



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15267
30 June 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 512 (1982)

1. This interim report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982 and contains a preliminary account of the humanitarian efforts of the United Nations system to assist in Lebanon.
2. In that resolution, the Security Council called upon all the parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian populations, to refrain from all acts of violence against those populations and to take all appropriate measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict, in particular, by facilitating the dispatch and distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Council further appealed to Member States to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible, and stressed the particular humanitarian responsibilities of the United Nations and its agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), towards civilian populations and called upon all parties to the conflict not to hamper the exercise of those responsibilities and to assist in humanitarian efforts. It also took note of the measures taken by me to co-ordinate the activities of the international agencies in this field, requested me to make every effort to ensure the implementation of and compliance with this resolution and to report on those efforts to the Council as soon as possible.
3. On 10 June 1982, I received from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon a letter in which he drew attention to the serious humanitarian situation which had developed in various cities and areas of southern Lebanon. He requested that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and appropriate humanitarian agencies of the United Nations system do everything possible to meet the humanitarian needs of the civilian population and, particularly, to bring urgent assistance to the wounded and other victims of the hostilities.
4. On 11 June 1982, I received a telegram from the Lebanese Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Chairman of High Relief Committee, Dr. Abdul Rahman Labban, in which he drew attention to the country's urgent need for emergency humanitarian assistance, and requested me to send a special mission to assess the extent of damage and needs. The Minister also drew attention to medical needs as well as those relating to housing and basic infrastructure, such as water supply, electricity, transport and communication.

5. Since it was evident to me that there were serious humanitarian needs to be met, I had, on 9 June 1982, already sent a telegram to all relevant United Nations agencies and programmes alerting them to the situation in Lebanon and to the need for emergency assistance and inviting them to inform me of the manner in which they could assist, in particular, to indicate what resources in cash or kind they could make available without delay. I also contacted ICRC.

Further, I asked Mr. Iqbal Akhund, United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, who was in New York at the time, to co-ordinate the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations, its agencies and programmes. To this end an Inter-agency Working Group has been established at United Nations Headquarters under his chairmanship. Mr. Akhund is also in close contact with potential donors. Mr. Akhund is expected to return to this office in Beirut shortly.

6. On 11 June, I appealed to Member States, through the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), for assistance and resources in these humanitarian efforts.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Assistance to Lebanon is being used to receive contributions.

7. As indicated in my reports contained in documents S/15194/Add.1 and 2, in the light of the situation in southern Lebanon and as an interim measure, I also instructed the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, to use UNIFIL personnel to the fullest extent possible to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the population of the area. In doing so, UNIFIL was directed to work in consultation with the Lebanese authorities whenever possible, with ICRC and with such United Nations agencies and programmes which may be in a position to help.

8. On 18 June 1982, the Security Council, by resolution 511 (1982), extended the present mandate of UNIFIL for a period of two months. It also authorized the Force during that period to carry out, additionally, the above-mentioned interim tasks and called on all concerned to extend full co-operation to the Force in the discharge of its tasks. Accordingly, despite constraints, UNIFIL has been providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population in the area to the extent possible in the circumstances. In particular, it has been able to provide food and medical supplies from its own stocks to the civilian population, including a sizeable number of Palestinian refugees from camps in the vicinity of Tyre. Further UNIFIL hygiene teams and engineers have assisted with the repair of damaged water and sanitary facilities. UNIFIL medical teams provided treatment to those in need and evacuated severely injured persons to the UNIFIL hospital at Naqoura. Similarly, assistance was provided in the first few days of the hostilities to persons who sought refuge in the UNIFIL area of deployment.

9. The agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in co-operation with ICRC and other non-governmental agencies, have provided a wide range of emergency assistance, the details of which are outlined in the annex to the present report. I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to Governments who have contributed generously to this international effort.

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10. In the circumstances prevailing in the area, it has been difficult to obtain precise estimates on relief and rehabilitation needs arising from the hostilities. Such estimates are urgently required both to deal with the immediate emergency and to meet longer-term needs. I therefore appointed, on 25 June, an inter-agency survey mission to assess the situation and to conduct a survey of the needs on the spot. It will also identify, to the extent possible, the areas in which rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance will immediately be needed. On the basis of its assessment, the mission will recommend the type, scope and priorities for international assistance. Ambassador Anders Thunborg of Sweden has agreed to head the mission.

11. Throughout the past days, I have remained in contact with all concerned with a view to securing their full co-operation with the inter-agency survey mission and facilitating the access of relief personnel and goods to the affected area. Agreement of all parties in regard to the survey mission has now been obtained and the mission will proceed to Lebanon at the earliest possible date.

12. I shall keep the Council informed of developments.

- Relief efforts by: (a) United Nations agencies and programmes
(b) Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

13. The United Nations agencies and programmes concerned and many Governments and non-governmental organizations have responded promptly and are making intensive efforts to assist the civilian populations that have been adversely affected.

- (a) United Nations agencies and programmes

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

14. UNRWA has an ongoing operation in Lebanon providing assistance to some 233,000 Palestinian refugees through a staff of 2,377. It immediately took steps to assist Palestinian refugees displaced by the current hostilities. On 8 June the Commissioner-General announced that stocks of food supplies in the Agency's warehouse in West Beirut had been reserved for refugees in need and supplies of food and blankets had been assembled in Europe and at the field headquarters in Damascus, Amman, Jerusalem and Gaza for distribution as soon as access to the affected areas was possible.

15. Displaced refugees in West Beirut (from Damour and camps in the city), began receiving assistance on 14 June. Those from southern Lebanon, who made their way to Baalbek in the Beqaa Valley, to Tripoli and to Damascus received assistance from the Damascus Field Office beginning on 18 June. The first convoy of relief supplies reached Sidon from Beirut on 20 June.

16. UNRWA is presently assisting over 12,000 displaced refugees in West Beirut, 7,000 in the Beqaa Valley and over 12,000 in Sidon with food, blankets and other household supplies. Relief supplies for southern Lebanon are presently coming from

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Beirut but the Agency hopes soon to supplement this with a supply line from Jerusalem since the supplies in Beirut cannot as yet be replenished and are needed in the Beirut area.

17. Agency officials are assessing the damage to refugee camps and Agency installations as well as the needs of the displaced refugees in southern Lebanon. Preliminary estimates indicate that the initial cost of meeting the needs of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut and southern Lebanon over a six-month period will amount to some \$39 million. The Commission-General has launched an appeal to donor Governments for this amount.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

18. On 16 June 1982, UNICEF launched a \$5 million relief programme to assist severely affected children and mothers in Lebanon for an initial 90-day period, as follows:

	\$
First aid/Health	1,500,000
Shelter and protection	2,000,000
Food (interim, pending arrival of major food aid)	350,000
Water	700,000
Operations and logistics	450,000

This programme will be expanded in light of further assessment of needs.

19. UNICEF held a meeting of potential donor Governments on 18 June 1982, to present its plan of action and appeal for \$5 million. As of 27 June, pledges and contributions totalling \$2.7 million have been received from Governments and national committees for UNICEF, and \$2,400,000 had been expended.

20. As of 27 June, UNICEF had delivered four plane loads consisting of 123 metric tons of medicine, blankets, kerosene stoves, towels, tents, water purifying tablets, cooking sets, oral rehydration salts and soap to Damascus Airport, the UNICEF staging area. A first convoy of 41.5 tons was transported by truck to Baalbek and the relief material was distributed on 21 and 22 June through a central committee appointed by the Governor. A second and third convoy have transported relief goods from Damascus to Beirut where distribution is already in progress.

21. UNICEF has also authorized \$1.1 million for the local purchase of relief supplies by its Beirut and Qana offices. This included \$100,000 for medical supplies for use by the Palestine Red Crescent.

22. UNICEF engineers are presently engaged in assessing repair needs of drinking water supply systems in southern Lebanon and Beirut in co-ordination with the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electric Resources. In addition, two logistic experts have been temporarily assigned to Damascus to co-ordinate the logistics and

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distribution of UNICEF relief consignments to Lebanon. UNICEF is also providing personnel and operational support for the Secretary-General's co-ordinator of relief efforts for Lebanon. Some 41 UNICEF regular programme staff remain in Lebanon working on the delivery and distribution of relief aid.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

23. On 14 June, the Director-General of FAO issued an appeal to the international community to respond quickly and generously in cash and/or in kind with food aid to ease the suffering of the Lebanese people. He indicated that he had just received from the Government of Lebanon an emergency request for aid for six months for about 600,000 people. Cash contributions were also requested to cover transport costs and to overcome internal transportation and distribution difficulties. On 15 June, the Director-General approved the granting of emergency food aid to Lebanon on the recommendation of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP). This grant provides for 27,000 tons of wheat/wheat flour, 1,620 tons each of dried skimmed milk and edible oil and 1,080 tons of sugar. Based on the approval of this food aid, WFP has taken immediate action for its provision in consultation with other donors, the Government of Lebanon and the staff of FAO and WFP in Lebanon. The FAO representative in Lebanon, assisted by three Professional staff members, participates in the local relief efforts.

World Food Programme

24. The Executive Director of the World Food Programme convened a meeting in Rome of interested donors on 17 June 1982 to ascertain the response and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate emergency food aid for Lebanon during the present crisis. The meeting was attended by representatives of 24 countries, three United Nations entities (FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR) and two non-governmental organizations (ICRC and Catholic Relief Services). Most participants expressed readiness to provide humanitarian assistance either directly or through the Programme or other agencies and appreciated the co-ordinating role being played by WFP in respect of food aid. Participants inquired how the Programme would assess the needs and monitor distribution. They requested WFP to continue to monitor the food situation in Lebanon and to keep them apprised of food requirements and related logistics.

25. On the basis of the request of the Government of Lebanon for food aid for 600,000 persons for a period of six months, the Programme has launched an emergency operation, Emergency Project Lebanon 1293 with a value of \$11,445,800 for a period of three months. A Letter of Understanding has been signed between the Government of Lebanon (the High Relief Committee) and WFP. To enable the Government to start immediate distribution of relief food to affected persons, the Programme made available 47 tons of sugar, 30 tons of vegetable oil, 15 tons of butter oil and 12 tons of milk powder, which quantities it borrowed from a WFP-assisted project in Lebanon. Pursuant to this arrangement, distribution of food aid has commenced and thus far 55,000 persons have been given rations.

26. The Programme, after diverting ships on the high seas to Cyprus with the agreement of concerned countries (Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Sweden and United Kingdom), has chartered several smaller ships, the

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first two of which arrived at Beirut and Jounieh with a cargo of 760 and 850 tons of wheat flour respectively. There will be additional shipments between Cyprus and Lebanon to provide needed supplies of food.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

27. The High Commission for Refugees announced on 10 June an immediate contribution of \$100,000 towards the action co-ordinated by the United Nations, on the understanding that UNHCR would be consulted on its use. He also stated that UNHCR would assist, when possible, refugees who were already enjoying asylum in Lebanon and who had suffered as a result of the recent events. UNHCR would also be prepared to assist, where required, Lebanese nationals seeking temporary asylum in other countries who found themselves in refugee-like circumstances.

28. At the request of the Lebanese authorities, UNHCR also agreed to contribute the sum of \$100,000 to a joint WHO/UNICEF/UNHCR project for the purchase of urgently needed medicines and blankets. In addition to these initial allocations, UNHCR will decide on further assistance in close co-ordination with the Secretary-General and in co-operation with the Lebanese authorities.

World Health Organization (WHO)

29. The Director-General of the World Health Organization has asked the WHO programme co-ordinator in Beirut to extend full co-operation to the United Nations co-ordinator as well as to assess the health situation. On 14 June, WHO earmarked \$30,000 for the Lebanon emergency relief operation and transferred this sum to the WHO programme co-ordinator in Beirut for local purchase of medicines. Pursuant to a separate appeal for medical assistance from the Palestine Liberation Organization, WHO has offered all appropriate assistance. WHO is collaborating closely with ICRC and UNDRO regarding Lebanon's needs.

United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

30. UNDRO has continually monitored the situation and has contributed \$30,000 to relief efforts. Through its situation reports, it is keeping the international community informed of the various contributions reported to the United Nations system. UNDRO has also dispatched a staff member to Lebanon to strengthen the office of the Co-ordinator and to assist in relief efforts.

(b) Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Governments

31. There has been a prompt response from Governments to various appeals on behalf of the civilian population in Lebanon. The following is a preliminary list 1/ of pledges and donations reported to United Nations agencies and programmes:

Donor	Pledge/Contribution	Approximate equivalent in US dollars
AUSTRALIA	\$A 100,000 to UNDRO) \$A 100,000 to UNRWA) \$A 200,000 to ICRC)	465 608
AUSTRIA	250 tons milk powder through WFP	-
BELGIUM	BF 9,000,000 to UNICEF From National UNICEF Charter to UNICEF	2 000 000 40 000
CANADA	\$Can 1,000,000 to ICRC	813 000
DENMARK	DKr 1,000,000 to ICRC	127 714
FRANCE	FF 500,000 to ICRC 35 tons of food, relief materials and one medical team 2,500 tons food through FAO	83 333 65 667
FINLAND	Fmk 500,000 to UNICEF) Fmk 800,000 for relief assistance)	288 889
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	DM 1,000,000 to ICRC DM 1,500,000 for German Red Cross For UNICEF programme	400 000 600 000 200 000
ITALY	Meats, rice and cash through Italian Red Cross	368 000
INDIA	260 tons of sugar through WFP	109 000
IRELAND	€Ir 100,000 to ICRC	150 000
JAPAN	To ICRC	1 000 000

1/ Based on information received at Headquarters through 30 June 1982.

Donor	Pledge/Contribution	Approximate equivalent in US dollars
KUWAIT	Two plane loads of medical supplies to UNICEF	-
MALTA	200 fully equipped medical beds through ICRC	-
NETHERLANDS	f. 5,000,000 to ICRC	195 313
NEW ZEALAND	\$NZ 25,000 to ICRC programme) \$NZ 25,000 to UNRWA)	38 462
PAKISTAN	Sending medical mission, supplies, tents, clothing, 3,000 tons of rice and 500 tons of sugar	
QATAR	To ICRC	1 000 000
SAUDI ARABIA	10 tons of medicines To UNICEF programme	- 1 000 000
SURINAME	100 tons of rice	
SWEDEN	SKr 12,000,000 to Swedish Red Cross) SKr 3,000,000 to UNRWA) SKr 2,000,000 to United Nations Trust) Fund) SKr 3,000,000 earmarked for either) United Nations, ICRC or other NGOs) on behalf of victims in Lebanon)	3 448 000
SWITZERLAND	Placed at UNDRO's disposal: 200 tents 100 million water purification tablets 250 tons of milk powder to WFP SwF 5,000,000 to ICRC and other organizations	
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	For Lebanese Red Cross To ICRC For medical kits One Land Rover for ICRC One medical team 8,000 blankets to UNRWA	17 794 26 690 44 484 11 566 - 89 000

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Donor	Pledge/Contribution	Approximate equivalent in US dollars
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	To ICRC	600 000
	To American University in Beirut	30 000
	To Catholic Relief Services Relief Programme	300 000
	To UNICEF	200 000
	To United Nations Trust Fund for Lebanon	100 000
	USAID Programme for Lebanon	15 000 000
	To YMCA in Beirut	10 000
	To Haigazian Hospital Beirut	10 000
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	Plane loads of medicines for Palestine Red Crescent	-

Intergovernmental organizations

32. Donor	Pledge/Contribution	Approximate equivalent in US dollars
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	To ICRC programme	700 000
	To World Food Programme 20,000 tons food cereals	4 438 000

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

33. Non-governmental organizations have responded promptly to the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the south. A partial list 2/ of NGOs which have contributed to humanitarian relief efforts in this regard is as follows:

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

34. ICRC, according to its mandate under the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, mobilized its efforts on behalf of the victims of the conflict and asked the parties to the conflict to enable it to perform its assistance and protection functions for civilians as well as combatants who were taken prisoner. It has launched an international appeal for 38 million Swiss francs for assistance to Lebanon (\$US 19,600,000).

ICRC presently has 60 delegates and medical teams in Lebanon (west Beirut, Jounieh, Tripoli, Tyre, Sidon and Chatura). It has distributed relief supplies

2/ Based on information received at Headquarters through 30 June 1982.

(food, tents, blankets and medical supplies) and has begun visits to prisoners of war on both sides.

35. ICRC estimates that since the beginning of the current crisis it has been able to deliver the following quantities of relief assistance:

Southern Lebanon (Sidon and Tyre)	84 tons (delivered overland through Israel)
Beirut	91 tons (81 tons of which were already in Beirut)
Bekaa Valley	94 tons (flown in through Syria)

36. Additionally, an ICRC-chartered boat arrived in Haifa on 24 June from Larnaca, Cyprus, with 551 tons of relief and medical goods, which were being prepared for road transport to Beirut.

Other non-governmental organizations

		<u>Pledge/Contribution in US dollars</u>
American Joint Distribution Committee	Cash	100 000
CAFOD/United Kingdom <u>3/</u>	£ stg. 10,000 to CARITAS LEBANON	17 794
CARITAS BELGIUM <u>4/</u>	To CARITAS LEBANON	20 000
CARITAS LEBANON	Cash	50 000
CARITAS GERMANY	To CARITAS LEBANON	43 478
CARITAS ITALY	To CARITAS LEBANON Lit. 30,000,000	21 505
Operation California	Medical supplies	-
OXFAM <u>5/</u>	Relief supplies	176 000

3/ Catholic Fund for Overseas Development.

4/ International Confederation of Catholic Charities.

5/ Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

Pledge/Contribution
 in US dollars

NATIONAL RED CROSS
 SOCIETIES:

To ICRC

Bahrain		50 000
Belgium		10 000
Canada		18 000
Egypt		13 000
Finland		44 000
Italy		7 000
New Zealand		2 000
Norway		500 000
Sweden		170 000
Switzerland		14 000
United States of America		25 000
Others		1 700 000
World Council of Churches	Relief supplies	500 000
World Vision International	Relief supplies	250 000
