



**Danish Refugee Council**  
Give refugees a future

# **Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon**

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid

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**Lebanon**

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## List of content

Executive summary.....	i
Acknowledgements.....	ix
Abbreviations.....	ix
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Objectives and definitions .....	3
2.1 Objectives and expected results .....	3
2.2 Definition of humanitarian and protection needs.....	3
2.3 Definition of gathering .....	4
3. Methodology.....	6
3.1 Concrete steps/tools used in assessment .....	6
4. Basic context.....	9
4.1 Lebanon.....	9
4.2 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.....	11
5. Overview of gatherings.....	12
5.1 Organisational structure .....	15
6. Population and demography .....	16
6.1 Household size .....	16
6.2 Population size .....	16
6.3 Female/male distribution.....	17
6.4 Age distribution.....	19
7. Shelter .....	21
7.1 Land and house ownership.....	21
7.2 Types of houses.....	22
7.3 Identified needs .....	24
7.4 Recommended interventions .....	24
8. Water supply, sanitation, and garbage disposal.....	26
8.1 Water supply .....	26
8.2 Sanitation.....	30
8.3 Water supply and sanitation needs and recommendations.....	31
8.4 Garbage disposal .....	33
8.5 Garbage disposal recommendations.....	34
9. Health.....	36
Physical health .....	36
9.2 Psychological health.....	38
9.3 Access to health services.....	38
9.4 Identified needs .....	40
9.5 Recommended interventions .....	40
10. Education .....	42
10.1 Access to educational facilities.....	43
10.2 Education and the gatherings.....	44
10.3 Identified needs.....	44
10.4 Recommended interventions.....	45
11. Occupation and Household Income.....	46
11.1 General occupation situation .....	46
11.2 General information concerning household income.....	46

11.3 Identified needs.....	48
11.4 Recommended interventions.....	49
12. Food and Non-Food items .....	52
12.1 Food .....	52
12.2 Non-food items .....	52
12.3 Recommended interventions.....	53
13. Women related issues .....	54
13.1 Identified needs.....	55
13.2 Recommended interventions.....	56
14. Child and youth issues .....	58
14.1 Identified needs.....	58
14.2 Recommended interventions.....	59
15. Vulnerable groups.....	60
15.1 Elderly with special needs .....	60
15.2 Persons with disabilities.....	62
16. Concluding remarks on needs and recommendations .....	65
16.1 Concluding remarks on needs.....	65
16.2 Concluding remarks on recommendations .....	67
17. Annexes .....	70
Annex A Fact sheets .....	70
Annex B Pre-assessed gatherings and checklist .....	160
Annex B1 - Pre-assessed gatherings.....	160
Annex B2 – Checklist for key informant interviews .....	163
Annex C Tables related to main report.....	169
Annex C1 - Analysis of population data.....	170
Annex C2 - Types of health problems in gatherings as reported by households ..	173
Annex C3 - Lists of health care facilities .....	175
Annex C4 - List of UNRWA schools .....	177
Annex D Lists of field visits and meetings.....	179
Annex D1 - List of meetings and field visits.....	179
Annex D2 - List of household visited.....	180
Annex D3 - List of organisations/persons met .....	180
Annex E List of literature .....	184

## **Executive summary**

This report is the result of an assessment undertaken by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) from March 28. to June 27, 2005 in Lebanon. The assessment was supported financially by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO).

The assessment assessed humanitarian and protection needs of Palestinian refugees living in gatherings (non-UNRWA camps) in Lebanon. 56 potential gatherings were visited during the mission, and 17 of these were assessed to fall outside the set criteria, leaving 39 gatherings for further studies.

39 gatherings were assessed in-depth by use of key informant interviews; existing studies, if available; and direct observations. Detailed fact sheets for all assessed gatherings forming the basis of the needs assessment are included in Annex A of the report. For each of the sectors assessed, a description of the general situation in the gatherings is provided together with registered needs and recommendations for future interventions.

Inhabitants in the gatherings identified the right to work and to own property as their main needs. If these basis needs were met, they would be able to fulfil most of their other needs and improve their livelihood. There is no doubt that these restrictions are a major hindrance to improvements in the living situation of Palestinian refugees in gatherings in Lebanon.

It was found that some gatherings had more extensive needs than others, most visually regarding rehabilitation of houses or improvement of infrastructure such as water supply facilities, sewerage network, and garbage collection. There were however also distinct differences among gatherings in the fields of health, education, social services and recreational opportunities for mainly children and youth.

Main specific needs in gatherings were rehabilitation of houses or infrastructure such as water, sanitation and garbage collection. Rehabilitation of houses is, however, an activity that in many locations will prove difficult because the houses are located on public land with the authorities restricting the rehabilitation. All interventions should secure authority approval before launching any major activities!

It should be noted that almost all gatherings have vulnerable groups with special needs. These include elderly, people with disabilities and non-ID refugees. Some gatherings also need infrastructure improvement for only part of the community (e.i. the 15 simple houses on public land in Al Marj)

A number of specific recommendations are put forward in the report. In order to provide an overview of these, they are listed below by sector. The relevant chapters are included in parenthesis.

### Shelter (Chapter 7)

- 1) Advocacy for the right to own land under the same conditions as Lebanese citizens
- 2) Improvement of a limited number of houses in very poor condition

- 3) Rehabilitation assistance to gatherings with special needs

### Water supply, sanitation, and garbage disposal (Chapter 8)

#### Water supply facilities

- 1) Installation of household water connections:

#### Improvement of water quality

- 2) Reduction of local pollution
- 3) Reduction of non-local pollution
- 4) Disinfection
- 5) Removal of hardness
- 6) Ground water and water quality monitoring

#### Improvement of sewerage

- 7) Rehabilitation or construction of sewerage network

#### Garbage disposal

- 8) Use of closed garbage containers
- 9) Establishment of garbage disposal systems
- 10) Hygiene campaigns

### Health (Chapter 9)

- 1) Expansion of services
- 2) Provision of psychological assistance
- 3) Provision of emergency/first aid
- 4) Investigation of congenital malformation
- 5) Hygiene campaigns

### Education (Chapter 10)

- 1) Assistance to access schools
- 2) Provision of tutorial and related assistance to students/youth
- 3) Provision of mobile libraries
- 4) Replacement of corrugated iron roofing on schools

### Occupation and Household Income (Chapter 11)

- 1) Advocacy for the right to work under the same conditions as Lebanese citizens
- 2) Initiation of flexible and practical oriented vocational training in gatherings
- 3) Support to income generating activities

### Food and Non-Food items (Chapter 12)

- 1) Targeted non-food item distribution

### Women related issues (Chapter 13)

- 1) Establishment of women's groups
- 2) Establishment of kindergartens, after-school-centres, and women centres
- 4) Support to income generating activities especially for women
- 5) Support to small gathering-based day activity centres

### Child and youth issues (Chapter 14)

- 1) Support to sports and/or cultural facilities
- 2) Establishment of exchange groups
- 3) Psychological assistance

### Vulnerable groups (Chapter 15)

- 1) Establishment of mobile support units
- 2) Extension of existing centres
- 3) Adaptation of houses and facilities

For all interventions, it is important to involve host communities / the local village and local authorities as much as possible. This would promote further future cooperation between the Lebanese and Palestinian population groups and will facilitate project implementation. Involvement of beneficiaries and their organisations is also vital to project implementation.

In order to provide executives with a more comprehensive summary of identified needs, the following pages will provide more detailed findings in relation to specific gatherings.

#### **Category A:**

Category A consist of the following gatherings:

- Goro (30 households) in the Bekaa
- Mankoubeen (200 households) in the North
- Gaza Buildings (60 households) in Beirut
- Hamshari (75 households) in Saida Area
- Sekke (1,000 households) in Saida Area
- Jal El Baher (450 households) in Tyre Area

There are further partial areas of gatherings, rightfully belonging in category A. These are:

- Al Marj in the Bekaa (15 households living in shacks on public land - under clear threat of eviction)
- Shabriha in the south (26 households, part of larger gathering, are under threat of eviction due to construction of road)
- Qasmieh in the south (30 households in the upper part are under threat of eviction due to ongoing legal procedures)

The stated category A.sites are very different in nature, and recommendations for these particular locations therefore also vary. In some places, financial support for re-allocation is recommended, and for others, support for basic household appliances is deemed to be more appropriate as threats are less urgent. In some areas, where approval can be obtained from the Lebanese authorities, some rehabilitation of houses can take place. In no locations, however, are major infrastructure interventions recommended.

It is estimated that app. 75 - 100 households are under direct threat of eviction and that app. 500 households are under medium term threat (i.e. Jal El Baher)

#### **Category B:**

Category B gatherings constitute 22 gatherings. Most of these have fairly easy access to UNRWA facilities located in the camps.

There are however a number of gatherings belonging to this category being in dire need for rehabilitation of housing facilities as well as improvement of basic infrastructure.

### **Category C:**

11 gatherings belong to this category, not being in urgent need of intervention except for a few local areas.

Some of the gatherings do however not have basic elementary services, and being in some distance to camps, improvements are, as in the other gatherings, needed in the fields of health, social service, education as well as more recreational facilities.

For all categories, the recommended mobile and stationary interventions are considered to be relevant due to the general situation of the refugees.

Find below a summary of proposed interventions in the field of infrastructure and physical rehabilitation. Hence, interventions in fields like youth, children, vulnerable groups, sports/culture as well as proposed environmental campaigns are not mentioned in the summary as most gatherings are in need of interventions in these fields - most profound in gatherings located in some distance from official camps. Furthermore, it is important to stress that the aim of the assessment is of a more general character that does not allow for very targeted recommendations. More thorough studies are necessary before actual interventions.

### **Bekaa**

Name of Gathering	Al Marj
Estimated population	185 persons ( 41 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	Interventions are not crucial except for 15 households in very poor shape on public land and under clear threat of eviction by the municipality.

Name of Gathering	Bar Elias
Estimated population	3,000 persons (600 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No urgent interventions required

Name of Gathering	Goro
Estimated population	150 persons (30 households)
Category of Gathering	A
Proposed Interventions	Re-housing Improved housing conditions Improved water connection

Name of Gathering	Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala
Estimated population	5,000 persons (925 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No urgent interventions required

### North Lebanon

Name of Gathering	Al Mina
Estimated population	3,000 persons (600 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No crucial interventions required

Name of Gathering	Bab El Ramel
Estimated population	300 persons (50 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	No urgent interventions required

Name of Gathering	Bab El Tabane
Estimated population	1,350 persons (250 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	No crucial interventions required

Name of Gathering	Mankoubeen
Estimated population	1,000 persons (200 households)
Category of Gathering	A
Proposed Interventions	Development of garbage collection system combined with hygiene campaign Improved housing facilities

Name of Gathering	Mouhajjareen (Beddawi)
Estimated population	500 persons (100 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities

Name of Gathering	Mouhajjareen (Naher El Bared)
Estimated population	400 persons (74 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	No crucial interventions required

Name of Gathering	Surroundings of Naher El Bared Camp
Estimated population	8,100 persons (1,500 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

Name of Gathering	Zahhariya
Estimated population	520 persons (100 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

### Beirut/ Mount Lebanon Area

Name of Gathering	Daouk
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Estimated population	300 persons (60 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Housing facilities should be improved in selected areas

Name of Gathering	Gaza Buildings
Estimated population	1,140 persons (253 households)
Category of Gathering	A
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities Improved sewerage system Assistance to re-housing

Name of Gathering	Naemi
Estimated population	1,000 persons (170 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

Name of Gathering	Said Ghawash
Estimated population	1,485 persons (275 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Housing facilities should be improved in selected areas

### **Saida Region**

Name of Gathering	Baraksat
Estimated population	1,800 persons (350 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Housing facilities should be improved in selected areas

Name of Gathering	Bustan Al Kods
Estimated population	1,000 persons (172 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Increased capacity of main sewerage line (app. 200 meters)

Name of Gathering	Chehim
Estimated population	1,500 persons (250 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

Name of Gathering	Hamshari
Estimated population	388 persons (75 households)
Category of Gathering	A
Proposed Interventions	Re-housing

Name of Gathering	Jabal El Halib/Kinayat
Estimated population	3,240 persons (600 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Improved water network from camp to Jabal El Halib Creation of garbage collection system in Jabal El Halib.

Name of Gathering	Old Saida
Estimated population	2,700 persons ( 500 households)
Category of Gathering	C

Proposed Interventions	No urgent interventions required
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Name of Gathering	Seerob
Estimated population	5,000 persons (1,000 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

Name of Gathering	Sekke
Estimated population	1,160 persons (215 households)
Category of Gathering	A
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities for selected households Creation of garbage collection system

Name of Gathering	Surroundings of Mie w Mie camp
Estimated population	405 persons (75 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities for selected households

Name of Gathering	Tawari
Estimated population	1,800 persons (350 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities for selected households Improved water and sewerage lines

Name of Gathering	Wadi El Zeini
Estimated population	4,050 persons (750 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

## **Tyre Region**

Name of Gathering	Adloun
Estimated population	1,000 persons (180 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

Name of Gathering	Baysariyeh
Estimated population	600 persons (137 households)
Category of Gathering	C
Proposed Interventions	No interventions required

Name of Gathering	Burghliyeh
Estimated population	600 persons (111 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Extension of water system to reach app 50 households, not currently connected

Name of Gathering	Itaniyeh
Estimated population	450 persons (90 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities for selected households Finalisation of sewerage system

Name of Gathering	Jal El Baher
Estimated population	A
Category of Gathering	2,200 persons (450 households)
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities for most households Improved garbage collection facilities

Name of Gathering	Jim Jim
Estimated population	300 persons (51 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Finalisation of sewerage network based on cooperation with the municipal authorities

Name of Gathering	Kfar Badda
Estimated population	700 persons (120 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Finalisation of sewerage network based on cooperation with the municipal authorities

Name of Gathering	Maashouk
Estimated population	1,600 persons (312 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Improved housing facilities for selected households

Name of Gathering	Qasmieh
Estimated population	2,430 persons (450 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Rehabilitation of app. 30 houses in very poor condition Improved safety measures in connection with storm water canal in lower part

Name of Gathering	Shabriha
Estimated population	1,382 (256 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Assistance to 26 households under threat of eviction Construction of new main sewerage line from Shabriha (500 meters) to connect with the municipal system

Name of Gathering	Wasta
Estimated population	1,200 persons (240 households)
Category of Gathering	B
Proposed Interventions	Development of sewerage system

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July 2005,

Erik Toft, Team leader  
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## **Abbreviations**

DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Aid department
GU	General Union of Palestinian Women
HH	Household
LBP	Lebanese Pounds (USD - LBP exchange rate was 1 USD to 1,500 LBP)
PARD	Popular Aid for Relief and Development
PRCS	Palestinian Red Crescent Society
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund

UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the  
Near East  
USD US Dollars (USD - LBP exchange rate was 1 USD to 1,500 LBP)

## **1. Introduction**

IN 1992 the European Community Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) was established with the aim to provide emergency assistance and relief to victims of natural disasters or armed conflicts. ECHO fund humanitarian assistance in more than 85 countries, and has an annual budget of over 500 million Euro.

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a private humanitarian organisation consisting of 29 member organisations. The mandate of DRC is to ensure protection and promote durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons in Denmark and abroad. DRC has operations internationally in 18 countries world-wide with a total budget in 2004 at 50 million USD. DRC opened an office in Beirut in September 2004, which have been involved in, amongst other things, provision of legal aid to non-ID refugees, distribution of non-food-item items to Palestinian refugees, and surveying Iraqi refugees.

In February 2005 Danish Refugee Council submitted a project proposal to ECHO entitled "Humanitarian needs assessment in unofficial Palestinian refugee camps/gatherings in Lebanon". The project was implemented from March 1 to July 31, 2005 with fieldwork taking place from March 28 to June 28.

The rationale for the present assessment is that a large number of Palestinian refugees are living outside the 12 official UNRWA camps. The reasons for this are many and vary from gathering to gathering. No exact comprehensive statistics exist for the Palestinian population living in the gatherings, and there have been a number of different approaches in defining the nature of a gathering. Basic facts about the population of gatherings, living conditions, and consequently the humanitarian needs, were only known to a limited and inconsistent extent. Humanitarian and protection needs were expected to exist due to legal constraints, especially rights to own land and to work, as well as due to limited access to social, health and educational services.

As the title implies, the outcome of the project is an assessment of the needs of the Palestinian refugees living in gatherings in Lebanon. The result of the project is this report providing basic facts on Palestinian refugees living in gatherings in Lebanon as well as recommendations for future interventions.

All fact sheets have been shared with relevant NGOs for their feed back. UNRWA has been provided with copies of the draft chapters of education, health, and water and sanitation for commenting. The health chapter has also been shared with Palestinian Red Crescent Society for commenting. All have provided valuable inputs that have been considered prior to finalisation of the report.

The report first provides the background, including methodology and basic facts on the general context, including an overview of the assessed gatherings.

This is followed by sectoral chapters with descriptions of the overall situation, including gathering specific information when relevant. Each sectoral chapter also provides an overview of the sectoral needs and recommended interventions.

Recommendations are described in general terms with gathering specific recommendations included when relevant.

Fact sheets of all the visited gatherings are included in Annex A. The annexes also contain lists of pre-assessed gatherings, literature, field visits, meetings with NGOs, etc.

Spelling of locations is sought standardised throughout the report. The different spelling of locations mostly depends on if the translator is English or French speaking, but an attempt has been made to base the spelling on English transcription of Arabic names. No standardised list of spelling of locations exists in Lebanon.

## **2. Objectives and definitions**

### **2.1 Objectives and expected results**

The **specific objective** of the assessment is to conduct **an assessment of humanitarian and protection needs of the refugees living in gatherings in Lebanon**. To undertake the assessment it is necessary to define the terms gathering and humanitarian and protection needs (see below).

The objective highlights the need to assess both humanitarian and protection needs in the gatherings. These two areas of focus are closely related due to the limited civil and social rights of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and as this is much more pronounced in many of the gatherings than inside the official UNRWA camp areas.

The **expected result** of the assessment is an **report**, which basis are **fact sheets** with details of each gathering, and, based on facts and expressed needs of inhabitants, **recommendations for future assistance programmes**.

### **2.2 Definition of humanitarian and protection needs**

A guiding tool for the methodology of the assessment team is based on the minimum standards as defined in The Sphere Project handbook. It is important to stress that the Sphere guidelines relates mainly to short-term disaster response, while the situation for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, after more than 55 years of presence in Lebanon, represents a much different scenario. Although the Sphere guidelines are mainly for emergency situations, they do provide important indicators that remain relevant in other settings. The present assessment includes the socio-economic and cultural context in the gathering, which is seen as vital for any recommendations concerning possible future interventions.

The Sphere guidelines provide a set of minimum standards to be met during disaster response in various sectors, i.e:

- Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion;
- Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid;
- Health Service; and
- Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items.

Apart from basic humanitarian needs, the assessment also includes protection needs of Palestinians living in gatherings. A widely accepted definition of the concept of protection was defined by ICRC based on a number of workshops with a wide range of recognised organisations during the period of 1996-2000. The concept of protection encompasses:

‘.. all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law, i.e. human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law’ (ICRC, 2000),



Palestinians refugees have been living for many years in Lebanon with restricted access to public health and education facilities etc, and with limited access to job opportunities. Due to limited financial resources, private services are often beyond the capacity of Palestinian refugees. Basic educational and health services have been provided by UNRWA in major gatherings in camps. The frustrating livelihood has led to a situation, where domestic issues among some families have reached a worrisome level – a special focus on vulnerable groups is required.

Protection needs are implicitly present where general human rights needs are sought fulfilled. The assessment is therefore based on approaches within all sectors. A special focus will be on women and vulnerable groups' access to health, educational and recreational facilities.

More specifically the assessment has assessed the following in the gatherings:

- Origins and organisation of gathering
- Demographic data
- Access to facilities within the fields of health, education and social care;
- Shelter, water, and environmental sanitation
- Health problems
- Education, including youth activities
- Women related issues
- Occupation and sources of income
- Vulnerable group, including persons with disabilities and elderly
- Other relevant issues, such as ownership issues, legal status, and legal assistance.

### **2.3 Definition of gathering**

Different terms, e.g. 'unofficial camp' or 'settlement', are used by various sources to describe areas where groups of Palestinian refugees live. This report will use the term 'gathering' as this clearly separate these from UNRWA camps, and is found to best describe the nature of these.

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon live in many different locations. Some locations constitute just a few households in a limited area. Some live amongst Lebanese families in a larger area. Other refugees live in areas clearly separated from the Lebanese community. In order to restrict the needs assessment to relevant gatherings as per the objective of the project, it was necessary to define in more details what a gathering eligible for assessment is. Consequently, the definition of a gathering is that a gathering:

1. Has a population of Palestinian refugees, including Palestinian refugees who are registered by UNRWA and/or the Lebanese Government, or are not registered.
2. Has no official UNRWA camp status or any other legal authority identified with responsibility for camp management;

3. Is expected to have clearly defined humanitarian and protection needs, or have a minimum of 25 households; and
4. Has a population with a sense of being a distinct group living in a geographically identifiable area.

The criteria serve several interrelated purposes:

- Gatherings consisting of Palestinian refugees with Lebanese nationality are not included as they have access to the same social and other services as the Lebanese population;
- It will ensure that small gatherings with humanitarian and protection needs are included;
- It will exclude the scattered and probably resourceful and well-integrated refugees who have settled in predominantly Lebanese areas;
- 25 households is a figure that has been used in other surveys of Palestinian refugees, e.g. by Fafo (2003);
- As is implied in the term gathering, the population should feel they belong to a distinct group and should be located in geographically identifiable area; and
- It will ensure a reasonable target population for potential future interventions.

### **3. Methodology**

The methodology of the assessment is based on participation and transparency with all parties visited during the mission – the assessment is basing its findings on the expertise of the natural expertise and knowledge possessed by the refugees as well as by local and international NGOs working in the various sectors to be assessed.

It is as such important to stress that due to limited resources and time the assessment does not attempt to conduct a comprehensive survey within the above sectors. The assessment, however, made efforts to conduct an honest and comprehensive assessment of the present situation based on interviews with the inhabitants of the gatherings as well as cross checking with other sources in order to provide the most reliable picture possible. Especially for population figures, cross checking revealed unlikely in quite a few gatherings. It was not always possible to determine which data were correct, but qualified data have been included in the fact sheet and overview tables, including an analysis of the data.

More interviews in the field would clearly enable a larger degree of cross references for gathered information and potentially ensure more detailed observations in otherwise forgotten segments in the gatherings. Due to this necessary prioritisation, the assessment should be regarded as a more overall description of the situation in the different gatherings including recommendations on future interventions, for which more detailed surveys/feasibility studies should be carried out.

DRC has previously conducted a survey to observe how the living conditions of the Non-ID Palestinian refugees are and how their lives are formed by this situation. The DRC project was funded by ECHO. The project has proved valuable in terms of identifying and creating connections within the gatherings.

#### **3.1 Concrete steps/tools used in assessment**

Gatherings were initially identified based on a list available with DRC. In addition to this, other stakeholders, especially NGOs active in gatherings, were consulted. Review of literature also provided names of gatherings that were further investigated.

A number of identified gatherings were expected not to fall within the definition of a gathering. These gatherings were pre-assessed using a simple questionnaire. If a gathering was found potentially to be within the definition of a gathering, a full assessment was undertaken. 17 gatherings were pre-assessed only. A list of these gatherings is included in annex B1.

The principal information used for developing fact sheets for gatherings is obtained through meetings with key informants in gatherings, a few household visits, and from relevant existing studies made available during the assessment. Relying on data from key informants can potentially provide data that are not representative for all inhabitants. An important part of the assessment was therefore to cross-check information of the needs of the gatherings. Observations, visits to individual

households, and discussions with UNRWA and local and international NGO representatives as well as key resource persons knowledgeable of the situation of Palestinian refugees have been used for cross-checking the data.

The assessment pursued the following methods and tools in the collection of relevant data:

Initial orientation: Informal initial visits to a number of gatherings to obtain a first basic understanding of the settings for the assessment in order to adjust the planned approach ('reality check').

Desk Studies: A large number of reports have been produced, describing various sectors of the living conditions for the Palestinian refugees. These reports (also non-published data) were collected from various sources in order to develop a consistent framework for the assessment. Most reports did not specifically focus on the gatherings but assisted in forming a general understanding. Some reports provided specific information on one or more sectors, e.g. UNRWA data on health and educational facilities.

Interviews with local NGOs: Several local NGOs (both Palestinian and Lebanese) are implementing various projects in gatherings and have therefore developed considerable knowledge about the gatherings and their needs. A large number of these were interviewed for all geographical areas.

Interviews with international NGOs: Many international NGOs are in possession of processed data in fields not covered by local NGOs and sometimes can adopt a more overall understanding of setting in the gatherings. Most involved international NGOs were therefore interviewed in order to obtain otherwise not obvious structures in the gatherings.

Formal/informal interviews with key resource persons: These interviews were used to obtain specialised knowledge from persons not affiliated with any NGO.

Interviews and meetings with UNRWA heads of departments: UNRWA is the most important service provider also for the gatherings. Interviews were therefore conducted in order to develop a clear understanding of UNRWA's role for the different types of gatherings.

Pre-assessment of gatherings: Gatherings that were expected not to fall within the definition of a gathering with particular humanitarian and protection needs, or were very small in size. These gatherings were pre-assessed using a simple questionnaire, which provided a basic overview of the gathering, e.g. number of people, infrastructure, access to health and social services.

Checklist interviews with Palestinian representatives in gatherings: All gatherings were visited and interviews conducted based on the developed checklist (please refer to annex B2 for a copy of the checklist). Five to eight key informants were expected to provide the required information (app. three hours per meeting), but in many gatherings more people were present. The key informants were selected in

collaboration with community leaders and NGOs representatives knowledgeable of the situation in the gathering. After the meetings, the assessment team had a closer look at the gathering accompanied by the local representatives.

Observations: An important part of all assessments is the conscious use of observations in all its forms. This tool contributes to the detailing of more quantitative data gathering.

Field visits to individual households: Eight individual households in selected areas were visited in order to obtain a more precise picture of the living conditions and to hear the opinion of 'ordinary' people living in different conditions. The team used an open-ended questionnaire for these visits. This component was implemented in a flexible manner depending on the different cultural context in different gatherings. The assessment team limited the household component to gatherings with clear protection and/or humanitarian needs, e.g. female headed households, people with disabilities, and elderly. The checklists used for interviews with households are included in Annex B3.

Field visits to service facilities: In order to document subjective opinions by various interviewees, focused visits to facilities offering services in fields of health and education were conducted.

Cross-check information on gatherings: When collected information in the gatherings was not found to be correct, cross-checking was made in order to ensure a higher degree of validity. Depending on the issues in question, the form of cross checking took different forms, e.g. telephone calls to resource persons or re-visits.

Meetings with local and international NGOs to present draft findings: Meetings were conducted on June 8 and 14 to present findings and to allow NGOs working in the gatherings to react and refine findings. Fact sheets and relevant chapters of the report were shared with NGOs and UNRWA for their feedback.

Lists of meetings with other stakeholders, key informants, and households are included in Annex D.

It is the opinion of the assessment team that the above listed tools has provided sufficient data to produce a consistent and valid understanding of the various gatherings in all parts of Lebanon, and a realistic picture of needed interventions.

The assessment team has, however, also discovered that the cultural context and organisation of different gatherings represent considerable variation. It should therefore be stressed that the listed tools might vary from gathering to gathering. A flexible approach was maintained throughout the entire assessment.

## 4. Basic context

This section provides an overview of the context of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, including basic facts on Lebanon, a bit of history, and information on Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

### 4.1 Lebanon



#### Geography

Lebanon covers an area of 10,452 km<sup>2</sup>. To the west is a narrow coastal plain, and to the east are the Lebanon Mountains and Anti-Lebanon Mountains separated by the fertile Bekaa Valley. The highest point stands at 3,088 m.

Main cities are Beirut, Saida, Tripoli, Tyre and Baelbeck.

#### Population of Lebanon

The population is estimated at 3.8 millions of which 300,000 are internally displaced due to the civil war and Israeli invasion. Additionally, there are app. 400,000 Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA, of which various sources estimate that between 250-300.000 are actually living in Lebanon. 30 % of the general population is below 15 years, 64 % between 15 and 64, and 6 % are above 65 years. The population density is high with approximately 400 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>.

Life expectancy at birth is 73 years. 87 % of the population above 15 years can read and write. The population belongs to 18 recognised religious groups of which the majority is Muslim and Christian. The average purchasing power parity GDP was 4,170 USD in 2001.

## **Climate**

Lebanon has a Mediterranean climate with rainy and mild to cold winters and hot dry summers. The mountains experience heavy winter snows.

The coastal area has humid summers with temperatures up to 40 °C and occasionally temperatures below 0°C during winter. Average temperatures during winter nights are 10-15 °C.

In Bekaa Valley there is more rain than in the mountains, and generally lower temperatures due to higher altitudes (up to 1,100 m) than on the coastal areas. The temperatures can reach 40 °C during summer and well below 0 °C during winter, with average temperatures during summer reaching 30 °C. Winter days have average temperatures of 10-15 °C. The nights are between 10-15 °C during summer, and 1-5 °C during winter nights.

In the mountains the summers are less humid than in the coastal areas, and winters are colder with more rain and snow.

## **4.2 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon**

The Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon are typically divided into three groups:

- 1) Registered refugees. This group consists of refugees registered by both UNRWA and the Lebanese authorities. According to UNRWA statistics of March 2005 this group constitute 100,000 households with a total of 400,000 people. 53 % (224,000) of these live in the 12 UNRWA camps, while the remaining (176,000) live in gatherings or are scattered in the Lebanese community. One should however be aware that a large number of Palestinian refugees remain registered with UNRWA in spite of living permanently abroad - this often in order not to loose their legal rights as internationally recognised refugees. Some estimates therefore go as low as 250,000 Palestinian refugees actually present in Lebanon.
- 2) Non-registered refugees. The name of this group is somewhat misleading as they are in fact registered, although they are not registered with UNRWA. The group is not registered by UNRWA because they left Palestine after 1948, took refugee outside UNRWA areas of operation or were not in need. Originally, UNRWA was only providing services to registered refugees, however, UNRWA has since 2004 extended the service to non-registered refugees also. This group is estimated to 35,000 people.
- 3) Non-identified or non-ID refugees. This group of refugees is not registered by any authority in Lebanon and do not possess any valid documents acknowledging their legal existence. Thus they are not entitled to any services provided by UNRWA or Lebanese authorities. DRC has surveyed their situation and is currently conducting an advocacy and legal aid campaign to find a solution for this group. Other organisations like Palestinian Red Crescent Society also provide some services. The non-ID refugees can not leave the gatherings and camps due to potential legal persecution. The number of non-ID refugees is estimated to 3,000 (DRC, 2005).

In official camps UNRWA is providing education, health care, and infrastructure, including shelter, water and sanitation. UNRWA also provides health and educational services to refugees living in gatherings. Due to the legal aspect of land ownership, UNRWA, however, can not always provide infrastructure such as shelter and water and sanitation assistance outside the camps.



## **5. Overview of gatherings**

A total of 39 Palestinian refugee gatherings in Lebanon were found to fall within the definition of a gathering as described in chapter 2.3. Fact sheets for the assessed gatherings are included in Annex A.

Initially, names of 27 gatherings were available from DRC Beirut office. In addition to this, other stakeholders, especially NGOs active in gatherings, were consulted. Review of literature also provided locations that were further investigated. A total of 56 locations were identified. Of these 39 were assessed in-depth, while 17 were pre-assessed only and found not to fall within the definition of a gathering with particular humanitarian and protection needs, or were very small in size. The 17 pre-assessed gatherings consist of mainly well-integrated Palestinian refugees with sufficient financial resources to afford reasonable standards of living. A list of the pre-assessed gatherings is included in annex B1.

The assessed Palestinian refugee gatherings in Lebanon are located throughout Lebanon as seen on the map on the next page. The gatherings are distributed in five main geographical areas: Bekaa Valley, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, and Tyre and Saida areas in South Lebanon. Detailed maps for each of these areas are included in Annex B1. As many of the facilities utilised by refugees in gatherings are located within UNRWA camps, these are also included on the map. They are marked with letters A to L.

The table on the following page shows that 13 % of the assessed population live in the Bekaa area. Almost a quarter of the population of gatherings lives in the North, and 6 % in the central Mount Lebanon area. More than half of the assessed population lives in South Lebanon with over a third of the total gathering population living in the Saida area, and a fifth of the total gathering population living in the Tyre area. More than half (23) of the gatherings are located in South Lebanon.

The gatherings vary in population size. Some are very small, i.e. Goro and Al Marj in Bekaa with less than 200 people each. The biggest gathering is outside the Naher El Bared camp in North Lebanon with over 8,000 people. Other major gatherings include Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala in Bekaa and Seerob in the Saida area with 5,000 people each.

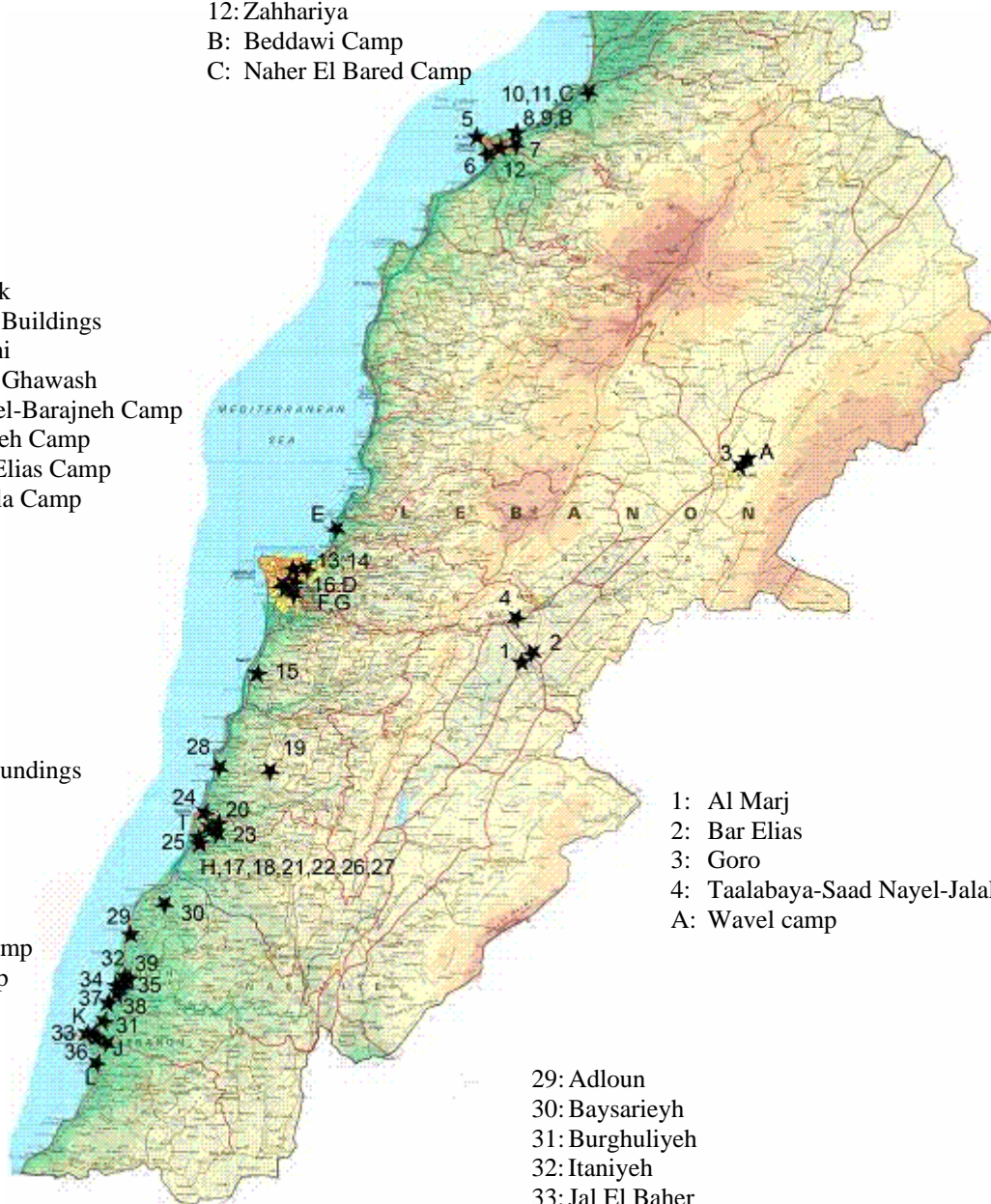
The exact locations of the gatherings are indicated on the five area maps included in Annex A.

Map of gatherings  
(1 to 39) and camps  
(A to K)

- 5: Al Mina
- 6: Bab el Ramel
- 7: Bab El Tabane
- 8: Mankoubeen
- 9: Mouhajjareen-Beddawi
- 10: Mouhajjareen-Naher El Bared
- 11: Naher El Bared surroundings
- 12: Zahhariya
- B: Beddawi Camp
- C: Naher El Bared Camp

- 13: Daouk
- 14: Gaza Buildings
- 15: Naemi
- 16: Saiid Ghawash
- D: Burj el-Barajneh Camp
- E: Dbayeh Camp
- F: Mar Elias Camp
- G: Shatila Camp

- 17: Baraksat
- 18: Bustan Al Kods
- 19: Chehim
- 20: Hamshari
- 21: Jabal Al Halib
- 22: Kinayat
- 23: Mie w Mie surroundings
- 24: Old Saida
- 25: Seerob
- 26: Sekke
- 27: Tawari
- 28: Wadi El Zeini
- H: Ein El Helwe Camp
- I: Mie w Mie Camp



- 1: Al Marj
- 2: Bar Elias
- 3: Goro
- 4: Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala
- A: Wavel camp

- 29: Adloun
- 30: Baysarieyh
- 31: Burghuliyeh
- 32: Itaniyeh
- 33: Jal El Baher
- 34: Jim Jim
- 35: Kfar Badda
- 36: Maachouk
- 37: Qasmieh
- 38: Shabriha
- 39: Wasta
- J: Burj el-Shemali Camp
- K: El-Buss Camp
- L: Rashidie Camp

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gathering</i>	<i>Pop</i>
Bekaa	Al Marj	185
	Bar Elias	3,000
	Goro	150
	Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala	5,000
Sub-total	4 gatherings (13 %)	8,355
North	Al Mina	3,120
	Bab el Ramel	300
	Bab El Tabane	1,350
	Mankoubeen	1,000
	Mouhajjareen-Beddawi	500
	Mouhajjareen-Naher El Bared	400
	Naher El Bared surroundings	8,100
	Zahhariya	520
Sub-total	8 gatherings (24 %)	15,590
Mount Lebanon	Daouk	300
	Gaza Buildings	1,140
	Naemi	1,000
	Saiid Ghawash	1,485
Sub-total	4 gatherings (6 %)	4,340
Saida	Baraksat	1,800
	Bustan Al Kods	1,000
	Chehim	1,500
	Hamshari	388
	Jabal Al Halib	2,430
	Kinayat	810
	Mie w Mie surroundings	405
	Old Saida	2,700
	Seerob	5,000
	Sekke	1,160
	Tawari	1,800
	Wadi El Zeini	4,050
Sub-total	12 gatherings (37%)	23,043
Tyre	Adloun	1,000
	Baysarieyh	600
	Burghuliyeh	600
	Itaniyeh	450
	Jal El Baher	2,200
	Jim Jim	300
	Kfar Badda	700
	Maachouk	1,600
	Qasmieh	2,430
	Shabriha	1,382
	Wasta	1,200
	Sub-total	11 gatherings (20 %)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>39 gatherings</b>	<b>63,055</b>

Table 5.1: Location of gatherings

## **5.1 Organisational structure**

Most camps and gatherings are organised under the 'informal' authority of the 'Popular Committees'. The Popular Committees were created as a result of negotiations between PLO and the Lebanese authorities in Cairo, 1969, where the management of the camps was on the agenda. The gatherings will often also have a Popular Committee, either responsible for one gathering, or responsible for a cluster of gatherings.

The Popular Committees manage issues like water, electricity, health as well as interior conflicts inside the camps and gatherings. The committees furthermore coordinate major interventions with the Lebanese authorities.

The basic principle for the formation of a Popular Committee is that a member of each political faction is represented in the committee. It has furthermore been a practice that each committee has a few independent representatives, typically well-respected elderly men with influence in the community.

The influence of the Popular Committees varies regionally with the strongest influence being in the south of Lebanon and the weakest being in the Bekaa and the Mount Lebanon areas. It is however, in most areas, an influential authority.

In order to reduce problems during implementation it is recommended that all future interventions take as points of departure discussions with the Popular Committees.

Key informants in gatherings stated that the relationships with municipalities in general were good. Any problems in gatherings are preferably sought solved internally, but if that fails, the Lebanese authorities are contacted.

## **6. Population and demography**

Accurate population figures of gatherings are difficult to obtain. Not two sources provide similar population figures. UNRWA figures are based on the number of registered refugees, which might be inaccurate as UNRWA is not always informed if refugees move, emigrate, or die. Other studies, i.e. MAP (2003) and CISP (2004) have surveyed the number of households, and have assumed a certain average household size. The most detailed studies are the Fafo (2003) survey of all Palestinian refugees, and the Movimondo study of Naher el Bared in Tripoli. It should be noted that although the Fafo study was published in 2003, the data was collected in 1999, why changes might have occurred.

### **6.1 Household size**

Only a limited number of studies provide data on household size. These include UNRWA (2003), Fafo (2003), MAP (2003), Movimondo (2005), and DRC (2005). Below the data from these studies are briefly described.

The widely used FAFO study, which studied both camps and gatherings, found the average household size to be 5.3 with the gatherings having a slightly higher household size of 5.4.

The also widely quoted MAP survey reports between 5.43 and 5.50 family members per household in their survey of 10 gatherings in Southern Lebanon, with an average of 5.46.

The Movimondo survey in Naher el Bared found the average household size to be 5.3.

DRC found the average household size of Palestinian refugees to be 5.5. However in the context of its legal aid campaign where the number of persons actually living in Lebanon was more precisely assessed, DRC found 4.4 family members for the specific group of non-ID refugees.

Both UNRWA and Fafo report that there are no major differences in household sizes between regions.

For the purpose of this assessment, it is assumed that the average household size is 5.4. This figure will be used to calculate population figures if only number of households is provided or if the population figures are assumed to be less realistic than the the provided household figures provided.

### **6.2 Population size**

Figures on the population data are, as mentioned earlier, difficult to obtain and impossible to check. UNRWA (2003) reports that out of the 400,000 registered refugees, 176,000 live outside camps. Additionally, there are an estimated 35,000

refugees not registered with UNRWA, and approximately 3,000 non-ID refugees (DRC, 2005).

Calculating the average household size based on the information provided by key informants provide some inconsistent data in some gatherings (please refer to Annex C1 for an overview of this). The reasons for this would either be that respondents simply did not know, or key informants over or underreported the number of households and/or total number of population. The reason for this could be multiple: i) key informants felt they should be able to provide some figures, and provided their best guesstimate; ii) in gatherings with a mixture of Palestinian refugees and Lebanese citizens there would not be a clear distinction between which household was Palestinian or not; iii) it might vary as to how a mixed-marriage household is counted; and iv) key informants over reported the number of people in order potentially to receive more assistance.

In Annex C1 data from key informants in gatherings as well as data from other studies is shown together with the corrected data decided upon by the assessment. The corrected data are included in table 6.1 on the next page. The calculated average household sizes have been used to check the validity of the data. If the calculated household size is outside the range of  $5.4 \pm 0.8$  (i.e. less than 4.6 or more than 6.2) it is assumed that the numbers are incorrect. In those cases, and if no other surveys have been undertaken, it is assumed that the reported number of households is more accurate than the reported number of people, and the population is then calculated based on an average household size of 5.4.

It should be noted that the calculated average household size when using the corrected data in table 6.1 for all gatherings is 5.3. The reason why it is not 5.4 is that the figures provided for some gatherings gave a calculated average household size only slightly less than the 5.4, meaning that the figures were not recalculated.

### **6.3 Female/male distribution**

Data from different studies on the female/male distribution varies. One reason for this variation could be the different methodologies used in the studies. It is likely to be of importance to who and how questions regarding numbers of females living in a household are directed.

Asking individual households, respondents could be tempted to reply by the number of people *de jure* living in the household, regardless if some have emigrated. Asking key informants instead of households might provide a more accurate picture of the situation with regards to who *de facto* live in the households. An overview of the relevant studies is provided below.

UNRWA (2003) reports a female population of 51 %, while the MAP survey reports a female population of 54 %. The equal distribution reported by UNRWA report is probably due to UNRWA not always being informed if people emigrate, while the MAP survey is based on household interviews

Table 6.1: Population figures

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gathering</i>	<i>Pop</i>	<i>HHs</i>
Bekaa	Al Marj	185	41
	Bar Elias	3,000	600
	Goro	150	30
	Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala	5,000	925
North	Al Mina	3,120	600
	Bab el Ramel	300	50
	Bab El Tabane	1,350	250
	Mankoubeen	1,000	200
	Mouhajjareen-Beddawi	500	100
	Mouhajjareen-Naher El Bared	400	74
	Naher El Bared surroundings	8,100	1500
	Zahhariya	520	100
Mount Lebanon	Daouk	300	60
	Gaza Buildings	1,140	253
	Naemi	1,000	170
	Saiid Ghawash	1,485	275
Saida	Baraksat	1,800	350
	Bustan Al Kods	1,000	172
	Chehim	1,500	250
	Hamshari	388	75
	Jabal Al Halib	2,430	450
	Kinayat	810	150
	Mie w Mie surroundings	405	75
	Old Saida	2,700	500
	Seerob	5,000	1,000
	Sekke	1,160	215
	Tawari	1,800	350
	Wadi El Zeini	4,050	750
Tyre	Adloun	1,000	180
	Baysarieyh	600	137
	Burghuliyeh	600	111
	Itaniyeh	450	90
	Jal El Baher	2,200	450
	Jim Jim	300	51
	Kfar Badda	700	120
	Maachouk	1,600	312
	Qasmieh	2,430	450
	Shabriha	1,382	256
	Wasta	1,200	240
<b>Totals</b>	<b>39 gatherings</b>	<b>59,215</b>	<b>11.177</b>

Movimondo (2005) found that 50.4 % of inhabitants in Naher el Bared camp were females and 49.6 % were males. The natural balance is thought to be due to Naher el Bared having the lowest immigration rate among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. MAP found that in southern Lebanon there were 54 % females and 46 % men. In a survey focusing on non-ID refugees by DRC (2005), it was found that the non-ID population had a ratio of 41 % female and 59 % male, the non-registered refugees had a ratio of 47 % female and 53 % male, and the registered refugees had a ratio of 54 % female and 46 % male.

The information provided by key informants in gatherings during the assessment indicates a higher percentage of females in most gatherings. In most gathering up to two third of the population is reported to be females.

In conclusion it is found likely that there is a higher proportion of females than males living in the gatherings. It is not possible to come up with precise figures for each gathering.

## 6.4 Age distribution

Various studies provide data on the age distribution of Palestinian refugees. In the table below, data from three studies are included. The data show that the MAP study from Southern Lebanon reports a somehow lower percentage of children under 5 years than the other two studies.

From the table it can be seen that the MAP study report less children and more elderly than the other two studies. The reason for the MAP study to report less children than the Movimondo study could be explained by fewer children being born in southern Lebanon than in Nahr El Bared in northern Lebanon, or the studies not being sufficiently precise. The reason for the MAP study deviating from the Fafo study could be explained by a decline in fertility rate since the Fafo data was collected in 1999. It is found to be likely that there have been changes in fertility rates, but it is, however, unlikely to be that significant.

<i>Age</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>%</i>
0-5	14	0-5	8	0-4	12
6-10	13	6-17	32	5-9	13
11-15	14	18-55	45	10-19	24
16-20	12	56+	14	20-54	40
21-60	43	MAP (2003)		55+	10
61 +	5				
Movimondo (2005)		Readings of population pyramid from Fafo (2003)			

All studies report that approximately half of the population is below 20 years.

It was decided to have a closer look at parts of the population that were assumed to have special needs. These include female headed households, persons with disabilities, and elderly.



### Female headed households

The only other study reporting number of female headed households is the Fafo study, which found that 17 % of households were female headed, the majority of which had children. Data from the assessment suggest that up to half of the households in some gatherings could be female headed, mainly in gatherings where the inhabitants seems to have limited resources, e.g. Gaza buildings, Goro and Mankoubeen.

### Persons with disabilities

When dealing with disabilities there is a built-in uncertainty as there are many different definitions of what constitute a disability.

MAP reports that a third of the households have one or more person with disabilities, and that 383 households have a total of 186 persons with disabilities. Assuming an average household size of 5.4 this would indicate that 9 % of the population have disabilities. Similar findings are reported by Fafo, which found that 9 % of the population had severe health problems/disabilities. UMG found that 5.2 % had disabilities, of which 11 % were mental disabilities. MDPL (2002) reports 1 -2 % of the population having disabilities.

The data obtained from key informants in the gatherings suggest a rate of persons with disabilities within the range of 1 to 2 %. These figures are based on the respondents' definition of what constitute a disability, and do not distinguish between physical and mental disabilities.

The main cause of disability is congenital malformation.

### Elderly

10 - 15 % of the population are above 55 years of age. Elderly with no family are often particularly vulnerable, and need special care.

### Orphans

No data indicate that there are a large number of orphans in need. It is unlikely that there are no orphaned children, but they are most likely taken care of by the extended family.

## **7. Shelter**

Based on the 'Sphere Standards' the below chapter will describe the different forms of housing and land ownership, presently found in the gatherings.

### **7.1 Land and house ownership**

Palestinian land and house ownership is a complex issue with discrepancies between what is the law and what is praxis. The right of ownership has implications for accruing savings, for maintenance of land/house, and as guarantee against eviction. Land ownership is also an important part of Palestinian refugees' identity, some of who still hold keys and documents to property at their places of origin. Below issues related to the right to own land and houses are outlined.

#### **7.1.1 Legal ownership of land/house**

According to law 296 passed by the Lebanese Parliament in 2001, foreigners only have the right to buy or inherit property, including companies, if Lebanese citizens have the same right in the foreigners' home country. Property bought before 2001 can also not be inherited. As Palestinians without Lebanese citizenship no longer have a recognised home country, they do not have the right to buy or inherit property (Amnesty International 2003).

#### **7.1.2 Characteristics of land/house ownership**

Five types of land ownership affect the house ownership. For each type of land ownership there might be various forms of house ownership. The types of land ownership and the consequent types of house ownership are described below.

##### Public land

Palestinians living in houses they have either built themselves, or are illegally occupying, do in general not pay rent. Palestinians living in houses located on public land "belonging" to other Palestinians, however, often pay rent.

Many Palestinians living in houses on public land claim they own the house although no legal documents are available to support this claim. In cases where the authorities, having the right to the land want to use it for other purposes, the inhabitants have been threatened with eviction. No documentation of actual evictions has however been recorded during the assessment.

##### Lebanese private landowner

Of the Palestinians living on private land, some pay rent, while others do not. Those who pay rent are typically those who are well integrated and have had the resources to move to areas where the access to services is better.

##### Palestinian landowner

This group of Palestinians has bought the land, and has the necessary legal documents. However, due to law 296 they can not pass it on to their descendants.

#### Land owned by Palestinian organisation

Only a limited number of refugees live on land owned by Palestinian organisations. This is typically land purchased decades ago with the intention of building a hospital or the like. If the inhabitants pay any rent, it is symbolic.

#### Other arrangements

A small number of Palestinians live in a house *pro forma* belonging to a Lebanese citizen.

In table 7.1 on the next page is shown the summary findings from the 39 gatherings.

## **7.2 Types of houses**

This section provides a general description of the houses inhabited by Palestinian refugees. In subsequent sections more details on water, sanitation and garbage disposal is described.

In general the houses of Palestinian refugees are made of bricks with roofing made of corrugated iron or concrete. A few households live in makeshift houses with walls and roofs made of corrugated iron and plastic. These houses are called 'simple houses' in table 7.1 on the next page. These houses do not have an elevated floor, succumbing the inhabitants to occasional flooding.

### **7.2.1 Maintenance**

Maintenance of houses is a problem in many gatherings. In gatherings with houses located on private or public land the inhabitants in many instances are not allowed by Lebanese Authorities to maintain their houses, much less expanding them. This reason for this is probably that the owners, although it is be difficult for them to evict the refugees, sees improvements of houses as a further indication that the refugees will not move. If maintenance is done anyhow the inhabitants risk a fine and demolition of the maintained part.

### **7.2.2 Electricity**

Electricity in Lebanon is mainly provided by Electricité du Liban (EDL). This service is in many locations supplemented by private companies running generators in times of disruptions in the electricity supply. The cost of electricity is based on actual consumption, measured by the use of meters.

The gatherings have different arrangements for electricity supply. These are A) gatherings with electricity provided by EDL and/or private providers; B) gatherings with electricity provided from camps; C) gatherings with other sources of electricity.

#### A: Gatherings with electricity provided by EDL and private providers:

Most gatherings get their electricity from EDL and private contractors, and pay the usual tariff. In some gatherings the power available was insufficient to run several electrical appliances simultaneously.

Table 7.1: Shelter overview

Area	Gathering	Land ownership			Housing	
		Main landowner	Pay rent	Houses with eviction threats	% with iron sheets roofs	No. of simple houses*
Bekaa	Al Marj	Lebanese	Yes	15 on public land	Few	15
	Bar Elias	Refugees	No	None	None	None
	Goro	Public	No	All 30	50	None
	Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala	Lebanese	Yes	None	None	None
North	Al Mina	Lebanese	No	23	23	None
	Bab El Ramel	Lebanese	Yes	None	None	None
	Bab El Tabane	Lebanese	Yes	None	None	None
	Mankoubeen	Public	No	90%	75	None
	Mouhajjareen-Beddawi	Pal. org	No	None	50	None
	Mouhajjareen-Naher El Bared camp	Lebanese	No	None	None	None
	Surroundings of Naher El Bared	Pal. org	No	None	86	None
	Zahhariya	Lebanese	No	None	None	None
Mount Lebanon	Daouk	Lebanese	No	None	None	None
	Gaza Buildings	Pal. org	No	None	None	None
	Naemi	Lebanese	No	None	5 shelter	None
	Saiid Ghawash	Lebanese	No	10	5	None
	Baraksat	Lebanese	No	None	80	None
Saida	Bustan Al Kods	Refugees	No	None	25	None
	Chehim	Lebanese	Yes	None	None	None
	Hamshary	Lebanese	No	All	42 shelters	33
	Jabal Al Halib	Refugees/Leb	No	None	None	None
	Kinayat	Refugees/Leb	No	None	None	None
	Old Saida	Public	No	None	None	None
	Seerob	Refugees/Leb	No	None	None	None
	Sekke	Public	No	None	95	None
	Surroundings of Mie w Mie camp	Lebanese	no	11	30	70
	Tawari	Public	No	None	5	None
	Wadi El Zeini	Refugees	No	None	None	None
	Tyre	Adloun	public	No	None	20
Baysariyeh		Refugees	No	None	3	None
Burghuliyeh		Public/Leb.	No	None	50	None
Itaniyeh		Lebanese	No	None	90	None
Jal El Baher		Public	No	14	70	None
Jim Jim		Refugees	No	None	None	None
Kfar Badda		Refugees	No	None	None	None
Maachouk		Lebanese	No	None	40	None
Qasmieh		Lebanese	No	30	None	30
Shabriha		Refugees	No	26 on public land	15	None
Wasta		Lebanese	No	None	90	None

\* Simple houses are makeshift houses with walls and roofs made of corrugated iron and plastic.

**B: Gatherings with electricity provided via camps:**

Gatherings located close to UNRWA camps often get their electricity via the camp, paying a flat rate of 1,000 - 2,000 LBP/month.

**C: Gatherings with other sources of electricity supply:**

Some areas of some gatherings do not have an 'official' source of electricity. Instead they either have arrangements with nearby households or illegally connect to the distribution system.

**Heating**

Heating is in general only necessary during wintertime, especially in Bekaa Valley where temperatures drop below 0° C. Heating is typically by means of a stove fuelled by petroleum or firewood. Costs for heating in Bekaa are indicated to vary between 75,000 and 150,000 LBP/year.

### **7.3 Identified needs**

**The need to improve housing conditions in many gatherings**

During most visits to the gatherings the key informants have expressed the need for rehabilitation of houses, stressing the high number of houses with corrugated iron roofs and other houses in poor condition, exposing the inhabitants to non tolerable living conditions, especially during the rainy season.

The number of houses with corrugated iron roofs varies considerably with some gatherings, where these houses only constitute app. 5% of the total number, and others where houses with corrugated iron roofs constitute 90% of the total number of houses. The tendency is that gatherings located on public land have a higher degree of corrugated iron roofing, whereas the more wealthy gatherings, based on rent or unofficial ownership of the houses, are in a much better condition.

Most gatherings have selected households, where the roofs are in strong need to be substituted/repared. This should be mostly focused on houses with corrugated iron roofing, but should also include a number of houses with concrete roofs, but in very poor condition. At a more limited level house walls are disintegrating and thus in strong need of repair/reconstruction.

As mentioned above, rehabilitation of houses on public land is at best times a very risky enterprise, where the rehabilitated parts in many cases could be destroyed by the Lebanese authorities.

### **7.4 Recommended interventions**

**1) Advocacy for the right to own land under the same conditions as Lebanese citizens**

The right to own land is a basic human right and would, if fulfilled, be a very important cornerstone in the improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees. The issue is, however, for both Lebanese and Palestinians one of the most political issues in relation to the Palestinian refugees.

One could argue that the new political environment in Lebanon would be more open for a dialogue on the issue than previously, and that a careful advocacy project could pave the way for some improvements in relation to the legal barriers.

Based on careful feasibility studies the project could potentially include components like:

- Separate discussions with the 2 parties
- Selective information campaigns
- Joint sessions/workshops

### 2) Improvement of a limited number of houses in very poor condition

As mentioned above there are a large number of houses in poor condition in most gatherings, and it is assessed that these houses are beyond the possibilities of any donor to rehabilitate due to the sheer number as well as the legal constraints in implementing such a task.

There is however a more limited number of shelters in extremely poor condition, which it would be feasible to assist in a rehabilitation process. It is recommended that this assistance be focused on the poorest households, combined with criteria e.g. female headed households, poor households with family members with disabilities, and elderly. Before interventions take place it is important to obtain permission from the owners of the land.

### 3) Rehabilitation assistance to gatherings with special needs

A small number of gatherings belong to a special category with very pronounced needs. The gatherings are Goro, parts of Al Marj, Mankoubeen, Maachouk, Jal El Baher and Hamshari.

Most of these gatherings are under direct eviction threats and can therefore not be considered for more long term interventions. In a humanitarian perspective it is however clear that improvements are needed in most areas, and a more detailed feasibility study is therefore recommended.

## **8. Water supply, sanitation, and garbage disposal**

The below chapter will describe the present status and identified needs in the gatherings in relation their water supply, sanitation and garbage disposal.

The conditions of specific gatherings vary considerably in relation these sectors, and a number of different variations exist based on location, land ownership and distance from established camps.

### **8.1 Water supply**

The main sources of water in gatherings are municipal networks, community boreholes or UNRWA. Almost all households have household connections. The water quality varies from area to area, some sources being non-potable.

#### **8.1.1 Sources of water**

In general, gatherings located at some distance from camps or Lebanese communities have their own community water source and a distribution network, while most gatherings located within or close to camps or Lebanese communities are connected to municipal water supply networks.

##### Community borehole

In general, gatherings not located close to a municipality water supply network have their own borehole. The water from the borehole is pumped to an elevated reservoir prior to distribution to household.

Gatherings with own water source pay up to app. 100 USD/year for water. If garbage collection is organised by others than the municipality, the cost hereof is often included in the payment for water.

##### Municipality network

Gatherings located within or close to Lebanese communities often receive water from municipality network sources. The costs of being connected to a municipal network typically ranges from 100 to 200 USD/year.

##### UNRWA camp source

Households located close to UNRWA camps are often provided with water from the camp. For this service there is typical no fee or a nominal fee only.

##### Individual wells

In Wadi El Zeini most buildings have their own wells. The water from these wells is not used for drinking.

Table 8.1 on the next page provides an overview of the various water sources. The table contains generalised information, meaning that in some gatherings there could be a number of households with different water sources, i.e. in gatherings with a community well, some households could have individual wells, or households located at the outskirts of the gathering could be connected to a municipal network. From the

table it is seen that 17 gatherings get water from municipal networks, 10 gatherings have their own community water sources, 9 gatherings receive water from the nearby camp, and 3 have other sources, i.e. mixed sources or individual wells.



### 8.1.2 Water supply facilities

Most households have household connections. The inhabitants in the 17 simple houses located on public land in Al Marj do not have household connections. In Mankoubeen only half of the households have household connections. In Jal El Baher, Gaza buildings, and Goro many inhabitants do not have household connections, but have arrangements with neighbours.

In most locations there are frequent interruptions in supply, especially during the dry season. This also applies to most Lebanese households.

Not having household connections pose a potential risk of contamination, but during collection, transport, and consumption.

Table 8.1: Overview of water, sanitation and garbage

Area	Gathering	Water source	HH connections	Water quality	Sewerage	Garbage disposal
Bekaa	Al Marj	Municipal	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Bar Elias	Municipal	Yes	Drinking	Mixed	Yes
	Goro	Municipal	Some	Non-drinking	Mixed	Yes
	Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala	Municipal	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
North	Al Mina	Municipal	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Bab el Ramel	Municipal	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Bab El Tabane	Municipal	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Mankoubeen	Mixed <sup>1</sup>	Some	Non-drinking	Pits	No
	Mouhajjareen- Beddawi	Camp	Yes	Drinking	Camp	Yes
	Mouhajjareen- Naher El Bared	Camp	Yes	Non-drinking	Pits	Yes
	Naher El Bared surroundings	Community	Yes	Drinking <sup>4</sup>	Municipal	Yes
	Zahhariya	Municipal	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
Mount Lebanon	Daouk	Community	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Gaza Buildings	Municipal	Some	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Naemi	Mixed <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Non-Drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Saiid Ghawash	Community	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Saïda	Baraksat	Camp	Yes	Drinking	Municipal
Bustan Al Kods		Camp	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
Chehim		Municipal	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
Hamshari		Municipal	Yes	Drinking	Mixed	Yes
Jabal Al Halib		Camp	Yes	Drinking	Pits	Yes
Kinayat		Camp	Yes	Drinking	Camp	Yes
Old Saïda		Municipal	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
Seerob		Community	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
Sekke		Camp	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal <sup>5</sup>	No
Surroundings Mie w Mie		Camp	Yes	Drinking	Camp	Yes
Tawari'		Camp	Yes	Drinking	Municipal	Yes
Wadi El Zeini		Individual	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
Ty Adloun		Municipal	Yes	Non-drinking	Pits	Yes

Area	Gathering	Water source	HH connections	Water quality	Sewerage	Garbage disposal
	Baysariyeh	Municipal	Yes	Non-drinking	Mixed	Yes
	Burghuliyeh	Community	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Itaniyeh	Community	Yes	Non-drinking	Pits <sup>3</sup>	Yes
	Jal El Baher	Municipal	No	Non-drinking	Pits	Yes
	Jim Jim	Municipal	Yes	Non-drinking	Pits	Yes
	Kfar Badda	Municipal	Yes	Non-drinking	Pits <sup>3</sup>	Yes
	Maachouk	Community	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Qasmieh	Community	Yes	Non-drinking	Pits	Yes
	Shabriha	Community	Yes	Non-drinking	Municipal	Yes
	Wasta	Community	Yes	Drinking	Pits <sup>3</sup>	Yes

<sup>1</sup> In Mankoubeen part of the population is provided with water from Beddawi camp, others from the municipality.

<sup>2</sup> In Naemi, inhabitants receive water from either the municipal network, or from a community source.

<sup>3</sup> In Wasta, Itanieyh and Kfar Badda sewerage networks have been constructed. However, the capacity of the municipal network is insufficient, for which reason it has not yet been connected. Inhabitants continue to use pits.

<sup>4</sup> A study by AUB (2005) revealed that some of the boreholes used for Nahr El Bared was polluted with faecal and total coliforms, and that the chlorination process was not always managed properly.

<sup>5</sup> The sewerage network in Sekke needs maintenance.

### 8.1.3 Water quality

In many areas of Lebanon water is not potable. Inhabitants, both Palestinian and Lebanese, therefore buy drinking water, either in plastic containers or from water vendors. In some locations the water is contaminated to the extent that it is not recommended to use for cooking or washing unless it is disinfected.

The fact sheets for the individual gatherings contain information as to whether the inhabitants buy drinking water, which might indicate a potential contamination that should be investigated further.

#### Bacteriological contamination

The water quality is a matter of concern in many locations, especially in the south where the bacteriological characteristics of the water make it unsuitable for drinking. The assessment was not able to analyse in details the level of pollution, but obtained information if inhabitants did buy drinking water or not. The sources of pollution are ascribed mainly to widespread use of household pits, leaking pipes, and utilisation of manure for agriculture production. For more details on the pollution in the south, please refer to CISP (2004a), and for information on the pollution in Nahr el Bared please refer to AUB (2005).

#### Chemical contamination

No available data indicate chemical contamination of water sources.

### Hardness

In the gatherings around Tyre the water is very hard (total hardness of 260 to 520 Mg/l as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). In Kfar Badda gathering this made the inhabitants refusing to drink the water because of the risk of urolithiasis. There are no WHO guideline value for hardness although it is recognised that high level of hardness might affect the taste. According to some literature (cf. Kožíšek, 2003) there could be an increased risk of urolithiasis associated with use of very hard water for drinking.

## **8.2 Sanitation**

Almost all households have private toilets/latrines. In only one gathering (Gaza Buildings) do some of the inhabitants share toilets. The method for removal of wastewater depends on if a municipal sewerage network is available or not. If no municipal network is available, households use dug holes in the ground for discharge of sewage, which is frequently referred to as a septic tank by inhabitants in gatherings; another term that could be used is cesspool. It is found, however, that the term pit most accurately describe the structure used.

Table 8.1 indicates for each gathering if households in gatherings are connected to municipal sewerage systems or if individual pits are used. It is seen that in 22 gatherings households are connected to municipal sewerage systems, 10 gatherings have individual pits, 3 gathering is connected to the camp sewerage system, and 4 gatherings have a mixture of pits and connections to the municipality sewerage system.

### **8.2.1 Types of sewerage**

#### Municipal sewerage network

Households having a municipality sewerage network nearby are typically connected to these. Maintenance of the sewerage network is not always sufficient, causing flooding of streets.

In three gatherings (Wasta, Kfar Badda, and Itanieyh) sewerage networks have been constructed, but are not yet connected to the nearby municipality systems due to low capacity of these.

The yearly cost of sanitation for households connected to a municipal network range from 30 to 250 USD, the latter appears in many instances to be a kind of general tax that also contribute towards maintenance of garbage collection, roads etc.

#### Individual pits

When no sewerage system is available, households dig private pits, occasionally shared with neighbours. These pits can be a source of contamination of ground water.

Wastewater from washing is not always lead to pits, but into open drainages. In Hamshari the wastewater from some households is lead to a lower-laying areas, where the stagnant water provides a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other insects.

Costs of sanitation for households with individual pits are the labour costs of digging and maintaining the pit. When a pit is full, a new is dug, or it is emptied by use of vacuum tanker.

## **8.3 Water supply and sanitation needs and recommendations**

### **8.3.1 Household water connections**

#### 1) Installation of household water connections

Households without household water connections should preferably be provided herewith in order to reduce the risk of contamination of the water during collection and storage. In gatherings located on public land, e.g. Goro, part of Al Marj and Jal El Baher, this might be difficult as the authorities might hesitate to allow infrastructure work. Any decision to install household connections must therefore be based on thorough feasibility studies taking into consideration potential local restrictions on infrastructure construction.

### **8.3.2 Water quality**

Many gatherings have problems with the quality of water. In order to improve the quality of water it is important first to establish the level and source of pollution. Bacteriological contamination in gatherings is due to either intrusion of sewage from leaking sewerage networks or pits, or from sources further away.

#### 2) Reduction of local pollution

Depending on the source of pollution and the source of water different interventions are required. If water is polluted during distribution because of intrusion of wastewater from leaking sewerage networks, this must be addressed by repairing/replacing both the sewerage and the water distribution network.

If the water source is polluted because of use of pits close to the water source, a sewerage network should be established, the relevant authority should ensure that pits close to the water source be emptied at a regular basis (or closed), or a new water source should be identified. For more information on sewerage, please refer to the section below on sanitation. For more details on interventions concerning identification of a new borehole, please see the following paragraphs.

#### 3) Reduction of non-local pollution

Water resources polluted further away from the gathering might be more difficult to rectify - further studies, and possibly subsequent new boreholes might be required. The feasibility of identifying and drilling a new borehole, and connecting it to an existing distribution network depends on the availability and distance to suitable water sources.

If a new borehole is required, it is recommended that the needs of the host communities are taken into consideration, especially of course if water is provided by the municipality. In gatherings where water is presently not provided by the municipality it should be considered if a more comprehensive plan for a larger area should be developed. This should include support to the municipality's management of

a water distribution network, i.e. training for operation, maintenance, and fee collection.

#### 4) Disinfection

In gatherings where water considered unsafe to drink, it should be disinfected. The most simple, but yet effective method, for this is by chlorination.

A widely used chlorination system is by injection. However, care must be taken to ensure that contact time is long enough. Furthermore, CISP (2004a) reports that inhabitants often refuse to drink water with a taste of chlorine, which is difficult to avoid even with very advanced dosage systems.

Water reservoirs should be cleaned and chlorinated at least once a year. Provision of chemicals and training in the use of these would be required.

#### 5) Removal of hardness

It should be investigated if high hardness of water does pose a health threat or not. If it does not, an information campaign should be undertaken in affected areas to inform about the non-harmful effects of hard water.

If the level of hardness indeed if found to pose a health risk, other water sources must be identified, or the water must be treated. A common method of treatment is ion exchange, which, however, is rather costly.

#### 6) Ground water and water quality monitoring

It is recommended that a water resource monitoring plan be developed. Such a plan should include data on the aquifer, water quantity and quality. Especially if an increasing number of water sources are depleted or become non-usable due to pollution it is important with a monitoring system. Monitoring the consumption will help identify leakages, which often result in the loss of large quantities of valuable water.

Water quality monitoring is important to ensure that the water does not pose any health risks. A monitoring plan should include regular selected tests at selected sampling sites, e.g. at the well, at the reservoir, and at the users' outlets, to assist in identification of the source of contamination. For more details on a potential water quality monitoring plan, please refer to CISP (2004a).

### **8.3.3 Improvement of sewerage**

In many gatherings leaking sewerage or use of pits pose a potential source of pollution of the water source either be polluting the water source or by seeping into the distribution network.

#### 7) Rehabilitation or construction of sewerage network

In gatherings where the existing sewerage networks need rehabilitation, it is recommended that this is done. In gatherings where no sewerage network exists, a network should be constructed. Establishing a sewerage network is not enough by

itself. It is important that the sewerage network is connected either to an existing municipal sewerage system, or that a treatment plant is constructed.

If a municipal sewerage network exists nearby, the capacity of this need to be established, and agreements must be made with the relevant municipality. Establishment of sewerage networks will very much depend on specific and local circumstances, but it will as a minimum have to take into consideration existing sewerage systems. If necessary the municipality sewerage network, including possibly a treatment plant, must be expanded. It should also be considered if all or part of the sewerage network in the host community should be rehabilitated.

In three gatherings (Kfar Badda, Itaniyeh, and Wasta) where sewerage networks have been established the inhabitants are not allowed to connect it to the municipality system, rendering it useless. The reason for the municipality to deny connection is that the capacity of the existing system is insufficient. The municipality reasonably enough wants to establish a wastewater treatment plant. In Shabriha, the diameter of the main line connecting the gathering to the municipal network should be expanded along app. 500 meters in order to facilitate proper running of the system.

#### **8.3.4 Concluding remarks on water and sanitation recommendations**

Access to water is not a major problem. However, access to safe water is known to be a problem in many gatherings, and is likely also to be a problem in other gatherings. It is recommended to investigate this further.

Based on the outcome of the test of water quality, including identification of sources of pollution, detailed intervention plans must be developed.

It is difficult to prioritise the interventions as the outcome depends on many factors, including existing facilities, negotiations with authorities, what is the scope and timeframe of the planned intervention, and what resources are available.

### **8.4 Garbage disposal**

All gatherings, except two, have some kind of garbage disposal system, either organised by the municipality, an NGO, or UNRWA if the gathering is located at the outskirts of a camp. Mankoubeen and Sekke gatherings do not have any garbage disposal system.

#### **8.4.1 Types of garbage disposal systems**

Garbage is in most gatherings disposed of in open containers. The open containers are breeding grounds for insects, and hence a potential source of health risks. If the containers are not emptied frequently enough, garbage is thrown next to them, potentially attracting animals.

The emptying of containers is done by the municipality, UNRWA, or others. In two gatherings (Mankoubeen and Sekke) there are no garbage disposal facilities.

#### Municipality garbage collection

Gatherings located close to or within Lebanese communities are normally serviced by the municipality. The cost of service are normally included in the cost of sewerage - which varies from 30 to 250 USD/year, and is often a general tax that also contribute towards maintenance of roads etc.

#### UNRWA organised garbage collection

Some gatherings bordering UNRWA camps are included in the UNRWA garbage collection service. This service is provided free of charge.

#### Other organised garbage collection

In many gatherings not covered by the municipality, NGOs, often in collaboration with the popular committee, have organised garbage collection. Typical cost varies from 30 to 40 USD per year.

#### No organised garbage collection

Sekke and Mankoubeen gatherings do not have any garbage disposal systems, meaning that inhabitants individually dispose of garbage, either by dumping it in nearby locations with garbage collection, or by burning the garbage.

## **8.5 Garbage disposal recommendations**

Based on the assessment a number of recommendations to improve garbage disposal is put forward.

#### 8) Use of closed garbage containers

It is recommended that all garbage containers are provided with lids in order to decrease health risks. As garbage disposal is also the tasks of children it is important to design the containers so that it will be possible also for children to use them for garbage disposal.

#### 9) Establishment of garbage disposal systems

In the two gatherings without garbage disposal systems, it is recommended that systems are put in place. In Sekke gatherings a dialogue with UNRWA would probably be the most feasible solution as UNRWA is already active in the area. Alternatively the municipality should be contacted. In Mankoubeen gathering the municipality should be approached.

If it is not possible for neither UNRWA nor the municipality to expand their existing services to the inhabitants of the gatherings alternative disposal systems should be established. Such alternative garbage disposal systems should build on the experience of the NGO PARD and others providing garbage disposal facilities. It is important to ensure that sufficient containers are available to ensure garbage is not dumped outside the containers.

10) Hygiene campaigns

Observations during the assessment revealed that garbage is often thrown indiscriminately on the street.

To increase the efficiency of a garbage collection system it is recommended that hygiene campaigns are initiated in all gatherings. These campaigns should contain basic information on the potential health hazards related to garbage. The campaigns could include regular gathering-clean-up-days, where the inhabitants clean the streets. Such initiatives should preferably be combined with hygiene training in schools.



## 9. Health

Most of the existing studies conducted on health related issues among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon focus on refugees living in camps or on in-patient hospitalisation. One exception to this is the study of gatherings in southern Lebanon by MAP (2003).

Although data dealing specifically with health of inhabitants in gatherings is limited it is assumed that health conditions of refugees living in gatherings do not significantly differ from that of refugees living in camps. This has been confirmed during interviews with Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and UNRWA. There are, furthermore, no reasons to believe that there are major differences in health conditions in different geographical areas of Lebanon. The information obtained during the assessment also does not indicate major regional differences.

Health facilities are mainly located in areas with relatively big numbers of refugees, meaning that inhabitants in gatherings, some of which tend to be relative small, may live at longer distances from health facilities. Travel time is, however, nowhere more than one hour, and would typically be within half an hour.

### 9.1 Physical health

Key informants in gatherings were asked what they perceived as main health problems. The responses were compared with existing health surveys and statistics, i.e. UMG (2004), MAP (2003), UNWRA (2003b), and PRCS (2004). The responses from key informants in gatherings were in line with these surveys, and as the level of details is higher in the surveys, these will be used below to describe the main health problems.

According to MAP (2003) 70 % of households in gatherings have health problems, with the main health problems reported by households being hypertension, diabetes, and asthma,. The table to the right provides an overview of the 9 most common diseases with a complete list included in Annex C2.

Similarly, UMG (2004) reports hypertension and diabetes, diseases to be the most prevalent chronic diseases. Details are included in the table to the right.

<i>Health problem</i>	<i>% of population reporting</i>
Hypertension	11.6
Diabetes	10.8
Asthma	8.3
Nervous problems	7.5
"Disc"	6.6
Paraplegia	5.2
Eye problems	5.2
Heart problems	5.0
Arthritis	3.3

Table 9.1: Main health problems (all terms used are from original report) (MAP 2003)

<i>Chronic disease</i>	<i>% of population reporting</i>
Hypertension	8.3
Diabetes	4.8
Cardiovascular diseases	3.9
Cataract	2.3
Cholesterol	2.0
Cerebral stroke	0.8

Table 9.2: Main chronic diseases (UMG, 2004)

The two tables below list the most frequent diseases of hospitalised patients by UNRWA and PRCS, the main providers of primary and secondary health services to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

<i>Hospitalised diseases</i>	<i>%</i>
Respiratory system	17.4
Digestive system	17.7
Circulatory system	10.8
Genitourinary system	5.8

Table 9.3: Hospitalised diseases from UNRWA statistics (UNRWA, 2003b)

<i>Hospitalised diseases</i>	<i>%</i>
Respiratory diseases	9.0
Diarrhoeal diseases	8.8
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	2.9
Inguinal hernia	2.3

Table 9.4: Hospitalised diseases from PRCS statistics (PRCS, 2004)

The different frequencies of diseases reported by UNRWA and PRCS are due to different methods of aggregation, and the fact that data from UNRWA covers all patients referred to hospitals, while PRCS data only covers patients treated at PRCS hospitals. It is clear, however, that the main health problems requiring hospitalisation is related to the respiratory and digestive systems.

Only one of HIV/AIDS among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon was reported in 2003 (UNRWA, 2003b).

Infant mortality rate amongst Palestinian refugees in Lebanon is 19.2 per 1,000 live births. The leading causes of infant mortality amongst Palestinian refugees in all of Middle East as reported by UNRWA (2003b) are congenital malformations (24 %), respiratory infections (17 %), premature birth or low birth weight (28 %), and gastro-enteritis (3 %).

The early child mortality (1 to 3 years) rate per 1,000 live births among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon is 20.2 with the leading causes of death being respiratory infections (22 %), congenital malformations (19 %), and accidents (11 %) (UNRWA, 2003b).

In the table to the right infant and early child mortality for Palestinian refugees in all of Middle East registered with UNRWA is compared with the mortality of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. It is seen that the mortality rates for at the same level as those of Palestinian refugees in all of the Middle East. The infant mortality rate in Eastern Mediterranean was estimated at 66.5 in 2002. In general, the infant and child mortality rates are found not to be alarming.

<i>Population Group</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Early Child Mortality</i>
Palestinian refugees in Lebanon	19	20
Palestinian refugees in Middle East	22	24

Table 9.5: Infant and Early Child Mortality rates (UNRWA, 2004)

## 9.2 Psychological health

In some gatherings it was realised that part of the population had psychological problems. It was not possible during the assessment to investigate this further. However, the Fafo study provides some information which is assumed still to be valid. It is reported that only one in six person has no symptoms of psychological distress. More than a quarter suffered from 5 or more of 7 indicators of distress as compared with Palestinian refugees in Jordan where only 10 % were having at least 5 symptoms. 22 % of adults took antidepressants or other medicines to alleviate psychological problems.

## 9.3 Access to health services

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon mainly rely on health services provided by UNRWA, PRCS, NGOs, and private facilities. There are 39 primary health facilities mainly used by Palestinian refugees. Secondary health services are provided by PRCS, or by private and public hospitals with which UNRWA have contracts.

Non-ID refugees do not have access to UNRWA health services, but do have access to PRCS facilities.

### 9.3.1 Primary health service facilities

Table 9.6 show that the main provider of primary health facilities is UNRWA followed by PRCS and the NGO Popular Aid for Relief and Development (PARD). Other NGOs have limited numbers of health facilities. In annex C3 a more detailed list of health facilities available to Palestinian refugees is included.

<i>Provider</i>	<i>No. of facilities</i>
UNRWA	25
PRCS	9
PARD	5
Total	39

Table 9.6: Primary health facilities

UNRWA and PARD primary health clinics provide mother and child health care, including pre-natal, antenatal, post-natal care, and family planning. 96 % of Palestinian registered women in Lebanon deliver in hospital and the remaining ones deliver at home or in private clinics (UNRWA 2003b). Vaccinations (measles, triple (DPT), poliomyelitis (OPV), BCG, Hepatitis B and Hib) of children is provided by UNRWA.

UNRWA has agreements with two psychiatric hospitals for provision of services. Cost of hospitalisation and treatment is paid by UNRWA.

UNRWA runs a School Health Programme covering all children enrolled in UNRWA schools. School children are examined when they enter primary school and again at grade 7 and there are dental check-ups at grade 1, 7 and 9.

The vast majority of refugees utilise UNRWA health facilities. This is confirmed both by the present assessment, and by UMG (2004) whom reports that more than 90 % go to UNRWA health facilities. The main reason for preferably utilising UNRWA

facilities instead of other primary health facilities is economic considerations (see also below).

UNRWA health clinics have up to four doctors per clinic, and approximately 3 nurses per doctor as well as a midwife and laboratory assistant. Doctors are examining an average of 89 patients per day (UNRWA 2003b). Clinics run by PARD have one doctor and one nurse. PRCS clinics have varying numbers of doctors and nurses. For details on the number of doctors and nurses, please refer to annex C3.

All UNRWA health clinics have basic equipment. Basic medicine as per WHO guidelines is paid by UNRWA. PRCS and PARD clinics do not offer free medicine. Pharmacies for buying medicine are available in towns and camps.

Inhabitants in gatherings have relatively easy access to primary health care facilities. Only the gatherings located between Beirut and Saida have longer distances (app. 20 km) to a primary health clinic caring mainly for Palestinians.

Most health clinics are open 5 or 6 days a week. UNRWA mobile teams, also called health points, serve six gatherings 2 days per week. Daily opening hours varies.

In UNRWA primary health clinics there are no fee for consultation. PRCS clinics charge 5,000 LBP for a consultation with a general practitioner, and 7,500 LBP for a consultation with a specialist. In PARD clinics there is a fee of 3,000 LBP with hardship cases receiving the service free of charge.

Many key informants in gatherings complained about the quality of service. UMG (2004) found that 18 % had complaints about the quality. The majority of complaints were related to respondents finding the physician unsympathetic, the service too expensive, or waiting time too long. There is no data to show that the treatment *per se* is problematic.

In gatherings located at a distance from health facilities open 24 hours a day, there was a concern that in emergency cases it would not be possible to obtain the required assistance in due time.

### **9.3.2 Secondary health service facilities**

Secondary and tertiary health care is provided by PRCS, public and private Lebanese hospitals.

There are five hospitals run by PRCS in Lebanon (see Annex C3 for more details). Other secondary health care providers are public and private Lebanese hospitals, some of which also have contracts with UNRWA.

If an UNRWA registered patient is referred to a PRCS, private, or public hospital by UNRWA, most costs are paid by UNRWA. For implants, cancer treatment, and cardiovascular treatment or surgery patients pay up to 50 % of the costs. Secondary health care for non-registered refugees is not supported by UNRWA

Availability of medical equipment and medicines in PRCS hospitals vary according to size of hospital and if the adequate equipment is not available, patients are sent to private Lebanese hospitals for further treatment. Patients have to pay for medicines.

All gatherings have a hospital within hour of transport with public transport, most within half an hour.

## **9.4 Identified needs**

### Poor general environmental hygiene conditions and lack of awareness

In general the situation in some of the gatherings is not up to standards due to unhealthy living conditions and a certain degree of ignorance to the causes of diseases, and limited health facilities are available. All refugees except those without ID documents have relatively easy access to the facilities of the main health care providers (UNRWA and PRCS).

### Expansion of health facilities

An expansion of facilities is - as everywhere in the world - high on the list of priority needs amongst the Palestinian refugees.

### Psychological problems

Psychological problems are found to be a problem for up to a quarter of the Palestinian refugees. At the same time psychological problems appears to be a hidden disease that is not easily discussed.

### Creation of emergency facilities

Emergency facilities are in many gatherings not readily available, potentially threatening the life of injured and other acute conditions requiring immediate medical attention.

### Improving the existing status of congenial malformation

Congenital malformation remains a serious health problem with up to a quarter of child deaths before the age of 3 caused by this.

## **9.5 Recommended interventions**

### 1) Expansion of services

It is recommended that primary health facilities are expanded and medical equipment be provided in order to provide the inhabitants of the gatherings with better facilities.

### 2) Provision of psychological assistance

It is recommended to initiate awareness campaigns about the symptoms, effects, and possible ways of dealing with psychological problems. Counselling could be provided by mobile clinics, or by upgrading of the health staffs' knowledge of psychological problems.

3) Provision of emergency/first aid

It is recommended that first aid training is provided. PRCS already provide first aid training in some locations. This activity should be extended to other locations. First aid training could be supplemented to also include small first aid posts with basic lifesaving equipment. Where possible, existing primary health care centres should constitute the first aid posts in the area.

4) Investigation of congenital malformation

The causes of congenital malformation should be investigated further, and depending on the outcome of such a study, proper measures should be developed.

5) Hygiene campaigns

The assessment revealed a need for improved hygiene in gatherings. For more information on this, please also refer to section 8.4 on recommendations for garbage disposal interventions.

## **10. Education**

The majority of Palestinian refugee children from both camps and gatherings are enrolled in schools run by UNRWA. A small number of students are enrolled in public and private Lebanese schools. UNRWA does not charge any fees for refugees attending the UN school facilities.

According to Lebanese law up to 10 % of pupils in a public school can be foreigners. As the public schools often are full, there is only limited room for Palestinian pupils. The phenomenon also seems to vary with the level of inter-relations between the two population groups. Palestinians do seemingly not have any problem accessing private Lebanese schools provided they can afford to pay the required fees.

UNRWA schools follow the same educational structure and curricula as Lebanese schools, and underwent in this regard a major reform in 2002.

UNRWA provides primary education (6 years), intermediate education (3 years) and secondary education (3 years). Education is compulsory, free of charge and open to both sexes. UNRWA runs 39 primary schools, 40 intermediate schools, and 5 secondary schools in Lebanon (see Annex C4 for locations).

UNRWA does not provide any pre-school (kindergarten) facilities for Palestinian refugees, leaving the field open for private and public Lebanese providers as well as NGOs. The Lebanese school system is based on compulsory attendance of pupils of 2 years of kindergarten and the starting level in primary schools is therefore based on this attendance. Lack of attendance of kindergarten will therefore diminish the opportunities of Palestinian children as the UNRWA schooling system is developed in accordance with the Lebanese educational system. Kindergarten attendance will be mostly addressed in chapters 13 and 14.

The total number of pupils enrolled in UNRWA schools in 2003/04 was 40,549 with 29,500 in primary school, 10,250 in intermediate school, and 2,661 in secondary school with only minor differences in enrolment rate between sexes.

All Palestinian refugees have access to UNRWA schools with the exception of non-ID refugees, who can attend classes but face difficulties in attending exams or receive diplomas/grades (DRC 2005).

In general, literacy level is assumed to be high amongst Palestinian refugees. UMG (2004) reports a literacy rate of 90 %. Based on information obtained from key informants in gatherings, illiteracy is mainly a problem among elderly although also found among some young people.

Almost half (44 %) of pupils in intermediate school did successfully pass the end-of-cycle state examinations in 2003. In comparison, half of the students in government schools passed. UMG (2004) reports that one third of the refugees only have primary education, one third have intermediate education, and 15 % have secondary or higher education. MAP (2003) reports similar figures for the gatherings in South Lebanon with 20 % taking secondary or higher education.

## **10.1 Access to educational facilities**

### **10.1.1 Primary and intermediate school facilities**

The total number of teachers in UNRWA schools is 1,509 and the total number of classes is 1,173. The average number of pupils in each classroom is 37 in primary schools, and 35 in elementary schools. The dropout rate in primary cycle is 0,53% for boys and 0.31% for girls. The dropout rate in the intermediate cycle is 2.58 for boys and 2.58 for girls (UNRWA 2003).

### **10.1.2 Secondary school facilities**

UNRWA has five secondary schools in Lebanon with a total 2,661 pupils. Lebanon is the only country where UNRWA provides secondary education. This is in recognition of restrictions on foreigners' access to the Lebanese schooling system. All UNRWA secondary schools are located in camps, and pupils from other camps and gatherings have to pay the necessary transportation costs in order to attend classes.

There are presently 142 teachers in the five secondary schools with an average of 1-2 teachers per class. The average number of pupils per classroom at secondary level is 32 (UNRWA 2003).

The dropout rate in primary cycle is 0,53% for boys and 0.31% for girls. The dropout rate in the intermediate cycle is 2.58 for boys and 2.58 for girls (UNRWA 2003).

### **10.1.3 Higher education**

UNRWA has one central vocational training centre in Sibling, close to Saida with a total capacity of 700 pupils. The centre provides accommodation for students from remote areas, and transportation for others. The training centre provides 15 trade courses for those who have completed intermediate school. The subjects include: automotive, building, woodwork, electronics, and traditional women's crafts. The centre also provides 8 semi-professional courses, including architecture, art, commerce, computer, and civil engineering. The latter courses are available for students who have completed secondary school.

The number of university scholarships granted for 2002/2003 was 15. Scholarships are granted according to academic merit and economic status and not according to geographic location. The award is renewed annually for those who succeed until they obtain their first university degree (UNRWA 2003).



## **10.2 Education and the gatherings**

Presently, UNRWA school facilities are located in a number of centrally located gatherings in different gatherings, namely in Bar Elias, Talabaya-Saad Nayeh, Jim Jim, Qasmieh, Adloun, Shabriha, Maachouk, Old Saida, Naemi, Sibline, Al Mina and Zahhariya. The school facilities covering all of Ein el Helwe camp are located in gathering Bustan Al Kods. The schools are operating in rented property.

The operation of the school facilities has greatly facilitated the access to educational facilities for the refugees in the more remote gatherings. Other gatherings located in the outskirts of official UNRWA camps use camp facilities.

Students from gatherings suffer from longer distance of transportation, imposing higher costs on households, and which in some cases leads to premature dropouts among the students. For most gatherings in South Lebanon students are within walking distance from school facilities, whereas school transport is needed for many gatherings in the Bekaa and between Saida and Beirut.

In some gatherings, e.g. Jal el Baher and Mankoubeen, the socio-economic structure seems to facilitate early dropout at an early stage for many pupils, leading to a higher degree of illiteracy among both younger and older inhabitants.

With regards to secondary school facilities, students from some gatherings have to travel considerable distance to attend classes. The furthest distance is app. 45 km each way and relates to the Bekaa valley and for some gatherings in the south of Lebanon. It should be noted that students from some camps also have to travel considerable distances as secondary facilities, as mentioned earlier, only exist in 5 camps.

In relation to vocational training centre, UNRWA has concentrated all its effort in one centre in Sibline, located north of Saida. The consequences of this are that students from Bekaa and the North face difficulties in managing the long travelling distance to the centre.

## **10.3 identified needs**

### Improved educational materials and learning environment

Most directly expressed needs in the gatherings concern the wish for improved educational facilities and equipment and the need for less students in the classrooms.

### Assistance to facilitate school transportation

A frequent need expressed by key informants in the gatherings is reduction of the costs of school transportation. Considering the low income of most households, even a couple of USD/day is a burden on many families.

### Creation of educational support to students

Needs, also expressed during visits by the assessment team, have focused on the needs for tutorial assistance for students in the gatherings as well as alternative, medium

level, vocational training to students, who drop out of the formal educational system at an early stage.

#### Rehabilitation of 2 schools

A need has been expressed in the South to rehabilitate two UNRWA schools in two gatherings as the quality is not seen as satisfactory. The assessment team has visited the 2 schools in question as reflected below.

### **10.4 Recommended interventions**

#### 1) Assistance to access schools

UNRWA has made efforts to cover the gatherings in recognition of the large number of Palestinian refugees living there. UNRWA is also supporting cost of school transportation for selected hard ship cases. However, more permanent solutions should preferably be found. One option would be to either organise joint school buses, or to directly subsidy the students transport cost.

#### 2) Provision of tutorial assistance

In relation to the expressed need for tutorial assistance to students in order to prevent dropout, and to support a larger degree of students reaching secondary level, it is recommend that regional tutorial teams are formed based on participation of volunteers with the necessary qualifications. The regional teams should be trained in subjects like: conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, pedagogic approaches to children, alternative approached to education and parent-child consultations. The regional team should be equipped with the necessary educational means to fulfil their tasks.

#### 3) Provision of mobile libraries

In many gatherings it has been stressed that there is a need for library facilities in order to promote intellectual stimulation of the youth. It is recommended that a mobile library is set up to serve gatherings located in remote settings, where access to central facilities is difficult.

In relation to the expressed need for medium-level vocational training, this issue and related recommendations are described under 'Occupation and Household Income'.

#### 4) Replacement of corrugated iron roofing on schools

A number of critical voices have been raised with regard to the physical condition of two UNRWA schools in the South, namely the schools in Jim Jim and in Qasmieh. The school in Jim Jim has some leakages around the windows along the outer walls, creating some discomfort. UNRWA is presently involved in a legal dialogue with the owner of the building and interventions are not recommended.

The condition of the school in Qasmieh is good except the roof is constructed of corrugated iron plates. The classrooms are very warm in summer and equally very cold in winter. During the rainy season the roofing is contributing to a very high noise level, making education and general communication difficult during hard rains.

It is recommended that corrugated iron roofing on the school be replaced.

## **11. Occupation and Household Income**

The following chapter will provide an overview of the general historic employment situation of Palestinian refugee households. Furthermore, the needs of the refugees in regard to improved employment conditions will be described. Based on this, ways of improving the employment situation of Palestinian refugee households in the gatherings will be discussed.

### **11.1 General occupation situation**

Palestinian refugees are faced with large unemployment and under-employment rates, lack of job security and low wages. This situation also apply to segments of the Lebanese citizens. A major difference is, however, that the Lebanese government has issued various decrees prohibiting Lebanese companies/organisations to sign employment contracts with foreigners, including Palestinians; forbidding foreigners to establish companies, and banning foreigners from a range of upper level professions<sup>1</sup>. This policy means that most Palestinians are working informally, without documentation for the working relationship. The government decrees make it impossible for Palestinians of getting employment in skilled jobs and to establish registered companies.

Due to the legal barriers, most Palestinian refugees are therefore employed, often on a day to day basis, in low level and often seasonal jobs. The main sectors of employment are in the following sectors: agriculture, manufacturing, construction and trade. In agriculture, manufacturing and trade the relative share of employed women and men are rather equal while men dominate the construction sector. Women are the dominating work force within education, health and social work.

Unemployment figures do not highlight a critical feature of the Palestinian work force; as they mainly work as casual day-labourers, they have a very unstable work situation, where they, depending on seasons or competition from other labourers, might only find work for limited days every month. These labourers are not considered as unemployed but many are under-employed, often working only 10-15 days a month.

Non-id refugees represent a special problem, as they can not leave the gatherings without risking arrest. They are therefore confined to the very limited jobs available within the gatherings.

### **11.2 General information concerning household income**

UNRWA has a stated 700 USD/month/household income poverty line. This equals to 12,600,000 LBP on an annual basis.

Recent studies have shown that the average annual household income for Palestinian refugees is app. 5,500,000 LBP, while the average annual household income for

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<sup>1</sup> On June 29, arabicnews.com reported that a decision was taken to permit Palestinians born in Lebanon to work (Arabicnews.com, 2005).

Lebanese citizens is app. 18,500,000 LBP (Fafo, 2003). In a highly uncontrolled economy one should be sceptical about the correctness of the figures, but they indicate that the average Lebanese household earns 3 times more than an average Palestinian household in spite of slightly smaller average household sizes. However, these figures do also reflect large differences among both population groups; the Palestinians to a lesser degree than the Lebanese due to the employment barriers.

The household income is in most cases generated by several family members, and it is estimated that at least 2 family members normally contribute to the household finances. Studies show that the household income in the gatherings tentatively is slightly higher than in the camps (Fafo, 2003). This should however be considered with due regard to the fact that the household expenditures in many gatherings, due to higher rates for water and electricity, are higher.

Concerning supplementary household incomes, studies have furthermore suggested that resourceful households pursue supplementary lines of household income to a larger degree than less resourceful households (Fafo, 2003). The reasons for this phenomenon are likely to be complex but reasons like stronger financial basis combined with a stronger conception of business are accepted as major explanatory reasons.

The household income of many Palestinian refugees in both camps and gatherings is also a result of various support from UNRWA (Lebanon is the UNRWA field with most hardship cases) as well as support from relatives abroad. App. 50% of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon have relatives abroad. The support from relatives abroad has apparently decreased drastically after the Gulf War, where most Palestinians were expelled from the Gulf Area, and after 9/11 which further limited the good-will, as well as the general economic decline in Europe, especially in Germany, hosting many Palestinian guest workers. It should furthermore be noted that refugees, who have relatives abroad, often were better off originally and had the resources to educate their children to a level suitable for work in an international environment.

The assessment clearly shows that some regional differences exist in relation to the household income and income cycle of the Palestinian refugees in the gatherings:

In the Tyre area the predominant area of employment is within the agricultural sector, and the high season of work is stated to be between October and May, where a large part of the population work full time as casual labourers.

In the Saida, Mount Lebanon, North, and Bekaa areas there is no predominant area of employment. Very few refugees are employed in agriculture. Between 60-70% are employed within manufacturing, construction and trade (Fafo, 2003). There is no clear high season for these sectors, but a certain decline can be expected during the rainy season, which especially counts for Bekaa valley due to the hard winters.

With regard to the estimated annual household income, the assessment has produced information concerning household income, and in table 11.1 below a typical household example is presented in order to compare the findings with the figures presented in previous surveys.

The example is based on a 6 member household in Tyre, where two sons are above 14 years of age. All work is related to the agricultural sector.

<i>Working HH member</i>	<i>Days/ month</i>	<i>Pay/day</i>	<i>No. of months</i>	<i>Total (LBP)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Father working during high season	25	11,000	8	2,200,000	1,467
Father working during low season	8	10,000	4	320,000	213
Mother working during high season	25	8,000	8	1,600,000	1,067
Mother working during low season	8	8,000	4	256,000	171
One son working during all holiday	20	6,000	2	240,000	160
One son helping	10	4,000	2	80,000	53
Total				4,696,000	3,131

Table 11.1: Example household income

Surveys have shown that the household incomes, in spite of various employment cycles, do not vary considerably due to higher degree of underemployment in urban areas, where employment is not decided by seasons as in the Tyre area (Faf0, 2003). As such the findings of the assessment team, as indicated in the example, are fairly consistent with the stated average figure of 5.5 mill. LBP.

The example does however also in many ways exemplify a family, where all members are capable of contributing to the household economy, which is by far not the case for all households. The conducted assessment shows that app. 20-30% of all households in the gatherings is female headed due to either death of husband, work injuries or other incurred handicaps. Depending on the cause of injury these households often receive additional support from UNRWA, or Palestinian organisations. It is, however, clear that these households often face a more grave economic situation for the household with more limited possibilities to alleviate the situation.

Household expenditures naturally constitute a major component in deciding the financial sustainability of the individual household. These expenditures do however vary considerably from gathering to gathering based on the type/nature of the settlement:

- Some gatherings are located on Lebanese private/public land and do not pay any rent.
- Some gatherings are interspersed among Lebanese households, pay rent and are served by the respective municipality
- Some gatherings feel they own their own land, do not pay rent but pay for the services.

The individual household economy is very dependent on these different circumstances, naturally also incurring many other different restrictions/possibilities on the different categories.

### 11.3 Identified needs

#### Legislation changed to allow refugees work in more occupations

Taking the high educational level among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon into consideration, it is clear that a situation, where government decrees only allow them to work in very few low level occupational areas creates a declining will to improve the intellectual capacity of oneself and the family members. This can lead to a destructive circle, where the children will not be motivated by their parents to educate themselves as far as possible in order to improve their future employment potentials.

A basic need for the Palestinian refugees in both camps and gatherings is therefore that the imposed decrees by the Lebanese government be erased, thus allowing them the basic human right to pursue their professional goals and to support their families financially in a manner in accordance with their skills.

#### Creation of support for students dropping out of school

As a result of the above, the gatherings and camps are experiencing a high number of students, who drop out of the school system prematurely, and who therefore lose their chances for a better and prosperous future. An expressed need from many gatherings has therefore been that better support facilities should be established to avoid more permanent stagnation for these students who have dropped out. Practical vocational training sessions have been proposed from many sources in order to prepare them for a useful trade for the future.

#### Support to set up small-scale enterprises

An expressed need from many gatherings has been to support the refugees in setting up alternative small-scale enterprises to support the households with alternative sources of income or to create incomes for unemployed refugees. NGOs presently involved in the field (involving both women and men) are registering positive results, and it can be concluded that the stated need is real, and that the refugees are committed to struggle for a better financial situation and better living conditions. A barrier for many creative small-scale enterprises is often the lack of land and space to develop the idea into more sustainable and larger entities, which would anyhow be prohibited.

#### Support to female headed households to improve their financial situation

Taking into consideration the many female headed households and the large female part of the population, it should lastly be seen as crucial to find ways of supporting these in obtaining new sources of household income to improve the living conditions for this population group.

### **11.4 Recommended interventions**

Based on the existing situation for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon as well as the findings of the assessment, the following interventions are recommended:

#### 1) Advocacy for the right to work under the same conditions as Lebanese citizens

The right to work is a basic human right and would, if fulfilled, be the most important cornerstone in the improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees. The issue is however also, for both Lebanese and Palestinians, one of the most political issues in relation to the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The new political environment in Lebanon may be more open to a dialogue on the issue than previously, and that a careful advocacy project could maybe pave the ground for some improvements in relation to the very strict decrees imposed. The recent announcement that Palestinian refugees born in Lebanon and registered with Lebanese authorities will be allowed to work in more jobs is an indication of this.

The project could, based on careful feasibility studies, potentially include components like:

- Separate discussions with the two parties
- Selective advocacy and information campaigns
- Joint sessions/workshops
- Pilot projects (potentially based on infrastructure improvements benefiting both population groups and using both groups as labourers)

Risks have to be assessed in relation to potential impact on assistance components of NGO projects.

### 2) Initiation of flexible and practical oriented vocational training in gatherings

In order to reach out and support the large number of students (equal rate of girls and boys), who drop out of school during intermediate levels, thus facing a highly difficult professional as well as personal future, it is recommended to develop a flexible and highly practical oriented vocational training program, which will:

- Train participants in professions, where potential employment seems available
- Contribute actively in confidence building among the students
- Introduce the participants to small-scale business concepts
- Train the participants in basic business management

The training concept could be flexible and operating on a rotational basis between clusters of gatherings, thus allowing youth in all gatherings to participate at centrally placed locations in the regions. The concept could furthermore be based on more long term professional support to successful participants in terms on advisory functions as well as, potentially, grants/credits to support sustainable business ideas developed by participants.

As the demographic figures in the gatherings show a clear majority of females, leading to many women staying unmarried, it is crucial to give this group special attention in terms of selected professions as well as the design of advisory functions.

A feasibility study should be carried out before any project formulation.

### 3) Support to income generating activities

A problem often expressed in the gatherings is that households/individuals, having a sustainable small-scale business concept, do not possess the necessary initial funds to implement the concept.

It is recommended that existing income generating activities be extended also to focus on the gatherings, where the needs often are of similar magnitude as in the camps.

Support to development of new small-scale business concepts should be in an integrated part of this intervention.

A micro-credit program should be carefully focused and should involve preliminary training of potential candidates before release of any funds. The micro-credit fund could with benefit be closely coordinated with recommendation 2.

For projects aimed at improving the situation of women, please refer to the chapter on 'Women related issues'.



## **12. Food and Non-Food items**

Based on initial literature review it was decided early on that the assessment in general would not include food and non-food items as there appeared to be no general major humanitarian needs related to neither, and investigating it in more details would necessitate more resources. This, however, does not mean that certain vulnerable groups are not in need of specific assistance.

Below is a short description of the situation with regard to food and non-food items among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

### **12.1 Food**

Food is easily available throughout Lebanon, but some refugees might not have sufficient funds to obtain certain food items.

None of the literature reviewed during the assessment reports on malnutrition, nor is it reported that access to food is a major problem. No demands for food assistance from gatherings have been observed during the assessment. According to UNRWA (2003), protein-energy malnutrition has been eliminated. UNRWA provides food assistance to vulnerable groups, i.e. pregnant and breast feeding women.

### **12.2 Non-food items**

According to an UNRWA survey conducted in 2004, almost 90 % of Palestinian refugee households in camps have a TV, and more than 80 % have a refrigerator. This observation is consistent with the results gathered by Fafo (2003) and MAP (2003). Most households observed in gatherings during the assessment also had TVs and refrigerators. Other common household appliances include stoves and washing machines.

In general, it appears that households do have access to necessary non-food items. However, as for food, non-food items are too expensive for some refugees to purchase. For this reason UNRWA provides cash assistance to some refugees for buying domestic appliances, blankets, clothes, transport to school, etc. to hardship cases. UNRWA has 42,000 hardship cases in Lebanon. DRC has been providing non-food items such as water heaters, blankets, etc. to non-ID refugees.

In summary, neither food nor non-food items are considered a general humanitarian need in gatherings, but vulnerable groups have special needs. These vulnerable groups should receive special attention.

## **12.3 Recommended interventions**

### 1) Targeted non-food item distribution

A limited number of vulnerable households could benefit from distribution of non-food items, to support them in attaining better living conditions. Any intervention in this field should be carefully targeted in order to reach the most needy households.

## **13. Women related issues**

In this chapter an overview of the daily life of Palestinian women in gatherings in Lebanon will be provided. Based on the overview, the needs of women in Palestinian gatherings will be described and recommended interventions will be presented. The information is based on household interviews, interviews with key informants, discussions with NGOs, and other studies.

### **Female-headed households**

In the majority of gatherings, female-headed households constitute a high percentage of the total number of households. According to Fafo (2003), 17% of households in gatherings and camps are female-headed.

Female-headed households, although generally accepted by society, live in difficult economical situations. The children of female-headed households may drop out of school in order to work and relieve the financial burden of household.

For security reasons it can be difficult to live alone. Female-headed households have to think more about how they are interacting with the surrounding environment; they have to be stricter in who visits them and what their daughters do as there are no men to protect them.

### **Women at work**

The number of women on the labour market varies between the regions: In some gatherings in Tyre area between 60-80% of women are working during the high season. In some gatherings in the Tripoli area very few women work because of limited options. A higher percentage of divorced and widowed women than married women are working (Fafo, 2003).

### **Women and education**

The assessment findings show that more girls than boys complete primary, intermediate and secondary education. Boys drop out earlier, often because they have to work to support the family whereas girls are generally allowed to continue studying. When it comes to further studies, the majority of students are boys as it is seen as most beneficial to the families, who can afford to support the student, and because women most often marry at an earlier age - in general 5 -10 years earlier than men.

### **Women activities**

In the majority of gatherings there are no special groups or activities for women. In some gatherings, for example in the Bekaa Valley, NGOs have centres focusing on women's activities such as awareness sessions about domestic violence and women's rights and legal aid for women who are victims of domestic violence, vocational training such as computer classes, accounting, handicrafts etc. Some women living close to a camp attend women's activities inside the camps.

### **Kindergartens**

In general many children in the gatherings are enrolled in kindergartens either inside the gathering or in a camp nearby. To have the children enrolled in kindergartens is an important method for women to obtain freedom to work and leave the house.

## **Domestic violence**

Definition of domestic violence:

“Domestic violence can be defined as the physical attack on women by their male partners, or more broadly, to encompass repeated verbal abuse, harassment, confinement, deprivation of financial resources, and other forms of psychological violence (Najdeh, 2004).”

The prevalence of domestic violence in households in Palestinian gatherings is relatively high according to studies by UNICEF and Najdeh. The most common reasons for disputes are insufficient income and lack of living space.

There is a high acceptance of the beating of women among both men and women, both in the UNICEF (2004) and Najdeh (2004) studies and Fafo (2003). According to the UNICEF survey 25% of children (10-24 years) and 39% of women justified violence against women in case any of the following occur:

1. If women get out of their homes without prior knowledge and approval of their husbands.
2. If women spend money without prior knowledge and approval of their husbands.
3. If women do not prepare food for the family.
4. If women do not take proper care of their children.

The two main reasons for the cause of violence according to women are: differences of opinion with husband, and differences of opinion with the in-laws. Other reasons were that the woman did not respond to husband's request, or the woman failed to fulfil social duties and household duties (UNICEF, 2004).

More than 80% of women were allowed to visit neighbours and go to the market alone. Restrictions on movements are more common for the younger generation than the older generation and restrictions are higher on unmarried women than married women. There are no major differences according to educational level, but indications that women living in the poorest households are less likely to be allowed to leave the house alone. In some gatherings the marriage represents the only possibility for a young girl to support herself and to be able to move around more freely.

Domestic violence is accepted among a high number of men and women, and is an issue that women are ashamed to talk about - only few go to relatives for help.

## **13.1 Identified needs**

### Mapping of needs of female-headed households

Some female-headed households are more vulnerable than others. If they do not have a functioning social network around them, and if they do not receive any economical aid from organisations or other sources, the women have big responsibilities in supporting the family on their own.

A mapping of female-headed households is needed to investigate which households are in need.

#### Support entry of more women to the labour market

There is a need for more job opportunities for women. The need for new kindergartens in the gatherings is closely linked to the possibility for women to enter the labour market.

#### Creation of women's groups

In the great majority of gatherings there are no local groups (created within the gathering) concerned with women's issues.

#### Support to increased awareness concerning domestic violence

The existence of domestic violence is, according to surveys mentioned above, relatively high among the Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon. There is a need for more awareness about this issue among both men and women.

### **13.2 Recommended interventions**

#### 1) Establishment of women's groups

Establishment of women's groups would facilitate the following:

- Awareness raising sessions to be conducted among both women and men concerning domestic violence. Topics for discussion should include reasons and consequences.
- Provision of psychological and legal aid assistance for battered women, potentially as a mobile unit covering the various gatherings
- Assistance to young women's activities in order to provide them with the best possible personal basis for their adult life
- Empowerment of women to enter in decision-making positions, with a special focus on women-headed households who don't receive the support they need from the community

#### 2) Establishment of kindergartens, after-school-centres, and women centres

Establishment of kindergartens, after-school-centres, and women centres will fulfil a number of interrelated needs:

- Kindergartens and after-school-centres will allow women to seek job opportunities (please also refer to the 'Occupation and household income' chapter).
- Women centres will facilitate provision of psychological assistance .
- Could provide the basis for awareness raising sessions about women-child health related, domestic violence etc.

#### 3) Support to income generating activities especially for women

Many women do not have the possibility to seek paid employment outside the gatherings due to restraints of movement due to children because they are not in a position to find a kindergarten for their children. The need for small kindergartens in the gatherings has been raised in app. 80% of visited gatherings.

It is therefore recommended that a credit program be developed to support the creation of small kindergartens in the gatherings.

The concept could be the following:

- Pedagogical and management training of an interested group of women in targeted gatherings
- Assistance in locating an appropriate location in the gathering
- Assistance/training in budgeting
- Assistance in identifying the necessary equipment/inventory for a kindergarten (to be produced locally)
- Financial assistance to initiate the running of the kindergarten
- Medium term operational and pedagogical support

The goal of this specific project is twofold, namely to support a limited group of women to a meaningful professional life, and, secondly, to give other women the freedom to pursue own job opportunities.

Other domestically based activities could also be supported, based on careful studies and training of potential candidates.

#### 4) Support to small gathering-based day activity centres

Based on the same principle as recommendation 4 above it is recommended that day activity centres be established in the gatherings in order to provide children with creative activity opportunities before and after school. This would as, is the case in recommendation 3, facilitate job access for women.

## **14. Child and youth issues**

Children and youth in the UNRWA camps in Lebanon have in general been enjoying some recreational facilities. The situation in some gatherings has been different as the various locations often do not allow for extensive outdoor activities due to space restrictions.

The general situation in the camps is that NGO managed kindergartens provide reasonable facilities for children of pre-school age, thus allowing both parents to seek job opportunities within or outside the camp. The general set-up of the camps means that the distances in terms of delivering children for pre-school facilities are small.

Most UNRWA camps also have a number of recreational facilities for youth. The facilities are mostly run by NGOs in the camps, often in UNRWA installations. The facilities most often cover areas like sports, computer literacy and various cultural activities.

The situation in some gatherings is different from the camps for both children and youth as facilities are not as easily accessible as in the camps. This is especially the case for more remote gatherings, where facilities for Palestinians are not available. Youth living in gatherings located close to camps often attend activities in the camps.

App. 80% of gatherings do not have own facilities neither for children or youth but most of these benefit from facilities in camps. 10-15 gatherings do not have easy access to facilities in the camps.

The options left for the refugees are therefore in relation to the care taking of children:

- Not to have the children in kindergartens
- To use private Lebanese kindergartens
- To leave children with family during the day.

Many households choose to keep their children at home instead of using Lebanese kindergartens, even if the financial resources of the family allow it to enrol the child. This characteristic is often explained in terms of fear of discrimination. There has not been any general acknowledgement that extended family members take care of children while parents are working.

In gatherings, where Palestinian kindergartens are located nearby, many households will place their children here based on the principle that attendance of kindergarten will better prepare the children for school attendance.

Youth activity centres are non-existent in most gatherings, and the youth therefore are forced to remain inactive or to exercise activities in the streets or adjoining grounds.

### **14.1 identified needs**

The assessment clearly shows a need for the following:

- Better day care facilities for children
- Improved recreational and cultural facilities for youth

The needs are not equally pronounced in all gatherings but while the need for improved children care represents a need in app. 60% of the gatherings, the need for improved youth facilities represent a need in all gatherings. It should however be noted that gatherings, situated in close proximity of official camps, will use the facilities there and as such have a higher level of access.

## **14.2 Recommended interventions**

Recommended actions in this field have been highlighted in other chapters as well, namely:

- Financial and advisory support to women in gatherings to create small kindergartens in gatherings, where feasible
- Financial and advisory support to women in gatherings to create small day activity centres in gatherings, where feasible
- Mobile tutorial support teams for students in gatherings
- Mobile library for youth in gatherings
- Reconciliation campaigns, to allow a mixed use of Lebanese kindergartens, thus contributing to a culture of reconciliation and peace

It is furthermore recommended to focus on the following interventions:

### 1) Support to sports and/or cultural facilities

Financial support should be provided to NGOs or community based groups to create improved sports facilities. This will not be possible for in all gatherings due to limited space available. In order to improve integration it is important to include the inhabitants of the host communities as much as possible in this activity, e.g. by provision of sport facilities should be for both Lebanese and Palestinian.

### 2) Establishment of exchange groups

Creation of various 'discussion' groups, where youth from different gatherings and from host communities have the possibility to meet and discuss common problems and outline solutions. This component would benefit if combined with the possibility of developing social events, excursions e.g., and could easily take place in conjunction with sport or cultural activities.



## **15. Vulnerable groups**

This chapter will deal with some of the most vulnerable groups among the Palestinian refugees in the gatherings, i.e. elderly with special needs and persons with disabilities. Other potential vulnerable groups include female headed households, about which more details can be found in the chapter on women related issues.

### **15.1 Elderly with special needs**

As stated in chapter 6, 10-15 % of the Palestinian refugee population are above 55 years of age. Elderly are traditionally taken care of by their children, spouse and/or extended family. Some elderly live alone but are supported by their family.

Some of the most common health problems among elderly are: fatigue and weakness, high or low blood pressure, depression, anxiety, etc. Many elderly are not aware of the types of diseases they have and how they should live their lives to endure them better. Many elderly also do not know how different types of medicines will affect them (Caritas, 2005).

The assessment found that the majority of illiterate persons are the elderly. According to Caritas (2005), 61% of elderly could not read and write.

#### **15.1.1 Access to special facilities**

The assessment has found that no facilities such as recreational activities, day care or home nursing exist for elderly in the gatherings and very few facilities exist in the camps. Caritas Austria has centres in three camps in Beirut, and UNRWA support a small number of destitute elderly.

The main primary health care provider for elderly is UNRWA. Many elderly also go to private doctors (Caritas, 2005).

#### **15.1.2 Identified needs**

##### Creation of meeting places for elderly

Needs often expressed during meetings with key informants in the gatherings are places for elderly to meet and recreational activities.

##### Creation of day care centres and home care for elderly

No day care centres or homes exist for elderly persons. Home nursing would be a relief and help for the surrounding family and the elderly. Families are not always the best caretakers for elderly, as close relatives may not realise that the persons they know so well have become old and need special care.

Development of alternative recreational activities

Recreational activities elderly would like to participate in are exercises, trips and clubs for elderly (Caritas, 2005).

### **15.1.3 Recommended interventions**

#### 1) Support centres

Support centres focusing on the elderly with special needs like senile elderly and elderly should be established. As buildings for permanent centres might not be available, mobile units could undertake some of the activities. The activities undertaken by the support centres could include:

- Meeting point/club for elderly.
- Recreational activities such as music, group exercises, painting, table games, handicrafts etc., with volunteers from different age groups.
- Day care for senile elderly.
- Home nursing for elderly with health problems or senility.
- Awareness sessions about ageing, health and life style related issues to relatives and the elderly themselves.
- House adaptations.
- Distribution of equipment (crutches, hearing aids, eye glasses etc.).

There are no indications that the living situation for elderly differs much between the gatherings, and none of the gatherings have special facilities for elderly. Where there is a host community and a municipality, these should be involved in the planning of the support centres, and preferably the centres should encourage activities for both Lebanese and Palestinian elderly. The activities could also be combined with youth/child activities and activities for persons with disabilities.

### **15.2 Persons with disabilities**

At the end of 2002, there were app. 4,000 Palestinian persons with disabilities in Lebanon (number of persons with disabilities was registered to be 4.117 by MPDL, 3,800 according to NPA (verbal information)).

MAP (2003) reported that one third of the households have one or more persons with disabilities, Fafo (2003) found that 9 % of the population had severe health problems/disabilities and MPDL (2002) found that 1-2 % of the population have disabilities. The differences depend on the definition, i.e. if mental disability, vision impairment, etc. are included.

The assessment registered that 1-2 % of the inhabitants in the gatherings have disabilities. According to Fafo (2003), disabilities and severe health problems are closely connected to income and educational level.

The main cause of disability is congenital (39 %) followed by disease (34 %). The most widespread disability is orthopaedic disorders (15 %), followed by vision impairment (11 %), and epilepsy (8 %) (MPDL 2002). There are no significant differences between gatherings.

No comprehensive data exist on mental disabilities. The refugee population tends to focus entirely on persons with physical disabilities, and very few facilities exist.

### **15.2.1 Access to facilities for persons with disabilities**

The assessment has found very few special facilities for persons with disabilities in the gatherings. There are some centres, mainly in camps, run by NGOs, providing wheelchairs, pampers, hearing aids, home adaptation, artificial limbs, technical aids, medical treatment, physiotherapy etc. NGOs have made house adaptations in 600 houses in Lebanon. An umbrella organisation (Palestinian Disability Forum) for 17 NGOs working with disabled persons exists.

No day-care activities or assistance to persons with mental disabilities has been registered by the assessment. Family and relatives are taking care of the disabled.

In general the gatherings is a difficult environment for persons with physical disabilities: narrow and steep streets in mostly bad conditions, many houses in poor conditions, no easy access to toilet facilities, etc.

The school and health facilities are presently not adapted to provide the necessary facilities for persons with disabilities. Additionally, many other facilities are not accessible for persons with physical disabilities, such as kindergartens, shops, etc.

### **15.2.2 Identified Needs**

Support to improved general community access for persons with physical disabilities  
Generally, persons with disabilities in the Palestinian refugee gatherings have limited access to special facilities. Persons with severe disabilities have problems in accessing all facilities (schools, shops etc).

Improved assistance to persons with mental disabilities  
Only a few facilities exist to assist persons with mental disabilities, either in the gatherings or in the camps. There is a clear need for activities and assistance to persons with mental disabilities. Most persons with mental disabilities are reportedly staying home all day with no physical or intellectual stimulants.

Improved domestic physical conditions for persons with disabilities  
Many houses are difficult to access for persons with physical disabilities; they are often in a poor condition and are dark, there may be stairs and thresholds, creating difficulties for physically disabled to go to the bathroom and use the kitchen etc.

### **15.2.3 Recommended interventions**

1) Establishment of mobile support units  
Mobile support facilities could provide assistance to persons with disabilities in the gatherings. The potential development of a few centrally located centres should be investigated, if possible in collaboration with host communities and municipalities in order to offer the same service to needy Lebanese citizens.

## 2) Extension of existing centres

Extension of already existing centres should be considered, e.g. the centre for deaf persons in Maashouk run by the NGO Nabil Badran, a centre for physically disabled in Al Bass Camp, and centres in other camps and areas.

Centres for persons with disabilities could potentially be combined with a youth centres, elderly centres, etc.

Mobile and existing centres could provide one or more of the below services.

- Act as a place to meet for persons in the same situation, where they can get help and support from each other.
- Provide job opportunities. A mobile employment office for persons with physical and mental disabilities, can provide advice concerning employment and training possibilities, suitable for persons with disabilities.
- Physiotherapy can be provided by trained physiotherapists.
- Psychological assistance and counselling can be provided by trained social workers or psychologists.
- Distribution of hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial limbs and other technical aid to persons in need.
- Day care activities could be undertaken by social workers. Types of day care activities could be: theatre, painting, music, cooking food etc. Mobile solutions should be investigated.
- Special day care activities for persons with mental disabilities focusing on intellectual stimulation and education.
- Awareness campaign on different kinds of disabilities and reasons for causes. Inhabitants in the gatherings including teachers, staff from health clinics etc. should be included in the campaign.

## 3) Adaptation of houses and facilities

- Houses need adaptations according to the needs of persons with physical disabilities. These house adaptations could include the construction of ramps for wheelchairs, removing of thresholds, bigger doorways etc. In a number of gatherings, these interventions requires prior advocacy for the right to adapt houses.
- Adaptation of schools, health centres, etc., i.e. construction of ramps and elevators to facilitate access for persons with physical disabilities.

## **16. Concluding remarks on needs and recommendations**

Based on the needs identified and recommendations put forward in the previous part of the report this chapter will attempt to categorise gatherings according to their needs, and a number of recommendations will be highlighted.

### **16.1 Concluding remarks on needs**

An attempt has been made to categorise gatherings according to their needs. Based on the variations in needs it is found to be feasible to use three categories, more specifically:

- A is given to gatherings with the relatively highest level of needs;
- B is given to gatherings with average levels of needs with relatively easy access to basic service facilities; and.
- C is given to gatherings that do not have major immediate needs, besides the overall restrictions on rights to work or own property.

In table 16.1 on the next page the gatherings are categorised. It is seen that 6 gatherings fall within category A, 21 within category B, and 12 gatherings within category C. The main gathering specific needs were rehabilitation of houses or infrastructure such as water, sanitation and garbage collection. Rehabilitation of houses is, however, an activity that in many locations will prove difficult because the houses are located on public land with the authorities restricting the rehabilitation.

It should be noted that almost all gatherings have vulnerable groups with special needs. These include elderly, people with disabilities and non-ID refugees. Some gatherings also need infrastructure improvement for only part of the inhabitants, i.e. have a few houses which are in need of rehabilitation (e.g. the 17 simple houses on public land in Al Marj), a few houses without proper sewerage or water supply facilities, etc.

Area	Gathering	No. of		Category
		People	HH	
Bekaa	Al Marj	185	41	C
	Bar Elias	3,000	600	C
	Goro	150	30	A
	Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala	5,000	925	C
North	Al Mina	3,120	600	C
	Bab El Tabane	300	50	B
	Bab El Ramel	1,350	250	B
	Mankoubeen	1,000	200	A
	Mouhajjareen-Beddawi	500	100	B
	Mouhajjareen-Naher El Bared	400	74	B
	Surroundings of Naher El Bared camp	8,100	1,500	C
	Zahhariya	520	100	C
Mount Lebanon	Daouk	300	60	B
	Gaza Buildings	1,140	253	A
	Naemi	1,000	170	C
	Saiid Ghawash	1,485	275	B
Saida	Baraksat	1,800	350	B
	Bustan Al Kods	1,000	172	B
	Chehim	1,500	250	C
	Hamshari	388	75	A
	Jabal Al Halib/	2,430	450	B
	Kinayat (different part of Jabal Al Halib)	810	150	B
	Old Saida	405	75	C
	Seerob	2,700	500	C
	Sekke	1,160	215	A
	Surroundings Mie w Mie	1,160	215	B
	Tawari	1,800	350	B
	Wadi El Zeini	4,050	750	C
	Tyre	Adloun	1,000	180
Baysariyeh		600	137	C
Burghuliyeh		600	111	B
Itaniyeh		450	90	B
Jal El Baher		2,200	450	A
Jim Jim		300	51	B
Kfar Badda		700	120	B
Maachouk		1,600	312	B
Qasmieh		2,430	450	B
Shabriha		1,382	256	B
Wasta		1,200	240	B
Total		-	<b>59,215</b>	<b>11,177</b>

Table 16.1: Categories of gatherings

## **16.2 Concluding remarks on recommendations**

A number of recommendations have been put forward in the previous chapters. Some of which are found more central than others as they might benefit relatively large numbers of people, or because they will assist alleviating more than one need. The recommendations are listed below. First, however, a number of overarching issues is brought forward, i.e. coordination between NGOs and other actors; involvement of and collaboration with host communities, municipalities, and Palestinian organisations; and the rights to work and own property.

In order to maximise the utilisation of the available resources it is important that information and plans are shared between the various actors, such as UNRWA, national and international NGOs, and others. If already available information on the situation in gatherings is shared the requirement for additional assessments would be reduced and free more resources to implementation of actual activities. Increased level of information sharing would limit overlaps, and exchange of ideas and lessons learnt would increase quality of activities. Some first steps in sharing information and plans have already been taken, but there is room for improvements.

Increased involvement of and collaboration with host communities and municipalities will serve several purposes. First of all it will ensure a higher degree of integration between the Lebanese and Palestinians populations. At the moment there seems to be a general lack of mutual understanding of the living conditions of the two population groups. Providing services to both population groups, e.g. by providing integrated kindergartens, youth activities, or activities for elderly and for person with disabilities are likely to increase communication and interactions between the two groups. Involving municipalities in the planning process will assist in ensuring that activities are not brought to a hold because of restrictions by authorities or limited capacity of municipal facilities. This in particular apply to infrastructure projects where permissions to construct and/or connect to municipality infrastructure is required.

Due to the often politically sensitive issues related to many recommendations, an essential first step in any implementation is to facilitate the active involvement of beneficiaries and existing power structures, both within Palestinian and Lebanese communities.

Almost all key informants in gatherings declared that if the Palestinian refugees were allowed to work in all professions and if they were allowed to own property their living conditions would greatly improve. There is no doubt that these restrictions make sustaining a reasonable standard of living; especially for those with more than average resources and entrepreneurial spirits these are serious restrictions. It makes planning for the future, e.g. educational investments, development of business, etc. more uncertain, and is hindering major improvements in living conditions.

It is difficult to prioritise the recommendations listed below as they depend on resources available, including what buildings are available to develop youth centre, kindergartens, etc, and what possibilities there exist to utilise/connect to municipal facilities, including municipal infrastructure. Capacities of and restriction imposed by the authorities also need to be taken into consideration, especially when it comes to



infrastructure activities such as water, sanitation and shelter. For this reason, it is recommended that alternative approaches with focus on mobile units be developed. This would especially be relevant to activities for youths and vulnerable groups.

The recommendations put forward in the previous chapters are listed below. The relevant chapters are included in parenthesis.

#### Shelter (Chapter 7)

- 1) Advocacy for the right to own land under the same conditions as Lebanese citizens
- 2) Improvement of a limited number of houses in very poor condition
- 3) Rehabilitation assistance to gatherings with special needs

#### Water supply, sanitation, and garbage disposal (Chapter 8)

##### *Water supply facilities*

- 1) Installation of household water connections:

##### *Improvement of water quality*

- 2) Reduction of local pollution
- 3) Reduction of non-local pollution
- 4) Disinfection
- 5) Removal of hardness
- 6) Ground water and water quality monitoring

##### *Improvement of sewerage*

- 7) Rehabilitation or construction of sewerage network

##### *Garbage disposal*

- 8) Use of closed garbage containers
- 9) Establishment of garbage disposal systems
- 10) Hygiene campaigns

#### Health (Chapter 9)

- 1) Expansion of services
- 2) Provision of psychological assistance
- 3) Provision of emergency/first aid
- 4) Investigation of congenital malformation
- 5) Hygiene campaigns

#### Education (Chapter 10)

- 1) Assistance to access schools
- 2) Provision of tutorial assistance
- 3) Provision of mobile libraries
- 4) Replacement of corrugated iron roofing on schools

#### Occupation and Household Income (Chapter 11)

- 1) Advocacy for the right to work under the same conditions as Lebanese citizens
- 2) Initiation of flexible and practical oriented vocational training in gatherings
- 3) Support to income generating activities

#### Food and Non-Food items (Chapter 12)

- 1) Targeted non-food item distribution

Women related issues (Chapter 13)

- 1) Establishment of women's groups
- 2) Establishment of kindergartens, after-school-centres, and women centres
- 4) Support to income generating activities especially for women
- 5) Support to small gathering-based day activity centres

Child and youth issues (Chapter 14)

- 1) Support to sports and/or cultural facilities
- 2) Establishment of exchange groups

Vulnerable groups (Chapter 15)

- 1) Establishment of mobile support units
- 2) Extension of existing centres
- 3) Adaptation of houses and facilities

Implementation of most of the recommendations can be undertaken in different phases. Phase one will typically include initial activities such as construction, rehabilitation of infrastructure, or development of mobile units, and basic training. Phase two would include follow-up training and other management and sustainability related issues.

## **17. Annexes**

The annexes are divided into 5 parts.

- A. Fact sheets
- B. Pre-assessed gatherings and checklist
- C. Tables related to main report
- D. List of field visits and meetings
- E. List of literature

### **Annex A Fact sheets**

On the following pages fact sheets for each gathering are included. The basis of the fact sheets are information provided by key informants in gatherings. A checklist was used for obtaining the data. The checklist is included in Annex A.3.

The information has been cross-checked with household interviews, various studies, information provided by NGOs and other stakeholders, etc.

The filled out checklists and field notes are available at DRC - Beirut office.

If the data obtained from gatherings vary from data from others sources, this is discussed in the fact sheets. Percentages and numbers indicated in the fact sheet should be taken with a grain of salt, and be seen rather as indications than precise or authoritative figures. It is believed, nonetheless, that the figures will assist in providing an overview of the situation in the gatherings.

Not all fact sheets are equally detailed. In general the longer fact sheets are from gatherings in which it was clear that there were major humanitarian needs to be addressed. The shorter fact sheets are typically from either very small gatherings, or from gatherings with less humanitarian needs.

In some locations, e.g. Kfar Badda/Jim Jim, Wasta/Itaneyeh, the facts sheets contain very similar information. The reason is that because the gatherings are very close to each other and face the same living conditions, one common interview was held.

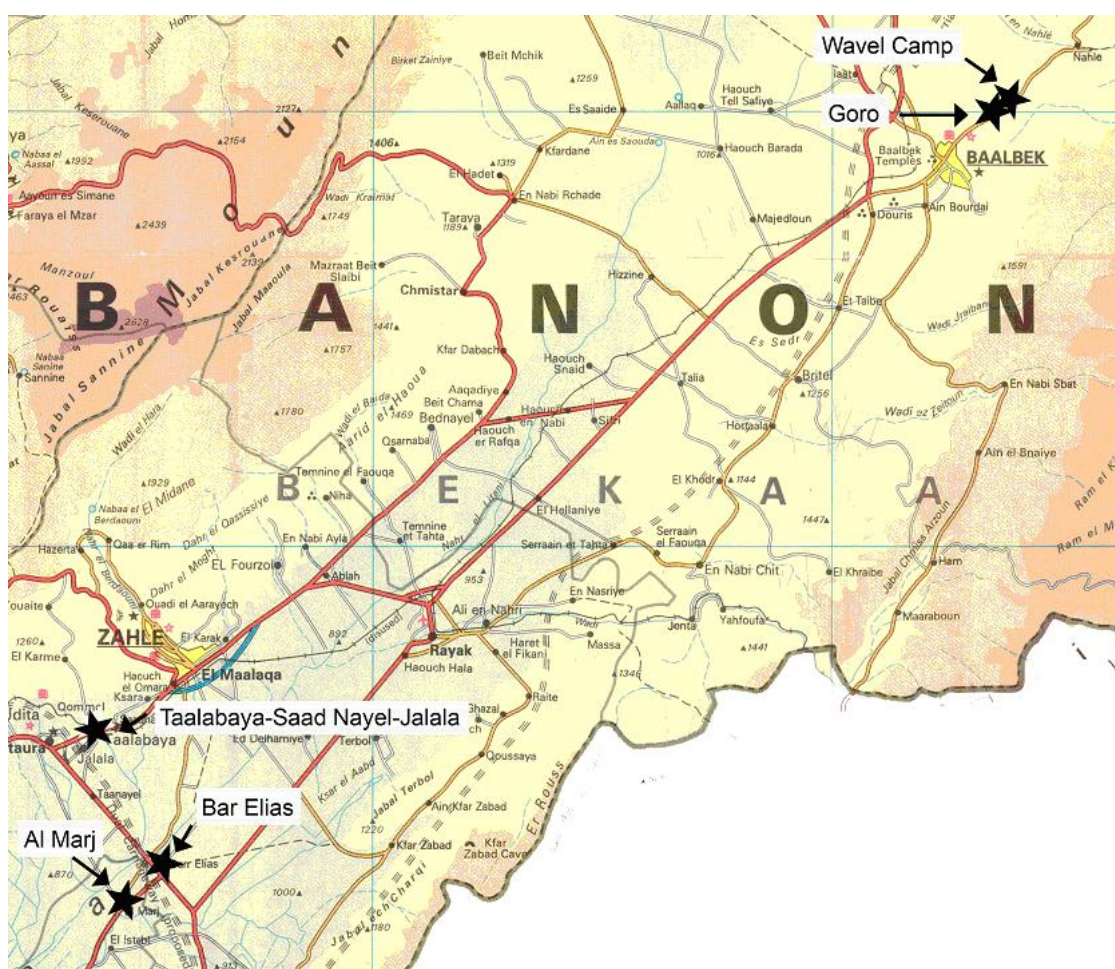
The exchange rate at the time of writing was 1 USD to 1,500 LBP. All costs are, unless otherwise stated, per household.

## Bekaa

Four gathering in Bekaa were assessed. The table to the right provides an overview of the population in the four gatherings.

Gathering	Pop
Al Marj	185
Bar Elias	3,000
Goro	150
Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala	5,000
Total	8,335

One gathering is located close to Wavel Camp close to Baelback, while the remaining three gatherings are located close to the town of Zahle. Details of the location can be found on the map below.



Gathering	<b>Al Marj</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Al Marj is located within the Lebanese town with the same name in the Bekaa valley app. 45 km (30-45 min. by car) from Wavel camp in Baalbeck.</li> <li>• The Palestinian refugees are living interspersed with Lebanese except for a small group of 15 households living under very poor conditions on public land.</li> <li>• There is 1 Syrian household in the gathering among the 15 households.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1982.</li> <li>• The inhabitants were originally living in different camps all over Lebanon.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 185 inhabitants</li> <li>• 41 households</li> </ul> <p>Key informants put the population at 170-200 and the number of households at 40-42 households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45% females</li> <li>• 55% males</li> <li>• 100% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 10 female-headed households</li> <li>• 2-3% persons have physical/mental disabilities (5 persons according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to different Lebanese owners and a separate area is public land.</li> <li>• 27 houses are situated on land belonging to Lebanese landowners. Inhabitants pay rent.</li> <li>• 15 houses are situated on public land. Inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> <li>• The municipality is threatening to evict the inhabitants living on public land.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To own land</li> <li>• Health awareness/first aid training.</li> <li>• Transportation to school in Bar Elias</li> <li>• Job opportunities</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses located on private land have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• The 15 houses located on public land are very simple with corrugated iron sheets, plastic and cardboard as walls and roofs. The condition of the houses is very bad. There is no sewerage system or water supply facilities. More durable solutions are essential for this group.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inhabitants in rented houses receive electricity from EDL.</li> <li>• Inhabitants in simple houses have irregular access to electricity via connections to houses of a Lebanese citizen.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants living in rented houses are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> <li>• The inhabitants living in simple houses fetch water from Lebanese neighbours.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Al Marj</b>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households on private land are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>Households on public land are not connected to a sewerage system. Wastewater from toilets is being disposed in pits. Washing water is lead onto the ground.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The municipality is responsible for garbage collection in the gathering. The garbage containers are emptied every 3-4 days.</li> <li>The cost for garbage collection is 450,000 LBP per year. This include cost of sewerage, road maintenance etc.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Taalabaya (20-30 min away).</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use Nassra Hospital run by PRCS in Bar Elias.</li> <li>Some inhabitants use private hospitals in the area.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is one private Lebanese kindergarten in Al Marj for both Lebanese and Palestinians.</li> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Bar Elias.</li> <li>There are a few elderly who cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Baalbeck (around 45 km away).</li> <li>Some children are enrolled in private and public secondary schools.</li> <li>60% of students who are enrolled in secondary school, vocational school or university are boys.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities only for Palestinians.</li> <li>There is one Lebanese youth center with sport and cultural activities. Very few Palestinians participate in the activities of the center.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A relatively high number of men are casual workers.</li> <li>Very few women work due to lack of opportunities.</li> <li>Only a few children below 14 years of age work.</li> <li>Very few families have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No popular committee is existing</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Bar Elias</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is located within the Lebanese town Bar Elias in the Bekaa, approximately 40 km from Wavel camp in Baalbeck.</li> <li>• 18,000 Lebanese live in Bar Elias.</li> <li>• The Palestinian inhabitants are living interspersed with the Lebanese.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1950.</li> <li>• The majority of inhabitants were initially living in different camps all over Lebanon. Inhabitants decided to move to Bar Elias because more job opportunities were available.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 600 households</li> <li>• 65% females</li> <li>• 35% males</li> <li>• 90-95% of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 250 persons are not registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 120 households are female-headed</li> <li>• 30 persons have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are situated on land belonging to Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• 80% of the inhabitants own houses.</li> <li>• 20% of the inhabitants pay rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• Education (open a secondary school, better quality of education in UNRWA schools)</li> <li>• Health (improved service in UNWRA clinics)</li> <li>• Expand already existing kindergartens</li> <li>• Youth activities (computers, sports activities and cultural activities)</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of houses are in a good condition.</li> <li>• 20% of houses are in a poor condition.</li> <li>• House rental opportunities are scarce.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity from EDL and/or private generator.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are supplied with water from the municipality.</li> <li>• The water is perceived as of good quality, but it is sometimes chlorinated.</li> <li>• Average cost is approximately 150,000 LBP per year.</li> <li>• During summer, the water is supplied for 6 hours each 1 or 2 days.</li> <li>• Some inhabitants have their own water tanks for agricultural use and for times of shortage.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of households are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• 25% of households lead the sewage water into the river.</li> <li>• 25% of households have pits.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for garbage collection.</li> <li>• Cost is 6,000 LBP per month.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Bar Elias</b>
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### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Taalabaya (4 km away). Some inhabitants use a public clinic in Taalabaya.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use Nassra Hospital run by PRCS in Bar Elias.</li> <li>Some inhabitants use private hospitals in the area.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities/ other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is one private Lebanese kindergarten in Bar Elias, for both Lebanese and Palestinians. Some Palestinian children are enrolled in the kindergarten.</li> <li>UNRWA runs a primary and intermediate school in Bar Elias.</li> <li>600 children from the gathering are enrolled in UNRWA's school. Some children are enrolled in public and private schools.</li> <li>A few persons cannot read and write (mainly women).</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>400 children are enrolled in secondary school.</li> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Balbeck, 45 km away. Only a few students are enrolled in the public school in Bar Elias.</li> <li>25 students are enrolled in the public vocational training center in Bar-Elias and some are enrolled in a private vocational training center in Al Chriea (app. 20 km away).</li> <li>Some boys, but no girls, are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline near Saida.</li> <li>150 students from Bar Elias are enrolled in various universities.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a small youth center for both sexes in Bar Elias.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A relatively low number of both men and women are working.</li> <li>The main occupations are as manual workers in various fields (not agriculture), as teachers in UNRWA/private schools, or as partners in small private enterprises, e.g. pharmacies, mini markets etc.</li> <li>Very few children below 14 years work full time.</li> <li>Some households receive funds from relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no specific Popular Committee for Bar Elias but there is one for the area around Bar Elias. The Popular Committee is not very active.</li> <li>Conflicts are solved with the help of respected elderly or the Mukhtar. Only in severe cases are the Lebanese authorities involved.</li> <li>The NGO Najdeh runs a center focusing on women's issues including assistance to women whom are victims of domestic violence.</li> <li>The Palestinian population has good relations with the host community and is well integrated in the Lebanese society.</li> </ul>



Gathering	<b>Goro</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goro is located within the Lebanese area of Goro in Baalbeck city.</li> <li>• Goro is located 2-3 km from Wavel camp in Baalbeck.</li> <li>• The Palestinian inhabitants are living mixed with Lebanese.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1978.</li> <li>• The inhabitants left various camps in the late 70's due to unrest and settled in Goro as no space was available in Wavel Camp.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 inhabitants</li> <li>• 30 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• All inhabitants are registered with UNRWA.</li> <li>• Female-headed households constitute 50 % (15) of households</li> <li>• 15 persons have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is public.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay rent, as is the case for several Lebanese living in Goro. The housing condition is very poor for the refugees, and re-housing should be considered in order to create improved living conditions for the refugees.</li> </ul>

#### **Needs identified by community**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</li> <li>• Land and shelter</li> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• School transportation</li> <li>• Provide help for disabled and widowed (treatment and medicament)</li> <li>• Water truck to distribute water to houses</li> </ul>
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#### **Shelter, Water, Sanitation**

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition of houses is very poor.</li> <li>• 15 houses have corrugated iron roofs. 15 houses have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• During winter, rain water pass through the roof in the majority of houses</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity from EDL</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for electricity, which has been the source of disputes.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality supplies water.</li> <li>• The majority of households do not have household connections. Inhabitants take water from a main source in the gathering and fill their water reservoirs.</li> <li>• Connected households follow a rotational system for filling their reservoirs, as the general supply is not constant.</li> <li>• The quality is not perceived as good, and most inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> <li>• Previously the refugees paid the municipality for water and sewage.</li> <li>• The water system should be improved.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• 10 houses are not connected and have a pit.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Goro</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each household takes its garbage to the main street and place it in baskets provided by the municipality. The baskets are emptied once or twice a week.</li> <li>• The inhabitants do not pay for the garbage collection.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Wavel Camp, 2-3 km away.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Tatari Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary and Intermediate facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in Goro. 5 children are enrolled in a kindergarten run by the NGO Inaash in Wavel Camp. The cost is 150,000 LBP/year.</li> <li>• There is an UNRWA school in Wavel camp, covering primary and intermediate levels.</li> <li>• 50 students are enrolled in the UNRWA school.</li> <li>• 15% drop out from school before they finish intermediate level due to financial problems and failure in exams. The enrolment of boys and girls is the same.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One student is enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Wavel camp, and one is enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> <li>• 30% of inhabitants cannot read and write, the majority being old people.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men work part time as manual workers in various fields and in agriculture. Nobody works full time. During winter nobody works.</li> <li>• No women are working.</li> <li>• None of the children below 14 years work.</li> <li>• 1-2 families have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no popular committee or any other groups active in the gathering. Respected family members meet in case of problems.</li> <li>• Relations with Lebanese neighbours are good.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Taalabaya- Saad Nayel – Jalala.</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is located between the Lebanese towns of Taalabaya, Saad Nayel and Jalala in the Bekaa region app. 40 km from Wavel camp in Baalbeck.</li> <li>• The Palestinian inhabitants live interspersed with the Lebanese except a group of 300 Palestinians living in a separated area.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948.</li> <li>• Inhabitants were initially living in camps for a short period but moved to the area of the gathering because there were more job opportunities available there.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 925 households</li> </ul> <p>Key informants stated that there were 500 households. The NGO Najdeh confirmed that their was 5,000 inhabitants. The no. of households have been recalculated based on this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 90% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 3% of inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>• 150 female-headed household</li> <li>• 5% of inhabitants have physical/mental disabilities (50 persons according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land of the gathering belongs to different Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• 80% of Palestinians rent houses.</li> <li>• 20% of Palestinians own land registered in the name of Lebanese citizens.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a new water source;</li> <li>• Maintenance of the sewerage infrastructure;</li> <li>• Working with municipality to create a proper garbage collection system;</li> <li>• A medical centre with proper medical equipment, medicaments, and specialised staff;</li> <li>• Construction of a secondary school in the area or ensuring transportation means to the school on Baalbeck;</li> <li>• A center with literacy classes, scholarships for successful students, support/training to teachers to help students with educational problems;</li> <li>• Establishment of youth center;</li> <li>• Creation of kindergartens with a high level of quality;</li> <li>• Provide micro-credits for kindergartens and small businesses.</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of houses in the gathering are in a good condition.</li> <li>• 5-10 houses in the gathering are in a worse condition than the other houses.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity from EDL and some also have private generators.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Taalabaya- Saad Nayel – Jalala.</b>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> <li>• The quality of the water is perceived as good.</li> <li>• The average cost is 120,000 LBP per year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• The sewerage system needs to be maintained.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for the garbage collection. The garbage is collected 3 times per week.</li> <li>• Costs are 5,000 LBP per month.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Taalabaya.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use Nassra Hospital run by PRCS in Bar Elias.</li> <li>• Some inhabitants use private hospitals in the region.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 2 kindergartens run by a Palestinian organisation in the gathering. The enrolment cost is 750,000 LBP/year.</li> <li>• All children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Bar Elias.</li> <li>• Some children drop out of school at primary level.</li> <li>• 5% of elderly persons and around 2% of young people cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The closest UNRWA secondary school is located in Baalbeck, 45 km away. The majority of students therefore go to public secondary schools.</li> <li>• 40% of the youth are enrolled in secondary school. Many cannot continue due to financial problems.</li> <li>• A few are enrolled in vocational training.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one Palestinian cultural center in the gathering.</li> <li>• Some Palestinian youth attend activities in Lebanese youth centers.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

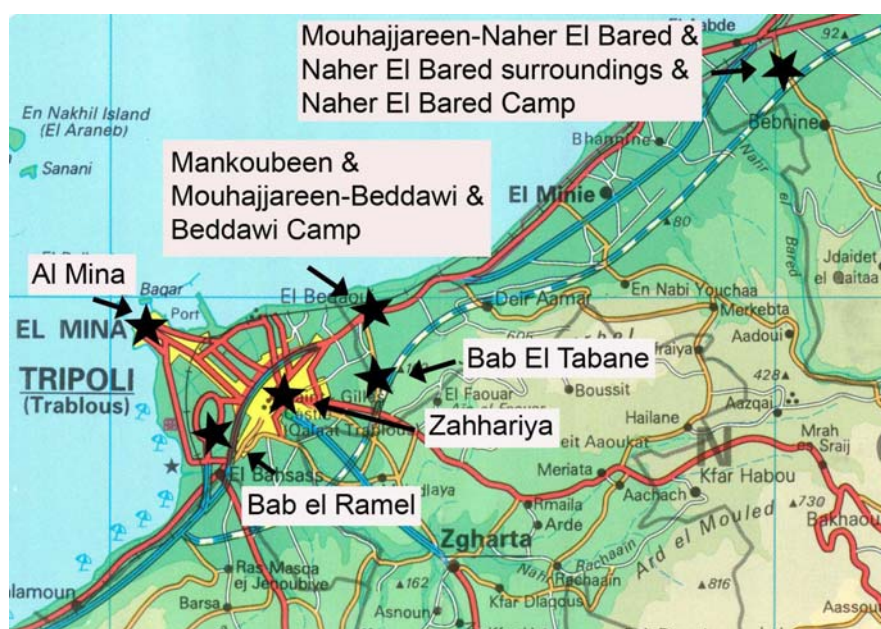
Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men and women are working during high season, mainly as manual labourer in various fields including agriculture. Some are employed by UNRWA and in shops.</li> <li>• From October to April very few are working because of the climate.</li> <li>• Very few children below 14 years work full time. Some children work during summer holidays.</li> <li>• A few households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a Popular Committee in the gathering, but it is not very active.</li> <li>• Inhabitants normally solve conflicts internally with the help of respected elderly in the community.</li> <li>• There are good relations with the host community.</li> </ul>

## North

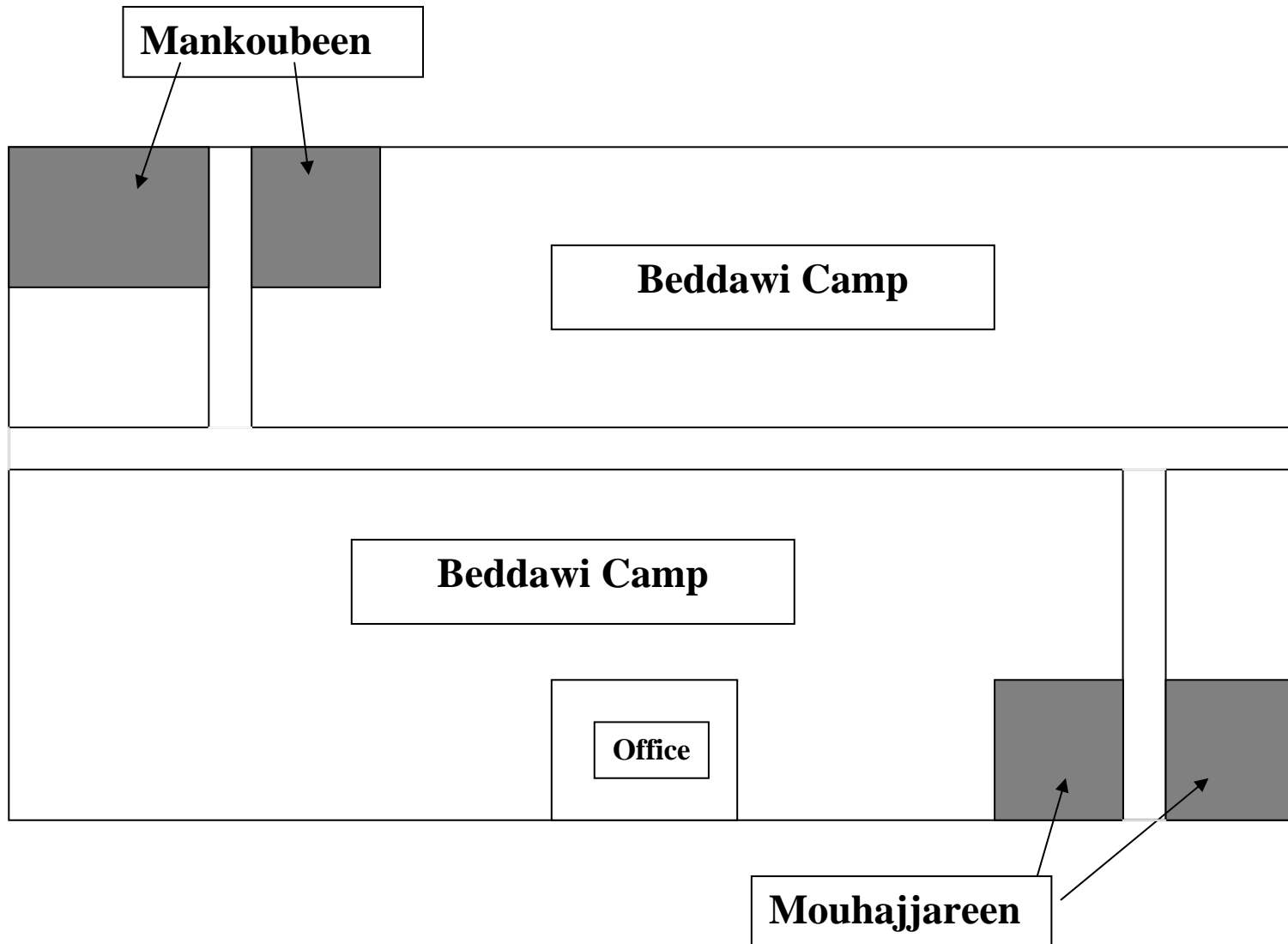
8 gatherings are located in North Lebanon, close to the city of Tripoli. The gatherings have a total population of almost 16,000 as per the table to the right.

The locations of the gatherings are indicated on the map below. For the gatherings around Beddawi and Naher El Bared Camps, detailed sketch maps of their locations are included on the next pages.

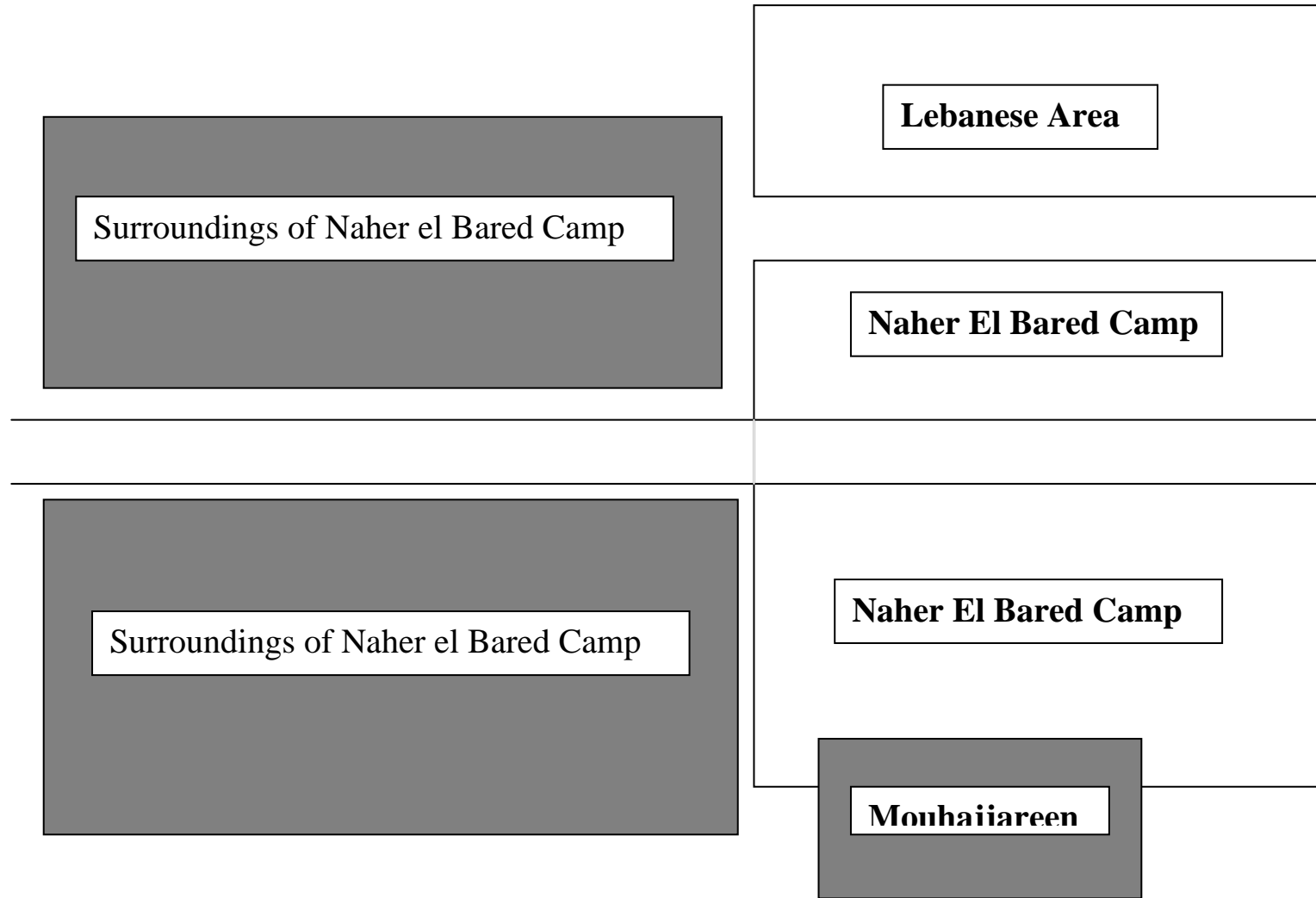
<i>Gathering</i>	<i>Pop</i>
Al Mina	3,120
Bab el Ramel	300
Bab El Tabane	1,350
Mankoubeen	1,000
Mouhajjareen-Beddawi	500
Mouhajjareen-Naher El Bared	400
Naher El Bared surroundings	8,100
Zahhariya	520
	15,590



Location of Mankoubeen and Muhajjareen Naher El Bared



Location of Naher El Bared Camp surroundings and Muhajjareen Naher El Bared.



Gathering	<b>Al Mina</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Al Mina is located within the Lebanese town of Al Mina close to Tripoli.</li> <li>• There are 25,000 Lebanese inhabitants.</li> <li>• The Palestinian and Lebanese inhabitants are mixed all over the area.</li> <li>• There is a small separated area with only Palestinian inhabitants living in 23 houses with corrugated iron roofs.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948. Many inhabitants also came in 1954, 1957 and 1985.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 600 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 98% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 1% of inhabitants are registered with Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 1% of inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>• 9 persons have disabilities according to MPDL, 2005</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All inhabitants pay rent except inhabitants living in 23 houses with corrugated iron roofs located on public land.</li> <li>• 23 houses are located on public land and the rest of the land belongs to different Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• Inhabitants living on public land were threatened with evicted land in 2002 but no action taken yet.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities (factories and companies)</li> <li>• Health clinic</li> <li>• Kindergarten for Palestinians</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rented houses are in a good condition. The 23 houses on public land have corrugated iron roofs and are in poor condition.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied from the municipality and each building has its own water tank. The cost is 180,000 LBP per year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality collects the garbage.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 45,000 LBP per year (for garbage, cleaning of roads etc).</li> </ul>

#### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority use UNRWA's clinic in Al Mina. Some go to private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Safad Hospital run by PRCS in Beddawi Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>



Gathering	<b>Al Mina</b>
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**Education**

Pre-school, primary and intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one private Lebanese kindergarten in the gathering.</li> <li>• Only 10% of Palestinian children are enrolled in kindergarten, as the fee is considered too high.</li> <li>• The UNRWA school in Al Mina covers primary and intermediate levels.</li> <li>• Almost all Palestinian children are enrolled in primary and intermediate school.</li> <li>• Some children drop out because they fail in exams.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of Palestinian children use UNRWA's secondary school in Beddawi Camp.</li> <li>• All children who pass the exams go to secondary school.</li> <li>• Some youth are enrolled in private vocational training centers and UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> </ul>

**Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men are working part time. Very few women are working.</li> <li>• The majority work with fishing.</li> <li>• 20% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no Popular Committee or other group in charge of organizing the gathering.</li> <li>• Respected members in families solve conflicts within the community.</li> <li>• The Palestinians have good relations with the Lebanese inhabitants.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Bab El Ramel</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bab El Ramel is located within a Lebanese area of the same name in Tripoli city.</li> <li>• There are 15,000 Lebanese inhabitants in the gathering. Palestinians and Lebanese live mixed between each other.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948.</li> <li>• Lebanese were already living there when Palestinians came. The Palestinians knew the Lebanese inhabitants from Palestine and chose to live close to them, because the camps were overcrowded.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 inhabitants</li> <li>• 50 households</li> <li>• 50% females</li> <li>• 50% males</li> <li>• 100% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>• 30 female-headed households.</li> <li>• 15% of inhabitants have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to many different Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• All households pay rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</li> <li>• Job opportunities (small enterprises, micro-credit)</li> <li>• Medical Centre (emergencies)</li> <li>• Help to children who drop out of school</li> <li>• Kindergarten</li> <li>• Youth center</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have concrete roofs, but the houses are old and in a quite bad condition.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have meters and receive electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> <li>• There is a high amount of calcium in the water but inhabitants drink it.</li> <li>• The cost of water is 200 USD per year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for the garbage collection. The garbage is collected every day.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 200 USD per year for sewerage, road maintenance, garbage collection etc</li> </ul>

#### Health

Gathering	<b>Bab El Ramel</b>
Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Al Mina half an hour away by car.</li> <li>• Some inhabitants use private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Safad Hospital run by PRCS in Beddawi Camp or Rahall Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA, close to the Syrian border.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly inside the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in the gathering.</li> <li>• No children are enrolled in kindergarten due to the bad financial situation of the households.</li> <li>• All children are enrolled in UNRWA's school in Zakhariya that covers primary and intermediate levels.</li> <li>• 40% drop out before finishing intermediate school. More boys than girls drop out.</li> <li>• 40% of the inhabitants (all ages) cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15% of children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Beddawi Camp.</li> <li>• 1 is enrolled in vocational training.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering and as the camps are far away, the youth do not go there</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men work part time part as manual workers with construction, painting etc. Nobody works full time.</li> <li>• A relatively high number of women work part time. Nobody works full time.</li> <li>• 40% of children below 14 years old are working.</li> <li>• No households have relatives abroad</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no Popular Committee or any other groups inside the gathering.</li> <li>• When there are problems they are solved between respected members in the families.</li> <li>• There is a good relation with the Lebanese.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Bab El Tabane</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bab El Tabane is located within a Lebanese area with the same name inside Tripoli city.</li> <li>There are 120,000 Lebanese inhabitants within the gathering and mixed marriages between Lebanese and Palestinians are common.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in 1948. Some more families came in 1967.</li> <li>The inhabitants came directly from Palestine, either from the north of the country or sailing from Haifa.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,350 inhabitants</li> <li>250 households</li> </ul> <p>The information from the key persons put the population figure at 2,000 - 2,500. However, the calculated average HH size (8-10) was found to be unrealistic high. A former member of the Popular committee confirmed the no. of households, and the population figure was recalculated accordingly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% females</li> <li>40% males</li> <li>90% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>7% of inhabitants are registered with Lebanese authorities</li> <li>3% of inhabitants are non-ID</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of inhabitants rent from Lebanese owner and 10% own flats.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</li> <li>Job opportunities</li> <li>A kindergarten</li> <li>Special enterprises for Palestinians</li> <li>A medical centre in the area</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses have concrete roofs.</li> <li>80% of houses are in a poor condition.</li> </ul>
Electricity and heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households have meters and receive electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> <li>The water is polluted and the inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> <li>The cost of water is 186,000 LBP per year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses are connected to the municipality sewerage system</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The municipality is responsible for the garbage collection.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 220,000 LBP per year (for garbage, maintenance of roads etc).</li> </ul>

#### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use private clinics and some use UNRWA's clinic in Al Mina.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority use private hospitals. Some inhabitants use Rahhal Hospital contracted by UNRWA close to the Syrian border.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Bab El Tabane</b>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no special kindergarten for Palestinians in the gathering.</li> <li>• 10% of the households send their children to private kindergartens.</li> <li>• All children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Zahhariye.</li> <li>• 30% of children drop out of school at primary and intermediate level.</li> <li>• 10% cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 250 students attend UNRWA secondary school in Beddawi camp.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	There are no special youth activities for Palestinians.

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men work part time as manual workers and in agriculture. No men work full time.</li> <li>• A relatively low number of women work part time. No women work full time.</li> <li>• 20% of children below 14 years old are working full time</li> <li>• 3% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering do not have a Popular Committee.</li> <li>• A group of respected persons solve problems among Palestinians.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Mankoubeen</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mankoubeen is located near Beddawi Camp in Tripoli area.</li> <li>• There are 300 Lebanese households within the gathering living in a separate area.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1982 when inhabitants left camps in the South and moved to Mankoubeen because it was considered safer.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 200 households</li> <li>• 55% females</li> <li>• 45% males</li> <li>• 95% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 5% of inhabitants are registered with Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• Female-headed households constitute 50% of the households. The percentage is high because many men died during the war.</li> <li>• 5% of inhabitants have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of the gathering is located on public land and 10% belongs to Lebanese owner.</li> <li>• 90% of the inhabitants live on the private land because there were houses there when inhabitants first came.</li> <li>• A lawsuit has since 1996 been ongoing against the inhabitants living on the private land.</li> <li>• The inhabitants have on a regular basis collected the necessary funds to finance legal aid.</li> </ul>

#### **Needs identified by community**

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right to own land</li> <li>• A developed sewerage infrastructure and rehabilitation/construction of roads</li> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• Medical centre</li> <li>• An educational centre for the youth</li> <li>• Psychological assistance to children (they are having problems due to the situation they are living in)</li> </ul>
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#### **Shelter, Water, Sanitation**

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% of houses have corrugated iron roofs and 25% have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• The houses are in general in a very bad condition and require rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All inhabitants take electricity from EDL. They do not pay for the electricity connections.</li> <li>• The inhabitants have had regular encounters with the Lebanese authorities concerning their connections. Cuts by authorities in connections are performed on a regular basis.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of the households are connected to a well in Beddawi Camp. Inhabitants in remaining households take water from a tank.</li> <li>• No households pay for water.</li> <li>• The supply is not constant.</li> <li>• The Lebanese households in the gathering are connected to the same well.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Mankoubeen</b>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no sewerage system in the gathering.</li> <li>• Inhabitants use pits.</li> <li>• The cost of emptying a pit is 50 USD. Inhabitants empty the pits twice a year.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no garbage collection system in the gathering, which is clearly a need in order to improve the general hygiene situation.</li> <li>• All households collect their garbage and burn it.</li> </ul>

### **Health**

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Beddawi camp.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Safad Hospital run by PRCS, located in Beddawi camp</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly inside the gathering.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in the gathering.</li> <li>• 70% of the children are enrolled in various kindergartens in Beddawi camp, run by different NGOs.</li> <li>• The UNRWA school in Beddawi Camp covers primary and intermediate levels.</li> <li>• 40% of children drop out during primary level due to bad economical situation (both boys and girls).</li> <li>• 40% of inhabitants cannot read and write. Of this group 50% are children.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No child in the gathering is enrolled in secondary school. 3% of youth are enrolled in vocational training in Beddawi Camp and 5 persons are enrolled in university.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many men and women are working part time.</li> <li>• They work as manual labourers, mainly with recycling.</li> <li>• All children who drop out of school work full time.</li> <li>• 3- 5% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no Popular Committee in the gathering.</li> <li>• Respected members in different families solve conflicts and problems concerning the gathering.</li> <li>• Inhabitants did not report any problems with the host community.</li> <li>• No NGOs are active within the gathering. DRC is reportedly the first NGO visiting the gathering.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Mouhajjareen (Beddawi)</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mouhajjareen is located in the outskirts of Beddawi Camp in Tripoli area.</li> <li>• There are 2 Lebanese households and 3-4 Syrian households in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering was created in 1982.</li> <li>• Inhabitants were displaced because of the war. They moved from camps in the South because Mouhajjareen was safer.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 inhabitants</li> <li>• 100 households</li> <li>• 70% females</li> <li>• 30% males</li> <li>• 96% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 4% of inhabitants are registered with Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 30 female-headed households.</li> <li>• 25-30 persons have physical/mental disabilities (20 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is registered in the name of an Islamic organization.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay rent. 10% of inhabitants rent from Palestinians who built their houses.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</li> <li>• Maintenance of houses with iron corrugated roofs. They have a permission to maintain the houses but lack funds.</li> <li>• A youth and child center</li> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• A center for persons with disabilities</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of houses have corrugated iron roofs.</li> <li>• 50% of houses have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• Many houses are in poor condition and require rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity from Beddawi Camp.</li> <li>• They do not pay for electricity.</li> </ul>
Water supply facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive water from 3 wells in Beddawi Camp and from a well in the gathering</li> <li>• There is a constant supply of water.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are connected to the main sewerage system.</li> <li>• The inhabitants do not pay for the sewerage.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNRWA is responsible for the garbage collection in the gathering. The garbage is collected every day except Sundays.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Beddawi Camp.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Safad Hospital run by PRCS in Beddawi camp.</li> </ul>



Gathering	<b>Mouhajjareen (Beddawi)</b>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary, Intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in the gathering.</li> <li>• 80% of the children are enrolled in kindergartens run by different NGOs in Beddawi Camp.</li> <li>• 80 children from the gathering are enrolled in primary and intermediate levels in UNRWA's school in Beddawi Camp.</li> <li>• At the end of intermediate level, the majority of students drop out due to the poor financial situation in the households. Both boys and girls drop out.</li> <li>• 100 persons cannot read and write (mostly old people).</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Beddawi Camp.</li> <li>• 2 children are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> <li>• The youth attend activities in the camp.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively low number of men are working. They have manual jobs as daily workers.</li> <li>• A relatively low amount of women are working. They work with cleaning in houses.</li> <li>• 10 children below 14 years old are working full time.</li> <li>• 10 - 15% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Popular Committee of Beddawi Camp is in charge of organising the gathering.</li> <li>• There is no women's group.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Mouhajjareen (Naher El Bared)</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mouhajjareen is located at the outskirts of Naher El Bared Camp north of Tripoli.</li> <li>• There are some small shops inside the gathering and other shops are available in Nahr El Bared Camp.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1983.</li> <li>• Inhabitants are displaced from different camps in Lebanon.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400 inhabitants</li> <li>• 74 households</li> </ul> <p>The information from the key persons put the population figure at 500. However, the calculated H size (6.8) seemed unrealistic (6.8), and it was decided to recalculate the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 94% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>• 4% of inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 1% of inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>• 20 female-headed households</li> <li>• 15% of inhabitants have physical/mental disabilities (30 persons according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is registered in the name of an Islamic organisation.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• Medical center</li> <li>• Educational center (for students who drop out from school)</li> <li>• Financial aid for university students</li> <li>• Vocational center</li> <li>• Activity center for elderly persons</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64 houses have corrugated iron roofs. 9 corrugated iron roofs will be replaced with concrete by MPDL in 2005.</li> <li>• 10 houses have concrete roofs.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The households receive electricity from EDL (no meters) and pay through the Popular Committee. The cost is 15,000 LBP every three months.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants receive water from wells in Nahr El Bared Camp operated by UNRWA and the Popular Committee.</li> <li>• The water is perceived as of bad quality - the inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> <li>• Household connections are awaiting a roof rehabilitation project in the area. Moreover, the streets are narrow, and a special study will be needed for further water infrastructure.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 10,000 LBP every 3 months to the Popular Committee to cover operational costs.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households use pits.</li> <li>• UNRWA is planning to construct a sewerage system.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Mouhajjareen (Nahr El Bared)</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNRWA collects the garbage directly from houses.</li> </ul>

### **Health**

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's and PRCS' clinics in Nahr El Bared Camp and some use private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Rahhal Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA close to the Syrian border and Safad Hospital run by PRCS in Beddawi Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly inside the gathering.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in the gathering. Inhabitants use kindergartens run by different NGOs in Nahr El Bared Camp. The cost is 150,000 LBP – 200,000 LBP/year.</li> <li>• The UNRWA school in Nahr El Bared Camp covers primary and intermediate levels.</li> <li>• All children are enrolled in primary school and intermediate school.</li> <li>• Some children drop out from intermediate and primary levels because they fail in exams.</li> <li>• All inhabitants can read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 students are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Beddawi Camp.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> <li>• The youth use facilities in the camp.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively low number of men and women work part time with agriculture and manual work.</li> <li>• 7% of children below 14 years old are working full time.</li> <li>• 2% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a small Popular Committee in the gathering. The committee coordinates with the Popular Committee of Nahr El Bared Camp, UNRWA and NGOs.</li> <li>• In case of a conflict, the inhabitants solve it between themselves.</li> <li>• There is no women's group.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Surroundings of Naher El Bared Camp</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering is located in the surroundings of Naher El Bared Camp north of Tripoli.</li> <li>There are no Lebanese households in the gathering.</li> <li>All necessary shops are available in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in 1984-86.</li> <li>People moved out of Naher El Bared Camp because it was too crowded. The inhabitants in the gathering consider themselves as part of the camp.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8,100 inhabitants</li> <li>1,500 households</li> </ul> <p>The information from the key persons put the population figure at 12,000. However, the calculated H size (6.8) seemed unrealistic (6.8), and it was decided to recalculate the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65% females</li> <li>35% males</li> <li>95% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>5% of inhabitants are either registered with Lebanese authorities or are non-IDs</li> <li>There are 100 female-headed households</li> <li>5% of inhabitants have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land belongs to Lebanese citizens.</li> <li>85% of households do not pay rent</li> <li>5% of households have a registered ownership.</li> <li>10% of households pay rent.</li> </ul>

### **Needs identified by community**

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of roads</li> <li>Containers for garbage</li> <li>Youth Center (education, sports, cultural activities, women activities, garden)</li> <li>Health Center in the gathering</li> </ul>
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### **Shelter, Water, Sanitation**

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses have concrete roofs.</li> <li>Some houses spread out over the gathering are in a bad condition.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households have meters and receive electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water supply facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CESVI constructed a well and household connections for 850 households in the gathering.</li> <li>The quality of water is considered to be good and inhabitants drink it.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 5,000 LBP per month including garbage collection.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 10,000 LBP per year.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inhabitants in the gathering have a contract with a Palestinian company that collects garbage 3 times a week.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 5,000 LBP per month including water.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Surroundings of Naher El Bared Camp</b>
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### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Naher El Bared Camp.</li> <li>Some inhabitants go to private clinics and a clinic run by a Palestinian organization; El Jenin Clinic.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use Safad Hospital run by PRCS in Beddawi Camp and Rahhal Hospital in Akkar close to the Syrian border (private hospital contracted by UNRWA).</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> <li>There is a center for persons with disabilities run by a local NGO in the camp.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary, Intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 5 kindergartens in the gathering and several kindergartens inside Naher El Bared Camp.</li> <li>Children from gathering and camp go to kindergarten in both areas.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in kindergartens.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Naher El Bared Camp.</li> <li>Very few go to private and public schools.</li> <li>10% drop out during intermediate level.</li> <li>2% of inhabitants cannot read or write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 children are enrolled in UNRWA secondary school in Beddawi Camp.</li> <li>50 students are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline and in private vocational centers.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> <li>There are some youth activities for boys only in Naher El Bared Camp.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost all men are working part time as manual workers with painting and construction and some work in shops. Very few work full time.</li> <li>Very few women are working both part time and full time. They work as private teachers and in small shops.</li> <li>50% of those who drop out of school are working with collecting metal etc.</li> <li>80% of households have relatives abroad. 60% of those send money.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no Popular Committee or any other group active in the gathering and the gathering is not related to the Popular Committee in Naher El Bared Camp.</li> <li>Respected family members solve problems when they occur. If there are severe problems inhabitants get help from Lebanese authorities.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Zahhariya</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zahhariya is located within a Lebanese area of the same name in Tripoli city.</li> <li>• 80% of the households are Lebanese. Lebanese and Palestinian households live mixed between each other.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1970. There are still new Palestinian families moving to the area.</li> <li>• The inhabitants were displaced from Beddawi, Naher El Bared and Wavel camps.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 520 inhabitants</li> <li>• 100 households</li> <li>• 97% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 3% of inhabitants are either registered with Lebanese authorities or are non-IDs</li> <li>• 8 persons have disabilities according to MPDL, 2005</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% own their apartments that are registered in the name of Lebanese citizens.</li> <li>• 70% are their apartments.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• Kindergarten</li> <li>• Better education quality in UNRWA schools</li> <li>• Hospital nearby</li> <li>• Help to elderly persons</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have concrete roofs and are in a good condition.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity from EDL and those who can afford it from a private supplier.</li> </ul>
Water supply facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> <li>• The water is perceived as of poor quality so the inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> <li>• The cost of water is 255,000 LBP per year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for the garbage collection.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay a minimum of 50,000 LBP per year to the municipality (for garbage, road maintenance etc).</li> </ul>

#### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Al Mina and some use private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Rahhal Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA close to the Syrian border, or Safad Hospital run by PRCS in Beddawi Camp</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special facilities for elderly or persons with disabilities in the gathering.</li> </ul>

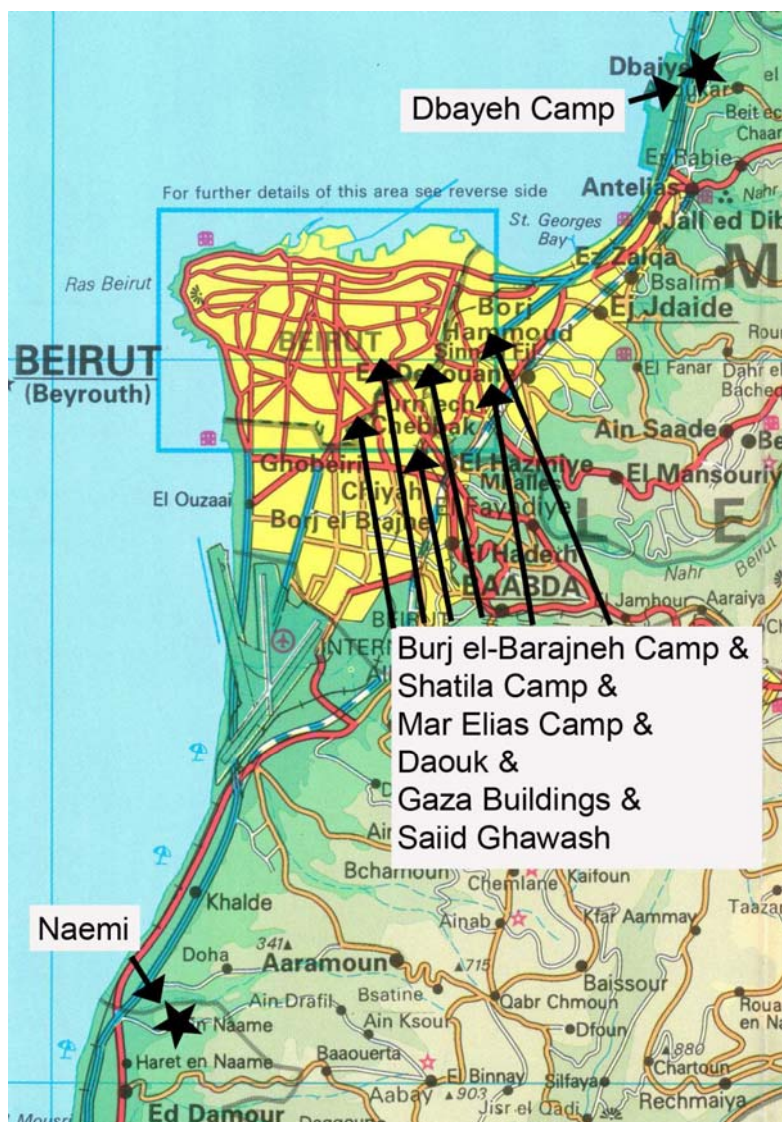
Gathering	<b>Zahhariya</b>
<b>Education</b>	
Pre-school, primary and intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are private kindergartens in the gathering only.</li> <li>• Few children are enrolled in kindergartens.</li> <li>• All children finish primary school.</li> <li>• 20% - 30% of students drop out of school before they finish intermediate level.</li> <li>• The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Zahhariye.</li> <li>• Some children are enrolled in UNRWA's school in Al Mina.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The children use UNRWA's secondary school in Beddawi Camp.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> </ul>
<b>Occupation/income</b>	
Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively small number of men work part time and nobody works full time. They work mainly as manual workers and with UNRWA. Very few women work.</li> <li>• 50% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no Popular Committee or other group in charge of organising the gathering. In case of any conflict, the inhabitants go to the police.</li> </ul>

## Mount Lebanon

A total of 4 gatherings with a total population of 4,300 are located within the Mount Lebanon area. A table with population figures is included to the right.

Of the 4 gatherings only Naemi are located outside Beirut as also indicated on the map below.

Gathering	Pop
Daouk	300
Gaza Buildings	1,140
Nae'mi	1,000
Saiid Ghawash	1,900
Total	4,340





Gathering	<b>Daouk</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daouk is located close to Sabra and Shatila Camps within a Lebanese area of the same name inside Beirut.</li> <li>• Palestinians, Lebanese and other nationalities live mixed in the area.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948 and the inhabitants came directly from Palestine.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 inhabitants</li> <li>• 60 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• All inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• Female-headed households constitute 30 %-40% of the households</li> <li>• 5 persons have physical/mental disabilities (8 persons according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to a Lebanese owner, Mr Daouk. The land was originally planned to be a cemetery but after 1948 Mr. Daouk decided that the Palestinian refugees could live there. In his will he instructed his sons to let the Palestinians remain on the land.</li> <li>• In general, the housing facilities are in great need of rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Nobody pays rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• Micro credit</li> <li>• Youth centre</li> <li>• Kindergarten</li> <li>• Health clinic</li> <li>• Garbage disposal</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have concrete roofs.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inhabitants have electricity facilities from EDL but not all of them have meters.</li> <li>• Houses with no meters pay a fixed amount of 50,000 LBP/month.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied from a well run by the Popular Committee. The quality is not perceived as satisfactory and the majority of households buy drinking water.</li> <li>• The majority of houses have household connections.</li> <li>• Water is supplied 2-3 hours every day, which is enough to fill the tanks.</li> <li>• Average cost is 10,000 LBP per month.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• The NGO PARD maintains the sewerage pipes.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants place the garbage in bags and a Palestinian company collects it directly from houses every night.</li> <li>• Garbage collection costs 5,000 LBP per month.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Daouk</b>
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### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic and PRCS' clinic in Shatila Camp.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use Haifa Hospital run by PRCS in Burj El Barajneh Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Norwegian People's Aid is providing assistance to persons with disabilities. There are no facilities for elderly.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no kindergarten in Daouk. The inhabitants use a kindergarten run by a Palestinian organization in Saiid Ghawash. The cost is 220,000 LBP per year.</li> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in one of the 7 UNRWA schools in Sabra and Shatila Camps. A few children are enrolled in public schools.</li> <li>More girls finish the intermediate level than boys.</li> <li>15% cannot read and write. The NGO PARD provides literacy courses.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very few children are enrolled in secondary school.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A relatively low number of men are working part time. No men work full time.</li> <li>A relatively high number of women are working part time. No women work full time.</li> <li>50% - 60% of households have relatives abroad. 10% of those abroad support their relatives financially.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no Popular Committee in the gathering.</li> <li>No other groups are active in the gathering.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Gaza buildings</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaza Buildings are located in Sabra area close to Shatila Camp in Beirut.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1985.</li> <li>• The majority of the households came from Shatila Camp after the war of the camps in 1985 and 1987.</li> <li>• The Gaza Buildings were initially supposed to be a hospital.</li> <li>• The gathering consists of 4 buildings (Gaza 1, Gaza 2 etc).</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,140 inhabitants</li> <li>• 253 households</li> <li>• 50% females</li> <li>• 50% males</li> <li>• 92 - 93% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 7-8% are registered with Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 4 % of inhabitants have physical/mental disabilities (1 person according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is owned by a Palestinian organization.</li> <li>• Housing facilities are in clear need of rehabilitation - re-housing would be the best option for this gathering.</li> <li>• Nobody pays rent.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main problem is sewerage</li> <li>• Maintenance of buildings (water, electricity, ventilation)</li> <li>• A well working organisation (Popular Committee) to solve problems within the gathering.</li> <li>• Job opportunities</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The buildings were supposed to be a hospital and were therefore not built for housing families. There is a lack of ventilation and sun-light.</li> <li>• Some households share bathrooms/toilets.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of households have meters and receive electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water supply facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied from the municipality.</li> <li>• Half of the inhabitants have household connections.</li> <li>• Almost all inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> <li>• The cost of water is 10,000 LBP per month (includes sewerage and garbage disposal). The gathering have a committee organising the payments.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wastewater is collected in the basements of the buildings, from where it is pumped to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• The sewerage system of the building is in dire need of rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In some parts of the building the inhabitants put their garbage in bins provided by the municipality. In other parts, a garbage man employed by the NGO PARD collects the garbage from the corridors.</li> <li>• The cost is 10,000 LBP per month (includes water, garbage and sanitation).</li> </ul>

### Health

Gathering	<b>Gaza buildings</b>
Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic and PRCS' clinic in Shatila Camp.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Haifa Hospital run by PRCS in Burj El Barajneh Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian People's Aid provides medicaments for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>• There is no help for elderly persons.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, Primary and Intermediate facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of children are enrolled in kindergartens run by different NGOs.</li> <li>• Children from the gathering are enrolled in the 7 UNRWA schools in Sabra and Shatila Camps.</li> <li>• The majority of children finish primary school.</li> <li>• Some children drop out from school already at the age of 7-8 years.</li> <li>• 20 % of males and 24 % of females aged 12 and above never attended school (Zabaneh 2004).</li> <li>• The NGO PARD provides tutorial lessons for students in the gathering.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few children are enrolled in secondary school. They go to UNRWA's secondary school in Shatila Camp.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one youth center run by the NGO PARD in the gathering.</li> <li>• Some youth go to a cultural center in Shatila Camp.</li> <li>• Both boys and girls participate in the activities.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively low number of men work part time with construction, painting, carpeting, etc. Very few work full time.</li> <li>• A small number of women work part time and nobody works full time. Women work in shops and with cleaning in private houses.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no Popular Committee in the gathering.</li> <li>• There is a women's group run by the NGO PARD.</li> </ul>

Gathering	Naemi
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Naemi is located between Beirut and Saida cities.</li> <li>• 80% of inhabitants are Lebanese, 20% are Palestinians (total: 10,000 inhabitants).</li> <li>• Palestinians and Lebanese are living mixed between each other and there are many inter marriages.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering was created in 1975.</li> <li>• Some families came in 1986.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 170 households</li> </ul> <p>Calculated HH size seems realistic, but much higher population figure (4,480) was available from Badil (1992). However, the popular committee confirmed the correctness of the data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 99% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 1% inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• Female-headed households constitute 20 households</li> <li>• 10 persons have physical/mental disabilities (5 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to several Lebanese owners and some Palestinian owners.</li> <li>• 75% of Palestinians own houses (25% of which have registered ownership).</li> <li>• 25% of Palestinians rent houses.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities (establish companies and factories to recruit Palestinians etc.)</li> <li>• Health clinic in the area for both Palestinians and Lebanese</li> <li>• Youth activities (football court, computer centre, tutorial classes, cultural activities, women activities)</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 houses have corrugated iron roofs. The remaining houses have concrete roofs.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity from EDL. In addition some households also have a generator.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households are connected to the municipality's water supply and community well.</li> <li>• Water from the municipality costs 120,000 LBP per year, and 90,000 LBP per year from the well.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not drink the water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for the garbage collection.</li> <li>• For each room inhabitants pay 10,000 LBP/year (in old houses). In renovated/new houses inhabitants pay 20,000 LBP per year/room. This fee includes sewage, garbage, cleaning roads.</li> </ul>

Gathering	Naemi
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### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use one of UNRWA's clinics in Beirut.</li> <li>Some inhabitants use the NGO PARD's clinic in Beirut, and some UNRWA's clinic in Saida. Distance to Beirut: 17 km, Saida: 30 km.</li> <li>Only a few inhabitants go to private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use Al-Hamshari hospital run by PRCS in Saida and Haifa Hospital run by PRCS in Borj El Barajne Camp in Beirut. A few go to private hospitals.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are some private and public Lebanese kindergartens in the gathering.</li> <li>10% of families send their children to public kindergartens in Naemi.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in primary and intermediate school. The majority are enrolled in the UNRWA school in Naemi, and a few are enrolled in private schools.</li> <li>10% of children drop out from intermediate school due to economical situation.</li> <li>20 elderly persons cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in a public Lebanese secondary school in Naemi. Some students are enrolled in the UNRWA school in Burj el Barajne Camp in Beirut.</li> <li>20-25 children from the gathering are enrolled in secondary school.</li> <li>Children in public school do not face any problems.</li> <li>6 students are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline and 3 students go to private vocational training.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No youth activities for Palestinians exist in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A relatively high number of men work part time and very few work full time.</li> <li>The men work as drivers, construction workers, private workers in enterprises etc.</li> <li>A relatively low number of women work both full time and part time.</li> <li>All youth that dropped out of school are working.</li> <li>70% of households have relatives abroad. 35% of these send money.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a Popular Committee for the Palestinians in the gathering. There are 4 members in the committee. The committee belongs to the Popular Committee in Beirut. There are no other groups in the gathering.</li> <li>Relations with the host community are good.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Saiid Ghawash</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saiid Ghawash is located within the Lebanese area with the same name in Beirut.</li> <li>• Saiid Ghawash is located close to Sabra and Shatila camp in Beirut.</li> <li>• Palestinians, Lebanese and persons with other nationalities are living mixed in the area.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering was created in 1970.</li> <li>• The inhabitants came directly to Said Ghawash from Palestine.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,485 inhabitants</li> <li>• 275 households</li> </ul> <p>The information from the key persons put the population figure at 1,900. However, the calculated H size (6.9) seemed unrealistic (6.8), and it was decided to recalculate the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% females</li> <li>• 30% males</li> <li>• 50% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 50% of inhabitants are registered with Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• Female-headed households constitute 60% of households</li> <li>• 10-15 persons have physical/mental disabilities (8 persons according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 houses are built on land belonging to an elderly center.</li> <li>• 20 houses are built on land owned by a Palestinian organisation.</li> <li>• The remaining houses are built on land belonging to one Lebanese owner.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities</li> <li>• Micro credits</li> <li>• Youth center</li> <li>• Kindergarten</li> <li>• Health clinic</li> <li>• Garbage disposal</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition of houses is for most modest. Around 5% of houses have corrugated iron roofs and the rest have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• Housing facilities for many are in need of rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All inhabitants receive electricity from EDL but not all of them have meters.</li> <li>• Households without meters pay a fixed amount of 50,000 LBP/month.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied from a well run by the Popular Committee. The water quality is perceived as bad and inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> <li>• The majority of houses have household connections.</li> <li>• The water is supplied 2-3 hours everyday, which is enough to fill the tanks.</li> <li>• Average cost is 10,000 LBP per month</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• The NGO PARD maintains the sewage pipes.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Saiid Ghawash</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants have hired a Palestinian company to collect the garbage every day.</li> <li>The cost is 5,000 LBP per month.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic and PRCS' clinic in Shatila Camp and a clinic run by PARD in Sabra area.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use Haifa Hospital run by PRCS in Burj El Barajneh Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NGO Norwegian People's Aid provides medicaments for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>There are no facilities for elderly persons.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary and intermediate facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is one kindergarten run by a Palestinian organisation in Saiid Ghawash. The enrolment fee is 220,000 LBP per year.</li> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate schools in Sabra and Shatila Camps close to the gathering.</li> <li>More girls than boys complete intermediate level.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A small number of children are enrolled in secondary school.</li> <li>15% of inhabitants cannot read and write (both sexes and different ages). The NGO PARD provides literacy courses.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A relatively small number of men are working part time. Nobody works full time.</li> <li>A relatively high number of women are working.</li> <li>50% - 60% of households have relatives abroad. 10% of those abroad support their relatives financially.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no popular committee or any other group active in the gathering.</li> </ul>

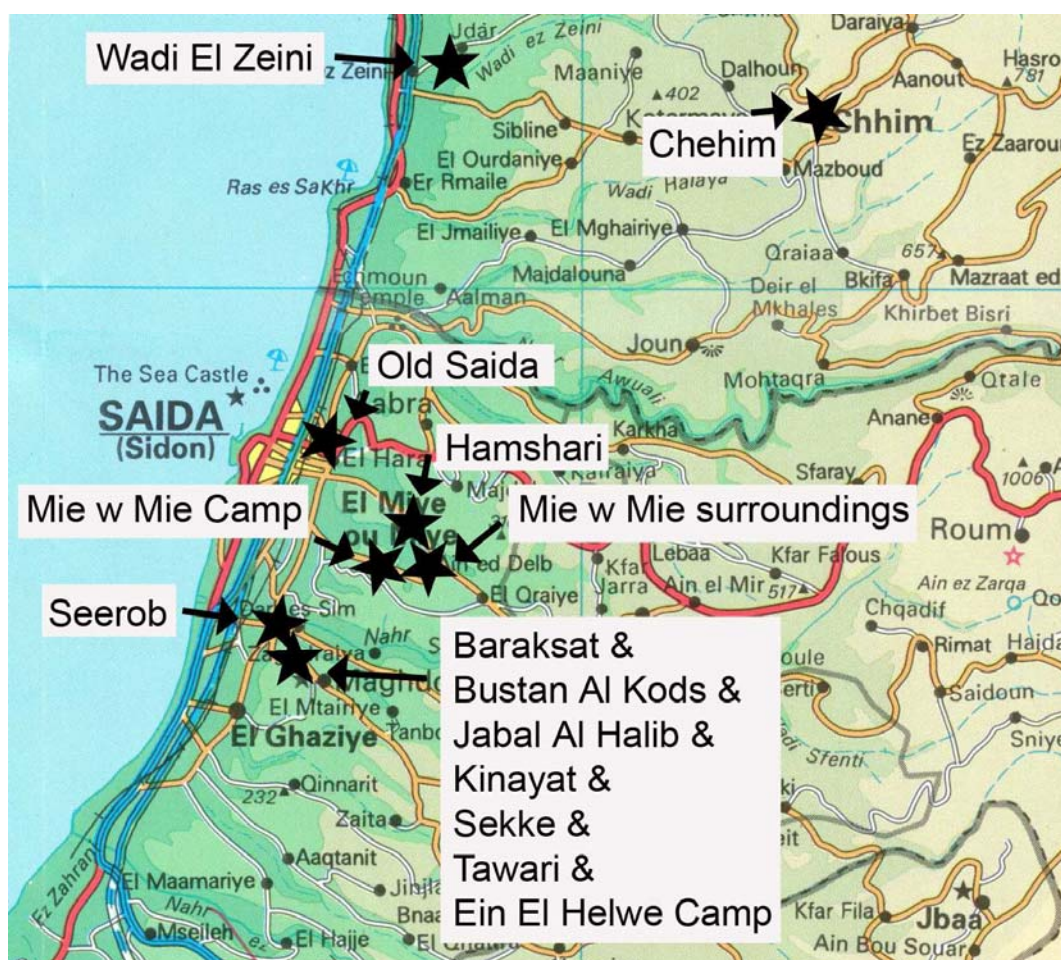


## Saida

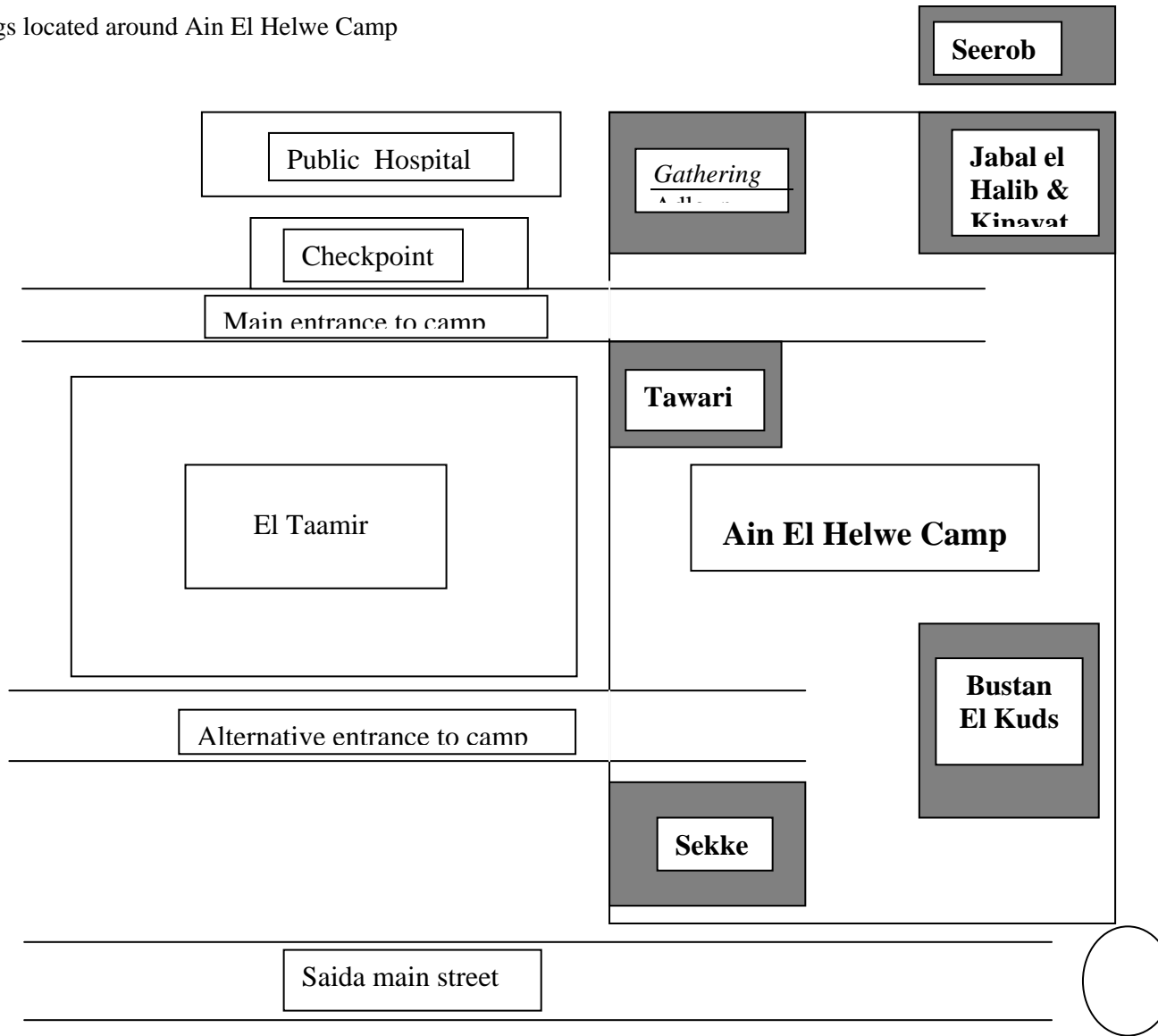
11 gatherings with a total population of 23,000 were identified in the Saida area. Of these 6 are located at the outskirts of Ain El Helwe Camp as indicated on the sketch map on the next page.

The map below show the locations of the other 6 gatherings in the Saida area.

Gathering	Pop
Baraksat	1,800
Bustan Al Kods	1,000
Chehim	1,500
Hamshari	388
Jabal Al Halib	2,430
Kinayat (Jabal Al Halib)	810
Mie w Mie surroundings	405
Old Saida	2,700
Seerob	5,000
Sekke	1,160
Tawari	1,800
Wadi El Zeini	4,050
Total	23,043



Map over gatherings located around Ain El Helwe Camp



Gathering	<b>Baraksat</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baraksat is located next to Ain El Helwi Camp in the Saida region.</li> <li>• There are 25 Lebanese houses within the gathering</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1970.</li> <li>• The inhabitants are displaced Palestinians from all over Lebanon (Beirut, Tyr area etc). They chose to live next to the camp because it is safe.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,800 inhabitants</li> <li>• 350 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 90% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>• 8% of inhabitants are registered with Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 2% of inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>• 70 female-headed households</li> <li>• 20 persons have physical/mental disabilities (44 according to MPD, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is situated on public land. The inhabitants state that own their houses (not registered) and do pays rent.</li> <li>• The municipality has indicated to the inhabitants that they want to use the land to construct a park.</li> </ul>

#### **Needs identified by community**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</li> <li>• Maintenance and expansion of the sewerage system</li> <li>• Creation of a kindergarten in the gathering so that the children do not have to go to Ain El Helwi Camp</li> <li>• Increased capacity of the electricity network</li> <li>• Youth centre (with tutorial classes)</li> <li>• Maintenance of houses with corrugated iron roofs.</li> <li>• Women's centre (awareness campaigns about women issues, computer training etc)</li> </ul>
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#### **Shelter, Water, Sanitation**

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of houses have corrugated iron roofs and 20% have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• The gathering is very crowded with narrow street. The majority of houses are very dark and humid - rehabilitation of housing facilities is needed.</li> </ul>
Electricity and heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity.</li> <li>• The families living close to Saida have meters and pay directly to EDL.</li> <li>• The families living close to Ain El Helwi Camp do not have meters and they pay 5,000 LBP per month.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of households receive water for free from Ain El Helwe camp.</li> <li>• Some households receive water from the municipality and pay 265,000 LBP/year.</li> <li>• The majority of inhabitants drink the water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the sewerage system of the municipality in Taamir area.</li> <li>• The inhabitants only pay if the pipes break.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Baraksat</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inhabitants have hired a private company.</li> <li>• The households pay 5,000 LBP per month, but not everybody can afford to pay.</li> <li>• Households not able to pay have to dispose the garbage themselves.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic for displaced in Saida. Those who can afford it go to private clinics.</li> <li>• There is an UNRWA clinic in Ain El Helwi Camp but the inhabitants of the gathering cannot go there, as they are not registered in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants go to Al Hamshari Hospital (PRCS) and Hammoud Hospital (contracted by UNRWA) in Saida for specialised care.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering. There are some centers run by NGOs inside Ain El Helwi Camp where wheelchairs, pampers, and writing and reading courses for blind and deaf persons are provided.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no kindergartens in the gathering. The majority of children go to kindergartens in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>• All UNRWA schools in the area are situated in Bustan Al Kods. There are 2 primary schools and 4 intermediate schools.</li> <li>• 150 children are enrolled in primary school and 150 enrolled in intermediate school.</li> <li>• The distance to each school is 500 meters.</li> <li>• Very few drop out of school before they finish intermediate level.</li> <li>• The inhabitants in Baraksat prioritise education and some children take private lessons.</li> <li>• Some old people cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For secondary level the majority of students go to UNRWA secondary school in Bustan Al Kods.</li> <li>• 100 students from Braksat are enrolled in secondary school.</li> <li>• 20 students are enrolled in university.</li> <li>• 50 students are enrolled in vocational training.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> <li>• The youth go to Ain El Helwe Camp where there are 3 sports/cultural centres. The cost is 15,000 LBP/month. The centers are for both boys and girls but in separate shifts.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men and women are working, mainly as manual labourers.</li> <li>• 15% of youth between 14-20 years old are working.</li> <li>• 15%-20% of the households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a Popular Committee in the gathering is cooperating with the Popular Committee in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Bustan Al Kods</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bustan Al Kods was formerly called Bustan al Yahoodi</li> <li>• Is located next to Ain el Helwi Camp in the Saida area.</li> <li>• There are no Lebanese households in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1982.</li> <li>• Inhabitants were initially living in Tyre and Beirut but due to the war of the camps in 1982 they came to Bustan Al Kods as it was safe.</li> <li>• The inhabitants' original occupations were agriculture and free trade.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 172 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 90% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 10% of inhabitants are either registered with Lebanese authorities or are non-IDs</li> <li>• 5 % of the households are headed by females</li> <li>• 10 persons have physical/mental disabilities (23 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to a Lebanese owner.</li> <li>• 70% said they own their houses and do not pay rent.</li> <li>• 30% of inhabitants are renting (from Palestinians).</li> </ul>

#### **Needs identified by community**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follow:</li> <li>• Maintenance of corrugated iron roofs</li> <li>• Maintenance of 200 meters of sewerage pipe</li> <li>• Maintenance of electricity network</li> <li>• Center for Popular Committee</li> <li>• A new well and 3 tanks to facilitate distribution of water</li> </ul>
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#### **Shelter, Water, Sanitation**

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32-35 houses have corrugated iron roofs, the rest have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• 3 houses are in a very poor condition and need maintenance.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity from Ain el Helwi Camp.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for the electricity but pay 1,000 LBP/month to the Popular Committee for maintenance of the network.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied to all households from Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>• All pipes are above ground in order to avoid pollution by sewage.</li> <li>• There is a constant supply of water except when there are electricity cuts and during summer.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 1,000 LBP/month for water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are connected to a sewerage system. 200 meters of sewerage pipes need to be maintained/rehabilitated.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNRWA collects the garbage from the houses every day except Sunday.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for this service.</li> </ul>

#### **Health**

Gathering	<b>Bustan Al Kods</b>
Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic Saida. There is an UNRWA clinic in Ain El Helwe Camp but the inhabitants can not go there as they are not registered in the camp.</li> <li>• Some inhabitants use private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS and Hammoud Hospital, private hospital contracted by UNRWA in Saida for more specialised care.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly inside the gathering. In Ain El Helwi Camp NGOs provide help to persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one kindergarten in the gathering run by General Union.</li> <li>• 30 children are enrolled in this kindergarten. All UNRWA schools in the area are situated in Bustan Al Kods. There are 2 primary schools and 4 intermediate schools.</li> <li>• All children in Bustan Al Kods are enrolled in school and the majority finishes the intermediate level.</li> <li>• Around 10 persons in the gathering cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For secondary level students go to UNRWA's secondary school in Bustan Al Kods.</li> <li>• 20 students from Bustan Al Kods are enrolled in secondary school.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth facilities in the gathering.</li> <li>• Youth go to Ain El Helwe camp in which there are 3 sports/cultural centres.</li> <li>• Participants pay 10 USD/month.</li> <li>• The centres are for both sexes.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively small number of men and women are working.</li> <li>• There are usually better job opportunities during summer.</li> <li>• No children below 14 years of age are working.</li> <li>• All households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a Popular Committee in the gathering that is connected to the Popular Committee of Ain el Helwi Camp. The Popular Committee is involved in most issues related to the gathering including solving problems between families.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Chehim</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chehim is located between Beirut and Saida.</li> <li>• There are approximately 70,000-80,000 Lebanese inhabitants in Chehim.</li> <li>• The Palestinians consider themselves as part of the Lebanese community. There are many mixed marriages between Lebanese and Palestinians.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1977 and some more families came in 1982.</li> <li>• Palestinians came to Chehim from Beirut and Nabatieh because it was considered a safe area in the mountains.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,500 inhabitants</li> <li>• 250 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 100% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>• 30-35 female-headed households (mostly widows)</li> <li>• 10 persons have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to different Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• 99% of inhabitants pay rent.</li> <li>• 1% of inhabitants own houses (registered in their own name).</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of houses and help to decrease rent. They demonstrated outside UNRWA several times in order to tell them to give them houses or to rebuild Nabatieh Camp.</li> <li>• Job opportunities (ex small enterprises where women can work etc)</li> <li>• Education (inhabitants want the UNRWA school in Chehim back, it was closed because of problems with the landlord).</li> <li>• Health clinic (open all days a week).</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have concrete roofs. The buildings are old and in bad conditions.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity from EDL.</li> <li>• Some households also have a generator.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> <li>• The water is supplied only two days per week. Some Palestinians have an extra water tank and many buy drinking water.</li> <li>• Cost for water is 170,000 LBP per year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the sewerage system of the municipality.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for garbage collection. The garbage is collected every day.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 50,000 LBP per year for sewage, garbage, maintenance of roads etc.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's health clinic in Chehim (open twice a week).</li> <li>• When UNRWA's clinic is closed inhabitants go to private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS in Saida, 25 km away.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Chehim</b>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary and Intermediate facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no kindergartens only for Palestinians in the gathering.</li> <li>• 10% of families send their children to Lebanese kindergartens and the rest stay at home.</li> <li>• The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Sibline. Transportation cost is 25,000 LBP per month and child.</li> <li>• 10% of children are enrolled in public school.</li> <li>• 25-30% of children drop out because of high transportation costs. They drop out by the end of primary or beginning of intermediate. The majority of those who drop out are girls and they are working with cleaning in private houses.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Ain El Helwi Camp. Very few go to public school. More boys than girls are enrolled in secondary school.</li> <li>• About 50 persons are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline and in private vocational training centers in Chehim. Both boys and girls are enrolled in vocational training.</li> <li>• 40% of elderly persons cannot read and write (there are about 100 persons over 60 years in the gathering).</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special youth activities for Palestinians in the gathering.</li> <li>• Around 5% of the Palestinian youth attend Lebanese youth activities. The fee is considered high.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively low number of men are working both part time and full time.</li> <li>• The men work as manual workers with painting, construction etc</li> <li>• A relatively high number of women are working part time with cleaning in private houses etc</li> <li>• 10% of youth between 14-20 years who dropped out from school are working full time.</li> <li>• 20% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no Popular Committee in the gathering.</li> <li>• Respected persons from both Palestinian and Lebanese families meet and solve problems. When there are more severe problems inhabitants get help from Lebanese municipality.</li> </ul>



Gathering	<b>Hamshari</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamshari is located inside Saida city.</li> <li>• There is one Lebanese household in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created between 1986 and 1988.</li> <li>• The inhabitants chose to live in Hamshari since it is considered safe.</li> <li>• The inhabitants come from different areas in Lebanon.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 388 inhabitants</li> <li>• 75 households</li> <li>• 55% females</li> <li>• 45% males</li> <li>• 95% of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 5% of the inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 2 persons are non-ID</li> <li>• 23 female-headed households</li> <li>• According to inhabitants there are many persons with disabilities in the gathering but they could not provide an estimated number.</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to 10 Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• All houses with concrete roofs are built by Lebanese and all houses with corrugated iron roofs are built by Palestinians.</li> <li>• No inhabitants own houses.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay any rent.</li> <li>• All Palestinians face problems with the Lebanese landowners and face threats of eviction. Numerous court cases are ongoing. Re-housing should be considered.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants want to move to another area where there are no problems with the landowners.</li> <li>• Job opportunities (small enterprises, clothes companies, micro-credit loans etc)</li> <li>• A well equipped health centre with a low consultation fee</li> <li>• A youth center</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33 houses with concrete roofs.</li> <li>• 43 houses with corrugated iron roofs in a separate area.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity from EDL.</li> <li>• Inhabitants used to take electricity illegally from EDL, but nowadays most households pay for the electricity.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water is supplied from Mie w Mie municipality.</li> <li>• The water supply is sufficient.</li> <li>• The water is of good quality and inhabitants drink it.</li> <li>• The majority of inhabitants do not pay for the water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of the houses have pits. The remaining 50% are connected to a self-made system with plastic pipes above the ground. This system is not sufficient and often needs maintenance.</li> <li>• The system is connected to the municipal sewerage system passing through the gathering.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Hamshari</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants dispose of garbage in containers in Mie w Mie village. Some inhabitants burn the garbage. No problems are perceived with the garbage disposal.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Saida city and some use UNRWA's clinics in Ain El Helwe and Mie w Mie Camps.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS and Hammoud Hospital contracted by UNRWA, both situated in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a center for persons with disabilities next to Hamshari Hospital. There are no special facilities for elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary, Intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no kindergartens in the gathering</li> <li>All children are enrolled in various kindergartens in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in primary and intermediate school. The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's schools in Mie w Mie and Ain El Helwe Camps. Some children are enrolled in UNRWA's school in Saida city.</li> <li>The majority of children walk to school.</li> <li>A small percentage of students drop out of school due to either financial reasons or failure in passing exams.</li> <li>10% of all inhabitants cannot read and write</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 of 70 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Ain El Helwe Camp. The majority is girls.</li> <li>The majority of boys leave school at intermediate level in order to start working.</li> <li>Nobody is enrolled in vocational training.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in the gathering and the youth do not participate in youth activities in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All men work part time as manual workers within agriculture, construction and other fields. During winter the majority of men are not working</li> <li>A relatively high number of women work part time with cleaning and in agriculture etc</li> <li>10-15 boys between 14-20 years work full time.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no Popular Committee in the gathering.</li> <li>Respected person from each family solves problems when they occur.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Jabal El Halib and Kinayat</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jabal El Halib and Kinayat are located in the outskirts of Ain el Helwi Camp in Saida region. As they share many characteristics, both gatherings are included in this fact sheet. Some consider the gathering as one.</li> <li>Kinayat is a part of Jabal El Halib. The major difference between the two areas is that Kinayat is located right next the Ain el Helwi Camp and the inhabitants receive services from UNRWA and NGOs whereas Jabal el Halib does not.</li> <li>In Jabal el Halib there are four Lebanese households.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in the 1990's.</li> <li>In the 1970s a few Palestinian families bought land in the area but the majority of inhabitants came in the beginning the 1990's.</li> <li>The inhabitants used to live in other camps but moved close to Ain el Helwi for security reasons.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,430 inhabitants in Jahal El Halib</li> <li>810 inhabitants in Kinayat</li> </ul> <p>450 households in Jahal El Halib 150 households in Kinayat</p> <p>It was reported by key informants that the population figures were 3,000 and 1,000 for Jahal El Halib and Kinayat respectively. The calculated average HH size based on this seemed unrealistic, and the population figure was recalculated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% females</li> <li>40% males</li> <li>85% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>3% of inhabitants are registered with Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>11% of Jabal El Halib inhabitants and 1% of Kinayat inhabitants are non-ID.</li> <li>50% of the households in Jabal El Halib are female headed and 15 households in Kinayat.</li> <li>50-60 persons in Jabal El Halib and 10-15 persons in Kinayat have physical/mental disabilities (25 in both according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Jabal El Halib, 12 % rent their houses, 45% own their houses (registered). The remaining inhabitants are living on private Lebanese land and do not pay rent.</li> <li>In Kinayat, 75% own their houses and the rest are living on private Lebanese land. Nobody pays rent.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewerage infrastructure</li> <li>Road construction and maintenance</li> <li>A well for households in Jabal el Halib. The water supply from the camp is not satisfactory.</li> <li>A health clinic only for Jabal El Halib inhabitants as there are many hardship cases in this area.</li> </ul>
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Gathering	<b>Jabal El Halib and Kinayat</b>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Houses have corrugated iron concrete roofs.</li> <li>• There are more houses with corrugated iron roofs in Jabal El Halib than in Kinayat.</li> <li>• Owners and renters have the same housing conditions.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity from EDL.</li> <li>• Households do not pay for the electricity</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied to the houses from the well in the Ain El Helwe camp.</li> <li>• All households have water connections but due to low pressure and high elevation of the gathering they do not have a constant supply. Interventions in this field would improve the living conditions of the refugees.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for the water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Jabal El Halib they use pits.</li> <li>• In Kinayat houses are connected to the sewerage system of Ain el Helwi Camp.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNRWA takes care of the garbage collection in Kinayat.</li> <li>• In Jabal El Halib the households place the garbage in UNRWA's containers. Extension of UNRWA services to embrace Jabal El Halib is recommended.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for this service.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Ain El Helwe Camp and some inhabitants go to UNRWA's clinic in Saida.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants go to Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS in Saida and to Hammoud Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA, also in Saida for more specialised care.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One center in Jabal El Halib run by a Palestinian organization in coordination with the NGO NPA provides assistance to persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary and Intermediate facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 2 kindergartens in Jabal El Halib (Nabila Breir kindergarten and Ghassan Kanafani kindergarten).</li> <li>• There is no kindergarten in Kinayat. The inhabitants go to kindergartens in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> <li>• The majority of children are enrolled in kindergarten.</li> <li>• All UNRWA schools in the area are situated in Bustan Al Kods. There are 2 primary schools and 4 intermediate schools.</li> <li>• 75% of children in Jabal el Halib and Kinayat attend primary and intermediate school.</li> <li>• 80% of children finish intermediate level. More girls than boys drop out (they get married, help their mothers at home etc).</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of children use UNRWA's secondary school in Bustan Al Kods.</li> <li>• 2% of children from Kinayat and 10% from Jabal El Halib go to UNRWA secondary school.</li> <li>• 2% in Jabal El Halib and 1% in Kinayat cannot read and write.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Jabal El Halib and Kinayat</b>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nabila Breir center (computers, sports, youth activities and awareness sessions for women). Also used by inhabitants in Ain el Helwi Camp.</li><li>• They pay 15,000 LBP for sports activities (to register).</li></ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A very low number of men are manual workers and the rest belong to political parties and have a fixed income. Very few women are working in both Jabal el Halib and Kinayat.</li><li>• 20% of households in Jabal El Halib have relatives abroad and 40% in Kinayat.</li></ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is a separate Popular Committee for Jabal El Halib. In Kinayat the Popular Committee of Ain El Helwi Camp is in charge of organizing the gathering.</li><li>• There are disagreements as to who (camp or municipality) is responsible for providing infrastructure to Jabal El Halib</li></ul>

Gathering	<b>Kinayat</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kinayat is next to Jabal El Halib &amp; Kinayat and share many characteristics, for which reason information on Kinayat is incorporated in the Jabal El Halib fact sheet.</li></ul>

Gathering	Old Saida
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Saida is located within a Lebanese area with the same name in Saida city.</li> <li>• 60% of the inhabitants are Lebanese. There are many mixed marriages between Lebanese and Palestinians.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948. Palestinians went to live in Old Saida because they knew some Lebanese living there who had been working in Palestine.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,700 inhabitants</li> <li>• 500 households</li> </ul> <p>No information on number of inhabitants was available it was calculated using an average HH size of 5.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 3% of inhabitants also have Lebanese citizenship</li> <li>• 14 persons with disabilities (MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is public.</li> <li>• 10% of inhabitants own their house (registered in their own name).</li> <li>• 20% of inhabitants own their house (registered in name of a Lebanese citizen).</li> <li>• 70% rent from Lebanese owners.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health centre</li> <li>• Education-tutorial classes/education center to reduce drop-outs</li> <li>• Job opportunities-right to work in all professions</li> <li>• Center for elderly</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have concrete roofs. Some houses are in a bad condition.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All have access to electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal water supply. The cost is 232,000 LBP/year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the sewerage system of the municipality.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 100,000 LBP/year including garbage collection and cleaning of roads.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for garbage collection.</li> </ul>

#### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Saida.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use Al-Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS in Saida and some go to private and public Lebanese hospitals.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Old Saida</b>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten only for Palestinians in Old Saida.</li> <li>• 20% of the children are enrolled in private Lebanese kindergartens.</li> <li>• All children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Old Saida.</li> <li>• 10% of the children drop out of school around the age of 13 years. No difference between boys and girls.</li> <li>• 30% of inhabitants cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% of children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in</li> <li>• 5% of children are enrolled in private secondary schools.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities only for Palestinians in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men work full time as drivers and salespersons etc.</li> <li>• A relatively low number of women work full time with cleaning etc.</li> <li>• All youth between 14-20 years who drop out from school are working full time.</li> <li>• 80% of households have relatives abroad. Many of the relatives send money.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no Popular Committee in the gathering.</li> <li>• Respected persons among both Palestinians and Lebanese solve problems in case of conflicts.</li> <li>• No other groups are active inside the gathering.</li> <li>• Palestinians have a good relation with the host community.</li> </ul>



Gathering	Seerob
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seerob is located within a Lebanese area with the same name close to Saida.</li> <li>• There are 2,000-2,500 Lebanese inhabitants and a few Syrian families and Egyptian families.</li> <li>• Lebanese and Palestinians live mixed with each other.</li> <li>• Mixed marriages are common.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1975 and some more families came in 1992.</li> <li>• The majority of inhabitants are displaced from camps in the South.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 1,000 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 99% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 1% inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 60 female-headed households (mostly widows)</li> <li>• 30 persons have physical/mental disabilities (37 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of the land in Seerob is owned by Palestinians (60% of this land is registered, 40% is not registered).</li> <li>• 30% of the land belongs to private Lebanese owner.</li> <li>• 75% of Palestinians own houses (15% of which are legally registered).</li> <li>• 25% rent from both Palestinians and Lebanese.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical center and pharmacy</li> <li>• English school (there is only a French school)</li> <li>• Youth centre (Tutorial classes, sports, culture etc)</li> <li>• Kindergarten</li> <li>• Vocational training centre</li> <li>• Centre for persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Centre for orphans (50-60 children in the gathering are living alone with their mothers)</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have concrete roofs. 70-80% are new houses.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They all have access to electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water is supplied from a well operated by Lebanese authorities (also provide water for Lebanese). The cost is 221,000 LBP/year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 600,000 LBP per year inclusive costs of garbage collection, maintenance of roads, security etc.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for the garbage collection. The garbage is collected every two days.</li> </ul>

#### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Ain El Helwi Camp and some go to UNRWA's clinic in Saida.</li> </ul>
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Gathering	Seerob
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS in Saida and some go to private hospitals.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> <li>Some use facilities in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no kindergartens inside the gathering.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in private kindergartens in Mie Mie Camp and in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in primary and intermediate school. The majority are enrolled in UNRWA's schools in Ain El Helwe and Mie Mie camps.</li> <li>5 - 10% of children are enrolled in private school.</li> <li>1% of children drop out from school.</li> <li>3% of old persons cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30-40% of the children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> <li>Many students from the gathering are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline. Some go to private vocational training centers.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in the gathering except for a football court. Girls mostly stay home.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost all men in the gathering work part time as manual workers, drivers and construction workers etc.</li> <li>A few men work full time as teachers etc.</li> <li>Some women are working.</li> <li>10% of households have relatives abroad. Some of these will support the families financially.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a Popular Committee in the gathering. The Popular Committee coordinates with the municipality.</li> <li>There are no other groups active in the gathering</li> <li>The relation is good with the host community.</li> </ul>

Gathering	Sekke
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sekke is located at the outskirts of Ain El Helwe Camp in Saida.</li> <li>• There are 2-3 Lebanese families and 3-4 Syrian families living in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1974.</li> <li>• The inhabitants came from all over the Lebanon. They chose to live close to Ain El Helwi Camp for security reasons.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,160 inhabitants</li> <li>• 215 households</li> </ul> <p>Key informants stated that there were 1,800 people in 360 households. A recent survey by Premiere Urgence found 215 households with 1,160 people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 90% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 8% of inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 2% of inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>• 100 female-headed households</li> <li>• 40 persons have physical/mental disabilities (31 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the land is public and a small part belongs to Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• Inhabitants consider them selves as owners of their houses but have no legal documents.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter maintenance</li> <li>• Sewerage</li> <li>• Water quality</li> <li>• Maintenance of roads</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95% of houses have corrugated iron roofs.</li> <li>• 5% have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of large parts of the gathering is recommended if approval from authorities can be obtained.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity illegally from Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some households are connected to the municipal water supply, some households share water with people living in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> <li>• The supply is not constant.</li> <li>• Cost of water is 90,000 LBP per year. Many inhabitants cannot afford to pay.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of the households are connected to the sewerage system of the municipality.</li> <li>• About 30 houses use pits.</li> <li>• 3 houses are not connected to the sewerage system and do not use pits.</li> <li>• The sewerage system in the main street in the gathering has been improved.</li> <li>• The inhabitants do not pay for sanitation.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Sekke</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no garbage collection in the gathering. The inhabitants bring the garbage to Ain El Helwe Camp or to Al Taamir area.</li> <li>• A lot of garbage is lying around in the streets.</li> <li>• Creation of a garbage collection system is recommended.</li> </ul>

### **Health**

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Saida city. Those who can afford it go to private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS in Saida (3 km away) and Hammoud Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA, also in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering. Inhabitants use facilities run by different NGOs in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one kindergarten run by the NGO Najdeh in the gathering.</li> <li>• 100 children from the gathering are enrolled in this kindergarten.</li> <li>• All UNRWA schools for the area are situated in Bustan Al Kods. There are 2 primary schools and 4 intermediate schools.</li> <li>• 400 children from the gathering are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school.</li> <li>• 40% of inhabitants of all age groups cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Bustan Al Kods.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The youths go to Ain El Helwe camp where there are 3 sports centers run by a Palestinian organisation.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively low number of men are working part time with manual jobs.</li> <li>• A relatively high number of women are working part time, mainly with cleaning in private houses.</li> <li>• Nobody works full time.</li> <li>• 50 children below 14 years old are working. They are mainly working with recycling garbage.</li> <li>• 5% of households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Popular Committee of Ain El Helwe Camp is in charge of organising the gathering.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Surroundings of Mie w Mie Camp</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is located at the outskirts of Mie w Mie Camp in Saida.</li> <li>• The living conditions for the inhabitants are the same in the camp and in the gathering.</li> <li>• 1 Lebanese family is living in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created between 1985-1991.</li> <li>• People moved to the gathering from all over Lebanon during the ‘war of the camps’. The refugees could not move to the camp due to lack of space.</li> <li>• The gathering is not considered part of the camp.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 405 inhabitants</li> <li>• 75 households</li> </ul> <p>Population figure (500) provided by municipality seemed unrealistic as calculated average HH size was 6.7. No. of HHs was confirmed by Popular Committee. Population figure was recalculated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65% females</li> <li>• 35% males</li> <li>• 98% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 2% of inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• There are 15-20 female-headed households (mostly widows)</li> <li>• 1 person with physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to different Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• There were no houses in the area when the Palestinians first came. The Palestinians built the houses themselves but they do not own the land.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> <li>• Inhabitants in 11 houses in a separate area face problems with 3-4 landowners. A court case has been on going for 2 years but no decision has been made.</li> </ul>

### **Needs identified by community**

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities (small enterprises that could employ Palestinians)</li> <li>• A health clinic with good service</li> <li>• A youth center (education, cultural activities etc)</li> </ul>
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### **Shelter, Water, Sanitation**

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of houses have concrete roofs (about 20% in a bad condition).</li> <li>• 30% of houses have corrugated iron roofs (20 houses are in a bad condition and require rehabilitation).</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity.</li> <li>• The households receive electricity from the camp. They do not pay.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water is supplied from a well constructed by a Palestinian organisation, providing water for both the camp and the gathering.</li> <li>• There is a constant supply of water.</li> <li>• The water quality is good.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for the water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system. The system is working satisfactorily.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Surroundings of Mie w Mie Camp</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garbage collection is done by inhabitants living in the gathering. The households do not pay for this service.</li> <li>• The garbage is collected every day.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Mie w Mie Camp and some use PRCS' clinic in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> <li>• Inhabitants who are not registered in Mie w Mie Camp go to UNRWA's clinic in Saida.</li> <li>• In urgent cases inhabitants use private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of people use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS and Hammoud Hospital - a private hospital contracted by UNRWA in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one kindergarten inside the gathering and several in Mie w Mie Camp.</li> <li>• 90% of children are enrolled in kindergartens in the gathering or in the camp.</li> <li>• All children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Mie w Mie Camp.</li> <li>• It was stated that 40% of the inhabitants could not read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30-40 children are enrolled in secondary school. 60% of those enrolled are girls.</li> <li>• The majority goes to UNRWA's secondary school in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>• Some children go to UNRWA's school in Saida city.</li> <li>• 40 students are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline and in private vocational training centers. An equal number of boys and girls are enrolled in vocational training.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> <li>• The youth go to sports clubs in the camp. The NGO General Union of Palestinian Women has a sports centre for girls.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost all men are working part time as manual labourers with construction and painting etc.</li> <li>• A high number of women are working part time with cleaning in private houses and as sales persons in shop</li> <li>• 10% of youth between 14-20 years who drop out from school are working full time.</li> <li>• 20% of the households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two persons from the gathering are members in the Popular Committee of Mie w Mie Camp.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Tawari'</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tawari' is located at the outskirts of Ain El Helwi Camp in Saida.</li> <li>• There is one Lebanese household in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948.</li> <li>• The gathering was created before Ain El Helwi Camp as the inhabitants arrived there before the official camp was created.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,800 inhabitants</li> <li>• 350 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 98% of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 2% of the inhabitants are either registered with Lebanese authorities or are non-IDs</li> <li>• 25% of the households are female-headed</li> <li>• 15 persons have physical/mental disabilities (20 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is public.</li> <li>• Inhabitants consider them selves as owners of the houses but they do not have any legal documents proving the ownership.</li> <li>• Some inhabitants rent houses from other Palestinians.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health clinic in the gathering</li> <li>• Youth Center with sports and cultural activities</li> <li>• Individual financial help</li> <li>• Construction of a new sewerage infrastructure (in the narrow streets)</li> <li>• Maintenance of water pipes over ground (in the narrow streets)</li> <li>• Maintenance of roads</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 houses have corrugated iron roofs and are in a very bad condition. The houses are spread out within the gathering and require rehabilitation in order to improve living conditions .</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of households receive electricity from EDL, for which they are not charged.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive water from the central well in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>• Inhabitants are satisfied with the quality of water.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for the water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• The sewerage system is old leading to frequent problems.</li> <li>• The refugees do not pay for the connections and, if problems occur, the inhabitants gather money and fix it them selves.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNRWA collects the garbage every day except Sunday.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay for this service.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Tawari'</b>
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### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Ain El Helwe and some go to UNRWA's clinic in Saida city.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS (3 km away) and Hammoud Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA, both located in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> <li>There are several centers for persons with disabilities run by different NGOs in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary and Intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no kindergartens in Tawari'.</li> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in kindergartens in Ain El Helwe Camp. Some go to kindergartens outside the camp.</li> <li>All UNRWA schools for Ain El Helwe Camp and surroundings are located in Bustan Al Kods.</li> <li>60% of the children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary school and 35% of children are enrolled in UNRWA's intermediate school.</li> <li>Only few students drop out of school. More boys than girls drop out of school.</li> <li>Around 2% of the inhabitants cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% of the children go to UNRWA's secondary school in Ain El Helwe Camp. An equal number of boys and girls are enrolled in secondary school.</li> <li>A small number of youth go to university.</li> <li>6 students are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> <li>The youth go to Ain El Helwe Camp where there are 3 sports and cultural centers run by a Palestinian organisation. The centers are open for both sexes.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A relatively small number of men are working part time as manual workers outside Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>The majority of men are working part time as manual workers inside Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>A relatively high number of women are working part time with cleaning in private houses.</li> <li>5% of children below 14 years of age are working.</li> <li>70% have relatives abroad. Very few send money.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tawari' Popular Committee is in charge of the organisation of the gathering. The committee is composed of 11 members chosen by the different families in Tawari'. Tawari's Popular Committee coordinates with the Popular Committee of Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> </ul>



Gathering	<b>Wadi El Zeini</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wadi El Zeini is located close to Saida.</li> <li>• 15% of inhabitants are Lebanese. They are living in two separate areas.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1964-65 and some more families came in 1980.</li> <li>• Inhabitants chose to live in Wadi El Zeini because it is peaceful and far away from problems in the camps.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,050 inhabitants</li> <li>• 750 households</li> </ul> <p>Only no. of HHs was known. Population figure has been calculated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 97% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 3% of inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 5% also have the Lebanese citizenship</li> <li>• 250-300 female-headed households constitute</li> <li>• 3% of inhabitants with physical/mental disabilities (59 persons according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to Lebanese and Palestinian owners.</li> <li>• 80% of inhabitants own land (half registered in their name and half registered in name of Lebanese citizen).</li> <li>• 20% of inhabitants rent houses.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health clinic in gathering (15 km to nearest clinic)</li> <li>• A school in the gathering or school buses to decrease cost for transportation (15 km to nearest UNRWA school)</li> <li>• Educational center/youth center/cultural center</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have concrete roofs.</li> <li>• 15% of houses are in bad condition. The houses are spread out in the gathering.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each building has its own water reservoir built by the owner of the house.</li> <li>• The water is polluted. Inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> <li>• Cost for water from the well is 150,000 LBP/year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system that is functioning well.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 45,000 LBP per year including garbage collection, cleaning roads etc</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for garbage collection.</li> </ul>

#### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Saida, 15 km away. A small number go to private clinics.</li> </ul>
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Gathering	<b>Wadi El Zeini</b>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants' use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS and Hammoud Hospital contracted by UNRWA, both located in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary and intermediate facilities, and other educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of children are enrolled in 3 private kindergartens in the gathering.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Sibline.</li> <li>Transportation cost is 15,000 LBP per month and child.</li> <li>10% of children drop out of school at the age of 10-16 years. Majority of those are boys.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% of children are enrolled in UNRWA's school in Ain El Helwi Camp.</li> <li>2-3% of children go to private secondary school.</li> <li>5% of students continue to university.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some go to a private Lebanese youth center. Others are playing football and are participating in activities at school.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

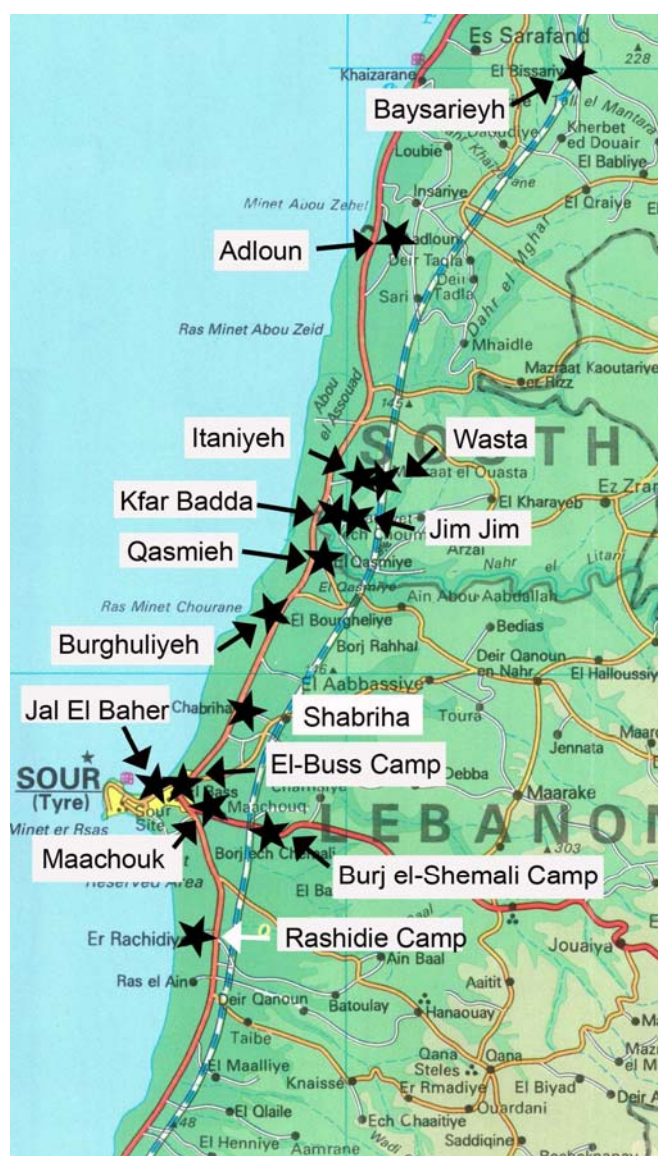
Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high number of men work part time and a few work full time. They work as drivers, construction workers, shop vendors etc</li> <li>A relatively high number of women work part time, very few work full time. Some are working in a chocolate factory.</li> <li>All youth between 14-20 years who drop out from school are working full time.</li> <li>40% of households have relatives abroad. Some send money to their families.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There used to be a Popular Committee but not anymore.</li> <li>The inhabitants solve the problems in the gathering through respected persons in the families and if it does not work they get help from Lebanese authorities.</li> <li>Good relation with host community.</li> </ul>

## Tyre

In the Tyre area there are 11 gatherings with a total population of 12,500 as indicated in the table to the right.

The map below shows the distribution of the gatherings in the area.

Gathering	Pop
Adloun	1,000
Baysarieyh	600
Burghuliyeh	600
Itaniyeh	450
Jal El Baher	2,200
Jim Jim	300
Kfar Badda	700
Maachouk	1,600
Qasmieh	2,430
Shabriha	1,382
Wasta	1,200
Total	12,462



Gathering	<b>Adloun</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is located within the Lebanese town of Adloun in the Tyre region app. 18 km from Al-Bass Camp in Tyre.</li> <li>• There are 15,000 – 20,000 Lebanese inhabitants in Adloun. The majority of Palestinians live in a separate area.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1951-1952.</li> <li>• Inhabitants chose to live in Adloun because of job opportunities within the agricultural field.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 inhabitants</li> <li>• 180 households</li> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 7 inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>• The rest of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 30 female-headed households</li> <li>• 15 persons have physical/mental disabilities (21 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is public.</li> <li>• Palestinians consider them selves as un-official owners of the houses they live in (no legal documents or registration to prove the ownership).</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> <li>• The Palestinians are not allowed to rehabilitate the houses.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewerage infrastructure</li> <li>• Health clinic</li> <li>• Youth center</li> <li>• Better job opportunities</li> <li>• Improved school facilities</li> <li>• Improvement of houses in poor condition</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition of the houses varies within the gathering;</li> <li>• 80% of the houses have concrete roofs and are in a good condition.</li> <li>• 20% of the houses have corrugated iron roofs.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households receive electricity from EDL.</li> <li>• There are often electricity cuts.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> <li>• The municipality supplies water for about 2-3 days a week for three hours per day.</li> <li>• The quality of water is considered to contain a high amount of calcium.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households use pits for wastewater from toilets.</li> <li>• Washing water is directed either to the street or to pits.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for garbage collection. The garbage is collected twice a week.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 50,000 LBP per year for all services provided by the municipality.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Adloun</b>
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### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Nsariyeh (2 km away).</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants use private hospitals in the area. Some go to Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashedieh Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> <li>• There is a center for Lebanese but it is related to the Amal movement so the Palestinians do not use it.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 children from the gathering are enrolled in 2 private Lebanese kindergartens in Adloun and Sarafand.</li> <li>• 200 children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Adloun.</li> <li>• Some children are enrolled in private or public schools.</li> <li>• The majority of children finish primary and intermediate school.</li> <li>• 100 persons (old people only) cannot read and write</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashedieh Camp.</li> <li>• 20 children are enrolled in public schools.</li> <li>• 3 children are enrolled in private schools.</li> <li>• 50% of the youth finishing intermediate school continue to vocational training, either private or at UNRWA's center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no youth center in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively high number of men are working during high season and a lower number during low season. The majority work within the agricultural field</li> <li>• A relatively low number of women are working during both high season and low season. The main occupation is within the agricultural field.</li> <li>• 80 persons are living abroad</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a popular committee composed of three members in the gathering.</li> <li>• The inhabitants have a good relation with the host community.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Baysariyeh</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baysariyeh is located in a village of the same name in the Tyre area.</li> <li>• 5,000 Lebanese inhabitants live in the village. Most Palestinians live in a separate area.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created between 1970 and 1980.</li> <li>• The inhabitants chose to come to Baysariyeh as it calm and less crowded than the camps. Inhabitants came from all over Lebanon.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 600 inhabitants</li> <li>• 137 households</li> </ul> <p>The calculated household size (4.4) as found to be rather low. However, the popular committee and municipality confirmed the figures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45% females</li> <li>• 55% males</li> <li>• 131 households are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 5 households are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 1 household are non-IDs</li> <li>• 5 female-headed households</li> <li>• 6-7 persons have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to many different landowners, both Lebanese and Palestinian.</li> <li>• 90% of Palestinian families own land (registered in their name).</li> <li>• 4 families pay rent to Lebanese and Palestinian owners.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education: school and kindergarten facilities in the gathering.</li> <li>• A health clinic for emergencies</li> <li>• Improved infrastructure, maintenance of roads etc</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 houses have corrugated iron roofs, the rest have concrete roofs. The houses are generally in a good condition.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have access to electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water is supplied from the municipality and all houses except three also have an underground water reservoir.</li> <li>• The water quality is not perceived as good. Inhabitants buy drinking water for about 30,000 LBP per month.</li> <li>• Water from the municipality costs 147,000 LBP per year.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of households are connected to the municipal sewerage system.</li> <li>• 50% of the households have pits (equally divided among Palestinians and Lebanese).</li> <li>• The pits usually empty by themselves as the sewage disappears into the rocks.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The municipality is responsible for garbage collection. The garbage is collected every second day.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 60,000 LBP per year inclusive of road maintenance and sewerage.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Baysariyeh</b>
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### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Ain El Helwe Camp, located 13 km away. Some inhabitants go to UNRWA clinics in Saida and Tyre.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of inhabitants use Al Hamshari Hospital run by PRCS in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no kindergarten in the gathering.</li> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in kindergartens run by different NGOs in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>Some families send their children to a public kindergarten in Naemi.</li> <li>All children are enrolled in primary and intermediate school.</li> <li>The majority of children are enrolled in UNRWA's school in Ghaziyeh and some are enrolled in UNRWA's school in Adloun and in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>Very few children are enrolled in private schools.</li> <li>5% of children drop out of school at primary level and 10% drop out at intermediate level.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% of children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> <li>Very few are enrolled in university.</li> <li>Very few are enrolled in vocational training.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in the gathering.</li> <li>The youth sometimes go to other gatherings, i.e. Qasmiyeh, for summer activities.</li> <li>Some youth participate in activities in Ain El Helwe Camp.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A relatively high number of men work part time as manual labourers.</li> <li>A low number of men work full time for UNRWA or PRCS.</li> <li>A relatively low number of women work in shops etc</li> <li>2- 3 children between 14-20 years are working full time. During summer holidays all children are working.</li> <li>All households have relatives abroad but receive only very limited financial support from them.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no Popular Committee in the gathering.</li> <li>In case of problems between families, respected persons from the involved families meet to solve the problem.</li> <li>There are good relations with the host community.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Burghliyah</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is located in Burghliyah town in Tyre area.</li> <li>• There are 5,000-6,000 Lebanese inhabitants in Burghliyah.</li> <li>• Palestinian inhabitants are well integrated in the Lebanese town and have good relations.</li> <li>• There are many mixed marriages between Palestinians and Lebanese.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948.</li> <li>• Palestinians moved to Burghliyah because they knew some Lebanese living there that used to work in Palestine.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 600 inhabitants</li> <li>• 111 households</li> </ul> <p>Key informants in the gathering said there were 250-300 households, which is higher than found in other studies. 250 -300 households would give an average household size of 2.2, which is found to be rather low. A population figure of 600 match that of other sources. The no. of households was recalculated assuming 5.4 persons/household.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65% females</li> <li>• 35% males</li> <li>• 95% of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 5% of the inhabitants are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 20 female-headed households</li> <li>• 10 persons have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% of the land belongs to different Lebanese owners, 55% of the land is public and 5% of the land belongs to Palestinian owners (registered in their names).</li> <li>• Palestinian inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a new well;</li> <li>• Maintenance of part of a road close to the school where rocks are falling on the road (400 meters in length);</li> <li>• Development of sewerage infrastructure;</li> <li>• Water connection for some houses close to the sea;</li> <li>• Health clinic;</li> <li>• Kindergarten (there is some empty land owned by the municipality where they could build a kindergarten but there are no funds to build it);</li> <li>• Youth activities_(Sports club, ccomputer center and mobile library).</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of the houses have concrete roofs and 50% have corrugated iron roofs.</li> <li>• The municipality is facilitating the rehabilitation (to change corrugated iron roofs to concrete) and is promoting the necessary permits from the authorities.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have access to electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>



Gathering	<b>Burghliyah</b>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants receive water from a well run by the municipality. 50-60 houses located close to the sea are not connected to the system (15 of those are inhabited by Palestinians). Intervention is recommended.</li> <li>The water is not considered potable.</li> <li>75% of the inhabitants take water from surrounding villages.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 5,000 LBP per month for water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households in Burghliyah use pits for wastewater from toilets while washing water are lead to the sewerage system.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NGO PARD is responsible for the garbage collection. The garbage is collected 4 times a week.</li> <li>The municipality pays 800,000 LBP per month to PARD.</li> <li>The inhabitants pay 5,000 LBP/month to the municipality for water, cleaning of roads and garbage collection.</li> </ul>

### **Health**

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Al Bass Camp and private clinics.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use Hiram Hospital in Tyre, a private hospital contract by UNRWA.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, Primary, Intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no kindergarten in the gathering. The municipality is willing to provide land for a new kindergarten.</li> <li>40 children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Qasmieh.</li> <li>50 children are enrolled in a private school in Burghliyah.</li> <li>The majority of the children finish intermediate school.</li> <li>10% of the inhabitants above 40 years cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6-7 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashidiyah Camp.</li> <li>2-3 students are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no youth center in Burghliyah.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A few men work during high season and even less during low season.</li> <li>A relatively high number of women work during high season and a bit less during low season.</li> <li>The majority of men and women work in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>15 children below 14 years old work full time.</li> <li>50% of the households have relatives abroad. Only a few support their families financially.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Popular Committee and the municipality cooperates on all issues.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Itaniyeh</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is located in the Tyre region.</li> <li>• There are 3-5 Lebanese households in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1955.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 450 inhabitants</li> <li>• 90 households</li> </ul> <p>Data on no. of households was higher than data from other sources. However, the popular committee maintained no. of households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 100% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 18 female-headed households</li> <li>• 5-6 persons have physical/mental disabilities (7 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land belongs to different Lebanese owners.</li> <li>• Inhabitants consider them selves as owners of their houses but have no legal documents proving the ownership.</li> <li>• Inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>Itaniyeh is situated very close to Wasta, and they have many similar needs. The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewerage system;</li> <li>• Kindergarten (the closest kindergarten is 10 km away in Jim-Jim);</li> <li>• Transportation to school;</li> <li>• Maintenance and improvement of houses with corrugated iron roofs;</li> <li>• An improved health clinic;</li> <li>• Youth activities.</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The houses are generally in a bad condition.</li> <li>• Most houses are 25-40 square meters and composed of 2 rooms and kitchen.</li> <li>• 10 % of houses have concrete roofs and the rest have corrugated iron roofs.</li> <li>• Intervention in relation to housing condition is recommended.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have access to electricity from EDL.</li> <li>• There are daily electricity cuts and they last for 6-8 hours.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied from one central well in Wasta. All households are connected. Very few families have private wells.</li> <li>• The water is perceived as of medium quality.</li> <li>• One woman, chosen by the inhabitants, operates the well on behalf of the Popular Committee.</li> <li>• In principal all households should pay for the water connections. In reality only 50 households pay the agreed 6,000 LBP/month for water and garbage. Other families can not afford to pay the cost.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households use pits for wastewater from toilets.</li> <li>• Washing water is lead to the surface of adjoining areas.</li> <li>• One part of Itaniyeh has a sewerage network but it was never fully implemented and no households are connected.</li> <li>• Finalisation of construction of the sewerage system is recommended.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Itaniyeh</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NGO PARD is responsible for the garbage collection. The Popular Committee of Wasta/Itaniyeh pays 70,000 LBP/month to PARD for this.</li> <li>• The garbage is collected twice a week.</li> <li>• Inhabitants pay 6,000 LBP per month for water and garbage.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use clinics run by the NGO PARD located in Wasta and Kfar Badda.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For secondary health care, inhabitants use Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashidiye Camp and other hospitals contracted by UNRWA.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, Primary and Intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in Itaniyeh.</li> <li>• Very few parents send their children to kindergartens in Qasmieh and Kfar Badda.</li> <li>• 300 children from Itaniyeh and Wasta are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Jim Jim. UNRWA faces problems with the owner of the land on which the school is situated and the school building needs maintainance. For more details about the school in Jim Jim, please refer to the fact sheet for Jim Jim.</li> <li>• Many children drop out of school when they are around 14 years old. The majority finish primary school. The majority of those who drop out are girls because the families priorities the education of the boys.</li> <li>• 20% of all inhabitants cannot read and write (mainly elderly persons).</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 children from Wasta and Itaniyeh are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashidiyeh Camp.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth activities in Itaniyeh.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All men and a high number of women are working full time during high season.</li> <li>• The majority of inhabitants work in agriculture.</li> <li>• During low season a few men and women are working.</li> <li>• 70 children below 14 years old in both Wasta and Itaniyeh are working full time.</li> <li>• 35% of the households have relatives abroad..</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one Popular Committee for Itaniyeh and Wasta.</li> <li>• If conflicts occur between families, respected persons in the families solve the problem.</li> <li>• The Palestinians have good relations with the host community.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Jal El Baher</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering is located at the outskirts of Tyre city.</li> <li>• There are 3-4 Lebanese households in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1951.</li> <li>• There are 4-5 big families in the gathering with many intermarriages between the families.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,200 inhabitants</li> <li>• 450 households</li> </ul> <p>Data provided by key informants on no. of households is higher than data from other sources. Popular committee confirmed no. of households, and it was decided to use the data. Other figures are potentially no. of houses instead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% females</li> <li>• 40% males</li> <li>• 99% of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>• 1% of inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>• 50-60 female-headed households</li> <li>• 13 persons have physical/mental disabilities (27 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The land is public.</li> <li>• Inhabitants built the houses by themselves and do not pay rent for the land.</li> <li>• A Lebanese citizen claims that he has bought a part of the land (the northern part) and a court case is ongoing involving the land where 14 houses are built.</li> <li>• The municipality wants to use part of the land to construct hotels and restaurants. A number of construction projects have already been initiated along the border of the gathering.</li> <li>• Inhabitants have decided to move to UNRWA schools if they are evicted.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation to school;</li> <li>• Kindergarten and youth center;</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of houses;</li> <li>• Direct financial assistance to the households in need;</li> <li>• Assistance to elderly;</li> <li>• Health clinic;</li> <li>• Education;</li> <li>• Tutorial center for children with illiterate parents.</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of houses have corrugated iron roofs and the houses are in general in a bad condition.</li> <li>• The majority of roofs need to be changed every two years due to erosion by salt. Every time inhabitants change the roofs they have to negotiate with the authorities, which is difficult.</li> <li>• In 2004, the European Union provided the gathering with 1720 iron sheets, which was sufficient to cover the entire gathering.</li> <li>• In 2004, a storm demolished 24 houses close to the sea.</li> <li>• The gathering is in need of continuous maintenance/rehabilitation while existing.</li> </ul>
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Gathering	<b>Jal El Baher</b>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households have meters and receive electricity from EDL.</li> <li>• There are daily electricity cuts.</li> <li>• 5% of the inhabitants also receive electricity from a private generator for which they pay 35,000 LBP/month.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is supplied to houses from municipality.</li> <li>• Cost of water is 234,000 LBP per year.</li> <li>• 5% of the inhabitants do not have access to municipal water as they can not afford to pay for it.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All households use pits for toilet wastewater. The pits are not emptied when full, instead new are built.</li> <li>• Washing water is lead into the sea.</li> <li>• The sewage of neighbouring regions is directed to the sea and passes through Jal El Baher. The outlet is app. 500 meters south of Jal El Baher.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inhabitants place the garbage in containers owned by the municipality.</li> <li>• The cost is 40,000 LBP/year.</li> <li>• The containers are placed 200 meters away from the gathering and inhabitants find dangerous to cross the road to dispose garbage.</li> <li>• A community based collection system or improved municipal services are recommended.</li> </ul>

### **Health**

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Al Bass Camp.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of inhabitants go to public Lebanese hospitals in Tyre.</li> <li>• Some go to Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashediyeh Camp and some go to Hiram Hospital contracted by UNRWA in Tyre city.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no special facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> <li>• There are some centers for persons with disabilities run by different NGOs in Rashediyeh and Al Bass Camps.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other Educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in the gathering.</li> <li>• 30% of the children are enrolled in kindergartens run by different NGOs in Al Bass Camp.</li> <li>• Around 400 children from Jal El Baher are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Al Bass Camp.</li> <li>• Half of the children walk to school, which is considered dangerous due to the heavy traffic (10 children have been killed the last few years while walking to school).</li> <li>• 200 children in the gathering do not go to school due to problems with transportation and household economy.</li> <li>• The average age for dropping out of school is app. 14 years.</li> <li>• The general level of education among the inhabitants in the gathering is very low. 6-7% of the inhabitants did not go to school at all.</li> <li>• 50 persons cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
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Gathering	<b>Jal El Baher</b>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashidiye Camp.</li> <li>• 4 persons are enrolled in university. A Palestinian organisation pays the transportation costs for these students.</li> <li>• 3-4 persons are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no organised youth activities in the gathering. The youth spend their free time swimming and playing football.</li> </ul>

**Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively low number of men are working during high season and even less during low season.</li> <li>• The majority of men work in agriculture and some work with fishing.</li> <li>• A relatively high number of women are working in agriculture during high season. Some women work in shops in Tyre city.</li> <li>• Around 20 children below 14 years are working as mechanics and with fishing.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a Popular Committee for the gathering. The Popular Committee involved in issues with various authorities as well as solving problems between families.</li> <li>• The inhabitants have good relations with the host community.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Jim Jim</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jim Jim is located within a Lebanese town with the same name, in the Tyre region.</li> <li>• Jim Jim is located app. 15 km away from Al-Bass Camp in Tyr.</li> <li>• There are 4 Lebanese households in Jim Jim and Kfar Baddah.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gathering was created in 1948.</li> <li>• The inhabitants are all related to each other.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 inhabitants</li> <li>• 51 households</li> <li>• 70% females</li> <li>• 30% males</li> <li>• 100% of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>• 5 persons have physical/mental disabilities (8 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All inhabitants own their houses (registered ownership).</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical center with enough medical supplies and equipment</li> <li>• Care for the elderly (home nursing)</li> <li>• Sport center (for all ages and sexes)</li> <li>• New and better school</li> <li>• Funds to create small enterprises</li> <li>• A youth center</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The houses are in good conditions.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses have access to electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All houses are connected to the municipal water supply.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The households use pits.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NGO PARD is responsible for garbage collection. They collect the garbage 2-3 times a week.</li> <li>• The cost is 4,000 LBP per month.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Al Bass Camp and a clinic run by the NGO PARD in Kfar Baddah.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For secondary health care, inhabitants use Hiram hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA in Tyre, Balsam hospital run by PRCS in Rashidieh Camp, and Hammoud Hospital in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Jim Jim</b>
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### Education

Pre-school, primary and intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a small kindergarten run by a Palestinian organisation in Jim Jim.</li> <li>• The children in the kindergarten come from several gatherings in the area.</li> <li>• All children in Jim Jim are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Jim Jim.</li> <li>• The school in Jim Jim has some leakages around the windows along the outer walls. This creates some discomfort.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 children from Jim Jim and Kfar Baddah are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashidiye Camp (50 km away).</li> <li>• More girls than boys are enrolled in secondary school.</li> <li>• Transportation cost is 40,000 LBP per month and per child.</li> <li>• 10 students (5 girls and 5 boys) are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline and in vocational training centers in Al Bass Camp.</li> <li>• 80% of the old people above 60 years cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no youth center in Jim Jim.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A high number of men are working during high season. The main occupation is as agricultural workers.</li> <li>• During low season a small number of men are working.</li> <li>• A relatively low number of women are working during all seasons. The women are mainly working with agriculture, cleaning, and as teachers.</li> <li>• No children below 14 years are working full time.</li> <li>• 60% of the households have relatives abroad but very few of these send money.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a popular committee responsible for organising the gathering.</li> <li>• The popular committee arrange meetings, solve conflicts between the families, etc.</li> <li>• There is a women's group in the gathering.</li> <li>• Palestinians have a good relation with the host community.</li> </ul>



Gathering	<b>Kfar Badda</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering is located within the Lebanese town of the same name in the Tyre region app. 15 km from Al-Bass camp in Tyre.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in 1948. Some families came in 1956.</li> <li>The inhabitants are all related to each other.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>700 inhabitants</li> <li>120 households</li> <li>70% females</li> <li>30% males</li> <li>680 inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>20 inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>20 female-headed households</li> <li>5 persons have physical/mental disabilities (11 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inhabitants stated that all families own the land on which the houses are built (registered ownership).</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical center with enough medical supplies and equipment</li> <li>Care for the elderly (home nursing)</li> <li>Sport center (for all ages and sexes)</li> <li>Creation of a new and better school</li> <li>Funds to create small enterprises</li> <li>A youth center</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The houses are in general in good conditions.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses have access to electricity from EDL.</li> <li>There are often electricity cuts. The inhabitants have electricity app. 6 hours/day.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses have household connections and receive water from the municipality.</li> <li>The water is perceived as of good quality and there is a constant supply.</li> <li>Some inhabitants buy drinking water.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The households use pits.</li> <li>A sewerage network was constructed by PARD/World Vision. The network is however not connected because the municipality sewerage system have insufficient capacity. Finalisation is recommended.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NGO PARD is responsible for the garbage collection in Kfar Badda.</li> <li>The garbage is collected 2 times per week.</li> <li>The households pay 4,000 LBP/month for this service</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Al-Bass Camp and a clinic run by the NGO PARD located in Kfar Badda.</li> </ul>
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Gathering	<b>Kfar Badda</b>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Hiram hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA in Tyre and Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashidieh Camp.</li> <li>• Some inhabitants use Hammoud Hospital (private) in Saida.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no facilities for persons with disabilities and elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no kindergarten in Kfar Badda. The children are enrolled in a small kindergarten run by a Palestinian organisation in Jim Jim.</li> <li>• The children in the kindergarten come from several gatherings in the area.</li> <li>• All children are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Jim Jim.</li> <li>• For more information on the UNRWA school in Jim Jim, please refer to the Jim Jim fact sheet.</li> <li>• 80% of old people above 60 years cannot read and write.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 children from Kfar Badda and Jim Jim are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashedieh Camp (50 km away). More girls than boys are enrolled.</li> <li>• Transportation cost is 40,000 LBP per month and per child.</li> <li>• 10 students (5 girls and 5 boys) are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline and in vocational training centers in Al Bass Camp.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no youth center in Kfar Badda.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A high number of men are working during high season. The main occupation is as agricultural workers.</li> <li>• During low season a small number of men are working.</li> <li>• A relatively low number of women are working during all seasons. The women are mainly working with agriculture and with cleaning and as teachers.</li> <li>• No children below 14 years are working full time.</li> <li>• 60% of the households have relatives abroad but very few of these send money</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a popular committee responsible for organising the gathering.</li> <li>• The popular committee arrange meetings, solve conflicts between the families etc</li> <li>• The Palestinians have a good relation with the host community.</li> </ul>

Gathering	Maashouk
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering is located within the Lebanese town of Maashouk in the Tyre region.</li> <li>Maashouk is located app. 3 km from Rashidiye (Al-Bass) camp in Tyre.</li> <li>There are 171 Lebanese households within the gathering.</li> <li>Lebanese and Palestinians inhabitants live mixed with each other.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in 1950-1952.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,600 inhabitants</li> <li>312 households</li> </ul> <p>The population figures provided by key informants were lower than data from other sources. However, the data was confirmed by popular committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% females</li> <li>40% males</li> <li>97% of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>3% of the inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>70 female-headed households</li> <li>22 with physical/mental disabilities (29 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land is public.</li> <li>The inhabitants stated that they un-officially own the houses but are not allowed to maintain them.</li> <li>Both Palestinian and Lebanese inhabitants do not pay rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of garbage collection, infrastructure and water supply</li> <li>A youth center and vocational training center</li> <li>Improved health care facilities</li> <li>Maintenance of houses and construction of new ones</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 % of the houses have concrete roofs and 40 % have corrugated iron roofs.</li> <li>Inhabitants have tried to maintain the houses but have faced problems with the authorities. Rehabilitation of selected households is recommended.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of households receive electricity from EDL.</li> <li>Other households take electricity from their neighbours.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households are connected to water system.</li> <li>CISP has constructed a water distribution system, including a chlorinating system to improve the poor water quality.</li> <li>The water is, however, not potable. Inhabitants buy drinking water or take it from other areas in Tyre.</li> <li>The inhabitants pay 5,000 per month, inclusive of garbage and sanitation.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households have pits. The NGO COOPI has constructed a sewerage network for all households, and the system has been connected to the municipality sewerage system</li> <li>The inhabitants pay 5,000 per month, inclusive of water and garbage collection.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Maashouk</b>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NGO PARD is responsible for the garbage collection. They collect the garbage three times a week.</li> <li>• The inhabitants pay 5,000 LBP every month including water and sanitation.</li> </ul>

### **Health**

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA and PRCS (in cooperation with a Palestinian organisation) health clinics in Maashouk.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use Hiram Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA and Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashidiye Camp, both located in Tyre.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PRCS clinic offers some assistance to persons with disabilities such as wheelchairs etc.</li> </ul>

### **Education**

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities. and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one kindergarten run by the NGO General Union of Palestinian Women. 95 children are enrolled in the kindergarten.</li> <li>• There is also a private Lebanese kindergarten but few Palestinians use it.</li> <li>• 250 children from Maashouk are enrolled in UNRWA's primary school in Maashouk.</li> <li>• 150 children from Maashouk are enrolled in UNRWA's intermediate school in Al-Bass camp.</li> <li>• The majority of children from Maashouk finish intermediate school.</li> <li>• 70-80 persons cannot read and write (mostly old persons). The NGO PARD is having literacy courses for 10 people in the gathering.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashidiyeh Camp (3 km away).</li> <li>• 10-12 students from Maashouk are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no youth centers in Maashouk.</li> <li>• Some youth participate in sports activities in Bourj Al Chamali Camp.</li> </ul>

### **Occupation/income**

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively small number of men are working part time. Very few are working full time.</li> <li>• Very few women work and they all work part time.</li> <li>• The majority of men and women work in agriculture and private companies.</li> <li>• Only a few households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a Popular Committee for the gathering.</li> </ul>

Gathering	Qasmieh
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering is located within the Lebanese town of Qasmieh app. 5 km from Al-Bass Camp in Tyre.</li> <li>There are 3 Lebanese households in the gathering.</li> <li>The gathering is divided into upper and lower Qasmieh but there are no differences in the living conditions between the areas.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in 1952.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,430 inhabitants</li> <li>450 households</li> </ul> <p>The number of households is in line with data from other studies. However, the population figure provided was 5,000. This was found to be unrealistic, and it was recalculated based on an average households size of 5.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% females</li> <li>30% males</li> <li>90% of the inhabitants are registered with UNRWA</li> <li>8% of the inhabitants are registered with Lebanese Authorities</li> <li>2% of the inhabitants are non-ID</li> <li>100 female-headed households</li> <li>50 persons have physical/mental disabilities (65 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% of the land is public and 80% private. There are many different private owners.</li> <li>The inhabitants consider them selves as owners of their houses but the ownership is not registered with the Lebanese authorities. .</li> <li>30 families in Upper Qasmieh fear to be evicted from the land. The previous owner died and his son claims the property. A court case is in process.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health awareness campaign about preventive health;</li> <li>Water supply;</li> <li>Literacy courses;</li> <li>Create vocational training schools/classes for the students who drop out of intermediate level;</li> <li>Provide computers, Internet and organise social trips;</li> <li>Special school classes for persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The condition of the houses varies within the gathering.</li> <li>30 houses are in a very bad condition. The shelters are made of clay with corrugated iron roofs. Rehabilitation is recommended.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses have access to electricity from EDL.</li> <li>There are often electricity cuts.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qasmieh has its own water source with the Popular Committee being responsible for management. All households are connected.</li> <li>The water quality is not perceived as satisfactory.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 5,000 LBP/month for water and garbage. 100 -150 households are not paying (households headed by widows and other hardship cases).</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Qasmieh</b>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households use pits for wastewater from toilets.</li> <li>Washing water is directed to the municipal sewerage system.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NGO PARD is responsible for garbage collection in the gathering.</li> <li>The garbage is collected every 3 days.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 5,000 LBP per month for garbage collection and water.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic in Upper Qasmieh.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashedieh Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a nursing center for persons with disabilities run by PRCS in Lower Qasmieh.</li> <li>There are no facilities for elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a kindergarten run by the NGO General Union of Palestinian Women in Qasmieh with 100 children from the gathering enrolled.</li> <li>350 students are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Qasmieh.</li> <li>100 persons (both sexes and different ages) cannot read and write. The highest percentage is for persons aged 40 and below</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashedieh Camp.</li> <li>7 students are enrolled in UNRWA's vocational training center in Sibline.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 2 cultural/ educational centers in Lower Qasmieh (library and tutorial classes). The NGOs <i>Enfant Refugie du Monde</i>, <i>Association Najdeh</i>, and <i>General Union of Palestinian Women</i> fund the centers.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During high season a relatively high number of men and women work in agriculture.</li> <li>During the rest of the year fewer men and women work.</li> <li>There are a high number of children below 14 years working full time in agriculture.</li> <li>40% of the households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Popular Committee is active and is in charge of water distribution, and supervises the garbage collection. It furthermore serves as mediator with relevant authorities and mediates in case of internal problems/conflicts.</li> <li>There are no local women's groups in the gathering, only campaigns from time to time organized by various NGOs.</li> <li>The inhabitants have a good relation with the host community.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Shabriha</b>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering is located within the Lebanese town of Shabriha app. 3 km from Al-Bass Camp in Tyre.</li> <li>On the border of the gathering there are some Lebanese households.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in 1950-1952.</li> <li>Inhabitants moved to Shabriha because there were job opportunities within the agricultural field.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,382 inhabitants</li> <li>256 households</li> </ul> <p>Key informants stated that there was a population of 1,750 and 256 households, which would give an average household size of 6.8. The popular committee confirmed the number of households, and the population figure was recalculated. It should be noted that other data found many more households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63% females</li> <li>37% males</li> <li>7 families who came in 1956 are registered with the Lebanese authorities</li> <li>The rest of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>35 female-headed households</li> <li>40 persons have physical/mental disabilities (65 according to MPDL, 2005)</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the land is public. 10 houses are situated on private land.</li> <li>The inhabitants stated that they un-officially own their houses (no registered ownership). Nobody pays rent.</li> <li>The municipality wants to construct a road and 26 families have to move. The municipality has declared that these families can move to other municipal land, but they will have to pay rent. The Popular Committee has raised the issue with the Lebanese authorities. Assistance to this group of refugees is recommended.</li> </ul>

### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of an ambulance car</li> <li>A pharmacy (nearest pharmacy is near Hiram, 10 minutes away by car)</li> <li>A medical clinic (for emergencies and first aid)</li> <li>Tutorial classes for students</li> <li>Vocational training and cultural centre</li> <li>A sports centre for both sexes</li> <li>Maintenance of roads</li> </ul>
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### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The condition of the houses varies within the gathering. 85% of the houses have concrete roofs, 15% have corrugated iron roofs.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households have meters and receive electricity from EDL.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a well and 2 reservoirs in the gathering.</li> <li>All households have household connections.</li> <li>The quality of water is perceived poor.</li> <li>90% of the water pipes are above the ground and often break.</li> <li>The population pays 5,000 LBP/month for water and garbage collection. However only 100 households pay, and the collected fees are not always sufficient to cover the running costs.</li> </ul>

Gathering	<b>Shabriha</b>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of houses are connected to the municipal sewerage system but suffer from too small a diameter of the line connecting the gathering to the municipal system.</li> <li>• 10% of the households use pits.</li> <li>• The capacity of the main sewage line leading to the municipal sewerage system is too low. Intervention to rehabilitate app. 500 meters of sewage line is recommended.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NGO PARD is responsible for garbage collection.</li> <li>• The garbage is collected twice a week.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use UNRWA's clinic (health point) and a first aid clinic run by PARD, both situated in Shabriha.</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhabitants use the following hospitals: Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashedieh Camp, Hiram Hospital, a private hospital contracted by UNRWA, in Tyre, and a public hospital in Al Bass Camp.</li> </ul>
Special facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NGO Norwegian People's Aid provides some assistance to persons with disabilities (equipment and activities etc). There are no facilities for elderly in the gathering.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a kindergarten run by General Union of Palestinian Women in the gathering. 85 children are enrolled in the kindergarten. The inhabitants pay 100,000 LBP/year per child.</li> <li>• 25% of the children are not enrolled in a kindergarten.</li> <li>• 300-350 children from the gathering are enrolled in UNRWA's primary school in Shabriha.</li> <li>• 100-120 students from Shabriha are enrolled in UNRWA's intermediate school in Al-Bass Camp.</li> <li>• 5% of the inhabitants cannot read and write. The NGO PARD currently offers literacy courses for 10 people in the gathering.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 children are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashidieh Camp (8 km away).</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no youth center in the gathering.</li> <li>• Occasionally PARD organises awareness raising campaigns for youth concerning environmental issues and first aid.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income



Gathering	<b>Shabriha</b>
Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A relatively high number of men are working during both high season and low season. The main occupation is within the agricultural field.</li><li>• A relatively low number of women are working. The majority of women work with agriculture and in other fields.</li><li>• 100 children below 18 years are working full time (orphans, drop outs etc.)</li><li>• 90% of the households have relatives abroad.</li></ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The popular committee is active and is in charge of the water, organisation of the gathering, solving conflicts, liaison with authorities and UNRWA.</li><li>• The inhabitants have good relations with the host community.</li></ul>

Gathering	Wasta
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering is located within the Lebanese town of Wasta, in the Tyre region.</li> <li>There are 2-3 Lebanese households in the gathering.</li> </ul>
History of gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gathering was created in 1955.</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,200 inhabitants</li> <li>240 households</li> </ul> <p>Number of households is higher than data from other sources. Popular committee confirmed no. of households, and other data potentially counted number of houses only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% females</li> <li>40% males</li> <li>20 families are registered with the Lebanese Authorities</li> <li>The rest of inhabitants are registered with UNRWA and Lebanese authorities</li> <li>30 female-headed households</li> <li>15 persons have physical/mental disabilities</li> </ul>
Land and shelter ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Lebanese owner owns the majority of the land and the rest of the land has many different owners.</li> <li>Inhabitants unofficially own their houses (no registration) and do not pay rent.</li> </ul>

#### Needs identified by community

	<p>The most important needs in the gathering were prioritised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewerage system;</li> <li>2 roads need to be repaired;</li> <li>Kindergarten (the closest kindergarten is 10 km away, close to the UNRWA school in Jim-Jim);</li> <li>Transportation to school;</li> <li>Assistance to maintain and improve the houses with corrugated iron roofs;</li> <li>An improved and enlarged health clinic – there is space in the building next to the mosque, and the clinic could also provide service for other gatherings in the area;</li> <li>Youth activities</li> </ul>
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#### Shelter, Water, Sanitation

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The houses are generally in a bad condition.</li> <li>Most houses are 25-40 square meters and composed of 2 rooms and kitchen.</li> <li>10 % of houses have concrete roofs and the rest have corrugated iron roofs.</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All houses have access to electricity from EDL.</li> <li>There are daily electricity cuts and they last for 6-8 hours.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water is supplied from one central well and all households are connected. Only very few families have private wells.</li> <li>The water is perceived as of medium quality.</li> <li>One woman, chosen by the inhabitants operates the well on behalf of the Public Committee.</li> <li>Only 50 households can afford to pay the 6,000 LBP/month for water and garbage.</li> </ul>

Gathering	Wasta
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households use pits for wastewater from toilets.</li> <li>Washing water is directed on the surface to adjoining areas.</li> <li>Part of Wasta has a sewerage network, but no households are connected. Finalisation of the system is recommended.</li> </ul>
Garbage disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NGO PARD is responsible for the garbage collection in the gathering.</li> <li>The garbage is placed in bags and the garbage truck collects it directly from houses 2 days per week.</li> <li>Inhabitants pay 6,000 LBP per month for water and garbage, but only 50 households can afford it.</li> </ul>

### Health

Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhabitants use clinics run by PARD in Wasta and Kfar Badda</li> </ul>
Secondary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For secondary health care, inhabitants use Balsam Hospital run by PRCS in Rashidiye Camp. Some inhabitants also use private hospitals contracted by UNRWA.</li> </ul>

### Education

Pre-school, primary, intermediate facilities, and other educational issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no kindergarten in Wasta.</li> <li>Very few parents send their children to kindergartens in Qasmieh and Kfar Badda.</li> <li>300 of the children in Wasta and Itaneyeh are enrolled in UNRWA's primary and intermediate school in Jim Jim.</li> <li>UNRWA faces problems with the owner of the land where the school is situated and the school building needs to be maintained.</li> <li>Many children drop out of school when they are around 14 years old. The majority of children finish primary school. It is mainly girls who drop out early because the families can only afford to let the boys study.</li> <li>20% of all inhabitants cannot read and write. The majority is elderly persons.</li> </ul>
Secondary school and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 children from Wasta and Itaniyeh are enrolled in UNRWA's secondary school in Rashediyeh Camp.</li> </ul>
Youth activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no youth activities in Wasta.</li> </ul>

### Occupation/income

Occupation/ Source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All men and a high number of women are working during high season.</li> <li>The majority of inhabitants work in agriculture.</li> <li>During low season a low number of both men and women are working.</li> <li>70 children below 14 years old in Wasta and Itaneyeh are working full time.</li> <li>35% of the households have relatives abroad.</li> </ul>
Organisational setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is one Popular Committee for Wasta and Itaneyeh gatherings.</li> <li>If there are conflicts between families, respected persons in the families solve the problem.</li> <li>There are good relations with the host community.</li> </ul>



## **Annex B Pre-assessed gatherings and checklist**

Annex B contains the following:

Annex B1 - Pre-assessed gatherings

Annex B2 – Checklist for key informant interviews

Annex B3 – Checklists for household visits

### **Annex B1 - Pre-assessed gatherings**

17 gatherings were pre-assessed as they were expected not to fall within the definition of a gathering eligible for an in-depth assessment. For details of these gatherings, please refer to the list on the next page. The gatherings on the list are not included in the various overview tables provided in the report, nor are any fact sheets developed.

Other gatherings were mentioned during the assessment, but it was, however, not possible to identify these.

Area	Gathering	Population		Legal status of majority	Shelter	Water	Sanitation	Reason for exclusion (besides good infrastructure and housing)
		Total	HHs					
Bekaa	Deir Zannoun	130-150	17	Registered with UNRWA	Inhabitants own their houses. Concrete roofs	Municipality	Pits	Only 17 households
	Majdal Anjar	20	3	Registered with UNRWA	Concrete roofs	Individual wells	Municipality	Only 3 households
	Manara	20	4	Registered with UNRWA	Concrete roofs	Individual wells	Municipality	Only 4 households
Mount Lebanon	Fakhani	70	14	Registered with UNRWA	Concrete roofs	Municipality	Municipality	Only 14 households
	Salwa el Hout	50	10	Registered with UNRWA	Concrete roofs	Municipality	Municipality	Only 10 households
	Zarout	20	3	Registered with UNRWA	Concrete roofs	Municipality	Municipality	Only 3 households
Saïda	Jadra	30	6	Registered with UNRWA	Own houses Concrete roofs	Municipality	Municipality	Only 6 households
	Jieh	25	7	Registered with UNRWA	Own houses Concrete roofs	Municipality	Municipality	Only 7 households
	Rmeileh	15	3	Registered with UNRWA	Own houses Concrete roofs	Municipality	Municipality	Only 3 households
	Taamir	40	8	Registered with UNRWA	25 % own houses, 75% rent. Concrete roofs	Individual wells	Municipality	Only 8 households
	Villat	2,000-2,500	400-500	Registered with UNRWA	80 % own houses. Concrete roofs	Municipality	Municipality	Have no major gathering specific needs. Most work.
Tyre	Al Ghaziyyeh	500	100	Registered with UNRWA.	Own houses Concrete roof	Municipality	Municipality	Have no major gathering specific needs. All men work. Over half has Lebanese citizenship.
	Barish	60	10	Lebanese Nationality	Own houses Concrete roof	Municipality	Municipality	Only 10 households
	Hiniyyeh	100	20	Registered with UNRWA	Own houses Concrete roof	Municipality	Municipality	Only 20 households
	Jwaya	70	11	Registered with UNRWA	Own houses Concrete roof	Municipality	Municipality	Only 11 households

*Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon*

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gathering</i>	<i>Population</i>		<i>Legal status of majority</i>	<i>Shelter</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Reason for exclusion (besides good infrastructure and housing)</i>
		<i>Total</i>	<i>HHs</i>					
	Nsariyeh	600-800	200	Lebanese Nationality	Own houses Concrete roof	Municipality	Municipality	Inhabitants have Lebanese nationality
	Sarafand	200	40	Registered with UNRWA	Own houses Concrete roof	Municipality	Municipality	Have no major gathering specific needs. All men work. Half has Lebanese citizenship.

## Annex B2 – Checklist for key informant interviews

### Basic Facts

Date:

Name of gathering (reason for the name):

Location:

Time of creation of the gathering (1948/67):

Why was the gathering created:

Origin of the original households gathering:

where did they come from

what were their original occupations

any specific families

how did it get bigger (natural population growth/more coming from other places)

Any Lebanese households within gathering:

Population data (reasons for differences in estimates):

All			Age distribution					Households		PWD
Total	Female	Male	<5	3-5	6-18	18-60	>60	Total	Female headed	

Legal status of inhabitants:

How many registered with UNRWA

How many registered Lebanese authorities

How many non-ID

Remoteness/access to primary service centers (food, medicine, etc)/authorities

Services/facilities inside the gathering

services in distance/duration

costs for return transportation



### **Water, Sanitation and garbage disposal**

Water supply facility:

Drinking water

From where

How much

Constant supply?

How many days/week, hours/day?

Quality

What does it cost

Water for cooking and bathing

From where

How much

Constant supply?

How many days/week, hours/day?

What does it cost

How is the sewage?

A pit or connected to municipality sewage pipes (what does it cost)?

How do they empty the pit? What does it cost

Is the sewage pipe sometimes broken, how often?

Garbage disposal:

How do they get rid of their garbage?

How often, where?

What does it cost

### **Shelter**

Shelter (what types of roofs):

Electricity facilities:

Do they have electricity

How often

What does it cost

Heating:

How:

How much does it cost:

Shelter ownership

Who own the houses?

Land ownership of the gathering

- How many landowners for the gathering
- any big ones
- how is the situation presently
- how was the arrangements made original

Threats to the gathering

- are there presently any law suits for any of the land of the gathering
- which part(s)
- are there any plans in the gathering concerning what to do if evicted from land

**Health Issues**

What health clinics are available

- Clinic owned by who
- Where
- Time to reach there
- Cost of return ticket to reach there
- What are the opening hours of the clinics
- Is there a fee for consultation
- Number of nurses/doctors
- Do they feel they get quality service
- Are there medical supplies available

What hospitals are available

- Hospital owned by who
- Where
- Time to reach there
- Cost of return ticket to reach there
- What are the opening hours of the hospitals
- Is there a fee for consultation
- Number of nurses/doctors
- Do they feel they get quality service
- Are there medical supplies available

What are the main health problems

- Among children
- Among men
- Among women
- Among elderly

Access to maternity care:

- Average marital age of men/women:
- Which facilities exist for persons with disabilities, elderly and other vulnerable groups:

## **Education and Youth activities**

### Access to education facilities

#### Primary and intermediate school, incl. UNRWA

- Number of students from the gathering enrolled
- Distance to school
- Transportation cost
- School fee
- Run by which authority
- School building owned by
- One/two shift
- Number of teachers
- Availability of educational materials
- Quality of teaching
- How many in each class room
- Mixed with Lebanese
- Mixed sexes
- Any conflicts

#### Secondary School and vocational School

- Number of students from the gathering enrolled
- Distance to school
- Transportation cost
- School fee
- Run by which authority
- School building owned by
- One/two shift
- Number of teachers
- Availability of educational materials
- Quality of teaching
- How many in each class room
- Mixed with Lebanese
- Mixed sexes
- Any conflicts

Are there many people that cannot read and write:

### Access to pre-school facilities

- Kindergartens available
- Number of children enrolled from the gathering
- Run by whom

### Youth Activities

- How many and what activities
- quality
- needs – for boys/girls
- do girls participate
- what would be suitable for girls

differences within the gathering

### **Occupation**

Main source of income/occupation among inhabitants

Number of men working (full time/whole year/part of the year):

Number of women working (full time/whole year/part of the year):

Income per day (male/female)

Number of private enterprises (inside/outside the camp)

Unemployment rate

Number of children below 14 years old working full time

Number of households having relatives abroad

### **Organization of Gathering**

Organization of gathering

Popular Committee

what do they do

who is in charge

Muchtar system

Women's groups

Other groups

Access to police station/security/legal aid:

Host Community(is)

one or more municipalities

difference in services/costs

conflicts in relation to land/payments for services

any other conflicts

NGOs active in gathering

in which fields

for how many years

volume of activities

### **Needs**

What are the most important needs in the gathering

If they ask for legal rights and income generation: Ask for more needs.

If they mention income as a need, ask them what ideas they have (go into details).

## **Annex B3 – Checklists for household visits**

### **Women headed households (widows, divorced, single, woman, husband not working)**

Household composition

Describe a normal day

Sources of income

Children (number, age, enrolled in school, drop-outs, health problems, nutrition, child labour, activities)

Women health problems (including psychological problems, birth spacing, stress)

Domestic violence, insecurity for women living alone

Restrictions in movement

Social network

Responsibility for woman when husband not working

Major needs

### **Households with persons with disabilities (focusing on mental disabilities)**

Household composition

Describe a normal day

Access to facilities (problems in accessing health facilities, schools, shops etc)

Occupation/sources of income (working, depending on relatives/organizations etc)

Activities

House adaptation

Equipment (wheelchairs etc)

Acceptance from the society/stigma

Social network

Major needs

### **Households with elderly persons**

Household composition

Describe a normal day

Access to facilities (problems in accessing health facilities, schools, shops etc)

Sources of income

Activities

Equipment (wheelchairs, hearing aid, eye glasses, sanitary pads etc)

Senile elderly persons

Health care (clinics, hospitals, home nursing, chronic diseases, nutrition)

Social network

Major needs

## **Annex C Tables related to main report**

This annex list the tables referred to in the main report.

Annex C1 - Analysis of population data

Annex C2 - Types of health problems in gatherings as reported by households

Annex C3 - Lists of health care facilities

Annex C4 - List of UNRWA schools

## Annex C1 - Analysis of population data

Area	Gathering	Data from key informants			Data from other studies				Corrected data used		Remarks
		Pop	HHs	Ratio	MAP Pop	HHs	CISP HHs	Badil People	Pop	HHs	
Bekaa	Al Marj	170-200	40-42	4.3-4.8					185	41	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Bar Elias	3,000	600	5.0				2,949	3,000	600	Calculated average HH size is reasonable and data corresponds with data from other studies
	Goro	150	30	5.0					150	30	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Taalabaya-Saad Nayel-Jalala	5,000	500	10.0				4,140	5,000	925	Calculated HH size seemed unrealistic. According to Najdeh, an NGO working in the gathering, a population of 5,000 is correct. The no. of HH has been recalculated based on this.
North	Al Mina	3,120	600	5.2					3,120	600	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Bab el Ramel	300	50	6.0					300	50	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Bab El Tabane	2,000-2,500	250	8.0-10.0					1,350	250	Calculated HH size seemed unrealistic. Popular committee confirmed no. of HHs. Population is recalculated
	Mankoubeen	1,000	200	5.0					1,000	200	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Mouhajjareen-Beddawi	500	100	5.0					500	100	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Mouhajjareen-Naher El Bared	500	74	6.8					400	74	Calculated HH size seemed unrealistic. HH size is correct. Population is recalculated.
	Naher El Bared surroundings	12,000	1,500	8.0					8,100	1500	Calculated HH size seemed unrealistic. No. of HH is assumed to be correct. Population is recalculated.
	Zahhariya	520	100	5.2					520	100	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
Mount Lebanon	Daouk	300	60	5.0					300	60	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Gaza Buildings	1,140	253	4.5					1,140	253	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Naemi	1,000	170	5.9				4,480	1,000	170	Calculated HH size is realistic, but different from other studies. Popular committee confirmed data.
	Saiid Ghawash	1,900	275	6.9					1,485	275	Calculated HH size seemed unrealistic. No. of population was recalculated.

Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon

Area	Gathering	Data from key informants			Data from other studies				Corrected data used		Remarks
		Pop	HHs	Ratio	MAP	CISP	Badil	Pop	HHs		
					Pop	HHs	HHs	People	Pop	HHs	
Saida	Baraksat	1,800	350	5.1				2,535	1,800	350	Data differs only slightly from data from Badil. The calculated average HH is reasonable
	Bustan Al Kods	1,000	172	5.8				1,210	1,000	172	Data differs only slightly from data from Badil. The calculated average HH is reasonable
	Chehim	1,500	250	6.0				1,978	1,500	250	Calculated average HH size is reasonable, and data is not very different from other studies.
	Hamshari	388	75	5.2					388	75	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Jabal Al Halib	3,000	450	6.7					2,430	450	Calculated average HH size is unrealistic. Population was recalculated
	Kinayat	1,000-1,200	150	6.7-8.0				810	150		Calculated average HH size is unrealistic. Population was recalculated.
	Mie w Mie surroundings	500	75	6.7					405	75	Calculated HH size is unrealistic. No. of HHs was confirmed by Popular Committee. Population was recalculated
	Old Saida	-	500	-					2,700	500	Only no. of HHs was known. Population figure has been calculated.
	Seerob	5,000	1,000	5.0					5,000	1,000	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Sekke	1,800	360	5.0					1,160	215	Data on population figures has been made available from a recent Premiere Urgence survey.
	Tawari	1,800	350	5.1					1,800	350	Calculated average HH size is reasonable
	Wadi El Zeini	-	750	-					4,050	750	Only no. of HHs was known. Population figure has been calculated.
Tyre	Adloun	1,000	180	5.6	437	80	134	1,448	1,000	180	Data on no. of HH is higher than data from other sources. Popular committee confirmed no. of HH.
	Baysarieyh	600	137	4.4					600	137	Calculated HH size seemed unrealistic. Popular committee and municipality confirmed no. of HH
	Burghuliyeh	600	250-300	2.0-2.4	546	100	104	128	600	111	Data on no. of HH is higher than data from other sources. A population figure of 600, however, match that of other sources. No. of HH is recalculated.
	Itaniyeh	450	90	5.0	382	70	53	269	450	90	Data on no. of HH is higher than data from other sources. Popular committee confirmed no. of HH



*Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees in Gatherings in Lebanon*

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gathering</i>	<i>Data from key informants</i>			<i>Data from other studies</i>				<i>Corrected data used</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Pop</i>	<i>HHs</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>MAP Pop</i>	<i>MAP HHs</i>	<i>CISP HHs</i>	<i>Badil People</i>	<i>Pop</i>	<i>HHs</i>	
	Jal El Baher	2,200	450	4.9	1,038	190		269	2,200	450	Data on no. of HH is higher than data from other sources. Popular committee confirmed no. of HH. Other figures are potentially no. of houses instead
	Jim Jim	300	51	5.9	Included in Kfar Badda				300	51	Comparing data from Jim Jim and Kfar Badda with data from MAP it is more or less the same.
	Kfar Badda	700	120	5.8	983	180		813	700	120	Calculated HH size seemed reasonable, and population corresponds with other studies.
	Maachouk	1,600	312	5.1	2,348	430	434	3,447	1,600	312	Data on no. of HHS is lower than data from other sources. Data was re-checked*
	Qasmieh	5,000	450	11.1	2,239	410	498	2,634	2,430	450	No. of HHS falls within data from MAP and CISP. and is assumed to be correct. Population is calculated.
	Shabriha	1,750	256	6.8	1,911	350	298	4,829	1,382	256	Data on no. of HH is lower than data from other sources. COOPI reports 499 HH. Popular committee confirmed no. of HH. Population was recalculated.
	Wasta	1,200	240	5.0	546	100	169	708	1,200	240	Data on no. of HH is higher than data from other sources. Popular committee confirmed no. of HH. Other figures are potentially no. of houses instead

## Annex C2 - Types of health problems in gatherings as reported by households

<i>Health problem</i>	<i>Cases</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Hypertension	56	11.6
Diabetes	52	10.8
Asthma	40	8.3
Nervous problems	36	7.5
"Disc"	32	6.6
Paraplegia	25	5.2
Eye problems	25	5.2
Heart problems	24	5.0
Arthritis	16	3.3
CVA	16	3.3
Joint pain	13	2.7
Epilepsy	11	2.3
Stomach ulcer	11	2.3
Headache	11	2.3
Disability	8	1.7
Backache	8	1.7
Stomach pain	8	1.7
Aging	7	1.5
Skin conditions	7	1.5
Kidney problems	6	1.2
War injury	6	1.2
Fractures	6	1.2
Deafness	5	1.0
Allergies	5	1.0
Anaemia	5	1.0
Post heart surgery	4	0.8
Lung problems	3	0.6
Speech disability	3	0.6
Stab wounds	2	0.4
Septicaemia	2	0.4
Infertility	2	0.4
Otitis media	2	0.4
Learning problems	2	0.4
Intestine problems	2	0.4
Needing surgery	2	0.4
Osteoporosis	2	0.4
Haematuria	2	0.4

<i>Health problem</i>	<i>Cases</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Spinal problems	2	0.4
Prostate problems	2	0.4
Tyroid	2	0.4

Source: Map, 2003 (spelling as in original report)

### Annex C3 - Lists of health care facilities

#### UNRWA primary health care facilities

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of doctors</i>
Polyclinic	Beirut	Beirut	3
Health Center	Mar Elias Camp	Beirut	1
Health Center	Burj el Barajneh Camp	Beirut	2
Health Center	Shatila Camp	Beirut	1
Health Center	Dbayeh Camp	Beirut	1
Health Center	Burj Hammoud	Beirut	1 (4 days/week)
Health Center	Taalabeyia gathering	Bekaa	1
Health Center	Wavel Camp	Balbeck	1
Health Center	Beddawi Camp	Tripoli	2
Health Center	Mina gathering	Tripoli	1
Health Center	Nahr el Bared Camp	Tripoli	4
Polyclinic	Saida	Saida	3
Health Center 1	An el Helwi Camp	Saida	3
Health Center 2	An el Helwi Camp	Saida	3
Health Center	Nabatieh	Saida	1
Health Center	Mia Mia Camp	Saida	1
Health Point	Nsarieh	Saida	1
Health Point	Ghazieh	Saida	1
Health Point	Cheim	Saida	1
Health Center	Al Buss Camp	Tyre	2
Health Center	Rashidiye Camp	Tyre	2
Health Center	Burj el Shemali Camp	Tyre	2
Health Point	Mashouk	Tyre	1
Health Point	Shabriha	Tyre	1
Health Point	Quasmiyeh	Tyre	1

In addition to the above, UNRWA have 2 floating doctors supporting the usual staff during overload or periods of absences.

#### PRCS primary health care facilities

<i>Location</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of nurses</i>	<i>No. of GP</i>	<i>No. of specialists</i>	<i>MCH</i>
Tyre	Tyre	13	2	2	Yes
Nahr el Bared	Tripoli	1			
Ain el Helwi	Saida	1	2		
Shatila	Beirut	4	3		
Mar Elias	Beirut	1	1		
Akka	Beirut	9	1	7	
Qasmiyeh	Tyre	4	1		Yes
Al Buss Bars	Tyre	1	1		
Baalbeck	Bekaa	5	3		

**PRCS secondary health care facilities**

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of nurses</i>	<i>No. of GP</i>	<i>No. of specialists</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
Al Hamshari Hospital	Saida	Saida	80	17	22	80
Balsam Hospital	Rashidiye Camp	Tyre	19	9	11	30
Haifa Hospital	Burj el Barajneh Camp	Beirut	47	12	17	45
Nassra Hospital	Bar Elias gathering	Bekaa	31	5	6	28
Safad Hospital	Beddawi Camp	Tripoli	29	7	7	29

**PARD primary health care facilities**

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of nurses</i>	<i>No. of doctors</i>	<i>MCH</i>
Health Clinic	Sabra Camp	Beirut	2	11 specialists	Yes
Maternity Clinic	Sabra Camp	Beirut		4 midwives 1 specialist	Yes
Health Clinic	Taamir	Saida	1	3	Yes
Health Clinic	Wasta	Tyre	1	1 (2 days/week)	Yes
Health Clinic	Dbayeh Camp	Mount Lebanon	1	3	Yes
Health Clinic	Kfar Baddah	Tyre			

**Annex C4 - List of UNRWA schools**

No.	Name of School	Area	Location	No. of class sections	No. of posts
1.	Haifa	CLA	Beer Hassan	10	15
2.	Galilee	CLA	Beer Hassan	18	31,5
3.	Carmel	CLA	Burj Hammoud	7	9
4.	Jaloud	CLA	Burj/ Barajneh Camp	13	19
5.	Manshieh	CLA	Burj/ Barajneh Camp	10	11
6.	Yubna	CLA	Burj/ Barajneh Camp	17	20
7.	Tulkarem	CLA	Burj/ Barajneh Camp	10	11
8.	Yarmouk	CLA	Burj/ Barajneh Camp	11	12
9.	Al Khalil	CLA	Burj/ Barajneh Camp	11	12
10.	Al Bireh	CLA	Burj/ Barajneh Camp	17	21
11.	Jerusalem	CLA	Ghobeiri	12	19
12.	Al Kabri	CLA	Mar Elias Camp	16	19
13.	Karameh	CLA	Na'meh Village	15	19
14.	Yabud	CLA	Sabra Town	15	16
15.	Baqa'	CLA	Sabra Town	14	15
16.	Ariha	CLA	Sabra Town	8	13
17.	Ras El Ein	CLA	Sabra Town	9	11
18.	Khan Younis	CLA	Sabra Town	8	12,5
19.	Ramallah	CLA	Shatila Camp	12	13
20.	Himmeh	CLA	Shatila Camp	17	21
Total (Central Lebanon area)				250	320
21.	Auja	Saida	Adloun Village	11	14,5
22.	Bissan	Saida	Ein Hilweh Camp	22	38,5
23.	Hittin	Saida	Ein Hilweh Camp	16	20
24.	Marj Ben Amer	Saida	Ein Hilweh Camp	13	20
25.	Qatamoun	Saida	Ein Hilweh Camp	13	21
26.	Sammou'	Saida	Ein Hilweh Camp	25	34
27.	Jaffa	Saida	Ein Hilweh Camp	16	20
28.	Falouja	Saida	Ein/ Hilweh Camp	15	17
29.	Qibya	Saida	Ein/ Hilweh Camp	15	18
30.	Mintar	Saida	Ein/ Hilweh Camp	23	26
31.	Naqoura	Saida	Ein/ Hilweh Camp	23	25
32.	Dahrieh	Saida	Ghazieh Village	12	13
33.	Asqalan	Saida	Mia Mia Camp	14	15
34.	Safad	Saida	Mia Mia Camp	15	21
35.	Acre	Saida	Saida Town	9	12
36.	Salameh	Saida	Saida Town	9	10
37.	Deir El Qasi	Saida	Saida Town	12	15
38.	Rafidia	Saida	Saida Town	16	20
39.	Pal. Martyrs	Saida	Saida Town	13	17
40.	Nablus	Saida	Saida Town	16	21
41.	Sakhra	Saida	Saida Town	12	16
42.	Jiddin	Saida	Saida Town	13	17
43.	Beit Jala	Saida	Siblin	21	27
44.	Beir Zeit	Saida	Siblin	10	12
Total (Saida area)				364	470

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of class sections</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
45.	Mansoura	Tyre	Borgholia	17	21
46.	Palestine	Tyre	Burj Shamali Camp	9	10
47.	Beit Lahm	Tyre	Burj Shamali Camp	10	15,5
48.	Jabalia	Tyre	Burj/ Shamali Camp	17	22,5
49.	Sarafand	Tyre	Burj/ Shamali Camp	17	19
50.	Nimrin	Tyre	El Buss Camp	16	23
51.	Shajara	Tyre	El Buss Camp	11	16
52.	Bab El Wad	Tyre	El Buss Camp	9	10
53.	Deir Yasin	Tyre	El Buss Camp	11	12
54.	Houleh	Tyre	Kfar Badda	16	19
55.	Tantoura	Tyre	Ma'shouk	8	9
56.	Al Aqsa	Tyre	Rashidieh Camp	16	28
57.	Ein El Assal	Tyre	Rashidieh Camp	23	27
58.	Qadisieh	Tyre	Rashidieh Camp	21	25
59.	Naqab	Tyre	Rashidieh Camp	14	20,5
60.	Caesaria	Tyre	Shabriha	8	9
Total (Tyre area)				223	286,5
61.	Kawkab	NLA	Baddawi Camp	21	23
62.	Battouf	NLA	Baddawi Camp	21	26
63.	Jenin	NLA	Baddawi Camp	8	9
64.	Ramleh	NLA	Baddawi Camp	9	14
65.	Jordan River	NLA	Baddawi Camp	7	11
66.	Majdal	NLA	Baddawi Camp	9	11,5
67.	Nazareth	NLA	Baddawi Camp	20	35
68.	Gaza	NLA	Baddawi Camp	9	13
69.	Manara	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	22	24
70.	Mejiddo	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	22	26
71.	Mazar	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	19	21
72.	Battir	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	19	21
73.	Samakh	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	8	9
74.	Ein Karem	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	9	11
75.	Amqa	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	12	17
76.	Mt. Tabour	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	9	14
77.	Toubas	NLA	Naher El Bared Camp	11	18
78.	Media	NLA	Tripoli Town	7	8
79.	Lydda	NLA	Tripoli Town	10	13
80.	Rafah	NLA	Tripoli Town	12	15
Total (North Lebanon area)				264	339,5
81.	Rameh	Beqaa	Bar Elias	13	14
82.	W/ El Hawareth	Beqaa	Bar Elias	13	19
83.	Jefna	Beqaa	Tha'labaya	10	11
84.	Jarmaq	Beqaa	Tha'labaya	8	11
85.	Tiberias	Beqaa	Wavel Camp	9	10
86.	Shafa Amer	Beqaa	Wavel Camp	7	8
87.	Qastal	Beqaa	Wavel Camp	12	20
Total (Bekaa)				72	93
Total				1173	1509

## Annex D Lists of field visits and meetings

D1 - List of meetings and field visits

D2 - List of households visited.

D2 - List of organisations met

### Annex D1 - List of meetings and field visits

Below is a list of field visits undertaken during the assessment. The list includes visits to gatherings as well as meetings with major stakeholders outside Beirut. A list of organisations met is also included.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>
31-03-05	Visit to the gathering in Tyre (general overview)
01-04-05	Meeting with PARD
07-04-05	Meeting with Najdeh Association
11-04-05	Meeting with PRCS
12-04-05	Meeting with GUPW in Ain El Helwe camp(Saida)
12-04-05	Meeting with Protection Center for human rights
13-04-05	Workshop in Taalbaya,Saad Nayel and Jalala Ghathering(Bekaa)
14-04-05	Meeting with Health Care Society
14-04-05	Meeting with NASCT
15-04-05	Meeting with Enfant Refugee du Monde
18-04-05	Meeting with Joint Christian committee
18-04-05	Meeting with Inaash Association
19-04-05	Meeting with key persons in Bar Elias and Al Marj
20-04-05	Meeting with key persons in Jim Jim and Kfar Badda
24-04-05	Meeting with key persons in Deir Zanoun and revisit to Taalbaya,Saad Nayel and Jalala
25-04-05	Meeting with CISP then meeting with popular committee in Qasmiyeh
28-04-05	Meeting with key persons in Wasta and Itaniyeh
02-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Jal El Baher and Adloun
03-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Shabriha and Burghuliyeh
04-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Maachouk
11-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Bustan Al Yahoudi and with the Popular committee then a small visit in Chehim and the same in Gaza buildings Beirut
12-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Sekke and Baraksat and the same in Saiid Ghawash and Daouk Beirut
14-05-05	Meeting with Mokhtar and Municipality member and Palestinian family in Jwaya,Barish,Sarafand,Ghaziyyeh, Seerob,Taamir and Chehim
15-05-05	Meeting with Mokhtar and Municipality member and Palestinian family in Naemi,Wadi El Zeini,Old Saida,Chehim and El Balad
16-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Tawari', Kinayat and Jabal El Halib
18-05-05	Meeting with NGOs in tripoli camps and gatherings
19-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Goro and Qib Elias
23-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Mankoubeen and Mouhajjareen in Baddawi Camp
25-05-05	Meeting with key persons in Bab El Tabane,Zahhariya, Al Mina and Mouhajjareen Naher El Bared camp
01-06-05	Meeting with key persons in Old Saida and Wadi El Zeini
03-06-05	Meeting with Popular committee and key persons in Mie w Mie,Hamshari ans Seerob



<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>
06-06-05	Meeting with key person in Hamshari and with PRCS director and visit to Naemi
08-06-05	Meeting with Popular committee and key persons in Surroundings of Nahr El Bared Camp and Bab El Ramel
16-06-05	Meeting with Popular committee and key persons in Naemi, Baysariyeh and Chehim
15-06-05	Meeting with Households in Jal El Baher and Jim Jim
16-06-05	Meeting with Households in Daouk
17-06-05	Meeting with Householdes in Hamshari and the forum for disabled and Sewage in Hamshari

## **Annex D2 - List of household visited**

<i>Gathering</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Visited</i>
Jal El Baher	15/6/2005	Female-headed household
Jim Jim	15/6/2005	Female-headed household
Daouk	16/6/2005	Female-headed household/elderly household
Hamshari	17/6/2005	Female-headed household
Jal El Baher	15/6/2005	Elderly household/household with persons with physiological disorders
Hamshari	17/6/2005	Elderly household
Daouk	16/6/2005	Household with person with mental and physical disabilities
Hamshari	17/6/2005	Household with person with physical disabilities

## **Annex D3 - List of organisations/persons met**

### **Association for the Development of Palestinian Camps (Inaash)**

Date: 18/4/2005  
 Leila Garib  
 Tel: 01740609  
 Inaash.a@cyberia.net.lb

### **Association Najdeh**

Date: 7/04/2005  
 Leyla El Ali  
 Tel: 01302079  
 association@najdeh.org.lb

### **Caritas Austria**

Date: 23/6/2005  
 Ruth Campbell  
 Tel: 01502554  
 ruthmyracampbell@yahoo.co.uk

**CESVI**

Date: 14/4/2005  
Claudio Finizio  
Tel: 06200402  
cesvilib@idm.net.lb

**CISP**

Date: 25/4/2005  
Laura Carpinov  
Tel: 07347257  
cispleb@cyberia.net.lb

**COOPI**

Date: 13/5/2005  
Giordana Veracini  
Tel: 07742431  
veracini@coopi.org

**Enfant Refugie du Monde (ERM)**

Date: 15/4/2005  
Cyril Collete  
erml@inco.com.lb

**Forum for Disabled**

Date: 17/6/2005  
Dr Jamal El Saleh  
Tel: 03358918  
dra\_1992@hotmail.com

**General Union of Palestinian Women (GU)**

Date: 12/4/2005  
Amneh Suleiman  
Tel: 07734754  
gupw\_lb@hotmail.com

**Health Care Society**

Date: 14/4/2005  
Bahija Mayasi  
Tel: 01705422  
hcs156@cyberia.net.lb

**Human rights Protection Center**

Date: 12/4/2005, 30/5/2005  
Delal Yassin  
Soheil El Natour  
Tel: 01305596  
hurpc@yahoo.com

**Joint Christian Committee**

Date: 18/4/2005  
Sylvia Haddad  
E-mail: [jcc@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:jcc@cyberia.net.lb)  
Tel: 01741735

**Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL)**

Date: 14/4/2005, 24/6/2005  
Jean-Christophe Saint Esteben  
Tel: 03690529  
[mpdl@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:mpdl@cyberia.net.lb)

**Movimondo**

Date: 5/5/2005  
Kenneth J. Ged  
Stephanie Mardini  
Tel: 03145881

**National Association for Vocational Training & Social Services**

Date: 14/4/2005  
Sukayna Salameh  
Tel: 03857294  
[vttc@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:vttc@cyberia.net.lb)

**Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)**

Date: 27/4/2005  
Wafa El Yassir  
Tel: 01305836  
[npa@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:npa@cyberia.net.lb)

**Palestinian Refugee Affairs, Palestinian Department**

Date: 22/4/2005  
Samira Salah

**Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Headquarters**

Date: 11/4/2005, 30/5/2005  
Elham Yaacoub  
Dr Saleh  
Tel: 03841727  
[ham10@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:ham10@cyberia.net.lb)

**Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Hamshari Hospital, Saida**

Date: 3/6/2005  
Dr Khalil, Director for the South  
Tel: 03766440

**Palestinian Research Center**

Date: 26/5/2005 and 30/5/2005  
Professor Muhammad Ali Khalidi  
Tel: 01868387  
Jaber Suleiman  
03856507  
khalidi@aub.edu.lb  
Anis Nsouli Street, off Verdun Street

**Popular Aid for Relief and Development (PARD)**

Date: 1/4/2005  
Rita Hamdan  
Tel: 01855716  
pard\_b@cyberia.net.lb

**Prémière Urgence**

Date: 19/5/2005  
Olivier Dorighel  
shelterpulib@yahoo.fr

**Responsible for PLO and Fatah movement in Saida area**

Date: 12/5/2005  
Colonel Khalid El Aref  
Tel: 03477222, 03216127  
khaledarif@hotmail.com

**Secretary of PLO, Factions Command and Fatah Movement in Lebanon**

Date: 16/4/2005  
Sultan Abou El Einen  
Tel: 03221941  
Hima221@hotmail.com

**UNRWA**

Date: 28/4/2005, 13/4/2005, 17/5/2005  
Sven Berthelsen, Deputy Director of UNRWA Affairs  
Sein Seikali, Head of Social and Relief Programme  
Hoda Samra Souaiby, Public Information Officer  
Dr Jamil Yusif, Head of Health  
Afaf Makia, Head of Education  
Tel: 01840490

**World Vision**

Date: 18/4/2005  
Marianne Bitar  
Tel: 04401980  
Marianne\_bitar@wvi.org

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