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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:  
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

The present document contains annex I (Emergency relief assistance to Lebanon, by programme and agency, for the period from 1 June to 31 August 1982) and annex II (Reconstruction and development activities up to 1 June 1982) to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/508).

ANNEX I

Emergency relief assistance to Lebanon by programme and agency  
for the period from 1 June to 31 August 1982

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### A. United Nations Children's Fund

1. The outbreak of hostilities in Lebanon in June 1982 have caused immense suffering for children and mothers, disruption of all sectors of the economy and the virtual breakdown of social services. With funds made available from the Executive Director's Emergency Reserve Fund and generous contributions by the international community, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on 15 June launched a \$5 million, 90-day programme of intensive relief.
2. The programme centred in three main areas of greatest need: South Lebanon, the Beirut area and the Bekaa Valley. UNICEF is also co-operating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the provision of relief to some 16,000 refugees from Lebanon in Syria.
3. Between 15 and 29 June, UNICEF airlifted over 159 tons of relief supplies to Damascus for forwarding to Lebanon. These supplies included blankets, tents, oral rehydration salts, K-MIX II (therapeutic food), dispensary and drug sets, needles, syringes, first-aid kits, antibiotics, children's wheelchairs, vegetable oil, soap, towels, cooking sets and kerosene stoves. Additional supplies, including infant food, various foodstuffs, drugs, hospital supplies, and ambulances were channelled through Cyprus or procured locally.
4. Distribution was made to affected people in west Beirut, the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon through the High Relief Committee, the Lebanese Red Cross, the Palestinian Red Crescent, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other voluntary organizations, religious and local authorities and local relief committees, as well as hospitals, dispensaries and orphanages.
5. From 7 to 11 July, the Executive Director visited west Beirut, the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon to assess the situation and consult with government officials.
6. A major element of the UNICEF relief effort is the maintenance of critical water supplies to the population in west Beirut and Lebanon. This has necessitated emergency repairs to pipelines and pumping stations, the installation of generators at pumping stations, and the rehabilitation of wells. In west Beirut, UNICEF became the de facto city water department with the provision of mobile generators and water tankers serving 40 water centres. The repair of the Ras-el-Ain irrigation system is nearly complete and water use has been restored to the 105 villages served by it. Water repairs are continuing at Ras-el-Ain and Tyre. In addition to generators, UNICEF is providing vans and water tanks to the water authorities in six major towns.
7. UNICEF is also assisting in the repair of hospitals and supporting an immunization programme in South Lebanon in co-operation with UNIFIL, the Ministry of Health and voluntary agencies. Seven ambulances were delivered to the Ministry of Health.
8. A survey of damaged schools and hospitals in South Lebanon is in progress. Action is under way to replace lost or damaged school furniture and to repair schools.

1. Restoration and rehabilitation of services for children in Lebanon: 1982-1984

9. The UNICEF field staff, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon and other United Nations agencies, has prepared a programme for restoration and rehabilitation of services for children. The proposed programme costs amount to \$60 million, including projects estimated at \$28 million earmarked for funding by the Government of Lebanon through its Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) from the funds made available by Arab States. This leaves a balance of \$32 million unfunded. As of 27 August, \$17.4 million in contributions had been received or pledged, of which \$5 million covers the initial 90-day emergency programme. UNICEF is therefore seeking contributions to cover the balance of \$20 million still required for the programme.

10. The programme consists of three components: relief for displaced persons, repair and restoration of facilities, and family rehabilitation.

2. Relief for displaced mothers and children

11. In addition to repair and reconstruction of damaged facilities, particular attention needs to be given to the equipping and upgrading of the remaining overstretched facilities, such as hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages, child-care centres and public schools, some of which have been used as shelters.

12. The displaced population, including Lebanese and those Palestinians not covered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), is mobile; some may return to their homes when the situation permits; others may relocate with friends and relatives. Such movements have implications for public service facilities.

13. The programme for displaced children and mothers will focus on:

(a) Immediate relief: assistance in health education, garbage collection, vaccination, diarrhoea control and basic hygiene;

(b) Support to public services: expansion of sanitation and garbage collection and disposal, strengthening of existing health-care and schooling facilities, orphanages and other child-care centres.

3. Repair and restoration of facilities

14. This programme, designed to repair and restore education, health, water-supply and sanitation systems, will consist of the following activities:

(a) Water supply and sanitation: repair and reconstruction of pumping stations, water mains, treatment plants and other facilities by providing and installing the necessary equipment, including generators where required, and in-service training of project staff;

(b) Health: restoration of the existing health institutions - hospitals, health centres and dispensaries. Apart from essential repairs, these institutions will be provided with the required medicines, vaccines, supplies, equipment and transport, as well as in-service training of medical doctors, nurses and auxiliary personnel;

(c) Education: repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, provision of basic teaching aids and furniture, and in-service training of teachers.

#### 4. Family rehabilitation

15. This programme will support the rehabilitation of family and community life through some of the organizations operating in the affected areas, especially west Beirut and South Lebanon, and in co-operation with the Office of Social Development. Emphasis will be placed on orphan and foster-family care; family income-generating activities; and physical rehabilitation of affected children.

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

16. The Agency immediately took action on 8 June 1982 to order \$1.5 million of additional relief supplies and foodstuffs. On 24 June 1982, the Agency issued an appeal for \$39 million to provide emergency aid for some 175,000 Palestine refugees in need during the next six months.

17. By the end of June, UNRWA had sent five convoys from Beirut with some 150 tons of relief supplies to the south of Lebanon and, from the beginning of July, convoys were sent through Israel as well. UNRWA also sent relief supplies from Damascus to Beirut, Tripoli and the Bekaa Valley where many refugees had moved when fleeing from the south of Lebanon and Beirut. This emergency aid was given in Lebanon to Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA and to non-registered refugees, but in Syria only to the registered refugees who had fled from Lebanon.

18. The Agency made representations at the end of June concerning the need to provide tents before the onset of winter to house the thousands of refugees made homeless by the hostilities. Permission to store tents in Israel, pending a decision on the locations where they could be erected, was given on 5 August 1982. On 23 August 1982, the Agency was informed that the Governments of Israel and Lebanon had agreed that tents, as a temporary solution, could be erected on the sites of four damaged or destroyed camps in South Lebanon. These sites require extensive clearing. No site had been provided up to the end of August for the homeless refugees in the Bekaa Valley. In Syria, the Government offered a site in the Damascus area for the erection of tents.

19. By the end of August, the Agency, following detailed surveys, had established that there were 108,000 Palestine refugees receiving emergency relief from UNRWA in Lebanon and another 6,500 in Syria. Of these, 81,500 were homeless and destitute. These figures do not include refugees in west Beirut where detailed surveys could

not be undertaken until the siege was lifted at the end of August. The figures so far established will increase substantially when these surveys are completed.

20. By the same date, more than 2,750 tons and 132,000 tins of foodstuffs, as well as 116,000 blankets, 8,000 mattresses, 6,300 kitchen kits and \$55,000 worth of medical supplies had been provided to the refugees in need. In addition, 13,500 family-size tents and 200 marquee tents for use as schoolrooms were on order and a further 114,000 blankets and 35,000 mattresses. Thirteen of the Agency's clinics were operating again in the areas affected by the hostilities. The Agency had announced that its schools would reopen as and when useable buildings became available or marquee tents erected.

21. The major problem outstanding at the time of reporting is the housing of the homeless Palestine refugees, both in the short term - inadequate areas for tents have thus far been provided to the Agency - and in the long term, with respect to reasonable replacements for their homes in the south of Lebanon and in Beirut.

#### C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

22. As mentioned in the section on the World Food Programme (WFP) (see paras. 29-33), the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) informed the international community on 14 June 1982 of the emergency food needs of approximately 600,000 disaster-affected people during a period of six months. As a result of the generous response of the international community, basic emergency food requirements could be ensured for this initially identified population.

23. Since 4 June 1982 the situation in Lebanese agriculture has been critical. While the scale of physical destruction per se in agriculture has not been large, it has none the less had adverse effects on the economy. The lack of irrigation, because of the shut-down of pumping stations damaged by warfare, will cause crop losses for fruit-growers, together with losses of annual crops, which will be fairly serious.

24. A series of visits made by the FAO representative to northern Lebanon, southern Lebanon, and the Bekaa Valley reveals that the agricultural and industrial sectors have been severely affected by the war. For lack of markets, transport, communications and telecommunications, the general decline in sales of produce is creating stagnation which, unless the situation improves, will bring about considerable economic difficulties.

25. As the hub of exports to the Arab world, Lebanon and its productive regions are virtually paralysed. The economic stagnation caused by the war could have serious social consequences for the farming population. Large numbers of Lebanese have become unemployed and farmers, owing to disrupted markets and the loss of sales of their products, are faced with great difficulties. The revenue from sales made locally often does not even cover the cost of production, which means that farmers, lacking cash reserves, are forced to dismiss their permanent workers, thus causing further unemployment.

26. Following field investigations of the situation in agriculture, livestock production and fisheries, the FAO representative in Lebanon has concluded that the farming population is suffering an appreciable decline in earnings for the reasons cited above. In an effort to redress the situation, the Minister of Agriculture, together with FAO, intends to have implemented, first of all in South Lebanon, the conclusions and recommendations of project LEB 79/013, "Studies on the reconstruction and development of Lebanese agriculture", which make provision for the reform and comprehensive modernization of the Lebanese primary sector. To that end FAO might, in the initial phase, make available to the Lebanese Government experts who could collaborate with national specialists with a view to restructuring the country's agricultural infrastructure.

27. FAO has made an estimate of the material losses suffered by the fishermen of Tyre and Saida (4 million Lebanese pounds) and has recommended, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Agriculture, sending an expert on inshore fisheries to Lebanon with a view to formulating a technical assistance project for the 800 families who make their living from fishing in those two towns.

28. The circumstances prevailing until the end of August in most of the rural areas of the country indicated that large-scale rehabilitation and reconstruction of the agricultural, industrial, livestock and fisheries sectors - although they had been severely affected by the war - was not yet practicable. The situation is being kept under careful review and appraisal by FAO. Action has been initiated with a view to implementing a special assistance programme as soon as conditions warrant.

#### D. World Food Programme

29. On 15 June 1982, the Director-General of FAO, upon the recommendation of the Executive Director of WFP, approved the request for emergency assistance to Lebanon made by the Government of Lebanon on 11 June 1982. In order to begin the relief operation without delay, WFP headquarters approved the borrowing of 104 tonnes of WFP food commodities from one of its projects in Lebanon. This allowed the High Relief Committee to start distributing family rations with additional supplies already stored in its warehouses.

30. The implementation of the WFP emergency operation began on 28 June 1982 with the distribution of 10,917 family rations to about 55,000 displaced persons in west Beirut. From 1 to 30 July 1982, WFP headquarters chartered WFP food ships to transport 8,916 tonnes of food borrowed from WFP projects in Lebanon. The total of 9,020 tonnes was delivered to the High Relief Committee, which distributed 5,435 tonnes to 179,228 families.

31. On 5 July 1982, WFP and the High Relief Committee sent 10 trucks of food supplies from Beirut to South Lebanon. Wheat flour - 5,125 tonnes - was distributed to 102,500 families of needy and displaced persons in South Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa (north, central and south) and Tripoli (North Lebanon), while the distribution of family rations was made to the needy displaced living in schools, empty buildings, warehouses, basements, etc. in South Lebanon, Mount Lebanon and west Beirut.

32. In the month of August, WFP delivered 18,696 tonnes of cereals to the High Relief Committee. Concerning food contributions, WFP received the following in the month of June: 10,000 tonnes of wheat (European Economic Community), 10,000 tonnes of other cereals (EEC), 1,100 tonnes of butter oil (EEC), 1,100 tonnes of dried skim milk (EEC), 2,190 tonnes of wheat flour (France), 6,000 tonnes of rice (Italy) and \$US 109,000 from India to purchase sugar.

33. In July and August, a total of 26,526 tonnes of food aid was received at Limassol or Beirut from Denmark, France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, EEC and Catholic Relief Services.

E. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

34. During the period June through August 1982, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided a total amount of \$US 660,000 for displaced and needy Lebanese in Lebanon and Syria. On the day of the Secretary-General's appeal for emergency assistance to Lebanon (10 June 1982), the High Commissioner immediately pledged an initial amount of \$100,000, which was put at the disposal of the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon. Moreover, he informed the UNHCR Executive Committee that, within the overall appeal of the Secretary-General, he would be prepared to participate further, as appropriate, in the United Nations co-ordinated action.

35. Following discussions between the Co-ordinator and the UNHCR representative, it was agreed to purchase locally four ambulances badly needed in South Lebanon. In agreement with the Minister of Health, the ambulances were destined for the municipalities at Sidon, Tyre and Nabatiyeh, at a total cost of \$60,000. As to the rest of the first \$100,000 pledge, its utilization will be decided by the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in consultation with UNHCR.

36. The High Commissioner also authorized a second amount of \$100,000 for emergency assistance to needy displaced persons of west Beirut. Two separate projects, in co-operation with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), consisted of distributing drug sets, valued at \$30,000, and blankets, valued at \$70,000, through the Ministry of Health and the High Relief Committee respectively. Another contribution of \$40,000 will be used for the purchase and repair of fishing boats at Sidon. This project will be implemented by the High Relief Committee, the Fishermen's Syndicate and Sidon Municipality.

37. The Spanish Government has put at the disposal of UNHCR a donation in kind, valued at \$2 million for the benefit of the Lebanese victims of the hostilities in the country. It is mainly composed of new clothes for children and adults, various kitchen utensils, mattresses and blankets, which were distributed by the High Relief Committee to needy persons. Transportation has been financed by UNHCR at an estimated cost of \$45,000.

38. The High Commissioner later made a further contribution of \$215,000 towards the care and maintenance of vulnerable groups, such as displaced children, orphans and the aged, accommodated in various social welfare institutions in South Lebanon.



39. As regards the displaced Lebanese in Syria, who number some 12,000 - mainly women and children - UNHCR entered into an operational partnership with UNICEF for the distribution of urgently needed relief supplies. Following the initial allocation of \$100,000, the High Commissioner authorized an extension of the project and a further allocation of \$160,000.

40. Two UNHCR projects which were under implementation when the invasion took place are now benefiting the new waves of displaced persons in two regions particularly affected: South Lebanon and west Beirut. The first project in co-operation with UNIFIL and UNICEF consists of distributing drugs and medical supplies to the civilian population of South Lebanon. The second project, which is being implemented by the Middle East Council of Churches, is for the establishment of a dispensary in Ras-Beirut to serve the displaced persons of the district.

#### F. World Health Organization

41. In view of the outbreak of hostilities in June 1982, the sum of \$100,000 was provided for emergency health supplies and \$90,000 for financing medical staff as United Nations volunteers. The programme budget for WHO activities in Lebanon for the period 1982-1983 is \$1,250,000. The contribution to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) health services for 1982 is \$300,000.

42. During the emergency, WHO has continued its role as the major health adviser to the United Nations system and to the international community at Beirut, at its headquarters at Geneva and at the United Nations in New York. The health activities of UNRWA are co-ordinated by WHO.

43. The Office of the Programme Co-ordinator in Beirut has been continuously maintained during the emergency and strengthened by a specialist in laboratories. It has continued its role in health surveillance, monitoring and co-ordinating throughout the emergency, keeping constant contact with the Minister of Health, the Lebanese Red Cross, the Palestinian Red Crescent and the President of the High Relief Committee. In particular, WHO has been participating in west Beirut in the sanitation programme, which is monitored by the Ministry of Health, the American University at Beirut, ICRC, EEC, UNICEF and WHO, and in a programme of epidemiological surveillance.

44. Ministries of Health and participating organizations have been contacted by WHO, which has been the major adviser to donors on contributions in the health field.

45. With the cessation of hostilities, WHO, as overall adviser on health problems to all the United Nations agencies and other organizations involved, will increase its role and plan for the rehabilitation of the health services in Lebanon. In addition, health assistance will continue to be provided to the PLO.

46. Joint action by WHO and the League of Red Cross Societies has been set up for a medium-term health rehabilitation programme to the Lebanese Government. A preliminary working group under the chairmanship of the WHO Programme Co-ordinator at Beirut will be established and will draft a short-term plan for priority rehabilitation and reconstruction in the coming six months.

G. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

47. The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) launched an appeal for assistance on the Secretary-General's behalf and co-ordinates information regarding help received. It chartered an aircraft on 7 July which transported 40 tons of relief supplies valued at \$240,000, consisting of 300 tents, milk powder and water purification tablets contributed by the Government of Switzerland; the aircraft was provided by the Government of the United Kingdom. The aircraft carried also cooking utensils provided by UNICEF. Three hundred tents were made available for the Lebanese displaced persons in Syria and the Bekaa Valley. Milk powder and water purification tablets were sent to UNICEF for distribution in Beirut and South Lebanon.

48. A second plane was chartered in late July and put at the disposal of United Nations agencies. Twenty tons of baby food, donated by Australia, and blankets have already been dispatched by this plane to Damascus, on 14 August 1982. UNDRO allocated a \$30,000 grant from the emergency relief fund.

49. On 22 and 27 July, four UNICEF-donated diesel generators for Beirut were airlifted from the United Kingdom to Cyprus by UNDRO airlifts funded by the United States.

50. Since the launching of the appeal for assistance on behalf of the Secretary-General, UNDRO has made available a member of its regular staff who has been seconded to assist the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in Lebanon, in the assessment of needs and handling of relief supplies. Liaison co-ordination visits to Lebanon have been made by the Chief, Relief Co-ordination and Preparedness Branch, and Director, representing the Co-ordinator. The Organization, through its regular situation reports, has been keeping the Governments and all donor agencies informed of the situation, overall relief needs, relief assistance provided and contributions made by the United Nations system, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

H. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

51. The outbreak of hostilities in June 1982 has had an impact on the orderly function of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization projects in Lebanon, since all experts had to be evacuated.

52. However, all activities, in particular those studies that could be undertaken outside Lebanon, have been carried on by the team of experts in Paris. The training component also continues to be conducted normally. Within the framework of UNDP projects, UNESCO is continuing to execute two projects, LEB/77/002 (Re-launching and development of technical, educational and vocational training) and LEB/79/012 (Assistance to the Lebanese University, Faculty of Engineering).

53. UNESCO is also engaged in implementing the project entitled "Development and scientific education", financed by the Islamic Development Bank and aimed at providing the 120 public secondary schools and the 500 supplementary public schools

with material for instruction in the sciences. A mission consisting of Lebanese civil servants from the Ministry of Education visited UNESCO to complete the list of equipment and to choose the companies from which the equipment would be ordered.

54. As part of its regular programme, UNESCO has responded to various requests from the Lebanese Government. These requests related, *inter alia*, to the sending of consultants in such fields as the content of pre-primary education, science and technology, development of communication, and promotion of employment for women.

55. The other requests relate to the training of a number of Lebanese nationals or to financial contributions to support the activities carried on by the Lebanese authorities in the UNESCO field of competence.

56. After the start of hostilities, in accordance with its mandate and the role assigned to it by the Hague Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, UNESCO continued its efforts to preserve the archaeological sites of Tyre. In this regard, the Director-General issued an appeal on 10 June 1982. This appeal was sent to the parties to the conflict and called for the immediate cessation of military operations in the Tyre area and the taking, as a matter of urgency, of all measures necessary to safeguard and protect irreplaceable cultural treasures.

57. The Director-General also proposed to the Lebanese Government that UNESCO, within the limits of its programme and its capabilities, should provide such technical assistance as that Government might desire with a view to organizing the protection of cultural treasures affected by the conflict.

58. Responding to a request from the Lebanese Government, the Director-General appointed a mission consisting of two members of the secretariat (a jurist and a restoration architect) and two international experts (an archaeologist and an architect) to travel to Tyre and inform him, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Hague Convention, of the state of conservation of the archaeological site of Tyre and its surroundings and to propose to him such urgent measures as might be needed to protect and preserve it. The mission visited Tyre from 11 to 15 July 1982. The Director-General will submit the mission's report to the Government of Lebanon; UNESCO remains ready to respond, within the limits of its financial capabilities, to such requests as the Government may wish to make on the basis of the report.

#### I. International Committee of the Red Cross

59. ICRC started its relief work in the very first days of the hostilities in South Lebanon during June 1982. In spite of intense fighting, ICRC continued to provide protection, relief and emergency medical care for all the victims of the war. Apart from a new outstanding relief item, the ICRC appeal for the period 1 June-30 August has been covered by contributions received. Commitments totalling approximately SwF 10,000,000 have already been incurred so as to maintain emergency assistance programmes during September.

60. Soon after the outbreak of fighting on 4 June, ICRC declared the applicability of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and reminded all parties of the responsibilities incumbent on them, in particular to spare the lives of the civil population, the wounded and those taking care of them. In this regard, ICRC has informed all parties that all captured combatants should be protected and treated according to provisions of the third Geneva Convention. So far, ICRC delegates have visited approximately 7,000 prisoners, mainly Palestinian and Lebanese. All visits were conducted according to ICRC standard criteria and prisoners were able to complete Red Cross family message forms. These visits are continuing.

61. Since the start of hostilities, ICRC tracing delegates together with the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) and the Palestinian Red Crescent (PRC), and with the help of Red Cross national societies throughout the world have received and processed approximately 13,000 inquiries on behalf of missing persons; registered 7,070 prisoners; transmitted approximately 8,500 family messages within Lebanon; transmitted approximately 14,000 family messages between Lebanon and abroad; and reunited 217 children released from prisoners' camps with their families.

62. Within the first few days of the conflict, ICRC sent three medical co-ordinators and four equipped first-aid teams to Lebanon. Their task was to assist in the treatment of casualties and to survey the needs for medical supplies and personnel. They have worked closely with the Ministry of Health and have assisted with the establishment of emergency medical posts set up by LRC and PRC. In addition, Red Cross medical personnel have helped LRC to reopen all its previously operating medical centres.

63. The increasing number of wounded civilians and a present lack of sufficient local medical personnel led ICRC to decide to set up its own emergency field hospital at the Hotel Bristol, in west Beirut. The hospital equipment was provided by the Finnish Red Cross and the staff are being recruited by the Red Cross Society of the Federal Republic of Germany and ICRC. The hospital should be operating by the end of August 1982.

64. In addition, personnel provided by the Red Cross are assisting in hospitals and clinics throughout the country and ensuring the supply of blood, medicines and equipment. Moreover, 37 ambulances have already been provided and distributed to LRC, PRC and the Ministry of Health. A further 35 ambulances are now urgently required to reinforce the ambulance service throughout the country. Up to 6 August, medicines and medical supplies valued at SwF 12,600,000 had been received or purchased locally. Furthermore, ICRC ensures the supply of fresh blood according to needs. Thanks to the close co-operation of the National Red Cross societies of Austria, Norway and Switzerland, approximately 300 units are sent every week to Beirut via Larnaca (Cyprus).

65. The ICRC relief action has, since the beginning of the operation, been planned and executed in co-ordination with the local authorities, United Nations and voluntary agencies. Supplies are distributed in afflicted areas by either LRC and PRC volunteers, local relief committees or by ICRC delegates themselves. Food is now mainly provided in family parcels designed to assist an average family of 5 persons for 30 days. One hundred and seventy-one thousand persons are benefiting from this programme in the Bekaa Valley, South Lebanon, west Beirut and Tripoli/Jounieh.

66. By 4 August, a total of 3,361 tons of relief supplies had been delivered to Lebanon. The remaining food stocks are being used to prepare family parcels in ICRC warehouses at Jounieh, Saida and Larnaca to be distributed in all the operational areas. ICRC established a logistical base in Larnaca on 11 June. Since then, supplies have been shipped to Lebanon according to actual needs. A Hercules aircraft and a ship have been chartered to effect the forwarding of supplies.

67. Based on the present situation, ICRC will require approximately 30,000 family parcels for each of the months of October, November and December and smaller quantities of kitchen sets (a total of approximately 10,000 units until the end of 1982). In view of the coming autumn and winter season, an additional requirement for blankets can be foreseen (estimated at this stage at 50,000 pieces).

68. In order to cope with the difficulty of the situation in the country, ICRC rapidly reinforced its personnel: 74 delegates, 24 medical personnel and 4 relief officers in the Bekaa Valley, Sidon, Tyre, Jounieh and Beirut as well as Damascus, Larnaca and Tel Aviv, plus about 250 local personnel.

69. To raise funds for the Lebanon emergency, ICRC launched on 11 June an appeal for SwF 38,500,000 to cover the costs of its emergency action in Lebanon for the period 1 June-30 August. Subsequent reports contained details of additional requirements which could not have been foreseen when the appeal was prepared. These items brought the local requirement to SwF 42,000,000, against which ICRC has either been promised or has received SwF 41,911,000 in cash and kind. Expenditure and commitments up to 30 August will amount to SwF 41,719,000. However, certain items of relief and medical supplies known to be required have already been ordered for delivery during September. A new appeal for the period 1 September-31 December is at present being prepared.

70. In order to complete its current programme up to 30 August and to cover some costs in respect of September, ICRC needs immediately:

	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Cash (commitments already made for September in respect of operating costs and relief parcels)	10,000,000
Relief (blankets and kitchen sets)	<u>242,000</u>
Total	<u>10,242,000</u>

71. By late July, ICRC had increased the number of people receiving assistance in west Beirut and the Bekaa Valley from 100,000 to 170,000 persons, who received food equivalent to 1,000 calories daily plus household necessities (cost \$US 5.7 million). ICRC has also escorted, when permission from Israeli authorities was forthcoming, supplies of relief commodities contributed by WFP, UNICEF and others, and thereby helped to alleviate the effects of the blockade of the city.

ANNEX II

Reconstruction and development activities up to 1 June 1982

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the difficult political and internal security situation which the country has increasingly experienced in the last two years, the Lebanese Government Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) has managed to implement the overall reconstruction plan at "whatever pace and in whatever place it was physically possible to do so". In 1981, work continued in every sector of the reconstruction programme except in the rebuilding of Beirut's commercial district.
2. CDR has focused on such key elements as the functioning of the infrastructure, the port facilities of Beirut, repairs to the airport, telecommunications, principal roads and the water system. It has also supported the resurgence of the private sector, giving priority to the South.
3. In the first four months of 1982, CDR conducted negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC) for the signature of a second financial protocol in the amount of approximately 50 million European currency units (ECU).
4. Concerning the funds pledged by Arab Governments at the Tunis Conference of Ministers, the total received to date is \$US 384 million out of the \$US 2 billion due.
5. Among the achievements of CDR, the most important was the completion of the National Waste Management Plan and its presentation to potential donors in January 1982 at a meeting held at Boston. It is the first project in which the private sector provided the national qualified staff.

### A. Public sector

#### 1. Extension of the port of Beirut

6. Work completed includes the construction of transit sheds and warehouses and the acquisition of equipment for three basins. Expenditures to date total 148 million Lebanese pounds.

#### 2. Extension and development of Beirut International Airport

7. Repair and support of the present runways and construction of two new runways have been completed. A contract has been signed for the construction of a new terminal building at a cost of LL 320 million. The airlines companies' buildings are under construction, at an estimated cost of LL 11 million. Fifty per cent of the work had been completed before the Israeli invasion. Studies and plans have been completed for additional projects to extend and improve the airport.

### 3. CDR road rehabilitation project

8. Work on 60 kilometres of international roads in five sections, which had been contracted for at approximately LL 130 million, has been completed. A second phase, including work on six sections of 60 km of international roads, has been contracted for. A third phase covers 500 km of primary and secondary roads. The relevant terms of reference of specific studies have been sent to the World Bank for approval.

### 4. Highways

9. Work on the highway network has registered marked progress. Almost 40 km of highways have been completed out of a total of 52.2 km under construction. The total estimated cost is of the order of LL 517 million, of which LL 175 million is being provided by the Lebanese Government and the World Bank. Tenders for contract awards are under way for 26.5 km of highways, estimated at LL 175 million, to be financed by the Government of Lebanon. Studies on 60 km and preliminary studies on an additional 20 km have been completed. However, funds for the cost of 60 km, estimated at LL 2 billion, including expropriation, are to be explored.

### 5. Electricity projects

10. Jieh project: A contract of ECU 5 million was signed with the European Investment Bank (EIB) in July 1981, out of the loan of ECU 20 million under the Financial Protocol of 3 May 1977 with EEC. Previously, the Jieh project benefited from three other EEC loan contracts totalling ECU 20 million.

11. Zouk project: A contract of ECU 7 million was signed with EIB in December 1981, out of the loan of ECU 20 million under the Financial Protocol of 3 May 1977 (out of which ECU 15 million is allocated to the Zouk Project). Previously a contract of ECU 3 million was signed from the same source.

### 6. Hospitals and health facilities

12. A contract for plans and specifications for construction of a 60-bed modern hospital in Hasbaya (South Lebanon) was concluded in December 1981, to be financed by EEC. An amount equivalent to LL 29 million has been reserved by EEC for the implementation of this project.

13. CDR, together with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has allocated \$US 205,000 in support of physical and occupational therapy programmes in the Cortbawi and Ouzai Centres for the handicapped. An emergency medical services project to upgrade hospital emergency room services is being financed by USAID, for which \$1 million has been originally allocated.

14. In the health education domain, an agreement was concluded between the Ministry of Education, USAID and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) for



the implementation of a pilot health education programme for the public school system at the elementary and intermediate levels. The project will be financed through a grant from USAID of \$175,000. The Ministry of Public Health has restored the damaged government hospital at Tripoli. USAID contributed \$2.26 million for the purchase of its equipment. Also, the Netherlands Government granted 3.7 million Netherlands guilders to assist in equipping the 70-bed Orange Nassau Hospital at Tripoli. UNDP is contributing \$1.6 million for the strengthening of the public health laboratory and the development of provincial laboratories within the Ministry of Public Health. In addition, CDR, together with USAID, has financed projects for the rehabilitation of the handicapped, family planning and food- and water-borne disease surveillance.

#### 7. Water projects

15. CDR is implementing water projects for Iklim Al-Kharroub (two subprojects) and Ain El-Delbeh (two subprojects) for a total cost of LL 9 million. Two of these projects are practically completed. CDR has been put in charge of the implementation of the water adduction from Damour, Mechref and Naameh wells to Beirut. The Council of Ministers allocated LL 50 million in addition to the same amount previously allocated to the project, because of technical modifications and increases in prices. CDR was about to sign contracts for this important project just before the Israeli invasion.

#### 8. Reconstruction of South Lebanon

16. Great progress has been made under this project financed by funds provided under the Tunis Pledge and managed by CDR and UNICEF. The first budget of LL 150 million has all been allocated and 107 projects out of 269 under implementation have been completed. This programme contemplates the reconstruction, repair and rehabilitation of schools, health-care facilities, potable water systems and community self-help programmes in South Lebanon.

#### B. Stimulation of the private sector

17. Easy credit programmes destined to revive the private sector were continued and intensified. By the end of July 1982, CDR had approved long-term loans amounting to LL 446 million for industrial, touristic and hospital establishments having suffered losses during and following the 1975-1976 disturbances. The total value of soft loans approved under Legislative Decree No. 20/1977 for repair and reconstruction of damaged property is around LL 1 billion. Loan applications are close to LL 1.5 billion.

#### C. Impact of the reconstruction policy

18. Although it is not yet possible to accurately assess the extent of new damage resulting from the current hostilities, it may be said that the cost of rebuilding

Lebanon is now more than double the 1978 estimate of \$7 billion. The Government's policy is to redouble reconstruction efforts through existing mechanisms. Some of these mechanisms permit credit to flow quickly to people engaged in rebuilding housing, factories, hospitals and hotels. Others permit the rapid reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure, using private contractors supervised by UNICEF and various government agencies. Although the damage inflicted upon the country is of a magnitude not previously experienced, Lebanon has greater capacity now, compared to 1978, to design and implement rebuilding projects, provided security conditions permit and adequate funding becomes available.

#### D. The economy

19. In spite of a difficult security situation and serious damage caused by the disturbances prior to the Israeli invasion, the economy of the country on the whole was functioning quite well.

20. For the past year, a faster money growth (bank deposits: LL 21 billion in 1980 to LL 39 billion in 1981) has quickly led to higher interest rates. The credit markets became so sensitive to the effects of inflation that they offered limited scope for investment and could not hold money growth on a steady course. This resulted in an excess of liquidity which became, in late 1981, a serious concern for the banks. The situation changed in the first quarter of 1982. Continuing strength of the United States dollar, with high interest rates, reduced the liquidity to the point of severe shortage, a factor which led to a 23 per cent inter-bank rate in March 1982. Moreover, rising costs continued, eroding profits and cash flow.

21. While the Government had been trying to reduce monetary growth to diminish inflation and to enhance economic growth, the rate of decline in the economy continued in spite of external signs of prosperity, for example, increased expenditures for construction and infrastructure repairs.

22. The obstacles to recovery lie to a large extent in the industrial sector. More than 300 firms have been hit and more than a quarter of their fixed capital destroyed. Manpower was reduced by 50 per cent and considerable numbers of qualified workers and technicians have migrated to Arab countries.

23. In the agricultural field, several crops have been adversely affected (tobacco, silk, sugar-beets, etc.) and replaced by crops such as fruit and vegetables.

24. The infrastructure of the country has been seriously impaired from damage or neglect. Electricity, telephone and water networks have had to be repaired several times since 1975 without any substantial improvement in the quality of services or further development. Some progress was made on road construction in Beirut and on the Sidon and Tripoli highways but, in general, maintenance was insufficient. Beirut harbour continued to function intermittently, depending on the security situation. "Parallel harbours" were established or developed near Jounieh, Sidon and Tyre, which helped the development of a merchant navy composed of small units.

25. The housing situation did not improve, in spite of heavy spending on buildings. From 1975 to 1981, around 95,000 units (houses, schools, hospitals, etc.) were destroyed or damaged in the whole country. The city centre of Beirut itself lost 13,391 units valued at LL 3 billion (1977 value). As a result, considerable numbers of persons were displaced and suffered physically and economically. The migration of qualified workers to the Arab countries has clearly handicapped the development of the Lebanese economy. It should, however, be noted that this migration had a positive effect on the country's balance of payments.

26. The annual rate of inflation between 1975 and 1981 varied from 17 per cent to 29 per cent. The deficit in the trade balance continued to increase because of the weakening of industrial production, open imports of all types of products, and "dumping" by exporting countries.

27. In spite of this difficult situation, Lebanon continued to maintain a surplus in its traditional balance of payments: LL 3.1 billion in late 1980. Moreover, gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Lebanon rose from LL 7.185 billion (1980) to LL 7.994 billion (1981) and they covered 92 per-cent of the money supply.

## II. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

28. Despite the unstable situation prevailing in Lebanon, the United Nations system has continued its efforts to provide assistance to the Government in its construction and development plans, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions.

29. The major United Nations technical assistance projects in Lebanon, financed by UNDP, saw progress in the period under review. Together with other programmes of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, the United Nations assistance has given support to the rehabilitation and rebuilding of government institutions. Some projects are complementary to international, bilateral or private reconstruction-oriented loans and aim to meet the training requirements of technical personnel in charge of investments to be financed from these loans.

### A. United Nations Development Programme

30. The technical assistance activities of UNDP during 1981-1982 mark the end of the second IPF (indicative planning figure) cycle for Lebanon and the beginning of the third country programme (1982-1986).

31. No formal country programme document has yet been prepared. The Resident Representative's note, which was submitted in April 1981, has been considered by the Government as the informal UNDP country programme document for the third cycle. Reference to the subject was made in the previous report to the General Assembly (A/36/272 and Corr.1). The final IPF for Lebanon's third programming cycle has not yet been determined in view of the lack of data on the 1978 per capita gross national product (GNP). An evaluation of the 1978 GNP was

scheduled to be carried out by a World Bank consultant, who was, unfortunately, unable to carry out his mission in view of the security situation. Under the circumstances, the Governing Council of UNDP decided to defer the determination of Lebanon's IPF for 1982-1986 to the June 1983 session.

32. The IPF expenditure figure during 1981 amounted to \$3,620,479 plus an additional sum of \$209,846 representing the government-paid cost-sharing contribution for that year. These figures indicate an 84 per cent implementation rate for UNDP-assisted projects in 1981. They also show significant progress in the Government's capacity to absorb technical assistance.

33. The carry-over from the second IPF cycle amounted to \$5,524,000 which will be added to the tentative interim figure of \$10 million, minus a 20 per cent programming reserve of \$8 million. Thus, provisionally available resources for the third cycle amount to \$13,524,000.

34. In view of the special situation in Lebanon following the 1975-1976 civil strife and recent developments, UNDP has authorized a considerable increase in the initially fixed authorized budget levels for 1982 and 1983. In addition to the total provisional "programmable" UNDP resources for the third cycle which remain at the level of \$13,524,000, the Administrator authorized, in view of Lebanon's urgent needs, an immediate increase in the budget for 1982 and 1983, at the expense of lower budgets for 1984, 1985 and 1986. This is not usual UNDP practice as, in normal cases, the UNDP programmable resources for a given programming cycle are budgeted in (roughly) equal parts for each of the cycle's five years.

35. Although the total ceiling remains the same, the present value of the total programme with its heavy front-loading on 1982 and 1983, is substantially higher than it would have been had the authorized budget levels been approximately equal for each of the successive years from 1982 to 1986.

36. The IPF resources committed during the second and third cycles, as of May 1982, are equivalent to approximately \$15,040,000. The IPF commitments for 1982 stood at \$4,720,000 at the same date.

37. Two FAO projects for a total amount of \$1,699,000 and one International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) project for the strengthening of the civil aviation infrastructure for a total of \$1,868,000 were due to be signed by the Government and the Resident Representative in the course of June 1982, but their approval was delayed by the recent events.

38. The thrust of the portfolio of UNDP-financed projects is essentially towards agricultural redevelopment, with 34 per cent of commitments allocated for projects to be executed by FAO; public health, with 26 per cent of commitments for WHO-executed projects, and public education, with 15 per cent of the programme going to UNESCO-executed projects, are the next largest sectors.

39. The balance of the commitments is divided between training for rehabilitation of the Lebanese road network, vocational training, industrial development, telecommunication training and civil aviation, with projects to be

executed by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, ILO, Universal Postal Union (UPU)/International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and ICAO. The part of ICAO in the UNDP commitments will be increased when the project of strengthening of the civil aviation infrastructure, with a total budget of \$1,868,000, is approved.

40. In view of the financial constraints likely to affect the UNDP programme for the third cycle, the Resident Representative, in agreement with the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in Lebanon and CDR, in April 1982, undertook a mission to Belgium and France in order to explore, with the authorities concerned, the possibility of assistance from these countries to the UNDP programme in Lebanon. This assistance could take the form of third-party cost-sharing, or special contributions in cash, equipment, expertise or fellowships; it could also be given in the form of technical assistance projects parallel with or complementary to UNDP-financed projects. This form of complementary assistance is already exemplified by the UNDP Technical Support Group (project LEB/80/005) attached to CDR, where a parallel project of EEC will provide experts and consultants who will work with those supplied by UNDP and under the same leadership.

41. The Lebanese Government has shown its interest in the implementation of a very substantial UNDP programme by agreeing in principle to co-finance, by cost-sharing, all the projects mentioned in the Resident Representative's note of April 1981, referred to above, in order to make up for the probable difference between the \$22 million list of projects mentioned in the note and Lebanon's third cycle IPF, as determined by the Governing Council.

#### B. United Nations Children's Fund

##### Reconstruction projects in South Lebanon

42. On 14 June 1980, a five-year agreement was signed between the Government of Lebanon (CDR) and UNICEF, assigning responsibility for implementing all social projects in southern Lebanon to the Regional Office at Beirut. The project was financed by Arab Governments, which undertook to contribute some \$400 million annually for a period of five years. It was stipulated that half that amount would be allocated for southern Lebanon, of which \$47.6 million could be used for joint activities of UNICEF and CDR during the first year. To facilitate implementation, UNICEF opened an office at Qana.

43. By the end of December 1981, 149 projects had been completed. Eighty others were under way and 50 were in the pipeline. These projects varied considerably in dimension and cost, ranging from the repair and re-equipping of hospitals, health clinics and schools to large-scale projects such as well-drilling and repair of damaged water systems. A major component was the repair and extension of school buildings. In addition, a number of small-scale self-help community projects were undertaken.

### C. World Health Organization

44. The main accomplishment of WHO in Lebanon has been the completion of the primary stage of the National Waste Management Plan. All aspects of the future implementation of this project, including the three master plans for waste water, storm-water drainage and solid wastes were reported to a WHO Review Panel Meeting held from 11 to 22 January 1982 at Beirut and Boston. Several WHO consultants in waste disposal, industrial wastes, water pollution, waste water, quality control and laboratory analysis, participated in the meetings. Following that panel, the final version of the master plans were produced in April 1982. The National Waste Management Plan will require a large commitment of capital and human resources. Seventy million dollars has been allocated by the Government to begin implementation of the urgent programme. More national funding will be needed in the coming years, but the need to seek external funding to complement its own resources is acknowledged by the Government. Accordingly, a first meeting with international funding agencies, including the World Bank, EEC and USAID, was held at Boston in January 1982. A second conference is planned, with representatives of the Arab world, at WHO headquarters at Geneva in October 1982. Until now, this project, executed by WHO, has been funded by UNDP for an amount of \$2,150,580.

45. The initial steps of the second project, funded by UNDP (\$1,268,913) were taken in May 1982. A revision of the budget and its distribution was worked out and the new proposal was endorsed by CDR, the Ministry of Health and the UNDP and WHO representatives. But the project activities had to be interrupted and the Central Health Laboratory closed due to the outbreak of hostilities on 4 June 1982.

46. The current assistance from the WHO regular budget for the reconstruction of the Ministry of Health, and strengthening of health services continued, as well as close technical collaboration with CDR, other United Nations agencies, especially UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations, in pursuit of health-related programmes.

47. A draft plan for the total coverage of the Lebanese population by health services by the year 2000, based on the Primary Health Care approach has been submitted to the Ministry of Health. A joint enterprise of the Government, United Nations and non-governmental organizations has resulted in a scheme prepared by the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator's office for the establishment of a training centre for Primary Health workers for South Lebanon, but these activities have been in abeyance since the beginning of the war.

48. WHO fellowships have been awarded in the various fields of public health, for an approximate amount of \$300,000, during the biennium 1980-1981. A good number of fellowships have also been awarded during the first quarter of 1982.

### D. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

49. FAO was able to complete a number of projects in Lebanon between September 1981 and June 1982. These represent a total of \$1,815,112 in 1981 project expenditures, and estimated 1982 costs of \$2,382,929 (not including government contributions).

50. Concerning the FAO study of a long-term strategy of Lebanese agriculture, a round-table conference was organized at Beirut (11-13 January 1982) in order to examine the practical application of the recommendations of the FAO/UNDP project (LEB/79/013) for the reconstruction and development of the Lebanese agriculture.

51. The resolutions of the Round Table, approved by the Council of Ministers (May 1982), determined the following lines of action:

- (a) Setting up a procedure for project formulation and execution;
- (b) Strengthening the Ministry of Agriculture as the main agency for planning, programming and promotion of agriculture;
- (c) Promoting and strengthening a competitive agriculture, this being the basis for an agricultural strategy.

52. Late in May 1982, the Ministry of Agriculture assisted by FAO, started two important operations in order to implement the Round-Table resolutions:

- (a) Administrative re-organization of the Ministry of Agriculture, including its autonomous offices;
- (b) Agricultural land reforms to be achieved with the assistance of FAO.

53. The Ministry of Agriculture has set up a technical support group for programming and planning. The FAO Representative has continuous contacts with this group for project identification, programming, follow-up and review at the end of the year. The activities of the group also contributed to the following decisions:

- (a) Approval by the Ministry of Finance of a three-year budget for FAO/UNDP cost-sharing projects (animal production, agricultural mechanization, olive-oil production);
- (b) Approval of the extension of the projects in operation financed by UNDP (storing and transformation of wheat) or the approval of new objectives (wholesale markets).

54. In spite of the insecurity and the problems it entails, all FAO/UNDP projects, as well as those financed by the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) have been executed in a satisfactory manner. The major problem was the delay in the recruitment of the experts as they were hesitant to come to Lebanon.

#### E. World Food Programme

55. From September 1981 to June 1982, WFP continued to be present in various areas of the country participating in governmental projects for development. WFP food commodities, together with local food supplies by the Office for Social Development were utilized to provide cooked meals, 365 days a year, to children and youths in

144 boarding institutions and day-care centres located in 75 different areas throughout Lebanon. (Total number of beneficiaries: 24,973.)

56. In the field of health, the assistance of WFP helped 22 dispensaries to be transformed into Mother and Child Health Centres. In this regard, 3,546 mothers and 4,803 children received food aid from WFP.

57. The scheme of canteen feeding in schools could not be achieved in its totality, the Office of Social Development not having been able to build or transform buildings into school canteens owing to security reasons. Only 893 beneficiaries could be helped in the period under review. On the other hand, WFP provided assistance to the farmers involved in sericulture. The distribution of WFP food commodities to these farmers helped the Silk Office to develop its projects of extending the plantation of mulberry trees in the remote areas of Lebanon where dry land farming is the main source of income. (Total number of beneficiaries: 6,000 persons.)

58. In January 1982, the project of assistance to the Lebanese mountain areas was activated. In order to help the farmers to improve their economic and social conditions, farmers involved in activities such as the construction of terraces, reservoirs and access roads to local markets, received 4,275 tonnes of foodstuffs from WFP.

#### F. World Bank

59. During 1982 no new loans were contracted between the World Bank and the Government of Lebanon. The activities of the Bank were limited to ongoing loans which were already contracted and which concerned the following sectors:

- (a) Port rehabilitation;
- (b) Telecommunications rehabilitation;
- (c) Water supply and sanitation rehabilitation;
- (d) Rehabilitation of technical education and vocational training;
- (e) Transport and communications.

60. Other studies concerned: urban reconstruction, rural development, industrial estates and public transportation. The following is the list of active World Bank loans:

(a) Loan 877-LE Education Project signed on 24 January 1973 for an amount of \$6.6 million. This project, as amended, supports the development of Lebanon's technical training system by financing instructional equipment for three technical institutes. Disbursements to date under the loan total \$0.9 million.



(b) Loan 944-LE Highway Project of 21 November 1973 for an amount of \$33.0 million. The project consists of construction of a four-lane expressway between Tabarja (north of Beirut) and Tripoli; construction of a highway maintenance centre; a feasibility study and detailed engineering of the Beirut ring road and detailed engineering of the Beirut-Syria border highway; and a study of highway organization and maintenance. These two studies were successfully completed towards the end of 1980. Construction of the Tabarja-Batroun section of the freeway is essentially complete and road maintenance equipment included in the project has been delivered. The loan has been fully committed. Disbursements to date under the loan total \$24.2 million.

(c) Loan 1476-LE for \$50.0 million was made on 12 July 1977 to help finance a post-civil-war (1975-1976) reconstruction of the country's ports, telecommunications and water-supply and sanitary facilities to restore the capacity of these installations to pre-war levels while providing for some institutional improvements. Under the loan, the Bank would assist in the rehabilitation of the port of Beirut by replacing the most urgently needed equipment and buildings and modernizing part of the cargo-handling equipment to take account of the expected development of container and trailer traffic. The telecommunications component of the project would assist in restoring the telecommunications system which had suffered extensive damage during the war. Most urgent rehabilitation works for the water distribution system in Beirut were also envisaged under the project. The proposed objectives were twofold:

(a) Rehabilitation of the water supply and sanitation facilities of greater Beirut;

(b) Preparation of longer-term projects for reconstruction and development in the water-supply and sewerage sector.

Also included are the replacement of portions of the water distribution system and maintenance equipment and the provision of leak-detection equipment and training of operators for this equipment. Provision of consultant services to assist the local authorities in reviewing water utility organization, management and finance would be included under this component of the project. Finally the project would include studies to accelerate the preparation of future projects for urban reconstruction and regional development, including sites and services for low-cost housing, industrial decentralization, integrated rural development in the most deprived regions of Lebanon and mass transit projects. Disbursements to date under the loan total \$20.6 million.

#### G. International Labour Organisation

61. ILO has been assisting Lebanon through two technical co-operation projects in the field of vocational training, one of which terminated in July 1982, while the other, in association with UNESCO, continues to be operational. A project in the field of social security was operational until the outbreak of recent events.

62. ILO assistance has been rendered in the field of manpower assessment, and a report was submitted to the Government.

63. The Government and ILO agree that the prerequisite of the government reconstruction and development plan is an assessment of existing manpower needs and future requirements in order to adjust the manpower demand and supply. Discussions between ILO and the Government are in progress for a comprehensive manpower survey to be conducted as soon as the situation permits.

64. The Government is in possession of a considerable number of project documents, short-term and long-term, prepared with ILO assistance. These project documents include several priority projects for South Lebanon. Two regional projects in the field of vocational training and hotel and tourism are awaiting implementation.

65. ILO has been assisting, on an ad hoc basis, through its regional advisers, in co-operative ventures, vocational training, workers' education, employment, labour administration and legislation.

66. ILO assisted in rendering technical advice to CDR through the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator within the programme of the Technical Support Group and on an ad hoc basis for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of South Lebanon.

67. As soon as the situation permits, ILO will consider sending a multidisciplinary mission to study the needs related to the reconstruction and development, which would form the basis for immediate and long-term assistance, in co-operation with UNDP and other sources of financing.

#### H. Liaison with non-governmental organizations

68. Working groups for the development of the South and the North regions were set up in January 1982 by the Office of the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in order to exchange information between representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations, the government departments concerned, bilateral agencies and the United Nations system, with a view to better co-ordination and the formulation of projects in areas not sufficiently covered by United Nations agencies. The working groups adopted three main approaches:

(a) Through the training of Primary Health workers (with the co-operation of WHO and UNICEF);

(b) Through the agricultural industry (with the co-operation of FAO and UNIDO);

(c) Through functional training programmes (with the co-operation of ILO).

69. The basic orientation of the working groups was geared to encouraging people, at local levels, to participate fully in community programmes which would seek to improve productivity and the quality of life. These "people-to-people" projects would be funded by financial assistance from local authorities, voluntary agencies, non-governmental organizations and bilateral grants. Moreover, advisory assistance from the United Nations system would be sought when available.