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GRANT USAID NE-G-1651

INTERIM EVALUATION

AUGUST 1979 - OCTOBER 1981

RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF PRIVATE HEALTH,
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS IN LEBANON

CONDUCTED BY CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES IN CONJUNCTION
WITH THE COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
AND THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

DECEMBER 1981

MN

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INTERIM EVALUATION - GRANT NE-G-1651

RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF
PRIVATE, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE INSTITUTIONS IN LEBANON

A. P R E F A C E

1. Introduction

Allocation of financial assistance to private sector institutions in a pluralistic society undergoing radical socio-economic transformation is a challenging task.

This, an interim evaluation of Grant NE-G-1651, attempts to summarize both the progress of the grant towards its goals and to summarize allocations made by the CRS-CBR "Selection Committee" in order that this mechanism may have baseline data to determine future funding allocations.

Representatives of Catholic Relief Services, the Council for Reconstruction and Development and the Agency for International Development participated in this evaluation. The evaluation took place during the period 15 October to 15 November 1981. During this visit, questionnaires (see Attachment VIII) previously completed by the subproject holders were discussed with the project holders and additional issues concerning confessional representation were discussed.

2. Grant History

Grant NE-G-1651 was signed by representatives of CRS and USAID in August, 1979. The five-Million-Dollar grant has

program with the two-fold purpose of assisting private sector institutions to restore and reestablish services traditionally provided by that sector and to establish a selection, administration and monitoring process for the allocation of funds to the private sector.

Actual implementation of grant activity was delayed until February 1980, pending USAID approval of the CRS Procurement Policies Guidelines and the GOL appointment of a counterpart agency to participate in the allocation process: The Council for Development and Reconstruction.

From February, 1980 to 15 November, 1981, the period analyzed by this evaluation, twenty subprojects involving total allocations of LL16,502,667 have been selected for assistance by the CRS - CDR "Selection Committee". Contracts legally committing a total funding of LL15,626,723 have been signed with nineteen institutions, and funds totalling LL9,913,704 have been disbursed to fourteen institutions. Implementation difficulties have delayed first disbursements to the five projects who have signed contracts with CRS and these problems are discussed in Section B.6., below.

These twenty subprojects have been selected from a pool of eighty-six candidate subprojects requesting a total of LL.90 million (US\$22.5 million) in funding.

The criteria for this evaluation have been taken from Section D.2 (a through f) of the grant contract.

B. EVALUATION

1. Has the selection process achieved a religious, ethnic, geographic and political balance among sponsors of the recipient institutions?

- As indicated below in Table I, the selection process has allocated funding in a manner benefitting a wide variety of religious groupings in Lebanon. The two columns of figures contrast funds allocated to individual institutions as a percentage of all funds allocated to date with the approximate percentages of that group within the larger Lebanese community. The Table lists the six major religious sects, the major minority ethnic group Armenians, and two other categories receiving substantial funding: non-sectarian and Roman Catholic institutions.

TABLE I

	<u>Funds Allocation as a % of Total Allocated Funds</u>	<u>Approximate % Rep. in Total Lebanese Popu- lation</u>
Maronite	21%	25%
Greek Catholic	14%	6%
Roman Catholic	9%	1%
Armenian (All Sects)	8%	6%
Greek Orthodox	4%	11%
Sunnite	14%	25%
Druz	5%	5%
Shi'ite	20%	21%
Non-Sectarian	5%	xx
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Lebanon since 1933, the above figures are only approximations. The figures are, however, generally accepted as being representative.

Table 1 indicates that a balance has been achieved in allocating funding along the criterion of numerical representation in the Lebanese community. This, however, was not a major issue in the allocation process which places need above balanced distribution as the single greatest criterion. The Table also indicates that the single numerically significant non-Semitic ethnic group, the Armenian community, received funds roughly in accord with their number. For convenience, the listing above does not differentiate between Catholic and Orthodox Armenians, as language, not religion, is an admission requirement in the two Armenian institutions assisted to date. Armenian language and Armenian ethnicity tend to correlate highly.

Political balance is not immediately indicated by the table, and this issue was not raised during the evaluation. Politics in Lebanon is geo-political and geo-sectarian and there is a high correlation between political affiliation, religion and geographical location. Total funds distribution of LL.16,502,667 was allocated 51% to eleven Christian institutions and 49% to nine non-Christian institutions. This, taken with the fact illustrated in Section 2 below, that beneficiaries are 34.6% Christian and 65.4% non-Christian indicates an approximate balance.

Lack of high correlation between funds allocations and representation is found only with the Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, and Greek Orthodox. As illustrated

below in Section 2, this lack of correlation is "balanced" by the fact that the first two groups are minority groups who tend to serve the majority sects in their geographical locations: the St. Thomas School in Tyr, for example, serves an overwhelmingly Shi'ite Muslim community, benefitting 350 Christians and over 2000 non-Christians.

In summary, Table I may be interpreted to establish achievements of balances allocation of funds by the selection and allocation mechanism established by the grant.

2. Has the selection process achieved a religious, ethnic, geographic and political balance among beneficiaries of the services of the restored institutions?

- As indicated by Attachment Number 11, the individual beneficiaries of the sample for which results were available - fifteen of the nineteen institutions under implementation - were predominantly non-Christian (65.4%). Thus, religious composition of the beneficiary institutions is poorly correlated with the religious affiliation of institution proper. Analysis of the attachment also indicates that this relationship is somewhat skewed by two large institutions, one Greek Catholic (The St. Thomas School), and one Shi'ite (The Amlieh School), which serve predominantly Muslim communities. Excluding these institutions from the sample, a near balance is achieved.

Demonstration that a political balance among beneficiaries has been achieved must, as above among beneficiary institutions, be inconclusive. If the axiom that religion and

and political affiliation/orientation correlate highly is taken as fact, then the grant has assisted non-Christian political groupings more favourably than their Christian counterparts.

Including the five institutions for which no data on beneficiaries is available would serve to skew this sample further as three of the institutions serve predominantly non-Christian communities: The Islamic Technical School in Sunni dominated Tripoli; the Al-Zahra Orphanage in the Shi'ite southern suburbs of Beirut; and the Mother, Child Welfare Association in West Beirut.

Geographically, although the institutions are located throughout Lebanon, half are in the Beirut-Mount Lebanon area (45.94% of funds were allocated in these provinces to ten institutions). Possibly, the Beka'a Valley Province was neglected however its population is the least of Lebanon's five provinces and few institutions were established there prior to the events of 1975 and 1976 in comparison with the provinces of Beirut, Mount Lebanon and North Lebanon.

Ethnically, Armenians as the single numerically non-Semitic sub-group received funding according to their representation in the larger population: all beneficiaries of the two institutions listed as Armenian in Attachment I are Armenian speaking and probably ethnic Armenians.

As only the orphanage and geriatric subprojects had non-commuting beneficiaries, data on the origin of the beneficiaries was not collected following the assumption that statistically the geographical distribution of beneficiaries was closely associated with the geographical location of the sponsoring institutions.

In conclusion, it appears that the criteria of item two (2) were fulfilled although distribution of beneficiaries favors non-Christians.

3. Has identifiable progress been made in restoring the private sector provision of educational, health and social welfare services?

Accurate assessments of direct damage to private institutions in Lebanon is not available. This lack of data is further confused by two factors: hostilities continue and further damage institutions; and, viable institutions demonstrated their viability by restoration and reparation often by accumulating large debts elevating their recurrent costs by the need to service debt. The computerized listing of institutions was found not to be accurate: its accuracy was an important assumption of the logical framework matrix of the grant proposal.

Positively, during the course of grant implementation, a great deal of publicity was generated. Thus nationwide publicity generated the majority of the requests on file with CRS and the CDR for assistance. The total value of these is LL90 Million; (US\$22.5 Million). It may be assumed that these requests represent a significant, although minority sample of institutions in Lebanon requesting assistance. The fact that funding totalling (17%) of the requests was allocated may be taken as an indicator that identifiable progress was made in restoring institutional services in the private sector. Nonetheless, this question indicates the weak goal/purpose linkage of the grant: necessarily weak, given the lack of concrete data available. The need for recent and accurate data is addressed in Section C below.

4. Have subgrantees demonstrated the capability to fund the operations of the restored services?

When the grant was written, it appeared that subgrants would be smaller and that more institutions than the twenty programmed would be assisted. The Selection Committee, however, favored larger subprojects which were, generally, operational. Thus, ability to fund recurrent costs incurred was not an issue. Additionally, in all subprojects, the Scope of Work was evaluated by the CRS consultant to determine means to reduce recurrent costs. Monitoring of restored institutions to determine institutional capabilities in this area will continue. As only five have been completely restored to date, this issue can only be addressed when all institutions have been operational for extended lengths of time.

5. What is the progress of CRS mobilization of additional resources to be used for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the services provided by private, voluntary organizations in Lebanon?

Non-grant funds totalling LL11.8 million (US\$2.9 million) have been utilized to date complementing and improving the marginal utility of grant funding. This date, is limited to the twelve sub-projects which have completed their non-grant funding drives. As the other eight accumulate non-grant funds, using grant funds as leverage, this amount will increase significantly. Forecasts of total non-grant funds input are currently LL.22 million (US\$5.5 million). Attachment VII, Statement of Contributions, itemizes non-grant input.

Non-quantitative input is as significant as the quantifiable f

experience in physical plant management has assisted several institutions with the planning of their physical plant and plant services to reduce operating costs and improve efficiency. CRS has also managed to place several institutions into contact with similar institutions, enabling institutions of differing geography and confession to exchange experiences. Notable examples are the Sea Mosque Home in Saida contacting the Armenian Old Peoples Home in Mount Lebanon for advice on administration, and, the Islamic Orphanage in Paalbek inspecting the Foyer Cardinal Agagianian Orphanage in Anjar to seek ideas for physical plant renovation.

6. What problems have been identified in the implementation of this grant?
 - a. Expanded workload of health, educational and social welfare institutions.
 - b. Post-war requirements for changed services.
 - c. Availability of competent contractors.
 - d. Subgrantee competence to supervise reconstruction and procurement.

None of the above has presented a major obstacle to implementation of grant activities. As for the expanded workload, this varies with region: the rural to urban population movement which has reduced the post-World War II rural population of 35% to the 1975 level of 17% has presented institutions in Lebanon's larger cities with unforeseen strain on institutional capacity. This problem has been further exacerbated by the movement of "forced migrants" within urban areas. This issue has been addressed by the selection mechanism by allocation of most funds to the three largest metropolitan areas: Beirut, Tripoli and Saida.

Post war requirements for changed services initially posed a problem as many services, notably for orphanages, vocational schools and geriatric institutions did not exist extensively prior to 1975. An amendment to the grant agreement, expanding the criteria of assistance to institutions expanding their services to assist war affected individuals enabled the Selection Committee to assist institutions which would have been excluded: the Sea Mosque Home for the Aged in Sidon and the Mukassed Nursing School in Nabatiyeh are examples.

Availability of competent contractors has not been a difficulty as the movement of contractors and skilled workers to the Gulf has been arrested by an amelioration of the security situation in Lebanon. The availability of unskilled labor, however has been/a recurrent problem, notably in South Lebanon, slowing the implementation of projects in this area.

Subgrantee competence is in general excellent. In three instances, however/^{implementation} delays have been the consequence of delays in preparation of technical studies by architects and civil engineers retained by the institutions: CRS is prohibited from retaining professional services in these areas and is thus unable to effectively ensure deadline compliance. This has been the cause of the delays in implementing the Zahrat al-Ihsan School, Maronite Home for the Aged and Amlieh School subprojects.

Security has been responsible for numerous delays. During the bombardments of Beirut in April and May of 1981 all subprojects construction activity was halted. While work was resumed, the non-CRS scope of work for the Maronite Home For the Aged is not complete and thus, CRS funds have not

Finance Ministry has prevented the Amlieh School from obtaining permit: extending the three-month delay to six months. CRS cannot waive this requirement as a building permit is required under Lebanese law. The St. Theresa Hospital, located between the opposing forces along the "Green Line" in Beirut has been isolated and construction which was to begin in Spring, 1981 is still in abeyance. The most important consequence of continuing hostilities has been the destruction of the Sea Mosque Home for the Aged in Saida, South Lebanon. Bombardments on 26 and 27 April destroyed 50% of the facility. CRS had disbursed LL579,391 (US\$144,848) to this subproject of a total grant of LL.870,000 (US\$217,500). Other, complementing funds have since been received by the project holder and reconstruction has again resumed. CRS expects to disburse the remaining balance of the subgrant in Spring, 1982.

Another unforeseen and external factor affecting grant implementation has been the appreciation of the US Dollar against local currency, since the beginning of grant implementation. Under the Five-Million-Dollar Grant, initially funding totalling LL.13.8 million (currently the equivalent of \$3.45 million) was to be programmed, and the balance of the Grant was intended to cover administrative and overhead costs. Currently, based on the average weighted balance of currency conversions, LL 17.5 million is available for programming under the original Grant. Thus, the Project Agreement Completion Date (PACD) has been extended from August 1981 to August 1982, allowing the Selection Committee to program "residual" funds from currency conversions, as well as to program the additional funding of US\$6685,000 granted to CRS by grant amendment on 30 September 1981.

C. CONCLUSION

Substantial progress has been achieved towards the goals of grant and the criteria of Section 2 of the grant contract. Some recommendations, however, are in order.

Development of a selection, administration and monitoring process for the allocation of resources raised for the rehabilitation of privately-sponsored Lebanese social services would be better achieved if baseline data were collected and maintained in an easily retrievable and updatable manner. This could be implemented through use of a small office data processor or in conjunction with a GOL or other PVO agency. Data could be initially collected through a newspaper advertisement or publication. Implementation of the grant selection process would, in the past, have been hastened if accurate, up-to-date data were available.

Allocation of funds following the grant criteria has successfully achieved an equitable balance, satisfactory to all members of the "Selection Committee". On the micro level of grant beneficiaries, the present slight imbalance might be corrected by making small grant to several large institutions so that grant funds would touch more individuals of the group less benefitted by the grant. This would not skew the larger "macro" balance of funds allocations on the institutional level.

An issue not raised by the grant criteria has been the functional distribution of funds in a sectoral manner. Most funds (61.1%) have been allocated towards schools: a reasonable allocation as over sixty percent of the Lebanese population is under sixteen years of age. However, it ought be noted that nothing has been done in the areas of mental health and physical rehabilitation. Sectoral priorities ought be discussed by the "Selection Committee."

Finally, while all would agree that the US\$5 million of Grant 1651 is a substantial sum, it is only a small step towards the estimated US\$1.5 billion of Lebanon's reconstruction requirements. Nonetheless, grant-assisted projects are visible throughout Lebanon, concrete proof of the nation's ability and determination to effect reconstruction.

An updated version of this evaluation will be released by CRS-Lebanon Program in the Second Quarter of 1982.

MN

APPENDIX II

FUND ALLOCATIONS BY CONFESSION OF SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS

Subproject Number	T I T L E	Amount L.L.	Maronite Catholic	Greek Catholic	Roman Catholic	Armenian All Sects	Greek Orthodox	Shiite	Sunnite	Druz
LB OD 040-	Leb.School for Blind	845,750								
LB OD 041-	Al Zahra Orphanage	875,944						X		
LB OD 042-	Maronite Home for Aged	890,000	X							
LB OD 043-	St. Georges School	1,194,100	X							
LB OD 044-	Al Carmelia School	1,072,739			X					
LB OD 046-	Sacred Heart Hospital	320,000			X					
LB OD 047-	Sea Mosque for Aged	870,000							X	
LB OD 048-	Arm.Old Peoples Home	800,000				X				
LB OD 049-	Foyer de la Providence	640,000		X						
LB OD 050-	St. Thomas School	1,100,000		X						
LB OD 051-	St. Therese Hospital	1,404,134	X							
LB OD 052-	Cardinal Agagianian	640,000				X				
LB OD 054-	Al Orfan	880,000								X
LB OD 056-	Amalieh Assoc. School	880,000						X		
LB OD 057-	Islamic Voc. School	750,000							X	
LB OD 058-	Mother,Child Welfare Society	640,000							X	
LB OD 059-	Makassed Nurs.School	880,000						X		
LB OD 060-	Islamic Orphanage	640,000						X		
LB OD 061-	N.D.De la Delivrance	540,000		X						
LB OD 063-	Zahrat al Ihsan School	640,000					X			
		16,502,667	21%	14%	9%	8%	4%	20%	14%	5%
			(3,488,234)	(2,280,000)	(1,392,739)	(640,000)	(640,000)	(3,275,944)	(2,260,000)	(880,000)
			21%	14%	9%	8%	4%	20%	14%	5%

NOTE(1): Precise data is not available for confessional representation as no census has been held since 1933. The figures utilized here are commonly, but unofficially, assumed to be accurate for the Lebapese population.

% of Funding received

FUNDS ALLOCATION BY BENEFICIARIES OF SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS

<u>Subproject Number</u>	<u>T I T L E</u>	<u>Christian</u>	<u>Non-Christian</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>No. or Nominal F</u>
LB OD 040	- Leb. School for Blind AY 80.1	70 (48%)	75 (52%)	145	120 (83%)
LB OD 041	- Al Zahra Orphanage NA	-	-	-	-
LB OD 042	- Maronite Home for Aged CY 1980	183 (70%)	79 (30%)	262	230 (88%)
LB OD 043	- St. Georges School AY 81/2	421 (100%)	-0- (0%)	421	NA
LB OD 044	- Al Carmelia School AY 81/82	1800 (80%)	200 (30%)	1,000	100 (10%)
LB OD 046	- Sacred Heart Hospital FY 80/1	2552 (40%)	3827 (60%)	6,379	4,146 (65%)
LB OD 047	- Sea Mosque for Aged NA	-	-	-	-
LB OD 048	- Arm. Old Peoples Home 1981	40 (100%)	-0- (0%)	40	40 (100%)
LB OD 049	- Foyer de la Providence	189 (70%)	82 (30%)	271	164 (61%)
LB OD 050	- St. Thomas School AY 81.82	350 (15%)	2050 (85%)	2,400	2,300 (96%)
LB OD 051	- St. Therese Hospital NA	-	-	-	-
LB OD 052	- Cardinal Agagianian AY 1981.2	72 (100%)	-0- (0%)	72	72 (100%)
LE OD 054	- Al Orfan AY 1981.2	-0- (0%)	530 (0%)	530	234 (46%)
LB OD 056	- Amalieh Assoc. School	-0-	3500 (100%)	3500	NA
LB OD 057	- Islamic Voc. School NA	-	-	-	-
LB OD 058	- Mother, Child Society NA	-	-	-	-
LB OD 059	- Makassed Nurs. School AY 1981.2	-0- (0%)	950 (100%)	950	950 (100%)
LB OD 060	- Islamic Orphanage AY 1981.2	-0- (0%)	360 (100%)	360	360 (100%)
LB OD 061	- N.D. de la Delivrance AY 1981.2	400 (67%)	200 (39%)	600	480 (80%)
LB OD 063	- Zahrat al Ihsar. School AY 1981.2	1200 (100%)	-0- (0%)	1,200	382 (32%)
		<u>6277</u>	<u>11,853</u>	<u>18,130</u>	<u>9,578</u>

NOTE: Current figures 34.6% 65.4% 100% 52.8%

ATTACHMENT III

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALLOCATED FUNDING

HEALTH - LL.1,724,134 (10.4%)

St. Theresa Hospital (LB OD 051) LL. 1,404,134

Sacred Heart Hospital(LB OD 046) 320,000

EDUCATION -LL.10,062,589 (61.1%)

Lebanese School for the Blind	(LB OD 040)	LL. 875,444	- Educational Handicapped
St. Georges School	(LB OD 043)	1,194,100	- Primary-Secondary
Al-Carmelia School	(LB OD 044)	1,072,739	- Primary-Secondary
Foyer de la Providence	(LB OD 049)	640,000	- Vocational
St. Thomas School	(LB OD 050)	1,100,000	- Primary-Secondary
Al Orfan School	(LB OD 054)	880,000	- Primary
Amalieh School	(LB OD 056)	880,000	- Primary-Secondary
Islamic Vocational School	(LB OD 057)	750,000	- Vocational
Makassed Nursing School	(LB OD 059)	880,000	- Vocational
Notre Dame de la Delivrance.	(LB OD 061)	540,000	- Primary
Zahrat Al Ihsan School	(LB OD 063)	640,000	- Primary-Secondary

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALLOCATED FUNDING (CONT'D)

SOCIAL WELFARE - LL. 4,715,944 -(28.5%)

Al Zahra Orphanage	(LB OD 041)	LL. 875,944 (*1)-	ORPHANAGE
Maronite Home for Aged	(LB OD 042)	892,000 -	Geriatric
Sea Mosque Home	(LB OD 047)	870,000 -	Geriatric
Armenian Home for Aged	(LB OD 048)	800,000 -	Geriatric
Foyer Cardinal Agagianian	(LB OD 052)	640,000 -	Orphanage
Mother, Child Welfare	(LB OD 058)	640,000 -	Social Work/Vocational

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: BY Province

<u>A. Mount Lebanon</u>	<u>LB OD</u>	<u>Amount</u>
- Lebanese School for the Blind and Deaf	(040)	LL. 845,750
- Maronite Home for the Aged	(042)	890,000
- Armenian Old Peoples Home	(048)	800,000
- St. Theresa Hospital	(051)	1,404,134
- Al Orfan School	(054)	880,000
- Sacred Heart Hospital	(046)	320,000
- Al Zahra Orphanage	(041)	875,944 (Not yet implemer)
Sub Total		<u>LL. 6,015,828 (36.45%)</u>
<u>B. North Lebanon</u>		
- St. Georges School	(043)	1,194,100
- Al Carmelia School	(044)	1,072,739
- N.D. de la Delivrance	(061)	540,000
- Islamic Technical School	(057)	750,000
Sub Total		<u>LL. 3,556,835 (21.55%)</u>
<u>C. South Lebanon</u>		
- Sea Mosque Home	(047)	870,000
- St. Thomas School	(050)	1,100,000
- Makassed Nursing School	(055)	880,000
- Foyer de la Providence	(049)	<u>640,000</u>
Sub total		<u>LL. 3,490,000 (21.15%)</u>

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION : By Province (Cont'd)

<u>D. Beirut</u>	<u>LB OD</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Amalieh School	(056)	LL. 880,000
Zahrat al Ihsan School	(063)	640,000
Mother, Child Welfare Association	(058)	640,000
Sub Total		<u>LL.2,160,000 (13.09%)</u>
<u>E. Bekaa</u>		
Islamic Orphanage	(059)	LL. 640,000
Foyer Cardinal Agagianian	(052)	<u>640,000</u>
Sub Total		<u>1,280,000 (7.76%)</u>
TOTALS		<u>LL.16,502,667 (100%)</u> =====

TABULAR SYNOPSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS TO
30 NOVEMBER, 1981

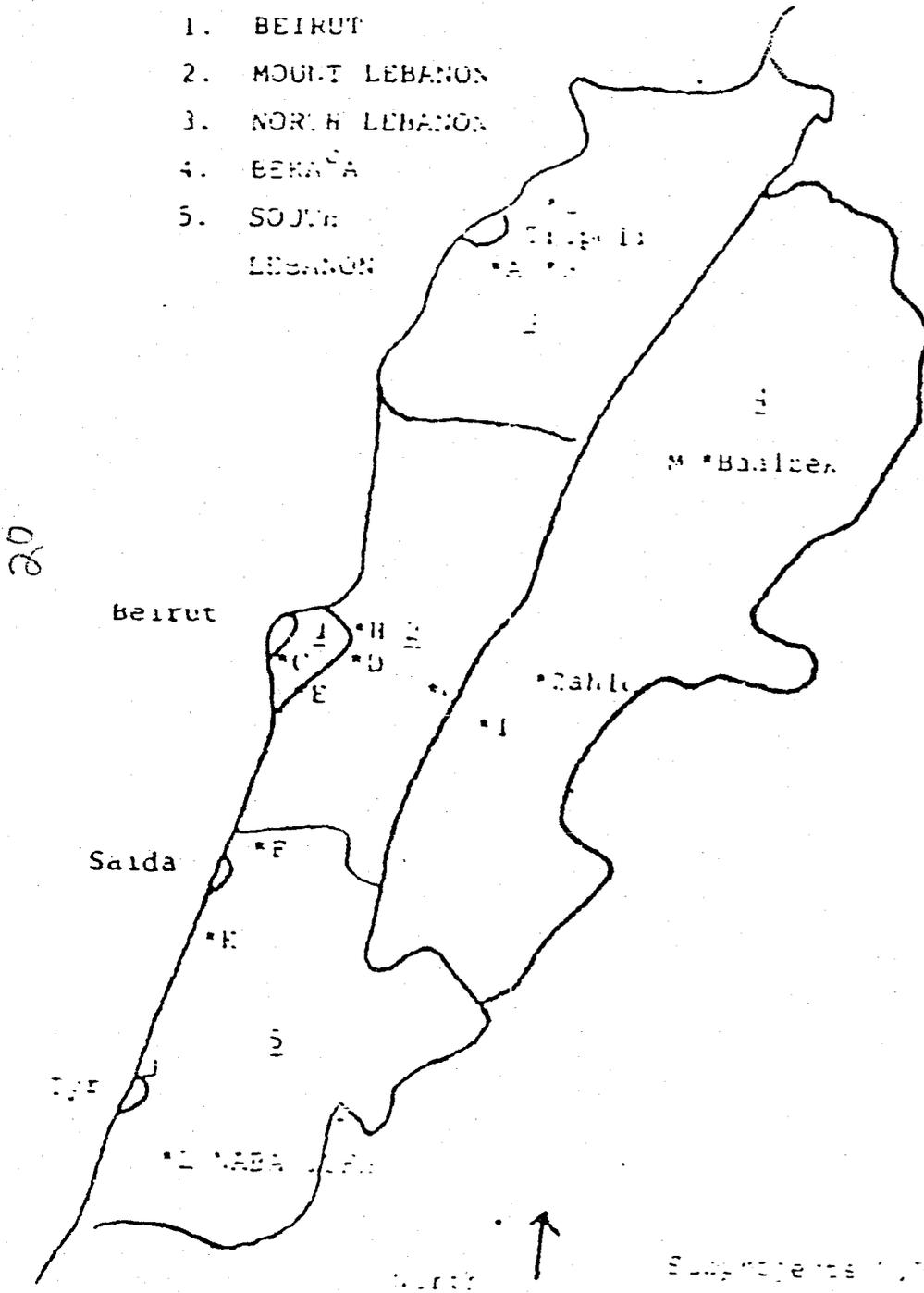
Subproject Number	TITLE	Total	Date	Date	Date of	Amount	BALANCE
		Amount LL.	Submitted To CRS/NY	Approved By CRS/NY	Contract Signature	Disbursed LL.	L.L.
LB OD 040	- Leb.School for Elind	845,750	4/30/80	5/ 7/80	5/12/80	845,750.-	-0-
LB OD 041	- Al Zahra Orphanage	875,944	5/26/80	5/22/80	PENDING	-0-	875,944
LB OD 042	- Maronite Home for Aged	890,000	7/15/80	7/ 7/80	7/17/80	-	890,000
LB OD 043	- St. Georges Schcol	1,194,100	4/28/80	5/ 7/80	5/15/80	1,194,100	-
LB OD 044	- Al Carmelia Schcol	1,072,739	7/ 9/80	7/ 9/80	7/22/80	1,072,739	-
LB OD 046	- Sacred Heart Hospital	320,000	3/16/81	4/ 2/81	5/ 7/81	320,000	-
LB OD 047	- Sea Mosque for Aged	870,000	7/31/80	7/29/80	8/ 5/80	579,391	290,609
LB OD 048	- Arm.Old Peoples Home	800,000	8/25/80	8/21/80	8/25/80	636,760	163,240
LB OD 049	- Foyer de la Providence	640,000	12/16/80	12/31/80	13/28/81	640,000	-0-
LB OD 050	- St. Thomas School	1,100,000	10/10/80	12/ 5/80	12/12/80	1,100,000	-
LB OD 051	- St. Therese Hospital	1,404,134	10/10/80	11/21/80	2/ 2/81	-	1,404,134
LB OD 052	- Cardinal Agagianian.	640,000	9/16/80	10/30/80	6/17/81	560,000	80,000
LB OD 054	- Al Orfan	880,000	1/ 8/81	2/ 4/81	2/20/81	747,762	132,238
LB OD 056	- Amalieh Assoc.School	880,000	3/10/81	3/12/81	3/23/81	-	880,000
LB OD 057	- Islamic Voc. School	750,000	8/ 7/80	8/ 1/80	8/11/80	715,750	34,250
LB OD 058	- Mother,Child Society	640,000	3/19/81	4/ 2/81	5/ 7/81	-	640,000
LB OD 059	- Makassed Nurs. School	880,000	12/18/80	12/31/80	1/29/81	811,452	68,548
LB OD 060	- Islamic Orphanage	640,000	12/18/80	12/31/80	11/9/81	150,000	490,000
LB OD 061	- N.D. de la Delivrance	540,000	5/27/81	6/ 8/81	6/18/81	540,000	-0-
LB OD 063	- Zahrat al Ihsan School	640,000	4/ 6/81	5/22/81	5/30/81	-	640,000
		<u>16,502,667</u>				<u>9,913,704</u>	<u>6,588,963</u>

MCN/fc

PROVINCE

1. BEIRUT
2. MOUNT LEBANON
3. NORTH LEBANON
4. BEKAA
5. SOUTH LEBANON

ATTACHMENT VI - LIST OF SUBPROJECTS



SUBPROJECTS

MAP LOCATION

St. Georges School	A
Al Carmelia School	B
Maronite Home for the Aged	C
Lebanese School for the Blind and Deaf	D
Al Zahra Orphanage	E
Sea Mosque Home for the Aged	F
Islamic Benevolent Assn. Technical School	G
Armenian Home for the Aged	H
Anjar Orphanage	I
St. Thomas School - Tyr	J
Foyer de la Providence-Salhieh	K
Mukassid Nursing School	L
Islamic Orphanage	M
St. Therese Hospital	N
Al Orfan School	O
Amlieh Association School	P
Mother Child Welfare	Q
Zahrat al Ihsan	R
Sacred Heart Hospital	S

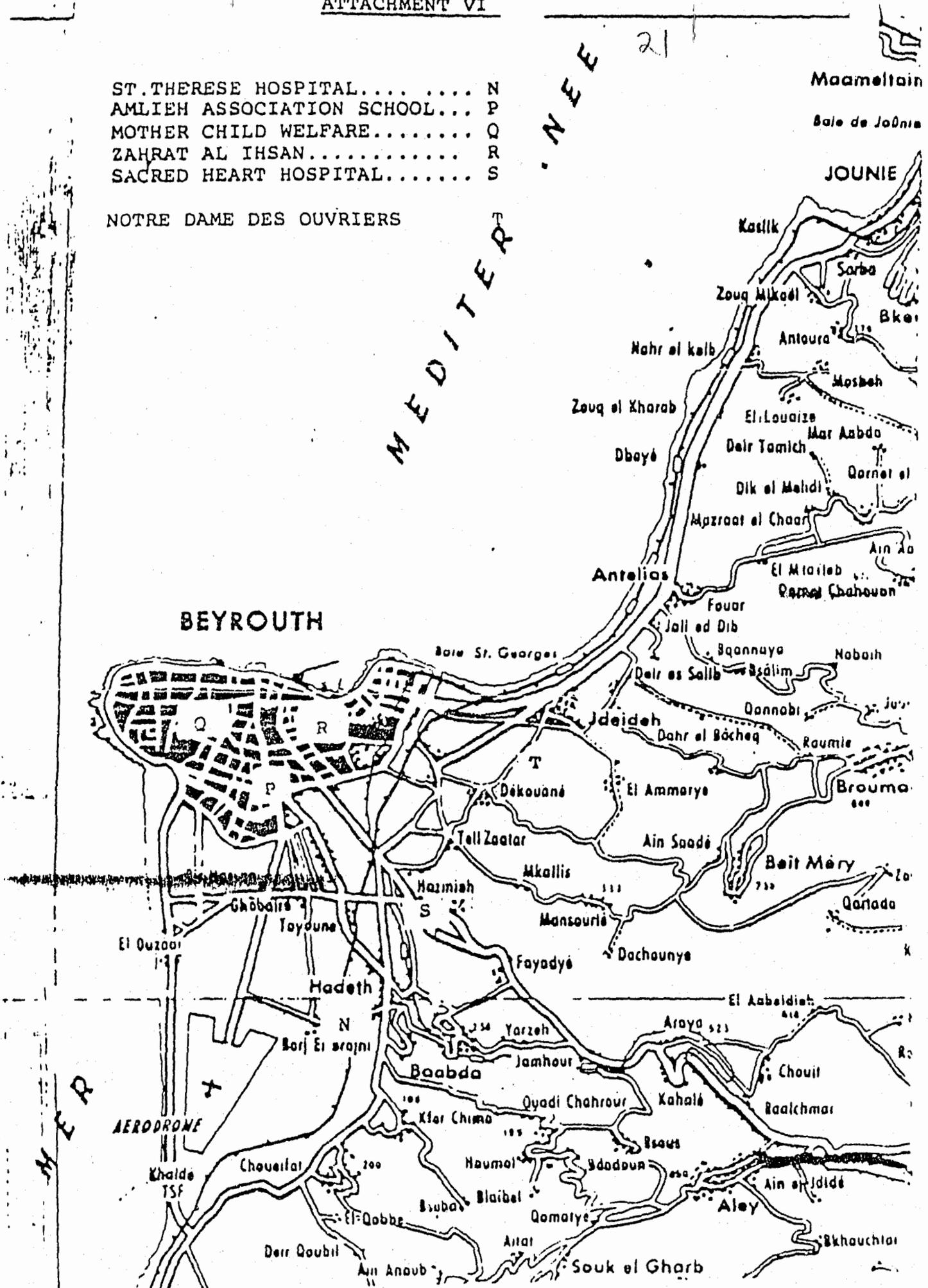
Subprojects A, B, C, D, E are located on Map A2, following page.

ATTACHMENT VI

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- ST.THERESE HOSPITAL..... N
- ANLIEH ASSOCIATION SCHOOL... P
- MOTHER CHILD WELFARE..... Q
- ZAH RAT AL IHSAN..... R
- SACRED HEART HOSPITAL..... S

NOTRE DAME DES OUVRIERS



STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

ATTACHMENT VII

Project No.	Title	Amount Granted	Non-Grant Input	COMMENTS
LB CD 040	Leb. School for Blind	445,733	414,000	
LB CD 041	Al Zahra Orphanage	373,311	---	Pending signature
LB CD 042	Maronite Home for Aged	390,000	1,300,000	
LB CD 043	St. Georges School	2,194,100	2,306,000	
LB OD 044	Al Carmelia School	2,072,739	2,037,349	
LB OD 045	N.D. Aintcura	90,000	---	Pending signature
LB OD 046	Sacred Heart Hospital	320,000	320,000	770,000 reparations since
LB OD 047	Sea Mosque for Aged	370,000	2,430,000	
LB OD 048	Arm. Old Peoples Home	300,000	1,090,969	
LB OD 049	Foyer de la Providence	540,000	60,330	
LB OD 050	ST. Thomas School	1,100,000	500,000	
LB OD 051	St. Therese Hospital	1,404,134	---	Implementation pending
LB OD 052	Cardinal Agagianian	640,000	-0-	
LB OD 054	Al Orfan	380,000	142,000	
LB OD 055	Druz League Tech. School	750,000	---	Pending signature
LB OD 056	Amalieh Assoc. School	880,000	--- NA	pending implementation
LB OD 057	Islamic Voc. School	750,000	-0-	
LB OD 058	Mother, Child Society	640,000	NA	pending implementation
LB OD 059	Makassed Nurs. School	880,000	400,000	
LB OD 060	Islamic Orphanage	640,000	-0-	
LB OD 061	N.D. de la Delivrance	540,000	34,387	
LB OD 063	Zahrat al Ihsan School	640,000	300,000	
LB OD 064	Hidanat al Tufl Orphanage	200,000	NA	pending implementation
LB OD 065	Sainte Famille School	200,000	NA	
LB OD 066	Oriental College	200,000	NA	
LB OD 067	N.D. des Ouvriers	130,000	NA	
LB OD 068	Ecole des St. Coeurs de Marie	200,000	NA	
LB OD 069	Ecole des Soeurs Armenien	35,000	NA	
LB OD 070	Sidon Welfare Assn.	250,000	NA	
		LL. 13,597,667	11,785,935	
		(US\$4,649,416	32,946,258)	

DECEMBER 31, 1981

GRANT NE - G - 1651

INSTITUTION FACT SHEET

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME OF INSTITUTION : _____

NUMBER OF INSTITUTION: _____

2. CATEGORY: _____

SECTOR : _____

3. NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PROJECT HOLDER:

B. STATUS OF THE INSTITUTION:

1. BEFORE CRS MADE FUNDING AVAILABLE, WAS THE INSTITUTION

_____ OPERATIONAL _____ NOT-OPERATIONAL

(CHECK ONE)

2. IF THE INSTITUTION WAS OPERATING BEFORE CRS MADE ITS ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE HOW MANY BENEFICIARIES WERE THERE IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

1970 _____

1975 _____

1979 _____

C. BENEFICIARIES

1. AT THE COMPLETION OF THE CRS FUND PROJECT, HOW MANY BENEFICIARIES WILL THERE BE:

(Number) _____

2. FROM ^{what} INCOME LEVEL ARE, IN GENERAL, THE BENEFICIARIES OF THIS SUBPROJECT:

Poor _____ %

Middle Income Level _____ %

Upper Income Level _____ %

3. DOES THE INSTITUTION CHARGE FEES:

YES : _____

NO : _____

4. IF THE INSTITUTION CHARGES FEES, WHAT IS THE FEE AND HOW MANY BENEFICIARIES PAY REDUCED OR NO FEES.

D. FUNDING OF THE PROJECT

1. TOTAL, CURRENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE FACILITY, INCLUDING LAND, BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT.

L.L. _____

2. AMOUNT OF THE CRS GRANT:

L.L. _____

3. AMOUNT OF ALL OTHER GRANTS TO THE PROJECT:

L.L. _____

4. IF ANY OF ITEM THREE (3) WAS DONATED FROM ABROAD, WHAT WAS THE AMOUNT:

L.L. _____

5. HOW ARE THE INSTITUTIONS OPERATING EXPENSES FUNDED:

FEEES	_____ %	GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE	_____ %
NONATIONS	_____ %	OTHER	_____ %

TOTAL ANNUAL BUDGET (1980) : LL. _____

E. WHAT ARE THE FUTURE NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION:

- a) FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION LL. _____
- b) FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT PURCHASES LL. _____
- c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, STAFF, SUPPLIES, ETC. _____

- d) OTHER: _____
- _____
- _____
- _____