

HPSE22-SHL-183494-1

Emergency Shelter and Preparedness in Gaza



Basic Info

Project Name

Emergency Shelter and Preparedness in Gaza

Start Date

01/01/2022

End Date

31/12/2022

Project Summary

The unique socio-economic conditions of blockade, with its movement restrictions and destruction of productive capacity, are further compounded by repeated cycle of conflicts and political instability and ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The May 2021 hostilities left significant damages on the already eroded coping mechanisms and people's sense of hope for the future.

In response, UNRWA aims to provide emergency shelter assistance through: (1) Transitional Shelter Cash Assistance to up to 1,400 Palestine refugee families, still displaced following the May 2021 hostilities and (2) Shelter reconstruction and repair work for 8,500 conflict-affected Palestine refugee shelters; and enhancing emergency preparedness through: (1) provision and stockpiling of Non-Food Items (NFIs) in case of emergencies, (2) maintenance works of existing 54 UNRWA Designated Emergency Shelters (DESSs), (3) equipping 25 Mobile Emergency Shelters, and (4) emergency preparedness trainings for UNRWA staff.

Tags

Organizations

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

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Associated Response Plan

occupied Palestinian territory 2022

Plan Fields

1 - Needs

The 15-year long blockade imposed by Israel deteriorated socio-economic situation in Gaza, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and the recurring hostilities, the fragile political situation, the unpredictable border crossings and the restrictions on the import of building materials and equipment leaves significant hardship on the shelter conditions in Gaza. According to the Shelter Cluster, the May 2021 escalation left 58,000 housing units damaged or destroyed, of which 9,500 housing units had moderate to severe damages and 1,255 housing units destroyed, and rendered uninhabitable, leaving 12,000 people displaced (HNO 2022). The MSNA data shows that 85 per cent of households that had their homes damaged as a result of hostilities had no capacity to repair their homes. According to the Shelter Cluster, as of September 2021, a total of 11,250 remain internally displaced, 8,250 of whom from the May escalation and 3,000 from previous escalations (HNO 2022). As of October 2021, UNRWA is finalizing the damage assessment process to Palestine refugee shelters that were affected by the May hostilities in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the Shelter Cluster. In 2022, UNRWA is foreseeing the remaining caseload of 8,500 Palestine refugee shelters including around 1,400 shelters not suitable for living (totally demolished and severely damaged cases). In 2021, UNRWA provided some Transitional Shelter Cash Assistance (TSCA) to alleviate hardship for families whose homes have become uninhabitable to cover the most immediate needs and partially subsidize adequate temporary shelter solution, but further payment will be needed in 2022 until the reconstruction and repair works are completed for displaced families. Furthermore, the Shelter Cluster identified that some 130,000 people living in ground floors located in low depression areas, or next to sewage pumping stations, are at constant risk of flooding during the rainy season. This is primarily due to the lack of proper storm water drainage and winterization preparedness (HNO 2022). The Shelter Cluster identified 3 priority humanitarian needs to support in 2022; 1. Displaced populations, due to previous and recent conflict, to mitigate immediate harm and ensure adequate and safe temporary solutions, 2. Vulnerable households living in substandard shelter exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported to meet basic needs and enhance their coping capacity, and 3. Increasing capacity to respond to natural or manmade hazards in a timely, efficient and effective manner.

2 - Activities

Palestine refugees in Gaza continue to face the burden of having to rebuild their lives and homes in an already fragile and heavily constrained environment, affected by recurrent hostilities on top of years of protracted humanitarian crisis. UNRWA will support the reconstruction and repair of about 8,500 Palestine refugee shelters affected in the May 2021 hostilities, of which around 1,400 have become uninhabitable as a consequence of the May hostilities in 2021. While the reconstruction and shelter repair effort is in process, displaced families need further support until their permanent shelters become available; therefore, in 2022, UNRWA will provide TSCA to up to 1,400 families for a period of up to 12 months. The TSCA value is determined in coordination with the Shelter Cluster and the MoPWH. Families facing major and minor repair works to their homes are planned to be supported by self-help approach, with one-off cash-grants depending on the individual home and the level of damage. Eligible refugee families will receive cash grants and technical assistance for restoration works, or a local company may be contracted, contingent on the extent of the damage as assessed by UNRWA engineers. Furthermore, UNRWA will continue to strengthen its emergency preparedness and risk management capabilities in Gaza through a continued focus on warehouse stockpiling and NFI support, maintenance of designated emergency shelters (DESS) as well as establishment of mobile DESS, and staff training on preparedness. In response to small scale natural disasters, such as winter storms, floods and fires, UNRWA will provide NFIs to affected vulnerable households. NFIs include blankets, mattresses, kitchen kits, cleaning kits, nylon and tarpaulin sheets. According to UNRWA practice in managing its installations, 54 UNRWA schools function as DESS during emergency are in need for continuous maintenance. This includes the maintenance work of hard components such as water wells and pumps, desalination plant, shower and toilet units, and backup electricity solutions such as solar system and generators. Furthermore, UNRWA experienced situations where people in marginalized areas could not access UNRWA DESS in an emergency, which left the lives of people at risk with very limited service provision. In order to leave no one behind, UNRWA plans to be ready to establish 25 Mobile Emergency Shelters with movable WASH facilities. Finally, UNRWA is committed to maintain a high level of readiness among

its staff members, conducting emergency simulations and training of relevant staff. Across all shelter interventions, UNRWA will continue to coordinate with the Shelter Cluster and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to ensure consistency of assistance.

3 - Indicators

Percentage of eligible displaced refugee families receiving TSCA Number of uninhabitable shelters (severely damaged or totally destroyed) that received reconstruction and repair support Number of families receiving minor/major shelter repair support Number of families affected by natural disasters provided with NFIs Number of UNRWA DESs maintained and kept ready for emergencies Number of mobile emergency shelters prepared Number of UNRWA staff trained for emergency preparedness

Gender wit Age Marker (GAM)

4 - IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM)

4 (M): The project will significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups.

4.1 - Provide the GAM Reference number for this project

H9774-4142-4972

5 - Breakdown by response modality

5.1 - Response modalities

Yes

5.1.b State the percentage of the response delivered by the voucher modality if applicable :

0

5.1.c State the percentage of the response delivered by the cash modality if applicable :

60

5.1.a State the percentage of the response delivered by the service delivery modality if applicable :

30

5.1.d State the percentage of the response delivered by In-kind modality if applicable :

10

5.2 - Please briefly explain why the specific modality/ies for this response were chosen.

The cash modality will be used for TSCA as well as shelter repair and reconstruction interventions whenever possible to maintain the dignity of choice. NFIs, on the other hand, will be in-kind as such needs in emergencies should be provided in the form of in-kind to ensure needed support is delivered without delay and not affected by the availability in the market. Other assistance will be provided in service delivery modality.

6 - Which Strategic Objective(s) do(es) your project address?

6.1 - Strategic Objective 1 (SO1)

No

6.2 - Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)

No

6.3 - Strategic Objective 3 (SO3)

Yes

6.3.a - Please estimate the percentage of requirements for SO3

100

7 - Breakdown of requirements by location (%)

7.1 - Gaza

100

7.2 - Area C

0

7.3 - East Jerusalem

0

7.4 - Hebron H2

0

7.5 - Area A&B

0

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING & PSEA

8 - Participation (Community Engagement)

8.1 - Project needs assessment

Yes

8.1.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in needs assessment?

Surveys,Information products and outreach

If not checked, please explain why

8.2 - Project design

Yes

8.2.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in project design?

Surveys,Interviews,Information products and outreach

If not checked, please explain why

8.3 - Implementation (delivering assistance)

Yes

8.3.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in implementation?

Surveys,Focus groups,Interviews,Information products and outreach

If not checked, please explain why

8.4 - Monitoring and evaluation

Yes

8.4.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in M&E?

Surveys,Focus groups,Interviews,Information products and outreach

If not checked, please explain why

UNRWA has a dedicated M&E team under the Field Programme Support Office, who will be responsible for the design and implementation of a monitoring plan for this project, tools will be designed and will include field visits and desk reviews.

8.5 - Representation of community groups

Yes

If you answered no please explain why

Accountability to Affected Populations

9. - Feedback and complaints mechanisms

Yes

9.1a - Specify the mechanisms for feedback and/or complaints

a - Generic email, b - Project hotline, c - Complaint box, d - Satisfaction survey, e - Field visit, f - Other

9.1b - If 'Other', please specify :

UNRWA ensures that refugees have direct and regular access to UNRWA staff through its extensive network of area offices, camp services offices, schools, health centres and other installations. A Communication with Communities (CwC) approach is implemented in Gaza that enhances accountability and transparency with stakeholders and assists in meeting the needs of crisis-affected people. Furthermore, telephone hotlines and help lines are established in support of the operation to maximize efficiency and to minimize movement and in-person transactions. The dedicated staff responsible for handling beneficiaries' concerns and inquiries provide needed information and assistance. UNRWA also runs its own portal where beneficiaries are encouraged to raise any general query with regards to any issue including the quality of services delivered. Staff, majority of whom are drawn from the refugee communities they serve, are involved in the design and monitoring of UNRWA humanitarian response.

9.1d - Explain how you have ensured that mechanism are accessible to all population groups?

UNRWA has a multitude of options to receive feedback and ensure accountability to the affected population, including in-person reception in all UNRWA installations, a targeted online and telephone complaints portal (nominal and anonymous), a 24/7 WhatsApp number available through text or phone for SEA complaints; a centralized (Amman) confidential online/telephone/email complaints mechanism to respond to specific confidential complaints. Direct (in person) and indirect (press, social media, etc) outreach is further undertaken to disseminate the information on the above mechanisms.

9.1c - How will feedback be used?

Feedback is sent to the management for information, evaluation and corrective action as required. The beneficiaries' feedback is incorporated in the report to help develop lessons learned and contributes to continuously improve UNRWA's interventions.

If your project does not have mechanisms for feedback and/or complaints, please explain why (narrative text)

10. – Do No Harm

10.1 - Do No Harm

UNRWA has a specific obligation to mainstream protection across its services and operations with a clear commitment to protect and uphold Palestine refugees' rights. An integrated humanitarian response, with the inclusion of shelter assistance, is directly related to a growing focus on resilience to withstand and recover from crisis. The TSCA and shelter support reduces current risks by providing relief to strained families and enhancing refugees' sense of dignity and self-reliance. UNRWA's dedicated Protection and Neutrality Office guarantees the provision of its services in an impartial and non-discriminatory way. UNRWA regularly assess the level of compliance with Protection standards of the services provided to refugees through a Protection Audit. Across all shelter interventions, UNRWA is in close coordinate with the Shelter Cluster and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to ensure consistency of assistance.

11. - Equal and impartial access to aid

11.1 - Equal and impartial access to aid

UNRWA is mandated to protect the rights of Palestine refugees and provide basic needs in emergencies and non-emergency situations. Assistance is provided based on needs without discrimination. UNRWA remains committed to identifying the specific needs of females and addressing these needs during the implementation of all programmes/services. In Gaza, females represent around 49.5% of total population. UNRWA prioritises protection mainstreaming by incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in all its programmes/services. In addition, UNRWA arranges for people's access to assistance and pays special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. The location of UNRWA facilities also takes into account safety and access concerns, in particular for women and girls, as well as catchment area and distance from beneficiaries. Existing DESs take into consideration of the considered-to-be less-exposed location throughout the Gaza Strip and the placement of WASH facilities inside the shelter to take into account gender considerations. The mobile DESs will provide further support to people who have difficulties reaching to existing DESs. UNRWA pays special attention to female-headed households, divorced or widowed women who may need assistance for obtaining housing and property rights. UNRWA also implements a requirement for dual signature of men and women for housing options.

11.2 Have you considered all the elements of the Disability Mainstreaming Checklist?

Yes

If you answered no, please explain why

12 - PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse)

12.1- Were PSEA activities built into the project?

Yes

12.1.a How ?

1) (MANDATORY) Project has adopted a safe complaint channel(s) for beneficiaries based on consultations with the beneficiaries and accessible to different groups (Number of beneficiaries and percentage against your target group),2) (MANDATORY) Project has built in activities involving development and dissemination of PSEA awareness raising material including information on rights and safe complaint channels available to beneficiaries and that awareness raising targets all project sites. (Number of beneficiaries and percentage against your target group),3) (MANDATORY) Project has built-in clear process for receipt and referral of complaints of PSEA, in accordance with the oPt PSEA SOPs on Inter Agency Referrals,4) Project staff are required to attend a minimum of one PSEA training

12.1.b If 'Other' (12.1a No 7.), please specify

If you answered no, please explain why

Country

occupied Palestinian territory

Gaza Strip

Deir Al Balah

Gaza

Khan Yunis

North Gaza

Rafah

Clusters



Shelter and NFI Cluster

Caseload

Cluster Activities and Indicators

Indicator	Description	Target	Project Target
1 - Provision of temporary shelter assistance to IDPs			
1.1	# of internally displaced people supported with temporary shelter assistance		1,400
6 - Provision of timely winterization/summerization assistance or shelter Non-Food Items (NFIs) to vulnerable households at risk of exposure or affected by natural or manmade hazards (e.g. winter storms)			
6.1	# of people exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported with adequate shelter assistance		13,000

Budget

Total Cost

\$71,368,200

[View funding to this project on FTS](#)

Line Items

Indirect Costs	\$4,998,000	7%
Emergency Preparedness Training	\$325,000	0.46%
Mobile DESs	\$760,000	1.06%

Maintenance of DESs	\$81,000	0.11%
NFIs	\$504,200	0.71%
Shelter Repair	\$60,500,000	84.77%
Transitional Shelter Cash Assistance	\$4,200,000	5.88%

Comments