

Relief and recovery support for displaced Palestine refugees from Nahr el-Bared camp

North Lebanon

FINAL REPORT

January to December 2011







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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2007, Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC) in northern Lebanon was levelled during a three-month conflict between the Lebanese Army and militant Islamist group Fatah al-Islam. All homes and businesses were completely destroyed, as well as the UNRWA Compound which housed the Agency's health clinic, schools and relief office. Nearly 27,000 persons from NBC (including some Lebanese families) were forced to abandon their homes.

Since the crisis, UNRWA has been charged with meeting the humanitarian and recovery needs of the NBC displaced. Organizations including the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the Lebanese Red Cross, in addition to the PLO, were active in helping UNRWA to coordinate the emergency response. The Agency is also managing the complete reconstruction of the camp, including the residences, commercial buildings, and the UNRWA Compound. This massive undertaking is being carried out in close cooperation with other UN agencies, NGOs and the Lebanese Government. Relief operations undertaken to date have included the distribution of food and non-food items and the provision of emergency and temporary shelter, water and sanitation, social, education, and health services.

In April 2011, the Agency commenced the delivery of the first of eight construction packages in NBC. 319 families have received the keys to their new residential units and 56 shops and non-residential units were handed over, allowing life and local business to return to NBC. This was complemented by the inauguration of three new school complexes, which include five schools and an expanded North Vocational Training Center (NVTC), in September 2011.

The return of the first NBC residents to their new homes has ended years of displacement for some families, a milestone that has allowed UNRWA to make reductions in some emergency services. However, most of the 27,000 camp residents remain displaced and are dependent on UNRWA's relief assistance. The loss of most of the UNRWA Compound, the main delivery point for Agency services, continues to affect the ability to provide assistance to residents.



Low socioeconomic indicators among the population are exacerbated by the slow financial recovery of the camp and its surrounding areas. The restriction on movement into and out of the camp has been a major challenge to reviving the once-thriving economy in Nahr el-Bared. Easing these restrictions would facilitate the economic recovery of NBC, lessening the financial burden on families and helping them regain their livelihoods. UNRWA continues to work closely with the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) to address this issue.

In October 2010, UNRWA launched its fifth appeal since the outbreak of the NBC conflict. At that time, the Agency requested **USD 18,510,000** to cover NBC relief operations for 2011. During 2011, UNRWA spent **USD 15,647,003*** to provide basic housing, food and medical services to the nearly 27,000 refugees displaced from NBC. This has allowed the Agency to provide quarterly rental cash subsidies to an average of 3,561 families and bi-monthly food and cash-for-food assistance to an average of 4,564 families and to extend essential health care coverage to 5,319 patients and scholarships to 55 university students.

With a mandate from the international community to support Palestine refugees, UNRWA has the duty to continue providing relief support to the displaced families of NBC until the reconstruction of the camp is finished. The completion of the first stages of reconstruction has been a watershed moment, allowing UNRWA to begin reducing the number of beneficiaries receiving some emergency relief services, namely rental cash assistance and emergency food assistance. These numbers will further decrease over the course of 2012. However, the longer-term timeframe for the progressive reduction of this relief support will inevitably be conditional on the progress of the reconstruction itself. This, in turn, depends largely on the availability of funding, as well as on UNRWA's continued progress in overcoming the complex administrative, technical and political hurdles that it has faced until now.

In March 2012, UNRWA conducted a comprehensive socioeconomic survey of displaced NBC families to give the Agency better insight into the current living conditions of these refugees. Results show that nearly two-thirds of IDPs (65.4%) are poor. The employment rate is reported at a mere 35 per cent and more than 20 per cent of IDPs report suffering from a chronic illness; half of the displaced population is vulnerable to food insecurity. Based on these findings, UNRWA will reevaluate its intervention to ensure emergency relief assistance is reaching the most vulnerable members of the population.

Through this report, UNRWA would like to express its sincere appreciation to the donor community for its generous support, allowing UNRWA to respond to NBC refugees' most vital needs in 2011.

* The difference in these amounts is due to the fact that UNRWA received less than requested for the provision of rental cash subsidies. While it hoped to provide NBC displaced families with assistance of USD 200 per month, it was only able to offer them USD 150.



II. BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

The destruction of NBC in 2007 left thousands of Palestine refugee families in poverty. Residents of Nahr el-Bared lost nearly everything they had built and worked for over the last 60 years – including their homes, personal and household belongings and their means of livelihood. The surge of refugees out of the camp resulted in widespread homelessness and overcrowded temporary living conditions in the surrounding areas.

Today, nearly five years after the end of the conflict, just under 27,000 Palestine refugees from NBC remain displaced from their homes with over 17,000 living in the NBC adjacent areas and nearly 8,000 residing in temporary accommodations in nearby Beddawi Camp. The remainder of the NBC displaced are living in Tripoli and the surrounding areas or in other locations throughout Lebanon. The effects of this displacement have compounded the already difficult living conditions.

The vast majority of NBC residents are still displaced and the economic situation has yet to recover. With limited job opportunities, many residents are unable to meet even their most basic needs. While many among the displaced have found employment working on the construction of the camp, most are left unable to find jobs, or are earning considerably less than they did prior to the conflict. Access to the camp remains restricted and often subject to government-issued permits. Most business owners insist that these restrictions of movement prevent customers from returning and an economic recovery from taking hold.



* As of this writing, UNRWA is in the process of reconstructing its Health Centre and two additional schools.



UNRWA's ability to deliver essential services was severely affected by the destruction. Health clinics and schools were completely decimated, requiring the immediate construction of temporary health centres and pre-fabricated schools that are still operating today. Temporary schools have required classes to be held in double shifts, affecting some 5,400 students from NBC. Despite the reconstruction of three school complexes in the camp, 2,840 students still study in temporary, pre-fabricated schools which are prone to leaks and unfit for occupation in both the hot summer and cold winter seasons.

The loss of the camp's health centre initially reduced refugee access to primary health care and placed strain on other facilities in Beddawi and elsewhere. The burden on resources has been complicated by the dramatic increase in community health needs brought on by prolonged displacement, overcrowded and deteriorating housing, and a rise in stress-related illnesses. Two temporary clinics were established in 2008 and 2009 in the areas adjacent to NBC. These centres continue to provide services to the population as they await the reconstruction of a new UNRWA health clinic and their eventual return to the camp.

Thanks to generous donor contributions, the Agency made significant strides in 2011 towards the reconstruction of the camp and the end of the displacement, signifying an eventual return to a decent, dignified life for NBC residents. For some families, life has finally begun to return to normal. The first families have now returned to new homes in Package 1 and some businesses have reopened their doors. Three of the six school complexes located in the UNRWA Compound have been rebuilt, allowing students to continue their education as they did before the crisis.

Donor contributions for 2011, amounting to USD 15,647,003, allowed UNRWA to alleviate poverty, provide shelter and food assistance, increase access to health care and meet a variety of the essential humanitarian needs of the NBC community.



III. OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVE 1: Shelter / infrastructure

Provide adequate shelter to all NBC displaced Palestine refugees until their homes are reconstructed (targeted beneficiaries: 5,670 families or 25,866 individuals)

Amount requested	USD 9,850,000
Expenditure to end December 2011 (including committed funds)	USD 7,273,187

A: Rental cash subsidies

Since 2008, the Agency has provided rental cash subsidies (RCS) to NBC displaced families living in rented accommodation. Beneficiaries receive a quarterly payment of USD 450 per family. The majority of the displaced families are living in the NBC adjacent areas and Beddawi Camp, 15 kilometers from the secure distribution point at UNRWA northern management unit (NMU) offices. Travel was facilitated by daily bus transportation for all eligible refugees during each distribution period. Prior to each round, NMU social workers ensured beneficiaries' eligibility and verified the nature of the rental contract by conducting home visits to each of the families receiving RCS. After completing the visits, distribution lists were drawn up. The dates of the distribution were announced in the *NBC Weekly Update* community newsletter disseminated in the camp and displayed at UNRWA installations throughout northern Lebanon.

The disbursement of the cash subsidies was undertaken by NMU clerks and cashiers and supervised by NBC relief services staff. Beneficiaries were required to provide identification and sign upon receipt of the cash subsidy. Families that did not have the possibility to collect their cash during the distribution period had the chance to collect their entitlements directly from the NMU cashiers for



one additional week following the distribution. Following each distribution, recipient lists were provided to the finance department to ensure that all expenses were properly recorded and accounted for.

The RCS support enabled refugees to provide themselves with accommodation of adequate standards. UNRWA aimed to provide families with USD 200 per month; the average rent for NBC residents is USD 190 per month. However, due to funding constraints, the Agency has only been able to offer beneficiaries USD 150 since October 2008. Beneficiaries argue that the amount received does not fully cover their rental costs, evidenced by rising rent costs since the onset of the 2007 crisis. Nevertheless, the subsidies have alleviated substantial pressure from the displaced and provided recipients with safe and adequate living quarters. **Throughout 2011, an average of 3,561 families received RCS over the four distributions.**



In April 2011, the first new housing units were delivered to the community, and by the end of September 2011, Package 1 was completed with 319 families receiving their keys. Out of the 319 families returning to Package 1, 129 families were receiving RCS, thus reducing the 2012 caseload to 3,472 families.* The Agency had anticipated an even larger reduction of the caseload as parts of Package 2 were projected to be finished and delivered to the owners by the fourth quarter of 2011. However, delays in the construction have pushed the completion of Package 2 to mid-2012, representing the return of nearly 600 more families (with less than half receiving rental cash subsidies).

B: Maintenance of temporary installations

For those unwilling or unable to find private accommodation, the Agency continued to provide housing facilities in the form of temporary shelters. Five temporary shelters were constructed in the years 2008-2010 and all remained in operation during 2011. In



* The families from P1 who were not receiving RCS were either accommodated in UNRWA's temporary installations or hosted by relatives.



addition, four out of ten rented collective centers were still in use. **As of 31 December 2011, 688 families (3,066 individuals) resided in nine of the Agency's temporary installations.** These structures have been subject to the elements over the years and are in continuous need of repair and improvement. Restorations undertaken during 2011 included asphaltting and rehabilitation of the roads in the adjacent areas, as well as fixing of broken windows, leaks and other building repairs.

By the end of 2012, with the return of families to Package 2, the Agency expects to close one of the pre-fabricated temporary shelters, Plot 674. These shelters were constructed in 2007 in response to the emergency situation and were not intended for long-term use. After five years, the shelters are no longer habitable with families suffering from the poor ventilation and subject to extreme temperatures in the summer and winter months. Of the 110 families in this plot, 8 families will return to their homes in Package 2 in 2012. The remaining residents will be moved to other temporary shelters or will receive rental cash subsidies, enabling them to improve their living conditions while they await the completion of their homes in the camp.

C: Leased land and electricity in adjacent areas

UNRWA is leasing land in the NBC-adjacent areas for temporary shelters (plots and collective centers) and the Agency's temporary schools and health clinics. Many of the lease contracts expired during 2011 and had to be renegotiated with land owners. Contracts were renewed for Plot 385, the NBC Health Clinic II, the Bahnine distribution storage center, and three temporary schools (Jordan River, Battir, and Gaza). Most of these renewed contracts resulted in higher rents and thus, increased expense to the Agency under its 2011 appeal and in the following years.

All temporary installations in the NBC adjacent areas are connected to the national electrical network, *Electricité du Liban (EDL)*. The EDL network and related infrastructure were largely destroyed in the crisis, but have by now been restored to reach all the NBC adjacent areas. However, EDL is not supplying electricity on a continuous basis, as the area is affected by regular power cuts that can last for many hours. In order to ensure that all premises are provided with uninterrupted access to electricity, the Agency maintains twelve generators supplying electricity when affected by the rolling power cuts. Solar panels which were installed in 2010 in three plots as well as in the collective centers supplement the electricity provision in these areas. In addition to electricity supply, the Agency also ensures access for the displaced families to potable water in the adjacent areas. The Agency has assumed the operation of three wells operated by three generators. One additional generator was also donated to supply the NVTC located in one of the newly constructed schools.



OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure food security

Ensure the food security of NBC displaced Palestine refugee families (targeted beneficiaries: 4,190 families or 18,889 individuals).

Amount requested	USD 1,600,000
Expenditure to end December 2011 (including committed funds)	USD 2,296,052

As a result of the difficult socioeconomic situation facing the NBC displaced residents, some families have resorted to negative coping strategies such as reducing the diversity, quality and quantity of their daily food intake. Since local markets are well-stocked and functioning, it is evident that the food insecurity among NBC residents is a result of a lack of purchasing power rather than a shortage of available goods. In order to ensure the food security needs of the displaced NBC residents, the Agency developed an emergency food assistance programme in 2007. **In 2011, around 4,564 families (20,057 individuals) received food assistance and an additional 180 local traders benefited from the increased trade volumes as a result of the cash transfers.** The increase in the number of families receiving food assistance throughout the year is due to the steady growth in the NBC population as well as the number of recently married families that have been progressively added to the caseload.

UNRWA recognizes that the continuation of relief activities is intrinsically linked to the return of the NBC displaced families to the reconstructed camp. Thus, as the reconstruction moves forward and families are able to return to their rebuilt homes, the Agency is removing them from emergency relief assistance services including rental cash subsidies and emergency food aid. In 2011, the return of families to Package 1 reduced the caseload by 319 families. However, families that demonstrate need are encouraged to apply for food assistance under the Agency's regular food aid programme, named the special hardship assistance programme (SHAP). Those families that are found eligible according to SHAP's criteria will benefit from this assistance in 2012.



In 2010 and 2011, the introduction of cash-based food assistance alongside food in-kind was meant to improve dietary diversity, increase beneficiary choice and stimulate the local economy through an infusion of cash. It was also intended to reduce procurement and logistical costs related to the purchase and distribution of food commodities. However, strong community demand for in-kind food aid compelled UNRWA to offer both options, effectively allowing beneficiaries to choose between a cash transfer and a food parcel. Though there was some community resistance to the introduction of cash transfers in 2010, UNRWA's awareness campaigns and focus groups stressing the advantages of cash have calmed community concerns and increased the numbers of beneficiaries selecting cash over food. In 2010, the programme benefited 4,539 families, or 20,104 individuals, with approximately 67 per cent selecting food and 33 per cent opting for cash. This is a significant increase from 2010 where only 25 per cent of beneficiaries, on average, opted for cash.

In 2011, the cash-for-food activity allowed each household to collect USD 10 per month for each household member, representing purchasing power roughly equivalent to the emergency food basket. To ensure parity among the recipients and to protect against a possible change in the value of the items over time, the cost of the food parcel is regularly monitored. UNRWA also collected consumer price index (CPI) data throughout the year in order to ensure that the cash subsidies kept current with trends in market prices. Data collection for the purpose of price monitoring has been conducted in local shops on a regular basis since the establishment of a baseline in 2010.

Analysis of the CPI data indicated that prices remained high and increased further between January and July 2011, showing a still volatile economic climate where economic access to healthy, diverse diets is at risk. An internal assessment revealed the need to increase the cash assistance by around USD 3 per person per quarter in order to make it equivalent to the value of the food parcel. In light of this information and due to budget constraints, UNRWA took a number of strategic decisions to make changes to its emergency food programme for 2012 and beyond. This included bringing the distribution schedule of the emergency assistance and the contents of the food parcel in line with the regular food aid programme in order to benefit from economies of scale. By moving from a per family distribution system to a per capita one, the Agency also managed to reduce inequities among beneficiaries choosing food-in-kind and those opting for cash assistance. This was achieved without increasing the amount of the cash transfer which would have been financially unsustainable.

In order to evaluate how the shift from food-in-kind to cash assistance affected the local economy, UNRWA conducted a trader survey among a representative group of traders in NBC and Beddawi Camp. The results of the trader survey showed that on average, trade volumes increased by 13 per cent between January 2010 and June 2011. The traders stated that most of them have about 50 creditors and the amount of their clients' accounts often exceeded 200,000 L.L. (approx. USD133). Most of the creditors settle their accounts within one month, usually after the cash transfer distribution dates.

While there are indications that the food assistance project has a positive impact on the local economy, by the end of 2011 these benefits had not yet translated into a more diversified diet among the beneficiary households.



OBJECTIVE 3: Access to education

Enhance the access of displaced Palestine refugee youth to education (targeted beneficiaries: 611 students).

Amount requested	USD 257,000
Expenditure to end December 2011 (including committed funds)	USD 192,304

A: Transportation for students:

The UNRWA Compound in Nahr el-Bared, destroyed by the conflict, was home to all of the camp's schools. Pre-fabricated schools in the NBC-adjacent areas and nearby Beddawi Camp have been used as a temporary solution to meet the educational needs of children. A total of 2,840 students still attend the pre-fabricated schools. With the displaced population spread between NBC, Beddawi, Tripoli, and surrounding areas, UNRWA has provided bus transportation to 550 students (10 per cent of the overall student population) to ensure they reach their temporary schools. By the summer of 2011, three new schools were completed in the new UNRWA Compound. This allowed approximately 2,400 students to return to single-shift, top-quality facilities equipped with libraries, computer centers and science labs in the 2011-12 scholastic year. This has increased students learning time and thus, the quality of instruction that UNRWA has been able to provide.

Kawkab and Battouf schools in Beddawi Camp remain the only education facilities for NBC displaced operating on a double-shift basis. Although families returning to Package 1 have increased the number of students living near the new schools, the many residents that remain displaced from the camp and the need for temporary schools in Beddawi mean that bus services will still be needed for some time.



B: Financial support for university students

The conflict severely disrupted education services, particularly for those completing their secondary education. For NBC students that passed the national Baccalaureate II exams in 2007, UNRWA provided a grant covering the tuition for the first year of study at Lebanese universities. These students would have been unable to commence and complete their studies without this subsidy. Due to the ongoing economic hardship facing these families, UNRWA has been committed to supporting these undergraduates until they complete their university studies. In 2011, 28 students from NBC benefitted from scholarship assistance. A total of 58 students still remain in the scholarship programme and are scheduled to complete their studies in 2012. UNRWA is committed to supporting them until they graduate.



OBJECTIVE 4: Health

Ensure access to health services and medications for all Palestine refugees from NBC (targeted beneficiaries: 5,670 families or 25,866 individuals)

Amount requested	USD 4,250,000
Expenditure to end December 2011 (including committed funds)	USD 3,690,369

The socio-economic impact of the destruction of NBC and the displacement of its inhabitants has been devastating. The trauma of the conflict, along with the psychological and physical strain of the prolonged dislocation, poor living conditions and lack of economic stability, have had a significant negative impact on the health and welfare of the community. NBC families remain unable to cover their substantial medical care costs.

To ensure the population is adequately cared for, the Agency is providing additional health care coverage beyond the medical care provided to all Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. During 2011, UNRWA continued to provide full coverage for secondary health services, including both hospitalization and outpatient costs, for 4,529 patients. 790 patients received coverage of up to USD 10,000 for tertiary care services. Tertiary care services include highly sophisticated and complex treatments such as open heart surgeries and brain and spinal surgeries, all of which are particularly costly. General poverty and the persistently poor health situation that resulted from the conflict has made the provision of subsidized tertiary care treatment as critical as ever.

In addition to hospitalization and outpatient services, the Agency is also providing vital medication traditionally excluded from coverage at UNRWA health clinics in Lebanon. Medication and prescription drugs unavailable in the UNRWA pharmacies, such as medications for mental disorders, depression and cancer treatment, are dispensed free of charge through contracted pharmacies in



the region. This benefited 11,727 patients from Nahr el-Bared Camp.

The NBC displaced are also provided with primary care services at UNRWA clinics free of charge. These services are covered by the General Fund. The Agency currently maintains four health clinics in the North Lebanon area (NBC I, NBC II, El Mina and Beddawi clinics). NBC II is a pre-fabricated unit and should be closed when the new permanent UNRWA health centre is complete.

To respond to the rising health care needs and ensure access to hospital beds, UNRWA has contracted six secondary care hospitals and three tertiary care hospitals to serve the NBC displaced. In order to ensure adequate treatment, each patient admitted under the NBC health care programme is monitored by the UNRWA designated medical officer (DMO). The DMO conducts daily visits to the contracted hospitals ensuring that all admitted patients receive adequate and appropriate treatment.

Since 2010, the Agency has also assumed full responsibility for the provision of psychiatric care for mental health disorders among the NBC displaced. These services continued in 2011 and were provided by *Hôpital Psychiatrique de la Croix*. During 2011, a total of eight patients received psychiatric or counseling services.





OBJECTIVE 5: Economic recovery

North Lebanon area Palestine refugees are given the means to recover economically on their own terms.

Amount requested	USD 666,000
Expenditure to end December 2011 (including committed funds)	USD 131,868

A: Palestinian-Lebanese economic cooperation

The Agency views the economic recovery of Nahr el-Bared as a key step towards improving the livelihoods of the NBC displaced. Donor funding enabled UNRWA to continue operations in its employment services centre (ESC) located in the NBC-adjacent area. The ESC helps unemployed Palestine refugees to find and apply for jobs through employment creation and strengthens the vocational skills of workers, helping them to better integrate into the local economy.

B. Supporting livelihoods

In 2011, UNRWA continued livelihood support projects in the form of a capacity-building programme for women-run businesses. The multi-dimensional project involved the training of women and girls in areas such as sewing and pastry making. Twenty-three women and girls graduated from the skills training courses in 2011. The project also involved the provision of grants and loans to women who owned a business prior to the NBC crisis as well as those who were looking to start their own endeavors. A total of 170 grants and 119 loans were disbursed to women from NBC.



IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

UNRWA established the northern management unit (NMU) in northern Lebanon in December 2007 to oversee and coordinate the Agency's response to the NBC crisis. The review functions at NMU are supported by management both on-site and at the Lebanon field office in Beirut. The relief services officer reports to the NMU project manager, who is responsible for the supervision of all UNRWA's activities in the north Lebanon area. The NMU project manager, in turn, reports to the director of UNRWA affairs in Lebanon (DUA/L). The role of DUA/L and his team of support functions based in Beirut are crucial to overcoming the large political, legal, financial and technical hurdles related to the relief and recovery operations in NBC.

An operations support unit was established to oversee the project cycle management (PCM), to develop and implement a monitoring, reporting and evaluation system for all of UNRWA's relief and recovery activities. This unit provides periodic monitoring and progress reports, and coordinates with the UNRWA donor relations and projects office to ensure comprehensive information is provided to UNRWA senior management and donors.

In the second half of 2012, a new management structure will be rolled out in the NMU. Reconstruction operations will be managed by UNRWA's former chief of the field infrastructure and camp improvement programme (FICIP). They will be completely separated from the operation of relief activities which will now come under the management of the relief and social services department (RSSD) at LFO. This will ensure greater efficiency in both areas as UNRWA pushes to complete the reconstruction of the camp.

V. VISIBILITY

All donor-funded projects include visibility measures, such as the production of posters, banners, stickers, and leaflets, to ensure that donors are appropriately recognized for their contributions. Press releases are issued upon receipt of new donations. They are also mentioned in UNRWA's weekly donor update.

Additionally, announcements are made in the NBC weekly update, which is published for distribution among the NBC community, NGOs, and local media outlets, as well as through articles posted on UNRWA's website.



VII. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A. Expenditures related to 2011 by activity (as of December 2011)

UNRWA requested the support of the donor community to fund NBC relief and recovery operations throughout 2010 for an estimated budget of USD 18,510,000 while expenditures totalled USD 15,655,193. This decrease is primarily a result of the rise in the Agency receiving less funds than expected for the provision of RCS to displaced NBC residents. The table below provides details on all expenditures incurred for each of the activities carried out in 2011.

Sector	Expenditures Jan-Dec 2011	Expenditures in 2012 for 2011 activities	Expenditures in 2011 for 2010 activities	Total expenditures related to 2011 activities
Shelter/Infrastructure				
Rental cash subsidy	6,353,041			6,353,041
Maintenance of shelters	214,709	4,123	147,631	71,201
Rent & fuel	632,911		95,927	536,984
Electricity in adjacent areas	294,298		50,844	243,454
Infrastructure in adjacent areas	40,645		2,402	38,243
Maintenance of electric generators	8,366			8,366
Other operational costs	26,021	740		26,761
Subtotal (1)*	7,569,989	4,863	296,804	7,278,048
Food security				
Food parcels	1,197,981			1,197,981
Cash for food	1,010,763			1,010,763
Food packaging	55,628			55,628
Distributing cost	31,678			31,678
Subtotal (2)*	2,296,049			2,296,049
Education				
Student transport	75,471		9,111	66,360
University scholarships	128,378		2,486	125,892
Equipment	52			52
Subtotal (3)*	203,900		11,597	192,303



A. Expenditures related to 2011 by activity (continued)

Sector	Expenditures Jan-Dec 2011	Expenditures in 2012 for 2011 activities	Expenditures in 2011 for 2010 activities	Total expenditures related to 2011 activities
Health				
Hospitalization	3,498,675	554,781	1,287,309	2,766,147
Medical supplies	900,938	109,882	161,652	849,168
Other subsidy	72,793			72,793
Furniture, equipment, other capital	500			500
Other operational costs	1,761			1,761
Subtotal (4)*	4,474,666	664,663	1,448,961	3,690,368
Economic recovery				
Employment services centre	2,668			2,668
Supporting livelihoods	132,161		2,961	129,200
Subtotal (5)	134,829		2,961	131,868
NMU management costs				
NMU management costs	975,012	2,800	1,110	973,902
Subtotal (6)	975,012	2,800	1,110	976,702
Visibility and communication				
Visibility and communication	10,290			10,290
Subtotal (7)	10,290			10,290
Direct Cost	15,664,736	672,326	1,761,433	15,655,195
PSC	1,079,031	535		
Grand total	16,743,767	672,861	1,761,433	15,655,193

* Small differences in the sum of subtotals are due to rounding figures



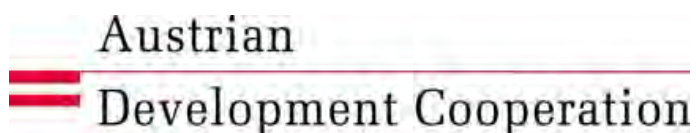
B. Donor contributions to relief and recovery in NBC in line with UNRWA financial statements

Donor	Fund Code	Expenditures
Expenditures incurred between Jan & Dec 2011 against donor contributions		
Australia	PB135	75,822
	PB145	244,364
Austria	PB127	127,390
Brazil	PB150	477,680
Canada	PB132	72,145
Denmark	PB157	878,556
DFID	PB154	2,314,813
EC	PB162	3,323,731
ECHO	PB159	1,643,282
	PB161	756,995
Germany	PB147	209,952
Korea	PB156	249,999
Norway	PB144	199,650
	PB158	840,530
Turkey	PB152	249,995
UK	PB133	30,497
USA	PB120	153
	PB137	306,780
	PB146	586,504
	PB155	1,997,855
	PB160	2,157,072
Subtotal		16,743,765
Expenditures incurred in 2012 related to 2011 activities against donor contributions		
Denmark	PB157	2,486
ECHO	PB159	2,800
	PB161	664,663
Norway	PB158	2,912
Subtotal		672,861
Expenditures incurred in 2011 related to 2010 activities against donor contributions		
Australia	PB135	73,980
	PB145	118,974
Brazil	PB150	120,066
Canada	PB132	69,956
Germany	PB147	203,059
Norway	PB144	36,537
DFID- UK	PB154	955,000
UK	PB133	2,402
USA	PB120	9
	PB137	97,391
	PB146	84,059
Subtotal		1,761,433
Total Exp Related to 2011		15,655,193



We would like to thank all the donors who have supported NBC relief operations in 2011

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (CIDA), Denmark, EU, Germany, Norway, Republic of Korea, Turkey, UK, DFID, USA



Agence canadienne de développement international

Canadian International Development Agency



EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



Federal Republic of Germany Foreign Office



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



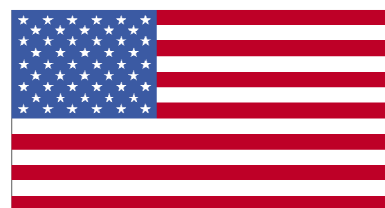
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



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