

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Date: June 4 - September 1982 (FY 82)

Location: Southern Lebanon (including the towns of Nabatiyeh, Tyre, Sidon, and Damur); West Beirut; Bekaa Valley

No. Dead: 19,800 (not including combatants), according to the Lebanese government

No. Injured: Approximately 28,000 (not including combatants), according to a preliminary Lebanese government estimate

No. Affected: 500,000-600,000 (over 100,000 homeless)

Damage: An agency of the government of Lebanon estimated damages resulting directly from the conflict at \$1.9 billion and included losses in the following sectors: education - \$86 million; potable water - \$8 million; health - \$72 million; irrigation - \$1 million; roads - \$14 million; agriculture - \$51 million; industry - \$89 million; housing - \$859 million; electricity - \$75 million; telecommunications - \$63 million.

UNRWA (U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) estimated the extent of damage to refugee camps:

- Rashidiyah (Tyre) - 85% destroyed
- Burj ash Shamali (Tyre) - 15% destroyed
- Al-Buss (Tyre) - 8% destroyed
- Burj al-Barajnah (Beirut) - 12% destroyed
- Sabra (Beirut) - 10% destroyed (not a camp, but a refugee neighborhood in the city)
- Shatila (Beirut) - 10% destroyed
- Mar Elias (Beirut) - 5% destroyed

The Disaster

Israel launched a major offensive against the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on June 4, 1982, with bombing raids against Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon. The stated goal of the invasion was to halt PLO guerrilla rocket attacks on Israel's border settlements by establishing a 25-mile buffer zone. The towns of Nabatiyeh, Jezzine, Tyre, Sidon, Damur, and others came under siege as

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Israeli troops, tanks, and gunships joined the warplanes in attacking guerrilla strongholds. Despite Israeli warnings to residents of the targeted towns, civilian casualties were high, and thousands of people, both Lebanese and Palestinians, were displaced. Many remained in the vicinity of their devastated towns, taking refuge in orange groves, schools, or abandoned buildings. Several thousand Palestinians escaping the destruction in the south quickly swelled the populations of existing camps in West Beirut, Baalbeck, Tripoli, and Syria.

Within days, southern Lebanon was under Israeli control, and the Israeli army had advanced to the southern outskirts of Beirut where the fighting continued and Palestinian enclaves were bombed on June 10. Also, in a further widening of the conflict, Israel clashed with Syrian forces which had been deployed in Lebanon since the end of that country's civil war in 1976. A cease-fire ending the Israeli-Syrian confrontation broke down in late June as the two countries battled for control of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

In Beirut, the Israeli forces were joined by their Phalangist Christian allies in putting military pressure on some 5-6,000 PLO commandos who had withdrawn to the capital and were entrenched in bunkers and refugee slums in the Muslim western half of the city. With Israeli tanks, warplanes, and gunships sealing every exit from Beirut, negotiations got underway to work out an acceptable evacuation plan for the PLO combatants and their leader, Yasir Arafat. An Israeli-imposed blockade limited the amount of food, fuel, water, and electricity reaching the fighters and the thousands of civilians trapped with them. The presence of large numbers of displaced people from the South, seeking any available shelter, added to the chaos. Over a period of several weeks, numerous cease-fires collapsed under fresh exchanges of rocket and artillery fire. The sporadic shelling devastated much of the western sector and left thousands of civilians dead or severely wounded. The PLO, Lebanon, and Israel agreed to arrangements for an internationally supervised withdrawal of the PLO army from Beirut in late August.

The multinational force (MNF) which oversaw the PLO evacuation was sent back to Beirut in September following the assassination of the newly-elected Lebanese president, the entry of Israeli troops into West Beirut, and the subsequent massacre of 700-800 Palestinians in two refugee camps in West Beirut. The MNF remained in Lebanon seventeen months as the government, under President Amin Gemayel, sought to restore its authority. Both Israel and Syria continued their military presence in the country. The Palestinian refugees faced an uncertain future in Lebanon, but they were eventually allowed to begin reconstructing their shattered homes.

The almost continuous fighting and movement of people during the emergency phase prevented a precise assessment of the number of casualties and the scale of damage. Early figures were widely contradictory. The number of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians killed as a result of the conflict was finally put at 19,800 by the Lebanese government. The Lebanese Council for Development and Reconstruction assessed damages at \$1.9 billion.

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Housing was the most severely damaged sector. Over 100,000 Palestinians and Lebanese were left homeless, as their dwellings in towns, camps, and city apartment buildings were gutted. Schools in the South took an especially severe beating as an apparent consequence of their being used as a refuge by the combatants. Even hospitals were not spared in the general destruction. Nearly every hospital in West Beirut received a direct hit during a particularly heavy Israeli bombardment on August 12. Only the American University Hospital was still functioning in the days immediately following. Theaters, shops, hotels, warehouses, and other public and commercial buildings were likewise damaged. Refuse and rubble disposal became a major problem, complicated by the presence of unexploded ordnance in the wreckage.

Water, electricity, and other services were disrupted throughout the besieged areas. A direct hit on the Ras el Ain water system in southern Lebanon cut off the water supply to some 105 villages, according to a UNICEF report. Municipal water lines were damaged in Tyre, Sidon, Nabatiyeh, and West Beirut. A severe shortage of water for drinking and cleansing purposes in West Beirut, in combination with overcrowding and the piling up of debris, created a serious public health hazard. The lack of water also made it difficult to give proper nursing care to trauma and burn patients. Power shortages in West Beirut resulted from damaged transmission lines and the Israeli blockade.

Transportation was another seriously affected sector. Roads, already in poor condition after eight years of civil strife, were further damaged from shelling and the transport of heavy equipment. The Beirut International Airport, in the middle of the battle zone, remained closed for an extended period of time as did the ports of Beirut, Tyre, and Sidon. The closure of the airport and ports not only resulted in lost revenues for the commercial sector but also greatly hampered relief activities. Emergency supplies had to be transshipped from Larnaca (Cyprus) to the Lebanese ports of Jounieh or Tripoli or transported overland from staging areas in Damascus or the South.

Considerable agricultural losses resulted from the destruction of tree crops and disruption of the agricultural season.

Action Taken by the Government of Lebanon (GOL) and Non-Governmental Groups

On June 12 the GOL submitted an official request to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for an emergency food assistance program for 600,000 people for six months. The GOL designated the High Relief Committee (HRC) as the government executive agency to carry out the food relief program. The HRC distributed World Food Program and Economic Community supplies to 102,500 families in southern Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley, Mt. Lebanon, and West Beirut at the height of the relief effort. Twelve teams of five HRC members each handled distribution.

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The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) is the GOL agency responsible for planning, coordinating, and financing reconstruction and development activities and for negotiating and administering all foreign assistance programs. The CDR administered a central fund to rehabilitate war-damaged infrastructure in southern Lebanon with UNICEF as the implementing agent.

Numerous non-governmental organizations and individuals assisted the relief and reconstruction effort. Both the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) and the Palestinian Red Crescent (PRC) provided medical and relief assistance. Volunteers and first aiders of the LRC were on call 24 hours a day, operating 42 health, reception, and first aid posts and maintaining mobile clinics and a blood bank. The LRC provided \$5,854 worth of relief aid to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The PRC operated six field hospitals with a total of 600 beds.

The Haigazian College Emergency Relief Group (HCERG) operated 20 centers to distribute food packages, clothing, mattresses, and blankets to 3,000 families. The HCERG received 26 tons of food from UNRWA warehouses for distribution in West Beirut.

The students and staff of Beirut University College provided food, blankets, and other relief supplies to the more than 500 needy people housed at the college.

Caritas Lebanon maintained 28 reception centers to aid 8,000 needy people in the South, 2,000 in the Bekaa Valley, and 18,000 in the mountain area. Caritas released \$50,000 and \$140,000 from its own monies to fund relief and housing reconstruction respectively. As of November 1982, Caritas had assisted 800 families in the South in housing repair. Caritas Lebanon requested \$2.1 million from Caritas Internationalis for housing construction and \$1 million to cover outstanding relief needs.

The Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) coordinated efforts of some 15 local agencies (including Popular Committee, AMEL, NAJDA, Haigazian College Relief Committee, and American University Student Committee) and worked with the international Red Cross movement and the American University Hospital/Beirut. The relief effort was supported by staff in E. Beirut, W. Beirut, Sidon, Cyprus, and Cairo. Besides supplying commodities to ICRC and UNRWA, the MECC directly distributed \$100,382 worth of material aid (food, baby milk, clothing, layettes, soap, blankets, etc.) and \$55,111 worth of additionally purchased supplies. Distribution in W. Beirut, E. Beirut, Sidon (South), and Tripoli (North) benefited an estimated 80,000 people. The MECC's medical assistance program recruited 64 doctors and nurses from overseas at an estimated cost of \$500,000. Medical supplies from stocks or purchase given to emergency centers in W. Beirut and the South included \$1,000 worth of fluids, bandages, and transfusion sets and \$26,000 worth of equipment. MECC's Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation program, which coordinated the assistance program, undertook a three-week garbage collection/sanitation campaign in W. Beirut at a cost of \$3,000 for insecticides, sprayers, and drivers' salaries. MECC also cooperated with UNHCR in the resettlement of families from the W. Beirut beach area and provided funds to UNRWA for assistance to special hardship families.

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MECC's longer term rehabilitation/reconstruction program included continuing medical aid, an "agricultural rescue operation" in the South, social rehabilitation programs, educational grants and loans, and the rebuilding of homes and churches. Other post-relief programs were outlined: \$23,000 to help restore fisheries in Sidon; \$9,000 for a sewing project for Palestinian women in Sidon; \$40,000 to help restore inventories for shopkeepers in Tyre; \$4,400 for an X-ray machine for a clinic in Nabatiyeh; \$600,000 for church and church school reconstruction; and \$9,000 for a youth camp. MECC also pledged \$50,000 to a joint project providing information in housing reconstruction. MECC reported total expenditures of \$1.9 million in 1982 and \$370,000 for the first quarter of 1983.

A philanthropist from Sidon, Mr. R. Hariri, provided at least \$8 million of in-kind assistance to rehabilitate many of the damaged schools in that town and to carry out major rubble and garbage removal in Beirut.

The Hariri Foundation provided \$500,000 for building materials for Sidon's self-help housing repair grant program.

A consortium of indigenous private voluntary organizations led by the YMCA of Lebanon disbursed funds from a USG grant to several organizations involved in relief and rehabilitation activities. Funds were made available for a garbage clean-up program and for the provision of medicines, blankets, mattresses, and other supplies.

In other assistance provided by Lebanese groups, the Armenian Relief Society opened its medical-social centers to the injured and needy; eleven monasteries and convents in Beirut were made available to house displaced people; 17 local committees of the Palestinian Women's General Union distributed milk and blankets provided by UNRWA and UNICEF to 1,397 families in Beirut; and Sisters of the Holy Heart of Lebanon gave \$31,621 to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government (USG)

On June 9, 1982, Ambassador Dillion in Beirut, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, determined that a disaster of major proportions existed in Lebanon and exercised his \$25,000 disaster assistance authority.

President Reagan issued an appeal to all countries to join in the humanitarian effort to help victims of the conflict in Lebanon. He announced that the USG would provide up to \$5 million in emergency assistance from the International Disaster Assistance Account and the Food For Peace Program. He asked Congress to provide another \$20 million in supplemental funding.

Emergency funds in the amount of \$10 million were made available from existing appropriations under the Refugee and Migration Assistance program. An additional \$14.5 million

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were reprogrammed from that account to meet humanitarian needs. Congress increased the amount requested by the President in supplemental aid, authorizing and later reappropriating \$50 million in existing funds to provide emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid.

A team headed by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, who was also the President's personal representative for U.S. relief to Lebanon, conducted a needs assessment and consulted with the U.S. Ambassador to help determine the focus of U.S. relief and rehabilitation efforts. The Administrator later returned to Lebanon to further define priorities. As a result of these visits, it was announced that the USG would provide \$30 million in Housing Guaranties. Of this amount, \$15 million had been authorized in 1978 but not contracted for by the GOL until March 1983. The USG was prepared to authorize an additional \$15 million to support the GOL's shelter repair and reconstruction of infrastructure efforts.

A sum of \$2 million was authorized from the State Department's Presidential Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to help cover transport costs of the PLO evacuation from Beirut.

Funds in the amount of \$10 million (in two \$5 million authorizations) were made available for relief activities from the Economic Support Fund account.

The following summary of USG assistance indicates the source of funding and the fiscal year in which funds were obligated.

International Disaster Assistance Account (IDAA)

A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligated IDA funds as follows in FY 1982:

Ambassador's authority and subsequent increase (\$30,000 to the American University of Beirut/Hospital (AUB/H) to purchase medical supplies and provide care to victims of the conflict; \$10,000 to the Haigazian College Emergency Relief Group for the distribution of relief supplies to displaced Lebanese Muslims and Palestinians).....	\$40,000
Increase in grant to Haigazian College.....	\$5,000
Grants to the ICRC in support of its emergency program.....	\$600,000
Grant to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for its relief work with displaced persons in Beirut, southern Lebanon, and the Bekaa Valley.....	\$300,000

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Grants to UNICEF for its relief program providing food, first aid and health care, and water systems repair.....	\$300,000
Grant to YMCA/USA in support of the emergency efforts of the Lebanese YMCA.....	\$10,000
Grant to Lebanese PVO/YMCA Consortium.....	\$100,000
Grant to Save the Children Federation (SCF) for aid to displaced persons in the Byblos area and for medical assistance in W. Beirut.....	\$332,206
Grant to the U.N. Special Trust Fund for Assistance to Lebanon.....	\$100,000
Grant to Project Hope for procurement and airlift of emergency medical supplies for the AUB/H.....	\$291,285
Administrative support for the U.S. Mission in Lebanon.....	\$53,715
Purchase and shipping of 900 hospital beds for UNICEF and the Lebanese Ministry of Health.....	\$125,300
Total	\$2,257,506

OFDA obligated an additional \$8,000 from IDA funds in FY 1983 to cover the cost of a Department of Defense airlift of 10 rolls of plastic sheeting to Lebanon.....\$8,000

Refugee and Migration Assistance Account

OFDA was also responsible for administering the \$10 million made available from the State Department's Refugee and Migration Assistance Program. The following obligations were made from that account in FY 1982:

Additional support to SCF.....	\$167,794
Grant to CRS.....	\$250,000
Grant to World Vision International for an emergency program including the distribution of high protein foods.....	\$100,000
Grant to UNICEF.....	\$2,800,000
Grant to UNRWA in response to its appeal for relief assistance to displaced Palestinian refugees.....	\$2,000,000
Grant to ICRC.....	\$900,000
Additional support to PVO/YMCA Consortium.....	\$200,000
Additional support to Project Hope.....	\$508,715

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Assistance to ICRC for evacuation costs.....	\$2,500,000
Cost of 15,000 blankets and other bedding supplies for ICRC.....	\$261,395
Airlift of four generators for UNICEF's efforts in W. Beirut on behalf of UNDRO.....	\$76,000
Cost of an epidemiological surveillance program conducted by AUB/H.....	\$131,760
Airlift of medicines to MECC.....	\$95,000
Ocean freight on AUB/H hospital supplies.....	\$7,000
Reimbursement for military freight on World Vision Merchant Shipment.....	\$2,336
Total	\$10,000,000
Grant to UNRWA for clearance of Palestinian refugee camp sites and related refugee costs (FY 82).....	\$14,500,000
President's Emergency Fund to ICRC for evacuation costs (FY 82).....	\$2,000,000

Food For Peace

The Office of Food for Peace provided P.L. 480 Title II commodities through the World Food Program (WFP) and CRS valued at \$210,500 and \$462,600, respectively. Ocean freight costs for the above commodities totaled \$726,900.

Total (FY 82) \$1,400,000

\$50 Million Supplemental Appropriation

By the end of FY 1983, A.I.D. had obligated or firmly earmarked all but \$500,000 of the \$50 million supplemental appropriation. \$3 million was obligated in FY 82 and the remainder in FY 83. The following are actual expenditures. (Note: In effect, these funds were statutorily transferred from the Refugee and Migration Assistance Account to A.I.D. for Lebanon disaster assistance.)

Grant to UNICEF to restore schools, clinics, and water/sewer systems, principally in southern Lebanon (\$10 million obligated).....	\$7,500,000
Grant to AUB to repair war damage and meet urgent financial needs.....	\$10,000,000

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Grant to ICRC for its continuing relief, medical, and protection activities.....	\$5,000,000
Support to GOL Ministry of Housing and Cooperatives for repair of 2,500 housing units occupied by lower income families (\$5 million obligated).....	\$4,600,000
Grant to Beirut University College to help compensate for war-related losses.....	\$1,500,000
Grant to International College to help compensate for war-related losses (\$300,000 earmarked but \$800,000 actually obligated).....	\$800,000
Small value procurement and relief and rehabilitation planning and implementation [includes \$90,000 for a WASH (Water and Sanitation for Health) team assessment] (\$2 million obligated)..	\$1,200,000
Support to GOL Ministry of Post, Telecommunication, and Telegraph for rehabilitation of damaged telecommunications system in Beirut.....	\$7,700,000
Support to GOL Water and Sanitation Agency for the purchase of refuse vehicles.....	\$2,750,000
Support to GOL Council for Reconstruction and Development.....	\$2,250,000
Grants to International Rescue Committee, ICRC, and UNRWA.....	\$3,000,000
TOTAL	\$46,300,000

Economic Support Fund

The following amounts were obligated in FY 1984 from the \$10 million made available for relief activities:

Grant to ICRC.....	\$2,000,000
Grant to the U.N. Trust Fund for Lebanon.....	\$1,000,000
Grant to CRS.....	\$977,810
Grant to Church World Service (CWS).....	\$150,000
Grant to SCF.....	\$472,190
Grant to the Druze Foundation.....	\$300,000
Grant to the Shiite Committee.....	\$100,000
Administrative reservations made to date for the following relief agencies are: CRS \$400,000 and SCF \$1,200,893.....	\$1,600,893
TOTAL	\$6,600,893

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Administrative and Travel Costs

USG personnel and consultants traveled to Lebanon to help the USAID Mission in evaluating relief and rehabilitation activities and identifying areas for future USG assistance. Besides the A.I.D. Administrator, the specialists included two OFDA officers, two Centers for Disease Control physicians and other health experts, a Refugee Programs Officer, an A.I.D. housing team and a disaster housing consultant, a PVO liaison officer, and the A.I.D. Lebanon desk officer. Travel and administrative expenses are approximate: \$14,573 in FY 1982 and \$50,650 in FY 1983 for a total of.....\$65,223

TOTAL \$83,131,622

Note: The above total does not include the \$30 million authorized in Housing Guaranties. While A.I.D. guarantees a commerical loan, it does not provide the loan funds.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Private Groups *

American Corporate Aid for Lebanon, Inc. (including Abbott Labs; ALCOA Foundation; American Can Co. Foundation AT&T; Avnet, Inc.; Bristol Myers Co.; CBS; Deere & Co.; Dresser Industries Inc.; E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co, Inc.; Exxon; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; Ford; FMC Foundation; Philip L. Graham Fund; General Signal; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; GTE; H.J. Heinz; Hershey Fund; Conrad N. Hilton Foundation; IBM; ITT; Johnson & Johnson; Philip Morris; Pennzoil Co.; Pepsico Foundation, Inc.; Joseph E. Seagram Sons, Inc. Fund; Schering-Plough Corp.; Time, Inc.; Union Oil Co. of California; Westinghouse; Wheelabrator-Frye; Xerox; and individuals, William C. Reynolds, Shaker A Khayatt) - raised almost \$2 million; provided grants of \$250,000 each to SCF, American University Hospital/Beirut, and ICRC; \$75,000 to CRS for emergency repairs to the Al-Kafaat Rehabilitation Institute; \$100,000 to SCF for a mobile health unit; \$50,000 each to the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, UNRWA, World Vision, and Oxfam/America for the purchase of stoves and blankets; \$200,000 to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for construction of an intensive care unit for AUH/B; \$15,000 to Operation California for shipping costs of medical supplies; \$50,000 to Oxfam/America for rehabilitation efforts in the town of Khiam; two pieces of heavy construction equipment to IRC valued at \$100,000; and medical supplies valued at \$100,000 to Project Hope. [Note: To avoid double counting, it is presumed that the grants to U.S. Volags, with the exception of IRC, are included in the listed contribution of those organizations; therefore only \$600,000 is credited to American Corporate Aid in computing the total.]

American Friends Service Committee - provided a two-person disaster assessment team and assigned two staff persons to MECC; gave \$35,000 in cash to MECC and clothing worth \$22,000 to UNRWA for Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

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American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee - provided bedding and blankets, food, cooking and eating utensils, clothing, and fuel in initial emergency assistance to victims in Tyre, Sidon, and Nabatiyeh; conducted a needs assessment; allocated \$25,000 to rubble removal in Tyre; gave 1,550 MT of cement for repair and reconstruction of homes in four camps (including 275 MT through the GOI to UNRWA at a cost of \$25,000); purchased 2,500 kerosene heating stoves and winter clothing for 4,000 Palestinian refugee families; distributed 6,000 oral rehydration packets and medical supplies to hospitals and clinics, including five dialysis machines; provided \$10,000 for polio inoculations for 60,000 children; shipped an additional 9 MT of food to southern Lebanon. Total value of assistance: \$500,000 in cash; \$1.5 million in kind.

American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA) - provided \$20,000 for vocational training, \$75,000 to the Al-Kafaat Rehabilitation Center, and \$25,000 through UNRWA for emergency medical clinics in southern Lebanon; sent \$160,000 worth of medicines/medical supplies to the PRC and pharmaceuticals worth \$250,000 to the AUB/H, including donations by Lederle (\$2,808), Marion Labs (\$693), Squibb (\$4,000), Wyeth (\$4,072), Pfizer (\$137,992), Merke and Co. (\$83,316), Eli Lilly and Co. (\$2,737), and Upjohn (\$9,049); established a revolving loan fund for small enterprises which divided \$130,000 equally between the YMCA and the Association for the Development of Palestinian camps.

AMERICARES Foundation - shared cost of airlifting medicines donated by Direct Relief International, Operation California, and various pharmaceutical companies.

American Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST) - planned to establish a revolving loan fund of \$100,000 for small enterprises.

American Red Cross - gave \$200,000 in cash as well as antibacterial soap valued at \$45,230 and copper sulfate crystals valued at \$1,000 to ICRC; donated \$150,000 to the League of Red Cross Societies.

American University of Beirut - launched an emergency/redevelopment appeal for \$23 million for the AUB Hospital; received \$3 million in cash from private sources in addition to contributions from the USG and other donor governments.

Armenian General Benevolent Union of America - gave \$100,000 to the district committee in Lebanon and established a revolving loan program (\$760,000) for small businesses.

Baptist World Aid - launched an appeal for \$100,000; gave \$25,000 to the Lebanese Baptist Convention for home reconstruction; \$10,000 in cash to MAP International; and \$15,000 in cash to Oxfam America.

Brother's Brother Foundation - provided 7,800 tools valued at \$30,000 and 10,000 bottles of penicillin tablets valued at \$31,000, all through AJJDC.

CARE - planned to support the YMCA/Lebanon vocational training program.

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Catholic Relief Services (CRS) - spent \$500,000 (plus USG grant funds) on emergency relief in Beirut, southern Lebanon, and the Bekaa Valley, providing medical assistance, food, bedding, cooking utensils, water containers, and shelter materials; launched a Middle East appeal; fielded nine emergency specialists and worked with the LRC and PRC; gave \$5,000 for milk for infants in Beirut and \$600 through UNRWA for baby layettes.

Christian Reformed World Relief Committee - gave \$50,000 to CWS (\$25,000 for emergency food and health needs in W. Beirut and \$25,000 for the MECC "agricultural rescue operation" in the South) (presumably included in CWS's listed contribution).

Church World Service (CWS) - through the World Council of Churches (WCC) supported the MECC which had been carrying out relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction activities since the 1975-76 civil war; sent a staff person to participate in a three-person ecumenical team recruited by WCC to assess conditions in Lebanon; and 15 nurses to the MECC; provided 10,000 blankets valued at \$40,000, \$45,250 for medical support staff and administrative expenses, 1,012 pounds of medical supplies valued at \$41,821, 26,950 pounds of beef chunks valued at \$36,382, clothing worth \$71,400, and \$100,000 in cash for local purchase of food; appealed to member churches for \$1,750,000 in response to the WCC appeal for \$3 million on behalf on the MECC; raised \$1,030,586.

Direct Relief International - sent \$639,000 worth of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and protein supplements to MECC and the Palestinian Red Crescent, partly through Operation California; shipped additional pharmaceuticals and medical equipment valued at \$51,508 to AUB/H (air freight donated by Middle East Airlines) and at \$146,140 to MECC and AUB/H through Operation California. [Note: There may be some double counting in the value of pharmaceuticals due to the difficulty in separating the contributions of various donors and shippers.]

Episcopal Church (Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief) - donated \$145,000 to CWS, \$12,500 to Oxfam/America, \$5,000 to the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, \$22,500 to the YMCA, and \$100,000 to the Anglican Diocese of Jerusalem. [Note: All but the \$100,000 donation are presumably included in the listed contributions of the recipient organizations.]

Interfaith Hunger Appeal - raised \$30,000 for AJJDC, CRS, and CWS (presumably included in the listed contributions of those organizations).

International Christian Aid - provided assistance with a total value of \$420,000, including two staffed emergency medical clinics valued at \$20,000 each, food, blankets, and medicines to the needy in five relief centers valued at \$75,000 a month, \$5,000 to St. Elie orphanage and school in Beirut, \$10,000 to an artificial limb program at Akka Hospital in W. Beirut, and \$10,000 for pharmaceuticals.

International Rescue Committee - sent a three-person assessment team to focus on reconstructive surgery; planned medical aid to Palestinian refugees and poor Lebanese.

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Lutheran World Relief - gave cash for pharmaceuticals through the Lutheran World Federation; used clothing and soap valued at \$152,259 to UNRWA; \$125,000 in cash and \$469,760 worth of blankets and quilts to CWS for MECC (cash donation presumably included in CWS's listed contribution); and approved a \$75,000 grant to the MECC for a water supply project.

MAP, International - gave 1,000 pounds of medicines and medical supplies valued at \$65,932 to World Vision International and \$234,654 worth of pharmaceuticals to the GOL and ICRC for distribution in W. Beirut and southern Lebanon. Transport for the latter was donated by the Airlines Employees Relief Organization.

Mennonite Central Committee - sent \$628,380 worth of milk, blankets, food and clothing to MECC; assisted farmers in the South with an agricultural rehabilitation program valued at \$300,000.

Operation California - in conjunction with AMERICARES and the USG, airlifted \$950,000 worth of medical supplies donated by Direct Relief International and various pharmaceutical companies to MECC; sent \$50,000 worth of clothing to MECC and medical supplies valued at \$175,000 to MECC and AUB/H.

Oxfam/America - donated \$159,000 to Oxfam/U.K. and launched an appeal; provided a total of \$464,000 for blankets, family kits, repair of ambulances and fishing boats, and development-oriented activities.

Project Hope - used USG grant funds to purchase general medical supplies and pharmaceuticals for AUB/H; donated \$100,000 for delivery.

Save the Children Federation - augmented existing staff with an architect/housing specialist, two relief officers, and other personnel; launched a major appeal and received \$1,240,000 (of which \$500,000 was in USG grant funds); distributed food, tents, clothing, kitchen units, soap, water containers, and medicines in southern Lebanon and W. Beirut; provided \$116,667 in cash, including funds for a convoy, to UNICEF; relief supplies and the services of two health workers in Sabra/Shatila; and baby clothes, mattresses, blankets, and disinfectants to Amal Hospital; operated health centers in southwestern Beirut, Byblos, the South, and Bekka Valley and a mobile health unit in Jezzine; cooperated with UNICEF in the South in distributing infant food supplements and vaccinating children; conducted damage surveys and engaged in emergency housing repairs and village reconstruction; undertook a water resource development project in Hay-es-Sullum; expanded existing program of rehabilitation loans (by \$100,000) for small farmers and businessmen in Sidon and Tyre.

Save the Refugees Fund/Mercy Corps International - gave \$8,000 to CRS (presumably included in CRS's listed contribution).

Seventh-day Adventist World Service - sent an assessment team; provided medical equipment valued at \$65,000 to Biet Chebab Hospital and technical assistance for upgrading skills in rehabilitating amputees; provided a doctor for a disturbed children's home.

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Southern Baptist Convention Foreign Mission Board - released \$30,000 to 15 missionaries working in Beirut to be used for food distribution and medical supplies; provided \$25,000 for school repair/refurbishment and \$25,000 for transport costs of medical supplies donated by MAP and shipped to Lebanon Mission.

U.S. National Committee for UNICEF - contributed \$1 million to UNICEF.

World Concern Development Organization - provided a two-person assessment team, services of two doctors and six nurses valued at \$100,000, and \$12,000 worth of winter clothing.

World Relief Corporation - sent \$100,000 in cash for emergency relief through Christian and Missionary Alliance; raised \$900,000 of a \$1 million appeal for housing rehabilitation in seven villages.

World Vision International - committed up to \$1 million for immediate needs in conjunction with Contact and Resources Center and MECC (including \$181,000 for blankets and food, \$100,000 for medicines and pharmaceuticals, and \$50,000 for logistical costs); provided a five-man assessment team, 28,000 blankets, 16 MT high protein food to Haigazian College, \$28,000 in cash for food and cheese to UNRWA as well as additional food valued at \$231,000 and \$20,000 for self-help shelter repair; convoyed supplies from East to West Beirut; allocated \$100,000 for a self-help housing program in Nabeh Safa and \$169,000 for debris removal and reconstruction of two social service centers in Beirut, two schools in the South, and buildings in two mountain villages. Total value of program: \$1,193,000.

YMCA - provided a training program to build skills; operated five centers for war-affected children, all valued at \$937,000.

TOTAL \$19,962,902

Assistance Provided by the International Community *

The United Nations System

The Secretary General issued an appeal for humanitarian aid (medical aid, tents, blankets, water purification supplies, food, and cash) through the Office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO). At the Beirut level, the U.N. Secretary General's Special Coordinator oversaw the activities of the WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and UNDP.

An inter-agency survey mission, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Thunborg of Sweden and including representatives of the various U.N. agencies working in Lebanon, undertook a comprehensive assessment.

Ambassador Thunborg returned to Lebanon for a second mission. A U.N. housing team surveyed the damage to residential buildings in non-rural areas and found 13,400 units destroyed and 18,300 severely damaged. Repair costs were estimated to be \$1.2 billion.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - Director General issued an appeal for 63,900 MT of food (54,000 MT cereals, 3,420 MT milk powder, 3,240 MT edible oil, 2,160 MT sugar, 1,080 MT meat) and cash contributions to purchase, warehouse, transport, and distribute the food to 600,000 people for over six months. An initial supply (31,320 MT valued at \$11.445 million) to cover needs for three months was authorized. A reassessment of food needs by a joint FAO, WFP, EEC, U.S. team indicated that needs were met. The Director General also approved a three-month program of food assistance for 7,000 Lebanese and non-registered Palestinian refugees in Syria. Commodities (283.5 MT wheat flour, 25.2 MT milk powder, 18.9 MT edible oil, and 12.6 MT sugar) and freight were valued at \$142,700.

International Civil Aviation Organization - assessed equipment needs of Beirut Airport.

UNDRO - issued an international appeal on June 11; sent representatives to Beirut; and donated \$30,000 in cash. UNDRO also arranged three airlifts of supplies from Europe to staging areas for onward shipment: the first on 8/7 (40 tons of supplies valued at \$240,000 and provided by UNICEF, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom); the second on 8/14 (10,000 blankets bought with funds donated by Australia and 20 MT of baby food contributed by Switzerland); and the third on 10/14 (32 MT of blankets, baby food, and pharmaceuticals). The U.K. financed the first two airlifts; UNDRO paid a portion of the \$110,000 cost of the third. A \$16.06 million rehabilitation/reconstruction program outlined by UNDRO focused on such priority needs as rubble clearance, water supply/sanitation system repair, family income-generating activities, and medical and relief assistance. UNDRO contributed \$1,075,148 in cash to UNRWA and another \$500,000 in cash and \$388,000 in medical supplies to UNRWA in conjunction with WHO.

UNHCR - provided assistance, in conjunction with UNICEF, to Lebanese and non-registered Palestinian refugees in Syria; ten ambulances via UNICEF to the Syrian Arab Republic Government; \$100,000 in cash through the U.N. Coordinator for Lebanon; \$100,000 for medicines and blankets in conjunction with UNICEF and WHO; \$40,000 to help restore fisheries in Tyre; \$215,000 for the care of vulnerable groups such as the handicapped in institutions in the South; \$45,000 to transport the Spanish donation of clothes, blankets, kitchen utensils, etc.; \$1,750,000 for emergency relief, social, and educational services for some 35,000 displaced people in Lebanon (these funds used in cooperation with MECC and the Ministry of Social Affairs); \$710,000 for assistance to Lebanese in Syria; and \$1,480,000 for relief aid to Lebanese in Europe.

UNICEF - launched a three-month program budgeted at \$5 million (\$1.5 million for first aid/health, \$2 million for shelter restoration, \$350,000 for interim food supplies; \$700,000 for water; and \$450,000 for logistics); released \$1 million from the Emergency Reserve Fund; and fielded 35 staff members plus engineers to cover the emergency. Four airlifts of UNIPAC stocks from Copenhagen to Damascus (total 159.2 MT) and subsequent truck convoys delivered relief supplies to W. Beirut, the Bekaa Valley, and Qana (South). The following is a partial listing of

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

relief goods by area in which they were distributed: Beirut - \$47,500 worth of baby food and milk and four ambulances valued at \$37,000; 176,400 bars soap, 23,800 blankets, 126 jerrycans, 12 tents (through local relief committees in W. Beirut); 3,000 mattresses, 31.6 MT milk, two ambulances (through the PRC and Palestinian Women's Union); 33,000 oral rehydration packets, medical supplies, and five ambulances (through Ministry of Health); southern Lebanon - 67.5 MT food; 44 MT high nutrient biscuits (via UNRWA); 1,837 kitchen sets valued at \$21,470 (delivered via UNDRO airlift); drugs, vaccine, soap, blankets, 8,050 cooking sets, 200 camp sets, 16 water tanks, and one million water purification tablets; hand tools for cleanup (via Boy Scouts); Bekaa Valley - 20,020 blankets, 100 tents, 100,000 oral rehydration packets, food products, 71,600 bars soap, 1,000 bottles water purification tablets, medical supplies, and ten wheelchairs. In addition, UNICEF provided food valued at \$214,138 and \$1,000 in cash for water tanks through UNRWA. UNICEF engineers and a construction expert conducted a survey of health and water facilities in Beirut. In "Operation Water Jug," UNICEF used 14 mobile generators and two water tankers operating 24 hours a day to provide emergency water through more than 40 distribution points in Beirut. A USG-funded UNDRO airlift delivered four U.K.-procured diesel powered generators to UNICEF for the city's water pumping stations. UNICEF's allocation for generators was at least \$798,966. Also, in Beirut, UNICEF employed four teams to repair major water mains, supplied ten temporary hospitals, and was responsible for the daily collection of 250 tons of garbage. Other agencies (LRC, PRC, UNRWA, UNDP, UNIFIL, WHO, UNHCR, SCF, and ICRC) assisted UNICEF with procurement, transportation, and distribution. Reconstruction activities in southern Lebanon, where UNICEF also completed water, health, and education surveys, included rubble clearance from Tyre hospital and restoration of the Ras el-Ain water system. UNICEF carried out a vaccination campaign in the South and conducted a survey of 454 war-damaged schools with repair estimated to cost \$12.904 million (does not include 158 schools damaged in earlier fighting now being occupied). A \$60 million reconstruction/rehabilitation program for the South and parts of W. Beirut was to focus on displaced persons, repair and restoration of facilities, and family rehabilitation (GOL to provide \$28 million of total). UNICEF's assistance, in conjunction with UNHCR, to 1,300 Lebanese and 500 Palestinian refugee families in Damascus later expanded to 8-9,000 recipients.

U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) - provided at least \$25,000 worth of emergency food and a convoy to Tyre.

UNRWA - which had operated camps for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon since 1950 under a U.N. General Assembly mandate, issued an appeal on June 24 for \$39 million to cover a six-month emergency program for 175,000 persons. This was subsequently revised to \$52.75 million for a 12-month program which included increased cash grants for home repairs and for replacement of educational facilities. Over 185,000 registered and non-registered refugees in Lebanon and Syria were receiving assistance by December 1982. Over the 22-month period June 1982 - April 1984, UNRWA provided emergency aid for Palestinian refugees totaling \$60.3 million.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

This included 42,000 tons of food (flour, rice, sugar, edible oil, skim milk powder, corned beef, canned fish, crushed wheat, etc.) valued at \$22.7 million; emergency medical service costing \$10 million; a refugee rehousing program costing \$17.3 million; and essential repair or replacement of UNRWA facilities totaling \$10 million. UNRWA recruited additional medical and nursing staff to meet the demand for health services as the number of refugees using UNRWA's health clinics increased by one-third over pre-emergency levels. Four of the 85 UNRWA-run schools in Lebanon were destroyed in the invasion and many others were made unusable or occupied by the displaced. By April 1983, however, 83 schools were operating again, and a self-help housing repair/reconstruction program for camp residents (including cash grants and building materials) was underway, following the failure of a temporary tent shelter program.

U.N. Volunteer Program - contributed \$250,000 in cash.

World Food Program (WFP) - distributed food to 181,660 families nationally via HRC between July 1 and September 21, 1982. Food pledges totaled 58,096 MT and deliveries 19,072 MT between June 30 and August 30.

World Health Organization (WHO) - acted as the major health advisor to the U.N. system and international community on site; planned an assessment of the health sector; provided \$100,000 in cash to UNICEF, of which \$70,000 was for the procurement of anaesthesia machines and blood collection apparatus; assisted UNRWA with staff costs (\$6,800).

U.N. Trust Fund - provided \$40,000 to help restore fisheries in Tyre.

World Bank - sent a 16-person team to determine the Bank's role in reconstruction.

Other Intergovernmental and International Voluntary Organizations

Caritas Internationalis - appealed for \$1 million in support of Caritas Lebanon; received \$443,278 in response.

European Economic Community (EEC) - approved an emergency grant for Lebanon of 20,000 MT cereals, 1,100 MT oil, and 1,100 MT milk with a reported value of \$8,207,100; provided \$265,000 via the FRG Red Cross, \$47,500 via the EEC delegate in Beirut, and an additional \$368,000 through the FRG Red Cross, ICRC, and Lebanese PVOs; \$868,551 in cash and \$1,980,699 in-kind to ICRC; \$8.3 million to UNDR0; \$3,172,892 worth of butteroil, skim milk, and vegetable oil to UNRWA; approved \$47,500,000 (50 million ECU) in reconstruction loans.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) - provided medical and relief assistance as well as its traditional protection and tracing services; deployed medical teams in W. Beirut, the South, and Tripoli, and medical teams and sanitation experts in the Bekaa Valley; sent medical supplies to the LRC, the PRC, the Ministry of Health, and other clinics/hospitals; maintained logistical bases in Larnaca, Damascus, and Tel Aviv where supplies were staged for onward delivery to Lebanon. At

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

the height of the relief effort, at least 124 delegates were in the field. ICRC concentrated on the most vulnerable groups, assisting up to 250,000 people. Of that number, 40,000 were in W. Beirut, 6,000 in Tripoli, 85,000 in the Bekaa Valley, and 40,000 in the South. From the beginning of the relief effort to the end of January 1983, 9,423 MT of relief and medical supplies were received for Lebanon of which 7,787 MT were distributed: 3,742.6 MT to Beirut, 2,156.7 MT to southern Lebanon, 770 MT to Tripoli, and 1,116.7 MT to the Bekaa Valley. Medical aid (valued at \$9,585,380) delivered in 1982 included 73 ambulances, 500 stretchers, 3,074 units of fresh blood, plasma and other blood products, and surgical and dressing materials; relief supplies (valued at \$12,504,300) delivered in 1982 included 129,074 family parcels, 2,885 MT food, 273,360 blankets, 21,460 kitchen sets, soap, warehouse equipment, trucks etc. ICRC provided food and other items valued at \$382,327 to UNRWA. Following the August 12 bombardment of W. Beirut, ICRC opened a 40-bed surgical hospital to care for the victims. With the LRC and PRC, ICRC was responsible for the evacuation of 238 wounded Palestinian combatants from Beirut. ICRC also protected and temporarily cared for the survivors of the refugee camp massacres. During the June-December 1982 period, ICRC appeals totaled \$40,104,500 (80,209,000 Swiss francs) while expenditures totaled \$34,734,150 (69,468,301 Swiss francs); in response to its appeals, ICRC received \$38,936,503 (77,873,006 Swiss francs) in cash, in kind, and in services.

League of Red Cross Societies - made \$38,400 available from its emergency fund to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to assist Palestinian refugees and Lebanese who had fled to Syria; launched an international appeal (fully subscribed) for \$205,000 (410,000 Swiss francs) to continue the SARC's program; sent a delegate to Lebanon to assist with rehabilitation of first aid and blood transfusion facilities; and supplied medicines for chronic diseases.

Lutheran World Federation - provided used clothing, blankets, tents, and soap to UNRWA, all valued at \$128,227.

World Council of Churches (WCC) - launched an appeal for \$3 million based on the findings of an ecumenical assessment team and received at least \$4 million; sent two logistics experts to MECC and 51 medical personnel recruited from eight countries to serve at AUB/H, AMEL clinics, with the PRC, and possibly with UNRWA.

TOTAL \$32,876,418

Governments

Algeria - sent two plane loads of medical and relief supplies, value not reported.

Argentina - donated medical supplies valued at \$25,000 to UNRWA.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Australia - gave \$581,395 in cash and \$87,265 in kind to ICRC; \$575,445 to UNRWA; \$116,402 to UNDR0; \$465,116 to UNICEF; \$581,395 to WFP; \$58,140 to Australian International Disaster Emergency Committee; pledged \$10 million to Lebanon recovery efforts of which \$5 million were earmarked for UNICEF; and paid a portion of an UNDR0 - organized airlift of emergency supplies.

Austria - pledged 250 MT of milk powder to WFP; donated \$26,985 to ICRC; \$513,559 to UNICEF; and \$34,818 to UNRWA.

Bahrain - contributed \$100,000 in cash through the Council of Arab States Ministers of Health; and a half ton of medical and surgical material valued at \$598 to ICRC.

Bangladesh - gave \$10,293 to UNICEF; sent a medical team to assist Palestinians in conjunction with ICRC and UNICEF.

Belgium - donated \$206,897 to UNICEF; 150 MT of powdered milk and \$135,000 in cash to WFP; and \$222,315 to ICRC.

Brazil - planned to send a planeload of medical supplies.

Canada - provided \$1,056,902 in cash to ICRC and support of a CRC surgical team at Baalbeck; \$758,120 in cash to UNRWA; \$772,358 to UNICEF; 2,900 MT flour valued at \$754,000; a housing assessment mission; and \$122,000 to the World Council of Churches.

Chile - gave \$5,000 to UNICEF.

China, People's Republic - gave \$20,000 each to UNICEF and UNRWA; and \$1,000,000 in cash to the Palestine Liberation Organization, as reported by UNDR0.

Comoro Islands - donated \$5,750 in cash.

Cuba - contributed 75 MT of sugar to WFP.

Cyprus - donated \$23,176 worth of medical supplies to ICRC.

Denmark - gave \$734,058 in cash and \$36,413 worth of relief supplies to ICRC; \$690,240 to UNICEF: \$588,235 for church organizations; \$1,032,041 to UNRWA; \$470,588 to U.N. relief efforts; and 1,080 MT of sugar and 80 MT of canned meat to WFP.

Finland - pledged \$508,333 to WFP; gave \$381,944 to UNICEF: \$794,744 to UNRWA; and \$417,488 for additional humanitarian assistance.

France - contributed \$73,695 in cash and in kind to ICRC; \$75,800 in cash to UNICEF as well as 15 MT of hygiene items and one water purification unit (valued at \$1,776); 825 tons of flour to UNRWA valued at \$414,000; 2,190 MT of wheat flour through WFP plus an additional 500 MT of food supplies; and a logistics unit with 35 tons of food and other relief materials, value not reported.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

German Democratic Republic - gave blankets, tents, mattresses, clothing, and medical supplies valued at \$434,783.

Germany, Federal Republic - provided \$814,493 in cash and in kind to ICRS; a 200-person tent hospital; \$200,000 to UNICEF; sugar and 50 MT of butter-oil to WFP in addition to 3,000 MT of wheat flour valued at \$900,000 to WFP through the FRG Red Cross; \$217,391 to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe for relief items and food; \$392,157 to UNRWA; \$146,939 to Deutsche Komitee Notarze E.V.; \$77,470 through the Evangelical Church for a medical team; \$80,000 through the FRG Red Cross for special food parcels; a housing assessment team; and technical assistance in repairing W. Beirut's potable water system (75 persons, equipment, 11 vehicles) at a cost of \$393,700.

Greece - gave food valued at \$85,000 and \$5,000 in cash to UNRWA; 180 bottles of dehydrated blood plasma; and offered olive oil and pulses to WFP.

Iceland - gave \$18,200 in cash to UNRWA.

India - pledged \$109,290 worth of sugar, wheat, and medicines either directly to Lebanon or through the WFP; provided a six-member medical team plus medicines and equipment, all valued at \$54,289, to Damascus; and \$19,890 to UNRWA.

Iran - donated 20 hospitals, surgical rooms (two beds) and material (for 100 beds), medicines, 500 blankets, 6,000 sheets, and 500 tins of food to the Iranian Red Crescent, value not reported; \$349,337 in cash for the People of Lebanon, PRC, and Foundation des Martyrs du Sud Liban.

Ireland - pledged \$150,376 to WFP and \$150,376 to ICRC.

Israel - provided a medical convoy of 20 ambulances with over 60 doctors, paramedics, and volunteers; at least \$1.9 million for food, relief goods, water supply, and health services (including \$86,956 worth of medical assistance from the Ministry of Health); a cattle vaccination program; cement, winter clothing, blankets, and vitamins for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Israel restored electricity for parts of the South; and the Israeli Defense Forces set up a field hospital in central Lebanon.

Italy - pledged 6,000 MT of rice and 12 MT of packaged soup to WFP; contributed cash and 10 MT of meat, with a total value of \$368,000, through the Italian Red Cross; \$600,000 to ICRC; \$2,380,000 in cash and 4,000 cooking sets to UNICEF; medical equipment and campers; \$335,000 in cash to UNRWA as well as 120 tents, three water tankers, 12 generators, one jeep, medicines, and food supplies, all valued at \$2.56 million; a reconstruction package valued at \$9.7 million including two medical units already in Beirut, a new physiotherapy center, a prosthesis lab, a hemodialysis unit, ten mini potable water plants and a pumping station, water supply personnel, electrical equipment plus technical staff, and rehabilitation of telecommunications links; seven 16-ton trucks to UNRWA.

Japan - contributed \$1 million to ICRC; \$980,800 in cash and 46 MT of high protein biscuits to UNICEF.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Jordan - gave \$257,188 in cash to ICRC.

Korea, Republic of - gave \$2,725 in cash to ICRC.

Kuwait - provided \$262,188 in cash and \$263,488 in medical and relief supplies to ICRC; \$3,650,000 in cash and two planeloads of medicines to UNICEF; 37 truckloads of food and medicines of which 29 went to the PRC, two to W. Beirut for ICRC, and two to W. Beirut for UNICEF; and regular consignments of blood to the LRC and PRC.

Libya - gave \$1,000,000 in cash to UNICEF.

Malaysia - gave \$41,450 in cash to ICRC.

Maldives - donated \$1,000 in cash to UNDRRO.

Malta - provided 200 medical beds to ICRC.

Mexico - pledged \$5,000 in cash to UNICEF.

Morocco - provided medical supplies to the Palestinians.

Netherlands - pledged 10,000 MT of wheat flour, 27 MT of canned meat, sugar, and 35 MT of vegetable oil to WFP; donated \$22,545 in cash to UNIFIL as well as food and 13 MT of blankets distributed in Tyre; \$181,818 in cash to ICRC; \$181,818 to the Dutch Red Cross; \$460,919 to UNICEF; \$1,004,237 to UNRWA; \$109,091 to the Lebanese relief organization, AMEL; \$194,610 to MECC; \$46,545 for reconstruction of an institute for the deaf; \$218,182 through Christian and Missionary Alliance for self-help housing reconstruction; \$16,071 to the Federation of Dutch Trade Unions; \$696,428 for a prosthesis program through Dutch Lebanese institutions.

New Zealand - gave \$17,984 in cash to UNRWA; and \$58,290 in cash to ICRC.

Norway - contributed \$660,000 in cash to the Norwegian Red Cross; \$116,000 to the Norwegian UNIFIL battalion for its relief work; \$777,148 to ICRC; \$804,542 to other non-governmental organizations; \$700,000 to WFP; \$584,163 to UNRWA; \$634,921 to UNICEF; \$106,079 to Save the Children and Norwegian Palestine Committee; \$1,344,647 to ICRC, UNICEF, Norwegian Church Aid, Norsk Folkenjelp, and Palestine Committee (Palestina Komitee) of which \$570,000 went to UNICEF and some \$291,695 to ICRC.

Norwegian Refugee Council - provided \$100,576 in cash to UNRWA to purchase 18,727 blankets and pay warehouse labor costs; household articles, two garbage trucks, and two water tankers, all valued at \$285,428, a medical team for a rehabilitation center. The Norwegian Refugee Council administered \$320,000 in funds from the Government of Norway.

Oman - gave \$1 million in cash to UNICEF.

Pakistan - provided 3,000 MT of rice and 500 MT of sugar as well as transport costs to Syria; a 16-member medical team with equipment; and an airlift of 535 tents, 2,000 blankets, medicines and other items; all valued at \$150,000.

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Portugal - donated 4,000 stoves to UNICEF.

Qatar - appealed for blood donations and airlifted food and medical supplies to Damascus; contributed \$500,000 in cash; \$1 million to the Lebanese Ministry of Health and the PRC; and \$1,055,680 in cash and relief supplies to ICRC.

San Marino - gave \$248 in cash to UNICEF.

Saudi Arabia - contributed 10 MT of medicines; \$6 million in cash to UNICEF; family parcels and kitchen sets through ICRC as well as \$1,873,750 in medical assistance; and \$2,915,452 in cash to UNRWA.

Senegal - gave \$5,000 in cash to UNRWA.

Spain - contributed \$2 million worth of relief items to UNHCR for distribution by HRC including 627 tents, 10,000 blankets, 10,000 sets of kitchen utensils, and children's clothing; 150 MT of milk products, other food and medical supplies all valued at \$900,000 to UNICEF; and \$123,172 worth of medical supplies through ICRC.

Sweden - pledged 500 MT of vegetable oil valued at \$475,000, 7,000 MT of flour, and \$4 million in cash to WFP; provided \$2,141,002 in cash to the Swedish Red Cross; \$1,353,357 in cash, \$230,814 worth of tents, and the services of engineers valued at \$63,796 to UNRWA; \$333,000 to the Secretary General's Special Representative in Beirut; \$150,000 to ICRC; children's food and \$1,028,346 in cash to UNICEF.

Switzerland - provided two teams of surgeons; 250 MT of milk powder to WFP; 100 tents, 500,000 water purification tablets, and 10 MT milk powder, all valued at \$170,212, as well as 20 MT of baby food worth \$36,500 for UNDRP air charter deliveries to Damascus and Beirut; \$240,000 in cash and water purification tablets valued at \$6,800 to UNICEF; \$211,966 in cash plus 318 tents and 50 tons of whole milk worth \$322,067 to UNRWA; \$2,268,687 to ICRC including in-kind contributions valued at \$518,687; \$500,000 to reconstruct and re-equip Central Health Laboratory; and assistance of the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit, valued at \$425,926, in reconstructing dispensaries and water supply systems.

Thailand - donated \$1,000 in cash to UNRWA and \$5,000 to UNICEF.

Tunisia - provided a 12-person medical team with 3 MT of medical supplies to work with the LRC and PRC.

Turkey - provided 90 kg of plasma, 5.5 MT of medical supplies, food, equipment and doctors through the Turkish Red Crescent; 20 MT of food commodities; and 20 field tents; value not reported.

United Arab Emirates - donated cash, 300 units of blood, and over 12 MT of food, clothing, blankets, and medicines; value not reported.

United Kingdom - donated \$17,794 to the LRC; \$26,690 worth of albumin, \$44,484 worth of medical kits, and a Landrover valued at \$11,566 to ICRC;

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

\$150,000 worth of supplies including 8,000 blankets and 150 tents to UNRWA as well as 5,750 MT of flour valued at \$1,700,680; an additional 1,080 MT of wheat flour and 100 MT of milk to WFP; \$151,411 for 150 tents and chartering costs for two UNDR0-sponsored airlifts.

U.S.S.R. - provided a planeload of medicines.

Yugoslavia - gave blankets valued at \$7,813 to UNRWA.

TOTAL \$97,642,069

Voluntary Agencies

Algerian Red Crescent - sent 3,000 MT of food, blankets, soap, clothing; 14 MT of medical supplies; and a medical team.

Arab/Israeli Charitable Committee of Galilee - provided used clothing and rubber boots worth \$47,662 to UNRWA.

Australia Red Cross - gave \$15,316 in cash and \$89,525 in kind to ICRC.

Australian Council of Churches - provided medical supplies worth \$95,826.

Australian National UNICEF Committee - gave \$80,289 to UNICEF.

Austria Red Cross - transported tents and blankets to Cyprus; sent blood plasma to ICRC and a regular weekly consignment of blood to LRC and PRC; in-kind contributions to ICRC valued at \$123,568; and used clothing worth \$1,200 to UNRWA.

Austrian Airlines - absorbed transport costs valued at \$44,248 for an airlift of relief supplies to UNRWA.

Austrian Volkshilfe - gave food valued at \$47,172 to UNRWA.

Bahrain Red Crescent - gave \$158,063 to ICRC.

Belgian National UNICEF Committee - donated \$71,487 to UNICEF.

Belgium Red Cross - gave \$20,875 in cash and \$16,587 worth of medical supplies to ICRC.

Brazil Red Cross - provided medical and relief supplies valued at \$45,180 to ICRC.

Brazilian private sector - made unspecified contributions to ICRC.

CAFOD (United Kingdom) - gave \$17,794 to Caritas Lebanon.

Canada Red Cross - provided \$18,000 in cash and medical personnel to ICRC.

Canadian National UNICEF Committee - gave \$45,344 to UNICEF.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Cape Verde Red Cross - gave \$1,000 for relief items.

Caritas Belgium - donated \$20,000 to Caritas Lebanon.

Caritas Germany (Fed. Rep.) - gave \$217,931 to Caritas Lebanon; and food, medicines, and other relief supplies, all valued at \$1,504,583.

Caritas Italy - gave \$21,505 to Caritas Lebanon; and \$70,000 in cash to UNRWA for building materials for refugees in Burj el Barajneh camp.

China (People's Rep.) - provided 20 MT of medicines and medical supplies to the LRC and 20 MT to the PRC; value not reported.

Christian Aid (United Kingdom) - gave 8,058 blankets, valued at \$43,029, and medical supplies worth \$17,007 to UNRWA.

Cyprus Red Cross - donated \$51,023 worth of relief supplies to ICRC.

Czechoslovak organizations (Red Cross, Central Committee of the National Front, Central Trade Union Council, Women's Union, Socialist Youth Union, Central Cooperative Council) - provided a planeload of medicines, medical supplies, tents, and other relief goods to Damascus for the Palestinians.

Danish National UNICEF Committee - gave \$1,371 to UNICEF.

Denmark Red Cross - provided a pharmacist to sort donations for ICRC at Larnaca staging point; medical and relief supplies valued at \$445,889 to ICRC; and a medical team under ICRC auspices in the South.

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (Netherlands) - donated \$138,340 for distribution of food, infant clothing, blankets, and medical supplies.

Egypt Red Crescent - sent \$55,924 worth of medical and relief supplies to ICRC.

Emmaus Groups Europe - gave \$15,810 to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe.

Enfants du Monde (France) - helped with distribution of UNICEF supplies.

Finland Red Cross - provided a medical team (general surgeon, anaesthetist, nurse) to operate clinics under ICRC auspices in Sidon and Khalde; a medical coordinator for ICRC in Bekaa Valley; a field hospital and a total of \$221,100 in cash to ICRC; and regular weekly consignments of blood to the LRC and PRC. Medical (teams, field hospital, etc.) and in-kind relief aid to ICRC were valued at \$481,714.

Finnish Metal Workers Union - gave \$10,500 worth of baby food to UNICEF.

Finnish National UNICEF Committee - donated \$64,551 to UNICEF.

Finnish Refugee Council - gave blankets valued at \$21,112 to UNRWA.

Finnish Trade Union - offered 1,000 blankets valued at \$10,000 to UNICEF.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Foundation for Refugee Aid (ESSEN) - donated \$27,668 to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe.

France Red Cross - provided a medical team and \$12,307 worth of medical aid to ICRC.

French National UNICEF Committee - gave \$191,949 to UNICEF.

Friends International Center - gave \$20 in cash to UNRWA.

German Democratic Republic Red Cross - contributed \$5,128 worth of medical aid to ICRC.

German (Fed. Rep.) National UNICEF Committee - donated \$100,000 to UNICEF.

Germany (Fed. Rep.) Red Cross - provided a medical team under ICRC auspices in Bekaa Valley until 6/82; two special surgical units to the PRC and ICRC: surgical teams in Bekaa Valley and W. Beirut; medical supplies and a field hospital to ICRC; the R.C. vessel "Flora" for ICRC's use until damaged by shelling (subsequently back in service). Medical and relief support were valued at \$2,118,825.

Greek general public (churches, private firms, associations, and individuals) - collected 280 MT of food and clothing, 10 MT of pharmaceuticals, 1,500 bottles of blood and \$158,000 in cash for the PRC. Twenty-five Greek doctors served primarily at PRC hospitals in W. Beirut.

Help for the Aged (United Kingdom) - donated 1,170 bales of used clothing, 130 bales of bedding, and 38 cartons of soap to UNRWA, with a total value of \$38,859.

Hungary Red Cross - sent relief supplies valued at \$9,375 to ICRC.

India Red Cross - gave medical supplies valued at \$3,251 to ICRC.

Individuals - donated \$3,905,270 in cash and in kind to ICRC; \$7,569 to UNICEF; \$59,128 to UNRWA for the purchase of 11,075 blankets as well as \$8,847 in cash and \$9,050 worth of used clothing.

Iran Red Crescent - gave \$52,341 worth of relief supplies to ICRC.

Iraq Red Crescent - gave \$102,500 in cash to ICRC.

Ireland Red Cross - contributed \$14,600 in cash and relief supplies valued at \$186,826 to ICRC.

Irish National UNICEF Committee - sent \$13,569 to UNICEF.

Islamic Foundation - gave \$1,411,296 in kind to ICRC.

Italy Red Cross - contributed \$405,536 worth of medical and relief supplies to ICRC.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

- Japan Red Cross - gave \$28,875 in cash and \$5,647 in kind to ICRC.
- Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation - donated \$450,000 to UNICEF.
- Japanese National UNICEF Committee - sent \$240,000 to UNICEF.
- Jordanian general public - donated \$500,000 in cash.
- Kuwait Red Crescent - provided family parcels and kitchen sets through ICRC.
- Kuwaiti Charitable Organization - donated used clothing worth \$80,000 to UNRWA.
- Kuwaiti general public - sent medicines, clothing, and other expressions of support with a total value of \$1,525,000.
- Luxembourg National UNICEF Committee - gave \$7,152 to UNICEF.
- Luxembourg Red Cross - gave \$10,300 to ICRC.
- Magan David Adom (Israeli Red Cross) - sent a convoy of relief and medical supplies in conjunction with the Government of Israel; collected and distributed clothing, blankets, and other items in Tyre, Sidon, and Rashadiya.
- Malaysia Red Cross - contributed \$7,986 to ICRC.
- Mauritius Red Cross - gave \$2,090 to ICRC.
- Monaco Red Cross - gave \$3,010 to ICRC.
- Mongolia Red Cross - contributed \$4,853 worth of medical supplies to ICRC.
- Netherlands Red Cross - provided ambulances, medicines and relief supplies valued at \$271,081 to ICRC as well as \$38,171 in cash, 100 pediatric units, and support for an ICRC prosthetic project; in conjunction with Swedish Red Cross, sent seven trucks, two trailers, and 25 ambulances to ICRC.
- Nestle Suisse - donated 25 MT children's food to UNICEF valued at \$100,000.
- New Zealand National UNICEF Committee - gave \$2,806 to UNICEF.
- New Zealand Red Cross - gave \$11,448 to ICRC.
- Norway Red Cross - acted as overall medical coordinator for Lebanon; provided a field hospital to ICRC as well as medical personnel in Tyre and Sidon until 6/28 and in W. Beirut; \$888,050 in cash to ICRC and relief and medical support valued at \$594,149; helped with procurement of four landcruisers for ICRC.
- Norwegian National UNICEF Committee - gave \$18,047 to UNICEF.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Oxfam/Belgium - supplied blankets and skim milk to UNRWA valued at \$66,255.

Oxfam/U.K. - raised \$965,517 in an appeal for funds (as of 10/15); provided \$300,000 for relief supplies; \$300,000 in cash to local voluntary agencies; \$20,000 to help restore fisheries in Tyre; blankets, food, and other supplies to UNRWA valued at \$199,207 as well as \$155,303 in cash for kitchen sets, trucking costs, camp clinic and water repairs, welfare payments, and sewage system repairs at Ein el-Hilwe camp; four public health engineers to assist UNRWA.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) - contributed blankets, food, and other supplies to UNRWA, all valued at \$479,402.

PLO - sponsored charity organization - gave blankets valued at \$274,085 to UNRWA.

Pakistan general public - gave \$14,250 in cash.

Portuguese National UNICEF Committee - gave \$5,000 to UNICEF.

Qatar Red Crescent - sent \$53,500 to ICRC.

Qatari general public - donated foodstuffs, blankets, tents, ambulances, and jeeps, all valued at over \$325,000.

Radda Barnen (Swedish Save the Children Fund) - sent 10 MT of milk powder and 3,000 cooking stoves (valued at \$137,000) via an UNRWA convoy from Jerusalem; provided \$34,182 in cash to UNRWA for kerosene, and relief supplies to UNRWA valued at \$782,956.

Red Barnet (Danish Save the Children Fund) - donated \$16,667 to help finance a shipment in conjunction with UNICEF.

Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Fund) - gave \$16,667 to help finance a UNICEF shipment of supplies; and paid staff costs totaling \$48,399 for UNICEF.

Rotary Clubs - District 245 (headquartered in Cyprus) - appealed to other Rotary districts to provide assistance through the regional office.

Saudi Arabia Red Crescent - provided family food parcels; and in-kind contributions to ICRC valued at \$675,756.

Saudi Arabian private donor - gave 300 blankets valued at \$3,353 to UNICEF.

Save the Children Fund/U.K. - provided services of a nurse; \$25,000 worth of pediatric supplies to UNRWA as well as staff costs totaling \$27,136; and \$16,098 in cash to UNICEF.

Spanish National UNICEF Committee - gave \$30,000 to UNICEF.

LEBANON - Displaced Persons

Sweden Red Cross - provided a medical team and a medical coordinator under ICRC auspices in Bekaa Valley until 7/1; two Hercules aircraft as well as help with procurement of four landcruisers for ICRC; trucks, trailers, and ambulances to ICRC in conjunction with the Netherlands Red Cross; 100 each pediatric and dispensary units for Sidon; \$860,462 in cash and \$1,982,663 worth of medical and relief aid to ICRC.

Swiss National UNICEF Committee - gave \$3,774 to UNICEF.

Switzerland Red Cross - provided weekly consignments of blood to LRC and PRC; \$447,217 worth of relief and medical aid to ICRC; support for an ICRC prosthetic project.

Syria Arab Red Crescent - distributed food, blankets, clothing, mattresses, cooking utensils, cleaning products, and medicines to Lebanese and Palestinian refugees who fled to Syria; appealed to other national societies for financial support.

Terres des Hommes (Switzerland) - donated 1,300 blankets; 20 MT dried milk valued at \$40,000 including transport; baby food, clothes, and bottles; antibiotic syrup.

Thailand Red Cross - sent \$27,270 worth of medical supplies to ICRC.

Tunisia Red Crescent - supplied \$24,297 worth of relief and medical aid to ICRC.

Turkey Red Crescent - provided relief and medical supplies valued at \$23,150 to ICRC.

United Kingdom National UNICEF Committee - gave \$32,259 to UNICEF.

United Kingdom Red Cross - helped with procurement of four landcruisers for ICRC; gave \$469,500 in cash and medical and relief supplies valued at \$154,139 to ICRC.

Yugoslavia Red Cross/Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia - sent a planeload of supplies including 3 MT of medicines, over one MT of bandages, and surgical instruments; \$59,429 worth of in-kind assistance to ICRC.

Unattributed assistance - \$893,953

TOTAL \$157,522,920

* Please note: the listings of assistance provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and the International Community are compiled from reports submitted voluntarily to OFDA. It is not always possible to verify the accuracy of these reports, nor the dollar value of in-kind contributions. As a result, the total dollar values indicated in these sections should be taken as representative figures. Every effort has been made in this report to include only contributions intended for disaster victims. Regretably, there may be some instances where such contributions could not be separated from a larger donation.