



Lebanon: On the Road to Reconstruction and Recovery



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On the post-July 2006 Recovery & Reconstruction Activities

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A- The Third Phase of Recovery: Promoting Economic Recovery

Having concentrated government's efforts on relief activities during the offensive, launched the Recovery and Reconstruction program as soon as the hostilities ceased, initiated infrastructure reconstruction and started the payment of housing indemnities, the Lebanese government has now embarked on the third phase of its comprehensive plan for recovery which promotes economic recovery via support offered to private sector institutions that were affected directly or indirectly as a result of the offensive.

The government's focus on productive sectors in the private sector in this sensitive period for the country as a whole is not surprising, as these sectors represent the backbone of the Lebanese economy and the main provider of existing and new employment in the country. Re-energizing these sectors will thus promote growth, regain trust in the economy, and give an incentive for local and foreign investments in Lebanon.

To this end, the government has approved a comprehensive program for promoting economic recovery, through a basket of measures and incentives encompassing finance, tax, laws and marketing. Today, and within the government's plan for direct support to various economic sectors, some of these measures have already been applied while the rest still need Parliament endorsement of related laws, at a time when all Lebanese wait eagerly to see Parliament in General Session again to approve these important and necessary laws for eliminating the negative impacts of the Israeli offensive as well as the latest sit-ins.

The government's economic recovery plan is based on three main areas:

A- Tax incentives

They include a basket of incentives, law projects and measures including those prepared by the Ministry of Finance for supporting institutions, strengthening their resilience and covering part of their losses on one hand, as well as motivating them to participate once again in consolidating economic activity on the other hand. In this context, the Ministry of Finance applied some of these incentives, namely:

1. Delaying deadlines for settling tax dues
2. Dividing tax dues for the second half of 2006 in a number of installments within a 6-month period
3. Authorizing companies that were directly affected and want to re-equip before yearend 2007 to speed up depreciation, which would help these companies to lower their tax dues during this tough period and leave them with some extra cash for investment
4. Waiving all investigation charges and 90% of collection charges for those who settled their tax dues before 31/12/2006
5. Waiving all charges related to the reconstruction of destroyed units.

In addition, a number of other measures approved by the government in 2006 Budget are waiting to be endorsed by Parliament.

B- Measures for providing soft and long-term financing for economic institutions specially SME's

Required financing will come from the support extended by Arab and international funds and institutions, with the necessary government support in major issues, in addition to cooperation with the Central Bank and the banking sector in general. This financing will supply economic institutions with the necessary financial resources to counter the direct and indirect effects of the offensive, with soft conditions regarding cost of financing and repayment grace periods. It is carefully architected in a way to enable damaged institutions to rebuild their productive and marketing capacities, and to re-launch investment in order to revive the economic cycle and to keep existing job opportunities while creating new ones, which would ultimately lead to reversing the economic downturn we are living since last July. It is worthy to note that economic indicators showed that, instead of achieving a growth of 6 percent during 2006, the Lebanese GDP decreased during that year by 5 percent. Furthermore, current indicators show that GDP has further decreased by 3 percent during the first 2 months of 2007.

The financial facilities for damaged institutions are built on four major pillars:

1. **New long-term soft loans:** The government made extensive contacts with a number of Arab and international organizations in order to secure long-term loans with low interest rates for private sector enterprises, especially for small and medium-sized ones damaged by war. These organizations included the European Investment Bank (EIB), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), The World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Agence Française de Développement, the OPEC Fund and other institutions. Contacts made resulted in these institutions' acceptance to provide loans, either guaranteed by the government or coming through the government, amounting to between USD 700 million and USD 1 billion. These loans will be provided to war-damaged private institutions through Lebanese commercial banks, according to criteria set by the concerned Arab and international organizations, and procedures set by banks in cooperation with the Central Bank.
2. **Rescheduling existing loans:** The government presented incentives for banks working in Lebanon to extend the due dates and grace periods for damaged productive institutions in order to facilitate the re-launch of their production operations, reschedule their loans and reactivate new investment within these institutions by further expanding their credit lines. More specifically, the government was able to reach an agreement with banks to reschedule the loans guaranteed by Kafalat, to delay the payments due as of July 2006 to July 2007, as well as to extend loan periods for 2 additional years for all war-damaged small and medium sized institutions.
3. **Lowering interest rates on loans:** The government, in cooperation with the Central Bank, took a number of measures dedicated to lowering the interest rates on loans given to war-damaged institutions, namely:

- a. Exempting banks from the required reserves for loans extended to damaged companies and institutions, which would lower the interest rates on these loans and the banks' operating costs
 - b. Increasing the existing current account facilities extended to one client in a way to help the re-launch of damaged companies' operations
 - c. Providing new financing with low interest rates from Arab and international financial organizations. In this context, the World Bank extended a USD 15 million grant that would lower the interest rates of the IFC loans extended to Lebanese private sector institutions by 2-3%. Furthermore, the IFC has reserved the amount of USD200 million for Lebanon divided between loan guarantees extended through Kafalat and long-term loans extended through banks
 - d. Accelerating materialization of the agreement of the Government with EIB for long-term loans in the amount of Euro 150 million and low interest rates. In this context, and based on the Government's request, the European Union (EU) has agreed to reserve Euro 15 million for further lowering the interest rates on these loans.
4. **New Financing Tools:** The Lebanese government is taking the necessary measures to enable the economy to develop new non-banking financing tools by helping to establish investment funds that would participate in the capitals of productive companies. The establishment of some of these funds is currently under study; the EIB and IFC are playing a major role in this process, in cooperation with the Lebanese banking sector. The next step would be to target Lebanese and Arab financial markets to attract private capitals to invest in these new funds which will be managed by specialized investment banks and companies.
- Furthermore, the government is laying the ground for developing efficient leasing operations and easy debt securities operations, as well as reactivating financial markets and investment guarantee operations in cooperation with MIGA and the Arab Investment Guarantee Agency. In this concern, the endorsement of the Financial Markets Law by Parliament will certainly accelerate harvesting the advantages of these new opportunities.

On another level but in the same context, and based on the Government's awareness of the importance of giving incentives to private small and medium-sized companies for them to be able to prosper and compete in an increasingly competitive global economy, the government is exerting tremendous efforts to enable investors in productive sectors to lower the medium and long-term financing costs through the government's lending rates' support program. Sectors benefiting from this plan include industry and agricultural industries, agriculture, information technology including software design and knowledge-based economy development projects, tourism services (hotels, furnished apartments, restaurants and resorts) and tourism infrastructure (theatres). This program is financed by local banks, financial institutions, leasing companies and EIB. It includes three kinds of financing:

1. **Medium and long-term loans provided by local banks:** they are in the range of LBP 50 million to 15 billion, and they specialize in projects with fixed assets except financial assets (example: new investments, restoration and rehabilitation, etc.)

2. **Medium and long-term loans provided by local banks guaranteed by "Kafalat"** including 2 kinds of programs:
 - a. **Current program:** "Kafalat" guarantees loans intended for the operational capital of companies with a maximum period of 3 years, noting that the guarantee can be extended to 7 years in case the loan included fixed assets as well. These loans benefit from the Government's support upon the issuance of the guarantee, at the rate of 7 per cent payable at the end of each trimester and deposited in the client's bank account.
 - b. **New "Kafalat Plus" Program:** it plans to lay down a 10-year strategy for the support of investment in small and medium-sized companies that rely on basic sectors and on export-based growth. The program is financed by the EU and the Lebanese Government, and is executed by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, with a total budget of Euros 17.8 million. It gives easy access to financing for SME's by developing existing and substitute financing resources.

This program gives existing SME's or those under establishment easy access to financing for their planned projects without the need for a guarantee, and strengthens the capitals of these companies. This program also features numerous benefits for banks mainly by increasing their loans to productive sectors, as well as by giving them incentives and lowered risks as financing is based on matching the market with investment projects, and consequently building decisions on realistic cash flow statements.
3. **APEX Global Multi-sector loan from EIB:** it falls within the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, where EIB extended a second loan to the Lebanese government through CDR, managed by BDL and amounting to Euros 60 million destined to various productive sectors. It is currently being offered to SME's through 14 local banks chosen by the donor; the number of banks offering this loan is expected to increase in the future. Sectors benefiting from this loan include industry and agricultural industries, information technology including software design and knowledge-based economy development projects, tourism (hotels, furnished apartments), health sector and higher education.

It is worthy to note that the success of the Paris III Conference will enable the Government to increase its support to the private sector through the additional donations pledged by a number of financial institutions and funds, and that will be extended to SME's in the form of low interest rates soft loans. Also in this context, total funds extended by the government so far in the area of supporting interest rates on loans for private sector institutions have reached over LBP 400 billion by end 2006. Extended loans have greatly contributed to boosting economic activity and growth rates, as well as creating new employment opportunities in addition to sustaining existing employment in a lot of institutions by helping them survive the tough times.

In a similar but parallel aspect, the Government has, for the past 10 years, been extending an indirect support to address the housing issue, where the Banque de l'Habitat (Housing Bank) and the National Housing Fund offer low interest rates loans with facilities in payment and formalities, to facilitate ownership to citizens wishing to buy houses or apartments. A comparative study between the interest rates offered by the Housing Bank & Fund and the ones offered by commercial

banks for housing indicates that citizens were able to save USD 150 million over the period extending from 1995 to 2006, noting that these savings also include the exemptions from half of the banks' fees, registration fees and mortgage fees associated with the housing loan received through the Housing Bank or Fund.

C- Additional measures

These measures aim at boosting Lebanese exports and marketing Lebanon as a regional Business Center to encourage companies and institutions working in Lebanon to keep their operations, and for new ones to establish their operations out of Lebanon. These new measures, legal, organizational or marketing, will lead to improving the investment climate in Lebanon, and thus to enlarging the size of the economy, increasing growth rates in a sustainable manner and creating new job opportunities. The main measures are:

1. **Legal and organizational measures:** including a number of economic, financial and trade laws, which are still waiting to be approved by Parliament
2. **Developing Lebanese Exports:** in this context, the Arab League's Economic and Social Council approved during its meeting in Beirut on the 17th of October 2006 to assist Lebanon by facilitating the admission of Lebanese exports to Arab markets, and finding possible ways to help the private sector recover and develop trade with Arab states. Some of the recommendations in this concern have entered into effect, namely:
 - a. Exempting Lebanese trucks (refrigerated or non-refrigerated) from transit fees in Arab countries for two years, with special facilities at country borders
 - b. Extending special treatment for industrial and agricultural Lebanese products and facilitating their admission to Arab markets, with regards to the following:
 - i. Exempting Lebanese products from ports and storage fees for three years
 - ii. Recognizing the lab tests conducted by the Lebanese Industrial Research Institute
 - iii. Exempting Lebanese products from lab test fees for three years
 - iv. Working towards signing agreements to mutually recognize conformity certificates with Lebanon, and to admit industrial Lebanese products in their markets if these products carry a conformity certificate from an acknowledged conformity source.
 - c. Allocating free space for Lebanese products at official exhibitions organized in Arab states
 - d. During its last meeting, the Arab League's Economic and Social Council approved the agricultural calendar presented by Lebanon for the year 2007, as per the recommendations of its Beirut meeting held last October and in the context of assistance extended to Lebanon after the July 2006 offensive.
3. **Marketing Lebanon:** Following the image deterioration of Lebanon as a regional business center after the Israeli offensive and the latest political unrest caused by the ongoing sit-ins, it became imperative to reinstate communication with the rest of the world in order to highlight Lebanon's advantages and competitive edge in comparison with other regional countries.

To this end, the government launched, in a joint initiative with the private sector, a communication campaign to support Lebanese products in Arab countries and to ensure their participation in local exhibitions at nominal costs. The "Buy Lebanese Products" campaign was launched in the framework of a larger communication campaign "Transforming emotion into action", which includes other measures still being developed and prepared.

4. **Other measures:** The government is currently considering further measures that would promote employment in the private sector, enlarge the scope of activities of Kafalat to include other economic sectors, encourage investment, open new markets for services sectors, as well as targeted measures to protect some products in the local market in a way that does not contradict the WTO Agreement until the full recovery of the industrial and agricultural sectors.

B- Reconstruction Financing Updates

1. The Continuing International Support: Paris III

Following the government's previous efforts to hold a conference for the support of Lebanon during the second half of 2006, and after the severe repercussions of the Israeli aggression on the Lebanon and the Lebanese economy, the Lebanese government opted for delaying the date of the conference and moving its location to Paris. Based on the Lebanese government's request, the French government took the initiative and invited the international community to an Arab and International Conference for the Support of Lebanon – Paris III, hosted in Paris on the 25th of January 2007. The conference showed an unprecedented support for the economic and reform policy of the government that was presented in its paper to the conference "Lebanon's Economic Program: Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform". And despite the political unrest in the country and its negative impact on the security situation lately, the grants and soft loans that Lebanon received from international donors totaled USD 7.6 billion, exceeding all expectations. With this achievement, the government would have successfully accomplished one of the major items of its economic agenda as stated in the Ministerial Declaration in 2005.

Although the government's primary and urgent need is to use these donations for the restructuring of the public debt by exchanging some of its high-cost components with the new longer-term soft loans, another good amount of these donations is intended to fulfill the financing needs of the well-advanced Recovery and Reconstruction program, taking into account the substantial size of damage and the short period of time elapsed since the cessation of hostilities towards mid-August 2006. In fact, substantial amounts were pledged by the World Bank, IFC, EIB, Arab Monetary Fund and the EU for subsidized loans for private sector's SME's that have suffered the negative consequences of the offensive, and are lately facing the deterioration in economic activity. These loans will assist this vital sector in its recovery efforts, and consequently in stimulating economic activity.

2. Grants and Soft Loans Updates

- Arab Grants

Donor	Amount pledged (USD million)	Amount received by the Government to date (USD million)	Remarks	Utilization of Funds
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	570	570	- These amounts were transferred to accounts opened with the Central Bank of Lebanon	- Adoption of a number of Southern villages and reconstruction of Beirut Southern Suburbs - Infrastructure & bridges - Public schools' fees - To continue previously started development projects, and other vital projects
Kuwait (through KFAED)	315	30	- Part dedicated for reconstruction of villages and Beirut Southern Suburbs will be transferred to accounts opened with the Central Bank in KFAED's name - The remaining part, dedicated to a number of other projects, will be spent directly by the donor	- Reconstruction of a number of adopted villages and Beirut Southern Suburbs, including infrastructure - Other projects
Qatar	300		- Qatar announced in	- Adoption of 4 villages'

			<p>Stockholm its readiness to offer reconstruction donations to Lebanon amounting to USD 300 million.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qatar is spending part of this pledge directly without opening an account with Central Bank, and according to their sources, they have paid out USD 67.1 million for the following projects (till end March 2007): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Housing Indemnities in the amount of USD 52.6 million o Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of schools and Miscellaneous Rehabilitation & Reconstruction contracts in the amount of USD 11.8 million o Schools Equipment in the amount of USD 2.7 million. 	<p>reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure
UAE	Total amount		- Amounts spent so far on	- Schools & hospitals

	donated to be set later		<p>school books distribution (13 million) and assistance to fishermen (2 million) were transferred to joint accounts with Central Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to information from the UAE committee, USD 86 million was spent on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of schools in the South, Nabatieh & Mount Lebanon in the amount of USD 15 million o Rehabilitation of Marjeyoun Hospital (USD 500,000) o Rehabilitation of an education center in Ain el Heloui (USD 500,000) o In-kind donations (USD 20 million) o Continuing De-mining Project (USD 50 million) 	<p>rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School books - Prefabricated houses - De-mining - Ouzai fishermen compensation - Important Equipment for the Army and Security Forces including helicopters, boats, vehicles and other equipment
Oman	50	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mechanism similar to the one adopted by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will be adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconstruction of a number of villages in the South and Nabatyeh and Beirut Southern

				Suburbs, including infrastructure
Iraq	35	35	- Amount transferred in cash	- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction
Egypt	22.9		- A USD 15.4 million assistance was pledged for the rehabilitation of electricity in the form of technical teams and equipment, including the rehabilitation of the fuel tanks in Jieh Thermal Plant.	- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction - Electricity - Infrastructure
Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development	10.4	10.4	- Dedicated for the needs of recovery and reconstruction	- Various sectors
Jordan	8			- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction.
Bahrain	5			- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction.
Sheikh Nasser Al Kharafi	3.65			- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction.
Yemen	1.3			- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction.
Syria	Total amount to be set later			- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction
Total	1,321.25	695.4		

Based on the above, total amounts transferred from Arab states to the Lebanese Government are **USD 695.4 million** to date.

- International Grants

Donor	Amount pledged (USD million)	Amount confirmed (USD million)	Remarks	Utilization of Funds
US (through USAID)	140	129.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 28.9 million dedicated to reconstruction of Mdeirej bridge - USD 6 million dedicated to oil spill clean-up - USD 1.2 million dedicated to reconstruction of buildings - USD 7 million dedicated to rehabilitation of schools - 86.5 humanitarian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure & bridges - Schools rehabilitation - Oil spill clean-up
EU	110.9	57.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Euros 10 million dedicated for Technical Assistance - Euros 11 million for repatriation of foreigners during the offensive - Euros 14 million for support of reforms - Euros 12 million for infrastructure - Euros 6 million for Social Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various projects - Technical assistance
IBRD	71	71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 million dedicated to subsidize interest rates on loans extended by IFC to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance to Municipalities - Water projects - Subsidy of interest rates on loans

			<p>Lebanese private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 1 million dedicated for improving Financial Monitoring of donors' funds 	to private sector
Germany (through KFW)	51 (13 in 2006 & 38 in 2007)	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOU signed with CDR including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Technical and vocational Education in the amount of USD 4 million o Electricity in the amount of USD 5 million o Water in the amount of USD 4 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education: Technical & Vocational. - Electricity - Water
UK	40	17.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount includes amount transferred to the EU. - 3 temporary steel bridges installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various projects in water & health. - De-mining and temporary bridges
Italy	38	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 5 million dedicated to reconstruction of Sofar bridge - USD 15 million dedicated to reconstruction of infrastructure will be directly spent through Italian Embassy - USD 10 million will be spent through UN organizations on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure and bridges - Assistance to NGO's - Cleaning oil spill - Other projects

			various projects	
Spain	31.85	31.85		- Oil spill clean-up - Various projects
Canada	21	12.65		- Various projects
Sweden	20	17	- USD 10 million dedicated to UNIDO Fund - USD 7 million for UNIDO Projects	- Various projects
Iran	Total amount to be set later		- Various rehabilitation and reconstruction activities have been undertaken	- Schools & hospitals rehabilitation - Infrastructure - Roads & bridges - Places of worship rehabilitation
Australia	16.5	9		- Various projects.
Turkey	10	10	- 50 prefabricated schools installed	- Health - Prefabricated schools
France	8	6	- 6 temporary steel bridges installed	- Education - Defense & security
The Netherlands	7.64	7	- Euro 1 million for UNICEF dedicated to water projects - Euro 4 million for UNMASK for de-mining	- Various projects
Belgium	6.4	2.5		- Various projects
Japan	5	2.9		- De-mining - Various projects
South Korea	5	5		- Construction and providing equipment for 2 public schools in Tibnin (South) & Britel

				(North Bekaa)
China	3.8	2.5		- Various projects
Finland	3.8			- Various projects
Greece	3.2	3.5		- Various projects
Denmark	3			- Various projects
Czech Republic	1.5	1.1		- Relief; Various Projects
Poland	1.3	1.3		- Various projects
Ireland	1.3	1.3		- Various projects
Indonesia	1	1		- Adoption of a number of villages' reconstruction
Group of Countries (Romania, Austria, Brazil, New Zealand, Slovakia, Iceland, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta, Estonia & OPEC)	3.69	3.07		- Various projects
Total	604.88	482.47		

- Soft Loans

Donor	Amount pledged (USD million)	Amount received by the Government to date (USD million)	Remarks	Utilization of Funds
Islamic Development Bank	250			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education - Roads - Water - Wastewater
Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development	308	104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 104 million dedicated to rehabilitation & reconstruction of war damages - USD 119 million dedicated to rehabilitation and expansion of electricity infrastructure in the South - USD 85 million dedicated to soft loans to SME's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy - Water - Wastewater - Roads & bridges - Public administration - SME's
IFC	200			- Loans to the private sector
EIB	127			- Soft loans to the private sector
France	16.56			
Total	901.56	104		

- **Other Cash Donations**

Other cash donations received since the Israeli aggression on Lebanon amounted to USD Million 10.4, and they were deposited in the HRC account with Central Bank.

- **In-Kind Donations**

The food & non-food in-kind donations received and distributed by the HRC are detailed in Appendix 2. The Government also received Equipment and generators from Caterpillar – Lebanon in the amount of USD 1.2 million, to be used in humanitarian projects.

C- Rehabilitation and Recovery Activities

1. On the Environmental Level

a. Oil Spill Clean-up

The Ministry of Environment is currently finalizing the last phase of Oil Spill Cleanup operations along the beach from Tripoli and Palms Island to Jadra, south of Jieh. The first phase included the capture and removal of free floating mobile oil from the sea and on the shores, as well as the contaminated debris including sand, pebbles, used equipment and garbage. Recovered liquid fuel till end of February 2007 was around 1,026 cubic meters, in addition to around 6,254 cubic meters of polluted waste (detailed in Appendix 3).

Concerning the storage of extracted waste, the Ministry of Energy and Water approved the Ministry of Environment's request to allocate a specific location in Zahrani's refinery for the storage of polluted waste extracted along the shores to the south of Beirut, and another location in Tripoli's refinery for waste extracted from polluted shores to the north of Beirut, in a temporary measure until their final treatment. This waste has been collected in waterproof barrels and bags, then in large environment-friendly shipping containers, to be placed on protected land. The management and final treatment of this waste is currently under study by the ministry, and might involve, according to Basel convention regulations concerning the management of hazardous waste, the transportation of containers abroad to a partner country having suitable treatment capacities.

As for the containers of waste extracted from Dalieh Fishermen's Wharf and the Raouché area in Beirut, they have been transported by Sukleen to Bsalim's sanitary landfill waiting their ultimate treatment.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment is currently following up and monitoring the entire coastline and preparing reports on extracted waste, as well as the expected cost of transportation of this waste to allocated storage areas. The Ministry is also preparing for phase II of oil spill cleanup operations, which includes cleanup of polluted sites to a higher level of cleanliness, depending on the nature and environmental and economic sensitivity of the site and the re-prioritization of importance according to criteria set by the ministry, until the necessary resources are made available.

It is worthy to note in this regards, that cost of treatment of the oil spill was estimated in the range of USD 137 to 205 million, and the assistance that Lebanon has received so far is less than 5% of the needed financial resources. Nonetheless, a relatively substantial progress has been made in the treatment of pollution with the minimal resources available.

b. De-mining

According to the information of the Lebanese Army's National De-mining Office (NDO), the Lebanese Army, together with the UN Mine Coordination Center (UNMACC), the UAE, and a number of NGO's, were able to clear large surfaces affected by UXOs of around 14 million squared meters so far. In addition, 114,000 cluster bombs were

cleared, as were around 468 bombs and around 9,661 of various UXOs.

Furthermore, cleaning agricultural land started 3 months ago, after giving priority to clearing of public roads, schools and housing areas in order to safeguard human lives and restore normalcy to the daily life of residents of Southern villages.

It is important to note that the number of teams working on the field has increased with the beginning of 2007 to 50 teams from NGO's and international companies, 18 teams from the UN, in addition to teams from Lebanese Army's engineering department and the engineering units of brigades spread in the South.

2. On the Social Level

a. Food and Non-Food Supplies to Damaged Regions

The HRC is still receiving in-kind donations from a number of donors, and has received till 05/02/2007 a total of 11,232 tons of food supplies and 502 tons of medicines and medical supplies (detailed in Appendix 2). On the distribution side, the Ministry of Social Affairs is currently dispensing part of these donations through local NGO's to support needy families affected both directly and indirectly as a result of the Israeli aggression.

b. Humanitarian Aid

The HRC is still disbursing financial assistance as per the Council of Ministers Resolution to the families of martyrs and to injured people during the Israeli aggression. Until 4/5/2007, the families of 963 martyrs and 2,221 wounded have benefited from such indemnities, totaling around LBP 31.3 billion. The HRC will continue disbursing this aid according to the audited official lists it is receiving.

c. Reconstruction Assistance

The HRC is still maintaining the disbursement of indemnities for damaged housing and non-housing units, and until 4/5/2007 assessment and audit activities have covered 272 villages and municipalities in the cazas of Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjeyoun, Bint Jbeil, Baalbeck, West Bekaa, Saida, Jezzine, Hasbaya and Rachaya. Processed and completed files so far covered 63,751 cases of total, partial and miscellaneous damages with paid first payment totaling around LBP 258 billion, awaiting for the completion of an additional number of files in these villages. HRC has also started processing indemnities for 1,064 totally and partially destroyed units in the areas of Haret Hreik, Shiyah and Burj al Barajneh in Beirut South Suburbs as well as Haret el Qebbeh in Aley, Akkar and BEkaa with first payment totaling around LBP 15.4 billion.

d. Education Sector

The Ministry of Education is still working on different levels to eradicate the negative war repercussions on the education sector. The following recovery activities have been achieved to date:

- Registration of all public schools students for school year 2006-2007, according to the mechanisms set to that end for the contribution from Saudi Arabia totaling USD 20 million

- Distributing school books according to the plan established for the UAE contribution that covers the payment of students' books in primary and intermediary classes in public schools. This contribution amounts to USD 13 million
- An MOU was signed with USAID to move along with the project "Supporting Education for the Development in Lebanon", which includes re-equipping of over 200 schools.

e. Miscellaneous Social Development Projects

The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) has identified a number of urgent recovery projects for dealing with the offensive effects, which were financed by a USD 15 million grant from the World Bank. The CDR sub-contracted 72 institutions and NGO's for these projects in coordination with damaged municipalities.

Furthermore, the European Commission increased its participation in the social field to Euros 20 million destined for development projects with municipalities administered by CDR as well.

E- Reconstruction Activities

1. Roads and Bridges

According to final information from the Council of Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation, the number of partially or totally destroyed bridges located on main and secondary roads reached 91 bridges, out of which 73 have been adopted for reconstruction with the rest being financed by HRC.

CDR is currently handling the reconstruction of 49 bridges, 17 of which are in the South, 2 in Nabatieh, 24 in Mount Lebanon, 3 in Bekaa and 3 in the North. The Ministry is handling 42 bridges, 12 out of which are in the South, 13 in Nabatieh, 2 in Mount Lebanon, 9 in Bekaa and 6 in the North. Reconstruction activities on those bridges have gone a long way as 44 have been completed while work is expected to be finalized in the rest of the bridges by July 2007, except for Mudairej and Damour Archeological bridge on which works need a longer period of time (details in Appendix 1 - Table 1).

In this concern, the HRC has assigned, through the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation, the rehabilitation of 219 roads and the building of 44 road diversions and 21 passage ways to ensure traffic flow on all the Lebanese territory. Accomplished works totaled around LBP 5 billion, while total contracted works will exceed the amount of LBP 16 billion.

2. Telecommunications

The Ministry of Telecommunications is still working on the rehabilitation of telephone exchanges and fixed lines networks in all regions, and has made considerable progress so far. In fact, all severely damaged telephone exchanges were rehabilitated, and most of the damaged generating stations are functional again, noting that in the rest of the stations, power is supplied from alternative sources. Also, 61% of damaged public phones were restored, awaiting the reparation of damaged networks and the arrival of some additional new equipment from abroad.

As for the damaged fixed lines networks, most of the main networks were restored in the South and Beirut Southern Suburbs except for Jibal El Botm network that requires 15 more days of repair works. The Secondary networks will all be rehabilitated within one month, except for Bint Jbeil network that needs four months repair works, as well as the networks related to totally destroyed buildings in the southern suburbs (details in Appendix 1 – Table 2).

3. Energy

In the Electricity sector, and concerning the Production Directorate, basic rehabilitation works have been undertaken, with a total cost of around USD 1.9 million, including the cost of hiring a boat as a floating fuel reservoir for 60 days. The sector still needs additional rehabilitation estimated at around

USD 45 million, noting that the reparation of fuel tanks in Jieh thermal station will be done by Egyptian company Petrojet by means of an Egyptian grant. On another level, the Transmission Directorate restored all transformation stations, most of low voltage and high voltage lines and subterranean cables, with a total cost of around USD 2.4 million, while remaining needed works are estimated at USD 521,000.

In the Distribution Directorate for regions outside Beirut and Mount Lebanon, transformation stations and medium voltage networks were restored in full, while 88% of low voltage networks were restored, with a total cost at around USD 22.7 million. The cost of additional required rehabilitation is estimated at USD 1.8 million. In Beirut and Mount Lebanon, the cost of restoration was around USD 738,000, whereas the cost of unfinished rehabilitation is over USD 2.7 million. As for buildings and vehicles, around USD 11,000 has been spent so far on immediate restoration, while some USD 360,000 are still needed to cover the damages caused by the latest Israeli Offensive (work progress details in Appendix 1 – Table 3).

In the water sector, South Lebanon Water Authority was able to restore all water networks and pumping stations via financing from HRC. It also rehabilitated 48 reservoirs out of 58 damaged and totally destroyed reservoirs, and is still coordinating with UNICEF to rehabilitate the rest. The cost of the works done so far was financed by the HRC and amounted to around LBP 2 billion.

Litani Water Authority has repaired 3 water pipelines from Litani generating station, and finalized necessary repairs in water pumps in Qasmieh project and a generating station in Markaba serving West Bekaa and South. In this concern, USAID donated USD 850,000 and USD 500,000 e rehabilitating the Qasmieh irrigation project and re-equipping a pumping station respectively.

As for Bekaa Water Authority, it was able to finalize all restoration of damaged pumps in Baalbeck, West Bekaa and Zahleh, as well as all networks in Baalbeck, West and Central Bekaa. It is currently finalizing works on rehabilitating a water reservoir in Baalbeck. HRC financed restoration works by the amount of LBP 200 million, and the rest through a grant from AVSI.

Beirut and Mount Lebanon Water Authority was able to restore all water pumps and networks in the Shouf and Byblos, while repairing networks in Beirut Southern Suburb is still waiting the finalization of infrastructure reconstruction (details in Appendix 1 – Table 4).

4. Schools

The Ministry of Education is still monitoring the rehabilitation and reconstruction process of damaged schools, and so far 791 out of a total of 862 schools have been rehabilitated, 22 totally destructed schools are still being reconstructed, and 22 prefabricated schools out of a total of 50 schools offered by Turkey have been installed. Details of rehabilitation were as follows:

- HRC finalized the rehabilitation of 353 public and private schools in all regions that welcomed refugees during the offensive totaling LBP 6 billion, and is contracting some additional necessary works for 29 schools, based on the Ministry's request
- The UAE finalized rehabilitation work on 257 schools in the South and 11 schools in the Shouf area, and is currently reconstructing 5 totally destroyed schools in the South
- Qatar, which adopted the rehabilitation of 30 schools, finalized the needed restoration in the damaged schools, and will soon start reconstructing the totally destroyed schools
- Al Walid Ben Talal Foundation has completed the restoration and reconstruction of 10 schools in Beirut Southern Suburb
- Switzerland rehabilitated 63 damaged schools, Mercy Corps 40 schools, IOCC 22 schools, Caritas 2 schools, Farah al Ataa 3 schools, while Iran is still studying the rehabilitation of 71 schools
- In addition, the USA offered a USD 6 million grant for rehabilitating and re-equipping 219 schools.

5. Airports

Concerning the Rafic Hariri International Airport, the Directorate of Civil Aviation is still striving to finalize the rehabilitation of the third damaged fuel tank, thanks to a generous contribution by the CCC Company, while HRC financed the USD 364,000 supervision costs were born by the HRC. Restoration work is expected to be finalized within 4 months due to the import period for some needed equipment.

Concerning the rest of the airports, the runway of the Quleait Airport has been fixed, while the works in Riyak Airport are expected to be finalized in a week's time, with total cost exceeding USD 2 million.

6. Rubble and Debris Removal

The HRC, which has completed the 1.43 million cubic meters rubble and debris removal in Beirut Southern Suburbs and placed them in temporary dumps in Khaldeh - Ouzai and the surroundings of Rafic Hariri International Airport, is currently finalizing the partial destruction of damaged buildings which are expected to yield around 23,000 cubic meters of additional rubble. The cost of rubble clearance in Beirut Southern Suburbs has reached so far LBP 12.5 million.

In the South, the Council for the South is still working with HRC's consultant, Khatib & Alami, on measuring debris quantities and contracting works after the approval of HRC. The quantity of debris and wreckage of 284 villages, with 10,990 housing units totally destroyed and 1,320 units partially destroyed, was measured and removal works contracted in the cazas of Saida, Tyre, Nabatieh and Bint Jbeil, where 3.32 million cubic meters have been cleared so far with a total cost of LBP 7 billion. In the Bekaa, the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation has finalized the removal of debris works,

and until now, 1 million cubic meters of rubble have been cleared with a cost of around LBP 8 billion.

7. Retrofit for Unstable Building Structures and Rehabilitation in Beirut Southern Suburbs

The HRC's consultant has presented a recommendation concerning the number of buildings with unstable structures in Beirut Southern Suburb and that need retrofit works totaling around 245, out of which 74 need total demolition (64 buildings demolished so far), and 171 need structural rehabilitation. Out of the latter, 6 buildings have been finalized, while 118 are under process and 47 under tendering, noting that 65 of these buildings needed partial demolition (41 cases completed so far).

In addition, 5.5-kilometer roads have been restored for a total cost of LBP 578 million, and 5,758-kilometer fences around damaged buildings shelters were contracted for a total cost of LBP 374 million. Meanwhile, the rest of Beirut Southern Suburbs' infrastructure will be rehabilitated by CDR.

Appendix 1 - Table 1: Bridges Reconstruction Status
(List prepared by Recovery Unit - Presidency of the Council of Ministers)

4/5/2007

Total No. of Bridges Destroyed is 91	91 Bridges Are donated	44 Bridges Completed
46 with (MPW) & 45 with (CDR)	0 Bridges Are Undonated	47 Bridges Uncompleted

	MPW ReferenceNo	Location	Bridge Name	Donor	Construction Progress %
1	39	South	Hajje	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
2	40	South	Hajje Maamariye	Iran	
3		South	KAKAIEH	Iran	
4		South	Mliekh Bridge	Iran	
5	118	South	Jbal Ibotm Bridge	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
6	99	South	Jouaya to Tyre	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
7	49	South	Sarafand over Qassmieh ditch	Higher council of Relief	100%
8	50	South	Saksakieh small culvert	Higher council of Relief	100%
9	43	South	Tair Falsay - Six February Bridge over Nahr Al Litani	Zrariyeh Municipality Mayor	90%
10	142	South	Bqosta	Russia (Permanent Steel Bridge)	100%
11	29	South	Qasimye Bridge (East)	Hjeij	45%
12	98	South	Mafraq Deir Antar Bridge	Hjeij	80%
13	69	South	Ramp to Saida East Boulevard	Mr. Saad El Hariri	75%
14	107	South	Owali Bridge	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
15	106	South	Sainiq	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
16	71	South	Ghaziye OverPass	Mr. Bahaa El Hariri	100%
17	70	South	Qinnarit OverPass	Mr. Bahaa El Hariri	100%
18	89-90-139	South	Zahrani Interchange to Nabatiyeh	Mr. Bahaa El Hariri	75%
19	95	South	Old road Zahrani Bridge over the river	Mr. Bahaa El Hariri	100%
20	105	South	PS 1 - Addousiyeh OverPass 1.8km south of Zahrani	Iran	70%
21	104	South	PS3 - Sarafand OverPass 6.5km south of Zahrani	Iran	20%
22	138	South	PS4 - Babliyeh Interchange OverPass 7.75km south of Zahrani	Iran	10%
23	143	South	PS4 bis - Saksakiyeh OverPass 8.2km south of Zahrani	Iran	
24	103	South	V3 - Khayzaran Viaduct	Iran	25%
25	136	South	PI 3 - Ansariyeh UnderPass 10+050km south of Zahrani	Iran	30%
26	135	South	PI 4 - Ansariyeh Deir Takla UnerPass 10+700km south of Zahrani	Iran	30%
27	137	South	PI 6 - Abou El Aswad UnderPass 15+400km south of Zahrani	Iran	80%
28	23	South	Qasmiyeh on Int'l Road - 1	Hjeij	100%
29	96	South	Culvert over water way near Bayadah	Under CDR through Higher Council for Relief Funded by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	

South	12 Bridges With The Ministry of Public Works (MWP)
South	17 Bridges With The Council for Development & Reconstruction (CDR)

	MPW ReferenceNo	Location	Bridge Name	Donor	Construction Progress %
1	120	Nabatiye	Wazani Bridge	Iran	
2	121	Nabatiye	El Mari Bridge	Iran	
3	4	Nabatiye	Abou Zeble	Iran	
4	122	Nabatiye	Fardis Bridge	Iran	
5	123	Nabatiye	Zaghla Bridge	Iran	
6	140	Nabatiye	ROUMINE - Deir Ezzahrani	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
7	134	Nabatiye	Wadi elakhdar/Arbsalim/Kfar Remman	Iran	
8	125	Nabatiye	Tahrir	Amal Hourani	90%
9	13	Nabatiye	Habbouch - Aarabsalim	Ali Ahmad Farhat	100%
10	119	Nabatiye	qaqaieit aljisr	Hjeij	100%
11	17	Nabatiye	Khardali Bridge	Hjeij	100%
12	91	Nabatiye	Habboush OverPass	Fawzi Jaber Sons	
13	92	Nabatiye	Habboush UnderPass	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	25%
14	144	Nabatiye	Kfarmashkeh - Hasbayah - box culvert 1 at 12+600	Under MPW ongoing Project	90%
15		Nabatiye	Hassbani Bridge (Abou Wadih)	Hjeij	
16	145	Nabatiye	Kfarmeshkeh - Hasbayah - box culvert 2 at 12+050	Under MPW ongoing Project	90%

Nabatiye	16 Bridges With The Ministry of Public Works (MWP)
Nabatiye	0 Bridges With The Council for Development & Reconstruction (CDR)

	MPW Reference No	Location	Bridge Name	Donor	Construction Progress %
1	88	Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	
2	79	Mount Lebanon	Ghariefa Bridge	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
3	115-116	Mount Lebanon	Hazmiyeh - Airport road Viaduct 1 - 2(Section B)	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	25%
4	117	Mount Lebanon	Old Airport Road Bridge	Under construction by CDR / UTDP	
5	53	Mount Lebanon	Ouzaii highway of airport	Under Construction by Airport Authority	100%
6	141	Mount Lebanon	Sofar Viaduct	Italy	
7	74	Mount Lebanon	Mdeirej Viaduct	USAID	
8	55	Mount Lebanon	Old Naameh UnderPass	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
9	56	Mount Lebanon	Naameh Interchange overpass	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
10	57	Mount Lebanon	Bridge South Pedeterian OverPass	Mr. Wadih Abbasi	
11	58	Mount Lebanon	Damour-Oceana Beach Bridge	Mr. Nehmeh Tohmeh	
12	59	Mount Lebanon	Bridge North of Chouf Interchange (near Ministry of Displacement)	Iran	
13	60	Mount Lebanon	Chouf Interchange	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
14	51	Mount Lebanon	Old Damour Bridge	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
15	61	Mount Lebanon	Damour Bridge	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
16	68	Mount Lebanon	Jissr Beach Bridge	Iran	
17	62	Mount Lebanon	El Debiyeh Underpass	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
18	63	Mount Lebanon	OverPass South of Aytman Gaz Station	Mr. Mayssara Succar	100%
19	64	Mount Lebanon	Jieh OverPass - North of Jammoul Bakery	Mr. Mayssara Succar	100%
20	66	Mount Lebanon	Wadi El Zayneh Viaduct	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
21	72	Mount Lebanon	Wardaniyeh Interchange - PS4	Mr. Bahaa El Hariri	100%
22	73	Mount Lebanon	Rmeileh OverPass - PS5	Mr. Bahaa El Hariri	100%
23	67	Mount Lebanon	Rmeileh / Olman Interchange	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
24	130	Mount Lebanon	Ghazir Bridge	Frem Institution	100%
25	33	Mount Lebanon	Maameltein - Casino Bridge	Casino du Liban	60%
26	37	Mount Lebanon	El Fidar Bridge	Byblos Bank	75%

Mount Lebanon	3 Bridges With The Ministry of Public Works (MWP)
Mount Lebanon	23 Bridges With The Council for Development & Reconstruction (CDR)

	MPW ReferenceNo	Location	Bridge Name	Donor	Construction Progress %
1	126	Bekaa	Qaa Culvert (Gov. Hospital)	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
2	131	Bekaa	Bednayel bridge	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
3	128	Bekaa	zaarourieh -allek	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
4	129	Bekaa	saaydeh - majdaloun	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
5	114	Bekaa	Riyaaq Rail road bridge over Nahr al Litani	Greece	
6	80	Bekaa	Alassi Bridge	Iran	40%
7	124	Bekaa	Fersol - Jarmashiyeh	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
8	113	Bekaa	Bridge between Tirbil & Firzil	Delta Trading	100%
9	133	Bekaa	Taanael - Barr Elias near Alba	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
10	86	Bekaa	Al Sahel - Ras Baalbeck	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
11	77	Bekaa	Ablah - Baalbak - tel Aamara	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%

Bekaa	9 Bridges With The Ministry of Public Works (MWP)
Bekaa	2 Bridges With The Council for Development & Reconstruction (CDR)

	MPW ReferenceNo	Location	Bridge Name	Donor	Construction Progress %
1	85	North	Hissa Ballaneh	Mr. Ahmad Trad	100%
2	93	North	Kbayet Akkar	Under Higher Council for Relief and MPW	100%
3	48	North	Mazraat Balde&Kafar Harra (Swaysseh)	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
4	34	North	Kouwaikhat	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
5	35	North	Aawik Halba	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
6	127	North	Arqa Bridge	Mr. Saad El Hariri	50%
7	36	North	Madfoun Bridge	Mr. Najib Mikati	100%
8	81	North	Arqa coastal Bridge	Mr. Saad El Hariri	100%
9		North	Qlaiaat Airport Bridge	Under CDR through Higher Council for Relief Funded by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	

North	6 Bridges With The Ministry of Public Works (MWP)
North	3 Bridges With The Council for Development & Reconstruction (CDR)

**Appendix 1 - Table 2
Telecommunications Rehabilitation Progress Report**

Unit	Number of Damaged/Destroyed Units per Area		Number of Repaired/Rehabilitated Units per Area (Progress to May 2007)		Remarks
	Number of Units	Area/Location	Number of Units	Area/Location	
Fixed Phone Lines (network)					
Primary Networks					All repaired except for Jibal El Botm that needs 15 more days
Secondary Networks					All networks will be repaired within 1 month except for Bint Jbeil that needs 4 months and the networks of destroyed buildings in Beirut Southern Suburb
Public Phone Centers	103	South + Nabatieh	63	South + Nabatieh	
Telephone Exchanges	58	South	58	South	
Generation Stations	4	South	4	South	
	1	Mount Lebanon III	0	Mount Lebanon III	
Transmission Equipment	8	South	7	South	
	1	Mount Lebanon III	0	Mount Lebanon III	
	1	Mount Lebanon I	1	Mount Lebanon I	
F.O. Cables	5	North	5	North	
	10	South	10	South	
	8	Nabatieh	8	Nabatieh	
	8	Mount Lebanon	8	Mount Lebanon	
	3	Bekaa	3	Bekaa	
Microwave	6	South	6	South	
Wave Guides	2	South	2	South	

**Appendix 1 - Table 3
Electricity Rehabilitation Progress Report**

Unit	Number of Damaged/Destroyed Units per Area		Number of Repaired/Rehabilitated Units per Area (Progress to May 2007)		Remarks
	Number of Units	Area/Location	Number of Units	Area/Location	
Production					
Fuel Weighting Scale	1	Jiey Station	0	Jiey Station	
Fuel Reservoir	3	Jiey Station	0	Jiey Station	
Water Reservoir	2	Jiey Station	0	Jiey Station	
Transmission					
Transmission Lines	9	South	6	South	100% Rehabilitated
		South	1	South	90% Rehabilitated
		South	1	South	80% Rehabilitated
		South	1	South	30% Rehabilitated
	3	Bekaa	1	Bekaa	100% Rehabilitated
		Bekaa	2	Bekaa	90% Rehabilitated
	5	Mount Lebanon	5	Mount Lebanon	100% Rehabilitated
	2	North	2	North	100% Rehabilitated
	5	Beirut	1	Beirut	100% Rehabilitated
		Beirut	1	Beirut	90% Rehabilitated
		Beirut	3	Beirut	70% Rehabilitated
Transformation Substation	1	Mount Lebanon - Sibline	1	Mount Lebanon - Sibline	100% Rehabilitated
	1	South - Saida	1	South - Saida	100% Rehabilitated
Distribution - Regions except for Mount Lebanon & Beirut					
Stations					100% Rehabilitated
Medium Voltage					100% Rehabilitated
Low Voltage					88% Rehabilitated

**Appendix 1 - Table 4
Water and Wastewater Rehabilitation Progress Report**

Unit	Number of Damaged/Destroyed Units per Area		Number of Repaired/Rehabilitated Units per Area (Progress to May 2007)		Remarks
	Number of Units	Area/Location	Number of Units	Area/Location	
Reservoirs	57	South Lebanon	47	South Lebanon	
	1	Baalbeck	1	Baalbeck	
Pumps	3	South Lebanon	3	South Lebanon	
	5	Baalbeck	5	Baalbeck	
	7	West Bekaa	7	West Bekaa	
	1	Zahleh el Moualaka	1	Zahleh el Moualaka	
	3	Qasmieh	3		
	1	Mount Lebanon	1	Mount Lebanon	
Artesian Wells	2	South Lebanon	2	South Lebanon	
Network	1465	South Lebanon	1465	South Lebanon	
	27	Baalbeck	27	Baalbeck	
	1	Central Bekaa	1	Bekaa	
	2	West Bekaa	2	West Bekaa	
	3	Litani	3	Litani	
	2	Akkar (Halba)	2	Akkar (Halba)	
	4	Akkar (Qobayat)	4	Akkar (Qobayat)	
	8	Mount Lebanon	8	Mount Lebanon	
	2	South Beirut (Dahieh)	2	South Beirut (Dahieh)	
Generator Station	1	West Bekaa (Markaba)	1	West Bekaa (Markaba)	
Irrigation Pipe	1	West Bekaa	1	West Bekaa	

Appendix 2
List of In-Kind Donations Received by HRC
till 05/02/2007

Donors		Food Stuff	non Food	Medicines	Tents Qty	Tents Tns	Total Tns	Generators	Ambulances	Field Hospitals
1	Algeria	239	7.92	7.5		6.2	260.62	5		
2	Argentina	1.282	0.3	2.41	142	0.195	4.187			
3	Armenia	0	0	7.5			7.5			
4	Azerbaijan	80	0	0			80			
5	Bahrain	14	1	8			23	18		
6	Belarussia	13.54	8.5		20	9	31.04			
7	Belgium	1.15	1.2	5			7.35			
8	Brazil	42.65	39.35	1.26			83.26			
9	Brazil-LC	10	10				20			
10	Canada			1			1			
11	China	15	61.32	15	520	36.5	127.82	45		
12	Cyprus	87.66	25.55	29.3			142.51			
13	Egypt	50	540	60.5			650.5			1
14	Egypt-LC	484	25.79	19.7			529.49			
15	France	2.5	0	2			4.5			
16	Germany	1.5	78.75	0			80.25	4		
17	Greece	179.14	27.45	33.37	320	8.7	248.66			
18	India	0	25.5	0			25.5			
19	Ireland	0	2.24	0			2.24	6		
20	Ireland-LC		20	5			25			
21	Italy	428.2	21.978	20			470.178	17	1	
22	Italy-LC	0.81	0	0			0.81			
23	Jordan	1028	50	37	50	5	1120			1

Appendix 2
List of In-Kind Donations Received by HRC
till 05/02/2007

Donors		Food Stuff	non Food	Medicines	Tents Qty	Tents Tns	Total Tns	Generators	Ambulances	Field Hospitals
24	Jordan-LC	51.4	9.34	8.5			69.24		1	
25	KSA- Turki bin Abdulaziz	65	9				74			
26	KSA-Gov	4975	0	9	10		4984			1
27	KSA-LC	82	5.9	5.85			93.75			
28	Kuwait	802.25	140	17	200	17.6	976.85	290		
29	Latvia	0	3	10.6			13.6			
30	Lybia	23.6	349	10			382.6	3	13	1
31	Malaysia	0	2.31	16.711	10	0.2	19.221			
32	Malta	3.09	10.7	0			13.79			
33	Mauritania	0	5.3	3			8.3			
34	Morocco	8	0.6	16			24.6			
36	Norway	0	24	0			24			
37	Oman	291.6	118.5	55.4		91.5	557			
38	Pakistan	29	4.5	24.8	215	10	68.3		3	
39	Palestine	285	0	0			285			
40	Poland	0.4	26.41	1.28	495	3.5	31.59	5		
41	Qatar	49.9	1.33	0			51.23			
42	Russia	47.1	23.9	22	148	30	123	10		
43	Serbia	0	0	2.5			2.5			
44	Slovakia	0	20	0.9	10	4	24.9			
45	South Africa	1.57	0.33	0.33			2.23			
46	Spain	0	0	11			11			
47	Syria	5.5	0	0			5.5			

Appendix 2
List of In-Kind Donations Received by HRC
till 05/02/2007

Donors		Food Stuff	non Food	Medicines	Tents Qty	Tents Tns	Total Tns	Generators	Ambulances	Field Hospitals
48	Tunisia	8.41	3	4	10	1	16.41			
49	Turkey	965					965		25 prefabricated schools	
50	Turkey-NGOs	563.33	41.33	0			604.66	43		
51	UAE	116	13	5			134	4		
52	UAE-LC	170.27	32.27	8			210.54			
53	USA- NGOs			12.338			12.338			
54	Ukraine	6.288	8.076	1.475	240	8.88	24.719			
55	WFP	3.951	6.118				10.069			
56	Yemen	0	0.8	1.8			2.6	8		
Total		11232	1806	502	2390	232	13772	458	18	4

Appendix 3- Oil Spill Polluted Sites Update

May 2007

Based on Promar report phase 1- 2 Oct 06 and phase 2 - 10 Nov 06. Le Floch's reports until 13 Jan 07.
 Seacor's report until 4 Dec 06. Bernard Fichaut's report of 1 Dec 06 and verbal report of Bahr Lubnan on 18/1/07.
 Based on EPE report 12/01/07. Yellow Tech report 27 July 06. Based on verbal report from Lebanese Navy 19/1/07.

No.	Location	Progress report	Work done by	Appx. Length Km	Liquid/oil (m3)	Semi-solid (m3)	Polluted Sand (m3)	Polluted Pebbles (m3)	Polluted debris (m3)	Polluted equip (m3)
North										
1	Palm Islands PA	Current	SDC - Le Floch	0.2	50				70	
2	From Mina Port - Tripoli			13.02	68.94				79.1	
3	Ras El Sakher			4.3						
4	Anfeh Phoenician Wall North			1.8						
5	Anfeh Phoenician Wall South	Phase 1 completed	USAID - SEACOR - CONAPRO		23.4			3674.28		
6	Anfeh Coast South	Phase 1 completed								
7	Blue Beach	Phase 1 completed								
8	Saint Antoine	Phase 1 completed								
9	Roca Marina (Heri)	Phase 1 completed								
10	Batroun - Al Ghalaghili Beach	Phase 1 completed								
11	Batroun - Fishermans Wharf	Phase 1 completed								
12	Batroun - Marine Centre	Phase 1 completed	USAID - SEACOR - CONAPRO		23.4					

* the shaded parts in the column depicting length corresponds to the length of each stretch

No.	Location	Progress report	Work done by	Appx. Length Km	Liquid/oil (m3)	Semi-solid (m3)	Polluted Sand (m3)	Polluted Pebbles (m3)	Polluted debris (m3)	Polluted equip (m3)	
13	Batroun - Aqualand	Construction		53.6							
14	Batroun - St Stephano										
15	Batroun - Sawari Beach										
16	Al Zerira (Borders of Kfarabida)										
17	Kafar Abida										
18	Le Berbara	Phase 1 completed	USAID - SEACOR - CONAPRO								
19	Heloue	Phase 1 completed							bags?		
20	Amchit - Petro Gas	Phase 1 completed									
Byblos											
21	Byblos Gravel Beach North	Phase 1 completed	USAID - SEACOR - CONAPRO								
22	Byblos Sur Mer	Phase 1 completed									
23	Byblos Port	Phase 1 completed									
24	Byblos Gravel Beach South	Phase 1 completed									
	Byblos Beach submerged oil	Phase 1 completed	Bahr Loubnan		81.7						
25	Byblos Port	completed	Lebanese Navy		300				400		
26	Byblos Rocks South	Construction									
27	Edde Sands + North until rocks	Phase 1 completed	Byblos Ecologia + Bahr Lubnan				1080				

* the shaded parts in the column depicting length corresponds to the length of each stretch

No.	Location	Progress report	Work done by	Appx. Length Km	Liquid/oil (m3)	Semi-solid (m3)	Polluted Sand (m3)	Polluted Pebbles (m3)	Polluted debris (m3)	Polluted equip (m3)
28	Edde Sands parking	Phase 1 completed	USAID - SEACOR - CONAPRO				6			
	Edde Sands + North until rocks	Phase 1 completed								
29	Abou Philip	Phase 1 completed								
30	Bourj Al Fidar	Phase 1 completed								
31	Al Ikaybi	Construction								
32	Safra									
33	Bouar									
34	Tabarja	Phase 1 completed								
Beirut										
35	Sporting	Phase 1 completed	Yellow Tech	3.95	9.7					
36	Movenpick	Phase 1 completed	Lebanese Navy + officers of the resort		70					
37	Hamman Askary	Completed	Lebanese Navy + Greenpeace							
38	Dalieh	Phase 1 completed	Lebanese + French Navy						4	
	Dalieh	Phase 1 completed	PROMAR		95				24	6
39	North of Movenpick (south of Dalieh)	Phase 1 completed			4.5				3	
40	Pool SW of Dalieh	Phase 1 completed			39.3				2.7	
41	North of Dalieh	Phase 1 completed			5.9				8.6	
42	2 Caves Around Rawshe	Phase 1 completed						6		

* the shaded parts in the column depicting length corresponds to the length of each stretch

No.	Location	Progress report	Work done by	Appx. Length Km	Liquid/oil (m3)	Semi-solid (m3)	Polluted Sand (m3)	Polluted Pebbles (m3)	Polluted debris (m3)	Polluted equip (m3)
43	Beach and cave around Rouche	Phase 1 completed							25	
44	Cave of Sporting	Phase 1 completed			17	17			45.8	
45	Ramlet Al Bayda	Current	Bahr Loubnan			159			74	14
	Ramlet Al Bayda	Phase 1 completed	French Navy + volunteers							
	Ouzzai	construction		20.51						
46	Ouzzai - San Simon	Phase 1 completed	Bahr Loubnan				9		4	
47	Al jazeera resort	Construction								
	Khalde									
48	Copa Cabana beach	Construction								
49	D'auville Resort									
50	Lebanon Beach Resort									
	Damour									
51	Janna	Construction								
52	Oceana									
	Jiyeh									
	Ras Saadiyet - Belle Vue	Current	Canadian proposal - EPE			55	90			15
	Bondi					2	22		23	
	Sandy Rock beach					5	10		15	
53	Ras Saadiyet	Phase 1 completed			30				14	
54	Saadiyat beach	Phase 1 completed			4					

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No.	Location	Progress report	Work done by	Appx. Length Km	Liquid/oil (m3)	Semi-solid (m3)	Polluted Sand (m3)	Polluted Pebbles (m3)	Polluted debris (m3)	Polluted equip (m3)	
55	Belle Vue	Phase 1 completed	Bahr Loubnan	7							
56	Bondi	Phase 1 completed			27						
57	Kaya Coco	Phase 1 completed						19			14
58	Pebble beach	Phase 1 completed									
59	Sandy beach	Phase 1 completed									
60	Mohammad Saleh Beach	Phase 1 completed						10.5			
61	Old Station beach	Phase 1 completed									
62	Perfiryon	Phase 1 completed									
63	Nabi Younis Beach	Phase 1 completed						69			20
64	Pangea Beach	Phase 1 completed						4.2			
65	William Azan Beach	Phase 1 completed									
66	Mounir Boustani Beach	Phase 1 completed						138			
67	Moria - Bombay resort	Phase 1 completed									
68	Thahabi resort	Phase 1 completed									
69	Rimal Resort	Phase 1 completed									
70	Jonas Beach	Phase 1 completed									
71	Off Jieh power plant	Phase 1 completed	Italian Team		50		16				
	Off Jieh power plant	Phase 1 completed			124.3						

* the shaded parts in the column depicting length corresponds to the length of each stretch

No.	Location	Progress report	Work done by	Appx. Length Km	Liquid/oil (m3)	Semi-solid (m3)	Polluted Sand (m3)	Polluted Pebbles (m3)	Polluted debris (m3)	Polluted equip (m3)	
72	jieh power plant Inlet	Phase 1 completed	Bahr Lubnan								
73	Pebble Beach South of Jieh	Phase 1 completed									
	Jadra	Phase 1 completed									
74	Orass	Phase 1 completed						23		12	4
75	Sands Rock	Phase 1 completed				2					
TOTAL QUANTITIES REMOVED					1026.14	238	1496.7	0	4446.48	111	
					Total Solid Waste	6292.18					

* the shaded parts in the column depicting length corresponds to the length of each stretch