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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D.C. 20523

Proposal and Recommendations
For the Review of the
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

LEBANON - UNICEF-Rehabilitation of Potable
Water Systems

AID/BAS-012

UNCLASSIFIED

PD AAM 74

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

June 28, 1978
AID/BAS-012
UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BILATERAL ASSISTANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

SUBJECT: LEBANON - UNICEF-Rehabilitation of
Potable Water Systems

Attached for your review are recommendations for authorization of a grant through UNICEF to the Government of Lebanon in the amount of Six Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$6,500,000) to rehabilitate potable water systems in Lebanon.

No meeting has been scheduled for this grant proposal. We would appreciate, however, your advising us of your concurrence or objections as early as possible, but no later than the close of business on Wednesday, July 12, 1978.*

Working Group On Bilateral
Assistance - Office of Policy
Development and Program Review

Attachment:

*Two Poll Sheets are enclosed for voting members.

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR (ACTING)

FROM : NE/PD, Selig A. Taubenblatt

Problem: To authorize a grant of \$6.5 million to UNICEF for the rehabilitation of potable water systems in Lebanon.

Background: An AID Team visited Lebanon in July, 1977 to review Lebanon's rehabilitation requirements and recommend a program for financing with the \$20 million in SSA funds appropriated by Congress for FY 1978. The team recommended and the GOL concurred in an allocation of \$5 million for potable water systems based on a list of equipment drawn up by the implementing agency, the Ministry for Hydraulic and Electric Resources (MHER). This recommendation was approved by AA/NE in an Action Memorandum dated August 9, 1977 which set forth the total program recommended by the team as modified after discussions with the GOL. This Action Memorandum has served as the PID for all FY 1978 projects in Lebanon.

After receiving approval of the allocation for potable water, an AID engineer visited to Lebanon on two occasions. On his first visit he worked with the MHER to refine the list of equipment. On the basis of this work, costs were reestimated and the allocation was increased

to \$6.5 million. On his second visit, the engineer and the AID representative met with UNICEF Resident Representative and his operations officer and developed the concept of a joint project with AID providing funding and UNICEF implementing the program. This was put to both AID/W and UNICEF/New York and approved in principle by both, (Annex A).

UNICEF has spent \$2.3 million for the procurement of equipment to repair damage done to water systems. It has an engineer provided by the Government of Sweden residing in Beirut to oversee its program. The Swedish Government recently agreed to extend this man for one year. UNICEF has just sent back to Lebanon a very senior and experienced engineer, Maurice Porter, for a period of two months. This engineer is financed by UNICEF and will be available for additional short term assignments as needed. He was assigned to Beirut from February 1977 to February 1978 to design and supervise implementation of UNICEF's program. His current visit was to follow-up work started earlier. He will now also begin laying the ground work for the expanded program made possible by the AID grant. UNICEF's record in

the rehabilitation of systems is very good. It moved very rapidly to procure needed equipment and supervised installation closely. Its engineers, with those of the MHER, were able to survey almost all systems in Lebanon during the past year and have a thorough knowledge of these systems. UNICEF is working with the MHER to conduct a training program for operators and plans to continue this type of work in order to ensure better maintenance, operations and control of the quality of water. Additionally, UNICEF is pressing the GOL to implement a plan for reducing the number of agencies and groups that operate water systems from 73 to 5.

NE/PD has a set of monthly UNICEF reports which clearly show how well UNICEF implements water systems rehabilitation. The pre- and post-war status of Lebanon's water systems, the work supported by UNICEF, the problems and institutional development work that remain to be done are described in a detailed wrap up report done by Mr. Porter, UNICEF's senior engineer, on completion of his extended assignment to Lebanon. The report is on file in NE/PD.

Discussion: The project originally contemplated by AID involved only the procurement and delivery of equipment needed to rehabilitate

rural water systems based on an assessment of needs by UNICEF and the MHER and reviewed and confirmed by AID. It has become quite clear that much of what is needed cannot be determined with precision without detailed surveys and further engineering investigations. Approximately \$3 million of the total grant is estimated to meet South Lebanon's needs. Until recently only the most limited surveys of South Lebanon water systems, many of which have not functioned in three years, have been possible. Of the balance, a substantial part will procure replacements for equipment which has become unreliable due to age and lack of maintenance as a result of the war. However, some of the items requested by the MHER are for the expansion of systems which were overburdened before the war and are even more inadequate now with population growth and war caused shifts. While the need for expansion of these systems is clear, a higher level of engineering investigation is necessary to assure that the water source is sufficient for the proposed expansion and to ensure that all necessary engineering studies and designs have been satisfactorily completed.

The need to review in detail the engineering and the equipment requirements and to monitor the installation of the equipment would

tax AID resources, particularly the field staff of two. Additionally, AID/W resources required to procure and arrange shipping of equipment are limited. Since UNICEF has the manpower available, experience in the area, a good track record in its previous work and the desire to continue its involvement, a grant to UNICEF makes good sense. UNICEF has been authorized to seek up to \$11 million in special contributions for rehabilitation activities in Lebanon. Against this authority UNICEF has requested that AID issue a letter of pledge granting the \$6.5 million to UNICEF (Annex B). The GOL has amended its original request to AID to finance the rehabilitation project to concur in the transfer of funds to UNICEF (Annex C). A description of the equipment the GOL requested and the systems which would be assisted by the equipment is attached at Annex D. This narrative description will provide the basis on which UNICEF and the GOL will develop a program and firm up equipment procurement lists.

Though AID is the major donor, it is not the sole donor since UNICEF has and will continue to utilize its regular budget funds for potable water. A special donation has been received from Japan and one from Saudi Arabia is expected, both for rehabilitation of water systems in Lebanon. We have used the standard provisions prescribed in Handbook 13, Chapter 5 to construct a draft letter of pledge to effect the grant taking into account AID's position as a major donor. Among the more important provisions is one which requires UNICEF to provide AID with copies of audit reports carried out in accordance with U.N. rules and

regulations. The standard provisions also allow UNICEF to utilize its standard policies and procedures to implement the grant including procurement on a world wide basis. We recognize that, because AID is not the sole donor, UNICEF can procure equipment from sources not usually eligible under AID regulations. However, we believe the benefits to be derived from implementing program through UNICEF as set forth above outweigh procurement source considerations.

UNICEF's initial purchases will probably be from in-country stocks held by local agents of foreign manufacturers to meet the most urgent needs of South Lebanon (a course of action AID probably would have followed had AID undertaken the project). Thereafter, procurement will be by international competitive tender. Since many of the pumps to be replaced are of American manufacture and, excluding pipe, U.S. firms are competitive with non-U.S. firms in the types of equipment to be procured, a portion of the business generated by the grant could fall to U.S. firms in any event.

We will include in the letter of pledge clauses reflecting our desire that funds are used first for rehabilitation of water systems in South Lebanon, second for replacement of old, unreliable equipment and third for systems expansion. This clause will also request UNICEF to give priority in each category to systems serving rural areas. Another clause will request UNICEF to maintain an engineer

full time in Beirut and provide the services of another on an as needed basis. The Grant will permit UNICEF to use up to \$250,000 for training activities, the local costs of moving equipment from Beirut Port to site of installation if the GOL cannot provide funds for this purpose, and for other direct costs of procuring and supervising the installation of equipment. Finally, for systems expansion activities, UNICEF will be asked to ensure that adequate studies have been done to verify the adequacy of the water source and completeness of engineering and design work. The terms and conditions of the grant are contained in the PAAD. The draft letter of pledge which has been informally transmitted to UNICEF and the GOL for review and comment, is attached as Annex E.

To effect the grant we propose to have the Ambassador execute a formal letter of pledge which will then be accepted by the UNICEF Resident Representative in Beirut at an appropriate ceremony.

A Notification of Program Change was sent to Congress on June 6, 1978 and the waiting period expired on June 21, 1978. No objections were received. The proposed grant was reviewed and approved by the BAS on July 12, 1978.

Recommendation: That you authorize a grant of \$6.5 million by signing the attached PAAD.

Clearance:

NE/JLS:BRichardson _____ Date _____
GC/NE:JMiller _____ Date _____
IIA/IA:PSales _____ Date _____
State/IO/DHP:CNorris _____ Date _____
NE/PD:BLangmaid _____ Date _____
DAA/NE:ADWhite _____ Date _____

Drafted by NE/PD:DHMandel:acw:06/27/78:X21830

AID 1120-1 (8-66) PAAD PROGRAM ASSISTANCE APPROVAL DOCUMENT	1. PAAD NO. NE-78-9
	2. COUNTRY Lebanon
	3. CATEGORY Security Supporting Assistance
	4. DATE June 16, 1978
5. TO: Joseph C. Wheeler Assistant Administrator	6. OYS CHANGE NO. n/a
7. FROM: Selig A. Taubenblatt Director, NE/PD	8. OYS INCREASE n/a TO BE TAKEN FROM:
9. APPROVAL REQUESTED FOR COMMITMENT OF: \$ 6.5 million	10. APPROPRIATION - ALLOTMENT 72-1181006/856-54-268-006981
11. TYPE FUNDING <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> INFORMAL <input type="checkbox"/> FORMAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	12. LOCAL CURRENCY ARRANGEMENT
13. ESTIMATED DELIVERY PERIOD 18 months	14. TRANSACTION ELIGIBILITY DATE Date of Agreement
15. COMMODITIES FINANCED	

16. PERMITTED SOURCE U.S. only: Limited F.W.: Free World: Cash: \$6.5 million	17. ESTIMATED SOURCE U.S.: n/a Industrialized Countries: Local: Other:
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18. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

UNICEF and AID have been active in assisting the Government of Lebanon (GOL) in rehabilitating and reconstructing Lebanon's infrastructure and economy.

Of the \$20 million in SSA funds appropriated for Lebanon in FY 1978, \$6.5 million has been allocated for the rehabilitation of potable water systems. UNICEF has already made a major contribution in this area and is planning to continue. It has staff available but its financial resources are limited. AID, which does not have the staff or UNICEF's prior experience, will, therefore, grant the \$6.5 million to UNICEF to permit it to:

a) Procure and supervise the installation of equipment required to restore

19. CLEARANCES	DATE	20. ACTION
NE/PD		<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVED
NE/DP		
GC/NE		
NE/SJL		
DAA/NE		
IIA/EA		
		AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____
		TITLE _____

water service in South Lebanon as the security situation permits on-site inspection and reconstruction work;

b) Procure and supervise the installation of equipment to replace equipment which has become unreliable due to age and lack of regular maintenance which was caused by the war;

c) Procure and supervise the installation of equipment to expand systems which are not providing adequate levels of service due to population growth and population shifts resulting from the war.

In all three categories, UNICEF will give priority to systems serving rural areas. In addition; UNICEF will assist the GOL implementing agency in training water systems personnel to improve water quality, operations and maintenance, and will advise the GOL on ways to improve the management and financial position of the water systems. The equipment to be purchased will consist largely of pumps, larger diameter pipe, chlorinators and tools. The GOL will finance the procurement of small diameter pipes and the local costs of installation.

The GOL originally requested AID to undertake a potable water project but has amended its request to concur in the Grant to UNICEF. Though AID is the major donor, it is not the sole contributor since UNICEF will be using its own regular budget funds for potable water rehabilitation and will also use special donations from Saudi Arabia and Japan for rehabilitation activities in Lebanon.

Your approval of this PAAD will authorize the negotiation and execution of a letter of pledge effecting a cash grant of \$6.5 million to UNICEF as proposed above. The letter will contain the following terms and conditions together with such other terms and conditions as AID may deem appropriate:

1. The grant will be effective as of the date of execution and acceptance of the letter of pledge; funds will be available to UNICEF

for commitment for a period of 18 months from the date of the execution of the letter of pledge.

2. Funds disbursed under the grant will be credited to a UNICEF trust fund established expressly for contributions to finance UNICEF's rehabilitation assistance activities in Lebanon; the trust fund and the operations financed therefrom will be administered and financial records maintained in accordance with applicable UNICEF regulations; the trust funds will be audited in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and AID will be provided with copies of these audit reports.

3. UNICEF will provide AID with quarterly reports on the equipment procured and installed and related activities and a final report on completion of the program.

4. To the extent possible, UNICEF will carry out the program in accordance with a program description to be attached to the letter of pledge. This description will include the following:

- a. First priority will be given to the restoration of water service in South Lebanon, second priority to the improvement of systems which, due to the age of equipment and lack of maintenance during the recent disturbances, no longer provide reliable levels of service and third to the expansion of systems which no longer provide a sufficient quantity of water to the served population; within each of the three categories, priority will be given to systems serving rural populations.
- b. UNICEF will provide the services of a full time engineer resident in Lebanon and a part-time consultant engineer available as needed to work with the Government of Lebanon in assessing equipment needs, drafting specifications, supervising installation of equipment and advising the GOL on training, management and manpower development activities.
- c. UNICEF will assure that adequate studies have been undertaken to determine whether the supply of water is adequate and engineering design work completed when equipment to expand systems is financed.
- d. UNICEF will advise the GOL on steps it might take to strengthen its capacity to plan, design, construct, operate and maintain water systems with special attention to maintaining the quality of water and reliability of service.

e. While AID funds are being provided primarily to permit UNICEF to procure equipment, UNICEF may, if necessary, utilize the funds to finance training activities, direct costs associated with procurement, the local costs of delivering equipment to installation sites, and other related costs; UNICEF should endeavor to limit the utilization of funds for other than equipment procurement and shipping to a total of \$250,000.

Drafted by NE/PD:DHMandel:acw:06/14/78:X21830

PAGE 01
ORIGIN AID-37

STATE 118147

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INFO OCT-81 NEA-11 EB-88 IO-14 CIAE-88 DCDE-88 SP-82
/873 R

DRAFTED BY NE/JLS/L: WBNANCE: RR
APPROVED BY AA/NE: JCWHEELER
NE/PO: STAUBENBLATT (DRAFT)
NE/PO: DMANDEL (DRAFT)
NE/DP: JCASSANOS (DRAFT)
GC/NE: J MILLER (DRAFT)
NE/JLS: SCRICHARDSON
DAA/NE: ADWHITE

ANNEX A

DESIRED DISTRIBUTION
3F ACTION NE 10 CHRON 1 2 3 5 8 INFO GCNE PVC RS POC PPC GC GCFLD FM
ENGR 37P

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R 060200Z MAY 78
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BEIRUT

UNCLAS STATE 118147

AIDAC

E. O. 11652: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: REHABILITATION OF WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

REF: A) BEIRUT 02420, B) BEIRUT 02491

1. AID/W AGREES THAT JOINT UNICEF/AID APPROACH TO SUBJECT PROJECT OUTLINED REFS A AND B IS SENSIBLE ARRANGEMENT AND APPROVES CONCEPT IN PRINCIPLE.

2. QUOTE MODALITIES OF DOCUMENTATION UNQUOTE WILL BE DISCUSSED WITH UNICEF IN NEW YORK BY NE/PO OFFICER ON MAY 5 AND/OR MAY 8.

3. RE PROCUREMENT ISSUE RAISED PARA 3 REF A AND PARA 2, REF B, SIMPLEST APPROACH WOULD BE GRANT TO UNICEF FOR POTABLE WATER PROJECT IN WHICH U. S. IS NOT SOLE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTOR (A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION FROM UNICEF WOULD SATISFY REQUIREMENT THAT A. I. D. NOT SOLE CONTRIBUTOR). IN THAT CASE A. I. D.'S PROCUREMENT AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS WOULD NOT APPLY. IF A. I. D. IS SOLE CONTRIBUTOR, ON CASE BY CASE BASIS WAIVERS OF A. I. D. PROCUREMENT POLICIES MAY BE CONSIDERED. ALTERNATIVELY, WE COULD MAKE GRANT TO GOL WITH CONDITION PRECEDENT REQUIRING GOL/UNICEF AGREEMENT. IN THAT CASE, UNICEF COULD ACT AS PROCUREMENT AGENT FOR GOL, BUT A. I. D. PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS WOULD APPLY TO PROJECT.

4. WE WILL ADVISE FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS WITH UNICEF/NY ON MOST APPROPRIATE APPROACH. CHRISTOPHER

Best Available Document

Department of State

PAGE 01
ACTION AID-59

BEIRUT 02541 051149Z

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INFO OCT-01 NEA-11 EB-08 SSO-00 IO-14 /093 W
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O 051251Z MAY 78
FM AMEMBASSY BEIRUT
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7873

ANNEX A

UNCLAS BEIRUT 2541

AIDAC

E. O. 11652: N/A
SUBJECT: REHABILITATION OF WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

REF: (A) BEIRUT 2491, (B) BEIRUT 2420

1. REF (A) REFERS TO PROPOSED COLLABORATION WITH UNICEF AS IMPLEMENTING AGENCY FOR ASSISTANCE TO GOL ON POTABLE WATER.

2. AID REP ADVISED ON MAY 5 OF ANDERSON'S IMPENDING 5/17 DEPARTURE ON HL/RTP (EARLY JULY). IN FURTHER ELABORATION ON REPORT IN PARA 7, REFTEL (A), ANDERSSON REPORTS THAT UNICEF/NY APPROVED COLLABORATION IN PRINCIPLE WITH DETAILS TO BE WORKED OUT BY LOCAL UNICEF OFFICE. PORTER ARRIVES BACK IN BEIRUT ON JUNE 1 AND ANDERSSON WANTS TO PREPARE FOR HIM DETAILED WORK SCHEDULE, INCLUDING PRIORITY ATTENTION TO PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTATION FOR U. S. -FUNDED COMMODITIES.

3. IN ACCORDANCE WITH FAA SECTION 106 (A) (1) AND AID HANDBOOK 1, SUP B, CHAPTER 16C3A (2), RECOMMEND EXPEDITED ACTION ON AID CONTRIBUTION OF 56.5 MILLION BASED ON POINTS MADE IN PARA 2, REF (B). DECISION TO PROCEED THIS MANNER JUSTIFIED AS EXPANSION OF PROJECT ALREADY UNDERWAY IN AID MANDATE SECTOR AND ON PREFERENCE FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION IMPLEMENTATION RATHER THAN AID. IN REF (B), PARA 2, WE SUGGESTED 16C3A (2) (C), HANDBOOK 1, TO COVER PROCUREMENT AND AUDITING. UPON RECONSIDERATION AND RE-READING UNICEF TELEX--CITED REF (A), PARA 1-- 16C3A (2) (B) PROBABLY MORE APPLICABLE, ALTHOUGH AID IS LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR, BECAUSE BULK OF COMMODITIES WILL BE U. S. SOURCE/ORIGIN IN ANY CASE.

4. IMMEDIATE GUIDANCE REQUIRED AS DEADLINES APPROACH. TRUST THAT DATA COMPILED BY CASSANOS, RESPONSIVENESS THIS PROPOSAL TO AA/NE GUIDANCE ON EMPLOYMENT OF UN INTERMEDIARIES AND HEAVY FOCUS ON URGENT NEEDS IN SOUTH LEBANON COMBINE IN SUPPORT OF RAPID DECISION. AID REP PREPARED EXECUTE GRANT DOCUMENT WITH UNICEF UPON RECEIPT APPROVAL, TEXT AND ALLOTMENT. (ACCORDING TO OUR FILES, NEXT PROJECT NUMBER IS 0305.)
PARKER



UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

2 June 1978
CU/DFS/173

Dear Mr. Mandel,

Lebanon - services for children.
(E/ICEF/P/L.1795 and Add.1)

Reference is made to your discussions with Mr. F. Kronfol on the modalities of USAID/UNICEF co-operation in the rural water supply programme in Lebanon.

For your information I am pleased to enclose a copy of documents E/ICEF/P/L.1795 and E/ICEF/P/L.1795/Add.1 which comprise the recommendations of the Executive Director for assistance to Lebanon that were presented to the 1978 session of the UNICEF Executive Board.

The Executive Board has now approved the commitment of \$2 million from general resources and has "noted" a further \$11 million programme for which UNICEF is actively seeking funds for implementation.

As indicated in the final paragraph of the above-quoted document, UNICEF is seeking a total of \$13,025,000 for its "noted" projects in Lebanon. At the beginning of January 1978, funds were still needed for the water component of the earlier "noting" (E/ICEF/P/L.1788) of \$1,070,000. I am pleased to report that more than half this sum has since been received in specific purpose contributions. This is in addition to funds provided to the water programme out of UNICEF's general resources.

I would be most grateful if you would be good enough to follow-up on the statement made at the Executive Board that the Government of the United States would grant an amount of \$6.5 million in support of the water component forming part of the "noted" project covering rehabilitation assistance in Lebanon. In order to proceed with implementation, would you please be good enough to arrange to have an official letter of pledge sent from the authorities to Mr. Labouisse stating the amount of the grant, the purpose for which it is being given and how and when payment is to be effected.

S. David H. Mandel
Room 4720
Agency for International Development
11th Street and Virginia Ave.
Washington D. C. 20523



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Should you require any additional information concerning the exchange of letters which will constitute an agreement between USAID and UNICEF, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy F. Schleimer

Dorothy F. Schleimer
Chief, Contributions Unit

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



ANNEX B

Distr.
LIMITED

E/ICEF/P/L.1795
3 May 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Programme Committee
1978 session

Recommendation of the Executive Director in short form

LEBANON

Services for children

<u>UNICEF assistance:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Period of call-forward 1978</u>	<u>Agencies</u>
Commitment:	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	UNDP, UNRWA, WHO, UNESCO

<u>Field of aid:</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Formal education</u>	<u>Other</u>
Commitment:	\$750,000	\$150,000	\$750,000	\$100,000	\$250,000
<u>Type of aid:</u>	<u>Supplies</u>		<u>Training grants, etc.</u>		
Commitment:	\$1,500,000		\$500,000		

According to government estimates, the recent conflict in southern Lebanon led to an exodus of 350,000 people to temporary shelter north of the Litani River, with a large concentration in the cities of Beirut and Saida, and brought extensive damage to public utilities and social services facilities. It further aggravated the existing humanitarian problems that resulted from previous conflicts that left 1,350,000 people displaced, half of whom were destitute children in need of complete assistance, with an additional 336,000 in need of special assistance.

This proposal will enable the continuation and expansion of UNICEF relief assistance, through the established National Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, for the rehabilitation of mothers and children's services destroyed and disrupted in the renewed conflict in southern Lebanon, and to provide a base for longer-range development.

From July 1975 to end 1977, total UNICEF assistance for relief and rehabilitation was \$8,956,620. Of this, \$6,640,000 was from general resources and the Executive Director's emergency reserve; ^{1/} \$1.5 million from the Secretary General's trust fund for Lebanon; and \$816,620 from specific purpose contributions from governmental and private sources. As at end 1977, only \$2 million of these funds remained for call-forward.

Working in close collaboration with agencies of the United Nations system, bilateral agencies, and non-governmental organizations, UNICEF assistance has been mainly in support of national efforts in the rehabilitation of water supply systems in the poor urban and rural areas, primary schools and kindergartens, maternal and child health centres, dispensaries and the national nursing school, medico-social centres and social welfare institutions.

Following recent events in southern Lebanon, UNICEF quickly responded by airfreighting drugs and medical supplies from UNIPAC, amounting to \$15,000 which was funded by a special allocation from the Secretary General's trust fund for Lebanon. This was immediately followed by airshipment of family kitchen sets, water tanks, blankets and water purification tablets and an authorization for local procurement of soap, jerry cans and children's layettes to the value of \$530,350, which was covered out of available funds.

Proposed UNICEF assistance

UNICEF, together with other United Nations agencies, have held discussions with the Government to develop an emergency assistance programme. The Government is working on the principle that refugees are to return to their home areas and has proposed that UNICEF support be focused on an expansion of the resettlement projects in the south as an incentive for the displaced population to return to their own villages and participate in the revival and expansion of the country's basic social services and infrastructure.

This approach for resettlement has been conceived as a conceptual yet practical link between the relief and rehabilitation phase and the entry of longer-range development activities. It is fully supported by the High Relief Committee and will be implemented in co-operation with the Office of Social Development.

These resettlement projects will evolve around the establishing of a network of medico-social centres each covering a population of 30,000 in line with the experience gained in a community service project established on a pilot basis in

^{1/} Includes emergency reserve releases during 1975-1977 (\$640,000) and Executive Board Commitments (E/ICEF/P/L.1643 - \$200,000; E/ICEF/P/L.1650 - \$200,000; E/ICEF/P/L.1708 - \$2,000,000; and E/ICEF/P/L.1709 - \$2,000,000).

Bourj-el-Borajnen, a peri-urban area south of Beirut. Services to be provided by these centres will include pre-natal care, immunization, health and nutrition education, family life and environmental sanitation. Action is already under way to contact village communities to encourage the establishment of local groups whose main task will be the identifying of immediate relief and other basic needs and sensitizing communities to actively participate in the planning, preparation and financing of these centres.

Assistance will be planned in three phases. The first phase will consist of relief operations to assist the Government in its incentive programmes to encourage the displaced population to return and re-establish life patterns in their original habitat. In co-ordination with UNRWA, a similar joint programme of assistance is planned for the Palestinian, both UNRWA registered and non-registered, sector of the displaced population, for which a release of \$200,000 has been made from the 1978 Executive Director's emergency reserve.

Preliminary assessments indicate many of the health and social service infrastructures for mothers and children have been damaged or destroyed and will require refurbishing, and reconstruction where necessary. The rehabilitation of primary schools and kindergartens, health and social welfare facilities as well as water supply services in the peri-urban areas and small towns and villages will constitute the second phase. UNICEF assistance will include replacement of damaged or missing equipment. To ensure the proper and timely delivery of this assistance, some degree of financial, operational and consultancy support will be required. The third and final phase will be with a thorough reassessment of the effect of the relief and rehabilitation efforts in the final months of 1978, followed by preparations with the Government for a longer-term development programme.

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve a commitment of \$2,000,000 from general resources for the period 1978 to meet these needs.

For information of the Board, a balance of \$2,025,000 remained unfunded as at the end of 1977 from the proposal "noted" by the Board at its last session (E/ICEF/P/L.1708) for which specific purpose contributions are still being sought.

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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



ANNEX B

Dist.
LIMITED

E/CONF/P/2.1793/Add.1
17 May 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Programme Committee
1978 session

Recommendation of the Executive Director in short form

LEBANON

Services for children

Addendum

<u>UNICEF</u> <u>assistance:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Period of call-forward</u>			<u>1981</u>	<u>Agency</u>
		<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>		
Noting:	\$11,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,600,000	\$1,500,000	WHO ICWA

<u>Field of aid:</u>	<u>Health</u>		<u>Welfare</u>	
	Noting:	\$6,500,000	\$4,500,000	

<u>Type of aid:</u>	<u>Supplies</u>		<u>Transport</u>		<u>Training grants, etc</u>	
	Noting:	\$9,000,000	\$350,000			\$1,650,000

The Executive Board has before it a recommendation for a commitment from UNICEF general resources to provide relief assistance to children and mothers affected by the recent conflict in Lebanon, particularly in the southern part of the country (E/CONF/P/2.1793). This addition to that recommendation proposes a noting to support a number of measures which would further the rehabilitation of essential services and initiate certain longer term developmental activities. These measures which were formulated as a result of recent consultations with the Government, other members of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, provide for the rehabilitation and upgrading of water supply systems serving rural and peri-urban areas; development of a child care service scheme for deprived children and the launching of a national programme of community service activities with involvement of local groups.

Proposed UNICEF assistance

The country's water supply systems have been particularly affected by the protracted civil disturbances and the more recent conflict. With available funds (general resources and contributions for specific purposes) UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Hydraulics and Electrical Resources and the Ministry of Health in restoring the damaged systems in rural and peri-urban areas, improving the quality of water through chlorination, strengthening quality control measures and supervision. It is estimated that UNICEF assistance has enabled the Government to restore a pumping capacity of about 115 million litres per day for affected populations.

Based on experience gained in these activities, the Government has requested support for additional water supply programmes. The new plan aims at:

- (a) replacement of lost or damaged equipment, particularly in southern Lebanon;
- (b) the rehabilitation of existing systems which were not adequately maintained during the troubles, or those which were too old, leaking or of inadequate capacity; and
- (c) the execution of new water systems primarily for areas where there has been significant population expansion.

A UNICEF consultant will proceed to Lebanon in June 1978 to work out the technical details of the new proposal. A water engineer provided by Sweden is co-ordinating and supervising the operational aspects.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, particularly the Office of Social Development, UNICEF will support the planning, formulation and implementation of a national network of medico-social services aimed at stimulating and mobilising local communities, private groups and governmental departments to provide essential services in the country's neglected areas. The focus of this scheme - which builds on experience gained in an existing UNICEF-supported pilot effort - will be on disadvantaged rural and peri-urban areas, with first priority being given to the affected areas of southern Lebanon and eventual extension to other regions of the country.

The Government plan is to establish 51 medico-social units during the period 1978-1984. The locations of these will follow to a large extent the country's two broad "poverty belts": the central one circumscribes the capital Beirut and includes the peri-urban areas of Bourj-Hammud and Bourj-el-Brajneh which group the populations of Dekwaneh, Neba'a, Chiah, Cuzai, Hadeth and Ghobayreh; the peripheral one which arcs from the northern to southern rural areas grouping Halba, Tripoli, Baalbeck, ² ~~Zahleh~~, ⁿ Bimt-Jbeil and Tyre.

The programme is conceived as a demonstration and service activity aimed at developing an integrated approach to community care, establishing guidelines for the provision of health, nutrition, education, social and agricultural services to deprived communities and leading to the evolution of a national social policy.

From existing funds the Government with UNICEF support will launch the planning, preparation and formulation stages including collection of data, analysis, problem identification, determination of structures and manpower and development of a long-term programme. At the same time steps will be taken to set up the ten new units foreseen in the first stage.

One of the most visible and serious problems that faces the country in the aftermath of the past three years of conflict concerns children deprived of normal family life. A UNICEF consultant, together with a team of Government social workers, surveyed the different institutions supervised by the Office of Social Development and the National Council for Social Services. Based on their findings and recommendations, the Government has requested further UNICEF support in this field. The objectives are to formulate a national policy for children deprived of normal family life both in institutions and in natural family surroundings, to upgrade institutionalized child care programmes, to develop preventive services where orphaned children could receive proper care, to support government-sponsored health, nutritional and educational services which will enable orphaned children to benefit from such care and to promote legislation stressing foster care within extended families.

An experimental stage will be launched immediately including the recruitment of a technical team and supervisors to work within the framework of the Office of Social Development and in close co-ordination with private organizations. The development of multi-purpose service units (medico-social centres) will be closely tied in with the second stage involving support to child care institutions and evolution of a foster-care and family service programme. This will be followed by an extension of the programme to other areas of the country. The final phase will involve a reorientation of all institutional services in the light of a national child care policy whose framework will be elaborated in the earlier stages.

The Executive Director recommends that the Board "note" this proposal, subject to the availability of specific purpose contributions. The Executive Director also brings to the attention of the Board that for the water supply, the medico-social and the child care service programmes, negotiations are currently under way with potential donors to finance part or all of these components. The target for fund-raising by specific purpose contributions under this recommendation is \$11 million for the period 1973-1981. This is in addition to the balance of \$2,025,000 which remains unfunded from the proposal "noted" by the Board at its last session (E/ICEF/P/L.1708), bringing the total amount to \$13,025,000 for which specific purpose contributions will be sought.

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ANNEX C

CEIAE, May 25th, 1978

Dr. Thomas C. Irvin,
AID Representative,
American Embassy,
BEIRUT / Lebanon

Dear Sir,

Subject: Rehabilitation of Water Supplies and
Distribution in Rural Towns and
Villages in LEBANON

This has reference to our letter No. 394/77, dated 26 December 1977, in which we requested from the Government of the United States of America a grant of \$5.5 million for the rehabilitation of Lebanon's rural water supply system.

Recent meetings in the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources between representatives of this Ministry, the United States Agency for International Development and UNICEF resulted in the suggestion that AID and UNICEF collaborate jointly with the Ministry on the realization of this program.

The Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources, recognizing UNICEF's ongoing contribution to the rehabilitation of the potable water systems and assured that AID-UNICEF collaboration will facilitate the accomplishment of common goals of the project, welcomes the proposed collaboration and endorses UNICEF's role as implementing agency for the U.S. Government's contributions under the grant.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,
Minister of Hydraulic and
Electrical Resources

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REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE

ANNEX 5

MINISTÈRE DES RESSOURCES
HYDRAULIQUES ET ÉLECTRIQUES

LE MINISTRE

ref: 394 /77

DR. THOMAS C. IRVIN
AND REPRESENTATIVE

UNITED STATES EMBASSY

BEIRUT - LEBANON

Beirut, 26/12/1977

Dear Sir,

Subject : Rehabilitation of Water
Supplies and Distribution
Systems in Rural Towns
and Villages in Lebanon.

With reference to various meetings in the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources between representatives of this Ministry and representatives of the United States Agency for International Development during which assistance from the United States to Lebanon was discussed, the following considerations were evoked :

1. In the past two years of disturbances, pipe lines and pumping stations providing water to rural towns and villages have suffered from physical damages and neglect. There is a need for pipe, pumps, chlorination equipment, stores, buildings and vehicles.
2. The Directorate General of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources evaluated the needs for these water systems and prepared a list of our total rehabilitation requirements estimated to cost about U.S. \$15,000,000. A copy of this list of our requirements was given to USAID in July 1977.
3. Since then, the Government of Lebanon has begun the most critical rehabilitation work with equipment and pipes purchased locally from its own resources, and with imported equipment worth about \$2.2 million furnished by UNICEF. In addition, during the cholera epidemic in neighbouring countries in the summer of 1977, the World Health Organization purchased for the Ministry of Health vehicles, laboratory equipment and 30 chlorinators worth about U.S. \$0.5 million. Some of these chlorinators have been installed in our pumping stations. Taking into account our own expenditures to date and these contributions from UNICEF and WHO, we have further identified our urgent requirements in the attached list. The estimated cost of these items is about \$6.5 million. (This list does not include about 300 kilometers of pipes with diameters less than 4 inches, which the Government of

Lebanon will purchase locally, with its own resources as part of its contribution to the project).

The Government of Lebanon hereby requests from the Government of the United States a grant of \$6.5 million for the procurement of pipes, pumps, motors, control panels and chlorinators for our urgent program of rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems. The Government undertakes to install this equipment promptly upon its arrival in Lebanon.

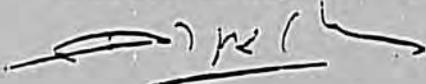
During 1977, the Ministry estimates expenditures from its own resources at LL 2,000,000 for the purchase of pipe and equipment, LL 750,000 for installation costs and LL 1,500,000 for installation costs associated with the UNICEF. The current estimate of cost the 300 kilometers of pipe in diameters less than four inches, is approximately LL 2,500,000. The Ministry will also undertake the installation costs required to accomplish the urgent rehabilitation program proposed for U.S. assistance. Based on experience to date with other programs plus a modest allowance for inflation, we estimate such installation costs will be approximately LL 12,000,000. Other financial and in-kind contribution will be made as the project proceeds. On the basis of all the foregoing, the Ministry takes this opportunity to assure the United States Government that its contribution to the urgent program shall certainly exceed 25 percent of the total project cost during the period of AID's active involvement.

The Ministry assesses high priority to this project and desires to begin and complete the work in the shortest possible time. Under normal conditions, the Ministry could carry out this procurement, however, our personnel would require extensive time to acquaint themselves with U.S. Government regulations and associated contracting, scheduling and shipping procedures.

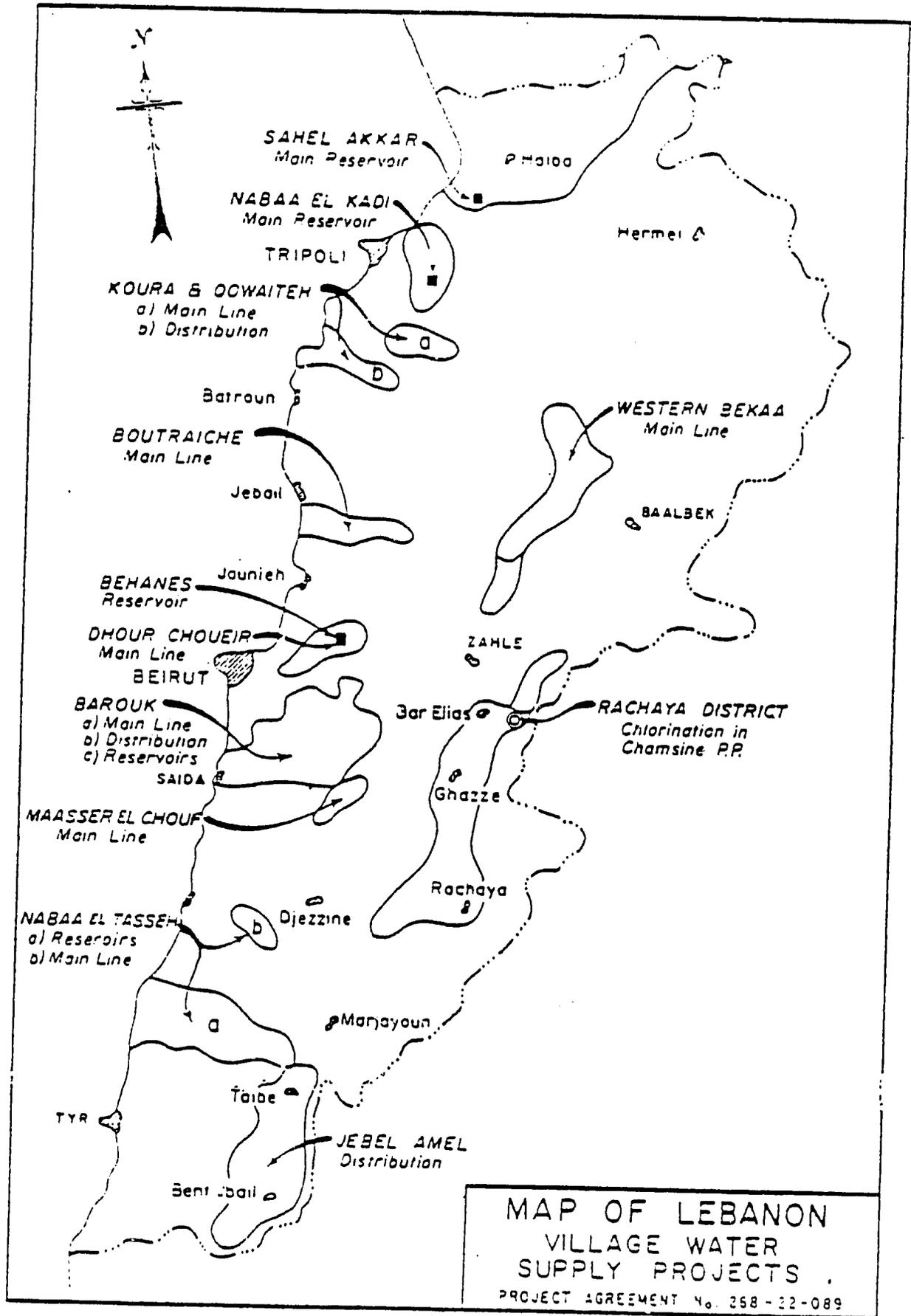
Therefore, in the interest of expediting completion of the program, the Ministry requests that A.I.D. undertake all actions necessary to this procurement on behalf of the Government of Lebanon. In this regard, we request that any short-term advisory services required to write specifications or review plans be provided as a part of this assistance.

Accept, Dear Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.


The Minister of Hydraulic and
Electrical Resources


Dr. Ibrahim Shiato

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LEBANON POTABLE WATER REHABILITATION
DETAILED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

UNICEF will procure with AID's grant funds \$6.5 million worth of pumps, pipe, chlorinators, accessories, tools and equipment needed by the Government of Lebanon to rehabilitate and upgrade water systems serving basically rural areas. The inputs may be grouped into three categories: (1) items for the replacement of materials lost or damaged in the disturbances and all chlorinating equipment; (2) items for the upgrading of existing systems; and (3) items for "new systems". A portion of the grant not to exceed \$250,000 may be used for expanded training activities, inland transportation and other direct costs associated with procuring equipment.

Equipment in the first category will go primarily to South Lebanon since the immediate needs to replace lost or damaged equipment in the muhafazats of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon and Bekaa have essentially been met by inputs from the Government's own resources and from UNICEF. The rural areas of South Lebanon, however, have had little or no piped water for at least three years. The MHER staff has been unable to enter the area to survey the damage. With the anticipated restoration of stability in the area in the near future, because of the presence there of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and assuming that appropriate arrangements can be worked out, MHER expects that it will be able to move quickly to repair damage and to restore service. UNICEF has contributed \$433,560 worth of pipes and equipment for South Lebanon, most of which has arrived or will soon arrive in the country. It is anticipated

that all of the pumpsets (worth about \$250,000) requested for six systems in South Lebanon and perhaps 20 percent of the pipe that has been requested (worth about \$450,000) will replace lost or damaged equipment. For health reasons, the first category should also include the Government's request for 47 chlorinators, of which 11 are for South Lebanon, 16 are for stations that have not had chlorinating facilities before, and 20 are standby units for larger stations where existing equipment is nearing the end of its useful life. The estimated cost is \$100,000. MEHR has indicated that with the installation of the chlorinators already furnished by UNICEF and by the AID grant, every water supply in Lebanon will have facilities for chlorination.

The second category includes the bulk of AID financed equipment which will be used to replace equipment whose life expectancy has been shortened because of inadequate maintenance during the civil disturbances, pumps that have outlasted the average life of such equipment (15 years, even with normal maintenance) and pipes that are leaking or of inadequate capacity. Included in this category are 22 pumpsets that were installed from 1956 to 1962 and only three (in one station) that are less than 15 years old. The planning and detailed design by MHER for these subprojects (as well as for those

parts of the subprojects in South Lebanon that have been shifted to the first category in this discussion) were completed in 1973 and 1974, before the civil disturbances. The equipment in this category will cost about \$3.8 million for the purchase of pipe and fittings and about \$1.15 million for pumps and accessories.

The third category covers what the Government's request calls "new installations". Most of the work in this category has a relatively high priority since it will extend service to areas that have experienced significant growth because of shifts of population during the disturbances. These areas include two subprojects in the suburbs and semi-rural hinterland around Beirut and Tripoli.

Imported pipes and pumps are critical to the completion of these two subprojects, which are now under construction. In addition to these large subprojects, AID was initially asked to provide two pumpsets for Charoun, a village of about 2,000 that has not had a piped water supply. Subsequently MHER decided to install this equipment from its own resources and has asked for four pumpsets to develop a new source at Hasbayia on the Hasbani River in South Lebanon. The cost of equipment in this category includes about \$250,000 for 13 pumpsets and about \$500,000 for pipe.

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In summary, the estimated cost of the equipment requested by the GOL (in thousands of dollars) is as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Category</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	
Pipe & fittings	450	3,800	500	4,750
Pumpsets	250	1,150	250	1,650
Chlorinators	<u>100</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>100</u>
	800	4,950	750	6,500

B. GOL-financed Inputs and Costs

MHER estimates that in 1977 it spent from its own resources \$667,000 equivalent for the purchase of pipe and equipment and \$250,000 equivalent for their installation. It estimates it will spend about \$500,000 equivalent to install the materials and equipment already supplied by UNICEF. It estimates that it will spend about \$283,000 equivalent to buy 300 kilometers of pipe in diameters less than 4 inches to go with the 171 kilometers of larger pipe to be financed by AID. It estimates that its cost of installing pipe, pumps and chlorinators related to AID financed equipment at about \$4.0 million equivalent. In all of Lebanon, in addition to the requirements of this project, it has plans to procure and lay 1357 kilometers of pipe of all sizes with funds budgeted in 1978 and subsequent years.

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C. Water Systems to be Assisted

1. North Lebanon

(a) Ouyoun

The Ouyoun system provides water to over 120 villages in the Caza of Akkar, stretching from the outskirts of Tripoli northeast to the Syrian border. The primary source of water is from the wells at El Ouyoun but the system is also fed by a number of small springs and wells. Two pumpsets, each with a capacity of 250 m³/hr are requested for the El Ouyoun wells and 8 kilometers of pipe. MHER will provide 37 kilometers of pipe smaller than 4 inches for the distribution system.

(b) Tripoli-Hab

The existing Hab water treatment plant at Tripoli receives its water from the Hab spring about 4 kilometers away through a tunnel and pipeline and from Rasheine spring. In 1974 a Lebanese consulting firm completed the designs of a pumping station and elevated ground-storage tank, which MHER plans to construct in the next fiscal year. The GOL has requested

five pumps for the new pumping station, with a total installed capacity of 2,250 m³/hr. The water will flow by gravity from the storage tank to Tripoli town and to villages along the coast.

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(c) Kourah from Nabaa Ghar

The sources of the water supply for the Caza of Koura are the springs of Nabaa Ghar and Nabaa Iskander. The systems are interconnected. The MHER is ready to go out for bids for construction of a water treatment plant with a capacity of 8,500 m³/day (in the first stage) at Kousba to treat the water of the Nabaa Ghar.

14 kilometers of pipe, that will be used to replace some of the old transmission mains of the former Concession de Nabaa Ghar and to extend and reinforce mains in the rest of the system are requested. MHER will provide 7 kilometers of pipe 4 inches or larger and 54 kilometers of pipe smaller than 4 inches.

(d) Chlorinators

AID funds will be used to procure chlorinators for 15 locations in North Lebanon, of which 8 will be standby units and 7 will be new.

2. Mount Lebanon

(a) Water Supply of Jbeil Villages

The Caza of Jbeil gets its water supplies from the Afka spring and four other minor springs. AID funds are requested to procure 14 kilometers of pipe to improve the transmission mains of the system based on the Nabaa Catra. Some of the

requested 8" diameter pipe is to replace a 40-year old 6" line and the rest of the pipe is to be used to upgrade the system. In addition, MHER has plans for installing about 186 kilometers of pipe in sizes from 3/4" to 8" in other parts of Jbeil caza by the end of 1980.

(b) North Metn Villages

The villages of North Metn are served by pumping from the Jeita spring near the coast and by gravity from five other smaller springs in the highland area. Water from the Jeita spring is also pumped from the same pumping station to the Jeita Reservoir from which it flows by gravity to several other reservoirs in Caza Kasserwa and interconnects with the system served by the Sarba Station. A canal carries the major portion of the water from the Jeita spring to the Dbayeh treatment plant of the Beirut Water Authority. AID was asked to finance six pumpsets for the pumping station at Jeita (to replace pumps installed in 1956), which will lift water north to the Jeita reservoir in the Caza of Kasserwan and south to Kornet el Hamra. The lift in both cases is 350 meters and the capacity of each pump is 200 m³/hr. Similarly the station at Kornet El Hamra needs six pumpsets, each of which will have a capacity of 200 m³/hr against a total head of 460 meters. These pumps will also replace pumps installed in 1956. MHER has prepared plans for the installation

of 154 kilometers of pipe up to 10" in diameter to improve service to North Metn villages by the end of 1980.

(c) Sarba

The Sarba pumping station in Caza Kasserwan takes water from a pipe that flows from the El Moudiq spring northeast of Jounieh to the Dbayeh water treatment plant of the Beirut Water Authority. The Sarba station serves a number of villages in Caza Kasserwan. Three pumpsets will each pump 130 m³/hr against a head of 330 meters. They will replace three French pumps which, though less than 13 years old, have not been properly maintained.

(d) Ain-el-Delbeh Water Authority

The original Ain-el-Delbeh water system was run by a private company and has as its source a spring that could on an average produce 10,000 m³/day. As its area of supply increased, 13 deep wells were sunk that are producing 33,000 m³/day. This system experienced the most severe damage during the civil disturbances. Eleven pumpsets and all the chlorination equipment were lost either by theft or severe damage. Considerable amounts of pipe were damaged and were leaking. With the help of UNICEF the system has largely been restored.

Although all areas of the system can now receive water 24 hours per day, there is still a shortage of water.

In addition, several of the wells along the coast are beginning to experience intrusion of salt water during the dry season. Before the civil disturbances, MHER had started the construction of a water treatment plant at Dachounieh, capable of ultimately treating by coagulation and sedimentation about 100,000 m³/day of water taken from a canal off the Beirut river. About half of the settled and clarified water will be returned to the canal by a low-lift pump and will flow to a pumping station where it will be recharged to the aquifer between the wells and the sea. The other half of the settled water will be pumped by 4 high-lift pumps, each with a capacity of 450 m³/hr, to eight rapid-sand filters now being built over the 11,000 m³ Wadi Khatar storage tank at Hasmieh. 4 kilometers of 16" pipe to carry water from Dachounieh to Hazmeih and 9 kilometers of other pipe to upgrade the transmission and distribution system are also needed. MHER has plans, when funds become available to install 66 kilometers of pipe in the Ain-el-Deibeh system to serve villages in the Caza of Baabda.

(a) Barguk

The Barguk Water Authority provides water to the Cazas of Aley and Chouf. The principal sources are the springs

of Nabaa Barouk and Nabaa Rayane. There are also a number of smaller springs and a few wells which serve localized areas or feed into the two major systems. AID financing through UNICEF will be used to procure three pumpsets, each with a capacity of 125 m³/hr, for Rayane; and 5 kilometers of 4 and 6 inch pipe. The pumps at Rayane were installed in 1962. The pipe will be used to reinforce the distribution systems in two small areas serving 15 villages and to take water to the village of Bisri, which does not now have a water supply. MEHR has plans to provide 117 kilometers of pipe for this system in addition to those provided by AID financing.

(f) Chlorinators

AID has been requested to finance the procurement of 10 chlorinators for Mount Lebanon, 7 of which will be standby units and 3 will be installed in stations that do not now have chlorinators.

3. South Lebanon

(a) Nabaa Tesseh

The Nabaa Tesseh Water Authority provides water to towns and villages of the Caza of Nabutich and Fezzine and to rural villages of the Caza of Saïda. The principal source of water is the spring, Nabaa Tassch, at which there is an installed pumping capacity of 4800 m³/day. The new pumpset to be furnished

will have a capacity of 100 m³/hr and will increase the pumping capacity of the station to 7,200 m³/day. The procurement of 40 kilometers of pipe to strengthen the transmission system in the Caza of Jizzine and Saida is also planned. These areas, in the most northern part of South Lebanon, have received a large number of people who fled from areas further south. In addition to the pipe to be purchased with AID funds, MEHR plans to install 159 kilometers of pipe in the Nabaa Tasseh area by the end of 1980.

(b) Jabal Amel

The Jabal Amel Water Authority provides water for towns and villages in the southeastern quadrant of the Muhafaza. The source of water for this system is the Litani River. Water is pumped from behind a diversion dam on the river through two 12" lines to a treatment plant at Taybeh (the plant was destroyed by Israeli forces in 1975 but has been rebuilt but none of the equipment has been installed). The treated water is pumped to elevated reservoirs in the system. From several of these reservoirs the water is pumped again to reservoirs at even higher elevations. Three of these booster stations are at Markaba, Chakra and Barrachite. AID has been asked to finance the procurement

of two pumping sets for each station to replace pumps provided under the Point IV program in 1956. It has also been asked to finance the procurement of 30 kilometers of pipe. It is estimated that all the pumps and at least 20 percent of the pipe will be needed as soon as possible after the situation has stabilized to restore pipe and equipment that has been looted or damaged.

(c) Tyr Water Authority

The Tyr Water Authority serves the Caza of Tyr in the south western part of the Muhafazat of South Lebanon. The town of Tyr gets its water from an artisean spring at Rash-idiyeh. The primary source of water for the rest of the area of the Tyr Water Authority is the spring Ras-el-Ain, at which there is a treatment plant where the water is settled, filtered and chlorinated. A portion of the water is then pumped to a reservoir at Bourghoulieh from which it flows by gravity to settlements along the coast north of Tyr. The rest of the water is pumped to a regulating reservoir (elev 379) and Saddigine, which serves a number of villages at altitudes below the level of the resevoir. The major portion of the water at Saddigine is pumped again to a regulating reservoir (elev. 760) near Kafra, which serves the rest of the Tyr Water Authority area by gravity.

AID was asked to finance two pumsets at Ras-el-Ain, with a capacity of 40 m³/hr each, to provide water

to the villages along the coast north of Tyr. UNICEF has replaced the pumps that carry water from Ras-el-ain to Saddigine. Two pumpsets with a capacity of 165 m³/hr each are needed for the station at Saddigine.

At Tyr town water from the artisian spring is now pumped directly into the distribution system. MHER plans to build an elevated storage reservoir from which water will flow by gravity to the distribution system. This will definitely improve the quality of service. AID has been asked to finance the procurement of 8 kilometers of pipe to take water from the pumping station to the reservoir and then back into the system.

MHER has plans to provide 215 kilometers of pipe from its own resources for the systems in South Lebanon (Tyr, Jebel Amel, Bent Jebeil, Marjayoun and Hasbaya regions).

(d) Chlorinators

AID has been asked to finance the procurement of 11 chlorinators, four of which were to be standby units and the rest to be installed.

4. Bekaa

(a) Chamsine Suboroject of Zahle Water Authority

This subproject supplies water from a pumping

station at Chamsine (elev. 870) to more than 50 villages in the Cazas of Zahle, Bekaa el Ghaibi and Rechaya from springs at Chamsine. About a sixth of the water is pumped in a northerly direction to serve about 10 villages and about a fourth to 10 villages to the west and southwest. The rest of the water is pumped to a reservoir at Sultan Yacoub (elev. 1371), from which it flows by gravity to more than 30 villages scattered in southern Bekaa muhafaza. AID's contribution to this subproject will be three pumpsets with a capacity of 150 m³/hr each at Chamsine and 15 kilometers of pipe. The pumps will replace three pumpsets, with a capacity of 90 m³/hr, that were installed by Point IV in 1956. The pipe will be used to extend a second line from Chamsine to Sultan Yacoub and to build a new line from Joubb Janine to Ghazze. MHER has plans to provide 150 kilometers of pipe for this system by the end of 1980.

(b) Yammouneh Subproject

The source of water for the Yammouneh subproject is the Yammouneh spring which is used for irrigation as well as for domestic water supply. Except for pumps to supply the village of Yammouneh which is at a higher elevation and pumps at three other small booster stations, the water from the spring flows by

gravity south 25 kilometers almost to the town of Zable. AID has been asked to finance the procurement of two pumpsets with a capacity of 40 m³/hr each to replace pumps at the station that supplies water to the village of Yammouneh. The existing pumps were installed in 1962. AID financing will also provide 20 kilometers of pipe to strengthen the transmission and distribution system. MHER has plans to provide 70 kilometers of pipe for this system by the end of 1980.

(c) Fakiha

This system supplies water from a spring for the village of Fakiha (population 4,000) in the Caza of Baalbek. AID financing would be used to procure two pumpsets with a capacity of 40 m³/hr each. They would replace two pumps procured in 1961.

(d) Zabboud

This system provides water from a well for the village of Zabboud (population 600) in the Caza of Baalhek. AID financing would be used for a vertical deepwell pump with a capacity of 30 m³/hr to replace a pump that was installed in 1961.

(e) Chlorinators

AID financing will be used to buy 11 chlorinators of which 5 will be installed as standby units at stations that now have chlorinators and 6 will be for stations that do not now have chlorinators.

D. End of Project Status

1. Fifty-two pumpsets with an installed capacity of 230,466 m³/day will have been installed as follows:

(a) 11 pumpsets in South Lebanon with an installed capacity of 26,520 m³/day presumed to have been damaged will have been replaced.

(b) 28 pumpsets, with an installed capacity of 92,520 m³/day whose life expectance has been shortened because of the disturbances will have been replaced.

(c) 13 new pumpsets will have been installed. 9 of these, with an installed capacity of 109,296 m³/day, will have extended service to suburban and semi-rural areas, around Beirut and Tripoli, that have experienced significant growth because of shifts of population during the disturbances. Four pumpsets, with an installed capacity of 2400 m³/day, at Hashaya in South Lebanon, will have provided piped water to a rural area for the first time.

4. 171 kilometers of AID-financed pipe will have been laid, plus 300 kilometers of pipe supplied by the Government.

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5. 47 chlorinators will have been installed, thus reducing the likelihood of illness from drinking contaminated water. Of these 22 will have been installed in stations that had not had chlorinating facilities before.

6. An estimated 950,000 people will have benefited from improved water service.

Annex E

DRAFT LETTER OF PLEDGE

Francois Remy
Resident Representative
United Nations Childrens Fund
Beirut, Lebanon

Subject: Grant No.

Appropriations No.: 72-1181006

Allotment No.: 856-54-268-006981

Dear Mr. Remy:

1. I have the honor to refer to the recent action by UNICEF's Executive Board to approve the use of UNICEF funds and to seek additional contributions from the international community for UNICEF's program for rehabilitation assistance to Lebanon (UNICEF documents E/ICEF/P/L 1795 and E/ICEF/P/L 1795 Add. 1).

2. I am pleased to inform you that, pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Government of the United States of American, acting through the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) hereby grants to UNICEF not to exceed Six Million Five Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (6,500,000) to be used in support of UNICEF's program for the rehabilitation and improvement of potable water systems in Lebanon as more fully described in Attachment A to this letter.

3. This Grant is effective as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by UNICEF in support of the program for a period of eighteen months from the date of this letter. Funds disbursed by A.I.D. but uncommitted by UNICEF at the expiration of this period shall be refunded to A.I.D.

4. It is understood that financial records, including documentation to support entries on accounting records and to substantiate charges against this Grant shall be maintained in accordance with the Grantee's usual accounting procedures, which shall follow generally accepted accounting practices. All such financial records shall be maintained for at least 3 years after final disbursement of funds under this Grant.

5. The Grantee confirms that this program will be subject to an independent audit by the Grantee's outside certified or chartered public accountant and agrees to furnish copies of these audit reports to AID along with such other related information as may be requested by AID with respect to questions arising from the audit report.

6. It is understood that the funds granted hereunder shall be disbursed as set forth in Attachment 3 hereto entitled Payment Provisions.

7. The parties agree that this grant and the activities financed therewith, shall be managed by the Grantee in accordance with its established policies and procedures.

8. If the use of the Grant funds results in the accrual of interest to the Grantee or to any other person to whom the Grantee makes such funds available in carrying out the purposes of this Grant, the Grantee shall refund to AID any amount of interest earned.

9. The Grantee shall prepare and submit to AID at least five copies of reports in accordance with the schedule set forth in Attachment A.

10. This agreement, in whole or in part, may be terminated by either party at any time upon 30 days written notice. This agreement may be revised only by the written mutual consent of the parties hereto.

11. Please indicate your acceptance of this Grant by signing the original and three copies of this letter in the space provided below and return the original and one copy to the AID Representative, U.S. Embassy, Beirut, Lebanon. Two copies may be retained for your files.

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12. The AID Technical Office responsible for monitoring this Grant is the Office of the AID Representative, American Embassy, Beirut.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY : _____

TITLE: _____

DATE : _____

Attachments:

- A. Purpose and Implementation Plan
- B. Payment Provisions (Not attached to draft)

ACCEPTED:

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

BY : _____

TITLE: _____

DATE : _____

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, BUDGET

The program to be implemented will be essentially as described in UNICEF Documents E/ICEF/P/L.1795 dated May 3, 1978 and E/ICEF/P/L.1795/Add. 1 dated May 17, 1978, as these relate to the rehabilitation of potable water systems. Further detail is provided in an AID paper entitled "Lebanon Potable Water Rehabilitation - Detailed Program", which describes AID's understanding of the Government of Lebanon's assessment of needs in this area. This paper was informally provided to UNICEF officials and a copy is enclosed herewith.

Additional copies may be obtained on request. While UNICEF is not bound by the content of this paper or the UNICEF documents mentioned above, AID expects that they will provide a basis for UNICEF and the Government of Lebanon to plan the use of the AID granted funds as well as UNICEF's funds and any other special donations UNICEF receives and decides to use for potable water systems rehabilitation.

The following clauses set forth certain important points which AID wishes to stress. Because speed is of the essence, they are not to be considered binding on UNICEF but should be taken into account by UNICEF to the fullest extent possible:

1. In utilizing AID funds, UNICEF will give first priority to the restoration of water service in South Lebanon, second priority to the improvement of systems, which due to the age of equipment and

lack of maintenance during the recent disturbances no longer provide reliable service and finally to the expansion of systems to serve populations enlarged by war caused shifts and growth.

2. UNICEF will provide an adequate staff of trained personnel to implement the program. At a minimum, UNICEF should arrange for a full time engineer resident in Beirut and a part time consultant engineer available when needed. Both will assist the Government of Lebanon in assessing equipment needs, drafting specifications and supervising installation of equipment and advise the Government of Lebanon on the training of personnel and measures to improve management.

3. When equipment is to be provided for the expansion of a system, UNICEF will ensure that the source of water has been studied and is sufficient and that engineering designs have been completed.

4. UNICEF will assist the GOL in training water systems operators, maintenance personnel and the personnel responsible for monitoring water quality. UNICEF will also assist the GOL in strengthening the management of water systems.

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5. Funds granted to UNICEF are primarily for the cost of purchasing and shipping equipment, though UNICEF may use grant funds to pay for other costs directly associated with procuring equipment and delivering the equipment to the site at which it will be installed. UNICEF may also use grant funds for training programs. However, UNICEF will endeavor to limit the amount use for these purposes to \$250,000.

6. UNICEF will provide AID with quarterly progress reports which describe in summary form the status of equipment procured and installed, as well as any other related activities. AID will review such reports as UNICEF would normally prepare for its own use and advise UNICEF if these are adequate for AID's purposes. Five copies of the quarterly report should be transmitted to the AID Representative, American Embassy, Beirut. A more detailed final report will be provided to AID on completed of all work under the program. The form and substance of this report will be discussed and agreed upon by AID and UNICEF representatives at a later date.

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