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UNICEF AND THE LONG WAR
IN LEBANON 1975 - 1986
(AN OVERVIEW)

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P R E F A C E

As an "overview", this paper has no claim at being a full-fledge inventory of what happened in Lebanon during the past eleven years (April 1975 - April 1986), nor does it seek to record all what UNICEF did during that same period. It is rather an attempt to offer a global presentation of facts, with due care given to the avoidance of oversights. A few selected events, however, were deliberately narrated at some length as they were deemed representative of numerous other occurrences of the same nature.

With regard to the background of the events described in this paper, it will be noted that the more complex issues involved were presented in a sufficient but succinct manner. On the other hand, the main socio-economic realities which preceded the turmoil could be surmised from the footnotes on pp. 4 and 16, which complement each other in this respect. The first of these, in fact, reflects the glittering image of pre-war Lebanon while the second touches upon the other side of the coin, i.e. the deep-rooted problems which led to the present tragic state of things.

Finally, there can be no doubt that many of the accomplishments mentioned in the following pages are heartwarming, but the overall picture remains, unfortunately, grim and saddening. The writer of this document, therefore, has no illusions about the necessity to relate these facts with a great deal of humility. He also wishes to add a warm prayer that the achievements recorded to date in the ventures jointly undertaken by the Government and UNICEF may serve as landmarks on the road to Lebanon's salvation from its present ordeal.

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UNICEF AND THE LONG WAR IN LEBANON
(AN OVERVIEW)

The Problem and those
concerned with it

During the past eleven years, many events and changes occurred in the MENA^(x) region, but one sour spot remained constant, namely the state of continued hostilities and civil strife which started in Lebanon on 13 April 1975 and for which no issue is yet in sight. From time to time during these long years, some semblances of hope did gleam on the horizon, but these were always and invariably followed by cruel relapses which led to greater hardships for the people of Lebanon and, more particularly, for the mothers and children who, as always, suffer most from such man-made ordeals. The most unfortunate result of these events was that the delicate socio-political fabric which allowed the nine major sects of Lebanon^(xx) to live for centuries together in an atmosphere of understanding and tolerance began to wither, thus giving way to a state of chaos and untowardly confusion. The disintegration which affected certain quarters was particularly grave, and the national army, as a potential moderator, found itself unable to take any

(x) Middle East and North Africa.

(xx) Sunnites, Shi'ites, Druzes, Maronites, Roman Catholics, Greek Orthodox, Protestants, Armenian Orthodox and Armenian Catholics.

valid initiative towards redressing the situation. The presence and role of the Palestinian refugees, who constitute about one eighth of the population living on the Lebanese soil represented focal points of considerable bearing in this scene of great desolation. Actually, it is an established fact that Lebanon has been exposed, more than any other country of the region, to the consequences of the problems and sufferings of the Palestinian people.

Other non-Lebanese parties involved included also the Syrian Army whose support was formally solicited in 1976 at a time when the fighting had reached a dangerous crossroad. In the meantime - as is common knowledge - Israel undertook against the Palestinians a multitude of military operations, particularly in South Lebanon, which also greatly affected the local Lebanese population and their properties. These operations included a series of incursions into that area culminating, in March 1978, with a large-scale offensive during which a sizeable stretch of land was occupied. A food-for-work project initiated by WFP^(*) in May 1979 for dealing with the sequels of these operations in the South indicated that there were 15,000 damaged homes to be repaired or reconstructed there. The related losses in

(*) The World Food Programme

lives were also great and so was the plight of some 300,000 Southerners who had to flee their homes in search of more clement skies.

On 6 June 1982, the Israeli forces launched a full-dress invasion which led them to the periphery of the capital, Beirut. The city was afterwards subjected to a long siege^(*) and ultimately occupied. The subsequent events, including the massacres at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, the American and European interventions and the withdrawals on various sides make recent history and, therefore, need not be dealt with at length in this presentation.

What did all this lead to:

The first ravages caused by the disturbances occurred at the heart of the capital itself, the once ravishing Beirut, where the commercial centre was literally turned into rubble, hence serving as a buffer zone between the combatants. Towards the end of 1978, it was estimated that almost one out of each three Lebanese had become a displaced person and that 21,600 children were orphaned while 350,000 school-age children could not

(*) The Executive Director visited Beirut at the time when it was under this siege and inspected the various relief operations that were undertaken by UNICEF in those particularly difficult days (see pp. 36-37).

be accommodated because their schools were either destroyed or occupied by refugees^(*). The latest estimates indicate that more than 100,000 persons have been killed so far while the number of those injured, disfigured and/or disabled as a result of the fighting is in the neighbourhood of 400,000. To these should be added the children who were traumatized in variable degrees by the war and whose number should stand anywhere between 800,000 and one million. The sum total of these figures offers a staggering image, considering that the entire population of Lebanon does not exceed 3.5 million. Moreover, the disintegration of the national economy was not a lesser disaster as clearly indicated by the fact that the Lebanese currency has lost about 80 to 85 percent of its exchange value in comparison to the level it had reached in the better days of the 1970s^(**).

(*) Statement made on 10 November 1978 by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly.

(**) Prior to 1975, a number of factors contributed to making Lebanon a prosperous country. These included, in addition to tourism and transit, the fact that, after World War II, the Lebanese had become the bankers, traders and providers of skills and talents to the neighbouring oil-producing countries. At the same time, the citizens of these countries invested without restraint in Lebanon which was then considered as the "second homeland" for any Arab, regardless of his place of birth, and for many foreigners as well. The high academic and cultural standards of the country, added to the freedom of its press and the traditional openness and hospitality of the Lebanese, also enhanced this euphoric atmosphere.

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Emergencies: a recurring Syndrome

Emergency situations in terms of massive population displacements as a result of the frequent armed confrontations occurred with implacable regularity throughout the period under review. The UN Agencies concerned and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were always on the go to help dealing with the resulting calamities which usually involved hundreds of thousands of persons.

The list of these happenings is so long that it would be unreasonable to try and inventorize them in detail. One could, however, refer to the first major emergency situation which confronted UNICEF during the earlier phase of the turmoil, particularly since that situation was typical of these sad occurrences. The following paragraphs summarize what happened.

Subsequent to the armed clashes, which took place at various points of the so-called Poverty Belt surrounding Beirut, scores of thousands of persons were displaced in successive waves from their huts and shacks in the eastern section of that area. A few of these sought refuge in what remained of the said belt, namely the Southern Suburb of Beirut, but a large number of them ended up on the nearby sand beaches where they settled in the summer cottages and bungalows originally built for the wealthier Lebanese. As a result, this once

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glamorous area on the west side of the capital became overnight another bidonville where misery and anguish prevailed. The mothers and children in that group who, under normal conditions already had too little to live on, offered a particularly saddening sight.

The writer of this paper, was at that time Deputy Director at the UNICEF Regional Office in Beirut^(*) and overseeing the programmes in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. In the face of this situation, he immediately sought and obtained Headquarters' authority to assist these mothers and children with supplies stored at the UNRWA^(**) warehouses for the UNICEF-aided projects in the aforementioned three countries. These products consisted, basically, of dried milk, medicines, vitamins and soap. UNRWA, on the other hand, also agreed to add to the UNICEF commodities certain supplies from its own stocks, including lentils, chick-peas and rice, against a promise of future replenishment. Appeals sent out to the UNICEF Liaison Officers in Damascus and Amman^(***) gave prompt results as these were relayed to the Syrian and Jordanian

(*) Headed until mid 1976 by Mr. James McDougall, a national of New Zealand.

(**) United Nations Relief and Work Agency.

(***) Mr. Salem Tayyarah and Mr. Zuhni Ra'fat, nationals of Syria and Jordan, respectively.

Governments who sent in the following two days several truckloads of blankets, rice, sugar and other essentials. The distribution operations were organized and supervised by the Government's Office of Social Development (OSD), a Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs entirely concerned with developmental and welfare activities. University students volunteered in large numbers to help in these operations.

As the shock of the survival problem was gradually dealt with, the writer made arrangements with a local orphanage to open in a building which it owned in that vicinity a small school for the children of the new shantytown. UNICEF provided for this purpose desks, blackboards, books and other supplies. It also encouraged communal activities through the procurement of such items as sewing machines to groups of mothers for the production of clothing for their children and themselves.

In the years that followed, similar calamities became a recurring syndrome hitting one after the other most of the coastal areas, mountains and plains which Lebanon is made of as well as all the Palestinian refugee camps without exception. As this multidirectional cascade of events went unabated, UNICEF took special care to ensure that its assistance was provided in an even-handed manner to all the groups affected, and the range of its supplies was broadened to include such items as cooking

utensils, mattresses, water tanks, jerry cans and ORS^(*). Ambulances and utility transport were also provided to support the work of the Municipality of Beirut and the Ministry of Health in the affected areas. At a later stage, UNICEF secured the repair and restoration of water supply facilities and the management of sanitation problems in these areas and in refugee camps. Vaccination of young children was also frequently undertaken. It is estimated that between April 1975 and September 1976, more than one million displaced persons benefited from the emergency relief assistance provided.

A Special Unit is established
(Activities through 1980)

A new chapter in UNICEF's action was opened in the Autumn of 1976 when Headquarters decided to establish a special unit, within the UNICEF Regional Office, for operations in Lebanon. That unit was headed by an internationally-recruited staff member who had considerable experience in this kind of operations^(**). At the initial phase, the new unit was located in Cyprus for a number of reasons, including the closure of the Beirut harbour and airport. The opening of that office made possible the diversion of shipments earmarked for Lebanon to the Limassol/Larnaka ports. From there, these shipments were

(*) Oral Rehydration Salts.

(**) Mr. Gullmar Andersson, a national of Sweden.

onforwarded on a small ICRC-freighted cargo vessel which would call on one or the other of the secondary ports on the Lebanese littoral whenever the unloading of supplies and their trucking to their respective destinations proved to be possible from such points. The running of the shuttle service by ICRC was a judicious move as, without it, all assistance to Lebanon would have been interrupted at a time when the need for such assistance was very great (x).

In early 1977, the new unit was transferred to its permanent location in Beirut, but the use of the Limassol/Larnaka ports had to be later resorted to on the frequent occasions when the Beirut harbour was forcibly closed to international shipping. During the years that followed, this pendulum movement continued to such an extent that UNICEF finally decided during the first half of 1984 to set up a semi-permanent staging post in Cyprus where a forwarding agent was appointed for the handling of shipments on its behalf.

(x) The fact should be mentioned here that in the Spring of 1976, the Secretary General had issued an order of evacuation to all UN Agencies established in Lebanon. UNICEF subsequently deployed its internationally-recruited personnel to the other UNICEF offices in the region and transferred the majority of its remaining staff to Amman on temporary relocation. These arrangements were called off in February 1977, and the UNICEF Regional Office resumed its activities from Beirut as of that month.

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After its establishment in Beirut, the special unit had to deal at the central level with the Higher Relief Committee^(*) headed by the Minister of Social Affairs and responsible for the coordination of emergency assistance activities in Lebanon. At the operational level, the unit worked directly with the Ministries of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources, Education, Health and Social Affairs. The first shipments ordered by this unit arrived between May and June 1977, and were used to replace on a countrywide basis the losses incurred by public schools, social centres and institutions as well as by hospitals, dispensaries and other health facilities. The assistance also included the provision of expendable supplies to help in the day-to-day functioning of these different facilities.

Towards the end of 1979, a total of 1,100 primary and intermediate-level schools, kindergartens, social centres and institutions had received the material required to render them operational. In the field of education, in particular, this meant that more than 200,000 children were able to return to their schools. At the same time, 93 dispensaries were re-equipped, and

(*) Established in December 1976 under President Elias Sarkis (who succeeded to President Suleiman Frangieh on 23 September 1976).

basic drugs were delivered to 144 dispensaries for the benefit of 200,000 persons. Five temporary dispensaries were also set up in the South in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and UNIFIL^(*) whose support in this and other fields was extremely valuable to UNICEF as will be seen from other sections in this presentation. Due to the great needs encountered in that part of the country, two mobile health units were set up which, within their first year of operation, treated 15,000 patients and dispensed DPT, polio and measles vaccinations to 35,000 children in 421 villages.

During the same period, UNICEF cooperated with the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources in the restoration of water systems in various parts of the country, with emphasis on the South. This involved the procurement and installation of pumping units, storage tanks, chlorination equipment and conveying pipes which rendered possible the reactivation of facilities with a daily capacity of 110 million litres. The reports of the special unit indicated that during 1979-1980, a total of 34 pumping stations were rehabilitated, 47 chlorinating units were installed and 160 kilometres of 4"-24" ductile iron pipes were laid, serving 27 systems.

(*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Because of their scope and diversity, the operations carried out in the realm of safe drinking water assumed considerable importance in the work achieved during the first three years following the establishment of the special unit. Of particular interest in this context were the projects implemented in the South where a large number of water pumping stations and distribution networks were damaged or badly worn out under the effect of time and lack of maintenance. The dangers encountered and the rigorous features of the terrain also rendered the job highly challenging.

One may cite here - by way of illustration - the case of the project completed in the Taybeh district where a principal pumping station had to be installed in a deep ravine which the erection team could reach only on foot after negotiating a steep slope. From that point, the water was to be pumped upward to another large distribution centre situated at the top of the cliff overlooking the said ravine. Due to the transportation problems involved, the use of the UNIFIL helicopters for delivering the equipment at the erection site was envisaged, and UNIFIL was prepared to cooperate. This plan, however, could not be carried through because the

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prevailing security conditions suddenly deteriorated, rendering the operation highly dangerous for the helicopters and their crews. The only alternative left was to have the whole plant dismantled at the edge of the cliff and carried on mule back down to the project location where the mechanics in charge of the operation had the equipment reassembled and put to work.

Numerous other projects in the realm of drinking water were as challenging as that of Taybeh, but all of them were invariably rewarding in terms of tangibility, communication with the population served and coordination between the cooperating parties. In this connection, a special tribute is due to the Government engineers and technicians who were always on hand to repair and keep in good working condition the power lines serving the water projects. These services, frequently accomplished under strenuous conditions, made all the difference between success and failure of the joint ventures. UNIFIL was often called upon also to provide logistical support and ensure the safe passage of Government and UNICEF personnel in localities where tension prevailed and, more particularly, through areas where mine fields were known to exist.

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Another important aspect of the work was the training programme developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources. Under this programme, two training courses were organized for the technical personnel of that ministry in matters relating to the repair and maintenance of water systems.

For the period 1975-1980, the total inputs reserved for emergency/rehabilitation activities in the various parts of the country amounted to \$US 21.5 million. These consisted of allocations from UNICEF's general resources and funds from contributing governments and other sources. Of this amount, \$US 10.8 million were expended on water projects.

The Regular Programme

During the earlier phase of the civil strife, all UNICEF relief actions in Lebanon were, of necessity, carried out by the staff in charge of the regular programme which normally functions on a countrywide basis and is geared to long-term projects of a developmental nature. In the Autumn of 1986, as the special unit was established, responsibility for most of these relief activities was entrusted to the said unit.

It is to be noted, however, that at no time did the regular programme cease to exist and, this, thanks largely to the unfaltering determination of the Government

officials concerned and their UNICEF partners. Together, they have been, in fact, able to keep going against great odds the mainstream regular effort benefiting mothers and children through a network of twelve so-called "Basic Services Units". This project, which covers a comprehensive range of services and provides for community motivation and participation, is conducted in the poorer peripheral sector of Beirut and the under-served areas in the northern part of the country, the Beqaa Valley and the South. One of the projects units, situated in the Bourj-el-Barajneh suburb, south of the capital, has functioned in an uninterrupted fashion throughout the darkest days of the turmoil, thus securing the full confidence of the local community, and in the same process, winning it over to the cause and objectives jointly pursued by the Government and UNICEF.

Seeing in the "Children's Week", which is traditionally celebrated during the first days of Spring, an entry point for enhancing the cause of "children and peace", UNICEF participated actively year after year in this manifestation by supporting the printing and distribution of thematic posters and other materials aimed at the public at large and institutions concerned with the welfare and development of children. The organization of appropriate group activities and other relevant initiatives at the national scale was also encouraged.

Two innovative undertakings were launched in the early 1980s under the regular programme in conjunction with the "Basic Services Units" projects. The first of these initiatives served to introduce, on a pilot basis, "basic life skills" into the curriculum of governmental (public) primary and intermediate schools^(*). These skills included carpentry, sewing, typing and book-binding as well as school gardening in the rural schools covered by the project. Cooperation with the Ministry of Education included the training of pedagogical supervisors and KG teachers as well as health education personnel. Two textbooks on health education were also printed.

The second undertaking was designed to help reducing the psychological effects of the war on children aged 2-11 through the establishment of "Children's Peace Playgrounds" within the spaces available to schools rehabilitated with UNICEF's cooperation. The project also aimed at stimulating community-based actions around

(*) The public schools are attended by children who cannot afford to enroll in the better equipped and better staffed private schools. These are more numerous in Lebanon than those run by the Government, a fact which reflects the general laxity of the public sector in the realm of services. Behind this laxity stands a misapplication of the otherwise defensible "laissez-faire" policy originally adopted in the economic field to compensate for the lack of natural resources. More than anything else, the stratification of the Lebanese society resulting from this kind of inertia in the public sector has gradually eroded the coherence of that same society and finally led to the present disastrous situation.

these playgrounds, with emphasis on the active participation of mothers. Adequate training was provided in the two projects for the specialized personnel required.

At one point during the turmoil, a gesture of great generosity was made by a lady from the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Vera Grelak, when, before passing away, she willed \$US 3.5 million through UNICEF "for the orphans of Lebanon"... With this money, the regular programme was in a position to initiate, in cooperation with the OSD, a project designed to (a) formulate a policy on services for orphans and other children deprived of normal life conditions and taken in charge by child-care institutions or foster families, (b) upgrade the facilities and services of the aforementioned institutions and (c) expand community-based approaches aimed at dealing with the problems of orphans and other children deprived of normal life conditions, with special attention accorded to widowed mothers. Additional data on activities under the regular programme are given in Annex I.

As greater emphasis started to build up for CSDR in the region, and because the conditions of great instability prevailing in the country did not allow for any expansion of governmental services at field level, alternative solutions had to be found for adapting the

regular programme to the new strategy. Accordingly, an agreement was reached with the Ministry of Health and a local voluntary society, the Lebanese Family Planning Association (LFPA), for the promotion of the CSDR concept and techniques through that agency's well-organized services^(*). The agreement called for starting with EPI^(**) and ORT, with appropriate measures taken for making optimal use of the extensive presence of LFPA in under-served localities. Prior to the launching of field activities, a comprehensive assessment of the conditions prevailing in the project areas was conducted. A training programme was also organized for 15 social workers employed by LFPA and 170 volunteer field workers.

A special attention was given to making good use of the academic and research potentials available to the American University of Beirut. In this connection, the following activities, initiated during the past two years, may be mentioned in particular:

- 1.- Printing and distribution of a booklet on the sterilization of drinking water according to a simple

(*) LFPA is headed by Dr. Adnan Mroueh, Professor of Obstetrics/Gynecology at the American University of Beirut (School of Medicine) and former Minister of Health.

(**) EPI: Enlarged Programme of Immunization / ORT: Oral Rehydration Therapy.

and cost-free process developed by the AUB scientists. This method, which is based on the utilization of sunlight is expected to become one of the best supportive techniques in the promotion of ORT where the purity of the water used is a key prerequisite. This is all the more true as ORT is primarily needed in the developing countries where the quality of the drinking water available is often doubtful and is known to be one of the principal causes of diarrhoeal diseases.

- 2.- Launching a study on the impact of war on children in Lebanon. This study has now been completed and will provide information and data which should serve as a rational baseline for the development of appropriate services for children.
- 3.- Setting up a Health Education unit designed to serve as a central clearing house in respect of both content and approaches in this domain which is a key lever in the enhancement of the CSDR strategy and techniques in Lebanon and in the region as a whole.

UNICEF's assistance to Palestinian mothers and children was another major responsibility covered by the regular programme since the early days of the turmoil and within the means then available to the programme. This arrangement was continued in 1977 and the following years when a series of allotments were made specifically for these categories under the

Executive Director's Emergency Reserve Fund as well as through Board allocations and special contributions (*). The aided projects aimed at upgrading and developing services for the Palestinian population not registered with UNRWA. These projects encompassed the fields of health, water supply, sanitation, child care and health education with emphasis on CSDR approaches. The necessary measures were also taken to meet the rehabilitation needs of the institutions serving this population and to the training of personnel, particularly nurses, social workers and KG teachers. Other areas supported by UNICEF included pre-vocational preparation, rehabilitation of the handicapped, literacy and income-generating activities for mothers. Immediate relief assistance was also resorted to on the numerous occasions when such an assistance was called for.

Although generally positive, the review made up to this point is certainly not meant to be an over-indulgent one, and UNICEF, being so close to all the sad happenings,

(*) Calculations made by the UNICEF Beirut Office indicate that a total of \$US 1,754,000 were made available from these various sources during the period 1977-1985. Moreover, UNICEF document 0016M, issued in Amman in September 1985, mentions that the UNICEF Executive Board approved in 1984 a commitment of \$US 1.95 million and "noted" an amount of \$US 3.2 million for programmes benefiting Palestinian mothers and children in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Arab occupied territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip) for a four-year period beginning in mid-1984.

realizes that all what it is doing can alleviate only in a minimal way the great sufferings endured by the children of Lebanon. The fact may still be mentioned, however, that the mere continuation of the regular programme and its proven ability to drive the "art of the possible" to a limit are things worthy of acknowledgement. It is also felt that the operational and communication patterns established under this programme will constitute firm bases on which a good deal could be built in Lebanon when the present state of tragic unrest will come to an end.

Government Funds are entrusted
to UNICEF (1980-1985)

On 31 January 1977, a National Council for Economic and Social Development (CDR) was set up within the premises of the Presidency of the Republic by Decree-Law DL/5 which at the same time abolished the Ministry of Planning. This move was motivated by the pressing need to reconstruct the many ravaged areas of the country and to eventually begin visualizing the first blueprints for post-war Lebanon. An eminent economist^(*) was designated to head the new outfit which was also dotted with a team of

(*) Dr. Mohammad Atallah, who remained at the head of the CDR for about seven years before resigning. This post is currently held by Engineer Malek Salam.

qualified experts and technicians and given a broad range of prerogatives, including the financing of projects, contracting internal and external loans, supporting credit facilities for the stimulation of private and public sector activities in addition to the responsibility of coordination with bilateral and multilateral agencies. Because the hostilities in the South continued to escalate, the CDR had to reserve a great deal of its initial efforts to that part of the country ^(*).

As far as UNICEF was concerned, the coming into existence of the CDR meant that, from that point on, plans and projects could be rationally reviewed with a Government agency which had the potentials required to allow for satisfactory accomplishments. Good working relations, therefore, were bound to develop quickly between the two parties, reaching a climax on 14 October 1980 when an agreement was signed with the new agency whereby the Government was putting at the disposal of UNICEF the sum of 150 million Lebanese Pounds ^(**) to conduct certain

(*) In this context, a Council for the South was also established for the identification and implementation of projects within budgetary limits determined by the Council of Ministers on a year-by-year basis.

(**) Evaluated at that time at about \$US 41 million. However, because of the losses incurred by the Lebanese currency in the meantime, this sum had to be reassessed towards end 1985 at \$US 25 million, taking into account the various stages of implementation and the rate of exchange applicable to each phase.

reconstruction/ rehabilitation projects in the South. This amount was actually derived from a \$US 417 million apportioned to Lebanon for reconstruction purposes by the 10th Arab Summit Conference held in Tunis on 20 November 1979. The terms of this donation included a proviso to the effect that half of the sum in question should be reserved to projects in South Lebanon.

For the record, it may be stated here that the Government's selection of UNICEF as Executing Agency for its first large-scale effort in the realm of reconstruction may rightly be considered as an appreciation of what UNICEF has been doing for Lebanon ever since the beginning of the turmoil. Fortunately enough, this confidence never faltered afterwards, and the contrary was actually true. This was proven by the fact that, as the goings were getting harder during the following years, the working relations between the two parties became tighter and their partnership grew stronger every day.

A noteworthy development contingent to this consolidation of Government/UNICEF cooperation was that the number of governments, national committees, sister Agencies and other parties interested in the task which UNICEF was assuming in war-torn Lebanon kept growing and constituted

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a very valuable source of funding. Their generous donations were directed either to the overall programme or to specific aspects of it. Attached to this text is a list prepared by RSL in December 1985, showing a breakdown of contributions and donors (Annex II).

Implementation of the joint programme effectively started in 1981, and the priorities formerly identified were maintained, with arrangements made for the assessment of needs in a continuous and systematic fashion. Because the emphasis in the CDR/UNICEF agreement was on the South, the UNICEF special unit became known as RSL, which stands for "Reconstruction South Lebanon", and its potentials were broadened in terms of facilities and personnel. This included the recruitment of a number of national and expatriate engineers and technicians and the setting up of an advanced base of operations in the South at the village of Qana where UNIFIL Headquarters is located. Although basically oriented to the problems of South Lebanon, the activities of RSL were not confined to that area alone and included appropriate rehabilitative services in other parts of the country whenever it was called upon to provide such services.

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In operational terms, the LL 150 million provided by the CDR were earmarked for projects slated for implementation during the years 1981-1985 under a programme which covered the districts falling between the southern border of Lebanon and the Litani river. This programme consisted of two workplans (Nos. I & II) comprising a total of 546 projects. By end 1985, 523 of these were completed, including 218 water projects, 229 projects in the field of education, 46 health projects and 30 community self-help projects.

Following an appeal made in 1982 by the UNICEF Executive Director, funds amounting to \$US 34.3 million became available to UNICEF. A Workplan "U" was subsequently prepared in consultation with the CDR for implementation during the years 1983 and 1984. This plan called for an extension of the ongoing reconstruction/rehabilitation operations up to the main road linking Beirut to Damascus, thus encompassing nearly half the country. It covered, in addition to localities in the South, new zones in Beirut and in the Shouf and West Bekaa areas affected by renewed hostilities, including the Israeli invasion of June 1982. Nevertheless, due to a number of security problems encountered, implementation had to be partly carried over to 1985. Yet, in spite of this, the completion of 317 projects

was effectively recorded against 396 planned, which brings to 840 the overall total of completed projects.

Given the magnitude of the activities just mentioned, no attempt will be made to analyze them in detail as this would carry the present review far beyond the limits assigned to it^(*). The imperatives of brevity, however, can in no way overshadow the reality that what was completed by end 1985 was outstanding by any standard, particularly because of the very trying field conditions under which the job was performed. As to the end product of all this, the latest report of the Officer in charge of RSL^(**) draws attention, in particular, to a point of cardinal importance, namely that the uninterrupted work conducted under the CDR/UNICEF programme has had a very positive impact on the morale of the population in the South for the simple reason that it was a real antidote to despair. The villagers there who, even under normal conditions were isolated and under-served, suddenly felt that a change was taking place in the attitude of the central authorities represented by the CDR, and appreciated the role played by UNICEF in this connection. It was also

(*) Detailed data is available in relevant RSL documents.

(**) Engineer Raymond Naimy, a national of Lebanon, stationed in Beirut.

obvious that the reactivation -and often improvement- of services and facilities in the fields of health, education and water went a long way in support of their attachment to their land. In the same process, and for the same reason, many of those who deserted their villages to live in the overcrowded Southern Suburb of Beirut were encouraged to return to these villages where life is healthier and, basically, more palatable to them. Even when new hostilities caused the destruction of what was reconstructed, people felt confident that the CDR and UNICEF would, sooner or later, be on the scene to start all over again. This confidence and the heartening manifestations of hope that go with it were fascinating things for UNICEF to be associated with.

In the same vein, the community self-help projects assumed a special importance as they represented action areas where UNICEF's genuine desire to support the population's will for survival could hardly be better served. A typical activity in this domain, as described in the aforementioned RSL report, was the one undertaken by the inhabitants of the Sejob village. Representatives of that village had approached the CDR and UNICEF requesting assistance for completing the construction of a community hall for which certain preparatory steps taken in the past

had to be interrupted because of the discouraging conditions then prevailing everywhere. In a subsequent move, arrangements were made to raise locally 50 percent of the cash needed to mobilize voluntary labour. As UNICEF provided the material and transportation required, the work was conducted with such enthusiasm that the roof of the hall, standing on 32 pillars was built in one run. For this tour de force, the villagers organized themselves into four groups of 30 men each who, in a non-stop relay operation, completed the job within 20 hours.

A total of 42 community self-help projects assisted under the CDR/UNICEF programme in other localities included, in addition to the building of village halls, a variety of activities such as repair of roads, construction of retaining walls, children's playgrounds, etc. Many of these projects were implemented in cooperation with the Humanitarian Services Section of UNIFIL.

The hot Summer of 1982

The most dramatic of the emergency situations in which UNICEF was involved during the entire crisis was the one related to the Israeli invasion of 1982. On 9 June, as the advancing troops were closing in on the capital after seizing most of the southern heartland and occupying the coastal cities of Tyre and Jaida, the Secretary General had issued an

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evacuation order to all the UN Agencies stationed in Lebanon. Most of these were located in that part of the capital on the west side of the no-man's-land separating the combatants since 1975 and, hence, called "West Beirut". At 12:30 a.m. of that day, the UNICEF staff were notified of the evacuation order and, as a result, the office was closed. Afterwards, no international UNICEF officer, except for the writer of these lines, was to be found in West Beirut where the spectre of death and destruction was looming overhead in an oppressive fashion. As it happened also, many senior staff members of the UNICEF Regional Office were at that time on field trips outside Lebanon, including the Regional Director^(*) who was attending a conference in Turkey.

In the early morning of the following day, i.e. on 10 June, the writer reopened the office on his own initiative and was able to contact UNICEF Headquarters by telephone. He called Mrs. Catley-Carlson, who was then Deputy Executive Director (Programmes), and told her that he (a) had declined an offer made to him, as international officer at D.I level, to be evacuated with his family to Cyprus and (b) was requesting Headquarters' authority to reopen the office and initiate emergency relief operation for the waves of displaced persons who were fleeing in all directions ahead of the invading forces. Mrs. Catley-Carlson responded enthusiastically

(*) Dr. François Remy, a national of France.

to his request, but kindly added that she would still have a heavy conscience about his safety and that of his wife and two daughters. The authorization thus obtained was a cause of great jubilation not only for the writer, but also for the three junior staff members (one secretary, one mail-room clerk and one driver) who had come to the office on that morning on their own and were as determined as the writer to defy the coming tidal wave. Minutes after the call to New York, the UNICEF office resumed activities, never to close again, Saturdays and Sundays included. This was a decisive step which consecrated UNICEF's steadfastness and its will to remain operative under the most exacting conditions it ever faced in its 30 years of existence in the Middle East.

In operational terms, this also meant that the Government's OSD and the other parties concerned with the crushing new problem of displaced persons began receiving within the following 24 hours their first allotments of powdered milk, canned food and other commodities withdrawn from UNICEF's available stocks or purchased on the local market with Headquarters' approval. As always, volunteer students from the American and the Haigazian Universities and from the Beirut University College made their services available. These young boys and girls, wearing the insignia of the Lebanese Red Cross which coordinated their work,

were particularly active in identifying the points where the displaced persons were gathered and in determining their exact requirements in addition to participating in the distribution operations which followed these surveys.

On 17 June, the UNICEF Central Warehouse in Copenhagen, in an incredibly prompt response to a pressing plea which the writer had telexed them a few days before, managed to dispatch to Damascus the first of five airfreighted cargo planes carrying together a total of 159 tons of relief supplies^(x). The routing of these airlifts through Damascus was necessitated by the closure of the Beirut airport as of 6 June. For this reason, a staging post had to be set up at the Damascus airport with the help of the UNICEF Liaison Officer for Syria^(xx). Arrangements were subsequently made to secure the cooperation of the UN Truce Supervision Force stationed on the Golan Heights for the transportation of the UNICEF relief supplies. The first trucks carrying these supplies were not sent to Beirut but to groups of displaced persons in the Baalbeck area and in the South. This was due to the fact that, on 13 June, the Israeli troops had reached the Damascus-Beirut road at the level of the Baabda area which overlooks Beirut and where the Presidential Palace is located.

(x) These supplies comprised blankets, tents, oral rehydration salts, K-MIX II (therapeutic food), dispensary sets, drug sets, needles, syringes, first-aid kits, penicillin, ampicillin, diluent, children's wheelchairs, water tanks, water containers, vegetable oil, soap, towels, cooking sets and kerosene stoves.

(xx) Dr. Chafik Sallah, a national of Syria.

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The trucks destined to Beirut were rerouted via Tripoli, although some of them were later able to use the Damascus-Beirut road up to Yarzé from where transport provided by the OSD carried the supplies to Beirut. The distributions in Baalbeck were supervised by the Liaison Office in Damascus while those in the South were covered from Qana. Some of the displaced persons had crossed the border with Syria and were settled in the Damascus outskirts. These were taken in charge by UNHCR with the help of the UNICEF Liaison Office in Damascus.

Intensive as they were, these activities initiated within hours after the inevitable, but also disheartening, evacuation order meant a great deal to the Lebanese Government, the public at large and the various diplomatic missions whose personnel kept streaming into the UNICEF office ever since the morning of 10 June to learn about the progress of the relief operations. In one moving instance reflecting the public's appreciation, a dealer in children's toys learning that the order he had just received was being paid for by UNICEF spontaneously added to it a large bag filled with new shoes for children, at no extra cost. On another occasion, the militiamen themselves had a gesture of deference to UNICEF one night, when, looking everywhere for van-type vehicles, they tried to get hold of a microbus mothballed in the underground parking of the building where UNICEF is located. Instead of simply confiscating the

vehicle, as they usually do, they accepted - because of the UNICEF logo on the car - a suggestion made by the night-guard responsible for the building to "negotiate" the issue by telephone with the writer of this paper who was awakened for that purpose at 2 o'clock in the morning. As he could not acquiesce to their demand and told them so, they politely explained that they had to take the vehicle "on loan" with or without his consent. Realizing the facts as they were, the writer said that, if such was the case, they should bring him a formal request for the "loan", a proposal which they readily agreed to. On the following day, a signed letter typewritten on the stationery of the party to which the militia belonged was remitted to him. The more interesting aspect of this episode is that the microbus was effectively returned to UNICEF a couple of months later.

Day after day, more volunteer staff members gradually joined the small group who stood their grounds as of the 10th of June, and this increase in manpower was most welcome because it allowed for greater articulation and mobility. The fact that the four square miles of West Beirut were then being frequently bombarded "from all points of the compass"^(*) gave added value to the steadiness of all

(*) Artillery shelling, naval gunfire and aerial bombardments became particularly heavy on 24 and 25 June and attained a climax on 1, 4 and 12 August. Leaflets were also dropped from the air asking the inhabitants to leave West Beirut for their safety.

these volunteers and the work they performed. Another challenge was that of the day-to-day reporting to Headquarters, which was extremely difficult due to the continuous interruptions hitting the telex and telephone lines within the sector where the UNICEF office is located. Commercial facilities had, therefore, to be used at times, but the alternative channels which UNICEF could always resort to were the telex and telephone lines available to the foreign correspondents clustered in and around the Commodore Hotel (which had gained universal fame as a focal point from where round-the-clock coverage of events in Lebanon was ensured). UNICEF was never charged by the correspondents for the use of these facilities.

In the meantime, RSL had reorganized itself and established a temporary foothold in Baabda in addition to its Qana branch in the South, while some of the Regional Office staff were relocated at the UNICEF Damascus office from which they were able to expedite matters of regional concern. Towards that time, the siege of West Beirut, which started with the arrival of the Israeli troops to the Beirut-Damascus road was getting tighter every day, with electricity and water cut off. Fuel and food commodities were also not allowed to enter that part of the city, which brought to an extreme limit the misery endured by the

population.

In these days of great desolation, the Senior Lebanese Engineer of RSL, Mr. Raymond Naimy, who is at present Officer-in-Charge in Beirut, looked at the problems of the moment and concluded without hesitation that the utmost priority had to be given to drinking water. The "Water Jug Operation", which was launched as a result, eventually proved to be a most insightful undertaking as it helped meeting a desperate need affecting some 500,000 persons who, by choice or by necessity, had remained in West Beirut under the siege.

Under this operation, temporary plastic and metallic water reservoirs were installed at 80 carefully selected points. These reservoirs were regularly replenished by UNICEF-hired water tankers which worked 24 hours a day. A total of 25 old wells within West Beirut were also identified and rehabilitated, while 21 diesel-generators mounted on small trucks roved the various thirsty areas to help pumping water from underground reservoirs of apartment buildings having more than 2-3 stories and where, although available, water could not be made use of for lack of electricity. These generators also served to draw water from wells and to fill the tanks of the Fire Brigade which was constantly on the move to put off the fires breaking out in various places. At the same time, water distribution lines disrupted by shells and bombs were

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repaired at 65 different points (some of these lines were 24" in diameter) and 43 generators were installed in temporary hospitals and health centres. Generators were also provided to the Beirut Water Authority to make up for the failing electric current. The Water Jug Operation lasted for more than two months and was backed up with appropriate sanitation activities including the removal of tons of garbage which represented a serious health hazard everywhere.

On 7 July, the UNICEF Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant visited West Beirut coming by road from the eastern area where he had stopped at the temporary RSL office in Baabda. This visit allowed for a live view of the situation and of UNICEF's operations which were then going at full swing. As he called on the Prime Minister on that day, the latter expressed to him in warm terms Lebanon's great appreciation for the work done by UNICEF. When the audience with the Prime Minister came to an end, the Executive Director had to walk only a few yards to see the reality of what the life of displaced persons was, since a group of these had settled under make-shift tents in a public garden situated across the street from the office of the Prime Minister. Mr. Grant also saw some of the water

reservoirs from where the water is normally distributed to the lower parts of West Beirut. On that same day, he also visited an orphanage which had been hit by shells on several occasions.

In the meantime, the then UNICEF Regional Director, Dr. François Remy, had returned to Beirut and assumed overall responsibility for the relief activities. On 7 August 1982, due to a deterioration in the health condition of his wife, who had heart failure^(x), the writer had to take her to Damascus for a medical treatment which was no longer accessible in Beirut. They were accompanied by their two daughters and stayed there for about a month after which they returned to West Beirut.

Before closing this chapter, the writer would wish to put on record that no word of appreciation could ever suffice to acknowledge the courage and dedication of all the UNICEF staff members who had remained in embattled West Beirut after the evacuation order announced on 9 June. Special tribute is due, in particular, to the office mail-room clerks and drivers who - without exception - gave proof of great audacity and resourcefulness as they kept open, literally "under the bombs", UNICEF's lines of communication. This included transportation of staff

(x) A condition which caused her passing away three years later.

members on field duty, handling and delivering incoming and outgoing mail, improvising solutions to all sorts of small and big problems and dealing enthusiastically with other day-to-day chores. One of them^(*), who kept from past years of service in the army a jovial character and a very impressive moustache, managed to commute every day between the office in West Beirut and the temporary RSL office after the establishment of that foothold in Baabda. He, therefore, had to cross in both directions the Israeli lines (often several times during the same day), using for these trips different office cars (all of which carry diplomatic plates). When going up to Baabda, he purposely kept the tanks of these cars almost empty in order to fill them to the top on the return journeys. This subterfuge made possible the running of the tankers used in the Water Jug Operation. In these goings and comings, he also frequently managed to "smuggle" for his colleagues and their families in West Beirut bread, meat and fresh vegetables which, together with gas, had become inexistent as a result of the airtight siege.

Another remarkable case was that of the secretary who was the first of the three national staff members to

(*) Mr. Ghazi Ass'ad.

report to duty on 10 June (*) and who spent about 12 hours every day in the office throughout the crisis handling telexes, correspondence and telephone calls in addition to often helping with operational matters in the field. In a specific instance, which the writer will never forget, she personally drove one of RSL's small generator-carrying trucks used in the Water Jug Operation to rush to the rescue of a thirsty group of apartment-building dwellers who had water in the underground reservoirs of their buildings but could not have it pumped up to the apartments in which they lived for lack of electric power. Up till the writing of these lines, this same staff member is still in Beirut and giving generously of her time and her phenomenal capacity for good work in the service of UNICEF's cause.

The UNICEF Regional Office
is "displaced" to Amman

In early February 1984, the internal tension had reached a climax, and "Bismarck's ultimate argument" was resorted to in a ferocious style in the mid morning of Monday 6 February. During the following 24 hours, the gates of hell broke loose over West Beirut and the Southern

(*) Ms. Jena Hlass; the other two staff members were Mr. Mustafa Halik and Mr. Ghassan Issa. These were joined shortly afterwards by Messrs. Ghassan Mantoufeh, Ahmad Maziad, Mounir Nounou and others whose performance was in no way less admirable.

Suburb, with blind artillery and mortar fire pounding indiscriminately the whole topography of these four urban square miles. Given the hour at which the deadly fireworks started, the UNICEF staff members, who were at that time attending to their normal duties at the "Mimosa" building where the office is located, were taken completely by surprise. Only a few of them ventured out of the office in the hope of joining their families, but many of them could not make it, and had to spend the night in whatever shelter they found on their way.

At the "Mimosa" building, the Regional Director, Mr. Victor Soler-Sala^(*), whose leadership had already passed with flying colours quite a few tests in his efforts to maintain and promote the reconstruction and regular programme activities, was facing on that morning another test of a different kind. Seeing that the shelling was continuing unabated, he issued a series of instructions designed not only to secure the safety of all who were there but also to make sure that they get some food and be accommodated overnight in those parts of the office believed to be less exposed to possible direct hits by the shells flying in all directions. On 7 February, he sent the UNICEF Executive Director a telex which described the situation in eloquent brevity as it said:

(*) A national of Spain, Mr. Soler-Sala assumed his responsibilities as UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa on 21 August 1983.

"YOUR TELEX REQUEST FOR COMMUNICATION ARRIVED WHEN WE SHELTERED IN FIRST FLOOR. 30 STAFF MEMBERS (20 NATIONALS, 10 INTERNATIONALS AND MR. SHEIFFER, USAID OFFICIAL AS GUEST) STRANDED FOR THE NIGHT, BUT WE MANAGED TO UTILIZE LIMITED SUPPLIES ... FORTUNATELY, NO CASUALTY TO REPORT, AND THIS MORNING 7 STAFF MEMBERS LIVING IN NEIGHBOURHOOD OR AREAS TEMPORARILY SAFE HAVE LEFT. WE ARE STILL PLANNING TO STAY TONIGHT UNLESS SITUATION IMPROVES, WHICH DOUBTFUL. PLANNING DEPARTURE TOMORROW, IF (THEY) CAN REACH PORT AREA SAFELY, FOLLOWING STAFF: E. CRUNDEN, R. WALKER, M. HART, M. CALIVIS, R. STOCK AND SON KITCHIE, P. SINGH, H. DARWISH AND P. SALITA STOP G. ANDERSSON AND MYSELF SHALL STAY HERE. ALL DEPARTING STAFF TO STAY IN LARNAKA INITIALLY ... AT THIS STAGE IMPOSSIBLE PREDICT DEVELOPMENTS. WILL KEEP YOU FULLY POSTED AS THEY OCCUR. FAMILY STAFF MEMBERS SHOULD BE CONTACTED TO INFORM ALL SAFE AS TELEPHONES ARE OUT OF ORDER ... STAFF MORALE IN OFFICE HIGH AND HOPE GOOD LUCK WILL CONTINUE ..."

On the following morning, the hoped-for good luck was not as forthcoming as the Regional Director had liked it to be. A small convoy of cars, which left the UNICEF premises at 2 p.m. with the Larnaka-bound international staff members on board had, in fact, to return to its point of departure as it was not able to cross the no-man's land due to a sudden resurgence of fighting there. The party had, therefore, to spend another day in West Beirut. Arrangements were, however, made on 9 February for flying them over to Cyprus by helicopter.

The idea of the Regional Office being transferred to Amman was in the air ever since January 1984 when the general feeling was that things in Beirut were attaining a

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stage where the regional functions of the office were getting seriously hindered, but no final word was said in this respect in the hope that the situation may improve. Unfortunately, what happened was exactly the contrary, and the transfer had become inevitable, with the understanding that the personnel responsible for the RSL and regular programme activities in Lebanon will remain in Beirut along with a limited number of staff providing supportive services in administration, finance, communication/information, shipping, mail, etc.

Following the transfer decision, a multitude of problems had to be dealt with. These included matters relating to the travel by road of the UNICEF personnel and their families, packaging and overland transportation of tons of equipment, reference documents and files and, last but not least, managing in Amman itself the legal and accommodation arrangements involved in such an operation for both office and personnel^(x). All these issues were, however, diligently dealt with, and on Saturday 18 February, after "another" night of heavy shelling, a UNICEF convoy of 13 cars was organized for the regional staff members (whose transfer to Jordan was discussed and agreed

(x) These arrangements were made with the help of the UNICEF Liaison Officer in Amman, Mr. Hassan Shawareb, a national of Jordan.

upon individually with each one of them through the Staff Association) and their families. The convoy moved under the UN flag along the coastal road going north to Tripoli from where it was to proceed to the Syrian border. It was escorted by the Lebanese Army up to the "green line" which separates West Beirut from East Beirut, and UNTSO^(*) took over from that point on.

As Tripoli came within sight on the horizon, the reception on the walkie-talkie which was used by the convoy to stay in touch with the UNICEF Office in Beirut during the journey was gradually getting fainter, and the last words radioed from Beirut were fairly melancholic as they said in a cascaded tone "can no longer contact you ... you are on your own now ... will miss you all ... goodbye". There was after this a long moment of silence in the front car carrying the walkie-talkie. Gentle as they were, these words sounded somewhat like a message coming from outer space to consecrate the fact that it was now the turn of the UNICEF Regional Office itself to get "displaced". On that fateful day of 18 February 1984, and for reasons beyond its control, the said office was actually interrupting (presumably on a temporary basis) 32 continued

(*) The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (a predecessor of UNIFIL in Lebanon).

years of presence in Lebanon^(x). The writer will, hopefully, be forgiven if he should say that he, as a Lebanese who lived with - and loved - UNICEF throughout these years, could hardly help feeling down-hearted when he reached this point in the writing of the foregoing bittersweet pages where, sadly enough, the sweeter part seldom had an edge over the more bitter substance.

RSL's latest Workplan is called "X"

The completion of the RSL projects which were listed as being still under implementation at end 1985 (see page 25), is being actively pursued and the latest workplan, referred to in the above caption has been developed and approved by the CDR within a budget of \$US 8.13 million. This workplan is geared to assisting localities affected by new hostilities including the South, the areas of Tripoli, Al-Koura, Zghorta, and Akkar in the North, Baalbeck on the eastern side of the country as well as Aley and Beirut itself. These activities will be reported upon during the course of the current year as implementation will materialize.

(x) UNICEF's presence in Lebanon dates back to 1948. During that period, work focused primarily on emergency relief assistance to Palestinian mothers and children, which continued until the time when UNRWA was established. UNICEF's presence started to branch out to neighbouring countries by 1952, thus assuming regional dimensions. The UNICEF office at that time was called "Area Office" and run by a "Chief Representative" who had to report to the UNICEF Regional Office for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa then located in Paris and headed by Dr. Charles Egger.

A Final Word

The writer would have sincerely wished to find some words of hope with which to conclude this presentation, but the realities on the ground today, unfortunately, stand as a forbidding barrage in the face of any such inclination. As far as UNICEF is concerned, it may perhaps be reasonable to remember the words of a journalist/writer who spoke of Lebanon as a country which he alternatively loves and despairs of. Since despair is an unfamiliar exercise in the UNICEF quarters, the future course of action for the Children's Fund in Lebanon can easily be figured out.

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Acknowledgements:

My understanding is that this report is meant for use by UNICEF Headquarters and Field Offices as well as by UNICEF National Committees and other parties concerned with the cause of all children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of their sacred right to leading a healthy and joyful childhood. With this audience in mind, it was for me a pleasure to write the foregoing pages on a voluntary basis, and I feel deeply obliged to my colleagues Victor Soler-Sala, UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa, and Jack Charnow, Manager of the UNICEF History Project, for having asked me to do this work following a suggestion made by the UNICEF Executive Director. My heartfelt thanks also go to my colleagues Raymond Naimy and Nelly Saber in Beirut and Suha Bsath-Majdalani in Amman for the excellent support they provided me with while I was toiling on this job. Finally, and, at the risk of indulging in "clanish narcissism", I wish to record my appreciation to Rima, my younger daughter, for having contributed to this effort (also on a voluntary basis) by transcribing into neat print all the scribblings I produced, although, on more than one occasion, she could not help being moved to tears by what she was typing out.

Rachid A. Koleilat

The opinions expressed in this paper are the writer's and not necessarily those of UNICEF.

ANNEX I: REGULAR PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

(Some additional data)

Basic Life Skills (1980-1984)

- . 150 Instructors have been trained
- . 83 workshops were set up in 39 primary and intermediate public schools located in deprived areas

Pre-Primary Education (Kindergartens) (1980-1984)

- . 10 pedagogical supervisors and 650 KG teachers were trained
- . Approximately 13,000 children of pre-school age benefitted from this activity

Children's Peace Playgrounds (Started 1985)

- . Project begins with 7 playgrounds
- . Training of 100 volunteer workers responsible for organizing and supervising children's activities is provided for

Orphans and other Children deprived of normal life conditions (1978-1985)

- . 100 child-care residential institutions and 20 institutions for disabled children were upgraded
- . 10 community-integrated family organizations were assisted
- . Training was provided to 250 child-care workers, 60 community social workers and 60 child animators

Palestinian Mothers and Children (1977-1985)

- . 32 MCH and child-care centres, 7 hospitals and 3 physiotherapy centres were assisted
- . Training was provided to 110 nurses, 7 midwives, 45 social workers and 200 KG teachers
- . 11 wells were rehabilitated and 2 water networks were set up
- . Sanitation activities included garbage collection, provision of supplies, etc.

ANNEX II:

Contribution to Lebanon for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation
(1982-1985)

A. Summary

I	Governments	66,258,775.00
II	UNICEF National Committees	3,749,848.00
III	Non-Governmental	2,162,203.00
IV	UN Agencies	<u>3,865,545.00</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	76,036,371.00

B. DONORS

<u>Government</u>	<u>Received</u>
Arab Countries via CDR (Part of US\$47 million donation to Lebanon)	25 000 000
Australia	7 008 122
Austria	498 959
Bangladesh	10 300
Belgium	193 574
Canada	1 492 183
Chile	5 000
China	20 000
Denmark	690 303
Federal Republic of Germany	200 000
Finland	360 000
Italy	2 223 500
Japan	980 000
Kuwait	150 000
Mexico	5 000
Netherlands	455 900
Norway	1 410 294
Oman	1 000 000
San Marino	2 100
Saudi Arabia	6 000 000
Sweden	1 208 400
Switzerland	240 140
Thailand	5 000
United States of America	17 100 000
TOTAL	66 258 775

National Committees

Australia	181 705
Belgium	71 578
Canada (CUC)	45 380
Denmark	1 400
Federal Republic of Germany	152 029
Finland	78 924
France	191 960
Ireland	13 600
Italy	37 038
Japan	250 895
Luxembourg	7 153
Netherlands	5 536
New Zealand	2 800
Norway	18 100
Portugal	10 470
Spain	30 000
Switzerland	378 710
United Kingdom	39 590
United States of America	2 233 000
TOTAL	3 749 848

B. DONORS (Cont.)

<u>Non Governments</u>	<u>Received</u>
Save the Children	50 000
Japan Ship-building Industry	450 000
German Agro Action	456 800
Private Sector (through AGFUND)	1 140 300
Middle East Church	46 000
Others	<u>19 103</u>
TOTAL	2 162 203

<u>UN Agencies</u>	
UNDRO (EEC Funds)	2 931 733
UNHCR	891 912
WHO	19 100
ICRC	<u>22 800</u>
TOTAL	3 865 545