phase 1 and 2.	61
Figure 8.	Risk Survey map of levels of ERW presence in post-conflict Nahr el-Bared Camp.	91
Figure 9.	Map of Nahr el-Bared Camp Sectors for Rubble Removal Sequencing (See Section 6.3.1 “Rubble Removal”).	92

Tables

Table 1.	Components for Implementation of Reconstruction and Recovery over 3 Years.	15
Table 2.	Registered Population of Adjacent Municipalities.....	21
Table 3.	Municipalities and Communities of the “Second Ring” and “Third Ring”	22
Table 4.	NBC and Surrounding Areas Relief and Recovery Assistance Summary Committed and Expended Contributions	24
Table 5.	Tables of donations to UNRWA for <i>Flash and Emergency Appeal</i>	25
Table 6.	Table of in-kind donations to UNRWA’s <i>Flash And Emergency Appeal</i>	26
Table 7.	NBC and UNRWA Compound Assets Pre-Destruction 2007	29
Table 8.	Description of the “New Camp” Before the Conflict	30
Table 9.	Preliminary Overview of Jobs Lost Per Economic Sector	33
Table 10.	Type of Work Before and After Displacement by Gender (% of Employed)	34
Table 11.	Displaced Palestinians’ Preference of Training Courses.....	35

Table 12.	Population/Economic Profile Adjacent Municipalities.	35
Table 13.	Profile of Employment in the Akkar Region of North Lebanon	38
Table 14.	Locations of NBC Displaced Palestine Refugee Families in Lebanon	39
Table 15.	Unemployment Before and After Displacement by Sex.	40
Table 16.	Assessment of Relations Among Family Members & Between Family and Neighbors (March 2008).	41
Table 17.	Cost for Acquiring land for Reconstruction	50
Table 18.	Damage Assessment to Regional and Commercial Buildings and Units	64
Table 19.	Total Financial Assistance for “Totally Damaged” Buildings	65
Table 20.	Total Financial Assistance for “Partially Damaged” Buildings	66
Table 21.	Total Financial Assistance for “Affected” Buildings	66
Table 22.	Consolidated Budget Estimates for the “New Camp” Infrastructure	68

Tables

Textbox 1.	An Overview of the Municipality of Muhammara	20
Textbox 2.	Status of Women in North Lebanon	23
Textbox 3.	Related Findings of UNRWA MCSP survey	32

III. Maps of the Nahr el-Bared Camp and Conflict-Affected Region

Figure 1. Nahr el-Bared Camp, “New Camp” and Adjacent Municipalities

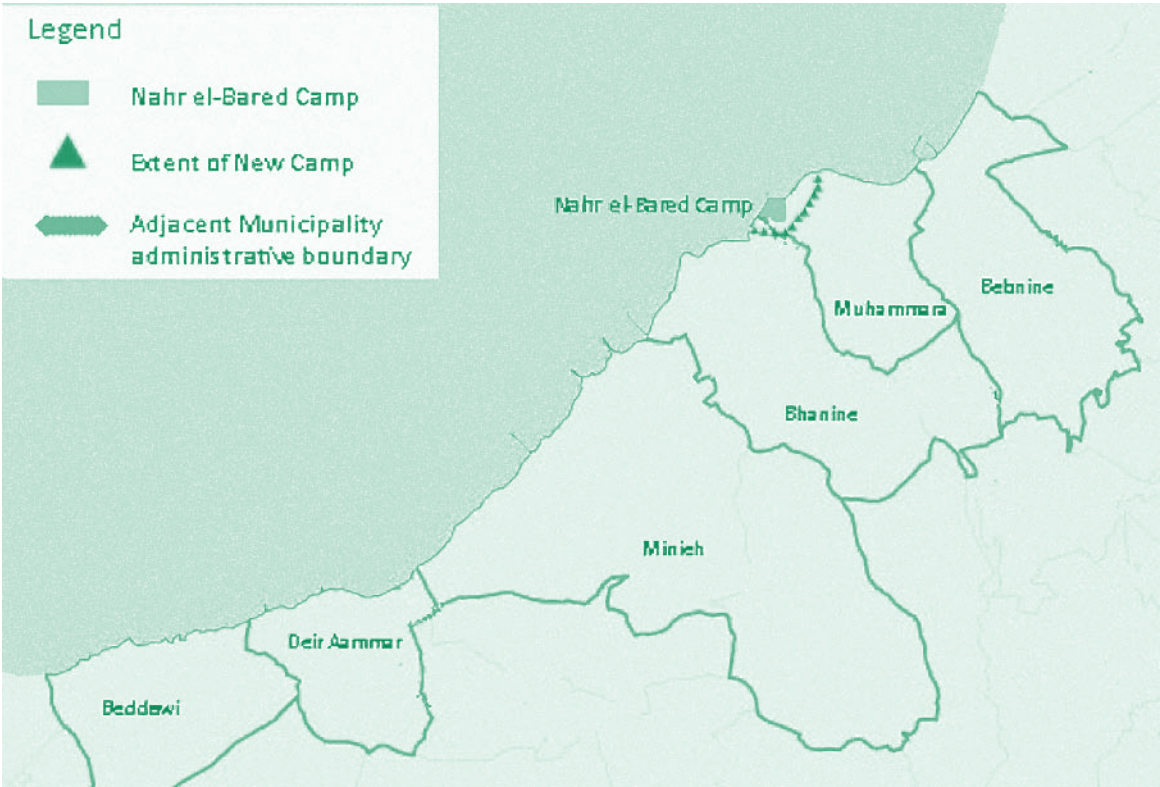
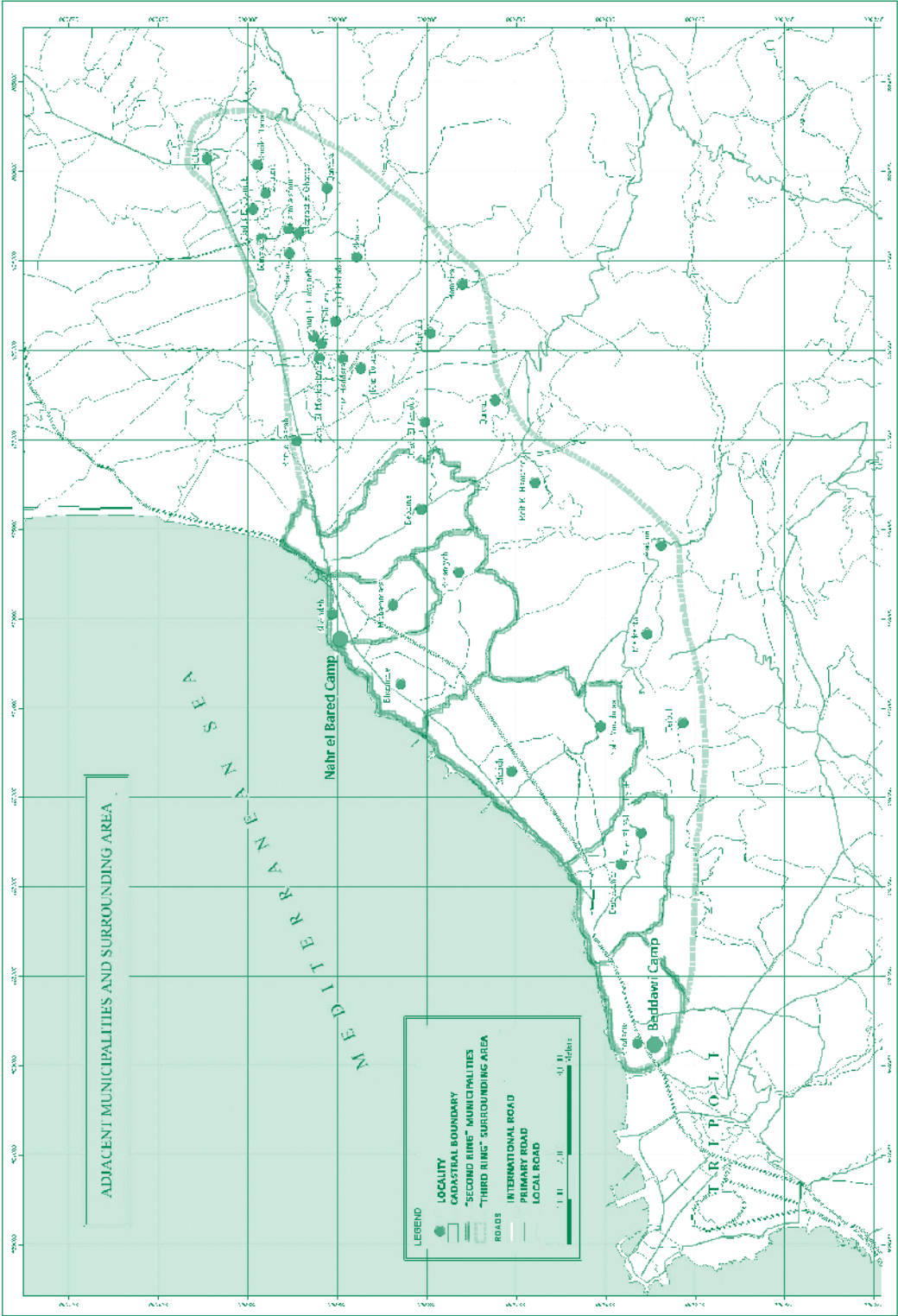


Figure 2. The “First Ring” (Nahr el-Bared Camp) shown with extent of “New Camp”



Figure 3. “Second Ring” Adjacent Municipalities and “Third Ring” Surrounding Area, with location of Nahr el-Bared Camp and Beddawi Camp



1.0 Preface

Lebanon was on a path to recovery in the early years of the twenty-first century. The Lebanese economy grew steadily, driven by a dynamic private sector and tourism-fueled industries and set to benefit from the general upward trends in the region triggered by the oil boom.

This period of growth abruptly ended on July 12, 2006 when hostilities with Israel commenced. The ensuing violence left over one thousand Lebanese dead and nearly four times that number injured. South Lebanon, the southern suburbs of Beirut and key infrastructure networks were severely damaged and economic activity stagnated. Tourism revenues plummeted with the news and the consequences of the violence.

The impact of the 2006 war was compounded by an ongoing political crisis since the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri and other political, parliamentary, media and public figures. The crisis led opposition ministers to withdraw from the Government resulting in a stalemate that paralyzed the country and the city of Beirut, and heavily strained political relations.

In May 2007, the confrontation in the Nahr el-Bared Palestine refugee camp (NBC) between the Lebanese army and a terrorist group called Fath al-Islam escalated to a battle that lasted close to four months with devastating consequences. It resulted in the deaths of 179 soldiers and 50 civilians. Many more were injured. Among the militants, 226 were killed and another 215 captured.

In addition to the total destruction of NBC and heavy damage to the adjacent area known as the “New Camp”, an estimated 30,000 civilians were displaced, the majority of which took refuge in the Beddawi Camp for Palestine refugees and the surrounding areas. Physical damage in the camp is estimated at over US\$200 million with another US\$100 million in infrastructure and socio-economic impacts in the conflict-affected areas surrounding the camp. Costs to rebuild a more secure, environmentally sound and economically integrated camp and surrounding area are estimated to be equal to US\$445 million. Apart from its humanitarian, social and economic repercussions, the conflict severely strained Lebanese-Palestinian relations and it now threatens the stability of the whole country should it expand to include the other 11 camps in Lebanon.

The promise of stability emerging from the recent Doha agreement and the election of a new president come at a time when Lebanon is in recovery mode from the preceding and eventful four years. Since it took office in 2005, the Government has been cooperating with United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to improve Lebanese Palestinian relations and provide Palestine refugees with a life of dignity, security and prosperity.

The NBC crisis has highlighted the significance of this work and its importance to the security and stability of Lebanon and the region. The Lebanese Government in this spirit presents this appeal. Close to 90% of the total sum requested is dedicated to a reconstruction and recovery program that the Government intends to turn into a model for the rest of the camps in Lebanon. About 10% is earmarked for the creation of an enabling environment for the recovery and reconstruction.

The preparation of this document outlining the Government’s recommended recovery and reconstruction strategy for NBC and region was substantively supported by the multilateral agencies in Lebanon including the United Nations system. The preparatory work proceeded in full consultation with representatives of the Palestinian Authorities and with the representatives and residents of communities in and surrounding the camp. Their views and the expert analyses herein constitute the framework and approaches described in the following sections.

2.0 Executive Summary

Following the end of the Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC) crisis, an initial donor meeting was hosted by the Government of Lebanon in September 2007. During that event, a two-phased approach was endorsed by both the Government and UNRWA: (i) a humanitarian emergency relief phase focused on the Palestine refugee population in NBC, and in the adjacent “New Camp”^{*} area and the Beddawi Camp; and (ii) a longer term reconstruction and recovery phase for NBC and the larger surrounding region.

On June 04th 2007, UNRWA launched a *Flash Appeal* for three months of assistance totalling US\$12.7 million. In September 2007, and following the end of the NBC crisis, UNRWA launched an *Emergency Appeal* for US\$54 million to meet the emergency needs of residents in NBC and “New Camp” for the twelve month period ending August 2008. As of May 2008, US\$60.31 million of both the *Flash* and *Emergency* appeals amounts have been pledged to UNRWA by the international community. An additional Emergency Appeal to cover remaining relief and emergency requirements for the sixteen month period after August 2008 is planned in parallel with this *Recovery and Reconstruction Appeal*.

Since its establishment nearly six decades ago, NBC has given rise to a series of economic, social and environmental challenges that contributed indirectly to the NBC crisis. On the other hand, its markets, shops and skilled labor offered cheaper alternatives to more expensive goods and services found in Tripoli or other urban centers. However, with the armed conflict resulting in the deaths of Lebanese soldiers from local communities, serious resentments, distrust and post-conflict uncertainty have developed throughout the North. The Government considers the successful recovery and reconstruction of NBC and the conflict-affected areas an important trust-building exercise that could become a model for future interventions in and around the other eleven Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon.

The armed conflict in NBC and the adjacent areas has served as a reminder of the delicate situation in the refugee camps in Lebanon and its implication on national peace and security. NBC constitutes an integral part of the social and economic geography of its surroundings. While much of the direct physical damage resulting from the conflict was geographically bounded within the camp proper, any recovery strategy for the camp must be conceived in the context of the surrounding area that also suffered direct and indirect impacts from the violence. NBC surrounding areas are among Lebanon’s poorest and are marked by a relatively young population with high levels of school drop outs and youth unemployment. These conditions represent a fertile ground for promoting fundamentalist ideas among the disenchanting population.

The Government believes that the process of recovery and reconstruction of NBC and the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon is a common challenge and a shared responsibility with the international community until a resolution is reached for the Arab-Israeli conflict. For its part, the Government has contributed over the years to NBC through electricity subsidies and payment arrears to the “Électricité du Liban” and lost revenues. Also, the opportunity cost for the Lebanese landlords of NBC land has been huge. The Government considers the process of recovery and reconstruction as donor-led and it cannot bear any further financial/political responsibilities towards the Palestine refugees. The recovery and reconstruction of NBC requires a fully integrated approach and a comprehensive solution.

This document signals the formal launch of the longer term recovery and reconstruction phase. This *Recovery and Reconstruction Appeal* document is the result of consultations, assessments and

^{*} It is to be noted that UNRWA uses the term NBC “Adjacent Area” instead of NBC “New Camp” as this area is not an official camp.

analyses determining the best approaches for the recovery and rebuilding process in both NBC and the surrounding region.

The data and recommendations included in this report focus on three concentric areas centered on NBC. These “rings” of territory are depicted above in “Section III: Maps of the Nahr el-Bared Camp and Conflict-affected Region”. The “first ring” is the formal Nahr el-Bared Palestine refugee camp. The “second ring” includes the conflict-affected territory just outside the camp boundary known as the “New Camp”, the Beddawi Camp for Palestine refugees and the six surrounding municipalities closest to NBC. A “third ring” of municipalities and communities surrounding the “second ring” includes an area bordered by Halba in the North, Beddawi in the South, the Mediterranean to the west and the communities of Aadoui and Homeira to the east. The level of physical destruction and other related costs of the violence are most intense in the “first ring”, with the consequences of the conflict becoming more indirect moving outward from this epicenter of the crisis.

The Governorate of North Lebanon where the “three rings” of conflict-affected territory are located has historically contained the poorest communities in Lebanon. The area’s socio-economic indicators are among the lowest in Lebanon. The violence of the war with Israel in 2006, the NBC conflict in 2007, the particularly hard winter of 2008 have compounded economic vulnerabilities. Inter-Palestinian tensions and rivalries among communities have worsened due, in part, to this economic vulnerability, the stress of close quartered survival in temporary shelters, uncertainty over the future, and social competition for avenues to access and privilege that have been redefined by war and deprivation. Such conditions not ameliorated in other post-conflict venues, have inevitably led to extremism and additional violence.

The recovery and reconstruction approach outlined in this appeal recommends that coordinated activities take place among three strategic pillars of initiatives to address these conditions and challenges. The first strategic pillar is oriented towards “Creation of an Enabling Environment for Recovery and Reconstruction”. This entails establishing effective governance within NBC; acknowledging the property rights of the landlords in the NBC through land expropriation; capacity-building for improved security and rule of law; and burden sharing of recurrent costs. Also part of this pillar is integrative local development activities including infrastructure and socio-economic initiatives for the adjacent municipalities and the surrounding area of the camp.

The second strategic pillar centers on the “Implementation of Recovery and Reconstruction in the Nahr el-Bared Camp”. This is to include the bricks and mortar work of rubble removal and de-mining (funded partially under UNRWA’s *Emergency Appeal* and partially under *Relief and Early Recovery Appeal* covering the period September 2008 to December 2009); infrastructure repair; the rebuilding of residential and commercial buildings; repair and upgrades to necessary off-site infrastructure servicing the camp; socio-economic recovery; and budget support for recurrent costs. The camp will be rebuilt not simply as it was, but with physical improvements, environmental considerations and social safeguards that have been developed in extensive consultations with design experts and residents of NBC.

The third pillar focuses on “Repair, Recovery and Reconstruction in the “New Camp” and Beddawi Camp”. For the “New Camp”, an area that suffered both direct and indirect impacts of the violence, infrastructure, repair of housing and commercial buildings and socio-economic recovery interventions are proposed. For the Beddawi Camp which endured significant indirect impacts through migration of displaced population, housing repairs, infrastructure upgrades and socio-economic asset assistance are recommended.

The World Bank has prepared a model for a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) as a coordination and fiduciary tool for the program. It proposes a three-window approach to financing the activities described in this appeal, management arrangements and approaches to environmental safeguards,

donor contributions, cost recovery, performance indicators and reporting. Several parallel financing options are also described in this document including “direct to UNRWA” tracks, funding through the Government of Lebanon and direct resource transfer to preferred implementers. A full social and environmental safeguards assessment would be developed specifically for NBC and surrounding region for the successful establishment of the Trust Fund pending donor interest in this funding track at the conference.

The following implementations are required to complete the three-year reconstruction and recovery process described in this appeal:

Table 1. Components for Implementation of Reconstruction and Recovery over 3 Years

Component	(US\$million)
1. Creating the Enabling Environment for the Recovery and Reconstruction of NBC	46.00
1.1 Establishing clear and effective governance structure for the future NBC	16.00
(a) Land expropriation for the reconstruction of NBC and related off-site infrastructure	11.00
(b) Capacity building and training to the Internal Security Forces (ISF) on community and proximity policing	5.00
1.2 Improving living conditions in the surrounding areas	30.00
(a) Community development and municipal infrastructure projects	30.00
2. Implementing the Recovery and Reconstruction of NBC	277.00
2.1 Physical Reconstruction of NBC	203.87
2.2 Reconstruction of NBC off-site infrastructure	25.54
2.3 Socio-Economic Programs	37.56
2.4 Direct Costs	9.90
3. Addressing the Reconstruction Needs in the “New Camp” and the Beddawi Camp	122.00
3.1 “New Camp”	116.31
(a) Financial assistance	90.06
(b) Infrastructure	21.46
(c) Direct Costs	4.85
3.2 Beddawi Camp	5.05
Grand Total	445.00

While the bulk of the reconstruction of NBC will be the responsibility of UNRWA, the implementation of key supporting activities will be undertaken by the Government of Lebanon in partnership and in close coordination with the PLO, United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the donor community and bilateral Development Agencies as well as international and local NGOs. Also, given the breadth of the recovery and reconstruction strategy and the need for timely implementation, a Ministerial Steering Committee (MSC) will be established to ensure the proper monitoring of the program. The MSC will be chaired by the President of the Council of Ministers, and will include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Social Affairs and the President of the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee.

A dedicated and highly specialized NBC Recovery and Reconstruction Cell (RRC) will be established at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to monitor the overall implementation of the recovery

and reconstruction program. The RRC will be headed by a senior and experienced director reporting directly to the President of the Council of Ministers. The RRC will oversee the allocation of resources as well the use of contributions and the implementation of all recovery and reconstruction activities in coordination with the management of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).

Promoting reconciliation and sustaining peace in North Lebanon requires concerted efforts by the Government of Lebanon, PLO, and UNRWA on the one hand, and the donor community on the other. To this end, the Government is seeking to partner with the international donor community to help consolidate peace in that part of Lebanon and to ensure a sustainable development for the residents of NBC and surrounding areas.

3.0 Government of Lebanon's Policy on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon

The Lebanese Government's policy regarding Palestinian refugees within the country provides the larger frame and context for the Nahr el-Bared crisis relief as well as recovery and reconstruction process described within this appeal.

This policy precedes the eruption of violence in and around the Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC). Its primary goal is the improvement of Palestinian-Lebanese relations as it recognizes that both communities share an interest in better relations to overcome the common hardship and suffering both have endured over the past sixty years. This is without prejudice to the right of return of the refugees within a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

3.1 Elements of the Policy

The outline of the Government's policy regarding the Palestinian issue was first described in a Council of Ministers resolution dated October 2005 creating a Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) charged with implementing a number of actions to improve relations between the two communities. A ministerial committee was also created for this purpose.

In particular the LPDC is to address:

1. The outstanding socio-economic, legal and security issues related to the Palestinian refugees residing in Lebanon, in collaboration with UNRWA
2. Developing a policy to address the issue of Palestinian arms outside the camps
3. Study the creation of a mechanism that regulates the use of arms inside the Palestinian camps
4. Examine the possibility of creating formal relations through re-establishing the PLO representation in Lebanon

3.2 Guiding Principles

There are four guiding principles that orient implementation of this Government policy:

- Full respect to Lebanese sovereignty, security and the rule of law
- Support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian refugees, foremost of which is their right of return
- Palestinian refugees should live in dignity, prosperity and in harmony with their environment pending a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict
- Responsibility for the refugee issue is to be shared with the international community

Underlying Government policy towards the issue of Palestinian refugees is a Lebanese and Palestinian consensus for the right of return of refugees and the constitutional prohibition against the permanent settlement of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Additionally, the Lebanese Government adheres to the Arab Peace Initiative and the goal of a just and comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Government's approach to security for Palestinian and Lebanese communities

is developmental in that the establishment of the rule of law is deemed essential to the welfare and prosperity of the Palestinian refugees and the interest of Lebanon.

3.3 Government Policy and the NBC Crisis

NBC constitutes an integral part of its region and surroundings. While much of the crisis and the corresponding damage were, for the most part, geographically bounded within the camp proper, any recovery strategy has to be conceived in the context of the camp and its surrounding area. To approach NBC recovery and reconstruction process without taking this into consideration, may create social tension and conflict between Lebanese and Palestinians and ultimately undermine the entire recovery and reconstruction process. While there was accommodation with the camp before the conflict, that state of affairs was neither desirable nor normal and the goal is to improve on the situation.

Additional understandings guide the Government's intentions in the post-conflict period:

First, both Lebanese and Palestinians are victims in this crisis and are partners in responsibility for creating a better future. Additionally, the conflict united Lebanese and Palestinians against a terrorist group; war was imposed on both and this was not a war of choice. The terrorist group was a threat to peace and stability not only in Lebanon, but also in the larger region and internationally.

Second, the Government of Lebanon pledges to the displaced from NBC that their displacement is temporary, that their return to the camp is guaranteed and that the reconstruction is certain to occur.

Third, the area, including both the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi Camps with surrounding municipalities is one disaster zone without discrimination between Lebanese and Palestinians. The process of recovery and reconstruction will be broad, transparent and conducted in full consultation with local Lebanese and Palestinian communities within the camp and its surrounding communities.

Fourth, the camp will not return to the previous environmental, social and political status quo that facilitated its takeover by terrorists. This reconstruction process is understood as an opportunity to improve both the camp and its environment.

This is an emergency situation and the priority is for the advancement of the recovery process in and around NBC. Measures implemented in this process do not constitute a precedent for other areas or camps. Lebanese sovereignty and the rule of law will be established in the interest of the camp and its surroundings and the recovery strategy in NBC will be conducted in full coordination with UNRWA and the PLO together with international support and collaboration. The cost of recovery and reconstruction of NBC and its surrounding areas, however, is too high for Lebanon to bear alone and the Lebanese Government will approach the international community for financial assistance. In that spirit, which represents a common interest to create a new situation conducive to Lebanese regional and international stability, this appeal is being made to international partners to join in this important recovery and reconstruction challenge.

4.0 Background: Crises and Consequences

4.1 Nahr el-Bared Camp

The Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC) was established in December 1949 by the League of Red Cross Societies in order to accommodate Palestine refugees suffering from difficult winter conditions in the Beqa'a valley and inhospitable conditions in the suburbs of Tripoli. The camp, named after the river that runs south of the settlement, is located 20km north of the city of Tripoli and occupies an area of about 0.20sq.km. NBC established outside any major Lebanese population center initially left the camp more isolated from Lebanese society than many of the other refugee camps in Lebanon. Despite this and due to its position on the main road to Syria and its proximity to the Syrian border, NBC grew to be a central commercial hub for much of northern Lebanon in general, and the Akkar region in particular.

Over almost six decades, NBC developed from emergency shelter compounds to dense and partly consolidated urban blocks where some 20,000 Palestinian refugees resided in up to May 2007. (An additional 7,000 Palestinians lived in areas immediately adjoining NBC in an area known as the "New Camp" or "Adjacent Area".) Prior to the conflict, the camp was characterized by high-density, low-rise structures randomly arrayed along very narrow alleyways leading away from a central access road and several principal side roads. Much of the destruction in the official camp resulted from the attempts of the Lebanese army to access areas off the main thoroughfares. The result was an intense and prolonged shelling campaign.

Fighting between the Lebanese army and Fath al-Islam militants within NBC resulted in the deaths of 179 soldiers and 50 civilians. Many more were injured. Among the militants, 226 were killed and another 215 captured. An estimated 27,000 Palestinians and some Lebanese living in NBC and "New Camp" areas adjacent to NBC fled to nearby communities and to the Beddawi Palestine refugee camp. The high influence of displaced people put a strain on infrastructure and services that were designed for far fewer individuals.

Social and economic relationships between camp residents and nearby Lebanese communities that were close and amenable prior to the conflict deteriorated as a result of the violence. The local economy was devastated by forced closures of businesses. Crop losses ensued as a result of access restrictions to fields, and the interruption of a major trading route with Syria decreased trade. Additionally, the Lebanese tourism industry and therefore the economy as a whole was once more severely impacted as tourist numbers declined for a second summer in a row due to fears associated with the security situation in Lebanon. In the camp itself (the "first ring" or epicenter of the crisis), destruction of housing units, business assets, transport and public service delivery infrastructure was complete.

4.2 "New Camp"

The immediate vicinity of NBC includes two municipalities; *Muhammara* and *Bhanine*. Both municipalities sustained direct and indirect damage during the conflict with the worst impact found within the portions of each municipality that adjoined the camp. These contiguous tracts of territory within both municipalities form what is known as the "New Camp" with a population of nearly 10,000 persons. Over 80% of the residents of these conterminous areas to NBC are Palestine refugees, having moved from NBC and settling in these nearby portions of both municipalities.

Textbox 1. An Overview of the Municipality of Muhammara

The municipality of *Muhammara* extends across an area of 4 sq km and hosts the Nahr el –Bared Camp. It is considered the main entrance to western Akkar with a coastline extending 2.5km north. Its estimated population is 10,000 with 60% below age 21 and average family size equal to 6 individuals. The local economy depends to a great extent on agriculture and small businesses that together employ 60% of the workforce.

Source: (UNDP: Report on Early Recovery of Nahr el-Bared and Surrounding Municipalities)

Inter-dependent relations have turned the communities living in the “New Camp” into informal extensions of NBC. However, the displacement and disruption to familial ties, livelihoods and Palestinian-Lebanese relations caused by the conflict now contributes to distinct challenges in the “New Camp” area. Many NBC residents who had moved to the “New Camp”, hold tenuous claim to land, housing stock and other social assets that exist outside of the territorial confines of NBC. Since 2001, Lebanese law prohibits Palestine refugees from owning and inheriting land. Given these issues, rehabilitation of housing stock, connection to service lines, land expropriation and compensation for damaged and lost property in the “New Camp” area is a complex challenge.

4.3 Beddawi Camp

The Beddawi Camp was established in 1955 and is situated 5km north of Tripoli. At the end of 2007 (the latest date reliable figures are available for the camp), the registered refugee population was 16,287. As a result of the conflict in NBC, an additional 15,000 to 25,000 displaced residents of NBC and “New Camp” fled to the Beddawi Camp.

The influx of the displaced has also exacerbated tensions with the host community. The doubling of the camp’s population strained and damaged the limited infrastructure, educational system, and the mosques and community centers in Beddawi. Homes offered to house the displaced also suffered property damage. Signs of unrest and distrust between newly displaced and host community residents have emerged over access to resources and aid. The Beddawi Camp was not physically damaged as a direct result of the fighting, but it did sustain indirect physical damage as a result of this influx of displaced persons from NBC and “New Camp” area.

4.4 Adjacent Municipalities

Along with the Beddawi Camp and the “New Camp”, the six municipalities closest to NBC constitute the “second ring” of impact around the epicenter of the crisis. These are the municipalities of *Muhammara*, *Bebnine*, *Bhanine*, *Minieh*, *Beddawi* and *Deir Ammar* with a registered population of 85,057 persons (Please see Table 2). Each municipality suffered direct and indirect damage from the conflict. The most evident direct consequences of the fighting include human casualties, damaged housing stock and partially or totally destroyed business assets. Indirect consequences from the conflict in these municipalities are diverse and include: (i) the interruption of labor supply and inaccessibility to the means of agricultural production; (ii) lack of access to the sea and damage to boats and fishing nets; (iii) closure of businesses and cessation of economic activities near the conflict zone; and (iv) the interruption of traffic circulation on the main north-south highway running through the area had a detrimental effect on all businesses reliant on the transport of goods and services.

Table 2. Registered Population of Adjacent Municipalities

Municipality	Registered Population (2006)
Beddawi	10,678
Minieh	31,292
Bhanine	7,028
Deir Ammar	11,913
Bebnine	21,722
Muhammara	2,424
Total:	85,057

Source: UNDP

Historically, the relationship between the Palestinian residents of the camp and Lebanese residents in adjacent and surrounding municipalities has been good. There are many mixed marriages between the residents of the Beddawi Camp, NBC and the Lebanese from the region. NBC also offered an attractive market for the region's agriculture as well as smaller industries. It provided cheap labor, medicines and services for the surrounding municipalities. However, the conflict left the Lebanese community living in the adjacent and surrounding municipalities embittered about the detrimental human and economic cost of the crisis. Other residents expressed concern that Palestinians were receiving aid assistance from international relief agencies, while their economic situation went and remained unnoticed.

A major effect of the crisis has been the aggravation of poverty in the area. The erosion of social and economic ties with NBC has strained social cohesion, contributed to out-migration from the adjacent area and threatened the prospects for a full and stable recovery for the region.

4.5 Surrounding Area

An additional region requiring assistance in the wake of NBC crisis is the "third ring" of territory circling the adjacent municipalities. This area is bounded by communities of Halba in the north, Beddawi in the south, the Mediterranean to the west and the communities of Aadoui and Homeira to the east. It comprises all or parts of 17 additional municipalities and several localities that are not within a formal municipal jurisdiction. (Please see Table 3 below for a complete list)

Table 3. Municipalities and Communities of the “Second Ring” and “Third Ring”

Locality	Cadastral Zone	Municipality	District (<i>Caza</i>)
Second Ring: «Adjacent Municipalities»			
Deir Aammar	Deir Aammar	Deir Aammar	Minieh
Minieh	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh
Bhannine	Bhannine	Bhannine	Minieh
Muhammara	Muhammara	Muhammara	Aakkar
Bebnine	Bebnine	Bebnine	Aakkar
Third Ring: «Surrounding Area» Municipalities and Communities			
Ouadi El Jamous	Ouadi El Jamous	Ouadi El Jamous	Akkar
Borj El Aarab	Deir Daloum	Borj El Aarab	Akkar
Deir Daloum	Deir Daloum	Deir Daloum / Zouk El Moukachrine	Akkar
Zouk El Moukachrine	Zouk El Moukachrine	Deir Daloum / Zouk El Moukachrine	Akkar
Mar Touma	Mar Touma	Mar Touma	Akkar
Majdala	Majdala	Majdala	Akkar
Homeira	Homeira	Homeira	Akkar
Zouk El Haddara	Zouk El Haddara	No Associated Municipality	Akkar
Zouk El Habalsah	Zouk El Habalsah	No Associated Municipality	Akkar
Zouk El Hassineh	Zouk El Hassineh	Zouk El Hassineh	Akkar
Bkarzala	Bkarzala	Bkarzala	Akkar
Qantara	Qantara	Qantara	Akkar
Karm Asfour	Karm Asfour	Mazraat El Ghattas / Karm Asfour	Akkar
Mazraat El Ghattas	Mazraat El Ghattas	Mazraat El Ghattas / Karm Asfour	Akkar
Hakour	Hakour	Hakour	Akkar
Minyara	Minyara	Minyara	Akkar
Zouarib	Zouarib	Zouarib	Akkar
Sheikh Taba	Sheikh Taba	Sheikh Taba	Akkar
Jdidet El Joumeh	Jdidet El Joumeh	Jdidet El Joumeh	Akkar
Halba	Halba	Halba	Akkar

This area, as part of the Akkar (*caza*) district, has the lowest individual income level, highest illiteracy rate, highest child labor rate, and one of the largest average family sizes (nearly 6 persons) in the country. Public school enrollment - as opposed to the percentage of youth in private schools - is also the highest. School drop-out rates average nearly 30% by secondary school age. As with the adjacent municipalities, the level of access to clean water and adequate sewerage and solid waste disposal services rate among the lowest in Lebanon.

The area suffers traditionally from poor living conditions and marginalization due to limited sources of income. The closure of the Syrian border during and after the July 2006 war by Israel and the Nahr el-Bared crisis in 2007 has exacerbated the precarious socio-economic situation.

Textbox 2. Status of Women in North Lebanon

Findings from the “National Household Survey of 2004” indicate that the employment rate for residents in the north of Lebanon in areas around the NBC averages 40% (males 15 years and over at 70.2% and females 15 years and over at 11.2 %). This compares to a rate of 36.2% for women in Beirut. In the vicinity of Nahr el-Bared, women’s participation in decision-making and social affairs was rated “very low”. Women’s economic activity in the north primarily revolves around raising cattle and supporting male-dominated agricultural pursuits. Domestic violence, illiteracy rates among women and maternal mortality rates are all markedly worse in the north than in other parts of Lebanon.

(Sources: CDP and CDR Rapid National Assessments of 2006 and Government of Lebanon “National Household Survey” 2004)

An historical attribute of the area was the feudal nature of society, with a ruling elite of large estate owners (*bey*, pl. *bekawat*) controlling landless labourers and tenants working as sharecroppers on the feudal estates. Remnants of this feudal system (*iqta*) persisted into the early 1970s. This system has now largely been replaced by the influence of extended families and political organizations.

The mohafazat of the North, while being on average the most impoverished region of the country, also has the highest “inter-governorate inequality” in Lebanon. Tripoli and Akkar are extremely poor while Zghorta, Koura, Batroun and Bcharre have a relatively low poverty rate. More generally, such income disparities appear to be correlated with confessional identities with greater poverty among majority Muslim areas and improved economic indicators in majority Christian areas. In the past, income disparities have caused conflict in the past and increased social inequalities which could again destabilise the country.

4.6 Current Relief and Recovery Efforts

4.6.1. UNRWA

A total of US\$60.31 million has already been pledged by the international community to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for *Relief Assistance*. As mentioned above, UNRWA will be launching an additional *Relief and Early Recovery Appeal* in parallel with this appeal to secure the financing needed for its relief efforts after August 2008. As determined by its mandate, UNRWA is the lead agency for the provision of housing and basic socio-economic services to the refugee population in the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi Camps. UNRWA extends its socio-economic services to the Palestinians living in the “New Camp”. It will continue to be the lead agency on the provision for *Relief* throughout the completion of the recovery process in and around NBC. *Relief Assistance* for the NBC crisis as provided thus far by donors and first implementing agencies, is detailed in Table 4 below. Also the table presents an updated summary of recovery and reconstruction assistance. Please see Annex 4 for complete tables and details of committed funds, project descriptions and sectors.

Table 4. NBC and Surrounding Areas Relief and Recovery Assistance Summary Committed and Expended Contributions

Donor / Funding Agency	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Emergency and Relief Projects		
Australia Gov	867,100	781,171
Belgium Gov	1,512,854	1,458,337
Canada Gov	1,966,520	1,221,772
Denmark Gov	885,908	838,555
Dubai Care	1,276,996	905,707
EC (European Commission)	8,057,423	0
ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)	4,255,957	0
Finland Gov	425,532	239,009
Germany Gov	3,079,256	2,761,310
Greece Gov	709,220	688,942
Italy Gov	4,866,799	1,685,082
Japan Gov	3,004,896	680,669
Kuwait Gov	2,361,321	0
Netherlands Gov	2,836,629	2,468,978
Norway Gov	1,816,482	831,581
Poland Gov	50,000	49,614
Spain Gov	876,118	195,340
Sweden Gov	724,033	558,684
Turkey Gov	1,400,728	229,278
UAE (United Arab Emirates)	92,056	0
UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	50,000	32,861
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) ¹	30,000	12,340
UNRWA	325,000	299,707
USA	12,346,753	8,989,493
Sub-total Emergency and Relief Projects	53,817,581	24,928,430
Recovery and Reconstruction Projects		
Germany Gov	14,367,816	
Kuwait Gov	14,500,000	
World Bank	5,500,000	
Sub-total Emergency and Relief Projects	34,367,816	0
Total Donor/ Funding Agency contribution	88,185,397	24,928,430

Source: Government of Lebanon Development Assistance Database office

Report generated from www.dadlebanon.org on 29 May 2008 10:04

* Commitment: Funds committed when signing the Grant Agreement.

** Expenditure is the amount actually spent by the implementing agency or contractor

1. UNHCR money committed to support UNRWA in relief efforts.

Table 5. Tables of donations to UNRWA for *Flash and Emergency Appeal*

Donor	Amount USD
AAAID	\$249,965
Australia	\$867,100
Austria	\$280,000
Belgium	\$1,512,853
Canada	\$2,654,989
CERF	\$5,063,857
Council of Huelva, Spain	\$13,514
Czech Republic	\$185,552
Denmark	\$988,142
Dubai Cares	\$1,277,000
EC	\$9,968,847
ECHO	\$2,600,131
Finland	\$425,532
Friends of UNRWA Association, USA	\$4,800
Germany	\$3,115,798
Greece	\$709,220
Italy	\$2,949,853
Japan	\$6,472,295
Juffali Foundation	\$10,000
Morocco	\$25,000
Netherlands	\$2,836,629
Norway	\$1,828,154
Poland	\$50,000
Spain	\$453,858
Spain, Government of Baleares	\$266,272
Sweden	\$724,033
Switzerland	\$232,128
Trinidad and Tobago	\$30,000
Turkey	\$249,965
UNHCR	\$20,000
UNRWA Spanish Council	\$192,308
USA	\$14,056,100
Total of all donations towards Flash Appeal and Emergency Appeal	\$60,313,895

Source: UNRWA

Table 6. Table of in-kind donations to UNRWA's *Flash And Emergency Appeal*: Subtotal 5.7 million USD

Donor	Description
Lebanon (Thru' Higher Relief Council)	Food and cleaning supplies
Turkey	Food
UAE	Food
UAE	Household supplies
UNICEF	Household supplies
UNHCR	Tents and households
Care International	Mattresses and pillows
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	Food and households
Mercy-USA for Aid & Development Inc.	Mattresses & Hygiene Kits
International SOS	Mattresses and pillows
Saudi Public Campaign for Leb. & Pal	Textiles
Lebanon (Thru' Higher Relief Council)	Tents and food
UNFPA	Hygiene & new born kits
UNICEF	Plumbing supplies
WHO	Trauma kits
Norwegian Refugee Council	Generators & plumbing
Palestinian Red Crescent Society	Water treatment supplies
Qatar Red Crescent Society	Clothes
Welfare Association	Miscellaneous items
Sundry Donors	Food & medical
Overseas Pharmaceutica, Australia	Medical supplies

Source: UNRWA

UNRWA and other UN Agencies have contributed the data on the impact assessments for both NBC and Beddawi Camp provided in the following section. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) and the World Bank have provided complementary data related to the housing, infrastructure and socio-economic sectors for all other geographic areas described hereafter.

The Government of Lebanon has utilized its own Development Assistance Database (DAD) to provide data for this section and to ensure coordination with other concurrent and planned recovery and reconstruction activities in north Lebanon.

In 2006, the GoL established the DAD (www.dadlebanon.org) as an on-line system for tracking donor resources and activities. This tracking tool has proved to be a valuable resource to ensure proper coordination of recovery interventions as well as to enhance the transparency, accountability and availability of such information to the public. The system was established with the support of the UNDP and is currently located within the Prime Minister's Office.

DAD unit staff trains counterparts in donor agencies within Lebanon to periodically access, input and update the DAD on-line database. As of 30 May, the DAD is tracking more than 300 donor-driven projects (including NBC-related and surrounding area initiatives).

It is to be noted that the DAD table displayed in this section was produced on May 29, 2008 and reflects data entered by donors and first implementers till this date. It is subject to continuous change based on regular updates.

4.6.2. Non-Governmental Organizations

Role of NGOs in Relief and Recovery

During the NBC conflict, NGOs provided relief to displaced families that sought refuge in Beddawi Camp and other areas in Lebanon. As soon as NGOs gained access to the “New Camp”, work began across all sectors including those traditionally covered by UNRWA such as service provision of health, education and water. Moreover, psycho-social support was provided such as group recreation and communication activities for children, provision of safe places, and training for teachers in handling children affected by traumatic events. Most NGO interventions were funded by the EC through ECHO.

International and local NGOs have been and still are participating with UNRWA in a UN formed cluster system to centralize information, identify gaps in response and avoid duplication of activities within various sectors. This system facilitated the coordination of activities including needs assessments, gaps identification and collaborative planning. Action plans are now in place for the majority of sectors (shelter, protection, health, food and non-food items, livelihood and education).

In the shelter sector, NGOs are continuing to carryout shelter work in the “New Camp”. Interventions include emergency repairs, stabilization of hazardous buildings, converting garages, completing under construction units to create space for displaced families and rubble removal. Some NGOs are in negotiation to undertake complete reconstruction of totally destroyed buildings. Agencies are able to continue such work and scale up activities should funds be made available.

5.0 Impact Assessment

5.1 Physical Impact

5.1.1. Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC)

Both the findings of an NBC aerial assessment completed in October 2007 and the results of a structural damage assessment carried-out in April 2008 confirm that NBC has been extensively damaged and needs to be totally rebuilt. Damage estimates suggest a figure of more than US\$200 million in construction losses in NBC alone. Destroyed or heavily damaged structures include residential blocks, commercial properties, mosques and community facilities. Water reservoirs, tanks and wells that served the camp were severely damaged, as were sewerage and electricity networks, roads and telecommunications.

Table 7. NBC and UNRWA Compound Assets Pre-Destruction 2007

Type of Asset	Area
Residential property	
Total number of apartments	4,591
Average apartment area	78 m ²
Average number of floors	2.41 floors
Total built area residential	360,000m ²
Commercial property	
Total number of commercial units	880 units
Total built area commercial	18,800m ²
Communal/Institutional property	
Number of mosques	4
Number of kindergartens	6
Number of institutions	10
Number of clinics/dispensaries	2
Total built area for communal/institutional facilities (excluding community-based organizations in UNRWA compound)	6,756m ²
Total number of units in NBC: residential (4,591), commercial (880), communal/institutional (22)	5,493
UNRWA Compound (adjacent to official camp)	
Number of school buildings (including one under construction at time of conflict)	5
Number of health centers (one UNRWA and one PRCS)	2
Kindergartens	1
Number of community-based organization buildings	2
Number of Agency offices (including one distribution centre)	3
Total "built" area for UNRWA compound	29,500m ²

Source: UNRWA May 2008

Rubble must be removed from the camp location first, including explosive remnants of war (ERW) and toxic debris. An ERW risk assessment and survey, facilitated by the Lebanese Government, was carried out by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in cooperation with UNRWA and UNDP in mid-April 2008. The extent of destruction suggests that large quantities of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) remain in the camp. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) support will therefore be required throughout the demolition and rubble removal operation to dispose of ERW when they are found. Permits and/or exemptions to facilitate the removal of the rubble, the disposal of non-toxic and toxic waste, and the appropriate designation of land fill sites as well as a rubble crushing plant will be secured by the Government of Lebanon in order to avoid delays in these operations.

The UNRWA compound, found between NBC's northern boundary and the sea, and which served as the service center for refugees living in NBC and the "New Camp", suffered extensive damage. The compound included four school buildings (housing seven schools), a kindergarten, health centre, camp services office, welfare centre, distribution centre, women's program center, one community center (housing youth activities and a community rehabilitation center for refugees with disabilities), a Palestine Red Crescent clinic and a sanitation office, septic tank and pump. Some 23,000m² of the UNRWA compound will be expropriated for reconstruction of UNRWA building.

5.1.2. "New Camp"

The "New Camp" was not spared physical damage. These parts of the surrounding municipalities of *Bhanine* and *Muhammara*, on the periphery of the official camp, were also shelled during the fighting. Additionally, water and electricity utilities were disrupted in the "New Camp" during the siege of NBC. Damage was far less intense than in the dense confines of NBC and the extent of damage decreases with distance from the camp.

Table 8. Description of the "New Camp" Before the Conflict

Type of Asset	Extent of Asset	Unit of Measure
Number of households	2,000	units
Est. average surface/household	150	m ²
Total built surface for households	300,000	m ²
<i>Businesses</i>		
shops, workshops	90,000	m ²
<i>Community facilities</i>		
Kindergartens, Mosques, Centers & associations, Clinics, Hospitals	10,000	m ²
Total built surface for work & community spaces	100,000	m ²
Total Built Surface	400,000	m²

Source: UNRWA

The result of the structural damage assessment in the "New Camp" has revealed that approximately, 30% of the residential and commercial buildings are deemed unsafe with another 20% deemed partially safe. Around 11,000 residents fled the "New Camp" during the conflict. By mid-May 2008, approximately 10,160 residents (2000 families) had returned mostly to damaged homes that were repaired by NGOs or to unsafe units that provided a semblance of a shelter. UNRWA has built 574 temporary shelter units in the "New Camp" to accommodate 429 displaced refugee families.

An additional 400 to 500 temporary shelters will be built depending on funds available, in order to provide an emergency solution until the camp and adjacent “New Camp” areas are rebuilt and families start to return to their newly constructed residences. As of March 2008, UNRWA was able to remove most of the rubble (75,000 m³) from accessible areas in the “New Camp” to prepare the area for reconstruction. Several areas of the “New Camp”, in particular those areas closest to the boundaries of NBC, are still largely inaccessible.

5.1.3. Beddawi Camp

Beddawi Camp did not suffer direct physical damage as a result of the conflict in NBC. However, the sudden influx of thousands of displaced refugees nearly doubled the camp’s original population of 16,198 to over 30,000 residents exacerbating the already congested living conditions and overburdening the camp’s limited infrastructure. Hundreds of refugee families were provided with emergency accommodation within Beddawi Camp in 20 different locations (four UNRWA school buildings, one private school, two mosques, five kindergartens, and eight clubs and association buildings). These buildings inevitably sustained indirect physical damage, particularly to the floors, walls and sanitation facilities as a result of being used as temporary shelters. The last of these temporary shelters, and two UNRWA schools, were vacated in April 2008 when the families residing there were able to move to a new, temporary shelter site within the “New Camp” area.

5.1.4. Adjacent Municipalities

The municipalities surrounding NBC sustained considerable physical damage during the fighting. As the militants fought from inside the camp, the Lebanese army took up positions surrounding the camp. These positions became targets for the militants. The inaccuracy of the militants’ weapons (small arms and basic missiles, including rocket propelled grenades) and the repeated targeting of the army’s positions led to considerable damage to portions of the surrounding communities. The extent of such damage varies greatly between the municipalities depending upon their proximity to the camp boundaries. Damage consists of destroyed housing, destroyed crops and greenhouses and damaged roads. In addition, the municipality of Deir Ammar suffered from repeated attempts by militants to damage the electrical power plant located there.

The military conflict has also led to the accelerated degradation of the local infrastructure during the crisis. Local roads and sewerage networks were severely damaged as a result of military operations. The bulk of the road network in Bhanine, Beddawi, Minieh, Muhammara, Bebnine and Deir Ammar municipalities will require repair and rehabilitation. The movement of displaced refugees added a considerable amount of stress to the local community infrastructure as crisis-affected populations sought shelter in community centers and schools. Throughout the Nahr el-Bared crisis, a total of eight public schools in the adjacent municipalities (one in Bhanine and seven in the Beddawi area outside of the Beddawi Camp) were turned into temporary shelter for the displaced Palestine refugees.

5.1.5. Surrounding Area

There was no direct or indirect physical damage within the nine municipalities in this category as a result of the fighting in and around NBC.

5.2 Economic Impact

5.2.1. Nahr el-Bared Camp

Due to the extent of destruction, the camp's business sector was severely affected. The economic loss from this interruption is sizable and difficult to estimate. The complete destruction of NBC also eliminated an important and vibrant economic hub for the region. Prior to the conflict, NBC was renowned for its vibrant informal economy. It enjoyed the advantages of its location on the coast, along the main road in the north, and close proximity to the Syrian border. Additional advantages of conducting commerce within NBC enabled individuals and businesses residing in the camp to provide less expensive services, markets and labor to the surrounding Palestinian and Lebanese areas.

Textbox 3. Related Findings of UNRWA MCSP survey

Micro and Small Enterprises. An estimated 20% of the MSEs were located in homes with 70% of these enterprises located inside the NBC and 30% located outside NBC in the "New Camp" area. An estimated 91% of MSE owners mentioned that they lost their incomes and business assets as a result of the conflict.

Training. An estimated 11% of the population of entrepreneurs interviewed requested training with preference for: Computer and Sciences (36%), Business Management Training (16%), Tailoring and Medical training (10.5%).

Cash for Work. Only 7 % of the interviewees declared interest in cash for work activities. More women (17.6%) than men (5%) declared themselves ready to participate to cash for work activities but admitted their role in the local economy was often limited to agricultural and domestic work.

Source: preliminary results of UNRWA MCSP survey

A survey carried out by UNRWA's Micro-credit Community Support Program (MCSP) in December 2007 concluded that enterprises present in NBC before the conflict represented more than 140 business types including trade and services, manufacturing and agriculture. Some had reactivated in and around the "New Camp", in the Beddawi Camp and the surrounding area of Beddawi by December 2007 but most businesses surveyed expected to remain inactive without assistance, for a minimum of 24 months. The main problems faced by NBC entrepreneurs are the lack of capital, lack of premises to set up new enterprises and existing debts.

Approximately 443 businesses were located in NBC prior to the conflict. Since the majority of these businesses were owner-operated, the severe disruption to economic activities within the camp can be assumed to represent lost household income and investment in productive capacity. On average, these businesses were quite small, together employing less than 500 persons. Most of the businesses were in retail trade (79%). Based on the MCSP survey, the value of business assets destroyed in the camp amount to US\$1.6 million in equipment and inventories.

Before the crisis, 64% of the population of Nahr el-Bared was between 15 and 64 years of age with an unemployment rate estimated by Fafo to be 27%. Preliminary information following the conflict indicates this rate to be around 80% as a result of the conflict. Prior to the crisis, those employed earned income primarily in the following professions: trade (31.5%), construction (26%) and social work (22%: mainly in education, health and social counseling). After the conflict, those who have

remained employed or found new work are primarily involved in the social work sector (43%) while others managed to find jobs in construction (30%) and trade (18%). It is expected that a big part of NBC's labor force will find a variety of employment opportunities in the recovery and reconstruction activities. However, appropriate training may be required to ensure such benefits impact the unemployed from NBC.

Table 9. Preliminary Overview of Jobs Lost Per Economic Sector

Sectors	Before		After		Job Lost	Decline
Trade	32%	2116	331	18%	1784	84%
Construction	26%	1753	550	30%	1203	69%
Health, Education and social work	22%	1478	786	43%	692	47%
Small Industry	11%	705	125	7%	580	82%
Others	10%	665	48	3%	617	93%
Total	100%	6716	1840	100%	4876	73%

Source: ILO-UNR WA

5.2.2. "New Camp"

The fishing sector in Bebnine-Abdeh and Tripoli was severely affected throughout the conflict. In total, the losses to the fishing sector are estimated at US\$3.5 million in terms of turnover and at US\$2.9 million in terms of value-added and income. The trade and business sector in the region of Bebnine-Abdeh and Muhammara has sustained heavy damage as well. Up to 460 Palestinian and Lebanese businesses employing over 1600 people in the two municipalities have stopped operations since the beginning of the conflict. Continued closures of much of the "New Camp" and the weak financial circumstances of returned families to the area have made restarting other businesses quite difficult.

By the end of May 2007, 127 enterprises had been reactivated in the "New Camp" by partially drawing on the Saudi Arabian, UAE and PLO cash donations and with financial assistance from NGOs. These small-scale enterprises were primarily providing basic food items and building materials for shelter repairs.

Table 10. Type of Work Before and After Displacement by Gender (% of Employed)

	Before displacement			After displacement		
	Male (n=905)	Female (n=142)	All (n=1,047)	Male (n=261)	Female (n=54)	All (n=315)
Agriculture, fishing	3,5	8,5	4,2	3,1	-	2,5
Manufacturing	8,6	11,3	9,0	5,7	5,6	5,7
Construction	26,0	-	22,4	24,1	1,9	20,3
Wholesale and retail trade, repairwork, hotels and restaurants	35,6	26,8	34,4	23,8	13,0	21,9
Transport, storage and communication	6,4	2,1	5,8	2,7	-	2,2
Education, health and social work	5,7	29,6	9,0	10,7	29,6	14,0
Community, social and other services	8,4	7,0	8,2	10,7	9,3	10,5
UNRWA	5,7	14,8	7,0	19,2	40,7	22,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: ILO/UNRWA

Among the NBC male population aged 15 to 64 who were interviewed in December 2007 about their future work plans, one third intend to establish a new enterprise or simply get a paid job. Approximately 20% of women answered that they plan to get paid employment as well. This exceedingly low figure for women and men testifies for the difficulties involved in finding work and overcoming traditional obstacles to locate employment – at least as perceived by displaced Palestinians in December 2007. The difficulties are at least partly related to expectations of compensation, lack of formal education and training, legal and other obstacles to Palestinian labor outside of the camps. The exhaustion of savings and the limited ability to determine the market and predict the economic situation also deter entrepreneurial activity. Of those interested in seeking a job or starting a business, Table 11 depicts the kinds of training that were requested by those seeking new skills sets to expand their marketability.

Table 11. Displaced Palestinians' Preference of Training Courses

Training course	
Computers	37.1%
Business management	14.5%
Electricity	9.4%
Building	8.8%
Medical	8.2%
Mechanics	3.8%
Sewing	3.1%
Cosmetics	3.1%
Handicrafts	3.1%
Other	3.1%
Domestic work and cooking	1.3%
Education	2.5%
Agriculture	0.6%
No answer	3.2%
Total	100%

Source: UNRWA/ILO

5.2.3. Beddawi Camp

The Beddawi Camp is located in an urban area near the major commercial and business center of Tripoli. The camp has a smaller and poorer population than NBC and it did not develop into a regional economic hub as did NBC. Being close to Tripoli has meant that the camp's small market and local businesses have mainly catered to resident refugees as the Lebanese tend to shop and do business in nearby Tripoli. Being located away from agricultural areas has meant that daily and seasonal work opportunities in this sector have been limited. Beddawi refugees have mainly relied on employment in the construction and service sectors in Tripoli.

Table 12. Population/Economic Profile Adjacent Municipalities

Location	Population	Economy
Muhammara	6000	Agriculture is 60% of GDP with the balance trade and services
Kobbet Chomra	2500	Near 100% agricultural-base
Abdeh	1500	Fishing and related activity
Bebnine	16000	Mixed: Fishing, agriculture, small industry and services
Minieh	30000	Agriculture is 70% of GDP with small industry and trade
Bhannine	10,000	Near 100% Agricultural-base

Source: UNDP "Report on Early Recovery of Nahr el-Bared Surrounding Municipalities

In the first days of the conflict, the majority of the population of NBC fled towards the Beddawi Camp. A smaller percentage reached other, more distant Palestinian camps. However, since the opening of parts of the “New Camp” in early 2008, the burden on the Beddawi Camp has since eased. As of May 2008, over 1,363 displaced NBC families remain in Beddawi and pay their rental subsidies into the local economy (at rents from US\$15 to US\$200 /month). The extra income gained has reportedly enabled some Beddawi households to complete the construction of their unfinished buildings. Several NGOs have begun to repair and upgrade garages in the Beddawi Camp for medium-term housing by NBC and “New Camp” refugees.

5.2.4. Adjacent Municipalities

Nearly two thousand enterprises constituted the backbone of the formal and informal economy in the region prior to the crisis. Lebanese-run businesses, Lebanese consumers and Palestinian entrepreneurs have developed mutual dependence on NBC through historically established trade channels among the villages north of Tripoli and the densely populated NBC.

An element of uncertainty now exists over the consequences of the camp’s reconstruction. Both Palestinian and Lebanese entrepreneurs are concerned about the “bridging” phase until the completion of NBC reconstruction. Rents will be higher in the *interim* period for those few buildings available to house businesses. Also, Lebanese customers are discouraged from entering the camp vicinity and “New Camp” areas because of movement restrictions, security related issues, heightened social and political tensions which result from the repercussions of the crisis on Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Historically, the economic relationship between the camp and its adjacent municipalities has been relatively strong. In spite of the exclusion of Palestinians from much of the formal labor market, the informal sector was buoyant and Nahr el-Bared offered an attractive market for Akkar’s agricultural and small industries and provided cheap labor for the region. The camp also succeeded in providing inexpensive medications for the Akkar and Minieh area, with the camp’s products saving surrounding community residents an average of 20% on medicines and other common health items. According to informants, the price of dentist work in NBC was a quarter of the price of comparable dental services in nearby Tripoli.

As of February 2008, the Lebanese NGO “Mada” released the results of its survey estimating that 58% of Lebanese households and 68% of Lebanese businesses in the surrounding municipalities reported that the NBC crisis negatively affected their financial situation, resulting in higher prices and economic stagnation. Most participants reported being impacted directly by damage to personal property or indirectly through a reduction in productivity. Approximately 17% also noticed a reduction in the purchasing power of their customers and clients. Shop owners that now contend with reduced access to cheap goods by default turn to Tripoli to buy their supplies, albeit at higher prices. Unlike the Nahr el-Bared merchants from whom shop owners could buy goods on installment plans, most Tripoli merchants demanded direct and full payment.

5.2.5. National and Regional Impact

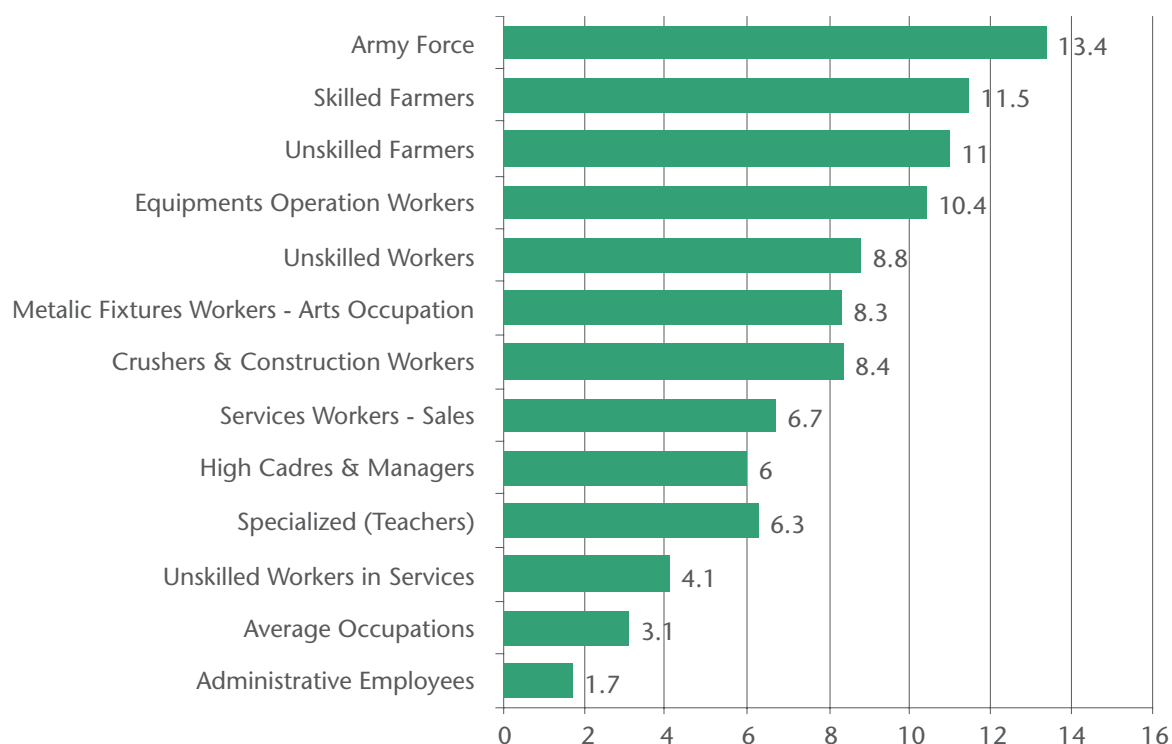
At the national level, the impacts include: (i) the tourism sector, with cancellations of flight and hotel reservations over the 2007 summer season; (ii) the cessation of transport and trade over the northern border due to closures and the diversions from the border passes of Arida and Aboudieh where 9% of Lebanon's exports and 1.2% of its imports crossed regularly prior to the conflict; (iii) the additional cost to the central budget for military and relief expenditures as well as lost revenue from customs; and (iv) the disturbance in the movement of oil tankers, other maritime activity, and the damage to infrastructure; especially the reduction in the electrical production capacity at the Deir Ammar power plant.

Beginning in 2006, the tourism sector was operating at below average levels already before the Nahr el-Bared crisis. By February and March 2007, tourist numbers had somewhat recovered, though they remained over 12 percent below their 2006 levels. However, May and June 2007 saw a large and sudden reduction in tourist numbers, falling to nearly 50 percent of 2006 visitor tallies. Studies estimate average per capita spending by tourists at US\$2,900, which implies forgone turnover for the industry of US\$300 million, with forgone value added estimated at US\$250 million and forgone salaries of US\$80 million. While the sporadic bombings in and around Beirut during this period are likely to have played a significant role in this reduction, it is estimated that the Nahr el-Bared conflict accounts for at least a third of these losses.

Damage to the Deir Ammar power plant during the fighting resulted in power shortages throughout the country. The power plant was operating at 75% capacity before the conflict but during the crisis was forced to cut production by 25% - equivalent to a decline of 110MW in electricity production. The resulting extended power cuts forced an increased reliance on private energy production increasing costs to 41 cents/KWh compared to 9.4 cents/KWh for energy supplied by Électricité du Liban. The additional energy costs to consumers over the three month summer period totalled an estimated US\$76 million. The plant continues to operate at a reduced capacity as a result of damage sustained during the war.

The conflict is certain to have a considerable fiscal impact on future spending at the national level. While assessing the cost of the military operations during the conflict remains difficult, estimates for the summer 2006 hostilities with Israel provide a useful proxy. The deployment of a 15,000 soldier contingent in South Lebanon during that war is estimated to have increased military expenditures by US\$140 million in 2006. In addition, the number of troops deployed in North Lebanon is likely to remain higher than before the conflict, increasing military costs. On top of the immediate military costs of the conflict, the Higher Relief Council (HRC) has already identified recipients for at least US\$4.9 million in death, disability and economic compensation. While HRC relief to displaced Palestinians is not being funded by the Government of Lebanon, the cost of the final compensation package will be considerable.

Table 13. Profile of Employment in the Akkar Region of North Lebanon



Source: Mada, Forgotten Akkar, 2008

At the regional level, the crisis compounded the vulnerability of the already fragile Akkar economy. During the crisis, the region suffered from a particular shortage of basic consumer goods and raw material with the interruption of transportation along the main north-south highway. In addition, fighting in Tripoli in the early days of the conflict damaged several buildings, interrupting commerce in the city. The interruption of economic activity at the regional level took many forms, including: (i) the interruption of labor supply and inaccessibility to agricultural land; (ii) a three month lack of access to the sea for fishermen in Abdeh as well as damage to boats and fishing assets; (iii) businesses near the fighting closed, and; (iv) the interruption of the circulation of traffic on the highway had a detrimental effect on the economic vitality of the region. Together with the removal of NBC from the economic equation of the country's north, these temporary and more long-term impacts have compounded existing vulnerabilities in the already poorest region of Lebanon. Currently, 16% of the families in Akkar and 22.7 % of individuals earn less than US\$40 per month. The General Federation of Labour Unions and International Labour Organization (ILO) maintains that a family of four in Lebanon needs an average of US\$640 a month to secure a necessary basket of goods and services. Moreover, the inflation rate in 2007 rose to 16 %, further eroding the fragile economic status of families in this region.

5.3 Social Impact

Table 14. Locations of NBC Displaced Palestine Refugee Families in Lebanon

A. North Lebanon Area (excluding NBC Adjacent Area)	
Beddawi Camp	1,509
Beddawi Mountain	894
Beddawi Town	129
Tripoli	126
Other towns and village	636
Sub-total North Lebanon Area	3,294
B. Central, South, East Lebanon	
Central Lebanon Area (Beirut)	149
Saida	82
Tyre	61
Beqa'a Valley	29
Other	33
Sub-total Central South, East Lebanon	354
Total for Lebanon	3,648

Source: UNRWA, 25 April 2008

* Excluding families who returned to NBC area

5.3.1. Nahr el-Bared Camp

One of the most severe consequences of the conflict in NBC is the long-term impact of displacement on the social cohesion of the Palestine refugees. Many among the currently displaced have exhausted their savings or lost access to resources and assets built over the last 60 years.

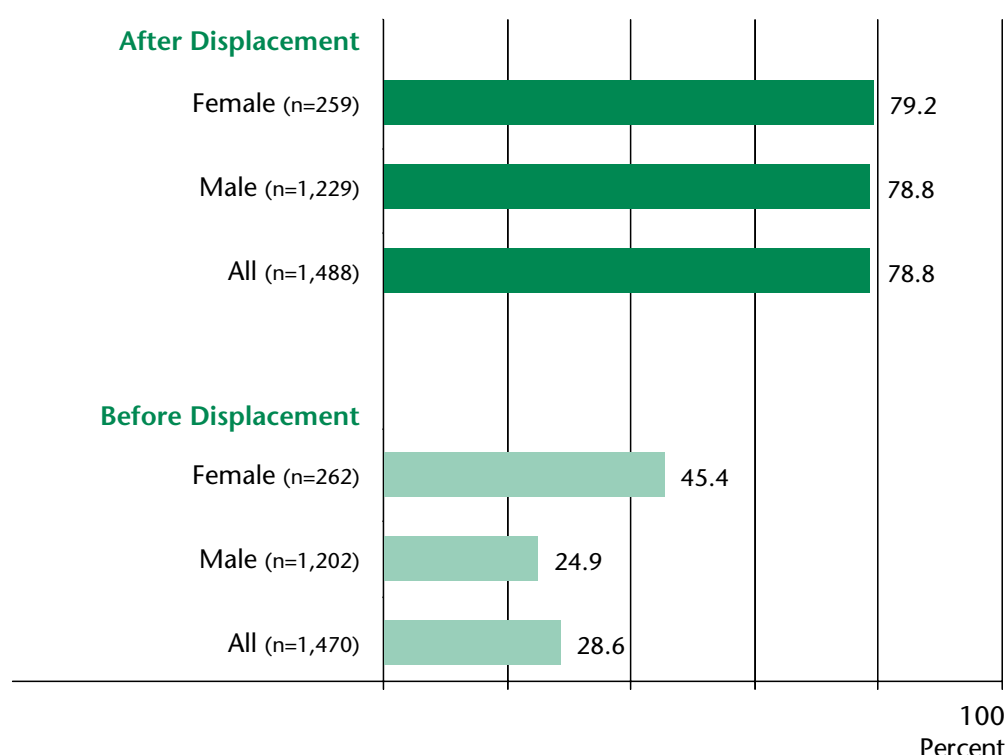
Homelessness, low expectations of a rapid and full reconstruction of NBC, overcrowded living conditions, and poor job prospects pose a serious threat not only to social cohesion but also to regional stability and security. Many refugees are comparing the situation to the 1948 “*Nakba*” or to the destruction of Tel el-Zaater camp in Beirut in 1976 during the civil war. Displaced Palestinians from the conflict are expressing increasing levels of frustration, uncertainty and fear about the future.

The violence of the conflict and the subsequent destruction has also created a dangerous rift between displaced Palestinians from NBC and Palestinian residents in the Beddawi Camp. Many NBC families displaced to Beddawi feel that the residents are unfairly taking advantage of them while the Beddawi residents feel that the long-term presence of NBC refugees poses an untenable burden on their community. In a similar way, divisions between the displaced from NBC and Lebanese communities in the north are worsening. UNRWA has experienced difficulty, for instance, in trying to lease plots of land from local Lebanese landowners for the construction of temporary shelters

for some of the displaced refugees. Other incidences of Palestinian-Lebanese tensions around the Beddawi Camp and in the “New Camp” area are resulting from heated emotions surrounding the conduct and consequences of the conflict.

Fafo estimates indicate that, prior to the conflict, the average NBC household consisted of six people (with large variations) living in one (14%) to two (41%) room dwellings. School drop-out rate was reported to be around 20 percent for 6-19 year olds. Access to basic needs such as water, sanitation and electricity was fairly adequate. However, close to 30 percent of households lived below poverty, unable to provide for their basic needs. Forced displacement has exacerbated poverty, especially among those on limited income and many families that previously managed to meet their subsistence requirements have now slipped into poverty as a result of lost income.

Table 15. Unemployment Before and After Displacement by Sex.



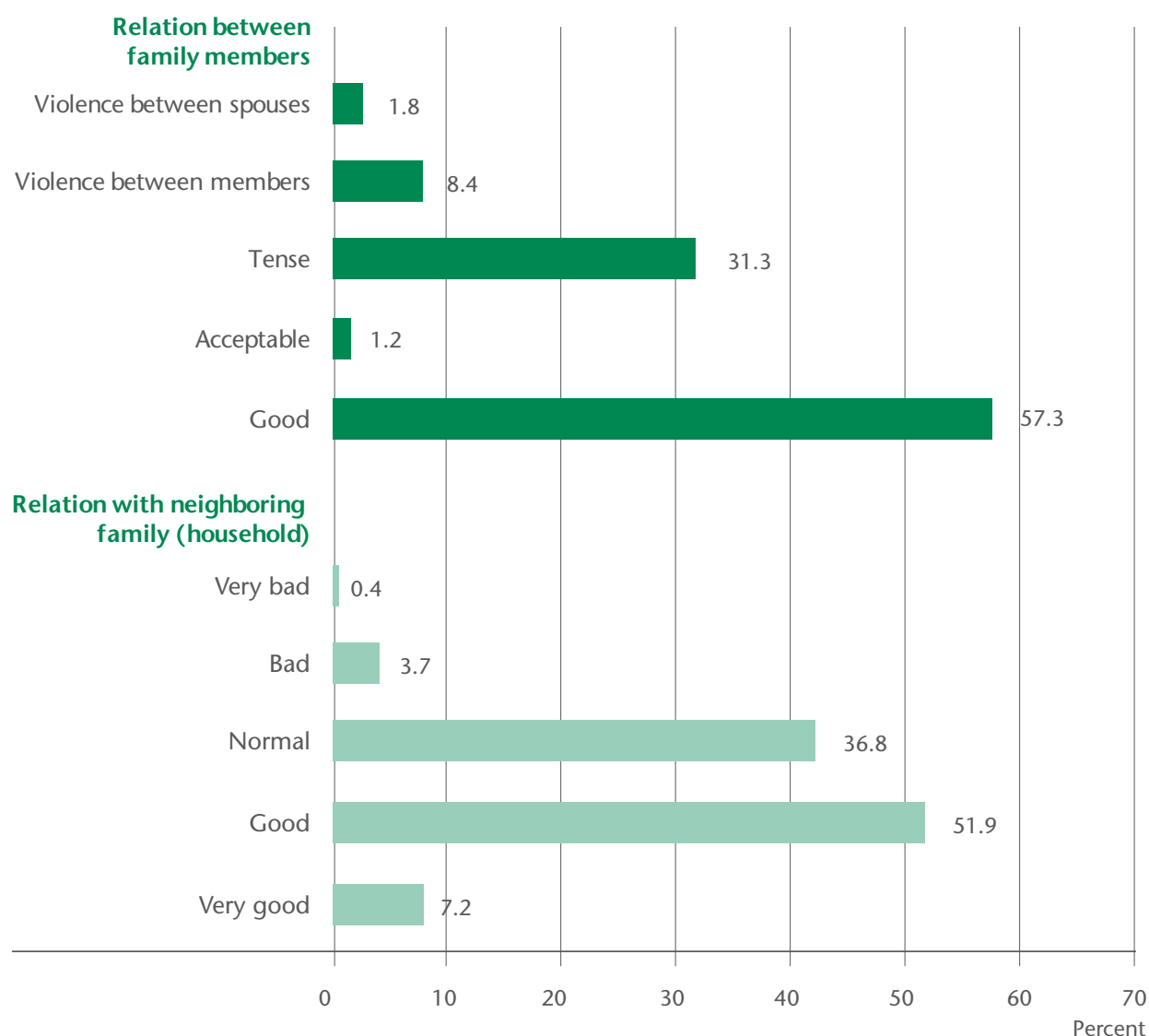
Source: ILO: December 2007

5.3.2. “New Camp”

While the refugees living in the “New Camp” tended to be better off economically than those who remained inside NBC, they have been also badly affected by the conflict. Many homes and businesses located around the perimeter of NBC were badly damaged or destroyed and those who lost homes are now displaced. The refugees in the “New Camp” have also lost their network of relatives and friends that resided inside NBC as well as the services, jobs and customers that NBC provided. By the middle of May 2008, 2,000 families had been able to return to the “New Camp”, some to damaged homes that had been repaired with support from UNRWA and NGOs. More are expected to return as housing blocks are repaired or rebuilt. Three new temporary shelter sites housing 427 families from NBC are now located in or near the “New Camp” and two more sites are in the planning stages to house an additional 920 refugee families by the end of August 2008. While the sites are an improvement on the emergency accommodation previously provided to these families, the cramped living conditions together with a lack of privacy may result in a rise in tensions and conflicts between neighbors over the long-term.

On the other hand, uncertainty over the compensation reconstruction plans for the “New Camp” could create added frustration among “New Camp” residents. Surveys indicate that rising tension is being witnessed within families as many family members are cohabitating under difficult conditions. Increased incidences of anti-social behaviour have been noticed among children and young people due to limited organized activity and safe play space. All services to the “New Camp” were disrupted during the conflict and the municipalities have indicated that they lack the necessary funds to restore these services, especially to areas of the “New Camp”.

Table 16. Assessment of Relations Among Family Members & Between Family and Neighbors (March 2008).



Source: UNRWA/ILO

5.3.3. Beddawi Camp

As stated earlier, the population in and around the Beddawi Camp has almost doubled during the conflict as a result of the influx of displaced refugees from NBC and the “New Camp”. This has exacerbated the already congested living conditions in Beddawi and overburdened the camp’s limited infrastructure.

Social tensions between the residents of the Beddawi Camp and the displaced population were initially tempered by the economic opportunity brought to the camp as a result of the refugee displacement from NBC. However, relations soured once it became clear that displaced families would not leave in the near future. Many Beddawi residents and displaced persons from NBC and the “New Camp” fear widespread unrest unless living conditions and basic infrastructure within the Beddawi Camp are improved. Displaced families from the “New Camp” that initially fled to Beddawi have left in larger numbers than NBC residents. “New Camp” residents were generally better-off than NBC inhabitants and many could afford to relocate, as possible, to places outside of the cramped environs of the Beddawi Camp. This has meant, however, that those left behind among the displaced in Beddawi are typically the most destitute of the populations affected by the conflict.

5.3.4. Adjacent Municipalities

Many of the apparent social impacts in the “New Camp” are also evident in the contiguous municipalities. Conditions that contribute to inter-Palestinian tension also place strains on Palestinian-Lebanese relations. Many Lebanese residents blame Palestinians generally for the outbreak of violence “by allowing the presence of terrorists” within NBC. Additionally, as mentioned earlier, there was significant loss of life among Lebanese soldiers from the Akkar region. Amidst the consequences of the crisis in the North, residents in the adjacent municipalities often state that the Palestinians are receiving more aid and assistance from international relief agencies while their deteriorating economic situation goes unnoticed.

Physical damage to residential and commercial buildings as well as to infrastructure throughout the adjacent municipalities is significant. A number of direct and indirect environmental impacts associated with the set-up of temporary shelter and the reconstruction efforts have also resulted and will continue to have an impact on quality of life in the area. The major direct environmental impacts include: (a) debris and rubble removal and disposal, which has been estimated at 600,000 metric tons (MT); (b) impacts and residual risks from damage to industrial facilities; (c) impact on water and water management resources; and (d) impacts on municipal and industrial environmental infrastructures such as sewage and wastewater. A number of indirect environmental impacts are also anticipated including: (a) poorer sanitation and waste management practices; (b) increase in industrial pollution due to reconstruction activities, and (c) changes in land use due to need for rubble disposal sites and potential relocation of settlements.

Added to the above are environmental impacts that have yet to be determined such as: (a) human health, (b) aquifers and groundwater movement, and (c) ecosystems. In all cases, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed to monitor and mitigate the negative environmental impact of the conflict whenever and wherever possible.

5.3.5. Surrounding Area

On a regional level, North Lebanon and especially the Akkar region where the “third ring” of conflict-affected communities are located, are rated in the bottom percentile in terms of economic and social development prior to the conflict. Disaffection, especially amongst youth, is high, as evidenced by the number of young men that joined the Fath al-Islam militants in fighting against the Lebanese army. The loss of income due to the interruption of economic activity and the destruction of social infrastructure (especially schools, roads and primary health care centers) serve to exacerbate the pressures on the already fragile social fabric. There are also indications that the economic downturn in Akkar and Tripoli has reinforced militant sentiments with clear signs of growing support for fundamentalist groups. Recent events in May 2008 have reinforced the persuasive allure of extremists amidst the continued poor social and economic conditions that prevail in the region.

Schooling is another concern as the area shows a high drop out rate of students which might be exacerbated by the current situation. The *caza* of Akkar is known for its alarmingly high percentage of child labor (highest proportion of child labor in Lebanon). According to UNDP figures, 32.5% of the 10 to 19 years old population is currently employed.

The large and important northern gateway city of Halba suffers from severe shortages of potable water and lacks adequate sewage collection and treatment facilities. Indeed, untreated sewage is a major pollutant of potable water in Halba. Raw sewage flows into the Aaoueik River that, in turn, is used to irrigate the agricultural lands in the surrounding areas.

6.0 Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy

6.1 Overall Strategic Approach

6.1.1. Background

Lebanon is committed to the Arab Summit declaration of 2002, namely, the attainment of a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees, which preserves the Right of Return of the Palestinian refugees according to international law. This is firmly embedded in the Lebanese constitution, which prohibits the permanent settlement of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Furthermore, the Government of Lebanon is also committed to the return of the displaced Palestine refugees to NBC and to the reconstruction of the camp. It considers this process as an opportunity to form stronger socio-economic ties amongst conflict-affected Lebanese and the Palestinians in the north. It is also important to rebuild trust between the two communities in an exercise that could become a model for future interventions in and around the other Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The recent armed conflict in NBC and the adjacent areas has served as a reminder of the delicate humanitarian, political and socio-economic situation in the refugee camps in Lebanon and its implication on national peace and security. The conflict aggravated the poverty situation in the area, paralyzed the region's local economy and led to serious damage in the adjacent areas. The surrounding areas sustained important indirect damages during the conflict including the: (i) interruption of labor supply and inaccessibility to some farming fields, (ii) lack of access to the sea and damages to boats and fishing nets by the fishermen of Abdeh and Tripoli (iii) closure of businesses and cessation of economic activities near the conflict zone and (iv) interruption of circulation on the international highway had detrimental effect on all businesses directly or indirectly involved in the transport sectors.

Social and economic relationships between camp residents and nearby Lebanese communities deteriorated as a result of the violence. The conflict has left the Lebanese community living in the adjacent and surrounding municipalities feeling embittered about the human and economic cost of the crisis. Some residents are concerned that their economic hardship goes unnoticed while Palestinians receive assistance from the international relief agencies. Another major effect of the crisis has been the aggravation of poverty in the area. The erosion of social and economic ties with NBC has strained social cohesion, contributed to out-migration from the adjacent area and threatened the prospects for a full and stable recovery for the region. Also, the area has suffered historically from poor living conditions and marginalization due to limited sources of income. The closure of the Syrian border during and after the July 2006 war by Israel and the NBC crisis has exacerbated the precarious socio-economic situation.

Restoring peace to the adjacent area can only succeed when enough attention is paid to the surrounding areas where the Lebanese population resides. NBC's surrounding areas are amongst Lebanon's poorest and are marked by a relatively young population with high levels of school dropouts and youth unemployment. These conditions represent a fertile ground for promoting fundamentalist ideas among the young and disenchanted population. The Government looks forward to the support of the international donor community to contain the emerging and imminent threat.

NBC surrounding areas are also an important labor market for the Palestine refugees and a key source of income to small businesses inside the camp. Also, strong social and economic ties have

developed over the years between the population of NBC and the surrounding areas. However, these were severely shaken during the NBC crisis, which led to considerable build-up of social and political tension between the two communities. Containing that tension and addressing its root causes is a pre-requisite for the successful re-integration of the Palestine refugees into their environment.

6.1.2. Strategic Approach to Recovery and Reconstruction

Rebuilding NBC in social harmony with its surroundings and addressing the social inequalities in the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon remains a government priority. To this end, the Government plans to initiate an inclusive recovery and reconstruction process, while laying the foundation for the sustainable development of the regional economy. As a result, a comprehensive strategy to support the recovery and reconstruction of NBC and the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon has been developed by the Government in collaboration with UNRWA. The strategy is built around three main pillars aimed mainly at integrating NBC socially and economically with its surrounding areas.

The three pillars consist of:

Pillar-1: Creation of an enabling environment for the recovery and reconstruction of NBC.

This would facilitate the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of the Palestinian community within its Lebanese surroundings. This could be achieved by:

- Establishing transparent and effective governance structure for NBC. This includes enforcing: (i) security and rule of law inside NBC through community and proximity policing; (ii) transparent land use agreements with UNRWA following the land expropriation by the Government for NBC's reconstruction which will allow UNRWA to build without entering into an indefinite lease for the continued use of the land; (iii) clear burden-sharing arrangements with UNRWA to cover the cost of service provision as well as the operation and maintenance of both NBC on-site and off-site infrastructure.
- Implementing local development projects in the Adjacent Municipalities and Surrounding Area of NBC. This will be achieved by the launching of a number of demand-driven community development and municipal infrastructure projects that would help address the root causes of poverty in that lagging region of Lebanon by improving livelihoods, service infrastructure, and economic infrastructure.

Pillar-2: Implementation of the recovery and reconstruction of NBC.

The rebuilt camp will be better integrated with its surroundings and will provide a better living environment to its residents and will address the camp's earlier economic, environmental and social access shortcomings.

Pillar-3: Repair and reconstruction in both the "New Camp" and the Beddawi Camp, in tandem with the recovery and reconstruction of NBC.

This would be achieved by:

- "New Camp" repair and reconstruction of the housing and commercial units as well as infrastructure. The Government of Lebanon will implement the repair and reconstruction of the infrastructure assets. UNRWA will facilitate the disbursement

of financial assistance to families whose houses were destroyed. The infrastructure that serves NBC and the surrounding municipalities will be clearly delineated, better administered and economies of scale will be incorporated in improvements to service provision and to the camp's assets.

- Upgrading of housing, infrastructure and socio-economic assets in Beddawi Camp. UNRWA will ensure that community facilities and infrastructure in the camp be upgraded to address the damage to its infrastructure caused by the Palestine refugees who were displaced from NBC and Adjacent Area.

Throughout the crisis, the Government has effectively demonstrated its resolve, determination as well as its crisis management capabilities. The Government believes that the continued social exclusion and marginalization of targeted groups such as the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon perpetuate a lack of trust in government and challenge the revival of the appropriate governance structures within the other Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The success of NBC reconstruction would help consolidate political stability and social cohesion in the region, while providing in parallel, added credibility to the Government's policy of improving the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and to providing them with a life of dignity and security until their return to a viable Palestinian State.

In view of the above, the Government has initiated, and in collaboration with UNRWA, the appropriate steps towards rebuilding NBC and its surroundings in a manner that would prevent such a crisis from recurring. Assisted by the donor community, the Government's recovery and reconstruction strategy will secure an inclusive and participatory reconstruction process to NBC and to the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon. Promoting reconciliation and sustaining peace requires concerted efforts by the Government of Lebanon and UNRWA on the one hand, and the donor community on the other. To this end, the Government is seeking to partner with the international donor community to help consolidate peace in that part of Lebanon, and to ensure a sustainable development for the residents of NBC and surrounding areas.

The Government believes that the process of recovery and reconstruction of NBC and the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon is a common challenge and a shared responsibility with the international community. The process is donor-led and, except for land expropriation, the Government of Lebanon is not liable for any shortfall in donor financing. In the event of such a shortfall, the project will be rescaled and limited to what donors are willing to support.

6.1.3. Risk Mitigation

The recovery and reconstruction of NBC and the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon faces considerable risks, many of which cannot be avoided. These risks fall into two broad categories: (i) Political risks and (ii) managerial and technical risks:

Political risks include:

- i. Weak enforcement of governance and security arrangements at NBC
- ii. Persistent political tension between residents of NBC and surrounding areas
- iii. Political liability as a result of limited donor financing to the Government of Lebanon to support: land expropriation, local development programs in surrounding areas, repair and upgrading of the infrastructure in the "New Camp", and capacity building to the Internal Security Force (ISF)
- iv. Political liability as a result of limited donor financing to UNRWA to support the: recovery and reconstruction of NBC; reconstruction of NBC off-site

- v. Infrastructure provision of financial assistance for housing repair and reconstruction in the “New Camp”, upgrading the on-site infrastructure in the neighboring Beddawi Camp, recurrent costs for NBC

Managerial and Technical risks include:

- i. Implementation delays in procurement of works, goods and services
- ii. Inflation, price escalation and cost overruns
- iii. Legal bottlenecks and delays in the timely access to official permits
- iv. Delays in the legal validation and in securing the official approvals of NBC and “New Camp” master-plans by the Directorate of Urban Planning at the Ministry of Public Works
- v. Delays in the political and legal validation of the proposed framework and detailed scheme for the provision of financial assistance for housing reconstruction in the “New Camp”
- vi. Weak institutional and implementation arrangements for project implementation by the Government of Lebanon or UNRWA
- vii. Weak monitoring and reporting arrangements by the Government of Lebanon or UNRWA

Appropriate steps will be taken by both the Government and UNRWA to address and mitigate the above risks. These are also minimized by (i) the simplicity of the project design; (ii) the relatively unsophisticated nature of the works to be carried out; (iii) the early appointment by UNRWA of key PMU staff and renowned international project management firms. Also, placing the project under the responsibility of the President of the Council of Ministers (PCM) and the appointment of a dedicated and highly specialized Recovery and Reconstruction Cell (RRC) reporting directly to the PCM under the oversight of a Ministerial Steering Committee should help ensure the effective and appropriate use of funds and minimize the risks of diversion

6.1.4. Donor Financing

The recovery and reconstruction strategy for NBC and the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon seeks donor financing to:

Assist the Lebanese Government in the financing of the:

- Land expropriation for the reconstruction of both NBC and the related off-site infrastructure. The timely reconstruction of NBC is contingent upon the Government’s financial ability to acquire the land needed for this exercise
- Repair and upgrading the infrastructure in the “New Camp”
- Development of local programs to address the regional disparities in the surrounding areas and contain the socio-political tensions between the local population and the residents of NBC
- Capacity building and technical assistance to the Internal Security Force (ISF) aimed at introducing community and proximity policing into NBC

Help UNRWA finance the:

- Reconstruction of NBC according to UNRWA's Preliminary Master Plan after its approval by the Lebanese Government
- Reconstruction of NBC off-site infrastructure
- Provision of financial assistance for the housing repair and reconstruction in the "New Camp"
- Upgrades to the on-site infrastructure in the neighboring Beddawi Camp
- Recurrent costs for NBC infrastructure

6.2 Pillar 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment in the Nahr el-Bared Camp

Total: USD \$46 million

6.2.1. Establishing Clear and Effective Governance in NBC

Sub-total: USD \$16.00 million

The two components of this element of Pillar 1 are: a) Land Expropriation and Agreements and b) Capacity-Building and Assistance for Security, Policing and the Rule of Law.

a. Land Expropriation for the Reconstruction of NBC and Related Off-Site Infrastructure: \$11.00 million USD

i. Land Expropriation

Among the key challenges facing the recovery and reconstruction process in NBC is the availability of public land. Based on the latest satellite imagery and using the Geographic Information System (GIS), the total area of NBC was estimated to be equal to 190,000 sq.m. The bulk of the area is located on private land and the Government has already initiated the legal process of land expropriation for NBC reconstruction. Also, additional land is needed to allow for reconstruction of UNRWA schools, clinics, etc and to establish NBC off-site infrastructure that consists of UNRWA compounds as well as the water supply and sewage facilities. To this end, the Government will expropriate an area equal to 30,000 sq.m in the "New Camp" to accommodate these off-site facilities. The timely reconstruction of NBC is contingent on the Government's financial ability to acquire the land needed for this exercise.

Table 17. Cost for Acquiring land for Reconstruction

Location	Area (sq.m.)	Unit Cost (\$US/sq.m)	Total (\$US million)
Land for the reconstruction of NBC	190,000	50	9.50
Land for UNRWA compound	25,000	50	1.25
Land for NBC off-site infrastructure located in the “New Camp” (Sewage pumping station, water wells, water reservoirs, water chlorination and water pumping station), and UNRWA compound	5,000	50	0.25
Total	220,000		11.00

ii. Agreements

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed between the Government of Lebanon and UNRWA for the reconstruction of NBC. The MoU will specify UNRWA’s role in the management of NBC reconstruction process, and will allocate the necessary powers to manage the contracts and arrangements with all the relevant parties. Under the MoU, UNRWA’s mission will consist of:

During the reconstruction phase:

- Monitoring the implementation of NBC reconstruction program and coordinating the reconstruction activities
- Preparing the detailed engineering and architectural designs for NBC reconstruction, including the relevant bills of quantities
- Procurement and award of contracts for NBC reconstruction with the relevant engineering consultants and contractors including permitting requirements and compliance with Lebanese laws and regulations
- Disbursement and issuance of notice of completion and acceptance of the works
- Preparing a detailed NBC “Relocation Action Plan” for the displaced Palestine refugees, while keeping the public informed on the progress of the reconstruction process

During the post-reconstruction phase:

- Coordinating with Lebanese security agencies, the Ministry of Interior and the Palestinian agencies in the implementation of the “Relocation Action Plan” for the displaced Palestine refugees
- Developing and maintaining records and documents related to the displaced NBC refugees, and provide a copy of this database to the Lebanese authorities
- Developing and implementing a program for the “Operation and Maintenance” of both on-site and off-site NBC infrastructure and ensure the necessary funding

b. Capacity Building and Training for Internal Security Forces on Community and Proximity Policing: \$5.0 million USD

The NBC conflict between the Lebanese Army and the fundamentalist armed group “Fath al-Islam” has highlighted the extent of security vacuum that exists in all Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. This vacuum is the result of years of absence of: (i) the Rule of Law; (ii) a single legitimate Palestinian leadership; and (iii) adequate arms control inside the camps. Over the years, this situation has invited outlaws and armed groups to take shelter in some of the Palestinian refugee camps that became a source of security threat to Lebanese sovereignty and national stability.

Given this, new types of Lebanese led security arrangements are needed in NBC and other Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Such arrangements would reinstate Lebanese sovereignty and ban all illegal arms in the camp. The Government will ensure that the security situation in NBC does not return to the *status quo ante* and will provide the Palestinian population with security under the rule of law. It will also treat them justly, fairly and with respect to their dignity and human rights.

The Government will promote conflict prevention and maintain a balance between state and human security. Community policing is relevant to the Palestinian refugee context given the specificities of the Palestinian community and the turbulent relationship, which once existed with the Lebanese authorities. Community policing in NBC context entails the presence inside the camp of a culturally and politically sensitive ISF that will work to reduce the fears and tensions that existed prior to and after NBC conflict. Such type of policing will promote community engagement, partnership and proactive problem solving. The above security arrangements for NBC were agreed upon with the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Building trust between the ISF and the NBC community would encourage camp residents to be more supportive and forthcoming in reporting community problems and security issues. Police officers would engage in various types of community activities (youth schemes, community programs, etc.) to foster a closer relationship with the residents of the camp. A closer partnership between the ISF and the community would ultimately help make the rebuilt NBC a safer place and would promote a successful security model for other Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The ISF police officers will be exposed to the political history of the Palestinians refugees in Lebanon, and will be trained to better understand the cultural and social specificities of the Palestinian community. Moreover, officers will be trained on problem solving, conflict resolution, and communications skills. The Government of Lebanon is seeking donor support in order to provide relevant capacity building and technical assistance to the Lebanese ISF.

6.2.2. Improving Living Conditions in the Surrounding Area

a. Community Development and Municipal Infrastructure Projects Sub-total: \$30.0 million USD

As described earlier, the physical, economic and social impact of the conflict of Nahr el-Bared is not limited to the camp itself. While the aggregate impacts of the conflict on Lebanon’s output may be relatively small, the crisis was truly an event of tragic proportions at the regional level. The six municipalities of the “second ring” immediately surrounding the camp suffered directly and indirectly and their existing economic weaknesses and social vulnerabilities were worsened by the crisis.

The “third ring” of municipalities also suffered, *albeit* not through direct damage due to the conflict. Nevertheless, Akkar was excluded from most national and international emergency relief funding

after the crisis. Moreover, the central role played by Halba in the region of Akkar is often overlooked. The town, as a regional hub and central market for the agricultural plain, makes it a vital economic engine of the area. Any regional recovery approach must include this critical population center.

Within both the “second ring” and “third ring” of municipalities, a broad regional approach to recovery is recommended. A “Local Development Program (LDP)” is proposed to run in parallel to the reconstruction of NBC, “New Camp” and Beddawi Camp.

A principal focus of the LDP will be the revival of the local economy. It is essential for the LDP to assist in the recovery and development of revenue-generating activities. There will also be an important social approach to both the economic and general community recovery. On the one hand, adult education schemes, especially targeted at women, will broaden the economic opportunities for previously disadvantaged groups. Not only will this facilitate increased family revenue, but it also promotes social integration. Similarly, disaffected youth programs, aiming at vocational training or a return to schooling will help build the human capital in the region. Additionally, there is a critical need for social facilities such as sport fields, places of worship and community centers. Residents in the north often request such facilities to build on and improve community relations.

A rapid assessment of these municipalities conducted by the World Bank in November 2007 and April 2008 has identified a number of priority investments that promise to offer tangible results in the short term. To pilot this approach after the November 2007 assessment, the World Bank allocated US\$3.5 million from its ongoing First Municipal Infrastructure Project (FMIP) funded by the Trust Fund for Lebanon to municipalities based on the size of the registered population and weighted for the damage incurred as a result of the conflict. The World Bank also began implementing a community driven social development project in the region in December 2007 using its own post-conflict fund (PCF) resources. This PCF-funded activity supports small-scale infrastructure and economic recovery sub-grants using the proven methodology and approach of the World Bank’s Community Development Project (CDP) that has been underway since 2004. The pilot PCF-funded activity center on the areas around NBC follows the CDP model by providing sub-grants (not exceeding US\$50,000) to communities to fund priority social infrastructure. Projects are implemented through NGOs.

Lessons learned thus far from this FMIP and PCF-funded activity include:

- A participatory approach with local citizens ensures ownership coverage of recurring costs and the viability of projects
- Direct and early rapid impact contains expectations and builds better community relations between citizens and governmental entities
- Adopting an integrated planning approach, region wide, helps overcome the parceled and uncoordinated municipal-centric development programs of the past

Lessons like these are to be incorporated into the design of the LDP proposed in this appeal. Operations Manuals and implementation mechanisms that have proven successful in previous World Bank programs and the ongoing pilot programs in the region have substantially informed the design of this intervention proposed for the “second” and “third ring” municipalities surrounding NBC.

Bearing the above lessons and the Government’s strategy for the recovery and reconstruction process in mind, the LDP will:

- Use participatory planning and prioritization techniques and the basis of previous development plans to develop a post-conflict regional development approach for integrative recovery and reconstruction in North Lebanon

- Utilize environmental safeguards as well as gender and youth sensitive approaches in the design and implementation of initiatives given the high rate of child labor, youth disaffection, marginalization of women and general poverty in the region
- Provide capacity-building assistance, as appropriate, with local civic organizations and governmental administrative units to better plan, propose and manage developmental interventions in the future

As described above, much of the targeting and selection process for projects to be implemented within the proposed LDP will depend on collaborative planning and community (demand) driven project prioritization. However, assessments and previous experience have revealed a number of project types that are consistently referenced and requested by residents and municipal authorities alike as priorities within infrastructure and socio-economic sectors:

i. Infrastructure Assets

- Drinking water network upgrades
- Wastewater network upgrades
- Electricity network upgrades
- Improvements in irrigation system technologies and applications
- Improvements to solid waste disposal and management
- Increase in number and quality of run-off channels with supporting walls
- Widening and renovation of roads
- Building pedestrians' bridges to minimize vehicle accidents

ii. Socio-Economic Assets

- Developing fishing cooperatives, auction halls, and retail facilities
- Construction of two sea basins for cultivating fish
- Developing and marketing of well-designed vegetable markets
- Developing a crop nursery in order to maximize seed production, minimize production cost, and improve the availability of good quality and pest-free seeds
- Refrigeration systems for vegetables to help farmers sell their products out of season
- Developing a fruit processing facility for the area's citrus growers
- Upgrading of boat building and repair facilities
- Upgrading greenhouse capacities and technology
- Developing a soil testing capacity
- Developing a wholesale market for fruits and vegetables in Halba
- Construction of community centers

iii. Socio-Economic Service Provision

- Developing skill-specific incubators, especially for youth and women
- Developing / upgrading school facilities
- Developing programs to promote the retention of students in schools
- Develop training and micro-lending capability for start-ups in the areas of glass, fruit/vegetable processing, retail and hospitality services, trade and transport
- Development of better dispensary services in the region

6.3 Pillar 2: Implementation of Recovery and Reconstruction in the Nahr el-Bared Camp

Total: \$277.0 million USD

The goal in the recovery process for NBC is to rebuild the community on its original site and to re-house all displaced refugees in the new reconstructed camp by mid-2011. A Preliminary Master Plan (PMP) has been prepared separately from this donor appeal document and will be made available under separate cover at the donor conference.

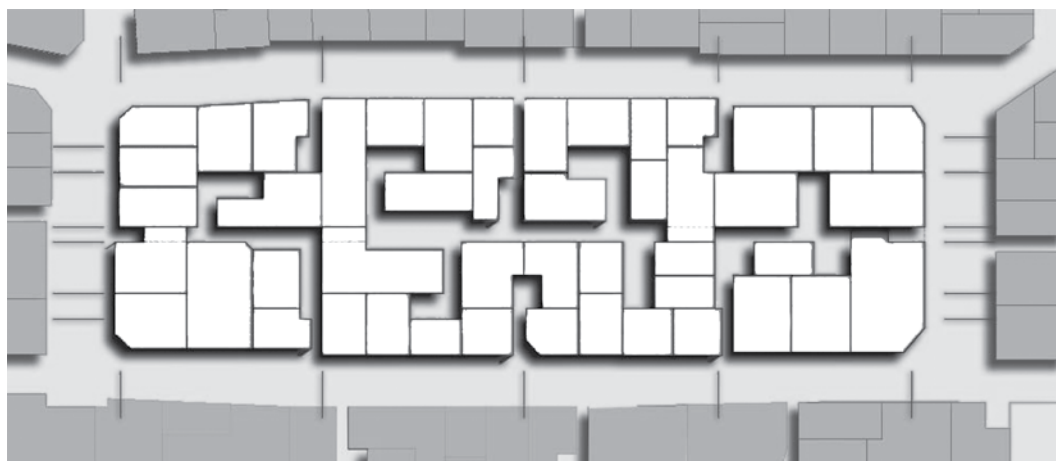
The PMP is the result of nine months of extensive research to determine and record the social, spatial and urban conditions that existed in the camp prior to the conflict. This research has involved the use of property surveys, interviews with families, community workshops and desk studies. The PMP has been jointly prepared by the community-based “Nahr el-Bared Reconstruction Commission for Civil Action and Studies” (NBRC) and UNRWA’s “Infrastructure and Camp Improvement Initiative”. The reconstruction guidelines within the PMP have been developed with the refugee community to reflect their aspirations.

The NBRC initially began interviewing displaced NBC refugee families in July 2007, in the midst of the conflict. The NBRC and UNRWA agreed to work together on this project after the conflict ended and once the enormity of the task of reconstruction and the need to record the extent of lost assets became apparent. The data that resulted from this collaboration was verified against UNRWA base maps of buildings and blocks.

Recorded information now includes the location, size, type and number of people in each pre-existing family apartment or building prior to the conflict. Similar information was collected on non-residential assets, such as the locations, sizes and use of commercial properties and community buildings (e.g. mosques and NGO offices). Community support and endorsement of the finalization of these records and the PMP was achieved through community workshops and the participation of local non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations.

The PMP proposes keeping extended families together in housing blocks that are designed to accommodate related families units living in close proximity to each other. This recreates the residential pattern that pre-dated the conflict. Housing units and blocks will be constructed in the same neighborhood pattern as before to maintain continuity of camp relationships and to promote social cohesion. Residential buildings will be built to better specifications, however, in the process proposed below (see section 6.3.2). They will include internal courtyards for improved natural light and ventilation, improved and efficient plumbing, as well as better electricity distribution and home wiring systems.

Figure 5. Open Spaces and Housing Unit Layout in New Residential Housing Blocks



Source: UNRWA/Nahr el-Bared Reconstruction Commission (NBRC) Preliminary Master-Plan

The camp's original landmarks, such as mosques and community facilities, will be rebuilt in their pre-conflict neighborhoods. New infrastructure and common areas will be improved through improved street lighting, upgrading of water, drainage and sewage networks. Wider roads with parking spaces and wider pedestrian alleyways will provide better access for camp residents, for emergency services, and will encourage the camp's economic revival.

6.3.1. Rubble Removal and Mine Action

All rubble removal activities will be funded through UNRWA's earlier *Emergency Appeal* and the pending *Relief and Early Recovery Appeal*. The process is described here to illustrate the clearance procedures that will provide the groundwork for the recovery and reconstruction process. Preparatory work covered under the *Emergency Appeal* includes rubble removal and sorting operations, explosive remnants of war (ERW) support and related activities to clear the destroyed site and make it ready for reconstruction. The official area of the camp is approximately 200,000 square meters and the volume of rubble resulting from the conflict is estimated at over 600,000 cubic meters.

Risk assessments and surveys were carried out in NBC and "New Camp" areas in April 2008 by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in cooperation with the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC), UNRWA, UNDP and UNDSS. The aim of the survey was to identify the density of unexploded ordnances throughout both areas and, where possible, to make recommendations on the methods that may be employed to clear the rubble while maintaining safety and security. Annex 2 shows the findings of these surveys. The risk of ERW has been judged sufficient enough to secure the services of a specialized ERW removal organization during the rubble removal phase.

UNRWA has also signed an agreement with UNDP, an organization with extensive experience in rubble removal, for the preparation of tender documentation and supervision of implementation. UNRWA is also contracting with a private firm, International Management Group (IMG), for a rubble removal expert to liaise with UNDP. The rubble will be cleared in sectors in order for the recovery and reconstruction of NBC to be phased in a way that enables displaced families to start to return to their new homes as soon as possible.

The sequencing of the rubble removal and parallel ERW activities are planned as follows (Please refer to Annex 2 for a map of sectors of NBC that will be cleared, as described below):

- The clearing of the UNRWA compound of 29,500 m³ has begun and will take 5 weeks. It is expected to be completed by mid July
- “Sector 1” of NBC (See Annex2) will be cleared next starting in July 2008 and is expected to be ready by the end of November. Reconstruction activities are planned to begin at the end of December 2008, allowing a month delay for the final certification from ERW experts
- Clearance of “sector 2” will begin in November 2008 and is expected to be completed by mid-February 2009. Reconstruction will start 3.5 months later, at the beginning of June 2009 due to the fact that the detailed designs for the reconstruction of this portion of the camp will not be ready once ERW certification is completed after “sector 2” is cleared
- Clearance of “sector 3” will begin in February 2009 and is expected to be completed and ready for reconstruction by the end of May 2009
- Clearance of “Sector 4” will begin in mid-May 2009 and be ready for construction by the end of August 2009

“Sector 1” has the highest risk of explosive remnants of war according to completed mine and risk surveys. Rubble clearing will start in this zone to remove all ERWs before construction works begin in other sectors and before refugee families begin to return to portions of the camp. The elevation of this sector of NBC is such that the wastewater infrastructure of the camp must be rebuilt starting in this area, before work proceeds elsewhere. Additionally, due to the proximity of “sector 1” to the main rubble sorting unit, works in this area will proceed more quickly, rapidly providing visible progress for expectant former camp residents.

The start date for ERW clearances and rubble removal in the “New Camp” areas closest to NBC is not yet determined. Lack of access has delayed formulation of a plan for these areas. A similar plan to that described above will be developed for these “New Camp” areas adjacent to NBC once rubble removal begins in NBC.

6.3.2. Physical Reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared Camp **Sub-Total: \$203.87 million USD**

a. Residential and Commercial Buildings: \$168.34 million USD

As mentioned earlier, NBC residents have indicated through their participation in workshops and during interviews that they would like to preserve the traditional extended family building arrangement that existed prior to the conflict. This living arrangement enables families to cope with a potentially stressful existence in NBC’s high-density urban setting and it is also typical in Palestinian refugee camps. It also maximizes economies of scale and survival strategies (e.g. the sharing of resources amongst the extended family).

A total of 33,850m² has been taken from refugee plots to create more public space. To achieve this, original plot sizes have been progressively decreased: the larger the plot the higher the percentage of deduction (ranging from 0% for small plots up to 37.2m², to 35% for plots larger than 100m²). A decrease of between 22-25% in the ground floor area of buildings has resulted in more floors being necessary. The average number of floors per building will increase from 2.47 to 3.30. The

calculation of the number of floors required for each family building is based on the original plot size, the original number of floors and apartments, and the percentage of the plot size that has now been reallocated for public space. This formula maintains the independence of each family building to avoid mixing two or more families in the same building and to provide each family building with its own private roof space.

The 1,697 buildings that are slated to be rebuilt will include 4,591 residential units. Approximately 880 commercial units will be included within these buildings as well. Of the total number of buildings to be rebuilt, (22) buildings will be communal/institutional in use, (4) will be mosques, (6) will be kindergartens and (2) will be clinics/dispensaries.

b. Nahr el-Bared On-Site Infrastructure: \$20.6 million USD

i. Road and pedestrian networks

Maintaining NBC's link to the main transport artery in the north is essential to aiding the camp's future economic recovery and the new proposed urban design in the PMP takes into consideration NBC's previous importance as an economic hub for the area. The main road through the camp will be widened to 12 meters to absorb heavy traffic through the camp and to increase parking capacity for shoppers in the souk and commercial area. Secondary roads will be widened to 6m in strategic areas near the souk to facilitate more space for shoppers as well as for emergency vehicles. Service areas for the loading/unloading of goods will be located in specific streets and will be controlled by the camp's merchant committee. Wider, 4.5m alleyways will improve pedestrian access.

Wider alleyways will also facilitate greater security and emergency response into areas of NBC that were previously difficult to reach. The refugee community of NBC has requested that certain roads be restricted to vehicle traffic and be used occasionally and with approval.

The mechanism for blocking these roads from regular traffic, while ensuring emergency access, has yet to be determined with the camp representatives.

ii. Water supply network

The Government of Lebanon plans to supply NBC with water from a new, regional water supply network. Water tanks will be constructed and new wells will be drilled in the "New Camp" area to ensure adequate supplies for the "New Camp", NBC and selected portions of surrounding municipalities. The daily requirement of NBC (estimated at 5,000 cubic meters per day) would be met in this fashion. The current design for the water supply system will allow direct pumping into the network for a full 24 hours, although roof tank capacity will, in effect, reduce the necessity for pumping to 12 hours per day. Water quality tests will be carried out to determine whether there has been any sub-surface influx of pollution or seawater. Groundwater salinity has dramatically risen in some coastal aquifers in Lebanon in recent years, according to a UNEP report in 2003.

iii. Storm-water drainage

A dedicated storm-water drainage network (separate from the sanitary sewer system) will serve NBC. Since the area of the camp is small in relation to the surrounding area, the proposed design combines a surface drainage system with underground pipes that will decrease the cost of construction without jeopardizing the functionality of the system. Surface runoff will drain in three directions: to the sea in the west; to the Nahr el-Bared River in the south; and into a storm water drainage system to the north of the camp (Muhammara municipality has granted UNRWA permission to connect to this network). Surface channels, sloping inwards, will be constructed in

the middle of 6m wide roads and the runoff will flow into drains (covered with grates) and into underground pipes. Surface runoff on streets 4.5m wide will flow into grated drains at intersections with wider roads. V-shaped surface channels will be constructed on either side of roads 9 meters wide or above.

iv. Sewerage network

Sewage pipes from buildings will connect to sidewalk manholes (or secondary manholes) that will be connected to the main sewer lines. Gravity pipelines will channel sewage to a pumping station at the lowest collecting point on the northwest boundary of the camp, near the UNRWA compound. The pressurized main pipe leaving the camp will eventually be connected to the Tripoli wastewater treatment plant via a municipal trunk line that will be constructed over the next 36 months. Since NBC will be constructed in phases and the trunk line to the Tripoli plant may not be ready by the time the first group of refugees are re-housed, temporary sewage disposal using trunks, containment or other mitigation measures may be necessary. The Government of Lebanon will develop these measures with adherence to the safeguards proposed as required in this appeal.

v. Solid waste management

UNRWA, as part of its regular camp services, will provide solid waste collection services in the reconstructed camp. UNRWA is responsible for solid waste management in all the camps in Lebanon. The agency collects the waste and disposes of it in the established neighboring municipal dumping sites (agreed to by relevant municipalities). UNRWA sanitation teams work on a daily basis, collecting waste from alley-ways and roads using UNRWA-provided trucks. These recurrent costs of solid waste management are covered by UNRWA's regular budget.

c. Recurrent Costs, Burden Sharing and Budget Support: \$1.70 million USD

Transparent burden-sharing agreements were reached between the Government of Lebanon and UNRWA with regards to NBC recurrent costs. These cover the cost of service provision as well as the cost of operation and maintenance of both NBC on-site and off-site infrastructure. This agreement is expected to help improve the sustainability of the reconstruction gains made in the coming years.

The maintenance cost of all NBC on-site infrastructures such as roads, and water, sewerage and drainage networks will be fully borne by UNRWA. Also, UNRWA will also cover the cost of solid waste collection inside NBC and waste disposal to a sanitary landfill site. On the other hand, the operation and maintenance cost of NBC off-site water supply and wastewater facilities will be covered for 5 years as part of the capital investment contract for the construction of the relevant facilities.

According to EdL, the electricity bill for the Palestinian camps in 2006 stood at US\$ 16 million. Around 20% of the billed electricity consumption of Palestinian camps is attributed to NBC. The above figure excludes the non-technical losses (i.e., unbilled electricity), the consumption of the "New Camp", and the payment arrears to the "Électricité du Liban" (EdL), which has yet to be reimbursed for the electricity consumption of Palestinian camps since 2002. The total electricity payment arrears for both NBC and the "New Camp" are estimated to be equal to US\$40million for the past 5 years.

With full electrical metering planned for all the housing and commercial units in NBC and the "New Camp" and with improved cost recovery through timely billing and collection by the EdL, the cost of provision of electricity to both NBC and the "New Camp" will be fully recovered once both camps are totally rebuilt.

6.3.3. Reconstruction of NBC Off-site Infrastructure: **Sub-total: \$25.54 million USD**

a. Reconstruction of NGO and UNRWA Compounds: \$16.55 million USD

New NGO and UNRWA compounds will be built on the site of the destroyed UNRWA compound adjacent to the camp and within easy walking distance from the camp center. Refugees will access the UNRWA compound for schools, health center and other UNRWA services. While the NGO compound will be built next to the UNRWA compound on land to be leased by the NGOs.

The NGO compound will incorporate the following facilities:

- Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) clinic
- Nadi Karmel (camp club)
- Community-based Rehabilitation Centre
- Women's Program Center
- Social Development Project Centre (Naba'a)
- Centre for the Elderly
- NGO-run kindergarten ("Ummwas")
- Nadi Audi (sports club)

The UNRWA compound will include the following UN facilities:

- 8 new Agency school buildings
- One UNRWA Health Centre
- Relief and Social Services office
- Camp Services Office (CSO)
- Distribution Centre/Warehouse
- Vocational Training Center

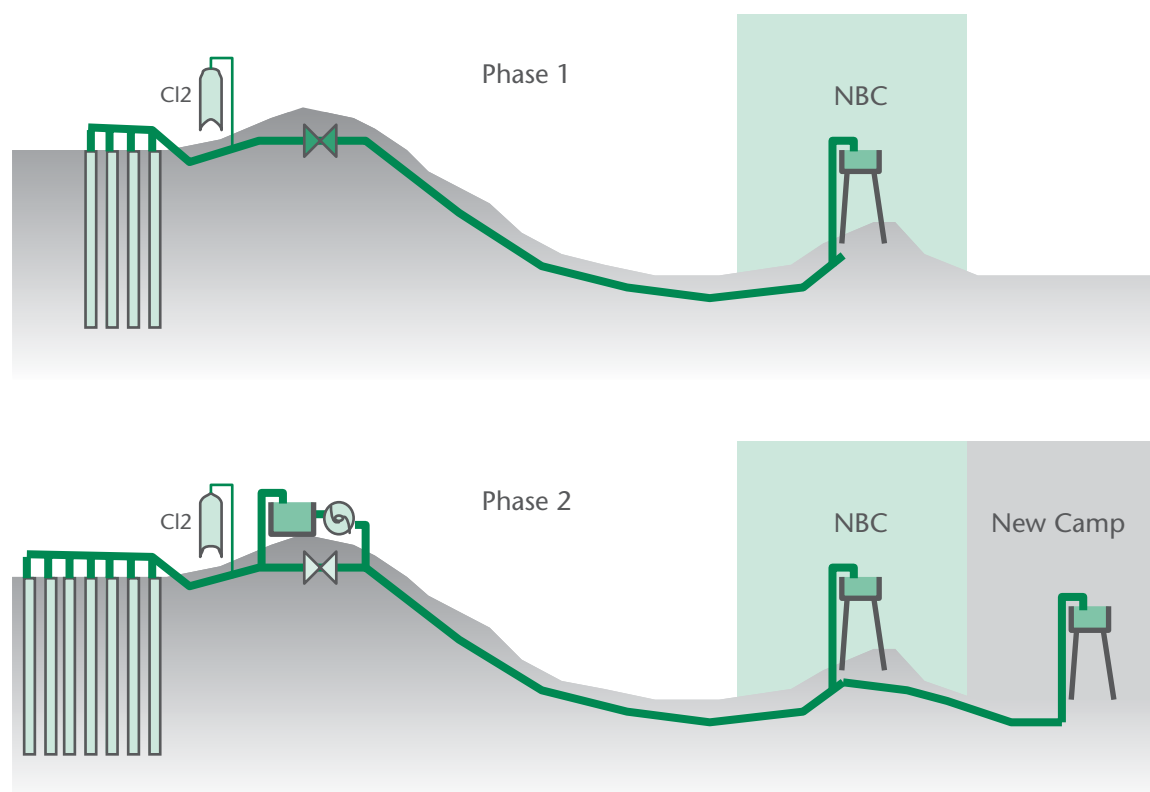
b. Water Supply (Phase 1)

Historically, the water supply to NBC was provided through a number of shallow water wells drilled along the Tripoli-Arida railway in the vicinity of the camp. These boreholes are no longer viable due to excessive saline intrusion and considerable exposure to surface pollution. Also, given that NBC relied traditionally on separate sources of water supply, the camp was not incorporated into the Government's regional water supply master plan for the Akkar region. Consequently, a new and reliable source of water supply is required for NBC. (\$1.60 million USD)

Preliminary hydrogeological investigations confirm the possibility of supplying NBC with potable water from a number of boreholes outside the camp. Securing safe and reliable sources of water supply to NBC assumes the availability of: (i) a set of water wells with the necessary redundancy; (ii) a storage reservoir; (iii) a pumping station to feed NBC water towers and potable water network; and (iv) a chlorination station. Considering that a similar infrastructure would be needed for the water supply to the "New Camp", it is proposed to build in a phased manner, a unique water supply system to serve both NBC and the "New Camp". This will help optimize the level of capital investment needed as well as the cost of operation and maintenance.

Phase 1 will serve NBC only and will be implemented by UNRWA. It will consist of a battery of five wells linked to a chlorination tank and feeding directly the water towers in NBC through a 4km transmission line located within NBC. The overall cost estimate for Phase 1 is equal to US\$1.60million. Details of Phase 2, which serves the “New Camp”, are included under the “New Camp” infrastructure, which will be implemented by the Government of Lebanon. Upon completion of Phase 2, water supply shall cover both NBC and the “New Camp”. The phased implementation is shown below.

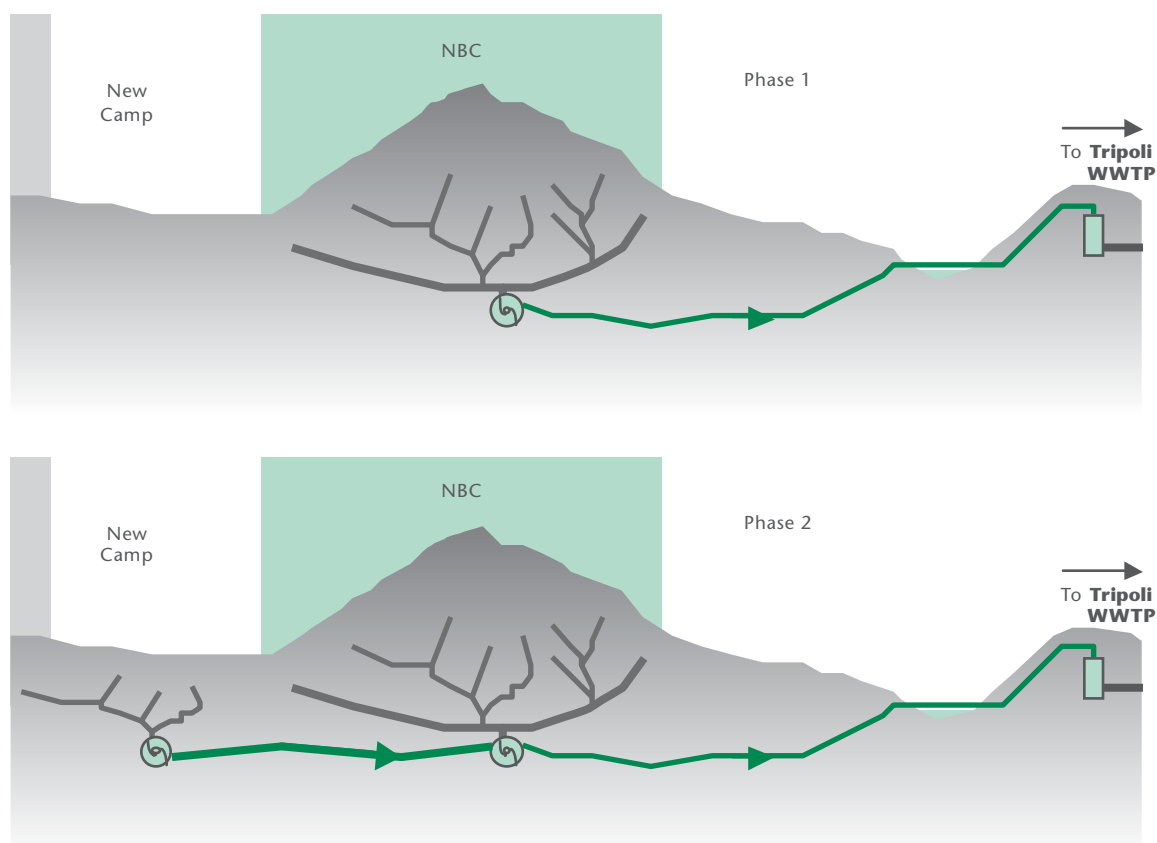
Figure 6. Water Supply Phase 1 and 2



c. Wastewater

The sewerage networks in both NBC and the “New Camp” will be connected to a sewage lift station that will convey sewage through a transmission line, to a collector currently under construction on the southern bank of NBC. The collector is funded by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and will convey sewage through a pumping station to the Tripoli Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) that is expected to be commissioned by September 2009. As mentioned earlier, and since the investment cost of the sewage pumping station is considerable, this will be built to accommodate the flow emanating from both NBC and the “New Camp” with provisions for an emergency overflow to the sea. The Tripoli WWTP has enough capacity to accommodate the additional flow coming from NBC and the New Camp. The North Lebanon Water Authority (NLWA) will operate the pumping station with the recurrent costs shared between UNRWA and the NLWA. (Cost of pumping station US\$2.34 million USD)

Figure 7. Wastewater Phase 1 and 2



d. Storm Water Drainage

Storm water from NBC will be conveyed through a collector laid along the ring road. The northern part of the Camp will be connected to a sea outlet that will be implemented and maintained by UNRWA. The cost estimate for NBC off-site storm water network and sea outlet is equal to US\$0.35million. The southern part of NBC will be connected to the “New Camp” storm water network, which will be sized large enough to cope with additional flows within the “New Camp”. (\$0.35 million USD)

6.3.4. Socio-Economic Programs **Sub-total: \$37.56 million USD**

UNRWA’s socio-economic recovery program for NBC will include compensation of up to US\$6,000USD to each of the 4,600 families for loss of basic household assets as a result of the conflict. Such assets include items such as appliances, beds and assorted kitchen items.

UNRWA will also manage a revolving fund of US\$4.5 million USD for access to credit for at least 1,000 entrepreneurs whose businesses have been destroyed or damaged in NBC and surrounding area. These credits will be issued to entrepreneurs gradually over the period from April 2009 to December 2011. This will be implemented as a continuum of previous projects (implemented under the emergency appeal with a goal to reactivate 370 enterprises.)

These compensation amounts and initial reactivation projects are expected to have a powerful economic impact on the local economy in NBC, “New Camp” and in the surrounding region. This project will be implemented by UNRWA’s Micro-credit Service and Community Support program in partnership with NBC Business Association that represents NBC enterprises.

UNRWA will also issue grants up to US\$5000 each to about 600 selected micro- and small enterprises for a total of US\$3 million. The return to NBC will provide opportunities to entrepreneurs to establish businesses in their old neighborhoods to regain their previous market share. The issuance of these grants will also be incremental and apace with reconstruction efforts.

6.4 Pillar 3: Recovery and Reconstruction in “New Camp” and Beddawi Camp

Total: \$122.00 million USD

6.4.1. “New Camp” Recovery and Reconstruction

Sub-Total: \$116.31 million USD

a. Implementation Arrangements

The “New Camp” area immediately adjacent to NBC is located on land within the jurisdictions of the municipalities of Bhannine and Muhammara. The “New Camp” is an informal extension of family and commercial networks within the formal camp. Yet, because the area was settled in an ad hoc basis over several decades on land outside the protected enclave of NBC, much of the expansion into portions of two adjoining municipalities resulted in tenuous claims by Palestinians to property purchased through informal means. It also resulted in the construction of unregistered homes and commercial structures that were often completed without regard or compliance to zoning, registration or permit processes.

A method and a framework to resolve these issues are described below. The concrete details of an implementation plan still need to be developed. The process to resolve the fundamental questions on the way forward has been formalized, and key elements of the recovery and reconstruction approach for the “New Camp” are in place. A full implementation plan is expected to be available by August 2008.

The Government of Lebanon is committed to assist the inhabitants of the “New Camp” in the repair and reconstruction of the units they resided in before the conflict. This commitment, which is based on legal consultation and an opinion made by the Commission of Legislation and Consultation at the Lebanese Ministry of Justice, will necessitate the development of an appropriate recovery and reconstruction scheme that contends with the challenges of Lebanese laws dealing with the issues at hand.

Currently, a process is in place to develop the implementation plan that is necessary to begin recovery and reconstruction activities. The Lebanese Government, in conjunction with UNRWA and representatives of “New Camp” beneficiaries under the umbrella of the Palestine Liberation Organization constitute a Tripartite Committee charged with continuing the development of appropriate approaches to recovery and reconstruction in the “New Camp”. The goal of the Tripartite Committee is to develop a full implementation plan for recovery and reconstruction in the “New Camp” that will provide for the following:

- Repair of damaged buildings based on surveys completed jointly by the Government’s consulting firm and UNRWA, financed through cash assistance to be disbursed through the scheme
- Reconstruction of unsafe and totally destroyed buildings. This will also be accomplished through the disbursement of cash assistance

- Infrastructure repair and reconstruction to be conducted by the Government of Lebanon according to established procedures

The following distribution of responsibility is envisioned within the Committee:

The Government of Lebanon will:

- Coordinate the work of the Tripartite Committee
- Establish the criteria
- Provide guidelines for the creation of a new master-plan for the area that will be developed before reconstruction commences
- Issue the necessary regulations and permits to facilitate the process
- Execute infrastructure repair and upgrades based on the master-plan
- Identify a clear procedure for “New Camp” residents to obtain building permits
- Identify and appoint consultants that will assist in the validation of the process
- Establish a window in the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for funding of the scheme

Palestinian participants in the Committee’s work will:

- Identify and validate beneficiary claims to property and assets in the “New Camp” using a process that is similar to the one applied during post-conflict planning in NBC
- Prepare an individual file for each beneficiary according to approved criteria
- Assist in constituting a Resident’s Association among “New Camp” beneficiaries to ensure efficient communication with residents
- Assist in arbitrating disputed claims using a process similar to the one applied in post-conflict planning in NBC

UNRWA will:

- Disburse funds according to the schedule and list of beneficiaries received by the Tripartite Committee
- Monitor execution of reconstruction schedules and progress
- Provide status reports on disbursement/monitoring of the cash assistance to the Government of Lebanon

An External Auditor appointed by the Government will verify claims by beneficiaries, validate the process of identification of beneficiaries, survey units proposed as in need of assistance, provide an estimate of the assistance needed and determine appropriate compensation based on the model applied by the GoL for the reconstruction effort in the aftermath of the 2006 July War.

In anticipation of recovery and reconstruction activities, the services of the Government’s consultant (Khatib & Alami) were secured to assess the value and extent of damage in the “New Camp”. Their findings are included below:

b. Financial Assistance for the Reconstruction and Repair of Residential and Commercial Buildings: \$90.06 million USD

Since September 2007, Khatib & Alami (K&A) and UNRWA have conducted joint assessments of the damage to residential and commercial buildings in the “New Camp” area. Below is a complete summary of the findings of these assessments:

Table 18. Damage Assessment to Regional and Commercial Buildings and Units

Zone	No. of Units	No. of Buildings	Totally Damaged	Partially Damaged	Affected
			Area *		
A	23	0	2647	20	423
B	15	0	673	6	398
C	111	0	5551	63	888
D	6	0	226	2	141
E	107	0	9451	103	802
A' **	0	30	11582	47	15
B'	86	0	25312	32	259
C' **	0	7	13967	10	58
E' **	0	62	58202	180	31
Total	348	99	127611	463	3015

Source: Khatib & Alami

* Area of totally damaged buildings obtained from M/S Nahr el-Bared Reconstruction Commission for Civil Action and Studies

** Estimated quantities in prime areas (K&A and UNRWA are still working in the mentioned zones).

As mentioned earlier, the Government’s policy for providing support to the residents of the “New Camp” is to provide financial assistance for housing repair and reconstruction. This approach has been adopted by the Government in the past and has proven to be an effective mean of empowering the beneficiaries to assume the full responsibility of repair and reconstruction. Also, similarly to the financial assistance scheme in NBC, each totally or partially damaged housing unit in the “New Camp” will be allocated an amount of US\$6,000 towards the purchase of home furniture. This amounts to a total figure of US\$4.87 million. Both Government of Lebanon and UNRWA will facilitate the reconstruction with funding secured by the Lebanese Government through the Trust Fund or parallel funding.

i. “Totally Damaged” Buildings

Financial assistance to the residents of the totally damaged buildings in the “New Camp” is determined according to the financial assistance described below. This is in line with the governmental decision number (130/2006) dated October 7, 2006 and used to provide financial assistance to the affected Lebanese population following the July 2006 war by Israel. Financial assistance for totally damaged units is calculated as follows:

Financial Assistance = surface area of residential unit prior to conflict x \$350/sq.m.

The original unit cost per sq.m according to the governmental decision number (130/2006) dated October 7, 2006 was equal to \$200/sq.m. However, the construction sector in Lebanon has since been subjected to considerable inflationary pressures. This has led the unit rate to increase to \$350/sq.m.

Table 19. Total Financial Assistance for “Totally Damaged” Buildings

Location	Built Area (sq.m.)	Unit cost (US\$/sq.m.)	Financial Assistance (US\$million)
Zones A, B, C, D and E	18,548 sq.m	US\$200 (Note 1)	3.71
	A'=11,582 sq.m		
	B'=25,312 sq.m		
	C'= 13,967 sq.m		
Zones adjacent to NBC	E'=58,202 sq.m		
A', B', C' and E'	Total=109,063sq.m.	US\$200 (Note 1)	21.81
Subtotal-1			25.52
Adjustment for inflation of key construction material such as steel and cement (estimated at 75% since October 2006)			19.14
Subtotal-2			44.66
Contingences 15%			6.70
Total			US\$51.36

Source: Khatib & Alami

Note 1: As per the Government's decision number (130/2006) dated October 7, 2006 related to the financial assistance for housing reconstruction in the Beirut Southern Suburbs

ii. “Partially Damaged” Buildings

Financial assistance for partially damaged buildings is based on the field assessment carried-out by the Government's consultant and UNRWA. The field assessment relied on a detailed bill of quantity to assess the cost of repair and adopted the unit cost of US\$200/sq.m to estimate partial reconstruction. As for building where physical access by the consultant and UNRWA was not possible, a flat amount of US\$23,000 per unit was adopted in order to calculate the overall amount of financial assistance needed. This figure will be further validated once the Lebanese Army grants physical access to these units by the consultant and UNRWA.

Table 20. Total Financial Assistance for “Partially Damaged” Buildings

Location	No. of Units	Unit cost (US\$/unit)	Financial Assistance (US\$million)
Zones A, B, C, D and E	194	(Note 2)	3.46
Zones adjacent to NBC			
A', B', C' and E'	32	(Note 2)	0.20
Inaccessible Zones adjacent to NBC A', B', C' and E' (not assessed physically due to difficult access)	237	US\$23,000 (Note 3)	5.45
Subtotal-1	463		9.11
Contingences 15%			1.37
Total	463		US\$10.48

Source: Khatib & Alami

Note 2: Amount of financial assistance determined on the basis of a detailed partial damage assessment by the Government's consultant and UNRW.

Note 3: Given the difficulty in accessing the units, the amount of financial assistance was determined on the basis of an estimate of US\$23,000 per partially damaged unit

iii. “Affected” Buildings

Similarly to the partially damaged category, financial assistance for affected buildings in the “New Camp” is based on the actual field assessment carried-out by the Government's consultant and UNRWA. The field assessment relied on a detailed bill of quantity to assess the cost of repair. As for building where physical access by the consultant and UNRWA was not possible, a flat rate of US\$10,000 per unit was adopted in order to calculate the overall amount of financial assistance needed. This figure will be further validated once the Lebanese Army grants physical access to these units to the consultant and UNRWA.

Table 21. Total Financial Assistance for “Affected” Buildings

Location	No. of Units	Unit cost (US\$/unit)	Financial Assistance (US\$million)
Zones A, B, C, D and E	2,652 units	(Note 4)	13.40
Non-accessible units in Zones A, B, C, D and E	100	US\$10,000 (Note 5)	1.00
Non-accessible units in Zones adjacent to NBC (A', B', C' and E')	363 units	US\$10,000 (Note 5)	3.63
Subtotal-1			18.03
Contingences 15%			2.70
Total			20.73

Source: Khatib & Alami

Note 4: Amount of financial assistance determined on the basis of a detailed assessment by the Government's consultant and UNRWA

Note 5: Given the difficulty in accessing the units, the amount of financial assistance was determined on the basis of an estimate of US\$10,000 for each non-accessible affected unit

c. Infrastructure: \$21.46 million USD

i. Water Supply

The “New Camp” will share well and water distribution network resources with NBC. This consists of several batteries of wells (estimated at 10), a storage reservoir composed of two 1500 m3 units, a pumping station, water tower, distribution network and a chlorination facility.

These components constitute off-site NBC water supply infrastructure that will also provide services to the “New Camp”. Under the first phase of works, implemented by UNRWA within the NBC Reconstruction Plan, a number of water wells (estimated at 5) and a chlorination facility shall be constructed. The remaining components, including the development of additional water wells, a pumping station, water tower, distribution network and a storage reservoir will be built by the Government of Lebanon in the second phase of works.

ii. Wastewater

As previously mentioned, the Tripoli wastewater/sewage treatment plant (STP) has enough capacity to cope with the sewage effluent produced within NBC and the “New Camp” area. A collector emerging from the southern perimeter of NBC is planned for construction and is currently funded by the German organization KfW. It is expected that this collector will be ready within two years with possible efforts to further expedite the process.

Restoration of original disposal lines in the “New Camp” will complement the new connection to a pressurized line of DN200mm ductile iron that will convey sewage to the Tripoli coastal collector. A parcel of land of 1000m2 shall be required to house a new wastewater pumping station necessary for the “New Camp” to join the network utilizing the Tripoli facility. Smaller lift pumping stations will also be installed in underground manholes along the road system where the existing disposal system remains.

iii. Storm water and Drainage System

The storm water management objective for the “New Camp” will provide a cost effective means of collection and disposal of storm water runoff to prevent flooding of developed areas. The proposed approach will maximize utilization of the natural contour of the terrain and drainage to the sea. The site is generally semi-urban, consisting of clusters of buildings interlaced with agricultural fields. It is also generally flat with a gentle slope towards the sea.

According to Muhammara municipality sources, there are practically no man-made drainage facilities within the “New Camp” and periodic flooding has occurred. The proposed drainage system consists of collectors laid within paved roads. Side gullies will collect run-off water inside the piped system and a general collector will convey storm water run-off into a sea outfall. A connection with NBC’s collector system that transits part of the “New Camp” will also facilitate drainage in the southern portions of the “New Camp”.

iv. Power Supply

Portions of the “New Camp” sustained serious damage to electrical distribution networks. Proposed repairs include: installation of steel poles; utility poles; substation transformers and their accessories; medium tension/ low tension and torsade cables of different sizes; and lighting arrestors on steel poles.

v. Road Network

The “New Camp” road network was severely affected by the conflict and was subjected to considerable damage resulting from military operations. The road network will be rebuilt according to revised zoning and land use regulations for the “New Camp” while taking into account the road network layout for NBC. The “New Camp” road network will be designed to accommodate future projected traffic, mainly at the entrances and exits of the camp.

Table 22. Consolidated Budget Estimates for the “New Camp” Infrastructure

Infrastructure Component	US\$million
Water Supply (incl. Phase 2)	4.1
Wastewater	4.0
Storm water and Drainage System	3.77
Power Supply	3.45
Road Network	6.14
Total	21.46

d. Socio-Economic Recovery: (See Pillar 2)

Socio-economic recovery programs implemented by UNRWA that will benefit the “New Camp” are currently – and will continue to be – funded through its Relief and Early Recovery Appeal. After December 2009, however, all socio-economic programs providing assistance to the “New Camp” will be offered through initiatives based in NBC. As such, please see the socio-economic assistance funding request under “Pillar 2: Recovery and Reconstruction in the Nahr el-Bared Camp”.

6.4.2. Beddawi Camp Recovery and Reconstruction Recovery Sub-Total: \$5.05 million USD

The infrastructure and the conditions of many community and public buildings in Beddawi Camp deteriorated as a result of the massive influx of displaced refugees. The quality of roads declined with overuse by an increased number of cars and trucks. This decay in the roadbed damaged the storm water drainage channels running under and alongside these thoroughfares. The camp’s electricity distribution network that was designed for the camp’s pre-crisis population and level of consumption repeatedly failed with over-demand. Power stations overheated and shut down causing frequent electricity cuts and permanent damage to the electricity production and distribution network.

The water source and distribution network that was designed for the pre-crisis population also deteriorated from continuous pumping. Several sources ran dry and now necessitate the drilling of a new borehole with associated works to be connected to the existing water reservoir. The wastewater/sewerage network also sustained damages due to over-demand, overflow and the blockage of sewerage pipes.

A new cemetery is required due to the fact that during the crisis, thousands of refugees did not have access to the three cemeteries in NBC or other cemeteries in surrounding areas and therefore congested Beddawi’s current cemetery with burials during their stay in the camp. There is so little remaining space in the current cemetery that families are laying new burials on top of previous graves.

In light of potential tensions in Beddawi and in alleviating worsened living conditions, it is essential for UNRWA to undertake essential repairs and upgrades to the camp's infrastructure and housing. This is consistent with the Government's strategy of supporting Palestinians to live in dignity and prosperity and in harmony with their environment. UNRWA will undertake necessary repairs and upgrades to camp infrastructure, community facilities and UNRWA installations to improve conditions in the camp in addition to those planned as part of an ongoing Beddawi Camp improvement plan.

a. Housing: \$2.25 million USD

Repairs and upgrades to host family housing will be required including structural repairs and renovation of toilet and kitchen facilities in 200 homes of Beddawi residents. A larger number of families hosted displaced NBC refugees but these 200 homes require significant attention. As of May 2008, 202 families still reside with host families in Beddawi.

b. Infrastructure: \$1.03 million USD

A number of infrastructure assets will be upgraded and/or repaired including:

i. Electricity Network Upgrading

The electricity network will be significantly upgraded through the rehabilitation of existing power stations and the provision of new electric circuit breakers with a higher capacity. Three new main electric power stations will be installed and the old electric cables throughout the camp will be replaced.

ii. Roads and Pavement Repairs

Approximately 1 km of road surface and 2.5 km of pavement in alleyways in different locations in the camp require urgent repairs due to wear from overuse during the crisis.

iii. Storm Water Drainage

A total of 150 meters of storm-water channels and 70 meters of cross-road gratings will be built in different locations in the camp to upgrade the current camp drainage system.

iv. Water Network Upgrading

Water network upgrading will include drilling a borehole 400m deep with associated works such as water pump, standby electric generator and plumbing fixtures and connection of this borehole to the existing water reservoir. In addition, the existing reservoir in the camp will be rehabilitated and 500m of water supply pipelines will be upgraded and installed within the camp.

v. Wastewater Network Upgrading

The current system will require repair to 300m of 10" sewer pipe and raising the levels of 20 manholes in different locations within the camp.

vi. Construction of New Beddawi Camp Cemetery

Works to create a new burial area will include the cost of securing a 5,000m² plot of land, establishing boundary walls and making land preparation.

c. Socio-Economic Assets: \$1.115 million USD

Common property in the camp also suffered deterioration and permanent damage during the crisis as refugees sought shelter in NGO facilities, a hospital, community centers, mosques, paying fields and UNRWA offices.

i. Repairs to Community Buildings & Mosques

Repairs are required to rehabilitate or upgrade, community buildings including, two mosques, one private school, five kindergartens, and eight clubs and local institutions. Rehabilitation will include internal and external painting, replacing or polishing floor tiles, repairs to fixtures in toilets and kitchens, replacement of tables and chairs, repairs to electrical fittings, and repairs to roofs.

ii. Repairs to the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) hospital

Repairs are required to the hospital building such as painting, tile polishing, repairs of electrical fixtures, doors, windows, toilets and the replacement/repair of some medical equipment.

iii. Repairs to UNRWA Facilities

Repairs to agency facilities are required including the refurbishment of three UNRWA school buildings and the UNRWA Health Center. Repairs to the schools will include internal and external painting, retiling or polishing of floor tiles, new electrical and sanitation fittings, rehabilitation of the toilet blocks, and the resurfacing of the playgrounds.

iv. Upgrading the Palestine Football Field

The football field land (approximately 7,500m²) will be leveled with new top soil and a new drainage system will be built to mitigate flooding. New facilities will be built, including concrete steps, changing rooms and toilet units, and boundary walls, fences and gates will be added. An electric generator and lighting poles will be provided.

v. Community Center and Sports Club Provisions

New sports and gym equipment will be provided to five clubs. Two centers for refugees with disabilities will be provided with new equipment, such as computers (and software to facilitate learning), wheel chairs, water mattresses, crutches, hearing aids, physiotherapy equipment and handrails. Ramps at the entrances will be upgraded.

7.0 Environmental and Social Safeguards

Total: US\$250,000 (To prepare an NBC and Surrounding Region-specific World Bank social and environmental safeguards management plan)

On NBC premises, the recovery strategy shall encompass or is similar to developing or rehabilitating an entire medium size town that will accommodate a displaced population estimated at more than 30,000. Besides site clearing (i.e. rubble removal and disposal) and constructing new physical structures (i.e. buildings, schools, hospitals, recreational centers, etc.) the expected activities will include the development and upgrading of complete infrastructure systems such as: water distribution and collection, wastewater collection and management, drainage, roads, waste collection and disposal, electricity, communication, etc.

It is important to note that the rehabilitation process and recovery strategy will face serious environmental challenges due to the lack, if not complete absence, of proper environmental management practices in the entire region, and even countrywide. In this respect, while it is reasonable to expect that the recovery strategy will include elements towards improving environmental management, it is certainly not reasonable to expect that the strategy will be able to address or solve all existing environmental problems in the region and bring it uniformly to a level consistent with international standards. However, to mitigate the impact of recovery and reconstruction activities and to ensure that recovery and reconstruction activities conducted under this appeal are implemented up to international environmental standards, a stringent social and environmental safeguards approach will be applied.

At present, the Lebanese Government's own general environmental policy is stated in Law 444 for the Protection of the Environment, dated July 29, 2002. Law 444 provides the framework for environmental protection, defines the organization of environmental protection agencies, and describes the design of an environmental information system and penalties and fines for transgressions of the law.

UNRWA will ensure that the Government of Lebanon's laws and regulations and the UN rules and responsibilities regarding environmental safeguards are adhered to, in respect to reconstruction operations in NBC. UNRWA is not responsible for checking for compliance with national law for the construction in the "New Camp". UNDP has also appointed a private consultancy firm, Earth Link and Advanced Resources Development (ELARD), to develop an environmental action plan, which will include guidelines for contractors and recommendations on actions that need to be taken to minimize environmental damage, corrective actions to be taken if damage occurs, and environmental monitoring of reconstruction activities.

UNRWA is also committed to ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian staff involved in the relief, recovery and reconstruction and has been supported by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to set up a North Lebanon Area (NLA) Operations Room based at the PMU office in Tripoli. The NLA Operations Room provides 24/7 security support and information to all UN staff operating in the North Lebanon area and to delegations visiting NBC and Beddawi Camp.

As part of UNRWA's reconstruction efforts for NBC, as indicated in the Agency's Preliminary Master Plan, works such as housing, water supply and sanitation, sewerage systems, road repair, health care infrastructure, ground water drainage and other utility upgrades such as to the electricity distribution system will be implemented. In an effort to rebuild infrastructure while maintaining the social networks that existed in the camp prior to the conflict, social and environmental safeguards will be put in place in order to guarantee minimal negative impact on the physical and social

environment. UNRWA is therefore committed to ensuring that NBC is rebuilt to better standards to improve living conditions for the refugees in the reconstructed camp with full participation of the beneficiaries in the reconstruction process.

The preparation of the Preliminary Master Plan in cooperation with the community is a good example of this inclusive approach. The design of two types of residential housing blocks was carried out in Participatory Block Design Workshops involving the residents of the pre-conflict blocks. The workshops focused on future family plot allocations, new housing unit designs, the urban concept of the block, the nature of the new public space that was being proposed, and so on. The sessions ensured that the proposed reconstruction criteria would meet the needs of families and could, therefore, be applied to the whole camp.

UNRWA intends to consolidate social and environmental safeguards through a partnership with key UN agencies, to ensure that these concerns are factored throughout the reconstruction process.

7.1 UNRWA Social Safeguards

In June 2007, a multi-stakeholder *Emergency Return Plan* for NBC was prepared. As per the recovery and reconstruction process, a set of relevant measures will be put in place in order to mitigate the disruption occurred for the Palestine refugee population.

- A comprehensive Return Plan (RP) will be prepared by August 2008 including: i) a mechanism to inform the beneficiaries about their options and rights concerning their return to NBC; ii) provision of effective compensation for losses of assets attributable directly to the project
- The RP will include the consolidation of temporary measures to ensure displaced persons, such as temporary shelters options (including monthly rent subsidies) and other needed assistance while displaced through humanitarian assistance
- The RP will include a mechanism by which the displaced people are: i) offered support after displacement, based on an estimate of the time needed to restore their livelihoods and standards of living (livelihoods support has actually been initiated) and ii) provided with development assistance as required
- Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups among the displaced, such as the elderly, people with disabilities and vulnerable women and children
- Accountability to beneficiaries will be improved. The displaced persons and the host community surrounding them will be: i) provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on return options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring the return process; ii) have access to established appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms at the Camp Information Office in NBC and Beddawi

A socio-economic study is currently being conducted in order to establish a baseline for the development of these safeguards.

7.2 UNRWA Environmental Safeguards

UNRWA and UNDP initiated an environmental assessment of NBC on April 2008, in close consultation with the PMO, CDR and the Ministry of Environment. However, a full, comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EA) of all NBC recovery interventions could delay significantly the return of the displaced population of NBC. Therefore, the ongoing EA will be expanded in order to assess all possible effects of the return process to the environment in a timely manner, evaluating alternatives and designing appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures. The EA will consider the natural and social aspects of the project in an integrated way. This will be done through:

- Assessment of key concerns including a description and quantification to the extent possible of the associated environmental impacts and magnitude of the problem at stake
- Prioritisation of issues of concern based on criteria agreed upon with the relevant agencies
- Identifying for each issue of concern, concrete, feasible actions that need to be undertaken to minimize environmental damage; when damage has already been incurred, recommend corrective actions when possible
- Development of an environmental action plan including actions to be undertaken to address each significant environmental impact identified, distribution of responsibilities, and estimated budget required to implement the action
- Through specific focus on: i) sustainable reconstruction of the camp (assessment of practical environmental measures that should be introduced during reconstruction and which could have positive economic impacts on the residents); ii) air quality impacts; iii) Surface and groundwater pollution; iv) coastal pollution; v) Solid waste management and vi) waste water management

7.3 World Bank Safeguards

The World Bank will apply its rules in other (non-UNRWA executed) activities executed through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). An MDTF Operations Manual would provide simple safeguards screening of all sub-projects and safeguards criteria will be detailed in any grant agreements flowing from the MDTF. Regarding social safeguards, since the exact nature and location of projects under the recovery strategy would only be fully determined in the course of execution, a “relocation policy framework” would be put in place as part of the preparation of the MDTF to cover any eventual involuntary resettlement issues (including land acquisition and loss of income resulting from project activities).

Bilateral recovery activities (i.e. outside the MDTF) could voluntarily adhere to the Bank safeguard provisions to ensure consistency. Since environmental and social safeguards are closely linked, the approach to both sets of safeguards would be developed through a joint environmental and social assessment to produce an environmental and social impact management plan. Due to the high cost of preparing this plan, this will not be conducted until the establishment of the MDTF is confirmed through participation at the donor conference.

8.0 Financing and Implementation

Donors will have a variety of funding paths available to support the Nahr el-Bared recovery and reconstruction process. Parallel options of funding the Government of Lebanon, UNRWA or preferred NGOs directly exist alongside a World Bank-administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund that will provide “windows” for directing support to the areas and activities described in this Appeal.

8.1 Coordination Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements

8.1.1. The Government of Lebanon Coordination Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements

The Government is committed to the transparent, accountable and efficient use of all donor assistance that will be provided for the recovery and reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared Palestine Refugee Camp and the conflict-affected areas of North Lebanon. Hence, given the breadth of the recovery and reconstruction strategy and the need for timely implementation, a Ministerial Steering Committee (MSC) will be established to ensure the proper monitoring of the various programs. The MSC will be chaired by the President of the Council of Ministers, and will include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Social Affairs and the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC).

A dedicated and highly specialized NBC Recovery and Reconstruction Cell (RRC) will be established at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to monitor the overall implementation of the recovery and reconstruction program. The RRC will be headed by a senior and experienced Director reporting directly to the President of the Council of Ministers. The RRC will oversee the allocation of resources as well the use of contributions and the implementation of all recovery and reconstruction activities in coordination with the management of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). The RRC will insure that the NBC reconstruction is being implemented efficiently and effectively. The RRC will prepare a detailed timetable for implementation and will work closely with other ministries to ensure that all actions are being implemented in a timely basis. The RRC will keep the MSC and the Government fully informed and will ensure an unbiased and transparent reporting by publishing a semi-annual report on the status of implementation of the recovery and reconstruction activities. In case of delays, the report will explain the reasons and set a new timeframe for implementation. While the RRC will coordinate with the donor community on the NBC recovery and reconstruction the LPDC will pursue its mandate on the political security and diplomatic aspects of the overall Palestinian file in Lebanon.

While the bulk of the reconstruction of the NBC will be the responsibility of UNRWA, the implementation of key supporting activities will be undertaken by the Government of Lebanon in partnership and in close coordination with the United Nations agencies, the World Bank and the donor community. To that end, the RRC will coordinate and draw on the assistance of all relevant national institutions, including sector ministries, the Council of Development and Reconstruction (CDR), and the LPDC. On the other hand, the provision of financial assistance for housing repair and reconstruction in the “New Camp” will be administered by UNRWA, which will be reinforced by dedicated staff to implement the scheme in a transparent and efficient manner, and under the oversight of an *ad hoc* Tripartite Committee (GoL, PLO and UNRWA). An internationally recognized accounting and auditing firm will be recruited by the Government to review claims.

Four areas of Government oversight and supporting activities have been identified for NBC recovery and reconstruction. These include the following tasks:

At the level of NBC Reconstruction

- Complete the land expropriation for NBC reconstruction including UNRWA compound
- Secure the Council of Ministers' approval of NBC master-plan
- Timely provision of Government permits such as rubble removal and disposal, security access to NBC, access to sanitary landfills, etc.

At the level of the "New Camp" Reconstruction

- Complete the zoning study of the "New Camp" by the Directorate General of Urban Planning at the Ministry of Public Works
- Complete the detailed design of the "New Camp" infrastructure based on the revised zoning for the camp
- Monitor the timely implementation of the "New Camp" infrastructure
- Complete and validate (politically and legally) the financial assistance and reconstruction scheme for the repair and reconstruction of residential and commercial buildings in the "New Camp". This includes confirming with *the "Order of Engineers of North Lebanon"*, the relevant legal procedures for securing construction permits to Palestinian beneficiaries

At the level of improved Governance in NBC and the "New Camp"

- Ensure that both NBC and the "New Camp" are being built in full compliance with the national regulations and according to the area's zoning and building codes
- Define the scope and implement the technical assistance and capacity building program to the Internal Security Forces on community and proximity policing
- Ensure the timely implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNRWA

At the level of donor financing

- Re-scale the overall reconstruction program according to the donor pledges received at NBC Donor Conference
- Follow-up on donor pledges and coordinate with the Donor Coordination Unit led by the Ministry of Finance on the Multi-Donor Trust Fund management
- Ensure that adequate donor resources are being allocated for community development and municipal infrastructure projects in the surrounding areas in order to contain the political tensions and to help create the appropriate enabling environment for NBC reconstruction

The coordination of donor funding to the Government of Lebanon rests with the Donor Coordination Unit (DCU) led by the Ministry of Finance. The DCU will mobilize contributions, including following-up on donor pledges. The DCU will coordinate donor support and will provide regular reporting to the public and to donors to ensure transparency and accountability. To do so, the DCU will rely on an information system designed to keep track of all early recovery efforts. One such resource is the Development Assistance Database (DAD), operating out of the project management unit of the Prime Minister's Office. The DAD assists in ensuring the timely monitoring and reporting on the status of various relief, recovery and reconstruction activities. The DAD provides project-level information on commitments, disbursements, originating donor, implementing agency, sector, and location.

a. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to improve aid coordination under the recovery and reconstruction of NBC and conflict-affected areas of North Lebanon, the RRC will put in place an appropriate “Monitoring and Evaluation System”. The system will enhance both the transparency and accountability by revealing the extent to which the recovery and reconstruction exercise has attained its desired objectives. Donors will thus be able to track progress and will be adequately informed on the progress of the recovery and reconstruction efforts.

b. Implementation Arrangements

Under the oversight of the President of the Council of Ministers, the RRC will be specifically responsible for:

- Overall management of the recovery and reconstruction process, including the coordination of project activities with ministries and other government agencies, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, and international donor agencies
- Integrating the political and financial management dimensions into the reconstruction processes and coordinating with sector Ministers, the President of the CDR, and the President of LPDC to mitigate any issues related to the reconstruction of Nahr El-Bared and surrounding areas
- Preparing bi-yearly progress reports for the Government
- Assisting local authorities in adequately informing the population about the project and its different features
- coordinating the activities carried out under the project with the concerned line-ministries and ensuring that they are consistent with their standards, priorities and criteria
- Reporting to the President of the Council of Ministers and coordinating with Minister of Finance and Minister of Social Affairs on the timely progress of the reconstruction and development activities
- Establishing an effective donor coordination mechanism to avoid duplication and ensuring full synergy in the recovery and reconstruction processes
- Ensuring transparent and efficient reconstruction process and documenting and communicating lessons learned

8.1.2. UNRWA’s Coordination Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements:

It was not until late 2007 that UNRWA was able to access the official NBC and assess the level of destruction and the extent to which reconstruction would be necessary. Destruction was almost total and therefore it became clear that UNRWA would not have the internal capacity to implement the reconstruction. The Agency made the decision to outsource the management of the reconstruction process to a private consultant. The consultant will be appointed in a competitive bidding process once a list of suitably qualified consultants has been established. The current deadline for expressions of interest is 20 June, after which time UNRWA will quickly prepare a list of pre-qualified consultants and issue tender documentation.

UNRWA has also signed an agreement with a private international consultancy, IMG, to provide a reconstruction expert who will be the “Head of Reconstruction” within the Agency’s Project

Management Unit and will oversee the work of the construction management consultant, assisted by additional UNRWA professionals with extensive experience in reconstruction. The Director of the Infrastructure and Camp Improvements Department in UNRWA Headquarters in Amman will also assist in monitoring implementation. The IMG consultant will be the formal liaison between the UNRWA Project Management Unit and the hired NBC Reconstruction project management consultant entity.

UNRWA now has already completed a Master Plan for the reconstruction of NBC. This was prepared by the Agency's Infrastructure and Camp Improvements Department, with extensive experience in the reconstruction of destroyed housing in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as with new housing projects in Syria. The Master Plan will be further refined once the above consultants have joined the project.

The outsourcing of the reconstruction management will enable UNRWA to better utilize its own resources on the relief program and to oversee the work of the International Labor Organization (ILO) that will implement socio-economic response programming on its behalf.

a. NBC Project Management Unit

UNRWA established NBC Project Management Unit (PMU) in North Lebanon in December 2007, to oversee and coordinate the Agency's response to the NBC crisis. The PMU implements relief and recovery activities within the context of UNRWA's Lebanon field operations and in coordination with UNRWA's Education, Health, Relief and Social Services and Engineering departments. Administrative support to the PMU is provided by the UNRWA Lebanon Field Office. The PMU is headed by an international Project Manager (PM) and, when fully staffed, will consist of UNRWA staff from other field offices with experience in Agency reconstruction/rehabilitation shelter and infrastructure projects as well as experienced staff from Lebanon and contracted international experts.

UNRWA/PMU has worked extensively with a range of stakeholders, including UN agencies and NGOs, LPDC and representatives of the Palestinian community. Operations have also been coordinated with the Lebanese Government and Army.

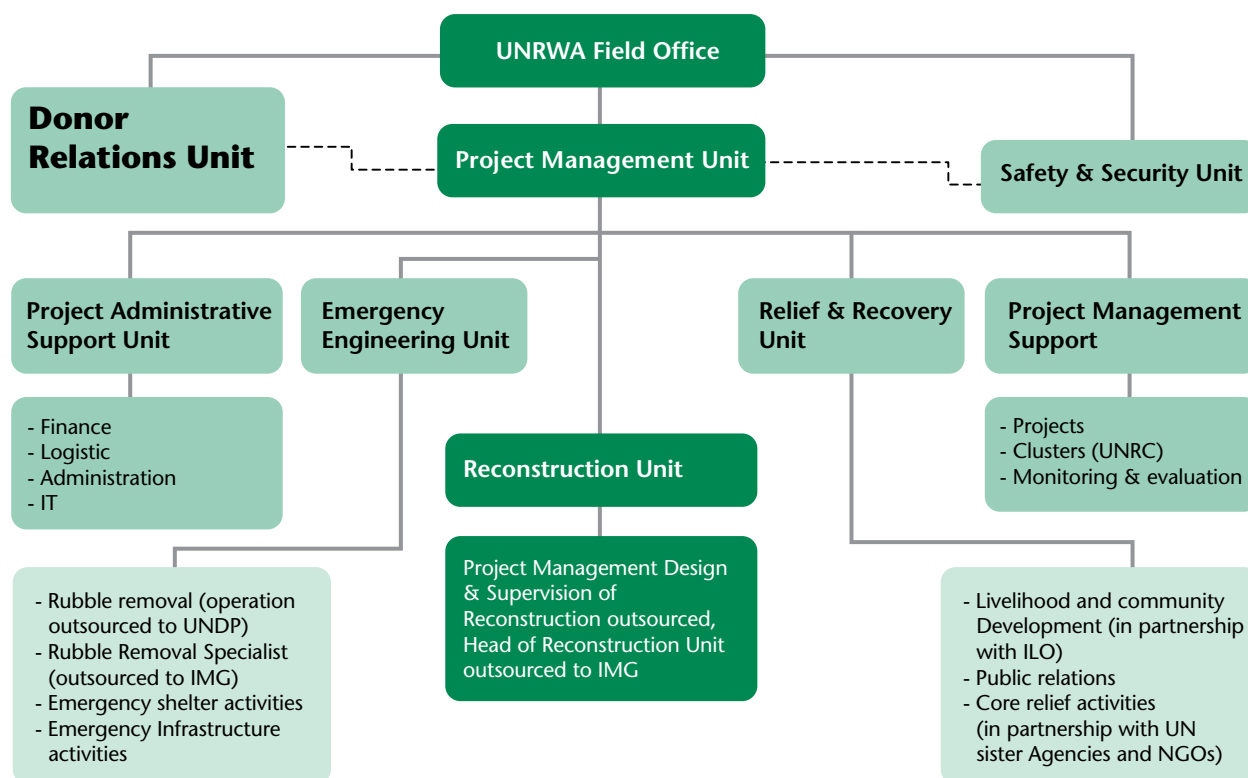
As noted previously, emergency, relief and recovery operations have been organized around seven cluster areas: shelter, water and sanitation, health, education, relief (food and non-food items), livelihood and protection. The seven cluster groups function as discussion platforms for the PMU with its partners. They hold regular meetings attended by UNRWA officials, representatives of other UN agencies and interested NGOs. The PMU management and other staff have weekly meetings with representatives of the community and other mechanisms of interaction are being created, as outlined below.

Efforts are ongoing to improve coordination amongst partners, including through inter-cluster meetings and bilateral contacts. Both UN organizations and NGOs play an active role in these structures and the UN Resident Coordinator continues to provide essential support.

The PMU currently has seconded staff from other UN agencies (ILO) and international organizations (Danish Refugee Council and Swiss Development Cooperation). The PMU management team, when fully operational, will consist of the heads of the following units: Reconstruction, Recovery, Relief, Finance and Administration, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

The PMU is responsible for outsourcing work to private contractors and/or other UN agencies and NGOs where appropriate, including the rubble removal and the management, detailed design and supervision of the reconstruction works. The PM reports directly to the Director of UNRWA Affairs, Lebanon (DUAL) who reports to UNRWA's Commissioner-General.

Chart 1. UNRWA Project Management Arrangements and Reconstruction of NBC



8.2 Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)

The World Bank has prepared a model for a Multi-Donor Trust Fund as a coordination and fiduciary tool for the program. It is based on good practice in other post-conflict settings. The model, described below, spells out the objectives of such a fund and a three-window approach to financing the activities described in this appeal. It also proposes management arrangements and approaches to environmental safeguards, donor contributions, cost recovery, performance indicators and reporting. This model forms the basis of the presentation to the donors at this stage. The MDTF concept would then require the commitment of at least two donors to justify more formal processing in the Bank. To develop the MDTF further would also require considerable investment in an environmental and social impact assessment leading to a credible safeguard framework for the recovery program. This is described in section 7.0.

8.2.1. Trust Fund Structure

The Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) would have three components:

- Window 1: The World Bank (the “Bank”) would channel donor contributions for the Reconstruction and Recovery component directly to UNRWA. Based on the March 2006, UN-Bank Financial Management Framework Agreement (FMFA) and the forthcoming UN-Bank fiduciary principles accord (FPA), UNRWA would implement the activities of this component as *per* its standard policies and procedures. Window “1” activities would be implemented entirely by UNRWA and would include all activities in NBC and Beddawi Camp.

Socio-economic recovery programs implemented by UNRWA that will benefit the “New Camp” are currently – and will continue to be – funded through its Relief and Early Recovery Appeal. After December 2009, however, all socio-economic programs

providing assistance to the “New Camp” will be offered through initiatives based in the NBC. As such “Window 1” will include socio-economic activities that will impact the “New Camp”.

- Window 2: The World Bank (the “Bank”) would channel donor contributions for cash assistance for the repair and reconstruction of housing and business assets to UNRWA. UNRWA, in turn, will dispense such compensation according to procedures and policies that have been developed by the GoL (these are described above in section 6.4.1.) The Bank-administered MDTF would ensure consistency, transparency and accountability in the implementation of cash assistance within the “New Camp” by passing donor funds through MDTF mechanisms to UNRWA for distribution, according to GoL policies. This proposal would be subject to any legal agreement between the Bank and contributing donor(s) to the MDTF and the subsequent legal agreement between the Bank and UNRWA.

“Window 2” also includes an infrastructure repair component that will be implemented by the GoL. The MDTF will channel donor contributions to the GoL and its implementers to address infrastructure repair needs as described in section 6.4.1 above.

- Window 3: The “Local Development Program” proposed by the World Bank for the municipalities surrounding NBC would constitute this window. Activities would include construction of all new infrastructures, repair of existing infrastructure and all socio-economic activities for non-Palestinian populations in the municipalities subject to this appeal. Funds would be disbursed under World Bank prepared projects and guidelines through Government of Lebanon (GoL) agencies or public and private entities (including UN agencies) as appropriate.

For legal and accounting purposes each window would constitute separate trust funds within one overall program. Secretariat, administration, technical assistance, coordination and communication of MDTF policy will apply across all windows.

8.2.2. Trust Fund Arrangements

Subject to ratification in the legal agreement establishing the MDTF, the multi-donor trust fund facility (part-executed by the Government, UNRWA and the Bank) would be established and administered in accordance with Bank policies and procedures for trust funds.

Decisions relating to the overall direction of the MDTF would be vested in an advisory steering committee co-chaired by the Government of Lebanon, the World Bank and possibly one donor, with representation from donors and UNRWA (meeting a minimum of once a year). Selection of activities/work programs, determining priorities, and allocating funds shall be vested in a small technical-level management committee which would include GoL, UN, donor and local community representatives (exact membership to be determined by the steering committee).

The management committee would be empowered with fast and flexible executive control and turn-around standards would be in line with the World Bank’s new Operational Policy 8.00 on Rapid Response to Crisis and Emergencies.

The secretariat would serve the management committee according to procedures laid out in an Operations Manual to be created on establishment of the fund. The Operations Manual would include criteria for sub-projects, procedures for their appraisal and approval, reporting, monitoring and evaluation [see below for diagram of MDTF structure]. The Operations Manual would also

spell out coordination arrangements for participating agencies. As a first principle, implementation would be prioritized through existing programs and projects to expedite execution.

a. Administration and Eligible Expenditures

The MDTF would cover the full incremental administrative costs (to be estimated) including a fixed fee for central units (accounting, loans, legal, TF administration, etc.) for the three windows of expenditure. Donor contributions would be held in USD and will be not subject to any earmarking beyond the requisite available windows of funding.

b. Safeguards

World Bank environmental and social safeguards would apply to MDTF activities except where over-ridden by framework agreements between the Bank and other agencies; for example, with UN agencies. In either case, every attempt would be made to harmonize safeguards to a consistent level (see section “7.0 Environmental and Social Safeguards”). An Operations Manual will provide detail on the application of safeguards to individual activities through a screening process.

c. Minimum Contributions and Time Horizon of the MDTF

The duration or life of the MDTF would be 54 months from the date of activation. Payment of Donor Contributions have minimum of US\$1 million minimum according to Bank policy.

d. Performance Indicators

Due to the emergency nature of the operations, performance indicators on trust fund implementation would be kept as simple as possible. This would allow not only for regular and efficient supervision, but would also minimize the associated costs. Due to the difference in implementation between reconstruction and recovery activities, indicators and their collection would be very different. In terms of reconstruction, a measure of construction versus disbursement could be agreed based on an implementation schedule. Indicators for recovery, following the devising of a socio-economic plan, could be collected through indicative household surveys on a quarterly basis.

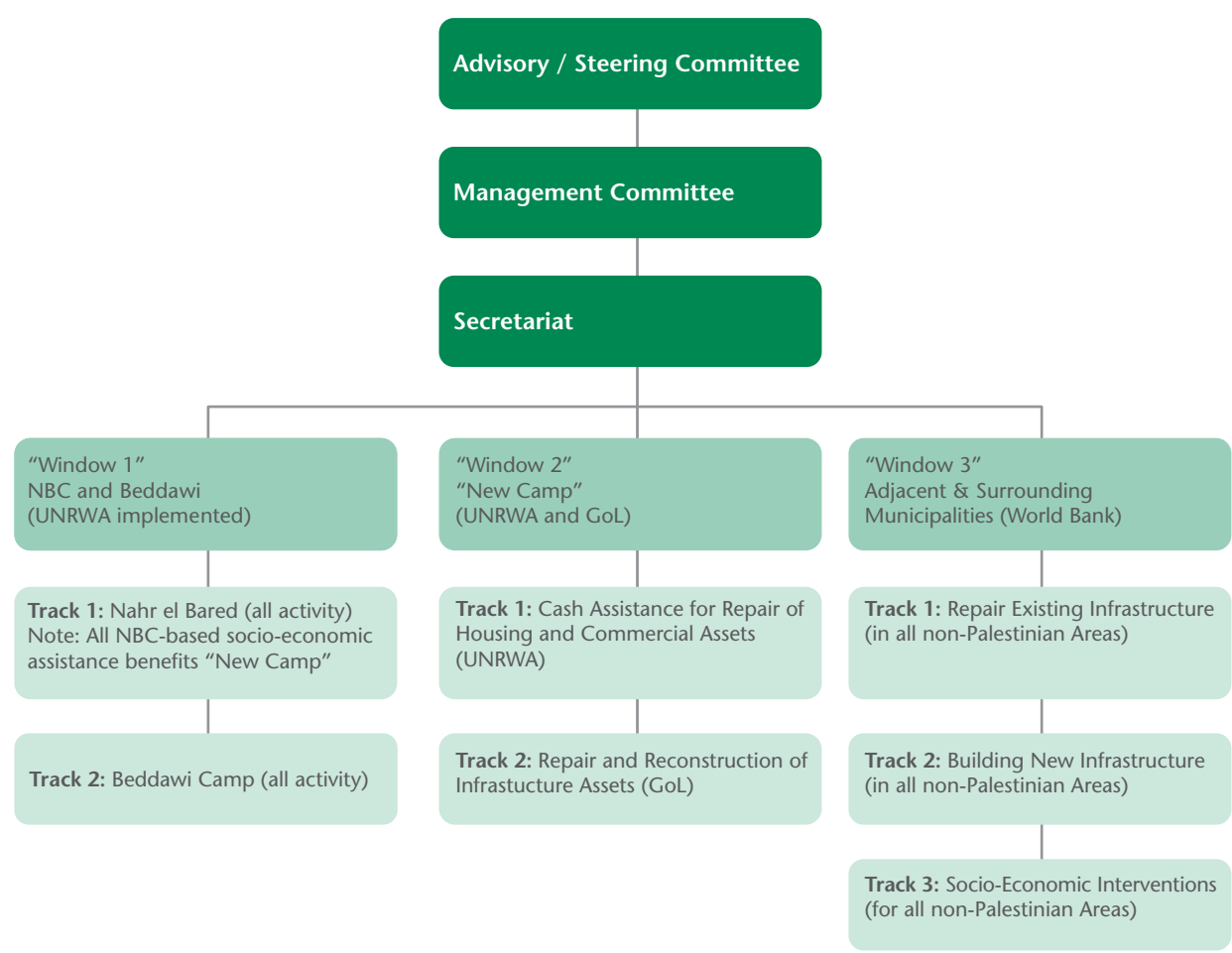
e. Supervision

Technical teams from implementing agencies would conduct ongoing supervision. Donors would be invited to participate in supervision and evaluation missions at their own cost. On a quarterly basis, a joint GoL, UNRWA, World Bank supervision review could collate and verify progress against the set indicators incorporated in grant agreements.

f. Reporting to Donors

The MDTF task team will prepare semi-annual comprehensive reports to donors detailing activities financed and their progress to date. Additional annual donor coordination meetings will be held, chaired by the advisory steering committee, where the work program priorities would be set for the following year. Regular reporting on all “windows” of activities would be provided in a consolidated form (consistent with a results framework) by the Secretariat to the Management Committee.

Chart 2. Multi-Donor Trust Fund Structural Arrangements. Nahr el-Bared and Conflict-Affected Areas . Donor Appeal: June 2008



8.3 Parallel Financing

The Lebanese Government is committed to the recovery and reconstruction of NBC and the conflict-affected areas in North Lebanon. The Government is also committed to the transparent, accountable and efficient use of all donor assistance that will be provided for that exercise. Therefore, both the Lebanese Government and UNRWA are seeking donor pledges to be channeled either through “Parallel Financing” or; through the “Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)” mechanism to be established by the World Bank for that purpose.

The MDTF option is described above in Section 8.2. “Parallel Financing”, described here, implies channeling donor funds directly to: (i) the Government of Lebanon or to (ii) UNRWA or (iii) through direct donor implementation.

8.3.1. Parallel Financing to the Government of Lebanon

Donor assistance to the Government of Lebanon will be deposited into a special account opened for each donor at the Banque du Liban (BdL) specifying the use of funds which would consist mainly of:

- i. Land expropriation for the reconstruction of both NBC and the related off-site infrastructure
- ii. Rehabilitation and upgrading of the physical Infrastructure in the “New Camp” pending the Council of Ministers’ approval of the area’s revised master-plan
- iii. Capacity building and technical assistance activities to the Internal Security Force (ISF) aimed at introducing community and proximity policing into NBC
- iv. Local development programs to address the regional disparities in the surrounding areas and contain existing socio-political tensions between the local population and the residents of NBC

The coordination of donor funding to the Government of Lebanon rests with the Donor Coordination Unit (DCU) at the Ministry of Finance. The DCU will mobilize contributions, including following-up on donor pledges. The DCU will coordinate donor support and will provide regular reporting to the public and to donors to ensure transparency and accountability. To do so, the DCU will rely on an information system designed to keep track of all early recovery efforts. One such resource is the Development Assistance Database (DAD), described earlier. It has already been developed and is active, operating out of the project management unit of the Prime Minister’s Office. The DAD assists in ensuring the timely monitoring and reporting on the status of various relief, recovery and reconstruction activities. The DAD provides project-level information on commitments, disbursements, originating donor, implementing agency, sector, and location.

8.3.2. Parallel Financing to UNRWA

Funding to UNRWA would finance activities such as:

- i. Recovery and Reconstruction of NBC according to UNRWA’s master-plan, pending its approval by the Council of Ministers
- ii. Reconstruction of NBC off-site support infrastructure pending its approval by the CDR
- iii. Provision of financial assistance for housing repair and reconstruction in the “New Camp” pending the approval by the Council of Ministers of the relevant legal framework. In such a scenario, UNRWA would make direct payments to beneficiaries in the “New Camp”. Payments will be issued to beneficiaries as determined by government agencies and after a thorough audit conducted by an independent consulting firm
- iv. Provision of socio-economic services to the Palestine refugees in both NBC and the “New Camp”
- v. Upgrading the on-site infrastructure in the neighboring Beddawi Camp

UNRWA’s PMU for Nahr el-Bared will be responsible for financial monitoring through its Field Finance Officer. In turn, the UNRWA Comptroller reports to the External Relations Department that then reports to donors.

Budget Management occurs through a comprehensive Financial Management System (FMS). This system ensures effective financial management and budget monitoring. The implementation of parallel funded projects will be supervised by the heads of units within the PMU, including reporting, budget monitoring and adhering to the principles of the project management cycle. This implementation is supported by UNRWA’s Front Office to ensure quality control of project implementation.

8.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Recovery and Reconstruction Process

For parallel financing of its activities and for MDTF funding of UNRWA implemented work, the Agency will recruit an independent financial and organizational auditor that will act as a monitoring inspector to guarantee transparent financial and procurement systems as well as to safeguard all administrative procedures. The auditor will report directly to UNRWA's Director of Internal Oversight Services.

The head of the PMU Reconstruction Unit will be responsible for monitoring all activities related to the rebuilding of NBC, including rubble removal and sorting operations, and the work of the management, design and supervision consultancy and construction companies.

A PMU Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit will be established to develop and implement a monitoring, reporting and evaluation system for all of UNRWA's relief and recovery activities. The M&E unit will provide periodic evaluations and progress reports, and coordinate with the UNRWA's Programme Support Office to ensure comprehensive information is provided to UNRWA senior management and the donors. In addition, two independent monitoring teams will monitor and validate progress in the relief and recovery activities and provide inputs and recommendations to UNRWA's M&E unit.

UNRWA intends to monitor progress of the reconstruction against planned and verifiable indicators. According to UNRWA's reconstruction timeline, the re-housing process will be implemented, and will proceed, in discrete and measurable "packages". The first package will begin in December 08 with the construction of 120 buildings, then each of the remaining seven packages will comprise of 220 buildings. Each phase will cover one year construction period, however the construction on all eight packages will run in parallel (overlapping activities) until end of 2011. Early progress will be measured against the goal of returning the first 200 refugee families to return to NBC by December 09. By November 2011, 4,591 families will have returned to NBC.

In terms of socio-economic indicators, UNRWA will verify that at least 1000 entrepreneurs have received credit to reactivate their businesses and that 600 micro and small enterprises receive a grant each of 5000 USD. To ascertain this and the associated and anticipated impact of such relief, UNRWA will undertake socio-economic impact assessments to evaluate the impact of the credit and grants on the local economy and business reactivation.

8.5 Reporting

UNRWA will work with the Government of Lebanon and the World Bank to monitor and review progress of reconstruction activities funded through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and will participate in the MDTF advisory steering committee to prepare reports as mandated by the MDTF.

Progress reports and final expenditure reports on activities funded under Parallel Funding will follow the Agency's usual reporting procedures to donors. These will be produced by the PMU in coordination with UNRWA's Program Support Office and headquarters External Relations Department.

An NBC Project Steering Committee, which will include donors and other key stakeholders, will be set up to provide policy and strategic guidance during the recovery and reconstruction phase. It will review activities and monitor progress and results.

9.0 Conclusion

The Nahr el-Bared crisis has compounded the fragility of an already vulnerable population. This is particularly the case for residents of the camp itself but the consequences have rippled through a larger part of the region in which the camp is situated. Conditions in the Beddawi Camp remain strained. Life for those NBC and “New Camp” residents that have relocated to the area adjacent to the destroyed camp is tenuous at best. In the municipalities and larger region surrounding NBC, misunderstandings, distrust, uncertainty and economic decline prevail causing a heightening of tensions between long-time residents in the north.

The prospect of post-crisis unrest in the north of the country and in Lebanon’s 11 other camps for Palestine refugees, is significant. Rapid and effective response to the post-conflict conditions that prevail in and around NBC is essential to demonstrate the Government’s good will and seriousness regarding the plight of Palestinian refugees within Lebanon in general, and the determination to help the victims of NBC crisis in particular.

In this crisis there is an opportunity for both the Lebanese Government and the international community to demonstrate to the residents of NBC and the surrounding area that they are committed to the reconstruction of their homes and the recovery of their livelihoods. The message to the refugees around the country is one of a better future and improved relations with the Lebanese environment. Social and environmental safeguards will be applied to ensure the result of reconstruction is not a return to the *status-quo ante* but a more viable and stable economic and political state of affairs.

Done well, the reconstruction process can be regarded by the camp’s neighbors as a critical and long awaited boost to the region’s fortunes rather than an unbalanced response that neglects the long-suffering people of Akkar. Once Lebanese residents in the long-neglected north of the country realize the benefits in the recovery and reconstruction process, this will help restore stability and improve community relations in the region. It is the Government’s intention to make this as a model that will serve to ameliorate the conditions in all the camps in Lebanon and their relation with their neighborhoods.

The recovery and reconstruction will not be easy and the burden must be shared with Lebanon’s international partners if the response to the NBC crisis is to succeed. Progress must be made in and across all sectors, geographic areas and elements of the strategy to achieve the broad goals of this appeal. With the help of the international community in addressing the NBC crisis we anticipate yet more reasons for optimism in the coming years with prospects for restoring stability and growth in Lebanon.

This donor conference coincides with the end to the paralysis of the political process in Lebanon and the establishment of a new government. A new spirit of optimism reigns among Lebanon’s beleaguered, yet resilient residents who look towards the donor community for continued support to the country’s political and economic stability.

10.0 Budget

Component	(US\$million)
1. Creating the Enabling Environment for the Recovery and Reconstruction of NBC	46.00
1.1 Establishing clear and effective governance structure for the future NBC	16.00
(a) Land expropriation for the reconstruction of NBC and related off-site infrastructure	11.00
(b) Capacity building and training for the Internal Security Forces (ISF) on community and proximity policing	5.00
1.2 Improving living conditions in the surrounding areas	30.00
(a) Community development and municipal infrastructure projects	30.00
2. Implementing the Recovery and Reconstruction of NBC	277.00
2.1 Physical Reconstruction of NBC	203.87
(a) Reconstruction of residential and commercial buildings	168.34
(b) Reconstruction of NBC on-site infrastructure	20.60
Sub-Total	188.94
Program Support Cost (PSC) to UNRWA at 7%	13.23
(c) Infrastructure recurrent costs (O&M cost for NBC on-site and off-site infrastructure assets for 5 years)	1.70
2.2 Reconstruction of NBC off-site infrastructure	25.54
Reconstruction of the UNRWA and NGO compounds	16.55
External Works for UNRWA and NGOs compounds	3.03
Water Supply (Phase 1)	1.60
Wastewater	2.34
Stormwater	0.35
Sub-Total	23.87
Program Support Cost (PSC) to UNRWA at 7%	1.67
2.3 Socio-Economic Programs	37.56
Financial assistance toward basic household assets for 4,600 families at US\$6,000	27.60
Access to Credit through a Revolving Fund	4.50
Start-up Grants for Businesses	3.00
Sub-Total	35.10
Program Support Cost (PSC) to UNRWA at 7%	2.46
2.4- Direct Costs	9.90
Running costs for UNRWA staff and international project management firm	9.00
Environmental and Social Assessments	0.25
Sub-Total	9.25
Program Support Cost (PSC) to UNRWA at 7%	0.65

Component	(US\$million)
3. Addressing the Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in the “New Camp” and the Beddawi Camp	122.00
3.1 “New Camp”	116.31
(a) Financial assistance for the repair and reconstruction of residential and commercial buildings	90.06
Financial assistance for the reconstruction of the “totally damaged” residential and commercial buildings (348 units)	51.36
Financial assistance for the repair and reconstruction of the “partially damaged” residential and commercial buildings (463 units)	10.48
Financial assistance for the repair of the “affected” residential and commercial buildings	20.73
Financial assistance toward basic household assets for 811 units at US\$6,000	4.87
Sub-Total	87.44
Management Cost (MC) to UNRWA at 3%	2.62
(b) Infrastructure	21.46
Repair and upgrading of “New Camp” infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater, stormwater, electrical, etc.)	21.46
(c) Direct Costs	4.85
“External Auditor” to validate the process of identification of beneficiaries for financial assistance and verify claims	3.00
Detailed engineering designs and construction supervision of the “New Camp” infrastructure (at 6% of capital investment)	1.29
Preparing masterplans for the zoning, land use and infrastructure in the “New Camp”	0.50
3.2 Beddawi Camp	5.05
Upgrading of housing, on-site infrastructure and socio-economic assets in the Beddawi Camp	4.72
Program Support Cost (PSC) to UNRWA at 7%	0.33
Grand Total (excl. World Bank Administrative Fee)	445.00

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	10%
25-34	15%
35-44	20%
45-54	25%
55-64	30%
65-74	35%
75-84	40%
85+	45%

1

Annex 2: Rubble Clearing and Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Risk Maps

Figure 8. Risk Survey map of levels of ERW presence in post-conflict Nahr el-Bared Camp.



Source: UNRWA

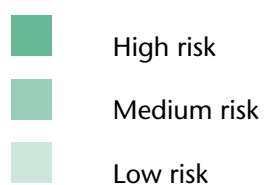


Figure 9. Map of Nahr el-Bared Camp Sectors for Rubble Removal Sequencing
(See Section 6.3.1 “Rubble Removal”).



Source: UNRWA

Annex 3: Financial and Cash Flow Projections

UNRWA NBC Reconstruction Quarterly Cash Flow 2008 - 2011 2 June 08 hd																	
2008				2009				2010				2011					
		3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	
Project Management, Detailed Design	Mobilization	0.75														0.75	
	Monthly Payment	0.21	0.70	0.60	0.56	0.61	0.48	1.11								4.27	
Construction	Mobilization		10.00													10.00	
	Monthly Payment			7.15	17.89	23.24	31.38	32.47	29.10	25.52	21.56	12.55	6.07			206.92	
Project Management, Supervision	Mobilization			0.85												0.85	
	Monthly Payment			0.16	0.41	0.53	0.62	0.71	0.62	0.53	0.39	0.24	0.80			5.00	
PMU	Down Payment															0.00	
	Monthly Payment	0.40	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.60	0.10	9.90	
Socio-Economic	Down Payment								4.01	4.00						8.01	
	Monthly Payment						1.97	3.94	3.94	3.94	7.88	3.94	3.94			29.55	
Running Cost																	
	Monthly Payment						0.34				0.34			0.34	0.68	1.70	
Beddawi Cost	Monthly Payment	1.75	2.45	0.85												5.05	
	Total	3.11	14.00	10.46	19.71	25.19	35.58	39.03	38.46	34.79	30.92	17.48	11.56	0.94	0.78	282.00	
UNRWA Lebanon NBC PMU version 2 June 08																	

UNRWA Lebanon | NBC PMU | version 2 June 08

UNRWA | NBC Reconstruction | Quarterly Pledge Flow Needed 2008 - 2011 | 2 June 08 hd

		2008				2009				2010				2011			
		3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	
Project Management, Detailed design	Contract	5.02														5.02	
Construction of NBC buildings	Contracts		160.32													160.32	
Construction of others	Contracts		56.60													56.60	
Project Management, Supervision	Contract	5.85														5.85	
PMU	Commitments	2.35	7.55													9.90	
Socio-economic	Commitments					1.97	3.94	7.95	7.94	7.88	3.94	3.94				37.56	
Running Cost	Commitments						0.34				0.34			0.34	0.68	1.70	
Beddawi Cost	Contracts	5.05														5.05	
Total		18.27	224.47	0.00	0.00	1.97	4.28	7.95	7.94	7.88	4.28	3.94	0.00	0.34	0.68	282.00	

UNRWA Lebanon | NBC PMU | version 2 June 08

UNRWA | NBC Reconstruction | Quarterly Pledge Flow with 4 packages 2008 - 2011 | 2 June 08

		2008				2009				2010				2011				
		3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total		
Project Management, Detailed design	Contract	5.02														5.02		
Construction of NBC buildings	Contracts		40.08		40.08		40.08	40.08								160.32		
Construction of others	Contracts		12.45		27.15		8.50	8.50								56.60		
Project Management, Supervision	Contract	5.85														5.85		
PMU	Commitments	2.35	7.55													9.90		
Socio- economic	Commitments					1.97	3.94	7.95	7.94	7.88	3.94	3.94				37.56		
Running Cost	Commitments						0.34				0.34			0.34	0.68	1.70		
Beddawi Cost	Contracts	5.05														5.05		
Total		18.27	60.08	0.00	67.23	1.97	52.86	56.53	7.94	7.88	4.28	3.94	0.00	0.34	0.68	282.00		

UNRWA Lebanon | NBC PMU | version 2 June 08

Annex 4: “Relief” and “Recovery and Reconstruction” Assistance-to-Date Table

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Emergency and Relief Projects				
Australia Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000261	Shelter - NBC - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	867,100	781,171
Sub-Total Australia Gov			867,100	781,171
Belgium Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000330	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Rubble removal from NBC and the adjacent areas	1,512,854	1,458,337
Sub- Total Belgium Gov			1,512,854	1,458,337
Canada Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000260	Shelter - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	560,748	560,748
LBN/000268	Watsan - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Secure adequate and safe drinking water, sanitary facilities and hygiene conditions for the displaced	1,124,054	477,306
LBN/000270	UNDSS Security - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency program, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, security, communications and contingency planning.	177,600	157,340
LBN/000272	Security - Nahr el -Bared - Emergency Appeal	Strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency program, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, security, communications and contingency planning.	104,118	26,378
Sub- Total Canada Gov			1,966,520	1,221,772

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Denmark Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000327	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Rubble removal from NBC and the adjacent areas	885,908	838,555
Sub- Total Denmark Gov			885,908	838,555
Dubai Care				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000345	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Provide Palestine refugee children displaced from NBC with descent education	1,276,996	905,707
Sub- Total Dubai Care			1,276,996	905,707
EC (European Commission)				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
<p>The purpose of this Commission Decision is to prepare and facilitate the return and progressive reintegration of 30,000 Palestinians refugees displaced by the battle for NBC in Northern Lebanon. The program will notably provide support rubble removal, an inclusive assessment and planning process for the reconstruction of NBC, and facilitation of economic recovery through support to income-generating activities. In so doing, the program will indirectly also address the wider consequences of the conflict on the region as a whole, and the relationship between the local Lebanese residents and the Palestinians. Those components are implemented by UNRWA. Special attention is to be given to improving national capacities to co-ordinate between the different actors involved, which is why the program also foresees to support the deployment of a reconstruction coordinator within the Prime Minister office.</p>				
LBN/000318	Support to the return and reintegration of Palestinian refugees from NBC		7,662,835	

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>				
LBN/000318	Support to the return and reintegration of Palestinian refugees from Nahr el-Bared	The purpose of this Commission Decision is to prepare and facilitate the return and progressive reintegration of 30,000 Palestinians refugees displaced by the battle for NBC in Northern Lebanon. The program will notably provide support rubble removal, an inclusive assessment and planning process for the reconstruction of NBC, and facilitation of economic recovery through support to income-generating activities. In so doing, the program will indirectly also address the wider consequences of the conflict on the region as a whole, and the relationship between the local Lebanese residents and the Palestinians. Those components are implemented by UNRWA. Special attention is to be given to improving national capacities to co-ordinate between the different actors involved, which is why the program also foresees to support the deployment of a reconstruction coordinator within the Prime Minister office.	394,588	
ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)				
<i>ACTED</i>				
LBN/000329	Quick fixing and emergency shelter repair in Nahr el-Bared camp	to save and preserve the life of the population affected by the conflict	393,917	LBN/000329
<i>Handicap International</i>				
LBN/000339	Emergency assistance to displaced persons from Nahr el-Bared	to save and preserve life of people affected from Nahr el-Bared Conflict	262,212	

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
<i>Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL)</i>				
LBN/000320	Assistance to victims of the conflict in Northern Lebanon	Distribution of humanitarian Aid to Palestinian families	196,909	
<i>Norwegian Refugee Council</i>				
LBN/000324	Emergency shelter support for the Nahr el-Bared vulnerable displaced population	Improvement of the Living conditions of Palestinian Refugees	567,288	
<i>Premiere Urgence</i>				
LBN/000319	Réponse aux besoins élémentaires des réfugiés palestiniens déplacés du camp de Nahr el-Bared	Apporter une assistance aux populations palestiniennes affectées par la crise libanaise	119,731	
LBN/000331	Emergency shelter action for Nahr el-Bared Palestinian refugee camp	To save and Preserve the life of the population affected by the conflict	374,760	
<i>Save the Children Denmark (SCF DK)</i>				
LBN/000322	Safe Spaces for Palestinian Refugee Children Affected by the Crisis in Northern Lebanon	Assistance to Palestinian populations affected by crisis	119,731	
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000323	Emergency shelter support for Nahr el-Bared vulnerable displaced population	Preservation of the life of Palestinian Refugees	2,221,409	
Sub- Total ECHO			4,255,957	0

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Finland Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000264	Shelter - NBC - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	425,532	239,009
Sub- Total Finland Gov			425,532	239,009
Germany Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000252	Food Items - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	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 organization	332,191	142,270
LBN/000256	Health - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Ensure continued access to health services for the displaced population in the North.	675,676	649,557
LBN/000265	Shelter - NBC - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	97,913	84,734
LBN/000338	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Provide health services to NBC displaced refugees	187,313	168,750
LBN/000343	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Provide descent education to the Palestine refugee children displaced from NBC	1,786,163	1,715,999
Sub- Total Germany Gov			3,079,256	2,761,310
Greece Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000267	Watsan - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Secure adequate and safe drinking water, sanitary facilities and hygiene conditions for the displaced	709,220	688,942
Sub- Total Greece Gov			709,220	688,942

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Italy Gov				
<i>UNDP (United Nations Development Program)</i>				
LBN/000244	Early recovery of Nahr el-Bared surrounding municipalities		1,917,405	
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000255	Health - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Ensure continued access to health services for the displaced population in the North.	1,261,388	
LBN/000269	Protection – Nahr el-Bared Emergency Appeal	Meet the immediate protection needs of refugees affected by the crisis in NBC.	453,546	
LBN/000325	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Provide water and sanitation services to the refugees in NBC and the adjacent area	657,675	
LBN/000326	NBC Emergency appeal	Provide shelters for the displaced NBC refugees	371,435	
LBN/000336	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Protection equipment for the UNRWA staff required for movement in and around NBC	205,350	
Sub- Total Italy Gov			4,866,799	
Japan Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000251	Non Food Items – Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	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 organization	276,402	275,450
LBN/000258	Shelter- Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	431,184	404,599
LBN/000333	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Non food items for distribution to the Palestine refugees displaced from NBC	597,310	

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
LBN/000341	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Psycho-social support for children affected by the NBC crisis	1,700,000	620
Sub- Total Japan Gov			3,004,896	680,669
Kuwait Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000252	Food Items - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	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 organization	2,361,321	
Sub- Total Kuwait Gov			2,361,321	0
Netherlands Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000248	Non Food Items for Nahr el-Bared Emergency Appeal	Assist displaced families in meeting their basic requirements of food and non-food items and provide social support services through UNRWA and partnering community bas	88,800	
LBN/000328	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Rubble removal from NBC and the adjacent areas	2,336,449	2,252,253
LBN/000342	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Provide descent education for the NBC Palestine displaced children	411,380	216,725
Sub- Total Netherlands Gov			2,836,629	2,468,978

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Norway Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000250	Non Food Items - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Assist displaced families in meeting their basic requirements of food and non-food items and provide social support services through UNRWA and partnering community bas	783,850	126,905
LBN/000252	Food Items – Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	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 organization	34,622	
LBN/000274	Coordination and Support- Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency program, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, security, communications and contingency planning.	665,012	443,204
LBN/000340	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Coordination and support for the logistics and procurement department of the UNRWA	332,998	261,472
Sub- Total Norway Gov			1,816,482	831,581
Poland Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000252	Food Items – Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	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 organization	50,000	49,614
Sub- Total Poland Gov			50,000	49,614
Spain Gov				
<i>Nabaa (NGO)</i>				
LBN/000315	Support to Palestinian refugee in NBC		202,619	

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
<i>PARD (NGO)</i>				
	Spain - Supply of basic cooking material to Palestinian refugees families that left	Improve the conditions of food preparation and nutrition of 2300 families affected by the conflict in		
LBN/000314	NBC	NBC by distribution basic cooking material.	109,375	
<i>Solidaridad Internacional (NGO)</i>				
	Emergency help for families affected by the conflict of May 2007	Assure and promote personal hygiene in places of accommodation as well as access to clothes and hygiene material for children.	122,715	
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
	Food Items – Nahr el- Bared - Emergency Appeal	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 organization	238,279	12,340
LBN/000252			203,130	183,000
LBN/000334	NBC Emergency Appeal	distribution of non food items for the displaced NBC refugees	876,118	195,340
Sub- Total Spain Gov				
Sweden Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
		Assist displaced families in meeting their basic requirements of and non-food items and provide social support services through UNRWA and partnering community based organizations	555,687	407,021
LBN/000247	Non Food Items - Nahr el-Bared Emergency Appeal			
LBN/000259	Shelters - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	168,346	151,663
Sub- Total Sweden Gov			724,033	558,684

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Turkey Gov				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000252	Food Items - Nahr El Bared-Emergency Appeal	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 organization	1,150,764	
LBN/000262	Shelter - NBC - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	89,014	81,800
LBN/000335	NBC - Emergency Appeal	Rent and rental grants to pay for Pal refugees who were displaced from NBC	160,950	147,478
Sub- Total Turkey Gov			1,400,728	229,278
UAE (United Arab Emirates)				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
LBN/000252	Food Items - Nahr el-Bared-Emergency Appeal	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 organization	92,056	
Sub- Total UAE			92,056	0
UNDP (United Nations Development Program)				
<i>UNDP (United Nations Development Program)</i>				
LBN/000243	Coordinated Support to UNRWA in response to Nahr el-Bared crisis		50,000	32,861
Sub- Total UNDP			50,000	32,861

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
	Food Items –	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 organization		
LBN/000252	Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal		30,000	12,340
Sub- Total UNHCR			30,000	12,340
UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
	Coordinated Support to UNRWA in response to			
LBN/000243	Nahr el-Bared crisis		325,000	299,707
Sub- Total UNRWA			325,000	299,707
USA (United States of America)				
<i>UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)</i>				
	Flash appeal for immediate emergency needs for Palestine refugees in North Lebanon.	The overall purpose is to meet the immediate life-saving needs of affected refugees and provide support necessary to ensure a safe return to NBC as soon as conditions allow.	3,497,107	2,623,995
LBN/000246				
	Non Food items - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Assist displaced families in meeting their basic requirements of food and non-food items and provide social support services through UNRWA and partnering community bas	352,138	202,715
LBN/000249				
	Food Items - Nahr el-Bared- Emergency Appeal	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 organization	455,250	411,621
LBN/000252				
	Health - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Ensure continued access to health services for the displaced population in the North.	399,998	361,619
LBN/000257				

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
USA (United States of America)				
LBN/000263	Watsan - NBC - Emergency Appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable infrastructure and water facilities.	88,800	25,223
LBN/000266	Shelter - Nahr el-Bared - Emergency appeal	Ensure families affected by the crisis in NBC have access to suitable temporary shelter.	792,937	723,789
LBN/000271	Project Management Unit- Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency program, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, security, communications and contingency planning.	36,630	33,000
LBN/000273	Coordination and Support- Nahr el-Bared- Emergency Appeal	Strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency program, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, security, communications and contingency planning.	1,213,980	755,226
LBN/000275	Projects Management Unit- Nahr el-Bared - Emergency Appeal	Strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency program, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, security, communications and contingency planning.	2,086,913	1,015,274
LBN/000332	NBC - Emergency Appeal	rent and rental grants for the displaced refugees from NBC	2,866,900	2,588,026
LBN/000337	NBC - Emergency Appeal	provision of health services to the NBC displaced refugees	556,100	249,005
Sub- Total USA (United States of America)			12,346,753	8,989,493
Sub- Total Emergency and Relief Projects			53,817,581	24,928,430

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
Recovery and Reconstruction Projects				
Germany Gov				
<i>KfW Entwicklungsbank</i>				
LBN/000294	Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply and Sewage Disposal phase III	Connection of communities around Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi Camps to waste water treatment plant in Tripoli.		
LBN/000297	Improvement of the living conditions of Palestinians in Lebanon	Connection of Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi Camps to the wastewater treatment plant in Tripoli		
Sub- Total Germany Gov			14,367,816	0
Kuwait Gov				
<i>Council for Development & Reconstruction</i>				
LBN/000310	Kuw - Beddawi Drinking Water Project		4,000,000	
LBN/000311	Kuw- Waste Water Project North Lebanon		6,000,000	
LBN/000312	Kuw- Establishment of an Emergency Center		2,000,000	
LBN/000313	Kuw - Establishment of a Development center in North Lebanon		2,500,000	
Sub- Total Kuwait Gov			14,500,000	0

Funding Agency / 1st Level Implementing Agency / Project	Title	Description	Committed* (USD)	Expended** (USD)
World Bank				
<i>World Bank</i>				
		In this light, US\$3.5 million (savings achieved under this grant from the TFL) was reallocated from the First Municipal Infrastructure Project Additional Financing Grant (FMIP-AFG) to Nahr el-Bared Recovery Program to help restore key municipal infrastructure and revive the local economy of the affected six municipalities (Beddawi, Deir Ammar, Mounieh, Muhamara, Bhanine, and Bebnine).	3,500,000	
LBN/000315	Emergency reconstruction and recovery activities			
		A Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) grant approved by the PCF Committee on December 5, 2007. This grant will finance small, community driven interventions in these municipalities complementary to the FMIP-AFG, including social, educational and revenue generating programs to help the community recover from the crisis.	2,000,000	
LBN/000316	Nahr el-Bared Post Conflict Emergency Intervention			
Sub- Total World Bank			5,500,000	
Sub- Total recovery and Reconstruction Projects			34,367,816	0
Grand Total			88,185,397	24,928,430

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* Commitment: When signing the Grant Agreement.

** Expenditure is the amount actually spent by the implementing agency or contractor.

