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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is submitted pursuant to resolution 33/146 of 20 December 1978 in which the General Assembly called for assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon and authorized the Secretary-General to establish special machinery in Beirut to co-ordinate such assistance. A first report on the subject was submitted on 20 February 1980 to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 (A/35/99). It outlined the background of the Lebanese crisis, the damage and suffering inflicted on the country by five years of war and turmoil, and drew attention to the measures which the Government was taking or planning in order to rehabilitate and develop the country's social and economic structures. The report also outlined international assistance given and pledged to Lebanon by the United Nations system as well as bilaterally. In an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on 25 April 1980, the United Nations Co-ordinator, appointed by the Secretary-General in the terms of the above-mentioned resolution, presented additional information on the prevailing situation, the Government's plans and programmes for the country's reconstruction and development and its request to the United Nations for assistance in carrying these out (E/1980/SR.13). On 29 April 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/15 in which it requested the Secretary-General to "continue to render support and assistance which can be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans". The present report covers developments which have occurred since then, describes in greater detail the activities of the United Nations agencies and others concerned in assisting Lebanon's reconstruction and development and proposals for rendering further assistance on a systematic and co-ordinated basis.

II. GENERAL SITUATION

2. The background of the continuing crisis in Lebanon and the security situation which prevails were described in the above-mentioned reports. There has been no fundamental change in the situation. Despite the continuing inadequacy or absence of normal administrative and social mechanisms, ordinary day-to-day life and economic activities go on. Unhappily the general law and order situation described in the Co-ordinator's oral report has shown no improvement; on the contrary, the past few months have seen a greater recourse to violence on all sides and an increase in the frequency, scale and extensiveness of violent outbreaks in various parts of the country. Some of these incidents, provoked by disputes and differences of a political nature, have involved extensive clashes between organized groups leading to heavy casualties.

3. The security situation in the south was covered in the report to the Security Council (E/1980/SR.13) on 25 April 1980. In the present report reference will be made to the humanitarian work of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the aspects relating to UNIFIL's mandate to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

4. On 7 June 1980 Prime Minister Hoss submitted his resignation to the President

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of the Republic who accepted it on 16 July 1980. At the time of this writing, efforts were going on to form a government which would be able to carry forward the process of national reconciliation initiated by the President's declaration last February of 14 points of agreement on fundamental political and constitutional issues. All parties and sides continue to adhere to the ideal of national entente embodied in these 14 points, but developments which have taken place in the intervening months may have increased the difficulties of putting them into practice.

III. RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

5. In his oral report, the United Nations Co-ordinator referred to a short-term programme of reconstruction and development prepared by the Council for Development and Reconstruction to be financed by the assistance promised by the League of Arab States at their Tenth Arab Summit Conference held at Tunis in November 1979 (see A/34/703 and A/34/763, annexes). An outline of the programme as officially approved by the Government of Lebanon is as follows:

Allocations for reconstruction projects
(In millions of Lebanese pounds)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Other areas</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Housing	200	200	400
2. Drinking water	40.1	191	231.1
3. Hospitals and clinics	43.355	357.9	401.255
4. Schools	18.1	53.8	71.9
5. Social aid and manpower training	28.14	48.81	76.95
6. Assistance and building air raid shelters in the South	175.385	-	175.385
7. Rehabilitation of road network	94.6	471.1	565.7
8. Rehabilitation of railways	12	26	38
9. Second stage of airport rehabilitation	-	100	100
10. Rehabilitation of Beirut seaport	-	173.5	173.5
11. Following up projects for meeting power deficit	-	100	100
12. Agricultural projects	20.875	88.325	109.2
13. Loans to private industrial and tourist undertakings and hospitals which have resumed work	25	75	100
14. Government buildings	-	26	26
15. Business centre	-	150	150
16. Sewers, drains, street lighting and fire brigades in Beirut	-	75	75
TOTAL	657.555	2,136.435	2,793.99

6. In drawing up this programme, the Council for Development and Reconstruction took into account three criteria: (i) economic and social priorities; (ii) can a given project be carried out in the present unsatisfactory security conditions and (iii) does the Government have the executive capability to implement the various projects included in the programme and the programme as a whole? The

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Council for Development and Reconstruction considers that, provided the necessary resources were available, it would be able to spend in the 12-month period an amount of 2,058 million Lebanese pounds (\$614 million) out of the total estimated cost of LL 2,794 million (\$834 million). However, on further reflection, and in order to stay within the limit of the funds which are available and can realistically be expected, the Government has decided to trim the programme outlined above and has provided for an actual expenditure in the 12-month period of only LL 1 billion (\$298.5 million). Half of this amount is to be spent on the south.

7. A number of specific projects included in the 12-month programme are already being carried out, e.g. the Beirut airport and harbour. The Government has recently awarded contracts for work on projects relating to roads, electricity and sewage. The total value of these contracts and of works already in hand is approximately LL 1.2 billion (\$358 million). The Government has had to find the necessary resources through high-interest commercial loans or deficit financing. This is, however, intended to be only a temporary device, pending the receipt of external assistance. The report to the Economic and Social Council pointed out that the Government of Lebanon cannot, at this stage, finance from its own resources the planned reconstruction and development programme and that it will require external aid in adequate amounts and in the form of grants or loans on easy terms. The contribution of \$2 billion over a five-year period pledged to Lebanon by the League of Arab States at their summit-level conference held at Tunis in November 1979 should enable the Government of Lebanon to cover the major portion of its planned expenditure. Approximately \$135 million of this pledge has so far been received, and it is evident that this amount will have to be supplemented even if only the \$1 billion programme is carried out. If the full amount of \$400 million pledged for the current year is received, it may become possible to undertake a larger programme.

8. At present, the lack of funds seems to be one of the main constraints on the implementation of Lebanon's reconstruction and development plans. In the longer run, however, this need not be the case. The Government expects the aid from Arab countries to materialize as pledged and its own credit is sufficiently good to enable it to raise the additional funds that will be needed, especially once there is better awareness at home and abroad of the Government's willingness and ability to carry out in earnest its reconstruction and development plans.

9. Among the more basic constraints is the limited ability of the administrative machinery to plan and implement a programme of the magnitude required and envisaged. The public sector, never very strong in this country, has been badly weakened by five years of war and disorder. Many highly qualified and devoted civil servants remain at their posts but many have left to find employment and better living conditions elsewhere. In many Government offices and public institutions equipment and records have been destroyed or looted. Government revenues are not what they could be because of the Government's inability to collect taxes and hence its inability to offer salaries which would attract capable men into the Government from better-paid jobs in private business and neighbouring countries.

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10. The Government is only too well aware of these difficulties and short-comings and is anxious to do what it can in the present circumstances to rectify the situation. The salaries of certain categories of civil servants have recently been increased. A major project by the Food and Agriculture Organization is currently under way to reorganize and strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture. The success of this operation may serve as a model for similar action in other ministries and departments to enable them to function efficiently and play an active role in the task of reconstructing and developing the country's economy. Meanwhile, in order to overcome constraints in the field of management and to ensure speedy implementation of development projects, the Government has agreed to the simplification of administrative and financial regulations, and to allow the commissioning of private firms to supervise their implementation.

11. A comprehensive, well-integrated, long-term development plan must also deal with the problems of equity and balance between communities and classes, between regions, between town and country and the private and public sectors. In this context, it is encouraging to note that the President's declaration on national entente setting out 14 points of agreement include the following two points:

- (i) Adherence to the liberal economic system but with emphasis on the State's role in regulating and supervising economic activity and of the need for comprehensive planning to reconstruct Lebanon, develop its resources and strengthen its economic and social infrastructure.
- (ii) Emphasis on the fundamentals of social stability, concern over the social problems arising from the conflict, commitment to the principle of comprehensive social justice and the creation of the appropriate conditions to deal with the question of sectarianism in the future.

12. The specific issues which will have to be resolved in implementing these policies are political in nature. It will be for the Lebanese people and their leaders to make the appropriate choices and decisions through a national dialogue, a dialogue which could help to reverse the trend towards fragmentation and polarization and thereby make a contribution to national reconciliation.

A. The economy

13. Economic indicators continue to show improvement. Foreign exchange reserves in gold and currency remain high (possibly somewhat too high). Bank deposits, traffic of goods and people by both sea and air, import and export figures, have all registered increases. Business transactions, money circulation, even investment, are on the rise. Yet relatively little of this activity is of a constructive nature. Savings are still being invested mainly in the purchase of real estate or of land which is left unbuilt in the expectation of capital appreciation. The substantial remittances sent home by overseas Lebanese citizens are worsening inflation which is already an acute problem. The Lebanese pound has lost some ground in relation to the dollar and other hard currencies. Some of these problems are global in nature and impact, manifestations of a world-wide

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economic malaise from which few countries are immune. Others can be traced to the past deficiencies and imbalances, referred to in the preceding paragraphs. But many can be corrected by a well thought out programme of reconstruction and development which would channel economic activity in constructive directions and provide mechanisms and opportunities for productive investment.

B. The role of the United Nations

14. Hitherto, and as in other developing countries, the principal contribution made by the United Nations system to Lebanon's economic and social development has been in the form of technical assistance projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - the indicative planning figure (IPF) for Lebanon for the current cycle, which will run to the end of next year, amounts to \$12.5 million. An outline of the activities which the various United Nations agencies are carrying out under this programme is given in annex I to this report. The prevailing situation did not allow a country programme to be drawn up for the current cycle, but work is now in hand to do so for the cycle 1982-1986.

15. In its resolution 33/146, adopted at the request of Lebanon, the General Assembly urged all countries to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon and provided for a wider role for the United Nations system in the process. The Government of Lebanon has welcomed the readiness of the United Nations to help and looks to it in particular to play an active and major role in the vast reconstruction and development programmes it is now hoping to undertake. The Government's confidence in the ability of the United Nations to do so, and the growing participation of the United Nations system in the task, was evidenced by two recent actions. In the first, the Government has decided to ask the United Nations Children's Fund to act as its executing agency in implementing a number of projects relating to the south; details of the proposed arrangement, which is more fully described in the section dealing with the south, are under discussion. Secondly, in June this year, the Government signed an agreement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under which the latter will implement a project in the field of science education financed by a loan negotiated with the Islamic Bank. In his oral report to the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Co-ordinator referred to the request of the President of the Council for Development and Reconstruction, Mr. Mohamad Atallah, for the establishment of a team of technical experts and specialists to help in drawing up long-term plans as well as evaluating and carrying out immediate and short-term reconstruction projects. The Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/15 of 29 April 1980 endorsed this request. Since then, after consultations at the United Nations Headquarters and with UNDP, the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), a project was drawn up to set up such a group in two phases. The first phase, which will last six months and will be executed by UNDP, is now being implemented by the appointment of experts and visits of consultants. The World Bank, which has expressed a willingness to co-operate actively in implementing this project, intends to send a mission to Lebanon in the fall of this year to assess the needs of the Government in this regard and make recommendations with regard to the second, longer-term phase of the project. It should also be mentioned that ECWA adopted a resolution on 20 April 1980

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authorizing its Executive Secretary to co-operate with the United Nations Co-ordinator and the Council for Development and Reconstruction. The project is being financed by a grant of \$500,000 kindly made available by the UNDP Administrator over and above the country's IPF as a special measure of assistance to Lebanon.

16. The Technical Support Group established under the project, working within the mandate of the United Nations Co-ordinator and under his direction, will, in its first phase, assist the Council for Development and Reconstruction, as and when requested, in launching its reconstruction programme for the current year by:

(a) Actively assessing and reviewing the reconstruction programme of the Council for Development and Reconstruction which has been conceived as a flexible document, capable of adaptation to changing circumstances;

(b) Advising on the feasibility and relative practicability of the projects approved for immediate implementation;

(c) Assisting the Council, as and when requested, in speeding up the implementation of ongoing projects;

(d) Assisting the Council, as and when requested, in the preparation of urgent reconstruction and/or development projects for implementation and/or submission to sources of financing.

As this project is especially relevant to the decisions adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/146 to assist Lebanon's reconstruction and development, the project document is appended to this report as annex III.

C. The south

17. The programme of the Council for Development and Reconstruction provides for an expenditure of LL 606 million (\$180 million) for projects in the south which can be augmented when security conditions are more favourable by projects worth another LL 1 billion (\$298 million). The problems particularly facing the south, because of its vulnerability to attack and its past backwardness, were touched on in the report to the Economic and Social Council. The war and invasion caused extensive damage and disruption of equipment and facilities. Ten thousand houses were totally destroyed and 46,000 damaged; 85 per cent of the villages are no longer linked to any water-supply system. Even large towns like Tyre suffer from a water shortage. The electricity network was destroyed by shelling, with the result that 64 per cent of the villages are short of electricity or have none at all. Postal, telegraphic and telephone services are no longer available or inadequate in about 82 per cent of the villages. The local network of roads is badly in need of repairs. Poor communications, in turn, impede the restoration and development of the local market and normal economic relations between villages and with the major towns. Economic activity, which was declining even before the war, has come to a virtual standstill in many parts of the region. Agricultural production received a setback due to the destruction or abandonment

of orchards, farms and tobacco plantations. The animal population has been reduced. Small industries (leather tanning, shoe making, brick kilns etc.) were severely damaged by the war and have subsequently shifted to large cities or have stopped functioning.

18. The social infrastructure and services have suffered even greater damage and destruction. The south was never well-equipped with health services; the war has worsened this situation. There are in the region 5 public and 14 private hospitals which together provide 912 beds, i.e., only 8 per cent of the hospital beds available in the country as a whole. Furthermore, most of these hospitals are located in the city of Saida and its neighbourhood, leaving the rural areas very badly served in terms of health facilities.

19. The war destroyed or damaged 165 schools. Equipment, furniture and teaching aids were destroyed or looted. Fifty-eight per cent of the villages need schools.

20. The massive migration provoked by the war has weakened central and local administration, including services to the population. The absence of qualified personnel in most service sectors, the unwillingness or inability of administrative personnel, technicians, and specialists to go to the south because of continuing insecurity and inadequate living conditions is one of the factors standing in the way of any major effort at the reconstruction and development of the region at this stage. In turn, this situation has reinforced the trend of the people of the region to emigrate, in search of a livelihood, to other parts of the country or abroad; it has inhibited the return of those who fled because of the war and sought refuge in large cities, including Beirut. The displacement of people from their homes and traditional occupations has accentuated the security problem since many of the migrating youths have joined various militias and armed factions.

21. The immediate objective of a reconstruction and development programme for the south must be to halt the depopulation of the region and to induce those who have left it to return to their homes and occupations. The Government's 12-month programme is designed to restore and repair the infrastructure and other facilities required to make life reasonably livable, e.g. water supplies, health and educational facilities, roads and telecommunications, etc. The five-year aid package of \$2 billion pledged by Arab countries at Tunis carries the stipulation that half of this amount must be spent on the south. It is the Government's intention to achieve this target over the five-year period. In addition, the conference of Arab ministers of social affairs which met in Beirut in May 1980 offered \$64 million for immediate rehabilitation and relief projects in the south.

D. Participation of the United Nations system

22. Reference was made above to the Government's decision to designate UNICEF as the executing agency for projects in this programme relating to the water supply and the repair and construction of schools and hospitals. An agreement is under negotiation between UNICEF and the Council for Development and Reconstruction on

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the assistance which UNICEF could provide in implementing these projects in the year 1980-1981. The proposed plan aims at the following priority problems:

(a) Education. UNICEF's participation would involve the repair and rehabilitation of some 150 schools as well as the provision of basic teaching aids and furniture, in-service training for about 1,000 teachers (phase 1 cost: LL 16.4 million).

(b) Health. With the co-operation of UNIFIL, UNICEF would restore the existing 25 health institutions (hospitals, health centres and dispensaries). These should be provided with the required medical supplies and equipment, as well as a vaccination campaign for one year and in-service training of medical personnel (cost: LL 22.5 million).

(c) Drinking water. The envisaged programme would entail repairs of pumping stations, water mains, treatment plants and other facilities by providing and installing the necessary equipment. UNICEF has included a recommendation for the provision of in-service training in operation and maintenance for a one-year period for waterworks personnel (cost: LL 17.4 million).

23. The total programme cost has been estimated for the operation and the administration sectors at LL 56.3 million (\$16.8 million). The funds will come from the aid provided by Arab countries.

24. These projects will be carried out in close co-operation with UNIFIL and under the over-all co-ordination of the United Nations Co-ordinator. An early initiation and speedy implementation of this programme should go a long way towards ameliorating conditions in the region.

25. Priority must obviously be given to relief and projects for the rehabilitation of essential services such as the supply of drinking water. But in order to restore normal conditions - to the extent permitted by the prevailing insecurity - it will be necessary to undertake a coherent and well-integrated programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction which would restore essential services, including communications within the region and between it and other parts of the country; repair or rebuild houses as well as educational and health facilities; and provide the inhabitants with the means to earn a livelihood by reconstructing and developing the economy. For some time yet it may be necessary to continue to provide relief assistance to those made indigent by the war and to induce the return of those who have left. For the purpose of reconstruction and development the whole of the south should be treated as a unit. There is reason to hope that all the inhabitants of the region will co-operate in the task. Local insecurity is undoubtedly a problem and may remain one for some time to come. However, it is not an insurmountable one and experience has shown that, despite difficulties and occasional setbacks, work can go forward when there is a will to get it done. In approving a special programme for the south, the Government has demonstrated its wish to help this backward and stricken region.

26. While the programme will be financed from funds provided by the Arab countries, the Government looks to the United Nations system for assistance in elaborating and

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implementing it. Organizations such as the International Labour Organisation, UNESCO, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Food Programme are well placed to help the Lebanese authorities in carrying out projects in their respective fields of competence. An interagency working group of the Joint Co-ordinating Committee is at present studying the programme for the south with a view to seeing how the various agencies and the system as a whole can assist in carrying it out.

E. The role of UNIFIL

27. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) plays a crucial role in the region by virtue both of its presence in much of the area and its mandate to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. A senior officer is in charge of humanitarian activities and each of the six battalions has a humanitarian section. The humanitarian activities conducted by UNIFIL upon its deployment in the area of operations were directed towards alleviating the daily problems encountered by the local population. The work started with the clearing of mines from the large area where these had been planted; arranging the exchange of prisoners and distributing emergency relief. Later it assisted the governmental authorities and the United Nations agencies concerned, such as UNICEF, in carrying out repairs and rehabilitation of power-lines, water-pumping stations, school buildings and dispensaries. UNIFIL medical officers are treating hundreds of civilians every day with drugs and equipment provided by the World Health Organization or UNICEF. UNIFIL supervised the annual baccalaureat examinations held in the region this year and last year.

28. The role and responsibility of UNIFIL and the demands made on it will grow as and when the reconstruction and development programme for the south gets under way and with the participation of the United Nations system in implementing it. The Commander of UNIFIL and the United Nations Co-ordinator are in close touch with each other in this context and UNIFIL actively participates in meetings of the Joint Co-ordinating Committee and its working group. At the request of the Joint Co-ordinating Committee, UNIFIL is at present carrying out a socio-economic survey of the region, on the basis of which it should be possible to make an assessment of the needs of the region, and the nature of the assistance which the United Nations system could offer. UNIFIL's assessment of the security situation will be of evident importance in determining the feasibility of the specific projects and the priority to be given to each. It is also visualized that personnel and manpower from UNIFIL, together with personnel from the Lebanese army and the civil administration, could help to run certain completed projects and ensure the maintenance of essential services until the normal administration is restored.

IV. CONCLUSION

29. The Government has drawn up ambitious plans for reconstruction and development. Work on some of these, the Beirut port and harbour, for example, is already going on. Others, such as the very large and vital project for rebuilding

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Beirut's commercial centre could be taken in hand now, to the great benefit of everybody, if security in the area were ensured. But, regrettably, this has not been possible so far. It is evident that a full-scale programme of the magnitude envisaged cannot be implemented until there is a substantial improvement in the security situation and sufficient political consensus to allow the Government to function effectively. With regard to security, it is reasonable to hope that the danger of a widespread conflict on the scale of 1975-1976 is now past. The threat takes today the more insidious form of gratuitous and almost daily acts of violence, of general disorder and disrespect for authority which affect various parts of the country. This state of affairs corrodes social cohesion and respect for law and order, inhibits long-term planning, discourages investment and foreign assistance and erodes confidence, at home and abroad, in the country's future. To the extent that the remedy lies in Lebanese hands, it would be tragic if all concerned did not join in helping to put an end to this situation of incipient anarchy. Lebanon is also peculiarly vulnerable to the turmoil in the region and the repercussions of the Middle East conflict. The deterioration of the situation prevailing in the south has been described in reports to the Security Council. It is urgent, and in the interests of all, that these threats to Lebanese sovereignty and territory be ended, for they prevent the return of normalcy to the country and constitute a danger to the peace of the region as a whole.

30. The immediate challenge for the Government is to make a start without further delay on the modest but significant programme of reconstruction and development drawn up for a 12-month period, and to do so in the present unfavourable conditions. The Government's decision, in the face of all the difficulties and obstacles, to launch such a programme is far-sighted and courageous and deserves all moral and material support. Many friendly countries and other sources of external assistance have given or pledged financial and other help. The United Nations, to whom the Government of Lebanon looks in particular at this stage, has responded, to the extent of its abilities, to Lebanon's needs through the establishment of UNIFIL in the south and through the contribution that the United Nations system as a whole is making and will intensify in helping to undo the damage of the past and build for a better future.

ANNEX I

Summary of the activities of the United Nations system
in Lebanon

A. United Nations Development Programme

1. The backbone of the United Nations technical assistance programme to Lebanon is, as in most countries, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The projects already approved and those still to be approved have been conceived in accordance with the Government's priorities to assist Lebanon in its efforts towards social and economic development and reconstruction. Because of the disturbed conditions in Lebanon, it was not possible to draw up a UNDP country programme for the second cycle of the indicative planning figure (IPF) (1977-1981). Nevertheless, a programme was implemented on a project-by-project request basis. However, the task of drawing up a new country programme for the third cycle (1982-1986) is now in hand.
2. UNDP has approved with the Lebanese Government 41 project documents since 1977 for the amount of \$US 12,807,000. This figure includes approved commitments for the present IPF cycle (1977-1981) which amount to \$US 10,253,300 and also approved commitments for 1982 (\$1,717,000), 1983 (\$372,000) and 1984 (\$31,100). This constitutes the commitments beyond 1981, an anticipation of programming for the next IPF cycle (1982-1986).
3. The UNDP-assisted projects in implementation in 1980 are being carried out by eight specialized United Nations agencies among which FAO is dealing with a major part: 16 projects operational this year which represent 40 per cent of the 1980 programme.
4. Many large-scale projects approved during the beginning of the year 1980 are scheduled to start activities during the second semester of this year if the state of security remains the same. However, the national waste management plan (\$775,350 for 1980 of the total budget of \$2,150,580 for three years) started its implementation in November 1979 and its execution will reach full speed in the autumn of this year. It will continue into 1982-1983.
5. The main sectors assisted by UNDP projects in 1980 are: agriculture (16 projects with a contribution of around \$1.9 million); public health (two projects with \$1,063,000); transport and communications (four projects with around \$1 million); education and training (four projects with around \$750,000).
6. In the second half of 1980, the activities of the assistance programme of UNDP in Lebanon will expand considerably with the arrival of experts for various projects of the Food and Agriculture Organization in animal health, wheat storage, olive culture, cereal seeds production and greenhouses. Other large-scale projects have already started and will expand before the end of 1980: two projects for WHO

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(national waste management plan; national health laboratories); two for UNESCO (technical education and vocational training, development of Faculty of Engineering of Lebanese University); one for the International Telecommunication Union (training in telecommunications); two for the International Civil Aviation Organization (various fields of civil aviation); one for the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (road project); two for the International Labour Organisation (assistance to national security, crash professional training); and one for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (preparatory assistance for the reactivation of the industry institute).

7. One of the most important long-term projects is related to agricultural strategy development which is described below in the section on FAO; another is the technical support group project (to be executed mainly by UNDP) described in the report and in annex III.

8. The following table shows the projects approved or in operation in Lebanon in 1980:

Projects approved or in operation in Lebanon in 1980
(Month ending: August 1980)

Budget 1980-1981 a/

Project number	Started in	Agency	Short title	Budget 1980	Budget 1981
LEB/77/001/F/01/12	1977	FAO	Agricultural marketing	36 800	-
LEB/77/004/E/01/12	1977	FAO	Fanar Institute	39 500	719 500
LEB/77/030/D/01/12	1977	FAO	Hydro-agriculture	42 000	24 000
LEB/77/008/D/01/12	1978	FAO	Chabrouh dam	6 500	-
LEB/77/019/G/01/15	1978	ICAO	Civil Aviation Safety Centre	126 114	103 000
LEB/77/031/C/01/12	1978	FAO	Wholesale market study	109 213	4 500
LEB/77/037/D/01/20	1978	ITU	Training in telecommunication	193 089	120 150
LEB/78/004/D/01/31	1978	Office for Projects Execution (OPE)	Financial management	1 349	-
LEB/78/006/D/01/12	1978	FAO	Storage and transfer of wheat	280 000	126 800
LEB/77/033/A/01/14	1979	WHO	National waste management plan	775 850	708 400
LEB/77/046/D/01/11	1979	ILO	Manpower assessment	10 000	-
LEB/78/001/B/01/01	1979	DTCD	Road survey	520 847	125 500
LEB/78/007/B/01/12	1979	FAO	Wheat seed production	167 020	213 820
LEB/79/001/C/01/13	1979	UNESCO	Educational planning fellowship	7 000	8 000
LEB/79/006/B/01/13	1979	UNESCO	Assistance to Faculty of Engineering of Lebanese University	9 819	-
LEB/79/009/C/01/12	1979	FAO	Improvement and development of olive culture	162 350	91 000
LEB/79/013/B/01/12	1979	FAO	Study for reconstruction and development of agriculture	293 000	-
LEB/77/002/B/01/13	1980	UNESCO/ILO	Technical education and vocational training	181 100	719 500
			TOTAL	2 961 551	2 964 170

Project number	Started in	Agency	Short title	Budget 1980	Budget 1981
			Brought forward	2 961 551	2 964 170
LEB/77/020/A/01/15	1980	ICAO	Civil aviation safety operations	144 579	-
LEB/77/036/A/01/14	1980	WHO	National health laboratory services	296 300	516 700
LEB/77/040/C/01/12	1980	FAO	Restoration of hydrometric department	183 000	117 000
LEB/78/005/C/01/11	1980	ILO	Occupational classification	10 191	-
LEB/79/005/A/01/11	1980	ILO	Assistance to national security scheme	149 180	11 270
LEB/79/011/A/01/11	1980	ILO	Vocational training	220 850	178 800
LEB/79/012/A/01/13	1980	UNESCO	Assistance to Lebanese University - creation of the Faculty of Engineering	350 553	648 067
LEB/79/014/A/01/01	1980	UN	Department of Customs	30 000	-
LEB/79/017/A/01/31	1980	UN	Administrative support (transport)	32 100	32 200
LEB/79/010/A/01/12	1980	FAO	Nutrition survey	60 430	-
LEB/79/015/A/01/12	1980	FAO	Bee-keeping	20 500	-
LEB/79/016/A/01/12	1980	FAO	Strengthening of national animal health services	213 000	286 000
LEB/79/019/A/01/12	1980	FAO	Fellowships in agriculture	87 900	221 170
LEB/80/001/A/01/12	1980	FAO	Pilot centre for applied research and education in greenhouses	177 520	125 720
LEB/80/003/B/01/37	1980	UNIDO	Reactivation of the Institute of Industry	70 000	-
LEB/80/004/A/01/2	1980	FAO	Animal production statistics	115 600	72 600
				2 161 703	2 209 527

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Project number	Started in	Agency	Short title	Budget 1980	Budget 1981
			Brought forward	2 161 703	2 209 527
LEB/77/002/C/01/13	1980	UNESCO	Relaunching of technical education	36 200	137 300
LEB/79/001/D/01/13	1980	UNESCO	Fellowship for advanced training	(4 000)	8 000
LEB/79/004/A/01/01	1980	UN-DTCD	Advanced training in public administration	5 000	10 000
LEB/80/005/A/01	1980	UNDP/OPE	Technical support group	124 400	19 700
LEB/80/006	1980	WHO	Fellowship in public health	6 000	
			TOTAL	5 298 854	5 348 697

a/ Source: UNDP

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B. United Nations Children's Fund

9. The contribution of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to the rehabilitation and development programme of Lebanon has brought important benefits to the population, although UNICEF's assistance has not yet fully met the needs of mothers and children in Lebanon.

10. The prevailing situation in Lebanon has required from UNICEF a good deal of persistence and courage to implement each phase of its programme. Field survey work, delivery of water supply equipment, receipt of goods at the Beirut port, distribution of supplies and equipment for schools, dispensaries and social centres, have often been carried out in difficult and dangerous circumstances.

11. An evaluation of UNICEF's assistance shows that various sectors of the rehabilitation programme still need UNICEF's co-operation, especially in the fields of water supply, health and public primary education. Many parts of Lebanon, including some of the most densely populated ones, e.g. the south-eastern suburbs of Beirut where the Ain Delbi water service had lost over 50 per cent of its pumping equipment, and the areas around Tibnine and Tyre, might well have had no services without UNICEF's assistance in southern Lebanon. In the field of social services and health, UNICEF had a somewhat limited scope of activity because these services are traditionally administered by voluntary organizations with some Government support.

12. Given the continued strife in the country, the level of attrition (theft, damage, destruction) of UNICEF inputs was surprisingly low, UNICEF's supplies were almost in full use wherever they were distributed, except in the south, where the lack of electricity precludes the use of pumping equipment provided and installed by UNICEF.

UNICEF programme

13. The shift from emergency relief (around 1,500,000 beneficiaries from 1975 to 1979) to rehabilitation projects now in progress, entailed a shift in focus towards the restoration of basic services for the population and particularly for children. The priority areas identified in close co-operation with the Government were: potable water supply, primary education, health care services and social services for children and women, all of which had been severely affected. The main objective was the rapid restoration of these services in a programme costing approximately \$21,500,000 for the replacement of supplies and equipment which had been lost or severely damaged, and to a lesser extent, for support for training.

14. It is due to UNICEF's emergency assistance which ended in late 1979 that around 200,000 children could attend classes in 1980 (600 kindergarten classes, 632 primary and intermediate schools (\$2,652,520) while the restoration of social services (\$416,000) allowed in 1980 an estimated 35,000 children to receive care and assistance directly or through social and vocational centres.

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15. As regards the water supply programme (approximately \$10.8 million) the major one will be extended through to the latter half of 1980 as additional resources from special contributions become available (\$360,000 from Canadian assistance sources - Canadian International Development Agency and the Canadian UNICEF Committee - in addition to the balance of the \$6.5 million grant from the United States Agency for International Development.

16. The latter half of 1980 will see, (a) the completion of the delivery of equipment and supplies, mainly related to the water programme; and (b) the execution of small self-help projects in southern Lebanon in co-operation with UNIFIL.

17. Under negotiation with the Council for Development and Reconstruction, UNICEF has an extensive 12-month reconstruction programme for southern Lebanon, estimated at approximately \$US 20 million, which will be in the fields of education, health and drinking water and includes, inter alia, the reconstruction and repair of buildings and the re-equipping of various institutions.

C. World Food Programme

18. Since the beginning of the disturbances in Lebanon, the World Food Programme (WFP) has played an important role in supervising and administering emergency aid to displaced persons and vulnerable groups.

19. As a consequence of the massive displacement of the population arising from the conflict, WFP increased its assistance in the first part of 1980, reaching an estimated 23,522 beneficiaries in 124 institutions.

20. WFP aid has made it possible for the beneficiaries, who would otherwise have been forced to leave, to stay in schools and continue to learn; it has improved their diet and enabled the institutions to accommodate more students and to reduce institutional expenditure on food and added facilities, some of them educational or related to training.

21. The continuation of aid from WFP for institutional feeding activities is still fully justified and of great value to Lebanon in facing its present economic and social difficulties. In order to correspond with the plans already made by the Lebanese Government, WFP food aid to children and vulnerable groups and youths enrolled in the various types and levels of academic and social institutions will start in October 1980 and is scheduled for five years (total WFP value: \$21,940,800). It will provide cooked meals 365 days a year to children and youths (20,150 beneficiaries in 1980) and a total of 123,010 will be reached over the five-year period in projects to be carried out in 144 boarding institutions and day care centres located in 75 different areas in Lebanon.

22. The provision of food to low-income mothers and to children attending mother-and-child health centres represents in addition to its nutritional effect, an important expansion from curative to preventive care, including health and

nutrition education to pregnant and lactating mothers, child-feeding practice, child-care, family planning, immunization campaigns (24,000 beneficiaries in 1980 and a total for the five years of 178,600 spread over 75 mother-and-child health centres; 34 of them will begin functioning at the beginning of October 1980).

23. The third major element of WFP aid for 1980 involves the setting up of canteens (nine for 1980 and 53 during the five-year programme) and the necessary kitchens to provide hot meals to children in public and semi-private primary schools (6,000 beneficiaries in 1980 and a total for the five years of 44,650 children).

24. After a halt of approximately two years, WFP intends to reactivate its project concerning the integrated development of the Lebanese mountain areas (original total value: \$21.8 million; balance budget for 1980: \$4.6 million). This is a food for development project for the promotion of agriculture by constructing retaining walls of terraces, trellises and fences with wire-netting, concrete reservoirs, earthen reservoirs, feeder and access roads and concrete roofs.

25. In the south, WFP converted its 1980 emergency programme into a project for the repair of war-damaged houses. The aim is to help displaced persons, encourage them to return to and repair their houses, and give them an incentive to stay on their land. Beneficiaries (29,200 persons) who have received grants from the Council of the South received WFP food commodities to the value of \$1,363,000. This quasi-emergency "food-for-work" project has proved to be a very good asset for reconstruction and rehabilitation because it encouraged the beneficiaries to return to their villages and normal lives. It is noteworthy that the beneficiaries continued the repairing of their houses on their own after the assistance received from WFP had finished and some bought furniture with the savings released by WFP food commodities given to them.

D. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

26. As a result of the upheavals which had disturbed Lebanon since 1975 the Government was faced with an acute problem of displaced persons, estimated at 250,000 by 1976 and at one million in 1978. Such numbers of displaced people posed a political, social and economic threat to the country and contributed to the climate of tension.

27. UNHCR has reacted to this situation at the request of the authorities concerned by launching special actions from 1976 to the present. Emergency relief aid was provided during 1976-1978 and in 1977 a rehabilitation programme was initiated in more than 85 villages all over Lebanon including the south. The aim of this programme was to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their villages of origin. It included grants toward reconstruction and repair of houses on the one hand and financing small socio-economic projects to help the villagers become self-sufficient on the other. Governmental organizations such as the High Relief Committee, the Council for the South and the Ministry of Housing and

Co-operatives, and voluntary agencies such as Save the Children Federation and Catholic Relief Services were UNHCR's operational partners in this programme. During 1976-1979 more than \$5.5 million were spent by UNHCR on the implementation of the above projects.

28. It is estimated that 300,000 to 400,000 needy persons are still displaced in Lebanon as at July 1980 of which 150,000 are displaced from the south and the remaining from the rest of the country. Some 35,000 houses are still partly damaged or destroyed. The return and rehabilitation of these displaced persons to their villages of origin should be treated as a priority as it will demonstrate developing stability, constitute a practical reaffirmation of the Government's policy of multi-community coexistence, help in the normalization of socio-economic life and will contribute, in the long run, to a more rational distribution of manpower and help to stem the flow of people from rural to urban poverty belts.

29. UNHCR is currently supervising a socio-economic rehabilitation programme for \$218,565 which is being implemented by a joint commission composed of the Ministry of Housing and Co-operatives, the Union nationale des crédits coopératifs and Save the Children Federation in seven Lebanese villages. The programme calls for the building of agricultural feeder roads, the establishment of a carpentry workshop, the construction of irrigation canals, the digging of wells, the purchase of a tractor, etc. in the following villages: Abadiyeh, Chouite, Jouar El Houz in the Mount Lebanon province; Ras Nhash, Beit Aoukar, and Beit Mellat in north Lebanon, and Qaa' in the Bekaa province. The activities in these villages are due to terminate by the end of 1980.

30. In southern Lebanon, a project for the purpose of purchasing drilling equipment and digging wells in south Lebanese villages was completed during December 1979. This project resulted from an agreement between UNHCR and the Union nationale des crédits coopératifs (UNCC) and amounted to \$65,000. To implement the project UNCC helped to form a local co-operative headed by the mayor of the village of Adsheets. The co-operative was responsible for receiving and handling the equipment as well as for digging the wells. Thus four wells have been dug in the four villages of Kafasseer, Kakaieh el Jisr, Adsheets and Ksaibeh.

31. Another project in southern Lebanon to equip health care centres, in co-operation with UNICEF and eventually UNIFIL and WHO, is under consideration by UNHCR. An amount of \$53,000 has already been allocated and the project is expected to be implemented during 1980-1981.

E. International Labour Organisation

32. The present phase of relative stability has enabled the Government to seek the development, with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and UNDP, of urgently needed services in two important sectors: vocational training of youths and adults, and assistance to the National Social Security Fund.

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The disturbances have had serious consequences on the manpower situation. About 300,000 immigrant workers left Lebanon for security reasons at the same time as Lebanese workers migrated to the Gulf countries and elsewhere. Moreover, the lack of security has restricted the free movement of workers from one area to another within the country. The exodus of labour from the south to the north depleted the south of its work-force without however alleviating the difficult labour situation in the areas to which they migrated as they did not have the required skills. For that reason Lebanon suffers from regional manpower imbalances: while certain cities and regions experience an excess supply of unskilled labour, other regions are suffering from shortages. In addition, the prevailing insecurity forced many youths to abandon their studies and to take to war-like activities, thus depriving Lebanon of a large number of active labour force. The ILO project of vocational training (\$399,650) aims at organizing short vocational training courses for youths and adults. These courses are designed to provide the labour market with the skills required by training workers on-the-job and in training centres. The programme will comprise initial training to provide trainees with skills enabling them to find an appropriate employment and to impose the skills of or retrain existing workers in accordance with the requirements of industry. Priority will be given to training in skills required to replace workers who have migrated, with emphasis on development and reconstruction needs.

33. The second project aims at helping the National Social Security Fund to reorganize its activities to enable the Fund to carry out its responsibilities (\$160,450).

34. ILO is participating in a joint UNESCO/ILO project for relaunching technical education and vocational training.

35. In addition to these projects, ILO is carrying out a manpower planning project, funded by UNDP, entitled "Preliminary assessment of manpower and labour market conditions in Lebanon". The first phase of the project is now completed and the project was recently extended to include a study entitled "Projects of manpower requirements of Lebanon's reconstruction plan".

F. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

36. Despite the grievous consequences of the conflict in Lebanon in human as well as economic terms, agriculture is still a significant sector in the Lebanese economy and still helping to establish a better balance between urban and rural areas. But agriculture does not dominate the Lebanese economy, though almost 40 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. The contribution of this sector to the gross domestic product is about 9 per cent: it accounts for 27 per cent of total exports and 22 per cent of total imports. Around 30 per cent of the total value of agricultural output comes from fruit growing and the livestock sector accounts for about 35 per cent of agricultural production, having been one of the major agricultural sources of wealth in Lebanon.

37. The country is now increasingly dependent on imports to satisfy its food and animal requirements (73 per cent of total agricultural imports) because agricultural production has been seriously affected by the war, and the displacement of persons and insecurity have kept agriculture, since 1976, a relatively neglected sector.

38. There is now a pressing need for a rational development of agriculture. The Government responded to the country's agricultural problems by launching in 1977, with the assistance of FAO, a five-year programme to enhance the development of agriculture and animal production and strengthen important agricultural areas by undertaking new activities.

39. Since the beginning of the 1977/1981 UNDP cycle a total budget of \$4,450,453 (40 per cent of the total IPF) has been committed to the financing of 18 FAO/UNDP projects, of which 15 are still in operation for the total amount of \$1.9 million in 1980. Eight other projects are still under study and in the planning stage and they represent a budget of \$2,817,500. Within the framework of its regular programme, FAO has also provided the finance for four projects in the amount of \$162,000.

40. FAO projects cover four major sectors: animal production (import of cows, milk centres, aviary vaccines, veterinary services, artificial insemination etc.) training of cadres for 50 engineers and technicians, investment projects (hydro-agricultural projects, agricultural marketing, sericulture, etc.), production of cereal seeds, oleiculture, beekeeping and nurseries.

41. An interesting study for a UNDP/FAO project on the reconstruction and long-term development of agriculture will be finalized in October 1980. The immediate objectives of this project are to promote the reactivation of the various departments and offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, to propose a strategy of rehabilitation and long-term development for Lebanese agriculture, develop a three-year action programme within the framework of the above-mentioned strategy, establish the basis of a project on restructuring and reorganizing the Ministry of Agriculture and forecast the needs in technical assistance in the various fields of activity of the Ministry.

42. At present, FAO does not operate any specific projects for southern Lebanon, although a number of recently approved projects will be of benefit to the agricultural population of that region (for instance, the project for the improvement and development of olive production LEB 79/009; and the pilot centre for applied research and the extension of plasticulture - LEB 80/001).

43. In the short term, the environment and conditions of agricultural production should be greatly improved with a view to rapidly increasing production. At the same time, pre-investment studies and other preparations should be intensified to rehabilitate and develop the region's infrastructure, both physical and institutional. In the long term, the latter would result in the achievement of an integrated rural development and higher standards of living for the agricultural populations of the south.

44. The proposed immediate action plan covers the following projects for early implementation:

(a) The spatial implications and sequencing of the projects identified during the perspective study of agricultural development (LEB 79/013) will be specified in the framework of the project entitled "Technical support and training for agricultural and rural development". As a first priority, a detailed short-term programme for the south will be prepared. Also, efforts to re-establish the bases for agricultural statistics will provide an opportunity to review, monitor and evaluate the state of agriculture and a better awareness of the magnitude and kind of assistance needed in the south.

(b) Technical assistance and external finance for hydraulic and irrigation development (including, where necessary, land reclamation and development) have a very high priority, particularly for the following three projects:

- (i) Repair, improvement and development of small irrigation networks serving a number of farms, one or a couple of villages (at present suffering badly from a lack of maintenance, heavy water losses and low efficiency of water use, poor management, etc.).
Total area involved: 8,100 hectares.
Total estimated cost: LL 12 million over a period of five years;
- (ii) Development of underground water resources in zones of proven high potential (localization, digging and equipping of wells).
Total area involved: 500 hectares.
Total estimated cost: LL 7.5 million over a period of five years;
- (iii) Rehabilitation and modernization of the Qasmieh irrigation project (about 4,000 hectares under horticultural, mainly citrus, crops).
Total estimated cost: LL 30 to 50 million over a period of ten years.

(c) The IFAD project for agricultural development and rehabilitation of rural areas (about \$US 15 million), consists of three areas of intervention involving technical assistance projects aimed at strengthening the administrations involved with the project (essential to guarantee efficient management of the project). The project will benefit small farmers in the south as well as in other regions of the country. Activities which will have implications in south Lebanon are as follows:

- (i) Construction of agricultural roads.
Total investment cost: LL 32.5 million of which 70 per cent in foreign exchange;
- (ii) Rehabilitation of milk production; purchase of milk animals and institutional support.
Total investment cost: LL 18.4 million of which 80 per cent in foreign exchange;
- (iii) Loans to small farmers (co-operative credit).
Total investment cost: LL 15.7 million of which 70 per cent in foreign exchange.

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(d) Direct assistance to agricultural production in south Lebanon: a number of specific actions in sectors which offer good production opportunities and where there is an urgent need for technical and material assistance. Direct production assistance under various forms (inputs, fruit saplings, small machinery and tools, credit, extension and training etc.) will be provided to village groupings, co-operatives, etc. through a central government agency in co-operation with existing regional institutions concerned. Specific actions in the following fields have high priority:

- (i) Mulberry tree planting and silk worm raising (in areas of poor agricultural land, taken out of tobacco cultivation).
Estimated cost: LL 1 million per year, covering an area of 100 hectares;
- (ii) Support to improve the quality of tobacco production on family farms.
Estimated cost: LL 500,000 per year;
- (iii) Production and distribution of certified fruit saplings, including olives (nurseries).
Estimated cost of LL 300,000 per year;
- (iv) Bee-keeping (distribution of 1,000 beehives per year and other supplies).
Estimated cost: LL 150,000 per year;
- (v) Distribution of improved cereal seeds (200 tons of seeds per year at a cost of LL 200,000 including transport);
- (vi) Assistance to back yard poultry production and raising of other small animals.
Estimated cost of LL 500,000 per year.

Each of these six components warrants special attention and, therefore, the provision of direct assistance to meet the urgent needs of the resident population. Technical assistance to farmers could be provided by the following FAO/UNDP projects: LEB/78/007 for cereal seeds; LEB/79/009 for olives and LEB/79/015 for bee-keeping. Additional technical assistance should be provided to the other components (tobacco, animal production and silk production. Estimated cost: LL 900,000 per year.

(e) Construction and operation of a public marketing station (packing, etc.) for citrus fruits along the coastal strip of the south, to be managed by the Fruit Office.
Total estimated cost: LL 1,600,000 excluding land, but including building and equipment.

G. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

45. Since the beginning of the war, Lebanon's education problems have stemmed from the fact that education is not considered as a vital component in the over-all development, and that capacity of education is not closely linked to the efficiency of the educational system. Lebanon's education suffers also from other factors inhibiting development such as a heavy administrative concentration, a high rate of rural-urban migration mainly from the south, which has increased the development of the tertiary sector and flooded the labour market with non-skilled workers.

46. The seriousness of these problems and the socio-economic difficulties which they generate are the main concern of the Government. At its request, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has studied the effects of the school system, and the content of technical education in relation to development. As a result it has set up three important projects:

(a) Technical assistance to the Faculty of Engineering of the Lebanese University (\$998,620) (from 1980 to 1983). The project consists in assisting the Lebanese University to establish a faculty of engineering and to set up a system of training of engineers in various disciplines.

(b) Development of technical education (\$990,600) in collaboration with ILO (from 1980 to 1983). The aim of this project is to help each beneficiary to qualify in various skills in order to enable him to adjust technically to different professional situations. This project has already received technical assistance and a loan (\$6.6 million) from the World Bank and numerous bilateral aids (France, Germany, Great Britain, United States Agency for International Development).

(c) Development of science education (loan of 9,750,000 from the Islamic Bank of Development).

47. UNESCO will equip the physics, chemistry and biology laboratories of 120 secondary schools and will set up multi-purpose workshops for science education in a further 500 public schools. It is also planned that 20 teachers' training colleges will receive the same assistance as well as assistance in the organization of retraining courses.

48. UNESCO has conducted studies on how to decentralize the administration of education in order to give more powers to provincial educational administrators and headmasters and on new trends in technical and vocational education in Lebanon to meet the urgent needs of middle level technicians, skilled and semi-skilled workers.

49. UNESCO invited Lebanese governmental authorities to participate in four regional seminars, workshops and meetings attended by a total of 22 Lebanese specialists.

50. In December 1979, UNESCO was requested by the Government to send a mission to Lebanon to identify the needs of the south, particularly in the field of education. This resulted in the following project proposals:

(a) Technical and vocational education. A project proposed by the mission is

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to set up six workshops - four secondary mixed schools in Tyre and two vocational schools in Saida and to provide six mobile workshop units (total cost: \$4,165,450).

(b) Educational rehabilitation of handicapped persons. This consists of an immediate and long-term plan of action to meet the various needs of the handicapped. There is sufficient evidence indicating that at least 10 per cent of the population in the south will need special educational and rehabilitation programmes. The project proposals concern the establishment of a resource centre for developmental disabilities, three day centres for mentally retarded children and young adults, a residential/day school for the deaf, a relief home and training centre for mentally retarded children and young adults (total cost: \$3,591,150).

(c) School facilities and equipment. It is estimated that at least 40 per cent of the 413 school buildings in the south need repair and maintenance. There is also an acute shortage of school buildings at all levels. UNESCO's proposals concern the repair and maintenance of school buildings, reconstruction of totally destroyed school buildings (66 schools to be reconstructed - 22 of which will form phase I of the schools' consolidation project designed for the development of the education system, providing and equipping science laboratories and libraries in five intermediate schools, provision of air-raid shelters in 32 schools (total cost: \$41,334,089).

H. World Health Organization

51. The medical field and the development of health institutions in rural areas are in evident need of a wider commitment from the United Nations system in Lebanon at present. In this regard, WHO has organized with assistance from UNDP, and in co-operation with UNICEF and UNIFIL, an active technical assistance programme with the aim of reorganizing the governmental health network. The Ministry of Health is preoccupied with day-to-day health and administrative problems. More than 50 per cent of its health budget (more than LL 50 million) is allotted to reimbursing curative activities for the poor and to 60 private hospitals. WHO has assisted the Ministry in advising and restructuring government units responsible for health policy.

52. Despite the disturbances and the shortage of skilled professionals as a result of insecurity in certain areas, WHO has continued to deliver drugs and supplies and to assign medical and rehabilitation equipment to the institutions and services in urgent need of them: a mobile blood bank for the south (Saida) and one for Mount Lebanon (Baabda), one mobile X-ray for the south, and a substantial consignment of equipment for the physically handicapped centre in Beit Chehab.

53. WHO has financed these activities from its regular budget and its obligations for the biennium 1980-1981 will be \$1,211,000, of which \$266,400 are earmarked for fellowships and which are already exhausted. For the 1982-1983 biennium the regular budget contribution will be \$1,155,400.

54. Two important technical co-operation projects, funded by UNDP, have been set up by WHO as the executing agency. They are:

(a) The national waste management plan for the collection and disposal of waste water and solid wastes to be prepared in stages proposes realistic solutions to the country's needs until the year 2000. Four selected urban areas will be chosen on a regional basis where the need for the collection and disposal of liquid and solid wastes is most urgent. (Total budget for 1979-1981: \$1,493,893, with an extension of \$657,000 for 1982-1983).

(b) National public health laboratory services. The aim of the project is to strengthen the central laboratory in Beirut and to reorientate its activities towards public health in co-ordination with epidemiological services. It also aims to establish six provincial laboratories and to train technicians to do applied research. (Total budget for 1980-1981: \$813,000, with an extension of \$787,000 for 1982-1983).

55. WHO's regular budget assistance to the Ministry of Health involves co-operation with the Ministry to reorganize and strengthen epidemiological and environmental health services and to help it to work out a comprehensive programme to control communicable diseases, zoonoses, vectors, food, water and dairy products as well as food handlers.

56. Technical co-operation with UNICEF and UNIFIL in the south continues in places where the population is totally deprived of any medical or health assistance. Following the Government's decision to re-activate its programme of vaccination, WHO, UNICEF and UNIFIL launched on behalf of the Ministry a vaccination campaign (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis) in the UNIFIL area and in the "de facto forces" area.

I. World Bank

57. The activities of the World Bank are designed to help the Government, with the assistance of the United Nations system, redress the severe social and economic imbalances which have impeded the harmonious and balanced development of the country. For the immediate present, the World Bank has concentrated its efforts on the most effective means of clearing the major bottle-necks impeding the resumption of economic activities and to help the authorities to restore a minimum level of key public service.

58. Among the immediate objectives of World Bank Assistance are the following:

(a) The rehabilitation of the port of Beirut. The cost was estimated in 1978 at LL 225 million (\$67 million), the financing of which will be covered by LL 23 million (\$6.9 million) from the World Bank and by LL 64 million (\$19 million) and LL 39 million (\$11.6 million) in loans granted by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and by the Abu Dhabi Fund respectively.

(b) Water, sewage and sanitation. The project consists in rehabilitating

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the water supply and sanitation facilities and in preparing long-term projects for reconstruction and development in the water supply from the Litani river and in the sewage sector.

(c) Highways. The Government has received a loan of \$33 million for the completion of a section of the Beirut-Tripoli expressway, to purchase highway maintenance equipment, to carry out a feasibility study of the Beirut bypass highway, and to adopt feasibility studies on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

(d) Education. The World Bank has granted a loan of \$6.6 million to the Government for the project executed by UNESCO to provide equipment for technical education and professional training.

J. International Telecommunication Union

59. A UNDP-financed project of \$319,824 (1980: \$193,000) is helping the Directorate-General of Telecommunications in training new staff and re-training staff already employed in the various telecommunications fields. This is a pilot project which will be extended if successful as the failings in telecommunications are to a great extent due to a lack of skilled maintenance personnel. (Six training experts are involved.)

K. International Civil Aviation Organization

60. A UNDP-financed project of \$270,120 (1980: \$126,000) is helping the Civil Aviation Safety Centre (CASC) to recover from the set-backs it suffered during the disturbances. The CASC provides regional training in most of the civil aviation specialties (air control, engineering, airport management, fire prevention, aviation economics). (One chief technical advisor and five instructor consultants are involved.)

61. Another UNDP-financed project of \$144,579 (with an additional cost-sharing of \$150,000 from the Government) is assisting the Director-General of Civil Aviation in providing expert services to help improve the efficiency of the Civil Aviation Department (five experts in flight operation, airworthiness, electronics, air transport, planning and meteorology are involved).

L. United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

62. A UNDP-financed project of \$663,000 (1980: \$520,000) will assist the Roads Directorate of the Public Works Ministry in preparing technical specifications for the purchase of equipment, training personnel in maintenance and re-equipping the soil mechanics laboratory.

ANNEX II

Notes by the Resident Representative on the present and prospective activities of the United Nations Development Programme for the development and reconstruction of Lebanon

A. The role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

1. It is perhaps useful briefly to describe the essentials of UNDP's central role in the development activities of the United Nations system.
2. Of the international organizations, UNDP is the main single source of technical assistance in the form of grants. Its focal character was defined by General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, known as the "consensus resolution". At country level, the main tool to achieve the "focal point objective" is the country programme. This is a document defining in a suitably flexible manner a programme for the use of funds allotted to a country for a given five-year programming cycle. The country programme document is drawn up before the beginning of a programming cycle jointly between the Government and the UNDP resident representative, who has full responsibility and ultimate authority vis-à-vis the United Nations system, for the formulation of the document. This document has to be presented to, and approved by, the UNDP Governing Council before it comes into effect.
3. The country programme document covers all technical assistance projects which are intended to be financed from the UNDP indicative planning figure funds and executed by its executing agencies, i.e. the great majority of international grant assistance projects in the countries.
4. The first operations leading to the country programming exercise for the third cycle (1982-1986) are already under way in Lebanon.
5. It should be stressed that the United Nations agencies can play an important supporting role in the preparation of the country programme document by acting as advisers to the Government, if so requested, and to the resident representatives. The agencies can provide sectoral support in the programming exercise and conduct sectoral analyses. They can assist Governments in translating objectives into action-oriented programmes, especially where technical assistance activities are concerned.
6. It should be noted that General Assembly resolution 32/197 (Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system) contains in paragraph 33 of its annex the provision that "the United Nations Development Programme country-programming process should be utilized as a frame of reference for the operational activities carried out and financed by the organizations of the United Nations system from their own resources".

7. This of course implies that a well-conceived country programme should be, in its nature and components, intimately related to the Government's priority objectives or to those among them whose attainment the Government considers should best be assisted by the United Nations technical assistance activities.

8. The most important conclusion of UNDP's experience during the first two indicative planning figure (IPF) (programming) cycles can perhaps best be defined in the following terms:

The new programming approach should result in a dynamic country programme, whose broad outlines are given in the country programme document and which is meant to evolve in response to the articulation, in time, of the Government's development programmes and activities, thus maintaining continuous relevance to national objectives and priorities.

9. Hence the concept of "continuous programming". Hence also the importance of the participation of agencies, for they, better than the resident representatives, may have clear technical views on the sectoral needs as perceived by Governments and act as advisers to them, if so requested.

10. Apart from the country programme, the central role of the UNDP in the grant technical assistance activities (as opposed to loans and purely financial aid) of the United Nations system also finds expression in the responsibility of the resident representatives for projects financed from programmes and funds which have been placed under the UNDP administrator's authority, such as the United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the Interim Fund for Science and Technology, etc.

11. Equally relevant to UNDP's central role are the representational responsibilities of its resident representatives vis-à-vis such United Nations agencies and bodies as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Commission, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, etc. This entails the responsibility of the UNDP field offices, in consultation with the various headquarters concerned, for the programming, monitoring and supervision of projects (at country level) financed from funds entrusted to or managed by such agencies and bodies as the ones given above.

12. Finally, as a result of General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the UNDP resident representatives in most countries have been, or soon will be, designated by the Secretary-General as resident co-ordinators of the United Nations system's operational activities for development. In that role, they will be entrusted mainly with exercising on behalf of the United Nations system

over-all responsibility for and co-ordination of activities carried out at the country level, exercising team leadership and responsibility for evolving at the country level a multidisciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance programmes.

13. This new responsibility of the resident representative does not obtain in Lebanon where General Assembly resolution 33/146 established in Beirut "a joint co-ordinating committee of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate their assistance to the Government of Lebanon in all matters relating to reconstruction and development". The committee is headed by a co-ordinator.

14. In view of this, while the UNDP office fully intends to exercise its mandate and render all services expected of it, the resident representative has always felt that his programming work should be carried out in permanent consultation with the United Nations co-ordinator on all matters of importance, especially in view of the intended role of the country programme as a frame of reference for non-UNDP financed activities.

15. The Joint Co-ordinating Committee of the United Nations is unique to Lebanon but it provides a useful model in the context of:

(a) Continuous country programming with the participation of agencies;

(b) Implementation of the newly extended co-ordinating functions of the resident representatives.

16. The Committee, under the leadership of the United Nations Co-ordinator, is responsible for the co-ordination of all United Nations assistance activities pertaining to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. Despite the consultative powers of the joint co-ordinating committee, the ultimate responsibility for co-ordination lies, on the United Nations side, with the United Nations Co-ordinator. The creation of his post does not in any way affect the statutory rights or mandates of the United Nations agencies as established by other General Assembly resolutions and defined or otherwise complemented by decisions adopted by the governing bodies of those agencies. Nor does it affect the direct lines of communication of the agencies with their field representatives and, through them or otherwise, with the Government.

17. It can be seen from the above that, forgetting the term "reconstruction", which is specific to the particular situation of Lebanon, the functions of the United Nations Co-ordinator in that country are very similar to those which will soon apply to resident representatives in their role of resident co-ordinators.

18. The United Nations Co-ordinator appointed by the Secretary-General, Mr. Iqbal Akhund, took up his post in Beirut at the end of September 1979, about one month and a half before the new resident representative, and immediately established the Joint Co-ordinating Committee. The Committee meetings take place once a month, under the chairmanship of the co-ordinator or, in his absence, of the resident representatives. Whenever necessary, extraordinary meetings are convened on an ad hoc basis. The very informal agenda of an ordinary meeting is as follows:

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(a) Short introductory address by the United Nations Co-ordinator.

(b) Short introductory note by the Resident Representative on the situation of the programme of activities financed from UNDP funds, or otherwise related to UNDP responsibilities.

(c) General discussion on the country's situation, particularly as related to United Nations assistance activities. The priorities perceived by the Government, which in Lebanon have to be more flexible than in other countries because of the peculiar local situation, are discussed and commented upon.

(d) Brief description by each head of technical United Nations missions of his/her activities of the past month. Description at more length of his/her intended activities for the next period, mainly from the viewpoint of his/her relations with the national authorities relevant to his/her agency's field of competence, of their plans and programmes, requirements of technical assistance, etc.

(e) Conclusion of the meeting with formulation of a plan of action for the next period.

19. The existence and smooth operation of the United Nations Joint Co-ordinating Committee plays a considerable role in harmonizing and structuring, in accordance with the Government's objectives, the operational activities of the United Nations system in Lebanon. In fact, the establishment of the committee has created a sincere spirit of co-operation among agencies. It has to a very large extent eliminated in Lebanon the interagency competition for IPF funds and the shows of interagency one-upmanship which usually complicate the task of the Resident Representative. Every meeting of the United Nations Joint Co-ordinating Committee is in effect a small forum where the representatives of technical agencies, on the basis of the Government's expressed priorities, make commitments for subsequent action - what they are going to do and, more importantly perhaps, what they are not going to do.

20. Judging from the results already obtained on a month-to-month basis, the committee will be an extremely effective instrument, in the course of the forthcoming cycle, and in the programming exercise to be carried out with the Government to ensure, on a continuous basis, the co-ordination of the system's activities, with a better, more open co-operation between UNDP and the technical agencies, and between the agencies themselves.

21. The establishment of United Nations Joint Co-ordinating Committees to operate in a manner appropriate to the conditions prevailing in each country is one of the most effective tools at the disposal of the resident representatives for the discharge of their responsibilities as resident co-ordinators and for the drawing up, as a continuous process, of a well-structured, relevant and adaptable country programme.

B. The UNDP programme in Lebanon

22. It may be useful to note at this juncture that no country programme was formulated for the second IPF cycle (1976-1981). This was due to the 1975-1976 events in Lebanon and their sequels.

23. When the Resident Representative took up his post in Beirut at the end of November 1979, only \$US 5,535,780 of the IPF had been committed with a total expenditure of \$US 1,041,556. The essential task entrusted by the Administrator, in agreement with the Lebanese Government, to the new Resident Representative was, jointly with the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), to reactivate a technical assistance programme on the basis of the country's IPF of \$US 12,592,000 (including a carry-over of \$US 2,092,000 from the first (1972-1976) IPF cycle, and \$US 500,000 of over-programming recently authorized by the Administrator). This programme should be as relevant as possible to the most important objectives of the Government and all of its components should be "implementable", taking into account the country's security situation. At this point, it is perhaps important to emphasize how intimately interrelated are the concepts of development and reconstruction in Lebanon. Any successful development project will normally bring its own contribution, however modest, to the process of reconstruction of the country, be it from a material, economic, social or moral viewpoint. Any reconstruction project is in itself a development or redevelopment project.

24. Also important, is the opinion, shared by the Government and the United Nations system in the country, that development and reconstruction should not wait for the restoration of internal peace or the re-establishment of the Government's full authority and the Lebanese State's complete sovereignty, but should be important contributing factors to the achievement of these objectives.

25. Also essential to the comprehension of the spirit of the programming activities carried out to date and of the impending country programming exercise is the opinion of the President of the Council for Development and Reconstruction, Dr. Mohamed Atallah, fully shared by the United Nations Co-ordinator, the Resident Representative and their agency colleagues, that the IPF funds of UNDP should be used as "seed money". In other words, the capital requirements for Lebanon's reconstruction and development process are so huge that UNDP (and the United Nations system), with its relatively tiny IPFs and other funds, cannot pretend to play any significant "material" role in the process. But in Dr. Atallah's seed money concept, any IPF (or UNDP or United Nations)-financed project should be so conceived and address such crucial areas that its repercussions should induce effects in development and reconstruction out of all proportion to the financial inputs involved.

26. To give but one example among many, UNDP/FAO project LEB/79/013 (study of the reconstruction and development of Lebanese agriculture) is now nearing completion, the final report being expected in October 1980. The UNDP contribution in this project amounts to only \$US 278,000. The outputs will be the following:

- (a) Long-term planning proposals;

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(b) Proposals for a medium-term plan of action involving the adoption of appropriate agricultural development policies with an integrated agricultural investment and credit programme;

(c) Proposals for the rebuilding or rehabilitation of administrative structures responsible for planning and assisting the country's agricultural development.

27. The FAO - and it should be highly commended for it - has sent to Lebanon, as consultants in the project, some of its most competent staff members and many of the most specialized experts available on its roster.

28. There can be no doubt that, with the co-operation received from the Government departments concerned, LEB/79/013 will result in a well-conceived, useful plan of action in a sector which, it must be admitted, has traditionally been treated as a poor relative in Lebanon. If the Government maintains the political will, which the present authorities show, to implement the project's plan of action, after some modifications, if warranted, in some of FAO's proposals, there is no doubt that the resulting economic and social benefits will be out of all proportion to the relatively small amount of \$278,000 contributed by UNDP, or to the \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 in further UNDP/FAO projects which LEB/79/013 may generate.

29. The above example will perhaps make clearer the seed money principle of the CDR which, incidentally, is quite in line with UNDP's country programming concepts and with the frame of reference provision. It should be added that, in view of the country's special situation and constraints, it has not been possible to initiate only and exclusively projects with maximal impact potentials. But generally, and considering the above-mentioned constraints, it can be said that the 1977-1981 IPF-based programme approved to date responds well to the most important objectives underlying the Government's development and reconstruction programme, as officially reported in CDR's restricted publications.

30. To date, the Government, UNDP and the executing agencies concerned have approved IPF-financed projects for a total amount of \$US 12,807,000. Of this amount, \$2,120,000 are scheduled for expenditure in 1982, 1983 and 1984 and must consequently be considered as pre-programming on the next cycle's IPF. An amount of \$10,253,300 is committed from the present IPF of \$12,592,420 (including carry-over and authorized over-programming).

31. I think it useful here to make a few additional comments on some of the more important of the great majority of projects which incorporate the seed money concept.

32. Perhaps the foremost project from this viewpoint is a preparatory assistance document which has recently been signed and for which the Administrator has authorized the Resident Representative to over-programme by an amount of \$500,000 over and above the regular IPF figure, i.e. the Technical Support Group project (LEB/80/005). I will not dwell on it at any length as it is by now well

known to potential readers of the present note and I understand that it will also be mentioned in some detail in the United Nations Co-ordinator's forthcoming report to the Secretary-General. It is evident, however, that, since the CDR is the Government institution entirely responsible for the planning, programming and, either alone or through other official bodies, implementation of development and reconstruction projects, high-level international assistance to the CDR in areas where it cannot find national capabilities - at least not of the required quality in sufficient numbers - must have a considerable impact on the country's rehabilitation. Also, the assistance of a body of international consultants in presenting projects to sources of financing should be instrumental in attracting additional foreign aid, whether in the form of grants or loans.

33. It is worth noting that both the Government and the executing agency (UNDP) have agreed that the team of experts of the preparatory assistance project (LEB/80/005) should be placed under the direction of the United Nations Co-ordinator.

34. In the sector of education, UNDP is financing three main projects:

(a) LEB/77/002 - relaunching the development of technical and vocational training. With a UNDP contribution of \$1,216,000, the project will be executed by UNESCO with the participation of ILO. It will help to achieve an essential and two-fold objective of the Government - the training of technicians and a highly skilled labour force required for the country's reconstruction and to provide employment for various population groups, especially for young people, who might otherwise be tempted by the less honourable occupations which have unfortunately found some popularity since 1975. This project will become operational in September 1980.

(b) LEB/79/012 - assistance to the Lebanese University - creation of the Faculty of Engineering. With a UNDP contribution of \$US 999,000 and to be executed by UNESCO, this project aims to give access to the engineering profession to the majority of Lebanese youths who cannot afford the high tuition fees of private universities. It is hoped, although it is by no means certain, that the reconstruction work in Lebanon will be far advanced or completed by the time the new generation of engineers from the Lebanese University will have obtained their graduation, in five years from now. The project, however, does have the short-term objective of contributing to expectations of social justice, through access to higher education, on the part of the least favoured segments of the population at present. Its longer term objective is also one of great importance in view of the considerable brain-drain experienced by Lebanon during and after the period of civil strife, which has resulted in a severe shortage of higher technical and technological capabilities for its future development as well as for its present reconstruction efforts. LEB/79/012, which is due to start in September 1980, should, if successfully implemented, contribute substantially to the country's longer term development.

(c) LEB/79/011 - development of vocational training activities for young

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people and adults. This project, which has just become operational, is being executed by ILO. It has a UNDP input budget of only \$US 400,000 but it is nevertheless a potentially vital project. Its accelerated training provisions should mark the beginning of an innovative effort towards giving occupational possibilities in the immediate future to young and not-so-young people whom, it is hoped, will be led away from forced vagrancy - or worse - and will join the indispensable but still minimal reservoir of qualified labour for reconstruction work. Contrary to LEB/77/002, which has parallel objectives in a more traditional educational framework, LEB/79/011 has an experimental aspect to it. But there is little doubt that, if it proves successful - and there are good reasons to hope that it will - it should at a later stage be broadly extended, whether with UNDP financing or otherwise.

35. The main thrust, from the point of view of UNDP's contributions, of the present IPF-based programme to date is in the agricultural sector, with \$US 3,739,587 committed on total 1977-1981 IPF commitments to date of \$US 10,253,300. This is explained by the fact that, whilst the agricultural sector has, for various reasons which need not be analysed here, not been chosen as the recipient of many reconstruction projects in the CDR plans, the Government nevertheless realizes the extreme importance of agriculture in resettling a very worthy, traditional, and basic part of the country's population which, even well before the events of 1975 and subsequently, had not received the attention it deserved: and this despite the fact that the roots of Lebanon are deeply embedded in its rural land while, admittedly, the tertiary sector has been the prime mover in its more recent boom which ended unhappily.

36. Apart from the resettling effect on the population of an agricultural revival, the CDR also realizes the potential effect on the gross national product of a modern, specialized agricultural sector (fruits, flowers, early vegetables, selected seeds, quality livestock, etc.) which would appear to be the country's vocation in the primary sector.

37. To some extent, the Government is also considering food security. However, in this writer's opinion, whether the country produces 10, 20 or 30 per cent of its basic food needs, it will always be dependent on imports to such an extent that its real food security must always depend on a combination of foreign currency earnings and secure food purchasing agreements with foreign suppliers.

38. From the human, social and political points of view, however - in the best acceptance of the last adjective - the CDR is aware of the role which can and should be played by the rural population in the development and reconstruction process. Hence the weight of the agricultural development projects in the 1977-1981 IPF-based programme. A very few of them, dating back to 1977 or 1978, should be reappraised and in some cases cancelled and replaced by new ones, possibly inspired by the conclusions of LEB/79/013 (study of the reconstruction and development of Lebanese agriculture) which has been commented on as an example of a "seed money project" earlier in this section.

39. LEB/77/004 - rehabilitation of the production of aviary vaccines at the Fanar Laboratory. This project, executed by FAO with a UNDP contribution of \$US 298,000 started in early 1978, was interrupted due to civil strife in November 1978, and its activities were resumed in March 1979.

40. Its objective was to assist in the rebuilding of the poultry production industry, which was a major source of income and employment in Lebanon before 1975, but greatly suffered from the civil disturbances between 1975 and 1979. This was to be achieved, inter alia, through the reactivation of the production of aviary vaccines and of veterinary services, both indispensable to avoid the zoonoses which, without proper diagnosis capabilities and vaccines, are the plague of the poultry industry. The project, which is now terminated, has greatly contributed to the rehabilitation of this industry, which is well on its way towards its pre-civil war production figures.

41. LEB/77/004 is being continued, with a broader scope and more ambitious objectives, by LEB/79/016, also executed by FAO, with a UNDP input budget of \$US 856,000. The new project, which started on 1 July 1980, aims to extend to the whole of the Lebanese livestock production industry the benefits which the poultry producers derived from LEB/77/004 through the achievement of the following objectives:

- (a) Re-establishing and strengthening animal health services and vaccine production;
- (b) Restoring diagnosis services in the four provincial centres;
- (c) Providing regional training facilities for professional and technical staff;
- (d) Re-establishing repair and maintenance workshops for laboratory equipment.

42. Clearly, if project LEB/79/016 is as successful as its more limited predecessor, LEB/77/004, its socio-economic impact, through the reconstruction of the Lebanese animal production capability, should show an unusually high national benefit/cost ratio, including such merit outputs as consumer health protection and the reactivation of rural life, etc.

43. Although there are 17 IPF-financed ongoing projects in the agricultural sector, there are only two in the public health and environment sector. Both, however, are fairly large-scale ones, aimed at meeting needs in important reconstruction and development areas.

44. The first one, with a UNDP contribution of \$2,151,000, executed by WHO, is LEB/77/033, the national waste management plan, which is now well under way, the project manager from WHO having arrived four months ago to start preparatory work with the Lebanese consultant selected as the operational arm of the Government executing agency (CDR), while the international consultant selected by WHO and

approved by the Government has arrived on schedule in mid-July 1980 and is in the process of bringing the full team into the country in accordance with the project's work plan.

45. This project aims to prepare a national master plan for solid and liquid waste management. The Government has already secured adequate long-term financing and it will implement the plan after further detailed feasibility studies whenever necessary. This is again a typical "seed money" project, helping to prepare the way for essential large-scale Government investment in a basic area of health and quality of life. When the project was drawn up, the security situation and other considerations made it necessary to limit the geographical area covered by the project to four selected pilot cities, i.e. Jounieh, Tripoli, Zahle and Saida.

46. CDR is now, however, seriously considering extending the scope of the project to cover the greater Beirut area, where the waste disposal problem has become acute and where it is estimated that about 45 per cent of the Lebanese population is living. If, as appears likely, this proves feasible, LEB/77/033 should be a key contribution in assisting the Government to re-establish "normalcy" in an important aspect of the citizen's everyday life.

47. The second project in the public health area, executed by WHO and financed by UNDP in the amount of \$1,600,000, is LEB/77/036 - public health laboratory services. The project should have become operational by the end of July 1980 but its start has been delayed by difficulties in the recruitment of experts. It should assist the Government in its efforts to improve health care generally and reduce the frequency of communicable diseases which are expected to have far-reaching effects on an important element in the quality of life in the country.

48. In the industrial sector, UNDP is financing a small-scale project, LEB/80/003 - assistance for the reactivation of the Institute of Industry - to be executed by UNIDO, with UNDP inputs of \$70,000. This small project aims to study the possibilities for an intended larger scale one, involving a probable UNDP contribution of about \$1,000,000, with the objective of assisting the Government in creating a structure of assistance for the development of the country's industrial sector. The Lebanese Government traditionally gave very little technical assistance to the private industrial sector. The Institute of Industry, created for that very purpose some 20 years ago, did not fulfil its sectoral assistance function, but became instead a successful regional management and technical consultancy institution.

49. Its human and material capabilities, however, have been very strongly depleted by the civil strife. The Government intends to rehabilitate completely the Institute of Industry and, if it proves possible, as it normally should, to make it the executive arm of official assistance to the country's industrial development. Two high-level consultants are expected within the next seven to eight weeks. The duration of their assignment will be three months, during which time they will study the assistance needs of Lebanese industry, the present human, institutional and material structure of the Institute of Industry and recommend measures to be

taken in order to strengthen it and make it able to become an effective instrument of assistance in the country's industrialization. The Government, in agreement with UNDP, intends to follow up LEB/80/003 with a large-scale project of rehabilitation and reorientation of the Institute of Industry which is expected to have a strong impact on Lebanon's socio-economic situation through the growth of the secondary sector which it should bring about.

50. The foregoing are only a few examples of the application of the CDR's "seed money" concept in the present UNDP programme in Lebanon. The 1977-1981 IPF is still not entirely committed, there being a balance of \$1,839,120 still to be programmed. There should, however, be many feasible, useful projects to be proposed by the Government within the next six to eight months to complete the programming of the 1978-1981 indicative planning figure.

ANNEX III

Project document on preparatory assistance for the UNDP/CDR Technical Support Group for Reconstruction and Development

A. Introduction

1. The Government of Lebanon has requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to set up a "technical support group" to assist it in the reconstruction and development of the country.
2. The Technical Support Group will be set up after a full study by UNDP and the potential co-operating agencies in the United Nations system of the requirements of the Lebanese Government.
3. The Technical Support Group will carry out its activities under the directives of the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR).
4. In view of the focal role of the Council in the reconstruction and development of the country, the Technical Support Group project is considered by the Government to be of primary importance within the United Nations programme of technical assistance to Lebanon.
5. The project is closely related to the responsibilities vested in the United Nations Co-ordinator by General Assembly resolution 33/146. It has therefore been agreed between the parties to the present document that the Office of the United Nations Co-ordinator will be entrusted with the direction of the Technical Support Group project on behalf of the United Nations.
6. The project is expected to become operational six months after the approval of the present document. In the meantime, in order to meet the immediate needs of CDR and preparatory to the establishment of the full Technical Support Group, it is proposed to make a start with a limited number of internationally recruited short-term consultants.
7. The present preparatory assistance document shall be the legal document covering that purpose.

B. Legal context

8. This project document shall be the instrument (therein referred to as a plan of operation) envisaged in article 1, paragraph 2, of the agreement between the Government of Lebanon and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 7 May 1960.

C. Project

1. Development objective

9. The development objective of the project is to contribute to the socio-economic development and reconstruction of the country by providing assistance to the Government in implementing its re-construction and development programme, in defining and working out the far-reaching social and economic goals which are implicit in the programme; in making the immediate and essential reconstruction projects consistent with longer-term development objectives and setting forth long-term priorities, alternative development models and policy options on which a comprehensive plan for the socio-economic rehabilitation and development of the country can be based.

2. Immediate objectives

10. The immediate objectives are the following:

Pending and preparatory to the establishment of a Technical Support Group, which is expected to become operational within six months after the start of the present preparatory assistance:

- (i) To assist CDR in launching its reconstruction programme for the current year by the following actions:
 - (a) Actively assessing and reviewing CDR's reconstruction programme, which has been conceived as a flexible document, capable of adaptation to changing circumstances;
 - (b) Advising on the feasibility and relative practicability of the projects approved for immediate implementation;
 - (c) Assisting the Council, as and when requested, in speeding up the implementation of ongoing projects;
 - (d) Assisting the Council, as and when requested, in the preparation of urgent reconstruction and/or development projects for implementation and/or submission to sources of financing.
- (ii) To lay the groundwork for the effective and timely start of operations of the Technical Support Group project.

3. Special considerations

11. In the course of the last five years, as a result of civil strife as well as various internal and external factors, Lebanon has suffered enormous losses, humanly, materially and economically. The present preparatory assistance, like the large-scale project in which it will be integrated, aims to contribute to the implementation of the Government's present objective, which is the socio-economic reconstruction and development of the country.

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4. Background and justification

12. In the course of the last five years, Lebanon has lived through a war and civil strife which has left the country weakened, heavily damaged materially and morally and depleted of much of its talent.
13. To date, many of the issues which have divided the country are still unresolved and Lebanon cannot be considered to be fully at peace, as there are still sporadic, although limited, fights between armed factions, while the present confused situation in the region is having disruptive repercussions inside the country.
14. Whereas Lebanon was in 1974 one of the most advanced developing countries, it is now striving to survive as a nation. That it still does so under adverse circumstances and that its economy is still functioning must be credited to the incredible courage and resilience of its people.
15. The Government on its side has been making great efforts in order to start reconstructing the country, both morally and materially, to redevelop its badly shaken socio-economic structures and, whenever possible, to initiate actions leading to new fields of development.
16. The Government also needs to reaffirm progressively the State's authority and reestablish national sovereignty. This will require, inter alia, the strengthening of the Government's administrative structure and apparatus and, in the context of the need to reconstruct and develop the country's economy, of its capacity to make and implement development plans.
17. Even though the country's internal and external situation is still far from being normalized, its highest authorities consider it indispensable to continue and intensify their action towards reconstruction and development, as these are rightly deemed to be amongst the prime movers of the Government's action towards steering the country back to public order, internal peace and national self-reliance.
18. In connexion with the foregoing, it should be noted that a legislative decree issued on 31 January 1977 established a Council for Development and Reconstruction. The Council has extensive powers and responsibilities to prepare programmes and plans of reconstruction and national development, to implement plans, to execute projects, to raise and disburse funds and to co-ordinate the work of all ministries and Government departments to that end.
19. The international community as a whole has recognized the importance to the region and to the world of a stable and prosperous Lebanon and of its return to its past role as a meeting ground for different religions and civilizations. It is with this in mind that the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 33/146 of 20 December 1978, establishing in Beirut a joint co-ordinating committee of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to co-ordinate their assistance and advice to the Government of Lebanon in

matters relating to reconstruction and development. The Resolution also decided that the said committee, headed by a co-ordinator appointed by the Secretary-General, would assist the Government of Lebanon in the assessment, formulation and planning of aid and ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon.

20. Furthermore, the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, dated 20 February 1980, was followed by Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/15 of 29 April 1980 (A/35/3/Add.33 (Part 1)) which reads as follows:

"Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978 and 34/135 of 14 December 1979 and Economic and Social Council decision 1979/15 of 4 May 1979,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, and the supplementary information conveyed in the oral statement made by the United Nations Co-ordinator for Assistance to Lebanon,

Commending the Co-ordinator for his efforts in the discharge of his duties,

Sharing fully the concern of the Government of Lebanon that reconstruction and development must not await a political settlement and the full restoration of public order, since such reconstruction and development will contribute to a climate of peace and promote national reconciliation,

Bearing in mind that the restoration and reconstruction of the economy of the country and its long-term development on a balanced and equitable basis will call for a vast and sustained national effort, which will need to be supplemented by external assistance,

Taking note of the programme of reconstruction and development for the current year drawn up by the Government of Lebanon and its request for United Nations assistance in executing that programme and in the preparation and implementation of long-term plans,

Welcoming the aid already furnished or pledged by a number of countries, including the countries of the League of Arab States at the Tenth Arab Summit Conference held at Tunis from 20 to 22 November 1979,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report;
2. Appeals to all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

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3. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes within the United Nations system which are in a position to help in this field to do so;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render support and assistance which can be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the steps taken to implement the present resolution."

21. With respect to the above resolution, it should be noted that the United Nations system has already played an important role in the over-all assistance given to Lebanon during the last few years. Some foreign countries and non-governmental institutions have also made major contributions to this assistance.

22. The United Nations contributed in emergency relief \$19,015,000 in 1977, \$19,328,000 in 1978 and \$13,863,000 in 1979. These figures represent 54 per cent of the world's total emergency aid to Lebanon for 1977, and 33.5 per cent of the same in 1978; the total figure for 1979 has not yet been established.

23. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its parent institution, the World Food Programme (WFP), have also, from their own funds, supplied special assistance to Lebanon for amounts of \$7,100,000 in 1977, \$4,700,000 in 1978 and \$1,000,000 in 1979. This assistance, which was given mostly in kind (food, seeds, pesticides, equipment and supplies) may be said to occupy an intermediate position between emergency assistance and co-operation for development. At the end of 1979, FAO/WFP again pledged food assistance to Lebanon for an amount of \$7,000,000 over three years.

24. The main donors of emergency relief or similar special assistance outside the United Nations system were: Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Catholic Relief Services, Commission of the European Economic Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

25. Apart from emergency relief, grants and loans for reconstruction and development have also been made available to the Government of Lebanon by the Abu Dhabi Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Commission of the European Economic Community, a consortium of European and United States banks, the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development, the World Bank, and the Governments of France, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America. For 1977 and 1978 these grants and loans have reached a total of \$470,164,416 of which \$41,112,500 are in grants.

26. In addition to this, at the summit-level meeting of the League of Arab States, held at Tunis from 20 to 22 November 1979, Arab countries pledged \$2 billion in

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aid for the reconstruction of Lebanon over a period of five years, half of the amount to be used in southern Lebanon, which has been particularly hurt, humanly and materially, during the last five years.

27. Of the \$400 million due in 1980 on the basis of the above-mentioned five-year pledge, a substantial part has already been paid or is in the process of being transferred to the Lebanese Government by Arab League countries.

28. With regard to United Nations technical assistance, it has been difficult, due to the events of 1978 and early 1979, to implement any substantial development-oriented technical assistance projects, at least until mid-1979. However, since that time, new or reactivated technical assistance projects of the Lebanese Government, nearly all financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for execution by the various specialized agencies have been approved by the Government, UNDP and the competent executing agencies, and are now either being implemented or ready to become operational within the next few months. Indeed, the indicative planning figure for UNDP's technical assistance to Lebanon for the 1977-1981 programming cycle, i.e. \$12.1 million a/ is nearly entirely committed to date.

29. The projects involved, which aim at technical assistance as distinct from emergency, special or financial aid, cover a spectrum of key areas in the Government's development programme, which is in most cases closely related to its reconstruction activities and programmes. In 1977, CDR drew up a major programme for reconstruction which it hopes to begin implementing in the current year. In this context, the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council states the following:

"The Council has prepared a reconstruction programme consisting of a number of major projects (e.g., the Beirut port and airport, the construction of houses and the Beirut-Tripoli highway) which are urgent and whose implementation the Council considers to be a pre-condition to more extensive and long-term development. The Council has also prepared a draft development programme for the social sector, which provides for the improvement and enlargement of health and educational services as well as rural development and agricultural credit. The two programmes, which will not run simultaneously, are expected to be completed over a period of between five and eight years. The total cost of the reconstruction programme at the time it was drawn up was estimated at 22 billion Lebanese lira and that of the development programme at LL 4 billion. These figures may have to be revised to take account of inflation since then and over the likely period of implementation. The Government intends to bear 25 per cent of the cost of the reconstruction programme and the whole cost of the development programme from its own sources, namely, surpluses on current account, domestic and external borrowing.

a/ This figure includes a carry-over of \$US 2.1 million from the 1971-1976 programming cycle of UNDP.

"The programme does not claim to be a comprehensive or integrated plan but is made up, in the Council's view, of 'the extraordinary projects which need to be mounted to allow Lebanon to return to normalcy'. The Council is frank in admitting the absence of adequate statistics on key economic indices, of feasibility studies in most cases and of knowledge about the size and quality of the labour force that would be available for reconstruction. Furthermore, the Council concedes the need for a long-term development plan and the importance of ensuring that reconstruction projects are consistent with longer-term development goals. It also recognizes the necessity of introducing reforms in the existing system, for example, in administration, in order to strengthen the public sector, and in taxation, as a means of redressing the inequities and imbalances between groups of people and regions, which are now generally accepted as having been among the causes of the Lebanese crisis."

30. The Secretary-General's report also devotes a section to the special problems of the south, which has traditionally been a relatively backward area and is at present peculiarly vulnerable in terms of security. Special programmes are needed therefore in order to restore normal conditions, to enable displaced persons to return to their homes and to initiate longer term development projects in the region. These programmes will need to be fitted into the country's over-all programme for reconstruction and development.

31. It may thus be seen that CDR still needs to carry out a considerable number of indispensable studies, project evaluation, preparation implementation and monitoring work, in addition to pursuing the drawing up of a medium- and long-term national development plan. At present, CDR is in a position to recruit a sufficient number of junior technicians who have recently finished their university studies, but it finds it extremely difficult to recruit - in competition with the private sector which it is assisting in its ongoing rebuilding process - the senior sectoral specialists needed for streamlining the existing, ongoing or programmed reconstruction projects, monitoring the execution of those which are already operational, and conceptualizing and planning the country's future socio-economic development.

32. It is appropriate at this point to quote the following excerpt from the letter of 15 April 1980 addressed to the United Nations Co-ordinator by the President of the Council for Development and Reconstruction:

"The Government of Lebanon is most grateful for the assistance already received from the United Nations system and its various organizations. The contributions made by them, under the UNDP's IPF, though apparently small in volume, has been of key importance in most of the major projects undertaken or approved in the past few years. The reconstruction programme which is now proposed and, still more so, the longer-term development which is envisaged, constitute in the words of the Secretary-General's report 'a vast undertaking and one which will be a continuing process'. We welcome the active United Nations role in this process envisaged in the above-cited General Assembly

resolution and deeply appreciate the Secretary-General's renewed assurance in his report that the United Nations system stands ready to be of assistance to Lebanon in this endeavour. In specific terms, in addition to help in mobilizing the needed funds from external sources, we shall look to the United Nations system for assistance in (a) evaluating the current reconstruction programme as a whole, 'streamlining' the project included in it and taking part in the continuous process of updating the 'reconstruction project' which CDR has prepared and includes the projects to be implemented over the reconstruction period to enable Lebanon to resume its normal development; (b) assisting the CDR in exercising its responsibilities with regard to national planning."

33. Following this letter, several meetings on the subject took place between the President of CDR, the United Nations Co-ordinator and, at a later stage, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme. The Government decided to request from the United Nations a technical assistance project involving the creation of a multi-disciplinary group on matters of reconstruction and development. Furthermore, the Government expressed the wish that the office of the United Nations Co-ordinator be responsible for directing the work of the Technical Support Group.

34. The essential activities of the Group, acting under the directives of the President of CDR, should be as follows:

(a) Assisting CDR in delivering the responsibilities vested upon it by Presidential Decree No. 5 of 24 January 1977, especially as regards its article No. 3 pertaining to national planning;

(b) Assisting CDR in the continuous re-evaluation process of its reconstruction programme and formulating pertinent recommendations whenever necessary and appropriate;

(c) Assisting the Government in the creation of the necessary human infrastructures, inter alia, through on-the-job training of counterparts;

(d) Participating, if necessary, and at the Government's request, in the preparation and development of specific projects or programmes of reconstruction and/or development and, where appropriate, in their implementation;

(e) Assisting the Government, if necessary, and at its request, in preparing reconstruction and development projects for presentation to sources of financing.

35. The Group will be composed of a number of high-level, medium- to long-term experts, and of short-term consultants specialized in the various disciplines pertaining to the execution of the activities listed hereinabove, each one of these experts and consultants having extensive experience and a proven record of achievements in his own area of competence.

36. The probable input budget for the Technical Support Group project was estimated to amount to a minimum of \$700,000 and to a possible maximum of \$1,000,000.

37. In order to recruit the best possible specialists, the project would make use of the co-operation of all appropriate agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system, inter alia, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWF) and the Division for Technical Co-operation and Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

38. Regarding ECWA, it should be noted that its Member States unanimously approved on 20 April 1980 a resolution requesting the Executive Secretary of the Commission "to co-operate with the United Nations Co-ordinator and with the Development and Reconstruction Council in Lebanon in the study and implementation of projects for the reconstruction of Lebanon" and further recommending "that a programme be established to cover this co-operation".

39. Following the Government's decision to request from the United Nations system the technical assistance project hereinafter named "technical support group project", discussions were held at the end of April 1980 at United Nations and UNDP headquarters between the Administrator of UNDP, the Under-Secretary General for General Assembly Affairs, the Director of UNDP's Regional Bureau for the Arab States, the United Nations Co-ordinator and the Resident Representative of UNDP in Lebanon.

40. The Administrator of UNDP agreed to seek ways and means to put at the disposal of the Lebanese Government, in addition to the country's indicative planning figure of \$12.1 million for 1977-1981, a further amount of \$500,000 in order to fund part of the UNDP inputs budget in the intended technical support group project, the balance of the UNDP inputs in the same project to be financed by the Government in cost-sharing. On 22 May 1980, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme informed by cable the President of the Council for Development and Reconstruction that he was authorizing the UNDP Resident Representative to over-programme for an amount of \$500,000 over and above the country's IPF of \$US 12.1 million, thereby meeting the Government's request in the quickest and most appropriate way.

41. At this stage, the Co-ordinator and the Resident Representative also held discussions on the Technical Support Group project with the competent authorities at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The latter agreed in principle to provide the Bank's co-operation in the project, wherein the United Nations executing agency would be UNDP through its Office of Project Execution, the Government's implementing agency being the Council for Development and Reconstruction.

42. A first step in the co-operation of IBRD would be to send to Lebanon, for a period of four to eight weeks and at the Government's request, a high level multi-disciplinary mission composed of specialists in the key sectors to be covered

by the future Technical Support Group project. The mission, to be financed from the Bank's own funds, would, inter alia, in co-operation with high-level counterparts provided by the Government, propose the work programme and manning table for the said project.

43. The foregoing proposal was accepted in principle by CDR on behalf of the Government. However, as IBRD's mission could not take place before August 1980 at the earliest, or give its conclusions before September or October 1980, the Technical Support Group project could not become operational before December 1980 at best. It was therefore decided, in view of the pressing need for the technical assistance requested by CDR, immediately to initiate a preparatory assistance project which would promptly cover some of the objectives and carry out some of the activities of the Technical Support Group project, and would at the same time help in preparing the final formulation for the project and in drawing up at an early stage a proposal for a flexible programme of work which would answer the needs outlined in the foregoing pages. The said preparatory assistance project will consist in providing for CDR two immediately available high-level experts in development planning for a duration of six months.

44. In addition to this, the present preparatory assistance project will cover four months of high-level consultancy in those special fields where technical advisory services are most urgently needed. It is also hoped that the project will include the short-term services - financed from the regular budgets of various agencies and bodies of the United Nation system, and thus budgeted "pro-memoria" in the UNDP inputs budget - of high-level sectoral or subsectoral consultants to assist in meeting the objectives of the preparatory assistance.

5. Outputs

45. The outputs expected from the preparatory assistance are as follows:

1. An early tentative re-evaluation, taking into account both the Government's medium- and long-term goals and the latest developments in the country's situation, of the general reconstruction programme of CDR.

2. Suggestions, if necessary, pertaining to such modifications, additions, or improvements to the reconstruction programme of CDR as will appear useful in order to ensure either a quicker or better implementation of the programme's components, or a better congruence of all or part of the said programme with the country's latest circumstances.

3. Updating of studies, on an urgent basis, of the Government's housing projects, with recommendations, with a view to suggesting necessary readjustments and measures for improving the projects and speeding up their implementation.

4. If and when deemed appropriate by CDR, preparation, with and according to guidelines given by CDR, of urgent reconstruction and/or development projects.

5. If and when deemed appropriate by CDR, improvements in or acceleration of the execution of ongoing projects.

6. If and when deemed appropriate by CDR, elaboration, with and according to guidelines given by CDR, of the documents and other elements required to present reconstruction and/or development projects to sources of financing.

7. At the request of CDR, elaboration of all relevant preliminary studies, early proposals for medium- and long-term national socio-economic activities, suggested list of activities and manning tables for the Technical Support Group and any other documents which may contribute to the enhancement and timely operational start of the Technical Support Group project.

6. Activities

46. It is not felt necessary at this stage to go into the details of the activities of the present preparatory assistance. The project's international staff will carry out the activities under the guidance of CDR and the authority of the Co-ordinator's office. Their substance and scheduling will be based on the nature and timing of the outputs which the Government wishes to reap from the project and which are listed in 5 above. The types of activities needed to generate the said outputs are well-known to professionals; the reader of the present document will easily be able to relate the unlisted, more or less standard activities, to the expected outputs described above.

47. However, in the case of this particular project, not only is the preliminary assistance of urgent necessity but, in addition, the Lebanese situation is a peculiar one, subject to rapid, sometimes unexpected changes; the project may consequently, at the request of CDR and whenever appropriate, after consultations between all parties concerned, have to change the direction of some of its anticipated activities and generate modified or new outputs; it may for the same reasons have to undertake new activities which cannot be foreseen at present.

7. Inputs

(a) Government inputs

48. The Government will supply the national professional counterpart personnel, which will be composed of all the CDR staff concerned with the project or component in its range of activities. The Government will also supply to the project one trilingual secretary, one driver and one messenger. The Government will provide office space, with the usual facilities such as telephones, a telex, etc., and all necessary office equipment, including typewriters, electronic calculators, etc., as well as all office supplies. Whenever necessary, the Government will provide technical support from local academic institutions and/or computer services.

Assignment of national staff

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Starting date</u>
President of CDR (counterpart to United Nations Co-ordinator)	Beirut	
Vice-President of CDR	"	
Vice-President of CDR	"	
Secretary General of CDR	"	

Administrative staff	Beirut with travel in the country	
Messenger	Beirut	

(b) UNDP inputs

49. The following international staff are to be assigned:

- (i) Development economist: The person appointed will have a wide experience of development economics and planning, preferably in advanced developing countries. He/she should be knowledgeable in public finance as well as with the financial part of public and private project evaluation, including national benefit-cost analysis. He/she should have wide experience in the social aspects of development. He/she should be fluent in French and English and be able to draft reports in one or preferably both languages. The duration of the assignment will be six months.
- (ii) Housing specialist: The person appointed, will preferably be an architect or civil engineer with a very wide experience of physical reconstruction economics in advanced developing countries, acquired through work in such countries. He/she should have an excellent knowledge of the social questions related to housing. His/her technical know-how should be supplemented by a sufficient knowledge of the financial aspects of physical reconstruction projects, with particular emphasis on housing problems, to which the Government gives high priority, so that he/she will be able to undertake alone, if necessary, pre-feasibility studies of new housing projects or evaluate the economic desirability of technical modifications to existing projects. His/her linguistic qualifications should be the same as those of the development economist. The duration of this assignment will be six months.
- (iii) Short-term consultants: It is not possible at this early stage to forecast exactly the durations and the various specializations of the consultants' assignments which the preparatory assistance phase

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require. The precise needs will become apparent in the course of the project's execution and will be established by the project itself under the guidance of the Government and the United Nations authorities concerned. It does not at the moment appear very likely that more than 9 to 12 man/weeks of special consultants will be needed, but it has been decided to budget 4 man/months in order to keep a substantial margin of safety. As stated earlier, it is hoped that United Nations agencies other than those mentioned above will join the effort and finance from their own funds short-term consultants whose fields of competence may be found useful to the project. This would help to reduce the coefficient of utilization of this document's short-term consultancy budget.

(c) Sub-contracts

50. These do not apply.

(d) Training provisions

51. No specific training provisions are included in this project but it is intended that the senior experts and consultants will, in the course of their work with junior CDR personnel, associate them as much as possible in their work and thus provide them with a maximum amount of on-the-job training. The CDR authorities are expected to assist the project's international personnel in the training aspect of their assignment by issuing appropriate instructions to, and monitoring the work of, their junior collaborators.

(e) UNDP-provided supplies and equipment

52. UNDP will provide the following supplies and equipment:

(i) Expendable equipment:

A small budget of \$5,500 is provided for the possible acquisition of such technical documentation as may prove necessary to the project.

(ii) Non-expendable equipment:

UNDP will supply one project vehicle (without driver) for the duration of the present preparatory assistance from the five-car fleet provided for by administrative project LEB/79/017.

8. Preparation of work plan

53. For the reasons already explained in 6 above (activities), a definite work plan and relevant bar chart cannot be prepared before the project starts operations. The parties to the project agree, however, that CDR will carry out some preliminary activities in order to ensure the timely implementation of the project. These activities are as follows:

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	<u>Location</u>	<u>Starting date</u>
1. Designation of the national director of the project	Beirut	June 1980
2. Assignment of the national staff of the project	Beirut	June 1980
3. Provision of physical facilities	Beirut	June 1980
4. Preparation of all available documentation relevant to the objectives of the project for use by the project's national and international staff.	Beirut	June 1980

54. A detailed work plan for the implementation of the project will be prepared by the two medium-term (6 months) consultants, in consultation with the national director. This will be done at the start of the project and brought up-to-date periodically. The agreed work plan will be attached to the project document as annex I and will be considered as part of that document.

9. Preparation of the framework for effective participation of national and international staff in the project

55. The activities necessary to produce the indicated outputs and achieve the project's immediate objectives will be carried out jointly by the national and international staff assigned to it. The respective roles of the national and international staff will be determined by their leaders, by mutual discussion and agreement, at the beginning of the project, and set out in a framework for effective participation of national and international staff in the project. The framework, which will be attached to the project document as an annex, will be reviewed from time to time. The respective roles of the national and international staff should be in accordance with the established concepts and specific purposes of technical co-operation.

10. Development support communication

56. As the Government's implementing agency in the project is the Council for Development and Reconstruction, which is, inter alia, the Government's central planning authority for reconstruction and development, this particular project of the Lebanese Government will automatically, through its national authority, CDR, make contact whenever and wherever appropriate with all national projects related to its objectives and activities.

11. Institutional framework

57. The Government implementing agency, the Council for Development and Reconstruction, was created by a legislative decree issued on 31 January 1977. The

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Council has extensive powers and responsibilities to prepare programmes and plans of reconstruction and national development, to implement plans, to execute projects, to raise and disburse funds and to co-ordinate the work of all ministries and Government departments to that end.

12. Prior obligations and prerequisites

58. As shown in section 8, the prior obligations of the Government will be the following:

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>
Designation of the national director of the project	Beirut	June 1980
Assignment of the national staff of the project	Beirut	June 1980
Provision of physical facilities	Beirut	June 1980
Preparation of all available documentation relevant to the objectives of the project for use by the project's national and international staff	Beirut	June 1980

59. The project document will be signed by the Resident Representative on behalf of UNDP, and UNDP assistance to the project will be provided only if the prior obligations stipulated above have been met to UNDP's satisfaction.

13. Future UNDP assistance

60. No further UNDP assistance is envisaged after the termination of the Technical Support Group project, the preparatory assistance phase of which is covered by the present document.

D. Project monitoring, evaluation and reports

1. Tripartite monitoring reviews; technical reviews

61. The project will be subject to periodic review in accordance with the policies and procedures established by UNDP for the monitoring of project and programme implementation.

2. Evaluation

62. The project will be subject to evaluation in accordance with the policies and procedures established for this purpose by UNDP. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the evaluation will be decided by consultation between the Government and UNDP.

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3. Progress and terminal reports

63. In view of the nature of the present preparatory assistance project, no progress reporting is envisaged. A terminal report will be drafted by each of the two medium-term (six months) consultants and all short-term consultants will be required to draft their own mission report.

Project budget covering the UNDP contribution
(in US dollars)

Country : Lebanon
Project No. : LEB/80/005/A/01/31
Title : Technical Support Group

10. <u>Project personnel</u>	Total		1980		1981	
	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
11. Experts						
11.06 Consultants	16	133 600	14	116 900	2	16 700
11.99 Subtotal	16 a/	133 600 b/	14	116 900	2	16 700
16. OPE staff mission		5 000		2 500		2 500
19. <u>Component total</u>		138 600		119 400		19 200
49. <u>Equipment</u>		500		500		
50. <u>Miscellaneous</u>		5 000		4 500		500
(Including contingencies and possible international travel of project personnel)						
99. <u>Grand total</u>		144 100		124 400		19 700

a/ Includes 2 medium-term consultants for five months each in 1980 and one month each in 1981, and 4 man/months of short-term consultants

b/ Includes 8 air travel tickets at \$US 1,500 each.

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Project budget covering Government counterpart contribution in kind (in Lebanese pounds)

Country : Lebanon
Project No. : LEB/80/005/A/01/31
Project title: Technical Support Group

	Total m/m	1980 m/m	1981 m/m
10. <u>Government counterpart personnel</u>			
11. <u>Professional counterpart staff a/</u>	90 000	75 000	15 000
11.99 Subtotal	-	75 000	- 15 000
13. Administrative support personnel			
Secretary (1)	10 800	9 000	1 800
Driver (1)	3 600	3 000	600
19. Component total	14 400	12 000	2 400
40. <u>Equipment</u>			
41 Expendable supplies	24 000	20 000	4 000
42 Non-expendable equipment	100 000	80 000	20 000
43 Premises	120 000	100 000	20 000
49. Component total	244 000	200 000	44 000
50. <u>Miscellaneous</u>			
51 Operation and maintenance	50 000	40 000	10 000
52 Sundry	11 600	9 000	2 600
59. Component total	61 600	49 000	12 600
99. Total government contribution	410 000	336 000	74 000

a/ 30 per cent of the time of the professional personnel of CDR is taken into consideration in this budget line.