

## **Lebanon Flash Appeal. UNRWA Needs 7, 2 Million USD**

The Palestine refugees in Lebanon are severely affected by the devastating conflict, as a result of the violence they endure and their socio-economic vulnerability prior to the outbreak of hostilities. People have fled the UNRWA camps in the south away from the fighting and the nearby attacks from the air. Those who have remained in the camps are now trapped there. The Agency's resources are strained in a situation where Palestine refugees arrive with no more than the clothes they are wearing, at UNRWA installations in safer parts of the country.

Food insecurity is already affecting the Palestine refugees. The Agency calculates that it needs 1,290,000 USD to deliver immediate food aid. This amount would pay for the delivery of 5,000 food parcels to around 25,000 displaced persons, mostly Palestine refugees but also around 2,800 Lebanese citizens taking temporary shelter at UNRWA schools. It would also cover the distribution of 30,000 food parcels to 150,000 war affected Palestine refugees all over the country.

While UNRWA convoys have reached all areas of its operations in the country in the past weeks, yet the Agency's logistical means, which are currently also being drawn on by other UN agencies, are not sufficient in this extreme situation. UNRWA needs 1,018,000 USD to cover the extra costs of human resources, coordination and support services. Additional vehicles are needed to reach isolated areas through rough terrain along damaged roads. Fuel costs will increase as the Agency needs to keep its vehicles moving and power supply is increasingly dependent on generators within Agency installations.

Currently around 16,000 displaced Palestine refugees have taken refuge in safer areas, including 4,000 in UNRWA schools. In Syria, a rapidly growing number of Palestine refugees from Lebanon are coming to UNRWA schools and to local families who are willing to take care of them. These people, as well as those who are helping the ones in need, must be provided with basic kitchen equipment, sanitary items, mattresses, bedding, towels, etc. The Agency calculates that the cost of meeting these needs is 3,455,000 USD.

The Agency needs personnel protection equipment (flak jackets and helmets) for its workers who need to go into the conflict areas. UNRWA buildings need to be protected with marking and sand bagging. More RF radios, cell phones and other communication devices are needed. The cost of this is calculated to 312,800 USD.

The deteriorating water supply poses a health risk to the Palestine refugees. Diseases are easily transmitted in a country where the water supply is in large parts contaminated. UNRWA needs 260,000 USD to ensure that sanitation services are adequate and to provide safe, clean water in the camps affected by the conflict.

Diarrhea, cholera, acute respiratory infections and other communicable diseases are easily spread when large numbers of people arrive in already overcrowded areas. UNRWA needs 898,000 USD to prevent a dramatic deterioration in the health situation among the Palestine refugees. The Agency needs to distribute medicine and health supplies, particularly to the conflict areas. Health information systems need to be strengthened. The UNRWA health clinics also need to give emergency treatment to casualties.

## **Flash Appeal UNRWA Lebanon August 3, 2006**

### **FOOD & NUTRITION**

**US \$1,290,000**

**Justification:** Access to food and maintenance of adequate nutritional status is critical for people's survival and prevention of diseases. Children aged six months to five years, pregnant women, breastfeeding women, the elderly and those with medical problems are most at risks.

#### **Objectives**

- To ensure that Palestine refugees affected by the crisis have adequate access to food to avoid food insecurity, malnutrition and any other ill-health. The food aid programme will also allow a short term income transfer to enable household resources to be invested in other needs.

#### **Indicators**

- Number of food rations distributed to targeted groups.
- Standard measures of nutritional health.

#### **Activities**

- Distribution of 5,000 food parcels to 25,000 displaced Palestine refugees affected by the conflict.
- Distribution of 30,000 food parcels to 150,000 war-affected Palestine refugees (30,000 families) in all areas of the country. In the South, these persons are affected by inability to move and access other food sources. In other parts of the country, individuals are unable to work due to prevailing circumstances. In many cases, families have had to take in relatives who are displaced. Prices for all commodities have gone up and these supplements will enable affected families to survive.
- Food parcels for families include sugar, mixed pulses, oil, milk and rice. These parcels are intended as a supplement to other sources. Fresh food is so far still available in certain areas but at inflated prices.

#### **Main Limitations**

- Limited access to the population due to the destruction of the road infrastructure.
- Difficulties to assess population movement and to locate people more in need.
- Difficulties to provide humanitarian assistance to the population due to prevailing security situation and the continuation of shelling.

### **Mode of Implementation**

- Inter-Agency logistic support set up (WFP) for transportation of food rations. UNRWA local staff will ensure distribution.

### **Expected Results**

- Targeted groups maintain minimal nutritional standards for health and well-being.

### **Coordination and Support Services**

**US \$1,018,000**

**Justification:** To ensure an adequate targeting, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian assistance to be provided to the Palestine refugees and displaced people, UNRWA needs to put in place the necessary logistic and management resources.

### **Objectives**

- To ensure the timely and efficient distribution of food commodities and non-food items to affected Palestine refugees and others.
- To facilitate the operations of UNRWA Health Centres and other installations including generators and water pumps.

UNRWA will provide transport and link with other UN relief convoys where and when necessary. Local distribution is organized by UNRWA workers in collaboration with refugee camp committees. UNRWA will be purchasing 4 x 4 vehicles for use in needs assessment, monitoring and distribution to locations outside the camps.

### **Indicators**

- Number of vehicles purchased
- Quantity of fuel purchased and used
- Quantities of food and non-food items distributed
- Numbers and types of extra staff support acquired

### **Activity**

- To coordinate planning and logistics with other UN Agencies involved in the relief operation.
- To purchase 4 x 4 vehicles for transport over damaged roads and in rough terrain. Vehicles will be used for a variety of purposes, for example, transport for survey teams, distribution of food and non-food items to hard to reach locations.
- To purchase fuel for generators and vehicles required for emergency relief efforts.
- To cover costs of additional manpower needed to deliver support over and above regular UNRWA operations.

### **Main Limitations**

- Security within the affected areas. Accessibility by road and transport capacity.
- Continuation of shelling, bombing, in addition to road infrastructure destruction.

### **Mode of Implementation**

- In close coordination with WFP facilitating the movement of UNRWA's emergency aid supplies. Daily meetings will be held with WFP to discuss logistical matters. Cluster meetings with other UN Agencies in areas like health, relief, water and sanitation are also planned. A specific example of cooperation would be UNRWA providing warehouse space to WHO to establish a cold storage facility for its drugs.

### **Expected Results**

- Timely access to beneficiaries and distribution of supplies and services through a coordinated UN logistics chain.

### **SHELTER, SITE MANAGEMENT & NON-FOOD ITEMS** **(Including US\$ 1,000,000 for Syria)**

**US \$3,455,000**

**Justification:** Shelter is critical for the survival of the displaced population and for Palestine refugees. It is necessary for the human dignity. It also enhances resistance to diseases and protects from climate effects. In Lebanon, some 25,000 displaced Palestine refugees and other war affected people (IDPs) are taking shelter at UNRWA schools. They need basic household, kitchen and sanitary items and support. In Syria, a rapidly growing population of displaced Palestine refugees from Lebanon and other war affected people are taking shelter at UNRWA schools or being accommodated with Palestinian families, many of whom are suffering as a result of their generosity. Currently there are 2,000 Palestine refugees from Lebanon taking refuge in UNRWA schools with other Palestine refugees seeking refuge in host families. The budget is based on a possible final population of approximately 15,000. They need accommodation and support in the form of basic household, kitchen and sanitary items as well as the coordination of other food support provided by other UN Agencies, notably WFP and UNICEF.

### **Objectives**

- Provision of shelter and basic services to Palestine refugees and IDPs accommodated in UNRWA facilities.
- When conditions permit, relocation of the displaced Palestinian refugees and their possessions to Lebanon.

- Support to Lebanon and Syria Field Offices in receiving and transporting basic commodities, medicines and other goods re-routed to Syria for onward movement to Lebanon.

### **Indicators**

- Number of shelters and other UNRWA structures repaired.
- Number of kits distributed to the population.
- Number of beneficiaries receiving NFI kits.
- Effective identification and coordination of Aid provided from other UN Agencies and NGO's.
- Number of displaced Palestinian refugees sheltered and supported.

### **Activity**

- Minor repairs on shelters that have been damaged due to the conflict.
- Maintenance/repairs/infrastructure improvement in UNRWA facilities sheltering people.
- Provision of kitchen kit (pots, kettle, frying pan, plastic dishes, etc.) to affected families.
- Provision of hygiene kits (e.g. diapers, toilet paper, sanitary pads) to affected families.
- Provision of mattresses, bedding, towels, etc. to affected families.
- Provision of support services at schools for distribution, case-monitoring, etc.
- Provision of basic and emergency health care.

### **Main Limitations**

- Access and safety of staff providing the services.
- Impeded access to UNRWA installations and refugee camps hampering the distribution of non-food items.
- Security situation in some areas, where even UNRWA installations might be unsafe due to the continuous shelling.
- Scheduled opening of UNRWA Syria Field Schools in September will force the re-location of the refugee population. Alternatives are being considered in conjunction with the Syrian Government. Options available will be remote from existing UNRWA medical and social services infrastructure and will require an expansion of some key services that are currently unbudgeted as well as additional transport and material costs. The options available may require that infrastructure repairs and maintenance is carried out to prepare the facilities.
- Eventual return of the refugees to Lebanon will incur additional costs when conditions permit.

### **Mode of Implementation**

- Coordination with other agencies, e.g. WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA in organizing transport and distribution of the many commodities to needed locations.
- UNRWA staff oversees distribution of Non Food Items (NFI) and monitor status of schools, refugees and IDPs.
- Remedial engineering works to relocation sites.
- Hiring of casuals to implement distribution of NFIs and other needed tasks.

### **Expected Results**

- Timely and efficient facilitation of relief assistance to target population for their well being under those difficult circumstances, in order to assist in a rapid recovery once the situation is stabilized.
- All Palestine refugees and IDPs at UNRWA schools and alternative sites have basic shelter and related service items provided.
- Prompt and efficient relocation back to Lebanon once the security situation permits.

### **SECURITY**

**US \$312,800**

**Justification:** The current conflict situation involves air strikes and shelling that endanger the security of the UN staff currently assisting the affected population and for which the Agency is not currently equipped.

### **Objectives**

- To ensure the safety of UNRWA staff members involved in the relief efforts in the conflict areas.
- To secure UNRWA facilities, especially those housing IDPs.
- To secure UNRWA humanitarian aid supplies.

### **Indicators**

- Number of UNRWA facilities that have been secured
- Number of convoys secured.
- Quantity of aid supplies transported and delivered safely.
- List of security equipment purchased for the staff.

### **Activities**

- Procure and use personal protection equipment for convoy and distribution teams (e.g. flack jacket, helmet, UN marked vests)

- To secure UNRWA buildings, i.e. UN markings on roofs and to secure UNRWA buildings damaged by the conflict. Sand-bagging windows and other areas.
- To improve communications between UNRWA's offices throughout Lebanon in order to facilitate the relief operation through purchase of RF radios, cell phones, satellite phones and laptop computers or any other appropriate communication devices.

### **Main Limitations**

- Availability and rapid delivery of equipment.
- On going air strikes and war situation

### **Mode of Implementation**

- To procure required items through the UN system or the local market as available.

### **Expected Results**

- Adequate security and coordination of UNRWA staff. MOSS compliance.
- Improved security of Palestine refugees and IDPs in UNRWA facilities.

## **WATER & SANITATION**

**US \$260,000**

**Justification:** Palestine refugees affected by the current conflict in Lebanon, are exposed to diseases related to inadequate sanitation and water supplies. The most important disease in this case is diarrhoeal diseases and others transmitted by the faeco-oral routes which are encouraged by inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene and contaminated water supply. Solid waste is also exposing people to those diseases.

### **Objectives**

- To provide safe, clean water supply to Palestine refugee camps and gatherings affected by the conflict.
- To ensure sanitation services function within Palestine refugee camps and some gatherings as well as UNRWA installations.

Humanitarian water and sanitation programs should enable UNRWA to provide a minimum quantity of clean drinking water and other quantities for general use according to WHO standards.

### **Indicators**

- Number of water wells working and water tanks provided
- Output of water purification plants in litres
- Amount of refuse removed
- Amount of water used in UNRWA installations

### **Activities**

- Water tanker operation and running of water well pumps in Palestine Refugee camps, gatherings, UNRWA installations and elsewhere.
- Providing generators, spare parts for generators and fuel for camp committees operating the wells.
- Provision of water purification equipment through governments, NGO's or other sources for areas in need of clean water.
- Solid waste removal for Palestine refugee camps and gatherings.
- Provision of fuels for vehicles and water pumps

### **Main Limitations**

- Shortage of fuel for water pumps and sanitation vehicles in Palestine refugee camps.
- Security issues affecting UNRWA's ability to access Camps to resolve water and sanitation problems.
- Lack of Municipal waste removal outside of Camps. Security outside camps.

### **Mode of Implementation**

- Direct implementation by UNRWA to provide supplemental sanitation and water services within the camps, gatherings and to UNRWA facilities inhabited by IDPs.

### **Expected Results**

- Continuous provision of safe drinking water and supplemental refuse removal in order to reduce and/or prevent health hazards among Palestine refugees living in UNRWA camps.

## **HEALTH**

**US \$898,000**

**Justification:** Diseases such as diarrhoeas, cholera, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), and malnutrition are increasing in case of a conflict due to the fact that the population is seeking refuge or is already living in overcrowded areas where inadequate quantity and quality of water, poor sanitation and inadequate food supply are prevalent. This situation can dramatically worsen due to the current situation whereby major infrastructures such as water pipes, sewage system, shelters are destroyed and the access to the population is impeded by the destruction of roads. In addition, injuries can be expected from shelling on or near the camps and gatherings and these injured will need treatment.

### **Objectives**

- To provide health services to the affected Palestine refugees to prevent the spread of communicable diseases as well as to prevent excess mortality and morbidity through implementation of Primary Health Care measures. [It should be noted that successful implementation of the water/sanitation and food/nutrition programs will assist in health prevention.]
- To provide for referral of casualties of the conflict to necessary medical facilities.

### **Indicators**

- Health information system implemented by experienced health staff in order to monitor and control communicable diseases (identification of diseases at an initial stage to implement standard protocols for prevention, diagnosis and treatment should be in place)
- Universal health precautions to prevent and limit the spread of infections are taught and practiced such as washing hands.
- Adequate disinfection and sterilization is in place.
- New Emergency Health Kits (1/10,000 population) are in use to start the health intervention
- Suitable transportation is organized for the referral system (from PHC to secondary level)
- Number of patients treated in hospital.

### **Activities**

- Distributing medicine and other health supplies to all UNRWA health centres, in particular to those in conflict areas (health centres in Tyre Area and in Saida Area). Drugs to be purchased based on the WHO NEHK.
- Emergency treatment (stabilisation) of casualties at Health Centres.
- Disease surveillance and early warning to detect, investigate, and respond to disease outbreaks.
- Provision of primary and secondary health care services, including referral system transportation.
- Emergency reproductive health assistance to women and families affected by the crisis using available resources.

### **Main Limitations**

- Security in the affected areas affecting the movement of medical supplies and staff.
- No access to the population due to the destruction of the road infrastructure.
- Difficulties to assess the movement of the population and to locate the more in need.
- Difficulties to provide humanitarian assistance to the population due to the security situation and the continuation of the shelling.

### **Mode of Implementation**

- In coordination with the UN humanitarian convoys, medical supplies will be distributed to UNRWA health centres and to IDPs in UNRWA facilities.
- Trauma and other patients needing hospitalization will be referred to nearest hospital.

**Expected Results**

- Provision of basic health care services to affected Palestine refugees and other war affected sheltered at UNRWA facilities to prevent the spread of communicable diseases as well as continue the monitoring of non communicable diseases such as diabetes in order to avoid an increase mortality and morbidity rate among the affected population.

**TOTAL FLASH APPEAL**

**US \$7,233,800**