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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 information on assistance to Lebanon, by programme and agency, for the period from 1 September 1982 to 31 August 1983.

ANNEX

Assistance to Lebanon, by programme and agency, for the period
from 1 September 1982 to 31 August 1983

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

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) launched appeal on behalf of the Secretary-General to the international community to provide assistance for the affected population. In addition to its input in personnel (two delegates in Lebanon assisting the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in Lebanon), and the relief co-ordination at the Geneva Office, UNDRO located the usual cash grant of \$US 30,000 and the following donations were channelled through UNDRO:

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Goods or services</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>
Australia	for relief supplies	116,000
Switzerland	300 family tents) 1,500,000 water) purification tablets) 20 tons of milk powder)	170,212
	cash contribution through UNDRO for concerted relief programme, income-generating activity	117,370
United States of America	two UNDRO airlifts to transport four UNICEF donated diesel generators	NR
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	150 tents 2 charter planes	151,411
European Economic Community	through UNDRO for concerted relief programme	7,500,000

At the end of September, after consultations with the Government and organizations of the United Nations system involved in relief emergency operations in Lebanon, UNDRO launched an appeal for the following concerted relief programme:

	<u>United States dollars</u>
A. Camps: clearance, water and sanitation	2,500,000
B. Repairs to water system	3,000,000
C. Income-generating activities	1,400,000
D. Health: medicaments and medical equipment	1,800,000
E. Provision of 400 tents	300,000

	<u>United States dollars</u>
F. Food	4,050,000
G. Baby food	1,060,000
H. Mattresses, blankets, etc.	1,500,000
I. Reserve	<u>2,000,000</u>
	<u>17,610,000</u>

3. Following this appeal, EEC responded generously in contributing almost half the amount to finance the following items:

	<u>ECUS</u>
A. Water and sanitation in camps	2,500,000
B. Emergency repairs to water network	3,000,000
D. Health: medicaments and emergency medical equipment	1,000,000
E. Tents	300,000
G. Baby food, etc.	400,000
H. Mattresses and blankets	<u>700,000</u>
	<u>7,900,000</u>

4. Following confirmation of the new Lebanese Government in mid-November 1982, the Chairman of the High Relief Committee, Minister of Public Health, Labour and Social Affairs, His Excellency Dr. Adnan Mroué, announced, after re-evaluation of the situation, that there was no more need at that stage for food, blankets, soap and similar assistance, and that priorities in emergency assistance should be:

- (a) Repair of shelter;
- (b) Repair of water systems and sanitation;
- (c) Reinforcement and improvement of health services in various regions of the country;
- (d) Income-generating activities;
- (e) Crash vocational training.

UNDRO, therefore, amended its original general appeal, points F, G, H, to meet actual priorities, such as:

- (a) Income-generating activities;
- (b) Repair of shelters.

The EEC/UNDRO part of the programme has been subject to some changes within the new scheme of priorities. The following table shows the final form and channel of execution and actual expenditure.

In addition, the Swiss contribution to the programme was channelled to OXFAM, United Kingdom, to support income-generating projects (\$US 117,370).

Executing agency	Item	Allocation (ECUS)	Expenditures (US dollars)
UNRWA	1. Clearance of rubble	250,000	217,243
UNICEF	2. Water repairs	3,100,000	2,931,732
WHO	3. Medicines and medical equipment	2,400,000	1,164,493
UNDRO	4. Medicines, medical equipment	200,000	156,038.62
UNDRO	5. Repair of shelters	900,000	1,112,549.02
UNRWA	6. Winter clothes	800,000	839,195
UNRWA	7. Blankets, soap	350,000	-
TOTAL OF THE PROGRAMME		8,000,000 (7,474,556.82 US dollars)	6,421,250.64

Rate of execution: 86 per cent.

Conclusion

8. After the launching on behalf of the Secretary-General, of the appeal for assistance, UNDRO, through its Situation Reports system, kept the Governments and all donor agencies informed of the situation, the overall relief needs and their changes, relief assistance provided and contributions made by the United Nations system, Governments, and non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations.

9. In addition to assisting the United Nations Co-ordinator in his co-ordinating role at the national level (UNOGs, NGOs, Embassies, Lebanese Government, etc.) and its information and co-ordinating role at Geneva, liaison visits to Lebanon were undertaken successively by Chief, Relief Co-ordination and Preparedness Branch, UNDRO Director, UNDRO Co-ordinator and the Relief Co-ordination Officer in charge of the Lebanon operation in Geneva.

B. United Nations Children's Fund

1. Basic services

10. Activities relating to basic education developed satisfactorily with the Ministry of Education and included introduction of 78 pre-vocational training workshops in 38 public primary and intermediate schools, including the training of specialized teachers/instructors in carpentry, electricity, typing, book-binding, gardening and sewing/embroidery. A total of 10 pedagogical supervisors and 250 kindergarten teachers were also trained to date.

(a) Children deprived of normal family life

11. UNICEF's co-operation in activities in favour of children deprived of normal family life (orphans, handicapped and social cases) were initiated under a donation of approximately \$3.5 million which was made available to UNICEF through the Will of the late Mrs. S. Grelak. Up till end March 1983, about \$US 1.5 million were expended on equipment, supplies and project support (including training of personnel).

12. During the reporting period, the action undertaken aimed mainly at:

(a) Strengthening of services in 115 residential institutions catering for about 15,000 children;

(b) Promotion of new approaches designed to help orphans and widows within existing family structures.

13. In relation to the residential institutions, steps were taken to upgrade and develop pre-vocational and handicraft workshops, educational and extra-curricular activities, kindergarten classes and enhancement of resources. Equipment and supplies were also provided to rehabilitate 24 institutions damaged or looted during the war of June-September 1982. Moreover, a comprehensive training programme for various categories of personnel was drawn up.

14. Help to orphans and widows within existing family structures is being developed in co-operation with five national voluntary organizations. This is, basically, an innovative undertaking encompassing, among other things, income-generating activities for widows, expansion of day-care services for children and establishment of a revolving loan fund. At the same time, efforts are directed towards the establishment of a permanent set-up and relevant operational patterns within the governmental structures to absorb these approaches and ensure their continuity.

4) Reconstruction projects in South Lebanon

5. Activities conducted since early 1981 by the Reconstruction of South Lebanon (SL) Unit of UNICEF are financed by the Government's Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) under a LL 150 million allocation (from Arab countries' donations) as well as by funds raised by UNICEF, amounting to \$42 million. Use of the latter funds started in October 1982.

6. Geographically, the area covered extends from Lebanon's southern border to the Beirut-Damascus road.

7. In the field of health, CDR/UNICEF-financed projects focused primarily on the repair and rehabilitation of Tyre hospital which was partly destroyed by shelling in June 1982. The hospitals in Shahhar and Baabda were also restored, while work on three other hospitals, namely, Tibnine, Marjeyoun and Beit-Eddine, is currently under way. Moreover, the Government central laboratory in Beirut was repaired and re-equipped, and seven dispensaries/health centres are being rehabilitated and will receive equipment, drugs, vaccines, furniture and transport. The funds earmarked for health projects (58) amount to \$2,200,000. A total of 24 of these projects, costing \$1,100,000, have been completed.

8. As for water, emphasis continued on repair or reconstruction of damaged reservoirs, rehabilitation of pump-houses, drilling of wells and laying out of water pipes. Accordingly, 86 projects were completed, costing approximately 5,825,000. In addition to these, 110 projects, costing about \$1 million, are still under implementation. Of particular importance in this context was the rebuilding of Ras-el-Ain Pump-house in Tyre (destroyed in June 1982) and the rehabilitation of the related distribution network serving 100 villages.

9. In the education domain, activities were directed to the restoration/reconstruction of schools and the provision of teaching aids and school furniture. All moves here were based on extensive surveys. It is also to be noted that schools in Beirut and Tripoli (the latter town being in the northern part of the country) also benefited from the programme which covers a total of 143 schools at a cost for CDR and UNICEF of \$18 million. Within this framework, advisory services were provided for the selection of furniture and teaching aids. The programme also comprised the training of pre-school teachers.

10. Community self-help efforts, which get financial support from CDR and are executed by UNICEF, include nine projects identified and initiated by the communities themselves. These projects encompass such activities as construction of a village hall, provision of a village sewerage system, delivery and installation of garbage containers and resurfacing of internal roads damaged by the passage of armoured vehicles. The communities concerned contribute the labour required for these projects and prepare the stone foundations of the internal roads while the "black top" and its laying are financed under the CDR/UNICEF co-operation.

11. UNICEF's inputs in the reconstruction efforts are also extended to the southern suburbs of Beirut where an intensive national programme aimed at the rehabilitation of vital services is being undertaken for the benefit of a

population estimated at 700,000. A large proportion of this population consists of displaced persons from the South and the Beqa'a Valley.

22. UNICEF activities in the suburbs in question during the reporting period covered the drilling of a deep well and the provision of the relevant pumping equipment, restoration of 13 existing pumping installations, setting up of three water tanks and repairs to the distribution network at an overall cost of \$1,639,000. Some 15 primary and secondary public schools were also repaired and equipped at a total cost of approximately \$1.5 million. In addition, certain activities in the health field have been initiated, including repair and equipping of four dispensaries, construction of a 120-bed hospital and of a medico-social centre as well as immunization and dental health programmes. The total costs for CDR and UNICEF in this field are estimated at approximately \$3 million.

2. UNICEF's assistance to Palestinian children and mothers in Lebanon

23. Following approval of a \$675,000* commitment for the period 1980-1982, UNICEF's co-operation aimed mainly at reaching the unregistered Palestinians through developmental activities to meet their basic needs. By mid-1982, a large proportion of this commitment was expended for the provision of the equipment, supplies, transport and training grants required for the various activities. Unfortunately, many of the centres and institutions which received this assistance were affected by the June-1982 war. UNICEF's co-operation is at present continuing with some \$266,000 remaining unspent, to which is added a special contribution of \$100,800 from the Canadian UNICEF Committee/Canadian International Development Agency (CUC/CIDA) earmarked for water and sanitation activities.

24. The following summarizes the actions taken:

(a) In the health field, UNICEF continued its support to UNRWA's preventive health services through 20 MCH/Health Centres as well as to certain MCH, sanitation and immunization activities conducted by the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS). With UNICEF's assistance also 50 student nurses are now enrolled in the PRCS school in Beirut and a pediatric hospital is being reactivated.

(b) In the social and educational fields, 9 kindergartens and 7 centres providing pre-vocational/income-generating activities are being re-established. Moreover, nutrition, literacy and health education classes will be held for women and girls in these various centres which are run by the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW). Children clubs are also being set up in Sabra and Shatila camps for the promotion of group work and educational play for approximately 6,000 children.

* Including \$45,000 released from the Executive Director's Emergency Reserve Fund.

C. United Nations Development Programme

. UNDP technical assistance activities for the period covered by the report mark a beginning of the third IPF cycle for Lebanon 1982-1986.

. In view of the absence of a Country Programme for the Second Cycle, technical assistance continued to be approved by the Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

. Preparation of Lebanon's Second Country Programme for the third IPF Cycle started in July 1983 and will be submitted to the UNDP Governing Council at its next 1984 session.

9. The protracted civil strife and warfare since 1975 has had a devastating effect on Lebanon's economic and social development. For this reason, many projects could not be executed as anticipated and some of them had to be phased out. The following table reflects 23 UNDP-assisted projects completed or terminated during 1982-1983.

10. The relevant project descriptions are contained in document A/35/1981 dated 10 October 1980. At present, general emphasis is to channel the programme into the mainstream of the Government's development objectives. The programme stresses particularly the following principles:

(a) To adhere to the continuous programming principle and to consider the planning process a dynamic and flexible operation;

(b) To use UNDP resources as seed money for generating investment in sectors where their impact can produce a catalytic effect and offer comparative advantages over other sources of assistance;

(c) To resort whenever possible to high-level short-term consultants in replacement of long-term expertise with only the Chief Technical Adviser to assure continuity in order to maximize the benefits of the scarce UNDP resources;

(d) To move gradually to direct government execution of projects while UNDP assistance for United Nations system, with whom traditionally close co-operation has been maintained, will also be instrumental in the future.

10. The composition of the programme is as follows:

(a) Development planning

Strengthening the quality and scope of the planning process is considered of primary importance particularly as concerns sectoral, central and regional planning. Assistance requested from UNDP in 1980, through LEB/80/005-Technical Support Group, did not materialize as expected.

LEB/83/005 - Assistance to CDR: A project document will be formulated soon.

UNDP LEBANON

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<u>Project number and short title</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Total</u>
A. <u>Completed projects</u>						
LEB/77/001/I - Agric. Market	16	-	-	-	-	16
LEB/77/002/F - Techn. and Voc. T. Phase I	549	353	-	-	-	902
LEB/77/008 - Chabrough DAM	-	33	-	-	-	33
LEB/77/030/G - Hydro. Agric.	43	-	-	-	-	43
LEB/77/033/E - Waste Manag. Phase I	702	-	-	-	-	702
LEB/77/020/I - Civil Aviation	0.056	-	-	-	-	0.056
LEB/77/037/H - Telecom. Tr.	100	5	-	-	-	105
LEB/78/001/F - Road Survey	7	-	-	-	-	7
LEB/78/006/G - Wheat Transf.	94	10	-	-	-	104
LEB/78/007/G - Seed Prod.	44	-	-	-	-	44
LEB/79/001/H - Educ. Plan. Fel.	3	-	-	-	-	3
LEB/79/011/E - Voc. Trg.	46	-	-	-	-	46
LEB/79/013/F - Study Dev. Agric.	13	-	-	-	-	13
LEB/79/014/E - Customs	45	-	-	-	-	45
LEB/79/017/D - Admin. Supp. (Transp.)	14	18	-	-	-	32
LEB/79/018/C - Labour Statistics	11	-	-	-	-	11
LEB/79/019/E - Fel. Agric.	74	72	-	-	-	146
LEB/80/003/ - Industrial Institute	50	-	-	-	-	50
LEB/80/005/TSG	39	14	-	-	-	53
LEB/81/003/C - Petroleum analysis	15	-	-	-	-	15
LEB/81/004/B - Industrial construction	-	21	-	-	-	21
LEB/81/005/E - Silk production	21	14	-	-	-	35
LEB/83/001/A - Equipment	-	100	-	-	-	100
Subtotal A	<u>1 886.056</u>	<u>640</u>				<u>2 526.05</u>

) Agriculture

Activities in this sector cover regions outside of Greater Beirut which are at present occupied by foreign forces. However, it is imperative to dedicate considerable resources to this sector, particularly as concerns the promotion of relatively less-developed areas. An agricultural development plan will be necessary to put the so far sporadic efforts into a coherent framework. A medium-term and long-term agricultural strategy was elaborated through LEB/79/013 - Study for Reconstruction and Development of Agriculture, recommendations of which have been approved by the government authorities.

LEB/77/040 - Hydrometric Techniques: The purpose is to strengthen the capability of the National Office of Litani, an autonomous department attached to the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources, responsible for the country's water resources planning and exploitation. UNDP assists the Government in the restoration and renewal of water management equipment and advisory services.

UNDP contribution: \$US 60,000 - FAO

LEB/79/009 - Olive Production: This project, initiated in 1981, expresses the Government's policy of introducing modern technologies to traditional cultures thus increasing the production potential, and raising the standard of living of the rural population. It aims, in particular, to raise the standard of olive production and its by-products through the application of scientific techniques on old plantations, their rejuvenation and protection thus improving olive and olive oil production for local and export purposes.

UNDP contribution: \$US 222,000 - FAO

LEB/79/015 - Apiculture: In the same spirit this project aims, since 1981, at increasing the production of honey to satisfy the demand of the internal and external market through an applied research programme, and the extension of modern techniques and training.

UNDP contribution: \$US 300,000 - FAO

LEB/79/016 - Animal Health Laboratories: This institution building project assists the Government in developing an economically viable poultry and livestock industry through the reduction of losses by infectious and parasitic diseases of animals. It also contributes to reduce the importation of red meat and dairy products and exporting eggs, chicken, broilers and vaccines, as well as to develop supplementary industries.

UNDP contribution: \$US 677,000 - FAO

LEB/80/001 - Greenhouses: This project assists, since 1980, the Government's effort to intensify vegetable production through greenhouse cultivation by the installation of a pilot demonstration centre and applied research, extension and training programme.

UNDP contribution: \$US 279,000 - FAO

LEB/83/002 - Coastal Fisheries: In support of the Government's efforts in decentralizing economic activities in favour of the less-privileged coastal population and the exploitation of natural resources, this project aims to increase fish production by 25 per cent in relation to the pre-war production by introducing new technologies and equipment, providing institutional support for fisheries development and legislation, and by elaborating investment oriented projects. A project document will be formulated soon.

Forseen UNDP contribution: \$US 500,000 - FAO

There are several other activities and projects proposed for the agricultural sector by FAO which will be considered whenever additional funds become available.

(c) Industry

The dynamic industrial sector is largely in private hands. UNDP proposed to the Government to provide assistance through research and development of new technologies and the establishment of quality control, norms and standards. Another aspect could be the promotion of agro-industrial processing plants, including marketing and commercialization facilities.

Additional activities are being considered in accordance with UNIDO's proposals, as far as the strengthening of the Industry Institute, the computerization in industrial management, the development of alternate sources of energy, the rationalization of manufacturing capacities of agricultural machinery industries and several other actions designed to develop self-sufficiency in various industrial sectors, are concerned. Sectoral support studies in the fields of food, leather and pharmaceutical industries would also be contemplated.

(d) Transport and communications

Lebanon needs rehabilitation of its transport infrastructure and upgrading of its communications within the country to promote territorial integration, higher productivity and easy marketing. Both the transport and telecommunications sector are included in the World Bank report as far as Greater Beirut is concerned. However, at a later stage, a substantial improvement in the efficiency of the goods and passenger transport system is a priority also for the rest of the country.

LEB/77/019 - Civil Aviation Safety Centre (CASC): One of Lebanon's most important problems is undoubtedly communication by air and the required security implications. The Civil Aviation Safety Centre has been engaged, since 1977, in the provision of post-graduate training to national and international airline personnel. The training includes air transport economics, accident investigation and updating of technical knowledge since technology in this sector advanced very rapidly with increased complexity and sophistication. The Centre also provides training and updating of skills for instructors. A cost-sharing contribution of \$US 183,000 has been approved by the Government for 1982 equal to the \$US 183,000 - granted in 1983.

UNDP contribution: \$US 340,000 - ICAO

LEB/82/016 - Rehabilitation of the Civil Aviation Infrastructure: Equally important, this project contributes to the rehabilitation of safe and efficient civil aviation services and facilities of the Beirut International Airport. It provides training and updating of technical knowledge for personnel required to operate and maintain new sophisticated equipment intended to replace obsolete or aged facilities. It also assists in establishing procedures and regulations for the operation and maintenance of such facilities, in repairing existing installations and in preparing specifications for new equipment.

UNDP contribution: \$US 490,000 - ICAO

4) Trade and development finance

In accordance with the proposal of UNCTAD, UNDP proposes to the Government projects in export promotion and central marketing and commercialization facilities, together with substantial cost-sharing, whenever circumstances permit.

In this respect an exploratory mission, including trade development commodities, export promotion and marketing is expected to study UNCTAD involvements in these fields and recommend specific actions.

5) Human settlements

The Government requested UNFPA financing for a project on Population, Manpower and Housing Data Base to be executed by ECWA and ILO. It aims to provide a statistical data base liable to assist the Government in the formulation of effective population and development policies. UNDP financing is foreseen, should UNFPA be unable to meet total funding.

6) Health

Because of recent events, hospitals and other facilities, including sewerage systems and water supply, are in a precarious state. As a consequence of the deterioration of services, the general level of health of the population has declined. The current needs of urgent capital financing for the area of Greater Beirut is included in the World Bank project. However, physical reconstruction of health facilities, large-scale training of health personnel, including management, planning, research, repair and servicing of medical equipment, is still required also in the rest of the country.

LEB/77/036 - National Health Laboratory: The main purpose is to strengthen and develop the national health laboratory services in the field of communicable diseases, zoonoses and control of food, water and dairy services. The project disseminates standard laboratory methodology and organizes the implementation of a number of provincial laboratories.

UNDP contribution: \$US 1,269,000 - WHO

LEB/83/004 - Waste Management Plan: In continuation of efforts undertaken since 1979 within LEB/77/033, the Phase I of this project which produced the Master Plan, the specific actions, blueprints and feasibility studies will now be

established to provide adequate wastewater treatment and disposal systems for 83 per cent of the population. The set-up of a National Waste Management Authority responsible for policy, planning, monitoring, funding, training and enforcement of standards will guarantee the implementation of the important works identified in the Master Plan. This project counts also with the assistance of the World Bank and bilateral sources. The total ensuing investment requirement is established at \$US 1,000 million.

UNDP contribution: \$US 1,500,000 - WHO

(h) Education

Lebanon's educational system offers technical education at the upper secondary cycle under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education's General Directorate for Technical Education and Vocational Training (DGETP). The Government, recognizing the need to expand this sector, implemented successfully a World Bank Education Project which prepared draft planning documents for the rehabilitation and development of the national network of technical educational schools. However the staffing needs of the General Directorate for Technical Education and Vocational Training as well as the updating of curricula and the modernization of its management are not yet met. Similarly the national capacity for the planning and implementation of a vocational training system remains limited, although such training is a cornerstone for reconstruction. Consequently, provisions for the expansion of programmes, including instructor training and accelerated vocational training to assist in meeting the urgent manpower need constitute a high national priority.

LEB/83/003 - Technical Education and Vocational Training: UNDP assisted the Government since 1980, through LEB/77/002 Phase I, to overcome the acute shortage of skilled personnel. The purpose of this project is to train human resources to required levels of knowledge, competence and technology. It aims principally at the structural modernization of the National Department for Technical Education and Professional Training and the introduction of modern methods to improve training efficiency. It is expected to be followed up by a loan of \$US 18 million.

UNDP contribution: \$US 750,000 - UNESCO

LEB/79/012 - Faculty of Engineering - Lebanese University: UNDP assists through UNESCO in the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering through the granting of fellowships in highly specialized fields like petrochemistry, mechanical engineering, automatization, engineering structures, and energy.

UNDP contribution: \$US 282,000 - UNESCO

Several other proposals of UNESCO will be considered whenever the necessary financial resources will be available.

(i) Employment

The consequences of the political and economic difficulties experienced by Lebanon over the past years affected human resources greatly. An employment and

power survey together with vocational training needs is envisaged within the previously mentioned UNFPA financed housing survey. Several important ILO commendations are being considered in order to pursue this particularly important issue, whenever available financial resources permit.

) Humanitarian aid

LEB/82/015 - UNV Medical Personnel for Emergency Assistance to Lebanon: In 1982 the Finnish Government pledged \$US 80,000 for the services of two doctors and two nurses for the Government Hospital in Baalback. Although the two doctors left the country in May 1983, the two Finnish nurses remained until now and rendered valuable services under most difficult conditions. The two doctors are expected to return for six months in 1984. Encouraged by the good results obtained and because of the acute shortage of technically qualified manpower in various sectors, the Government requested the financing of several additional posts through the IPF within an umbrella project. The fields of activity proposed so far cover a laboratory technician and computer specialists.

1. Recommendations of United Nations agencies missions have been taken into consideration within the limits of funds available. Their full implementation would require substantial government cost-sharing contributions.

D. World Food Programme

2. WFP activities concentrate on the following three Development Projects and one emergency Operation:

WFP Operation 1293 "Food Assistance to the War Victims"
(Total cost: \$US 9,442,200)

WFP Project 524 Exp. "Feeding Programme for Children and Youths in Schools and Vulnerable Groups in MCH Centers"
(Total cost: \$US 13,822,780)

WFP Project 438 Exp. "Integrated Development of the Lebanese Mountain Areas"
(Total cost: \$US 18,523,200)

WFP Project 2588 "Rehabilitation of Sericulture in Lebanon"
(Total cost: \$US 1,480,000)

33. The emergency relief operation executed following the summer of 1982 hostilities, with all WFP shipment delivered, it is expected that distribution will terminate by October-November 1983 depending on prevailing security conditions in the country, specifically in distribution areas at present under fire. WFP aid was first to reach the country and is highly appreciated by the beneficiaries; it helped maintain a standard nutritional level among a large number of people who otherwise would have been left to hunger.

34. A WFP Review Mission recommended the termination of distribution by 31 May 1983, but because of security conditions and following WFP-Rome approval an extension in time, was granted until all WFP food is distributed.

35. The Development Projects cover the areas of social development (524 Exp.), rural development (438 Exp.) and revival of an old tradition, silkworm rearing (2588).

36. All these projects are being implemented and WFP shipments are flowing to the country to cover related achievements, the activities are hampered by the security conditions in the country, which is delaying the proper implementation and hindering the run of others. One of the schemes (School Canteens) under WFP Project 524 Exp. is delayed because of the lack of security and the unstable situation which prevented the Government from undertaking any action to build school canteens lest they be destroyed by shelling.

37. WFP Project personnel staff are currently conducting field visits - when security permits - to project sites and have felt the need and the appreciation of the beneficiaries of WFP rations.

38. As far as shipments and warehousing are concerned, minor troubles are being encountered mainly due to security, occasional shelling of port area, internal transportation difficulties which are being overcome with the deep experience of project personnel.

Achievements

39. WFP Projects and Emergency Operation could be summarized as follows:

- (a) Improvement of nutritional status of beneficiaries;
- (b) Maintained a monetary flow whereas fund could be spent on other items, than purchase of food;
- (c) Prevented, to a certain extent, rural-urban migration and convinced farmers to stick to their lands and improve their production;
- (d) Encouraged the revival of an old tradition (silkworm rearing);
- (e) Ensured among other organizations the flow of emergency food aid to affected people;
- (f) Created a new logistic approach and better understanding among projects personnel to deal with Emergency Operations and long-term Development Projects.

E. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

40. In addition to its traditional activities of legal protection and material assistance to refugees under its mandate, UNHCR has continued to play an active

le in assisting Lebanese displaced persons. This programme started in 1976 with various emergency projects and evolved along with the situation in the country in 1978 to more rehabilitation-oriented projects. In 1982, further emergency locations were required as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June. The total amount allocated for Lebanon since 1976 has reached nearly \$38 million. The outline below will concentrate on those emergency projects implemented since 1 September 1982.

. As part of the \$100,000 grant from the High Commissioner's Emergency Fund for utilization by the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator, equipment was purchased for the municipalities of Saida, Tyre and Nabatieh for garbage collecting, the transportation of meat, and the disinfectant spraying of garbage and other sanitary places.

. In October 1982 the High Commissioner allocated an additional \$1,750,000 from the Emergency Fund to be used for the displaced persons in Lebanon. In this regard, from 1 September 1982 to 31 March 1983, 35 projects were implemented using these funds and assisting an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 persons. The projects were implemented largely by existing social services institutions in the country such as old age homes, orphanages, vocational training centres, health centres and dispensaries which were directly affected by the Israeli invasion. Much of the projects' activities centred on the provision of equipment to replace that which was destroyed or looted during the invasion, and was aimed at enabling those important institutions to function as rapidly as possible at their former pre-war level, thus rendering their indispensable services to the most needy of the Lebanese population. The programme was carried out in co-ordination with the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs.

. Thus from the beginning of the emergency situation in Lebanon after the Israeli invasion in June 1982 the total allocated for Lebanon from the Emergency Fund amounted to \$2,250,000.

. Likewise in the Syrian Arab Republic \$660,000 has thus far been allocated for Lebanese displaced by the events of 1982 in Lebanon. Some 30,000 persons of Lebanese origin as well as Palestinians not registered with UNRWA, and thus not benefiting from that agency's assistance, have been provided with relief supplies, some cleaning materials, and sanitation facilities for a refuse camp outside of Damascus, as well as five ambulances for the Syrian Ministry of Social Affairs to assist the displaced persons. This project continues until the present and is being implemented by UNICEF in co-ordination with the Syrian High Relief Committee.

. For the entire emergency programme for displaced Lebanese in Lebanon and Syria the sum of nearly \$3 million has been provided by the High Commissioner's Emergency Fund since July 1982, reaching an estimated 50,000 persons with relief and emergency rehabilitation assistance. In addition, more than 2,000 needy Lebanese, mostly students, stranded in Europe and Algeria, received assistance totalling over \$1.5 million until December 1982.

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

46. UNRWA's emergency programmes in Lebanon were extended to all Palestine refugees in need of assistance who could be identified, regardless of whether or not they were registered with the Agency. Emergency assistance has been extended to some 177,500 persons: 62,100 in the Beirut area, 52,600 in the Saida area, 46,400 in the Tyre area, 4,100 in the Beqa'a Valley, 4,400 in north Lebanon and 7,900 in Syria.

47. The relief assistance consisted of food rations, household items and clothing, medical care and sanitation. Total expenditure for the emergency operation between June 1982 and June 1983 was \$52,750,000.

48. An emergency ration aimed at providing around 2,000 calories per person daily was established. By the end of June 1983, the foodstuffs issued by the Agency included 16,424 tons of flour, 2,272 tons of rice, 1,805 tons of sugar, 1,342 tons of cooking oil, 1,029 tons of milk, 3,314 thousand tins of corned beef, 4,600 thousand tins of sardines, 1,560 thousand tins of tomato paste, 399 tons of jam and 715 tons of olives. This ration was maintained for all the displaced refugees throughout the winter. From 1 April a ration of 1,600 calories per day per person has been issued.

49. For Palestinian youngsters, the rations were augmented by daily meals, served from the supplementary feeding centres or mobile units, and the normal age-limit of six years was extended to include anyone up to 15 years.

50. A wide variety of other items were also distributed, including blankets, mattresses, towels, soap, kitchen kits, jerry cans, plastic bowls, garbage bags, primus stoves and kerosene, as well as new and second-hand clothing.

51. The health programme was placed under particular pressure in south Lebanon, where the network of clinics and hospitals run by the Palestine Red Crescent Society had formerly provided important services which are no longer available. To cope with the increased demand, the staffing has been strengthened and agreements were concluded with an additional hospital in each of Beirut, Baalbeck, Saida and Tyre, on a fee-for-service basis. The UNIFIL hospital at Nakoura is accepting patients who require orthopaedic surgery. A rehabilitation centre has been established under UNRWA's auspices in Tyre by the Norwegian Refugee Council to treat the physically handicapped, and an agreement was signed in June 1983 between UNRWA and the International Rescue Committee of the United States of America for the establishment of a 12-bed intermediate health care unit in Saida to which patients can be referred for diagnostic investigation and treatment over not more than 48 hours.

52. The start of the 1982/83 school year in Lebanon was delayed by varying periods in different parts of the country according to the time necessary to vacate or repair premises. But by the end of October, more than half of the schools were already back at work; by the end of 1982, 82 of the 85 schools had reopened and the rest followed. Makeshift classrooms were set up in 15 marquee tents in Ein Hilweh

- camp in Saida and six schools continued to operate on triple shift in Beirut until the end of the school year.
3. By the beginning of 1983, 32,642 children had returned to school, compared with an enrolment of 35,366 in the 1981/1982 school year.
 4. Sibliin Training Centre reopened its doors in mid-October and had admitted 78 students by the end of March.
 5. The destitution among the displaced refugees has necessitated an expanded welfare programme. Efforts to accelerate the investigation of hardship and arrangements for assistance have been helped by the addition of several staff.
 6. A very serious problem is the shortage of work opportunities for the able-bodied adults, men and women. The employment provided by Palestinian organizations and enterprises has disappeared and the pensions and other social welfare benefits formerly distributed by the Palestine Liberation Organization are no longer available. The occupations within the Lebanese economy open to Palestinians have been restricted by the Government since the beginning of 1983. The problem is of a magnitude beyond UNRWA's scope, but a modest effort to identify and subsequently provide for income-generating projects in south Lebanon was launched at the end of the reporting period.
 7. Emergency relief will continue to be needed by the Palestine refugees in Lebanon at least through the coming winter. The Agency plans to issue foodstuffs to up to 185,000 refugees and to provide additional assistance to some 10,000 special hardship cases.
 8. In the eight camps in the Beirut, Saida and Tyre areas - according to the best estimates of the engineers in charge of clearing the camps - 40 per cent of the refugee homes were destroyed and 26 per cent damaged. Almost 73,000 persons were affected or 90 per cent of the camp population in these areas.
 9. On 1 October 1982, the Commissioner-General was given official acquiescence by the Lebanese Government to clear the camp sites (from the rubble of demolished housing as well as unexploded bombs and shells) and the formidable task of clearing the camps began on Monday, 4 October. The task was largely completed by the end of December, including the laying of temporary water supply networks, repair and provision of sanitary facilities and roadbeds.
 10. Initially tents were erected in the cleared sections of the camps in the south, but these were not acceptable to the refugees, who burned a number of them. In November, cash grants and building materials were given to homeless refugees in the south and Beirut to help their rehabilitation in the camps. In the Beirut camps much of the housing had been repaired or reconstructed by the end of February.
 11. The Lebanon Field Office is negotiating with the department concerned in the Ministry of the Interior in an effort to resolve this problem. By the end of June 1983, cash grants and/or building materials had so far been issued to 3,256 families in Beirut, Saida and Tyre areas at a value of \$7.8 million.

62. Assistance for rehousing has been given only to refugees who were already living in the camps, in accordance with the policy of the Government of Lebanon. But about half of the refugees were not camp residents and many of them are still housed unsatisfactorily. In addition, those refugees who had been displaced in earlier hostilities were frequently squatting in property many of whose owners have taken action to reclaim it. In some cases refugees have been intimidated into leaving apartments they lawfully rented or even owned. Large numbers of these newly uprooted families have crowded into Saida and Tyre camps, adding to an already serious congestion. Unless additional land can be made available, they will not be properly accommodated.

63. Many of UNRWA's own facilities in the camps were also damaged or destroyed directly by military action or indirectly during occupation by displaced refugees. Emergency repairs to schools, health centres and other buildings which were less seriously damaged have been completed in the Beirut area and are virtually accomplished or well advanced in south Lebanon. Furniture and equipment lost from these facilities is being replaced, and services have been largely restored. But much destruction necessitates major rebuilding.

64. A comprehensive programme of reconstruction of UNRWA installations, camp infrastructure and refugee housing will take several years to implement. The Agency has announced its plans to embark on a first phase of work which could be implemented within a matter of months given the funding, and the Commissioner-General launched an appeal for the \$13 million projected cost on 24 June 1983. It includes the construction and re-equipment of schools, clinics, milk and feeding centres, stores and distribution centres and camp services offices; the replacement of paths, roads and surface water drains in camps in south Lebanon and the Beqa'a Valley and electricity networks in these and the Beirut camps.

G. International Labour Organisation

65. ILO sent a high-level multi-disciplinary mission to Lebanon in December 1982 to study the needs of the Lebanese authorities as a result of the war.

66. As a result of this mission, vocational training, monitoring labour market information, labour administration structure and vocational rehabilitation were established as priority fields by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, stressing the priority need of maximizing the effective development and utilization of manpower in the reconstruction process. Consequently, four project documents were prepared and submitted officially through the UNDP office in Beirut to the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs. The projects were in the following fields:

- (a) Vocational rehabilitation of the disabled;
- (b) Labour market information and labour market policies;
- (c) Accelerated vocational training;
- (d) National employment office.

An ILO consultant has already undertaken two missions and has submitted a progress report concerning the Key Informants Survey in Lebanon; another mission is envisaged in July/August 1983.

In the field of hotel and tourism, two senior ILO officials visited Lebanon in January 1983 to explore the needs of ILO technical co-operation related to the rehabilitation of the hotel and restaurant industry in Lebanon. This mission was followed by another mission in late April, and it is hoped that a regional hotel and tourism project will materialize as a result of these missions.

Another by an ILO expert was undertaken in May 1983 to study the needs of the workers' organizations in Lebanon.

An ILO vocational training consultant had discussions with the Lebanese authorities concerning this field and recommended the establishment of a 100-place accelerated vocational training centre in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

The ILO regional office for Arab States in Beirut has been providing the Government of Lebanon with consultancy services, on a regular basis, through its locally-based regional advisers in the fields of employment, vocational training, co-operatives, labour administration and legislation, employers' relations, workers' education and population.

H. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Israeli invasion of 1982, its aftermath and the general situation of security in the country have caused, in addition to the damage to infrastructures, agricultural capacity and the fisheries sector, some extremely serious problems and dislocations the consequences of which are still incalculable:

(a) Displacement of agricultural populations;

(b) Disruption of domestic agricultural markets (marketing and conservation produce);

(c) Serious disturbances in the export trade;

(d) Major problems with energy supply;

(e) Virtual disappearance of rural administration in certain areas;

(f) Dumping of foreign products, making local production non-competitive.

Before the events of 1975, Lebanon's agriculture accounted for 9.3 per cent of GDP, employed approximately 14 per cent of the working population and generated 10 per cent of the export income. On the eve of the Israeli invasion of 1982, according to generally accepted estimates, the share of the agricultural sector reached 9 per cent of GNP. Owing to more rapid development in other sectors of the economy, it is assumed that in the relatively near future the share of agriculture will stabilize at about 8 per cent of the working population and 5 per cent of GNP.

74. In the light of these realities, the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1983 is only approximately 1 per cent of the national budget and the CDR plan for the reconstruction of the Lebanese economy allocates only 0.3 per cent to the agricultural sector (or LL 192 million, as compared with the LL 829 million recommended in the report on the FAO project LEB/79/013, and 9.56 per cent to water resources (including the rehabilitation of the drinking water supply system) as compared with total investment. It must be hoped, therefore, that those deficiencies will be remedied by private investment and investment from the international community.

75. In the light of these contingencies, FAO has prepared a programme of action aimed at simultaneously solving the immediate problems, preparing a short-term development and reconstruction strategy and providing the investments required for the medium term, as described in project FAO/UNDP LEB/79/013, entitled "Study of Reconstruction and Development of the Lebanese Agriculture".

76. In the context of emergency assistance, a large-scale OSRO mission was sent in November 1982 to study, in co-operation with national officials, the immediate needs in terms of re-equipping the Ministry of Agriculture and its autonomous offices, on the one hand, and rehabilitating the agricultural sector in general, on the other.

77. The mission has had the following results:

(a) Approval by the Director-General on 31 December 1982 of emergency assistance for the delivery and production of livestock vaccines (project TCP/LEB/2204). This assistance, which amounts to \$US 144,000, has made it possible to deal with the distressing health condition of the cattle, particularly with regard to foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest;

(b) The preparation of a detailed request for the re-equipment of the Ministry of Agriculture and its autonomous offices. The request (dated 19 November 1982) refers to 51 all-purpose vehicles, 10 station wagons, 10 medium-capacity lorries, 12 special vehicles and 7 tractors. This equipment represents the minimum needed to enable the Agricultural Administration to resume its field activities, which are currently paralysed because of the lack of facilities.

Contacts initiated by the Director-General of FAO with the Italian Government resulted in the adoption of a two-phase emergency project for the provision of equipment to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Lebanese Government is to provide the specifications of the cars, lorries and other special vehicles which it requires in the first instance. The cost of the initial phase will be \$US 997,500

(c) The preparation of emergency assistance for the delivery of compost fertilizer to nearly 30,000 small farmers scattered throughout Lebanon. In this context, the Italian Government has approved the delivery of 6,000 tons of fertilizer to Lebanon, as part of a \$4 million contribution to the Fertilizer Programme. This agreement was signed on 28 June 1983 by the Director-General and the Minister of Social Affairs, Chairman of the Relief Commission. The types of

fertilizer to be delivered will depend on what is available on the Italian market; delivery is to begin in November 1983.

. The delivery of 1,000 tons of fertilizer is currently being negotiated with the Austrian Government and is to be confirmed.

. The comprehensive study of present needs and future prospects of agriculture in Lebanon that FAO carried in 1980/81 through the project FAO/UNDP LEB/79/013 "Study of Reconstruction and Development of the Lebanese Agriculture" recommended a programme consisting of 113 projects estimated to cost LL 830 million, about half of which will need external financing.

. Some of these proposals, e.g., establishment of a development planning unit in the Ministry of Agriculture, are already being implemented. Furthermore, an important project has been signed on 31 January 1983 to implement the recommendations of the aforementioned FAO/UNDP project LEB 79/013. The new project, the CPN/LEB/001/SAU, "Technical Support for the Planning of the Agricultural and Rural Development", is a Trust Fund operation, with a financial contribution of \$680,000 from Saudi Arabia. It aims at strengthening the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture to analyse policies and to implement agricultural planning, including the design and follow-up of development projects.

. In spite of insecurity and military operations, most of the important FAO/UNDP projects as well as FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) projects are being carried out. They include LEB/77/040, on strengthening of the Hydrology Department of the O.N.L. (UNDP contribution of \$245,000); LEB/79/009 on development of the Olive Oil Production (UNDP contribution \$418,000); LEB/79/013 on development of seed-keeping (UNDP contribution of \$371,000); LEB/79/016 on strengthening the Animal Health Services (UNDP contribution of \$836,000); LEB/79/019 on Agricultural Training (UNDP contribution of \$400,000); LEB/80/001, on a Centre for protected plantations (UNDP contribution of \$511,000); TCP/LEB/0107 on the Rehabilitation of the Tripoli fruit station (FAO contribution of \$95,000).

. The Director-General of FAO visited Lebanon after the Israeli invasion last year and, in light of the new situation, agreed with the Government to develop a series of new priority projects which include:

(a) Rehabilitation and Modernization of Sea Fishing, with an external contribution of \$3,450,000. The Director-General of FAO discussed this project during his visit to Lebanon on 29 June 1983. EEC has prepared an agreement for the financing of the first phase of the operation with \$2,000,000.

(b) Establishment of a National Bank of Agricultural Development. The project has been formulated through two missions in January and April 1983.

(c) Rehabilitation of Agriculture in the Damour region, which has suffered heavily from the war since 1975. The project has been formulated in detail through previous FAO technical co-operation project and would be implemented at a cost of \$17,500,000, of which \$17.5 million for investments, \$7 million for a revolving fund, \$0.7 for technical assistance.

(d) Land use and conservation planning. The project has been formulated, its cost being evaluated presently at \$4,055,000.

(e) Improvement and development of olive oil production; an extension of project LEB/79/009.

(f) Development of animal production, with an external contribution of \$1,800,000.

(g) Control of food products, with an external contribution of \$1,225,000.

(h) Centre of Agricultural Documentation.

(i) Assistance to the Mayfouk School of Agriculture.

(j) Agricultural Census.

(k) Production of natural silk.

(l) Cold storing of fruit production.

I. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

83. After the outbreak of hostilities, in accordance with the role specifically assigned to UNESCO under The Hague Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the twenty-first session of the General Conference to continue its efforts to preserve the archaeological site of Tyre, the Director-General of UNESCO issued an appeal on 10 June 1982 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 property. The Director-General sent this appeal by cable to the parties involved in the conflict.

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

85. 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 to report to him, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Hague Convention, on the state of conservation of the archaeological site of Tyre and the surrounding area and to propose the urgent measures that should be taken in order to protect and preserve the site.

86. The mission visited Tyre from 11 to 15 July 1982 and submitted its report to the Director-General, who transmitted it to the Lebanese Government on 19 October 1982. The Lebanese Government has endorsed the mission's recommendations.

7. Three of these recommendations, which should be implemented immediately, can now be carried out by UNESCO:

(a) Distinctive marking of sites (preparation of signboards bearing the distinctive emblem provided for in The Hague Convention of 1954 and assignment of an expert in the conservation of cultural landmarks to supervise their installation, in co-operation with the competent Lebanese authorities);

(b) Site access (installation of a barrier at the entrance of all archaeological sites to bar access by motor vehicles);

(c) Guards: furnish guards assigned to the Tyre sites with arm-bands bearing the distinctive emblem provided for in the above-mentioned Convention.

8. The other recommendations mainly concern the Lebanese Government, which might be able to implement them with technical assistance from UNESCO and possibly with international or bilateral financial assistance:

(a) Cleaning and restoration of sites;

(b) Photometric survey;

(c) Resumption of archaeological work at Tyre and the surrounding area;

(d) Plan for the development and revitalization of the city of Tyre.

89. Attention must be drawn to the last recommendation, which is of crucial importance to the future of the Tyre archaeological site, and, if the Lebanese Government so requests, its financing must be envisaged in the context of the United Nations programme for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

90. Lebanon has also agreed to the appointment of a cultural adviser for the archaeological site of Tyre, as provided for in resolution 4/13 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, held at Belgrade from 23 September to 28 October 1980. UNESCO is making the necessary contacts for the appointment of this adviser and for the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

91. At its 115th session (8 September-8 October 1982), the Executive Board considered the situation in Lebanon at length, particularly in the wake of recent events and further destruction.

92. It adopted decision 5.1.1, part II, concerning assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. The decision asks the Director-General "to examine as a matter of urgency any request from the Lebanese authorities and to take the fullest possible range of measures to make possible assistance activities meeting Lebanon's most pressing reconstruction needs within UNESCO's fields of competence, and to that end, to dispatch to Lebanon, at the earliest opportunity, an intersectoral mission to examine the needs of the Lebanese authorities". In addition, it requests him "to report to the Executive Board on this matter at its 116th session".

93. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision, the Director-General responded promptly to various requests made by the Lebanese authorities.

94. For example, in response to a request related to projects for the reconstruction and planning of the city centre, which was especially hard hit by the 1975-1976 and 1978-1982 events, he appointed two archaeologists to assist in excavating and restoring the archaeological remains at Beirut and other Lebanese cities. He also suggested to the Lebanese authorities that the city of Tyre should be included in the mandate of the two archaeologists.

95. The two consultants were in Lebanon from 25 January to 8 February 1983. They stressed, in particular, the need to conduct preliminary research before establishing the excavation schedule and they analysed the prerequisites for that research and the different aspects of the measures to be taken by the Lebanese Government for that purpose.

96. The archaeologists also assessed the state of the archaeological site of Tyre in terms of cleaning, restoration and protection. Moreover, they made recommendations which concerned primarily the archaeological exploration of the site in future.

97. In the realm of culture, it is worth noting that Lebanon has ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Convention will enter into force for Lebanon on 3 May 1983. Preliminary contacts between the permanent delegation and the secretariat have already been made with a view to the submission of proposals for the inclusion of Lebanese cultural and natural property in the list of the world heritage.

98. Furthermore, at the request of the United Nations Children's Fund and with the consent of the Ministry of Education, a member of the secretariat conducted a two-week fact-finding mission in Lebanon in March 1983 to evaluate the teaching-staff situation in southern Lebanon and in the Beqa'a region and to prepare an inventory of the educational materials available. The mission's findings will be discussed with the Government in preparing the reconstruction programme.

99. The Secretary-General of the National Committee also requested UNESCO assistance for the resumption of the Committee's activities. Financial assistance was provided for the purchase of equipment and for the convening of a colloquy in Beirut on the human and moral effects of war, for which the secretariat also provided technical assistance.

100. Moreover, in accordance with decision 5.1.1, part II, and with the consent of the Lebanese Government, the Director-General dispatched an intersectoral mission to Lebanon. The mission visited Lebanon from 19 to 27 February 1983.

101. The mission was headed by Mr. Alfonso de Silva, Deputy Assistant Director-General for Operational Activities, Co-operation for Development and External Relations Sector. It was composed of six members from the different sectors of the secretariat programme, one member from the Regional Office for

Education in the Arab States (UNEDBAS) and a consultant, the Executive Secretary of the International Council on Archives.

12. It was entrusted with the task of:

(a) Identifying, in consultation with the Lebanese authorities, the priority needs for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon in UNESCO's field of competence;

(b) Assisting national authorities in formulating requests for assistance which could be provided by UNESCO under the regular programme and with extrabudgetary financing;

(c) Submitting a report to the Director-General after the mission containing the most comprehensive proposals for measures designed to meet the requirements formulated by the Lebanese authorities.

13. To ensure that UNESCO's activities are co-ordinated with those undertaken by the United Nations for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, the Director-General transmitted the text of decision 5.1.1, part II, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 6 November 1982 and informed him of the contacts made with the Lebanese authorities.

14. The mission was assisted by Mr. Iqbal Akhund, United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in Lebanon, by Mr. Van Dooselaere, UNDP Resident Representative, and by representatives of United Nations specialized agencies and organizations with offices in Beirut.

15. Moreover, the head of the mission visited the ILO office at Geneva to obtain information about the ILO mission that had visited Lebanon in December 1982, specifically to co-ordinate activities relating to technical education and vocational training.

Projects identified

16. During its visit, the intersectoral mission identified the following projects in UNESCO's fields of competence:

a) Education

Assistance in preparing a new project document on the reconstruction of schools and the purchase of equipment and supplies;

Assistance to the Division of Co-ordination and Planning of the Ministry of Education;

Assistance for study tours for 100 Lebanese university professors and for the organization of regional seminars;

Assistance to the Centre for Research and Pedagogical Development (CRDP) (Ministry of Education) and to the Centre's library;

Assistance for the development of pre-school education;

Pilot project for secondary school libraries;

Assistance for the development of technical education and vocational training (Ministry of Education);

Assistance to the Main Library of the Centre for Technical and Vocational Education at Dikwan;

Technical assistance to the Institute of Marine Sciences;

Assistance to technical and vocational school laboratories.

(b) Sciences

Assistance to the National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS) and replacement of equipment that has disappeared, modernization of basic scientific instruments and assistance for diverse activities, such as oceanographic research, solar energy, seismology and geology;

Assistance to the science faculties of the Lebanese University at Hadath and Mansuriyah;

Assistance to the school of engineering and the school of agricultural sciences.

(c) Communication

Assistance to the Ministry of Information and to the information and documentation faculty of the Lebanese University;

Assistance to the national news agency, to Lebanese Television and to the National Film and Television Centre.

(d) Culture

A sectoral mission will visit Lebanon to identify its cultural requirements.

(e) Social sciences

Assistance to the Department of Urban Planning in connection with human settlements, planning and urban legislation.

(f) General information programme

Assistance for the reconstruction of the Beirut archives;

Assistance to the National Archives Centre;

Assistance to the Lebanese public administration in organizing the records management system;

Establishment of a Library Administration;

Assistance for the reconstruction of the Lebanese National Library and for the collection of periodicals missing from Lebanese libraries;

Assistance to the information and documentation faculty of the Lebanese University, particularly in the areas of education and training;

Assistance for the preparation of a project document for the reconstruction of the UNESCO building.

107. The list of projects identified has been submitted to the Lebanese Government for approval. The Ministry of Education and the Director of the National Archives Centre have given the Director-General the list of projects selected by the Ministry and the Centre, arranged in order of priority.

108. While awaiting the response of the other Lebanese authorities concerned, the secretariat is studying the possibility of financing the projects selected.

109. Also as a result of the mission and at the request of Ministry of Education, two architects specializing in school construction visited Lebanon from 10 to 30 April 1983.

110. In addition, two statisticians from the Regional Office for Education in the Arab States (UNEDBAS) were made available to the Lebanese Ministry of Education.

111. Moreover, at the request of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Ministry of Education, a specialist in school furniture is currently on a three-month mission to Lebanon (7 July-7 October 1983).

112. Within the framework of UNDP, UNESCO is proceeding with the following projects:

LEB/77/002: resumption and development of technical education; a second 17-month phase is scheduled (LEB/83/003).

LEB/79/012: assistance to the Lebanese University, establishment of a School of Engineering.

J. World Health Organization

113. Pursuing its activities in the field of Emergency Relief, WHO assisted the Ministry of Health in assessing the damages caused to the health institutions during the military operations. Two documents were issued: one assessing the damages suffered by governmental institutions and part of the private health sector, notably in West Beirut, and to be rehabilitated within six months, for an amount of approximately \$US 75 million; the other assessing the government

hospitals and dispensaries to be repaired and re-equipped as a priority in order to be able to deliver the essential services to affected populations, for an amount of approximately \$US 25 million.

114. In December, the Chief of the Emergency Relief Operations, WHO/Geneva visited Lebanon and discussed with the national health authorities the needs of the country in the field of health. It was agreed that Lebanon did not need any more emergency supplies except for the re-equipment of the Central Health Laboratory to which WHO contributed for an amount of \$US 100,000. On the other hand, the health services urgently needed to be reorganized and put back on a sound operational base. It was consequently confirmed that a WHO multidisciplinary mission, including members of WHO, League of Red Cross Societies, the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank would come to Lebanon to study the situation and give definite directions in the main specific fields of health services development.

115. The Regional Director of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, Dr. H. A. Gazairy, preceded and introduced the 14 member-mission to the Minister of Health, in the first week of February 1983. The mission carried out intensive studies, inquiries, interviews and visits in Beirut, and in South and North Lebanon and by the end of February discussed with the health authorities the main points to be developed in their final report. This report, entitled "The Reconstruction of Health Services of Lebanon" by the WHO/LRCS Assessment and Planning Mission, was handed to His Excellency the Minister of Health on 15 April 1983.

116. It is a very comprehensive report covering the description of the present status of Health and Health Services and eliciting 63 recommendations with an Action Plan for the three years to come.

117. The Recommendations on Policy advocate the implementation of the National Health Policy proposed by the Minister of Health in Washington in December 1982; the establishment of a planning unit at the Ministry of Health; the restructuring and reorganization of the health sector at the central level (Ministry of Health) and peripheral level (Area Health Authorities); the financing of the health sector including a national health security system; the development of management systems and the testing of operating co-ordinated health services in Greater Beirut providing experience on which to base development of other Area Health Authorities.

118. The Recommendations on Programmes advocate a national epidemiological survey of morbidity and epidemiological services as bases for health services plans and operations; a national health manpower survey as a basis for a health manpower plan for all levels of health personnel; a thorough survey of health facilities as a basis for the planning of a network of balanced and integrated health institutions ensuring comprehensive services to all communities at all levels, including the problems of the right place of the hospitals, the development of the approach of Primary Health Care, the relationship between the public and private sectors; a forceful action to control drugs and pharmaceutical system; the development of emergency medical services, blood transfusion services and laboratory services.

119. The Action Plan consists of five parallel and partly overlapping phases from 1983 to 1986 and continuing; it advocates enacting legislation, formulating

upporting policies, building resources and systems, implementing health programmes and monitoring progress.

20. The Ministry of Health, with the co-operation of WHO, has already taken steps in accordance with the report, which has been welcomed and endorsed by the national authorities. However, some delay has been observed in the implementation of measures decided, owing to the interference of conjunctural events.

21. Thus, the reorganization of the Ministry has been formulated but not yet endorsed by a decree-law through the Council of Ministers. It entails the merging into the Ministry of Public Health of the Social Welfare and Social Development sections of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in particular the Office of Social Development, as well as the health services of the municipalities relevant up to now to the Ministry of Interior.

22. The proposed organization also mandates the establishment of Autonomous Area Health and Social Welfare Authorities to arrange for the provision of quality care to all the Lebanese in their own community.

23. A Unit for Health Systems Planning and Development has been physically established at the Ministry of Health, thanks to an AID grant. It is not yet functional, waiting for the staffing component; on the United Nations side, WHO is to provide a health planner/manager, an epidemiologist and a health statistician; the epidemiologist is under recruitment.

24. A Decree-Law mandating the establishment of the High Council on Primary Health Care is ready for submission to the Council of Ministers. WHO consultants are budgeted to co-operate with the National Health Services in the development of this approach of health activities.

25. The autonomy of the public hospitals, governed by a law passed in 1978 but so far not applied, has started to be implemented. It is expected that it will upgrade the quality of care provided and promote the utilization of public hospitals facilities. Efforts are now directed to health manpower planning; a National Consultative Group on Medical Manpower has been convened to discuss the need for a National Medical Council to oversee the practice of medicine, including supply and demand of manpower, the quality and relevance of medical education, and the issue related to the influx of foreign medical graduates. A similar consultative group has been created for the nursing profession.

26. A national selection committee is being formed to organize the selection of candidates to fellowships granted by international and bilateral assistance. The WHO representative will be a member of this committee.

27. A new structure is actively built up for the National Health Security System, that will consolidate all public sector reimbursement within one authority.

28. In connection with this effort of reorganization, WHO has also provided recommendations for the creation of Occupational Health Services, following the visit in March of the Chief of Unit/WHO Geneva in this field, and a WHO consultant

is in Lebanon for a period of three months to formulate an action plan on the extremely important matter of pharmaceuticals and drug control.

129. Meanwhile, the rehabilitation of health facilities has continued actively, but a stumbling-block remains, that is the staffing of institutions rebuilt and re-equipped.

130. An agreement has been reached between CDR, UNDP and WHO for the implementation of the second phase of the National Waste Management Plan, and a new project document is under preparation. Two WHO sanitary engineers will advise a National Nucleus of Experts, first step towards the establishment of a National Water and Waste Authority, which will implement the National Plan.

131. The National Health Laboratory Services Project has made some progress: The Central Laboratory has been repaired and re-equipped; premises and equipment have been located for two provincial branches.

132. Finally more WHO fellowships have been awarded to help the Ministry to build up a cadre of public health officers.

133. In order to put into practice and operation the recommendations formulated in the Mission of WHO and the League of Red Cross Societies and according to the action plan proposed, the Ministry of Health is preparing an action programme for the biennium 1984-1985, which will be considered by a bipartite MOH/WHO Programme Review Mission in Beirut by end September 1983. The WHO Programme of Co-operation with Lebanon for the next biennium and possibly further will be amended as necessary.
