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95/26.....(2006/8/7)

95/31.....1701 :

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95/41.....(2006/11/12)

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95/46.....(2006/5/5)

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95/48.....(2007/5/20)

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95/50.....(2007/5/28)

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95/56...(2007/6/5)

95/64.....(2007/9/2)	:	
95/68.....(2007/9/10)	:	
95/81.....(2007/8/30)	:	
95/84.....(2007/9/10)	:	
95/89.....(2007/9/26)	:	
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¹ - يراجع النص الكامل للنقاط السبع في الملحق رقم 1.

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² - انظر نص خطاب الرئيس السنيورة خلال الجلسة الافتتاحية للمؤتمر في باب الملاحق، وقد خاطب المؤتمرين من بيروت مباشرة عبر تقنية الفيديو كونفرنس.

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³ راجع نص البيان الصادر بتاريخ 2006/11/12 في الملحق رقم 1.

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⁴ - المادة 69 من الدستور تقول : " تعتبر الحكومة مستقيلة في الحالات الآتية :

- أ. إذا استقال رئيسها .
- ب. إذا فقدت أكثر من ثلث أعضائها المحدد في مرسوم تشكيلها .
- ج. بوفاة رئيسها .
- د. عند بدء ولاية رئيس الجمهورية .
- هـ. عند بدء ولاية مجلس النواب .
- و. عند نزع الثقة منها من قبل المجلس النيابي بمبادرة منه أو بناء على طرحها الثقة " .

5 (1-10-19).

⁵ هذا الاقتراح ينص على أن تضم الحكومة الموسعة وزيراً يعلن عن نفسه أنه ملتزم بالحياد في المسائل التي يختلف فيها الفريقان. وقد قالت المعارضة إن هذا الاقتراح غير دستوري، بينما الواقع أن إعلان ذلك الوزير عن حياديته هو من صلب حقوقه الدستورية، وبالتالي يستطيع أن يمارس ذلك الوزير كافة صلاحياته كباقي الوزراء. ومضمون هذا الاقتراح أن لا يعود للأكثرية القدرة على فرض أي أمر لا يوافق عليه الآخرون، مقابل أن لا يكون للمعارضة القدرة على تعطيل آلة الدولة أو دفع الحكومة إلى الاستقالة أو احتكار سلطة القرار في مجلس الوزراء.

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⁶ راجع كلمة الرئيس السنيورة في المؤتمر، وكذلك كلمات أخرى ومراسلات للرئيس خلال أزمة نهر البارد في الملحق رقم 1.

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⁷ - لمزيد من التفاصيل، انظر رواية الرئيس السنيورة للحرب في مقابلة نشرتها صحيفة النهار أجراها محمد أبي سمرا وفادي توفيق نشرت يومي 11 و12 تموز 2007 تحت عنوان "الرئيس فؤاد السنيورة يروي لـ النهار مسارات العمل الحكومي في الحرب".

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⁸ - نفس المرجع السابق.

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⁹ - انظر نص كلمة الرئيس السنيورة إلى اللبنانيين الكامل في 2006/7/15 ضمن الملحق رقم 1 المرفق بهذا الكراس.

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¹⁰ - انظر النص الكامل لخطاب رئيس مجلس الوزراء فؤاد السنيورة أمام مؤتمر روما ضمن الملحق رقم 1.

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¹¹ - النص الكامل لخطاب رئيس مجلس الوزراء أمام مجلس وزراء الخارجية العرب ضمن الملحق رقم 1.

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¹² - النص الحرفي لمقررات مجلس الجامعة العربية على مستوى وزراء الخارجية العرب في دورته غير العادية في الملحق رقم 1.

1701 :

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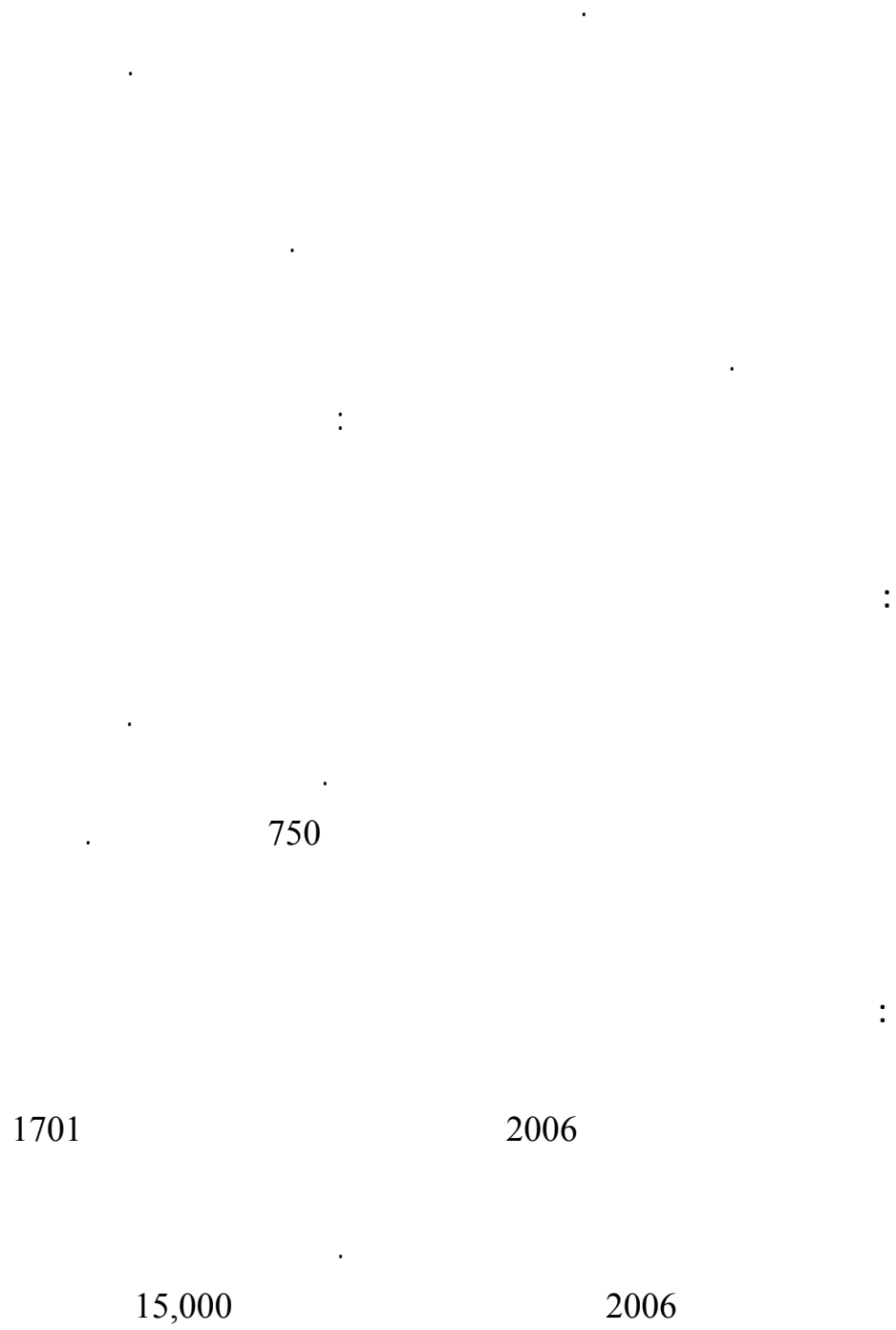
14

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¹³ - نص قرار مجلس الأمن رقم 1701 في الملحق رقم 1.
¹⁴ - المعلومات وردت في آخر تقرير صادر عن لجنة الشؤون الخارجية في مجلس العموم البريطاني ونشر في 2007/8/13 .

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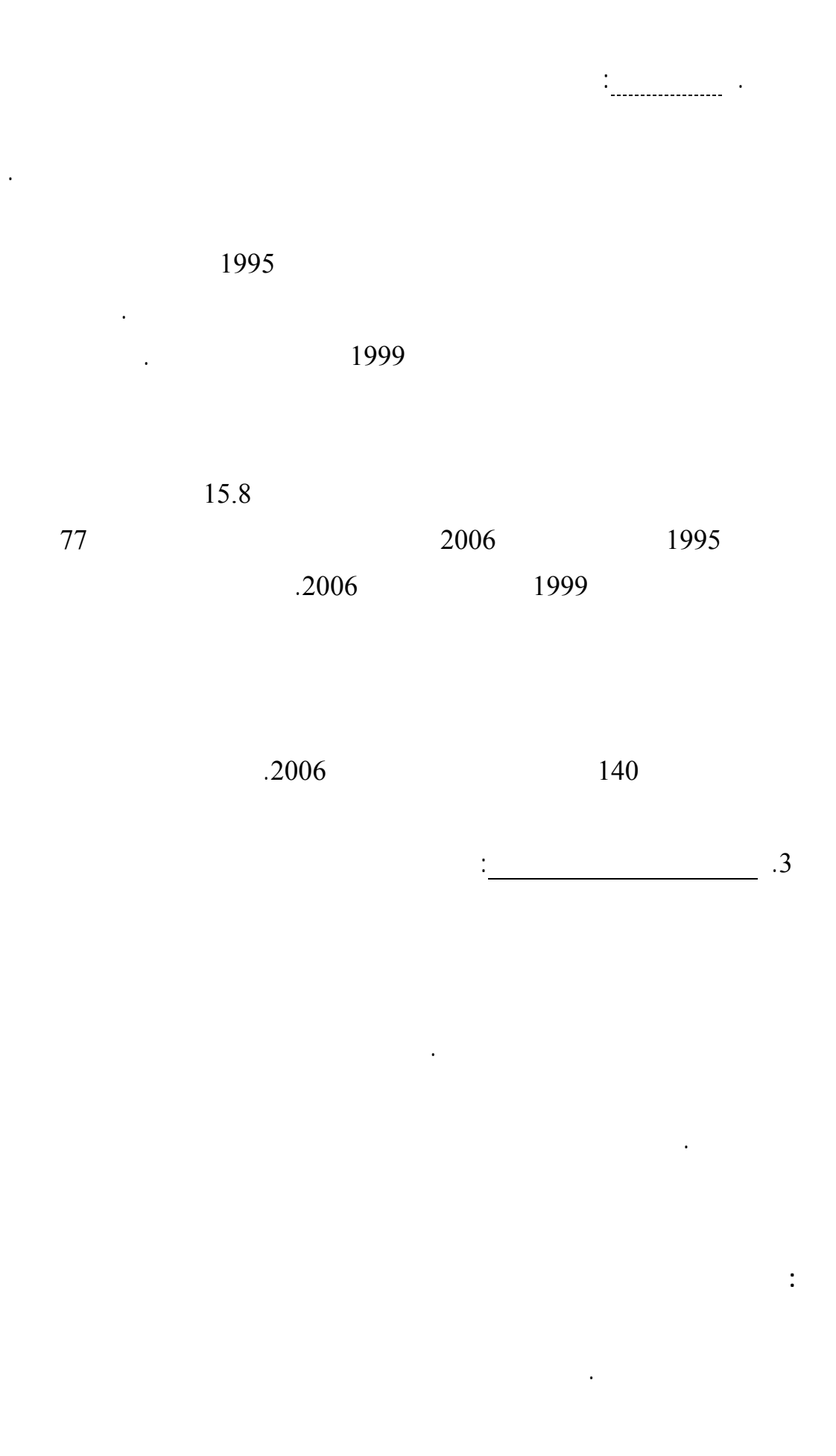
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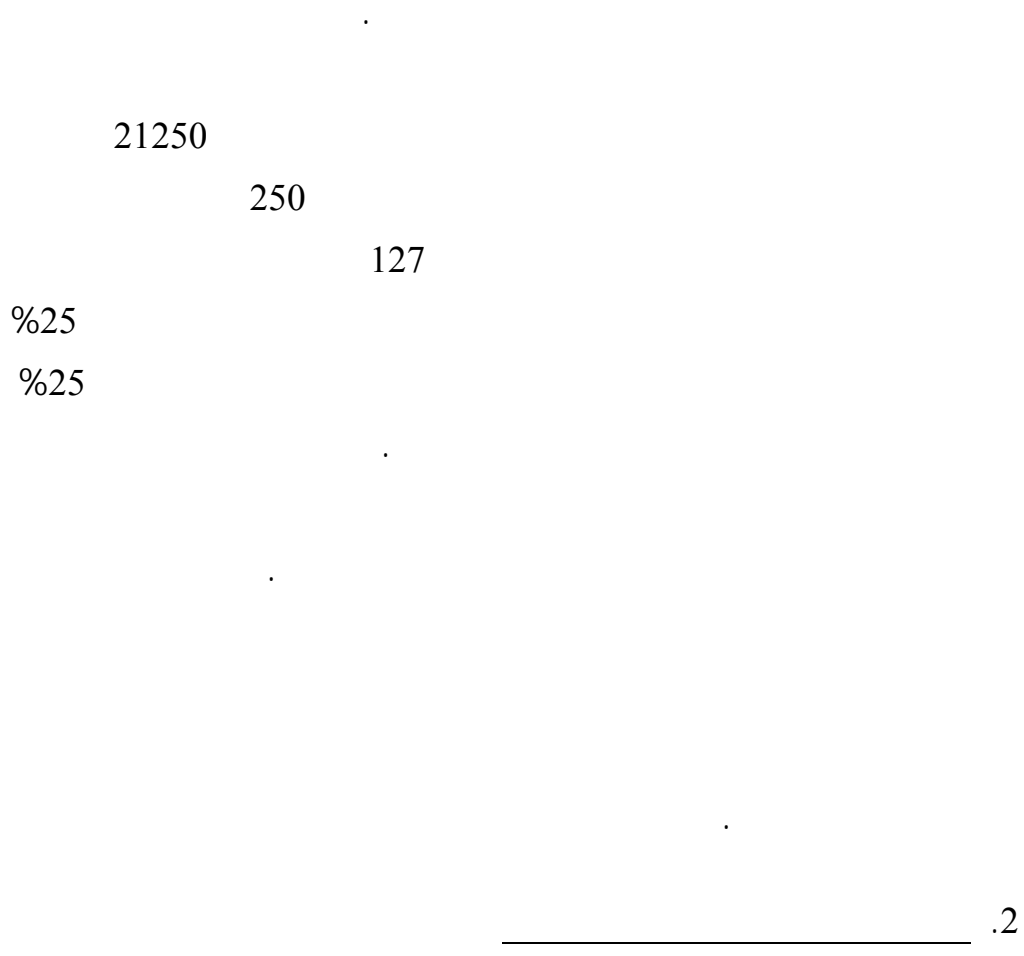
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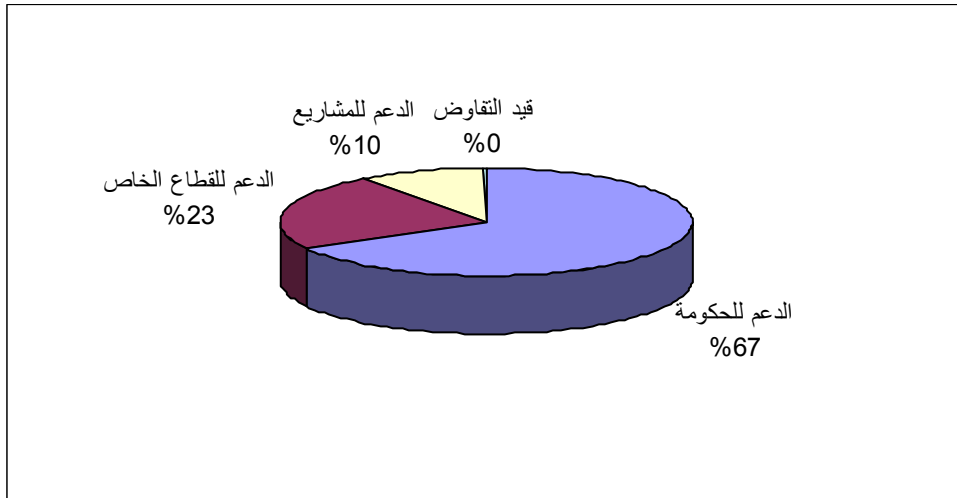
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Prime Minister Fuad Siniora's Address

Rome, 26/7/2006

I would like first to express our deep condolences to the Secretary General Mr. Kofi Anan and to all the countries to whom these Observers of UNIFL belong and who got killed yesterday by Israeli fire in Southern Lebanon.

I would like to thank my friend, Prime Minister Romano Prodi and the Italian government for hosting this critically important and timely meeting in Rome today. Little did we know when we last met here toward the end of June that we would be meeting again so soon and in such dire circumstances!

Only ten months ago, at our core group meeting in New York, we talked of economic and institutional reform measures to help the Lebanese economy achieve its growth potential, promote sustainable social and economic development, and the enhancement of productive jobs. We spoke of a comprehensive macroeconomic vision to rejuvenate the economy and resolve our debt overhang. We stated that the support of the international community was paramount to the rebirth of our country, and that your continued support was absolutely crucial for the Lebanese experience of democracy to succeed in our part of the world, and warned of dire consequences for us all if we failed. We talked of challenges and opportunities...

Then just three months ago, I addressed the Security Council in New York. There I spoke of the historic strides taken on the road to a self-governing, stable, democratic and prosperous Lebanon. I affirmed the priority national issue being the liberation of the still occupied Shebaa Farms, the handover of Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons, and the need to put an end to the long history of incursions and violations of Lebanese territory by Israel. I also confirmed the state's natural obligation to be the sole provider of security to all its citizens and residents, and its exclusive right to carry arms and exercise its full authority throughout the country in accordance with the Taef national reconciliation pact of 1989. I also pleaded for a heightened interest by the international community in order to empower the Lebanese government, enabling it to move quickly in its economic social and political reform

program, and alleviating the feelings of hopelessness, despair, and pervasive sense of humiliation in the region, and for serious cooperation, still a top priority, to achieve a just and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians and the Arab world, as expressed in the Beirut Arab Summit peace initiative in 2002, which would contribute to the cause of democracy in the Arab and Muslim worlds.

How long ago that all seems now....

Now we talk only of death and war, destruction and dispossession, casualties and suffering, displacement and desolation.

You are all aware that two weeks of a continuously escalating Israeli onslaught on Lebanon have totally ravaged our country: the toll in terms of human life has reached tragic proportions, and continues to mount: over 400 killed and 2000 injured so far, one third of them children under 12; almost a million people, or 25% of the population have been displaced; (try to imagine what would happen if a quarter of your populations were forced to flee their homes with only the clothes on their backs); in some areas, hospitals have been crippled and are unable to cope with the casualties; there are shortages of food and medical supplies; homes, factories, and warehouses have been completely destroyed; roads severed, and bridges smashed; UN facilities, army barracks, and posts of Joint Security Forces shelled; a civil defense unit wiped out; power supplies and fuel depots bombarded causing devastating environmental damage on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean; storage tanks ablaze; television aerials crushed; foreign nationals fleeing; air, land and sea blockades enforced. In short, ladies and gentlemen, this is the story of a country torn to shreds by destruction, displacement, dispossession, despair and death; the story of senseless human suffering. And as I speak, the trauma, the desperation, the grief and the daily massacres and atrocities go on. More limbs lost, more widows, more motherless children, more orphans, more defenseless people dying.

Before I boarded the helicopter in the besieged and severely bombarded city of Beirut, I visited one of the hospitals crowded with injured civilians, and listened to their cries of pains, fears and uncertainties. I need not tell you how moving that experience was, but I drew strength from the resilience of my people to come to you determined to strive so that their agony is over.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, no government can survive on the ruins of a nation.

How long will it take to heal the human, social, psychological, and economic scars, and at what cost? How long and at what cost to rebuild roads, bridges, homes? Before we forget those who have perished under the weight of Israeli bombs? What future other than one of fear, frustration, financial ruin and fanaticism can stem from the rubble?

Is the value of human life less in Lebanon than that of citizens elsewhere? Are we children of a lesser God? Is an Israeli teardrop worth more than a drop of Lebanese blood?

Can the international community continue to stand by while such callous retribution by the state of Israel is inflicted upon us?

Will innocent civilians, churches, mosques, orphanages, relief supplies under Red Cross escort, people seeking shelter or fleeing their homes and villages continue to be the casualties of this barbaric and senseless war?

Is this what is called legitimate self-defense? Is this the price we pay for aspiring to build our democratic institutions? Is this the message of support for the country of diversity, freedom and tolerance?

Jan Egeland, U.N. Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator has, after visiting affected area in the suburbs of Beirut, called the indiscriminate bombing a breach of humanitarian law, which is clear on the supreme obligation to protect civilians during hostilities. This obligation is also enshrined in the Rome Treaty establishing the International Criminal Court which restates the facts that, under international law, constitute war crimes. Yes, the indiscriminate shelling of cities constitutes a foreseeable and unacceptable targeting of civilians. Similarly, the bombardment of sites with alleged military significance, resulting invariably in the killing of innocent civilians, is, under international law, unjustifiable and criminal.

Israel cannot go on indefinitely disregarding international law. It must be made to pay, and we shall commence legal proceedings and spare no avenue to make Israel compensate the Lebanese people for the barbaric destruction it has inflicted and continues to inflict upon us. How, though, do you put a value to human life? What value do you place on lost limbs?

While my calls for an immediate humanitarian cease-fire have gone unheeded, I have declared Lebanon a disaster-stricken country in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. My Government, which had no advance knowledge of the Hezbollah crossing of the Blue Line and abduction of

two Israeli soldiers and has disavowed it, condemns in the strongest possible terms the violent Israeli response and its aggression in contravention of international laws, conventions, and norms. It also rejects the claim that this aggression is in the context of the legitimate right to self-defense. The Government has also reaffirmed the commitment of Lebanon to abide by international resolutions and its determination to preserve its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It is also committed to fully respect the Blue Line. It also warned last week that the continuation of the destruction and the killing perpetrated by Israel will only aggravate the problem and threaten international peace and security, especially in the Middle East. It also reaffirmed its responsibility in safeguarding the country and its citizens, and its right and duty to extend that authority over the entire territory.

On behalf of the valiant people of Lebanon, from Beirut, Baalbeck, and Byblos, to Tyre, Sidon and Qana, to Tripoli, Zahle, Jamhour and Becharre, to the 21 villages at the southern border, declared a no-go zone by Israel, to the people of each and every town and village suffering now as we speak, I call upon you all to respond immediately, without reservation or hesitation, to my appeal for an immediate cease-fire, and provide urgent humanitarian assistance to our war-stricken country. A new Marshall plan must then be set in motion in order to help Lebanon recover as quickly as possible from the crippling effects of this unjustified onslaught valued in billions of US Dollars which is for the seventh time deliberately targeting and disabling our economy and civilian infrastructure.

The killing must stop! Now! We must work together for peace. We have seen previous Israeli aggressions on Lebanon, in 1969, '78, '82, '93, '96, and '99. They have achieved none of their stated aims. This must be the end. Returning to the status quo ante would be futile. In the name of the people of Lebanon, I call upon you all to help put an end to this human tragedy. I firmly believe that this can be achieved in the following manner:

- An immediate and comprehensive cease-fire **and** a declaration of agreement on the following issues:
 - a- An undertaking to release the Lebanese and Israeli prisoners and detainees through the ICRC.
 - b- The withdrawal of the Israeli army behind the Blue Line, and the return of the displaced to their villages.
 - c- A commitment from the Security Council to place the Shebaa Farms area and the Kfarshouba Hills under UN

jurisdiction until border delineation and Lebanese sovereignty over them are fully settled. While in UN custody, the area will be accessible to Lebanese property owners there. Further, Israel surrenders all remaining landmine maps in South Lebanon to the UN.

- d- The Lebanese government extends its authority over its territory through its own legitimate armed forces, such that there will be no weapons or authority other than that of the Lebanese state as stipulated in the Taef national reconciliation document.
- e- The UN international force, operating in South Lebanon, is supplemented and enhanced in numbers, equipment, mandate and scope of operation, as needed, in order to undertake urgent humanitarian and relief work and guarantee stability and security in the south so that those who fled their homes can return.
- f- The UN, in cooperation with the relevant parties, undertakes the necessary measures to once again put into effect the Armistice Agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel in 1949, and to insure adherence to the provisions of that agreement, as well as to explore possible amendments to or development of said provisions, as necessary.
- g- The international community commits to support Lebanon on all levels, and to assist it in facing the tremendous burden resulting from the human, social and economic tragedy which has afflicted the country, especially in the areas of relief, reconstruction and rebuilding of the national economy.

With goodwill and determination on all sides, the above can provide us with the necessary elements to rebuild our fractured country, reemerging as a unified Arab democratic country, a beacon of freedom, diversity and tolerance in the region. It can also be a stepping stone to achieving a just and comprehensive peace between the peoples of the Middle East. The significance of Lebanon as a model cannot be preserved and fostered if turned into a battlefield for the wars of others.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

We owe our people an honorable way out of this war. We owe our people, with your support, a solution that will not allow any further

destruction and will help us rebuild our nation and strengthen our democracy.

In conclusion, let me recall what the Roman historian Tacitus said in this great city two thousand years ago and which describes well what Israel is doing to Lebanon and the region today: *and I quote:*

“They create a desolation and call it peace“

Our choice is clear.

We have chosen life.

We did not come to Rome only to ask for relief and support.

We came to be heard and to cry out loud our nation's right to life.

We shall not compromise our just cause or our national interests.

We are here to bear witness to our unity as a people.

We have overcome wars and destruction over the ages.

We shall rise up again.

Let that be your choice too.

Do not allow desolation to prevail.

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**Prime Minister Fuad Siniora's address to the IOC Meeting
August 3, 2006**

**Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,**

I would have liked to be seated among you today in Kuala Lumpur to describe, in person, to each and every one of you, the agony of the nightmare facing Lebanon for the past three weeks. Unfortunately, circumstances do not permit me to be with you.

Indeed, this is the seventh in a series of outrageous and wanton invasions of Lebanon. It is in cynical breach of practically every law and convention. It is taking an enormous toll on human life and infrastructure, and has totally ravaged our country and shattered our economy: over 900 killed and 3000 injured so far, one third of the casualties are children under twelve; one quarter of our population, or one million people, displaced, many with no homes to return to; in some areas, hospitals have been destroyed or crippled and are unable to cope with the casualties; fuel, food and medical supplies are in short supply; homes, factories, and warehouses have been completely destroyed; airports ruined, roads severed, and bridges smashed; UN facilities, army barracks and posts of Joint Security Forces shelled; a civil defense unit wiped out; power supplies bombarded; television and communication aerials crushed; foreign nationals evacuated; and land, sea and air blockades enforced, effectively besieging the entire country, and fuel tanks set on fire and seriously damaging the environment and polluting the eastern Mediterranean. And so it goes on, unchecked and unpunished.

Is the value of human life in Lebanon less than that of citizens of other countries?

Why does the international community stand by while such callous retribution by the State of Israel is inflicted upon us?

Will you allow innocent civilians, mosques, churches, hospitals, orphanages, medical and relief supplies, people seeking shelter or fleeing their homes and villages to be the casualties of this ugly war?

Is this what the international community calls self-defense? Is this the message to send to the country of diversity, freedom, and tolerance?

Excellencies, no government can survive on the ruins of a nation.

Last week, I addressed the International Conference for Lebanon in Rome, proposing a comprehensive seven-point plan to end the war. It was well received by the Conference and got the unanimous and full backing of the Lebanese Council of Ministers and the Speaker of Parliament. Representatives of diverse segments of civil society in the country have come out strongly in favor, and two days ago, an Islamic-Christian Summit, representing all the religious confessions, endorsed the plan, thereby ensuring a broad national consensus and preserving our delicate social equilibrium.

Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

The Lebanese people are virtually united in their belief that the plan, which deals with all outstanding issues, can stop this senseless war. We need the unqualified support of the Islamic Conference , and of all peace loving nations, and urge you to unanimously adopt our seven-point plan for an immediate, permanent and unconditional cease-fire in order to put an end to the trauma, desperation, grief and daily massacres, and allow Lebanon to reclaim its position in this troubled region as a beacon of freedom and democracy where justice and the rule of law prevail, and as a refuge for the oppressed where moderation, tolerance and enlightenment triumph. We also need your humanitarian aid for our disaster-stricken country, as well as longer term assistance in helping us to rebuild, for the eighth time, our fractured land.

The Israeli war machine has laid waste to tens of towns and villages, has destroyed our infrastructure, has orphaned our children, has maimed our men and widowed our women, but it cannot destroy the will of our people to be free. After almost sixty years, after killing hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, after occupation, humiliation, oppression and intimidation, after Deir Yassin, Sabra, Chatila, Qana, Gaza, Jenin, Bint Jbeil, and Qana yet again, they have not learned that they cannot and will not destroy our will to live, that a desire to resist oppression is in the nature of man. With your help, *inshallah*, we will overcome this latest brutal onslaught, and Lebanon will again receive you with open arms.

From the steadfast, resolute city that is Beirut, I wish you every success in your deliberations today, and know you will not let us down.

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Resolution 1701 (2006)
Adopted by the Security Council at its 5511th meeting, on 11 August
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The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 520 (1982), 1559 (2004), 1655 (2006) 1680 (2006) and 1697 (2006), as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statements of 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21), of 19 October 2004 (S/PRST/2004/36), of 4 May 2005 (S/PRST/2005/17), of 23 January 2006 (S/PRST/2006/3) and of 30 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/35),

Expressing its utmost concern at the continuing escalation of hostilities in Lebanon and in Israel since Hizbollah's attack on Israel on 12 July 2006, which has already caused hundreds of deaths and injuries on both sides, extensive damage to civilian infrastructure and hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons,

Emphasizing the need for an end of violence, but at the same time *emphasizing* the need to address urgently the causes that have given rise to the current crisis, including by the unconditional release of the abducted Israeli soldiers,

Mindful of the sensitivity of the issue of prisoners and *encouraging* the efforts aimed at urgently settling the issue of the Lebanese prisoners detained in Israel,

Welcoming the efforts of the Lebanese Prime Minister and the commitment of the Government of Lebanon, in its seven-point plan, to extend its authority over its territory, through its own legitimate armed forces, such that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon, *welcoming also* its commitment to a United Nations force that is supplemented and enhanced in numbers, equipment, mandate and scope of operation, and *bearing in mind* its request in this plan for an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon,

Determined to act for this withdrawal to happen at the earliest,

Taking due note of the proposals made in the seven-point plan regarding the Shebaa farms area,

Welcoming the unanimous decision by the Government of Lebanon on 7 August 2006 to deploy a Lebanese armed force of 15,000 troops in South Lebanon as the Israeli army withdraws behind the Blue Line and to request the assistance of additional forces from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as needed, to facilitate the entry of the Lebanese armed forces into the region and to restate its intention to strengthen the Lebanese armed forces with material as needed to enable it to perform its duties,

Aware of its responsibilities to help secure a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution to the conflict,

Determining that the situation in Lebanon constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Calls for* a full cessation of hostilities based upon, in particular, the immediate cessation by Hizbollah of all attacks and the immediate cessation by Israel of all offensive military operations;
2. Upon full cessation of hostilities, *calls upon* the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL as authorized by paragraph 11 to deploy their forces together throughout the South and *calls upon* the Government of Israel, as that deployment begins, to withdraw all of its forces from southern Lebanon in parallel;
3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004) and resolution 1680 (2006), and of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, for it to exercise its full sovereignty, so that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon;
4. *Reiterates* its strong support for full respect for the Blue Line;
5. *Also reiterates* its strong support, as recalled in all its previous relevant resolutions, for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders, as contemplated by the Israeli-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement of 23 March 1949;
6. *Calls on* the international community to take immediate steps to extend its financial and humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese

- people, including through facilitating the safe return of displaced persons and, under the authority of the Government of Lebanon, reopening airports and harbours, consistent with paragraphs 14 and 15, and *calls on* it also to consider further assistance in the future to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;
7. *Affirms* that all parties are responsible for ensuring that no action is taken contrary to paragraph 1 that might adversely affect the search for a long-term solution, humanitarian access to civilian populations, including safe passage for humanitarian convoys, or the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons, and *calls on* all parties to comply with this responsibility and to cooperate with the Security Council;
 8. *Calls for* Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire and a longterm solution based on the following principles and elements:
 - full respect for the Blue Line by both parties;
 - security arrangements to prevent the resumption of hostilities, including the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani river of an area free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and of UNIFIL as authorized in paragraph 11, deployed in this area;
 - full implementation of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, and of resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), that require the disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, so that, pursuant to the Lebanese cabinet decision of 27 July 2006, there will be no weapons or authority in Lebanon other than that of the Lebanese State;
 - no foreign forces in Lebanon without the consent of its Government;
 - no sales or supply of arms and related materiel to Lebanon except as authorized by its Government;
 - provision to the United Nations of all remaining maps of landmines in Lebanon in Israel's possession;
 9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to support efforts to secure as soon as possible agreements in principle from the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel to the principles and elements for a long-term solution as set forth in paragraph 8, and *expresses* its intention to be actively involved;
 10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with relevant international actors and the concerned parties, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, and resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), including disarmament, and for delineation of the international borders of Lebanon,

- especially in those areas where the border is disputed or uncertain, including by dealing with the Shebaa farms area, and to present to the Security Council those proposals within thirty days;
11. *Decides*, in order to supplement and enhance the force in numbers, equipment, mandate and scope of operations, to authorize an increase in the force strength of UNIFIL to a maximum of 15,000 troops, and that the force shall, in addition to carrying out its mandate under resolutions 425 and 426 (1978):
 - a) Monitor the cessation of hostilities;
 - b) Accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the South, including along the Blue Line, as Israel withdraws its armed forces from Lebanon as provided in paragraph 2;
 - c) Coordinate its activities related to paragraph 11 (b) with the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel;
 - d) Extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons;
 - e) Assist the Lebanese armed forces in taking steps towards the establishment of the area as referred to in paragraph 8;
 - f) Assist the Government of Lebanon, at its request, to implement paragraph 14;
 12. Acting in support of a request from the Government of Lebanon to deploy an international force to assist it to exercise its authority throughout the territory, *authorizes* UNIFIL to take all necessary action in areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind, to resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council, and to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;
 13. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to put in place measures to ensure UNIFIL is able to carry out the functions envisaged in this resolution, *urges* Member States to consider making appropriate contributions to UNIFIL and to respond positively to requests for assistance from the Force, and *expresses* its strong appreciation to those who have contributed to UNIFIL in the past;
 14. *Calls upon* the Government of Lebanon to secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry in Lebanon without its

consent of arms or related materiel and *requests* UNIFIL as authorized in paragraph 11 to assist the Government of Lebanon at its request;

15. *Decides* further that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft:

a) The sale or supply to any entity or individual in Lebanon of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories; and

b) The provision to any entity or individual in Lebanon of any technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items listed in subparagraph (a) above;

except that these prohibitions shall not apply to arms, related material, training or assistance authorized by the Government of Lebanon or by UNIFIL as authorized in paragraph 11;

16. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2007, and *expresses its intention* to consider in a later resolution further enhancements to the mandate and other steps to contribute to the implementation of a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one week on the implementation of this resolution and subsequently on a regular basis;

18. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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**Statement issued by Prime Minister Fouad Siniora concerning Nahr
el Bared Crisis
May 28th, 2007**

- **On Saturday, May 20th, Fateh al Islam attacked army positions in Tripoli, brutally killing 32 soldiers most of whom were off-duty at the time.** According to our investigations and confessions from suspects in custody, Fateh Al Islam was behind the terrorist bus bombings in Ain Alaq on February 13th in which innocent civilians lost their lives. They were also responsible for a number of robberies. The recent clashes have coincided with the three bombings in Beirut and Aley this past week and preliminary investigations point to the same group.
- **This is not a war between Lebanon and the Palestinians. It is a war that was launched against both the Lebanese and the Palestinians.** We are fighting a fringe group called Fateh Al Islam, composed of a number of terrorists of various nationalities, who have illegally infiltrated into Lebanon and assembled in the Palestinian Nahr Al Bared refugee camp, using it as a base for its operations, effectively hijacking it against the will of its residents. In fact, the Palestinian population taken hostage inside the camp has repeatedly requested their departure. Both the Lebanese and the Palestinians are the victims of this group's malicious acts and ideology whose ends and ambitions are neither connected nor related to Islam or Palestine.
- **The Palestinian Authority has publicly condemned Fateh Al Islam and asserted that it bears no connection to the political organizations in Palestine.** Also, the various Palestinian factions have all publicly disassociated themselves from this terrorist group condemning the attack against the Lebanese army from the start. They have also committed to assist the Lebanese government in putting an end to this phenomenon.
- **The Arab League and the UN Security Council also released very strong statements of support for our efforts,** concurrently and accurately identifying the group we are facing as terrorists whose ends and ambitions are completely disconnected from and unrelated to Islam or the Palestinian cause.

- With the help of local Palestinian groups, **we have urged Fateh Al Islam to surrender in order to face a fair and judicial legal process** as opposed to further confrontation and violence.
- **We remain fully committed to the just Palestinian cause and stand in solidarity with the people of Palestine.** Since its inception, this government has made concerted efforts to improve the livelihoods of the Palestinian refugees living in the camps. It has worked hard to rally support for our plan for improved camp conditions from a number of countries in the international community. Unfortunately, Fateh Al Islam is clearly thwarting these efforts by destabilizing and aggravating the dire conditions in the camps.
- **We are also concerned about the humanitarian situation and have taken steps to address the issue** in securing a cessation of hostilities to allow civilians to exit the camp. We are being as cautious as possible in the hope of sparing unnecessary loss of life. It should however be noted that Fateh Al Islam are firing from civilian areas, targeting by sniper fire any civilians trying to flee. Their obvious aim is to use the helpless refugee population as a human shield, which is both immoral and illegal under all international human rights and humanitarian law.
- According to our sources and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), **the vast majority of the camp's residents have in fact left and are being well taken care of at nearby camps and locations.** We are also working on sending humanitarian supplies into the camp for those who remain.
- Now more than ever, **the international community has a responsibility toward the Palestinian refugees and refugee camps and is called upon to fulfill it.** We greatly appreciate all humanitarian support being dispatched, helping to alleviate the humanitarian conditions of the innocent people who have been affected by these troubling events.
- **We are fighting terrorists to protect Lebanon and the safety and security of all the people, Lebanese, Palestinian, and others living here.** No country in the world would allow for such attacks against their own soldiers and citizens to occur within their borders, especially at the hands of foreign fighters who entered the

country illegally. The Lebanese government and army are doing their utmost to deal with this threat decisively yet cautiously. The alternative would be very dangerous, sending a message to outlaws and terrorists around the world that Lebanon would be easy and fertile ground for their operations. Lebanon rejects and fully condemns terrorism and will not tolerate it under any circumstances.

- **The Lebanese army, fully backed by the entire population, remains the sole entity with the right to legitimately exercise the use of force**, as a last resort, in defending its citizens' security. Lebanon will not be a land of lawlessness and impunity. It has suffered a lot from irresolution, permissiveness and interventions over more than forty years. We will stand firm and insure that our country remains a land of liberty, sovereignty and stability, where citizens are safe and protected by the rule of law. We will continue to be the responsible member of the Arab and international community, respectful of its laws and resolutions. Lebanon has always stood for the noble principles of coexistence, plurality, freedom, democracy, tolerance, openness and moderation. We will live up to our legacy.

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**Address by Prime Minister Fuad Siniora for Nahr al Bared
Humanitarian Flash Appeal
The Grand Serail, 05/06/2007**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have asked you here today because we have a serious humanitarian emergency on our hands. What makes this situation especially distressing is that dispossessed refugees, many of them survivors of wars and displacement, have been uprooted once again, have had to leave their homes due to yet another conflict.

We did not choose this confrontation, which is not between the Lebanese and Palestinians, but is a war waged against them both; a war that comes less than a year after Israel's destructive onslaught, the economic and social effects of which still weigh heavily upon us; a war waged by a fringe group of terrorists, Fateh al Islam, who have nothing to do either with Islam or the Palestinian cause; a war intended to destabilize the country and Palestinian-Lebanese relations which have just started to be placed, for the first time, on a solid footing after a number of socio-economic measures were taken to bridge confidence; a war waged in Ain Alaq, Nahr al Bared, Ashrafieh, Verdun, Aley, and now Sadd al Bouchriyeh; a war for the authority, credibility and sovereignty of the state and the security of its inhabitants, including those of Nahr al Bared. It is a war for the future of Lebanon and its people and for the preservation of tolerance, moderation and the democracy we cherish; a war that Lebanon cannot avoid and cannot lose.

Not facing up to this confrontation would compromise the future of Lebanese security and stability. It would turn Lebanon into an open field for continued vicious acts of violence against civilians. I assure you, our objectives in the present military operation are clear. We want to eliminate the threat posed by this group. Our position has been plain and consistent from the start. With the understanding of the majority of Palestinian organizations, we have urged the terrorists to surrender, with the assurance that they will be treated humanely and face a fair and transparent judicial process. Our calls have gone unanswered, leaving only the military option which we were forced to exercise as a last resort. The camp's population has repeatedly requested their departure and most of those that remain there are being held against their will. Furthermore, the Palestinian Authority has publicly condemned Fateh el-Islam and

asserted that it bears no connection to any of the political organizations in Palestine. Arab leaders, the Arab League and the UN Security Council have also released strong statements of support for our efforts, concurrently and accurately identifying the group in the manner the Lebanese have.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our army is doing all it can to avoid unnecessary loss of life in spite of constant provocation, ensuring that all the wounded are treated and that the evacuees receive the best humanitarian assistance available. We have on several separate occasions secured a cessation of hostilities to allow for the evacuation of remaining civilians. It should be noted however that Fateh el-Islam is firing from civilian areas, targeting by sniper fire any civilians trying to flee, essentially holding remaining civilians as human shields.

We remain most concerned about the humanitarian situation of the residents of Nahr el-Bared. I have personally been following up regularly with the Higher Relief Council, UNRWA, UNICEF, the International Red Cross Federation, the Lebanese Red Cross, the Palestinian Red Crescent and the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, on the humanitarian efforts underway. We are committed to meeting the needs of the displaced and must rebuild the homes that have been damaged as a result of the hostilities. This endeavor will require the help and assistance of all our Arab brothers and friends in the international community. However, as you well know, we do not have the means to do this alone and are appealing for help from members of the international community and humanitarian agencies, as we all have a responsibility, together, toward the people of Palestine. The international community has responded in helping us to recover from last summer's destructive Israeli invasion, and I ask you to do the same now. Let us join hands to transform a catastrophe, which has been created by criminals alien to our society and the Palestinian people, Fateh Al Islam, into an opportunity for the rebuilding of brotherly relations with the Palestinians and improving living conditions in the camps. We will be building on what has been achieved so far in improving Lebanese-Palestinian relations. It goes without saying that we remain committed to the national consensus, rejecting the final settlement and naturalization of Palestinian residents in Lebanon. All insinuations regarding the motives behind betterment of living conditions of the Palestinians contrary to this commitment are baseless.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been working closely with Mr. Richard Cook, the director of UNRWA in Lebanon, to assess the needs on the ground. A direct consequence of this war has been that the Baddawi camp, once home to 16,000 people, now houses 37,000 people. This, of course, severely strains the capacities, infrastructure and supplies of the camp, and adds to the hardship of its inhabitants and the woes of its guests. In spite of the extensive efforts that are already under way, many needs have still not been met.

As such, UNRWA has presented a comprehensive short term response plan to meet, until August, the emergency needs of the displaced refugees directly resulting from this crisis. It covers many sectors, all of which are vital for the adequate living conditions of the evacuees. They include health, food, non-food items, shelter, education, water and sanitation, protection, security and immediate post-conflict support. The efforts and dedication of UNRWA, UNICEF, the ICRC and all the other civil society members that have been active in this crisis, will help the refugees to resume their normal lives with a minimum of suffering.

We have worked with most of you and with our friends in the international community, in order to rally support for our plan for improved camp conditions. But unless the core problem is addressed and Palestinian grievances are redressed, all these efforts will be short-lived. The problem stretches way beyond our borders, to the whole Middle East and to the world at large. Since its inception, this government has made concerted efforts to improve the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees living in the camps. We remain fully committed to the just Palestinian cause and stand in solidarity with the people of Palestine. We have for the first time addressed their social, educational and labor problems, and their assimilation into the Lebanese economic cycle, while standing by our total commitment to their return to their homeland.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We have a joint duty to allay the fear and alleviate the suffering endured by the Palestinian refugees, an obligation to eradicate poverty, squalor and disease, to replace them with hope, dignity, acceptable living conditions and security. Security within the camps means security in the country at large; it also provides an environment conducive to economic activity. The Palestinian refugees have been the underserved victims of much injustice and we must heed their call for help. In earning their trust

and showing them that they are not the targets but the unintended victims of this crisis we have pledged to them that their evacuation is temporary, their return to Nahr el-Bared is guaranteed and the reconstruction of their homes is assured.

I call upon you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to help us fulfill this pledge. We cannot afford to do it alone and we cannot afford not to do it. This cannot be another broken promise to the Palestinians. Rather, it must be the proof that they are not forgotten, that the international community will not abandon them and that we will do the right thing. Together, we are responsible. Together, we can make a difference. Thank you.

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**Speech of Prime Minister Fuad Siniora at at Nahr el Bared Crisis
Appeal - Post Conflict Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction
Grand Serail, 10/09/2007**

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome and thank you all for coming, Commissioner-General Karen Abu Zayd of UNRWA, His Excellency Mr. Abbas Zaki, the Palestine Liberation Organization representative in Lebanon, Ambassadors representing our Arab brothers and friends of Lebanon, Mr. Joseph Saba from the World Bank, Haeds of the Six Municipalities surrounding the camp of Nahr el Bared. Your Excellencies. Thank you for coming and participating.

I view us all as one team with an important task ahead of us. The Nahr el Bared crisis was very costly in human life, particularly for our army. That sacrifice can never be compensated. Lost lives cannot be restored. But the shattered lives of tens of thousands of civilians can and should be restored. The physical damage, though extensive, is limited in comparison. But if we fail to rebuild, it will not only be tragic, but the dangers will be limitless.

This was a wake-up call. The stakes are high. The potential threat from violent extremism is against us all. Against us in Lebanon, against us in the Arab world, the Muslim world. Against us all in the world at large.

As you are aware, last week the Lebanese army achieved victory over terrorists, who sought chaos and destruction equally for the Lebanese and the Palestinians. This group which called itself Fateh al Islam had no connection with the Muslim religion or Fateh. They had unexpected and enormous capabilities and combined a misguided ideology with likely links to various political agendas. It was a costly, but unavoidable battle that was imposed on us. It was not a battle of choice. This was a necessary battle to uphold law and order and the authority of the state; it was a battle for the future of Lebanon, for the security of the region and the world.

The Lebanese government demonstrated resolve and determination in this fierce battle. There were many obstacles along the way. The battle was long and our army displayed great courage even if often ill-equipped. But

it had to persevere and it did. At the same time, upper most in the priorities of the government and military was the moral obligation to spare civilian life. We have taken every measure to ensure that these ethical principles were upheld.

One hundred and sixty four brave Lebanese soldiers made the ultimate sacrifice, as did members of the Internal Security Force and two members of the Lebanese Red Cross. Many of these soldiers came from the area surrounding the Nahr el Bared camp where the fighting took place. We revere the sacrifice of all those who lost their lives and acknowledge the sacrifices of those who were injured and became incapacitated and all who fought bravely and consider it as a cornerstone on the path for a safer, more peaceful Lebanon.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The challenge of peacemaking is often greater than the challenge of war; and the challenges we face in the aftermath of the Nahr el Bared conflict are manifold. You have all seen pictures of the severe damage and destruction the camp and surrounding area sustained. All the camp's 32,000 residents were displaced, many for the second and third times in their lives. The region as a whole has suffered serious economic losses. Let me make this very clear once more, this was not a conflict between Lebanese and Palestinians. We were both the target of a group of lethal terrorists. Tensions arising between the camp and its environment needed to be diffused. We have thus cooperated closely with the Palestinian Liberation Organization and various Palestinian groups in order to minimize political sensitivities during the crisis.

This remains a priority in the post-crisis phase. It is for this reason that we have considered Nahr el-Bared and its surrounding area as a single disaster zone, as the tragedy of the events that took place there did not differentiate between Lebanese and Palestinians. They all suffered a great deal. We want to restore peace and normalcy to the camp; and this can only happen in friendly waters.

We have to demonstrate commitment, and ensure that the required financial support is available in a timely manner. This is why we need your help. Lebanon cannot do this alone. It is simply beyond our capacity especially after our country has endured over 30 consecutive years of conflict, instability, occupation and destruction.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As most of you know, Lebanon still has bleeding wounds from previous conflicts and from last year's brutal Israeli aggression. We are still working, and beyond our means, to compensate displaced people in Mount Lebanon, Beirut and the North and rehabilitate their villages while at the same time helping in rebuilding the South and southern neighborhood of Beirut from the destruction of last year's war. The Nahr el Bared crisis has created yet another strain we really cannot afford; certainly not alone when our national economy is struggling and we are still battling for the country's independence and state sovereignty, and experiencing political assassinations and terror attacks. Lebanon still has much healing to do, but we remain determined to do all that is in our capacity to fulfill our responsibilities and realize our goals.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Lebanon remains committed to the Palestinians' inalienable right to return to their homeland. Lebanon also puts its full support behind the Arab Summit Beirut Declaration of 2002. This was a genuine offer of peace based on ending the occupation and realizing a just and fair resolution to the refugee issue based on UN resolutions and international law. While the refugees remain an international responsibility, the issue is unfortunately yet to be comprehensively addressed or resolved by the international community. This has had many serious repercussions, compounding the tragedy and injustice the Palestinians have endured. This needs to change. We must give them some hope and confidence that the international community is on their side and will not abandon them.

As you know, the history of Lebanon's relations with the Palestinian refugees has often been a difficult one. This government came to office a little over two years ago with the intent as well of putting that history behind us and working to build Lebanese-Palestinian relations on healthy and solid ground. Our aim has been to provide the Palestinians living in Lebanon with a life of dignity, security and prosperity, within an environment where law and order prevails, until a just solution is realized when they can exercise their right of return. This is in line with the Lebanese consensus and what is clearly stipulated in the Lebanese Constitution that clearly supports this right, rejecting their permanent settlement in the country.

From the start of its term, this government has taken concrete steps toward these goals, standing for change and working along the path of

trust-building and the peaceful resolution of disagreement. We established the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee in October of 2005, with Ambassador Makkawi as Secretary-General. The Committee made important progress. But its work was unfortunately impeded by domestic political tensions as well as Israel's aggression in the summer of 2006.

The Nahr el Bared crisis has served as a loud reminder. The situation in the camps is urgent and unsustainable. It requires our serious attention and action. Nahr el Bared and its surrounding area should be a vital priority. The area surrounding Nahr el Bared sustained serious damages during the crisis. Six municipalities, which are among Lebanon's poorest, were directly affected with the cost of emergency relief and early recovery alone exceeding USD 28 million.

We are thus presenting you with a comprehensive package divided into two main phases: (i) relief and early recovery to the affected population within the camp and in the municipalities Muhammara, Bebnine, Bhanine, Minieh, Beddawi and Deir Ammar; (ii) recovery of the camp and its reconstruction in the second phase. It combines the efforts of the Lebanese government institutions, UN agencies and the World Bank, who have agreed to work together. A joint assessment of the reconstruction and recovery needs is currently being conducted. The World Bank has agreed to set up a trust fund for the recovery, reconstruction and development phase. The proposed trust fund will address the socio-economic needs of Palestinian refugees as well as the affected Lebanese citizens living in adjacent municipalities. With the financial burden spread over time, we have to plan for the whole operation from now. This requires your firm commitment and support for its entirety, even if the details will come later.

As I have said, the entire area in and around the camp will be considered a single disaster area. UNRWA will cooperate with the Lebanese government to ensure that everyone in the region receives the appropriate services. UNRWA and the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, as well as the High Relief Committee, have already been working closely and effectively together in the relief effort, so this will be a continuation of that relationship. However, we are in need of immediate contributions for the emergency relief phase, which is becoming even more critical as the holy month of Ramadan approaches.

The scale of the challenge before us is unprecedented. The size of the reconstruction effort alone will be considerable. However, succeeding in

this would provide us with an ideal opportunity to enter in a new era of Lebanese-Palestinian relations. This might be our chance to accelerate progress in our policy towards the Palestinian refugees and the Palestinian camps more generally. We need to work efficiently and carefully to avoid having problems in all the other camps.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The residents of Nahr el-Bared were promised that their evacuation is temporary, their return is guaranteed and the reconstruction of their homes is assured. This cannot be another broken promise to the Palestinians.

Our other priority is to restore and improve the environment in which they were living, while maintaining its social structure and affording its residents a life of peace and dignity. We will also ensure that the security situation does not return to the status quo ante. The Lebanese state intends to provide the Palestinians with real security under the rule of law, rather than have it administered under special security arrangements. They will be treated justly, fairly and with respect to their dignity and human rights.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The stakes are very high. Failing to rebuild Nahr el-Bared will mean catastrophic consequences. We cannot risk chaos and violence in any of Lebanon's 11 other camps. Phenomena like Fateh el-Islam should no longer find safe havens and fertile grounds in the refugee camps.

This is a shared responsibility. The international community bears a solid responsibility toward the plight of the refugees. We are all paying the price for over five decades of failure to deal rightly with the issue of the situation of the Palestinian refugees and Lebanon has borne more than its fair share of the consequences. This must change. Lebanon is not capable of dealing with the relief and reconstruction of Nahr el-Bared and the surrounding area on its own. However, together, it can be done.

In rebuilding Nahr el Bared, the Lebanese residents of the surrounding area should not be forgotten. They too have suffered from the war and they too deserve our attention and assistance.

We must learn the lessons of the past in order to secure a stable, peaceful future. The situation in Nahr el Bared evolved over sixty years in a way

that made this crisis possible. This must change. The situation requires our action.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been going on for too long. This was all the result of a crime that was committed against the Palestinians before the eyes and ears of the international community. Lebanon and the Lebanese have paid a heavy price at the expense of their livelihoods, compromising their future, even losing the lives of their children. Now again we are dealing with this crime's burdens and repercussions, barely one year after the devastation of Israel's destructive war on Lebanon.

What happened in Nahr el Bared should not happen again. Anywhere. We can no longer neglect the situation. Until a just solution is reached, whereby the Palestinian refugees return to their homeland, they must live in peace, dignity and security. We must all play our roles in realizing that. Lebanon is committed to doing its part. I hope that the international community and our Arab brothers will do the same and extend the necessary support.

The stakes are too high. We must transform this crisis into an opportunity to build a better, safer future. While we have sacrificed life, life is what we are fighting for. All we ask is that our brothers and friends share with us at least the financial burden, so that Lebanon can flourish, and the Palestinians can live in safety until they return to their homeland. We all look to a day when the necessary circumstances for a just and comprehensive peace are realized and stability prevails.

Thank you Ladies and Gentlemen, for being here, for your support.
Thank you.

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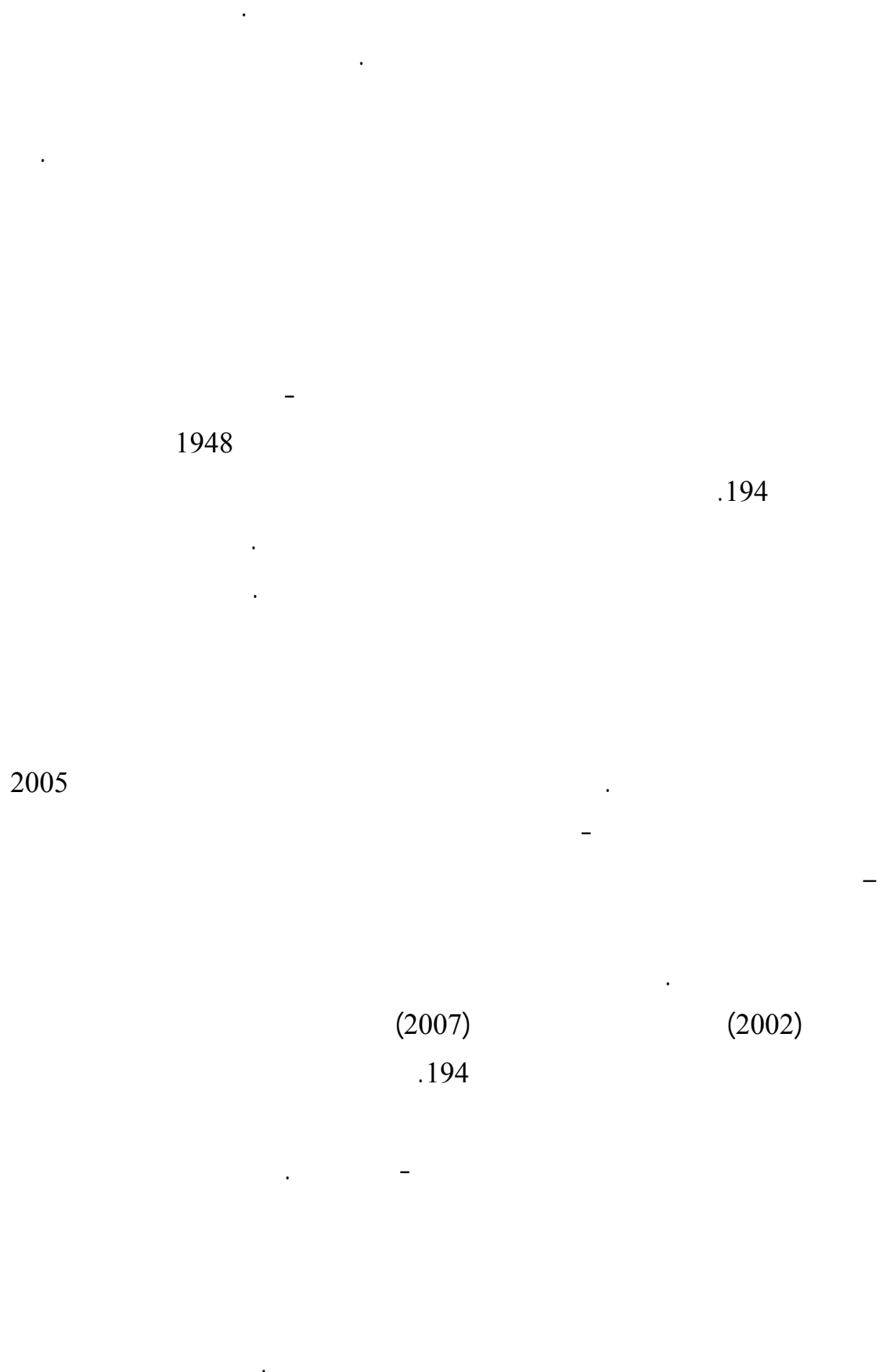
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**Letter of Prime minister Siniora for Donor Countries re Palestinians
Refugees
10/09/2007**

Country _____

Dear _____,

Today I met with Ambassador _____ together with a larger group of ambassadors representing the international community in Lebanon, as well as representatives of international organizations working in Lebanon, in order to discuss with them the aftermath of the conflict in northern Lebanon, where our army uprooted a group of terrorists that called themselves Fateh el-Islam, who had hijacked the name of Islam as well as the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr el Bared. They had launched a number of terror attacks and a vicious attack on the Lebanese army from this base. This group has a radical ideology and international linkages posing a global threat. The battle was imposed on us. In fighting them, one hundred sixty four brave Lebanese soldiers and many others made the ultimate sacrifice.

This was not a conflict between Lebanese and Palestinians. Rather, this group of terrorists took over the camp and posed a danger to both Lebanese and Palestinian communities inside and outside the camp.

This crisis served as a loud reminder of the urgent situation in the refugee camps and their implications for local, regional and international peace and security. The Nahr el Bared camp has suffered severe destruction and all 32,000 of its residents have been displaced. The fighting paralyzed the region's local economy and the surrounding area also incurred serious damage. We are now faced with the urgent task of rebuilding the camp and its surrounding area and ensuring the camp's security in a manner that would prevent such a crisis from recurring.

This crisis served as a resounding wake-up call that unless we address the situation in the refugee camps, they will remain vulnerable to being used again by such groups as a base for terrorism and violence. Since 1969, the security in the Palestinian refugee camps was not under Lebanese authority. This will not be the case in Nahr el Bared once it is rebuilt, as the camp's security will now be under the Lebanese authorities. We will not allow the camp to turn into a security threat to its own residents, Lebanon and beyond.

My government has been cooperating closely with the UN agencies and the World Bank in developing a relief, recovery, reconstruction and development plan. We are asking the international community for help, as this is a shared responsibility for us all. Lebanon has endured thirty three continuous years of displacement and destruction, which was further compounded by the brutal war Israel waged on us last year. It is simply beyond our capacity to do this alone.

I am writing to bring this matter to your kind attention, confident that you will extend your country's support to our relief, recovery and reconstruction effort of the camp and the surrounding area. The plan is divided into two phases: an emergency relief and early recovery phase and a second phase of recovery, reconstruction and development. I have attached here a document that provides an idea of the operation and rapid assessment of needs in the area. The intention is to have this fund administered by the World Bank and other donor countries. It would be separate from the Paris III pledges and other funds allocated for the reconstruction of Lebanon. I hope to remain in contact with you so we can together ensure the speedy implementation of both phases of the plan.

I am confident that you appreciate that the matter of Palestinian refugees is a responsibility we all share and that the terrorist threat Lebanon defeated was a threat to us all. Since my government took office, it has taken concrete steps toward affording Palestinian refugees a peace, safety and dignity while in Lebanon. I am confident as well that you believe that real support must be extended to the Palestinian refugees until such a time when they can exercise their right of return to their homeland. This is certainly a humanitarian obligation. It is also a necessity for global security and stability.

Please allow me, _____, to extend the assurances of my high consideration.

Fuad Siniora

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2007/09/26

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ملحق رقم 3 - مقارنة عمل وإنتاجية الحكومات خلال السنوات 1989-2007 من حيث عدد جلسات مجلس الوزراء وعدد لقرارات المتخذة

عهد الرئيس اليااس الهراوي									
رئيس مجلس الوزراء	رقم الحكومة	تاريخ التشكيل (المرسوم)	تاريخ الاستقالة (مرسوم الاستقالة)	عدد الجلسات	عدد القرارات	عدد الايام	عدد القرارات في اليوم	عدد القرارات في الجلسة	جلسة كل يوم...
سليم الحص	58	٢٥ تشرين الثاني ١٩٨٩	٢٤ كانون الأول ١٩٩٠	43	784	389	2	18	9
عمر كرامي	59	٢٤ كانون الأول ١٩٩٠	١٦ أيار ١٩٩٢	90	1253	509	2	14	6
رشيد الصلح	60	١٦ أيار ١٩٩٢	٣١ تشرين الأول ١٩٩٢	24	408	168	2	17	7
رفيق الحريري	61	٣١ تشرين الأول ١٩٩٢	٢٥ أيار ١٩٩٥	118	3576	936	4	30	8
رفيق الحريري	62	٢٥ أيار ١٩٩٥	٧ تشرين الثاني ١٩٩٦	61	2315	532	4	38	9
رفيق الحريري	63	٧ تشرين الثاني ١٩٩٦	٤ كانون الأول ١٩٩٨	71	3093	757	4	44	11

عهد الرئيس اميل لحود									
رئيس مجلس الوزراء	رقم الحكومة	تاريخ التشكيل (المرسوم)	تاريخ الاستقالة (مرسوم الاستقالة) / أو / تاريخ آخر جلسة	عدد الجلسات	عدد القرارات	عدد الايام	عدد القرارات في اليوم	عدد القرارات في الجلسة	جلسة كل يوم...
سليم الحص	64	٤ كانون الأول ١٩٩٨	٢٦ تشرين الأول ٢٠٠٠	101	3536	692	5	35	7
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رفيق الحريري	66	١٧ نيسان ٢٠٠٣	٢٦ تشرين الأول ٢٠٠٤	56	2776	558	5	50	10
عمر كرامي	67	٢٦ تشرين الأول ٢٠٠٤	١٩ نيسان ٢٠٠٥	15	643	175	4	43	12
محمد نجيب ميقاتي	68	١٩ نيسان ٢٠٠٥	١٩ تموز ٢٠٠٥	11	479	91	5	44	8
فؤاد السنيورة	69	١٩ تموز ٢٠٠٥	٢٤ أيلول ٢٠٠٧	102	4483	797	6	44	8

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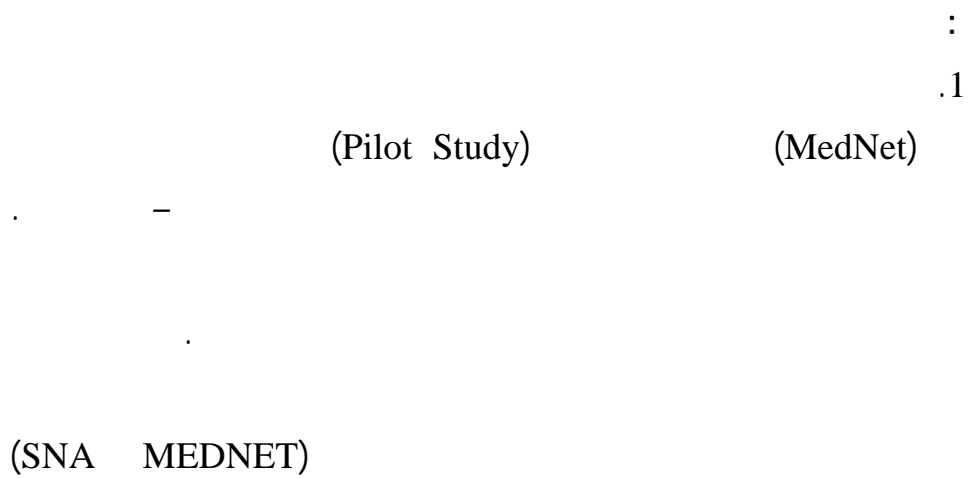
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The diagram illustrates a network structure with nodes and connections. Key elements include:

- Nodes:** Labeled with numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) and mathematical symbols (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).
- Connections:** Represented by lines and arrows, indicating relationships between nodes.
- Mathematical Symbols:** Used to denote specific values or operations, such as 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15 , 16 , 17 , 18 , 19 , 20 , 21 , 22 , 23 , 24 , 25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 29 , 30 , 31 , 32 , 33 , 34 , 35 , 36 , 37 , 38 , 39 , 40 , 41 , 42 , 43 , 44 , 45 , 46 , 47 , 48 , 49 , 50 , 51 , 52 , 53 , 54 , 55 , 56 , 57 , 58 , 59 , 60 , 61 , 62 , 63 , 64 , 65 , 66 , 67 , 68 , 69 , 70 , 71 , 72 , 73 , 74 , 75 , 76 , 77 , 78 , 79 , 80 , 81 , 82 , 83 , 84 , 85 , 86 , 87 , 88 , 89 , 90 , 91 , 92 , 93 , 94 , 95 , 96 , 97 , 98 , 99 , 100 .
- Diagram Structure:** The diagram is organized into a grid-like pattern, with nodes arranged in rows and columns. Connections are shown as lines between nodes, and arrows indicate the direction of the relationships.

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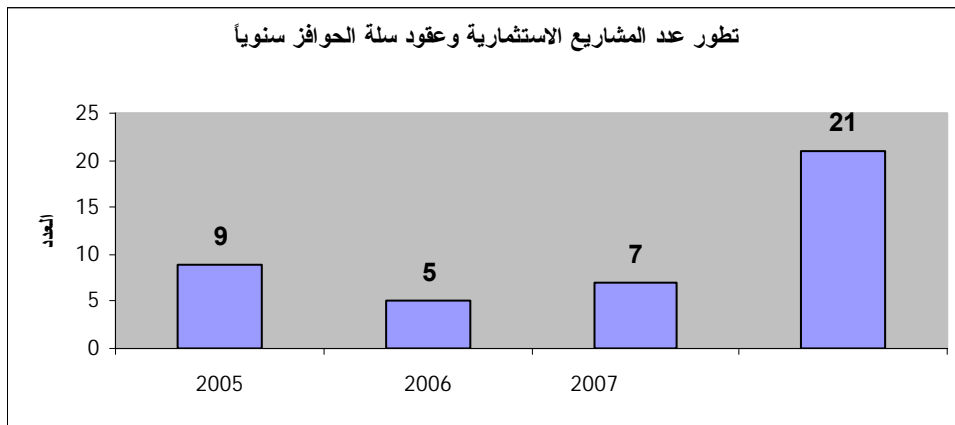
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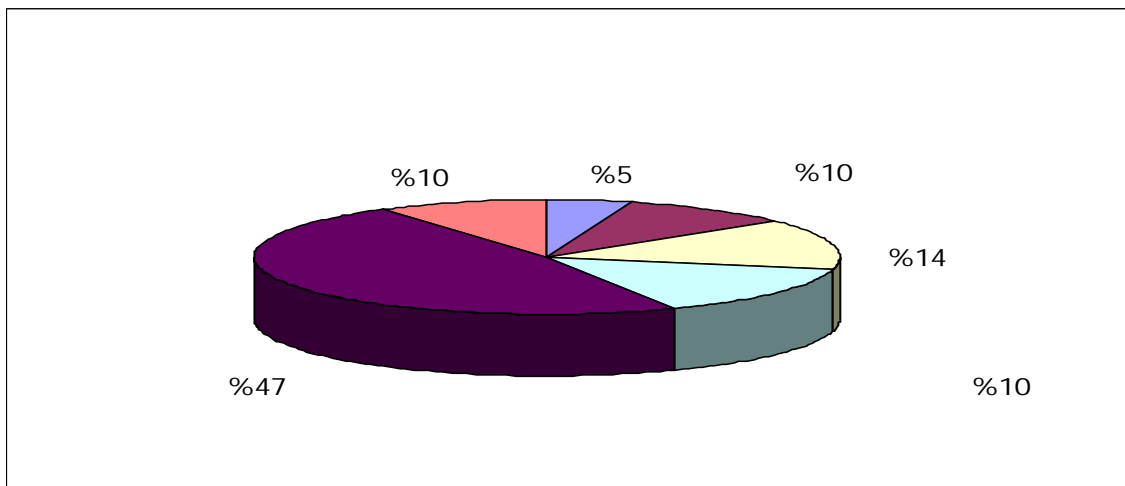
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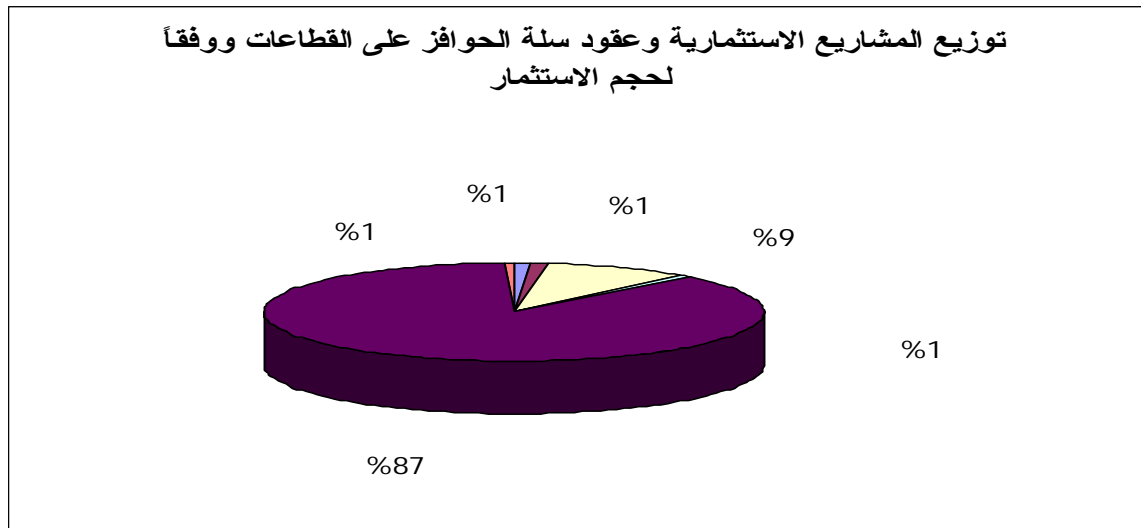
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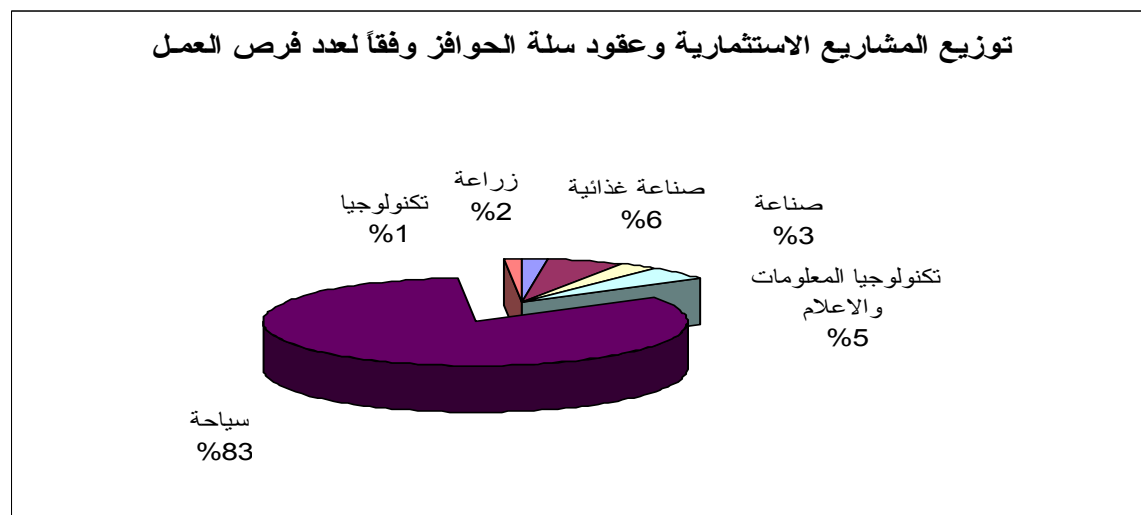
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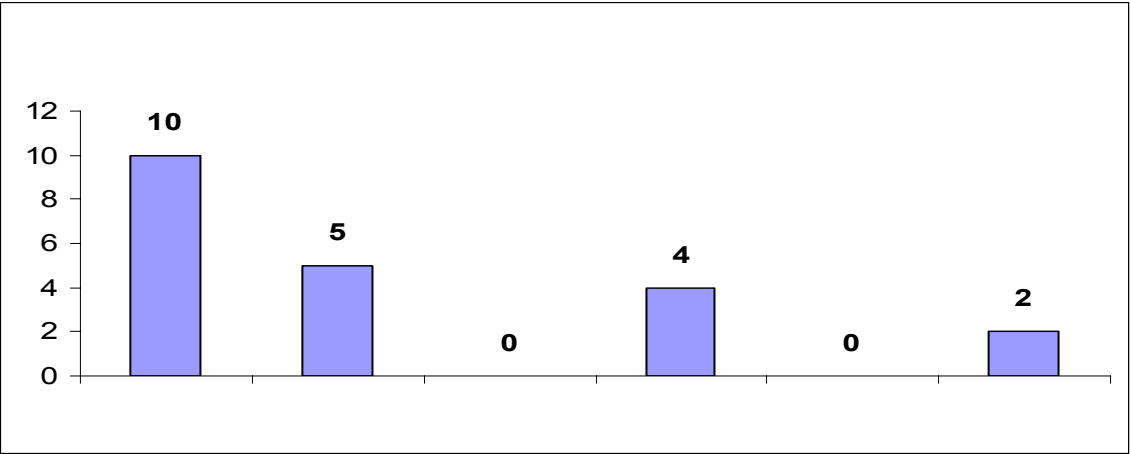
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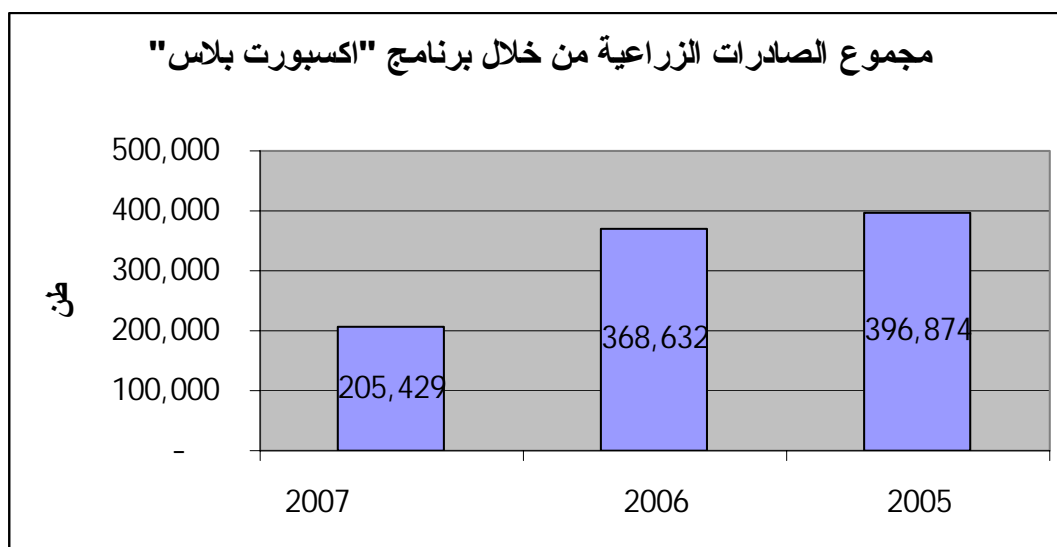
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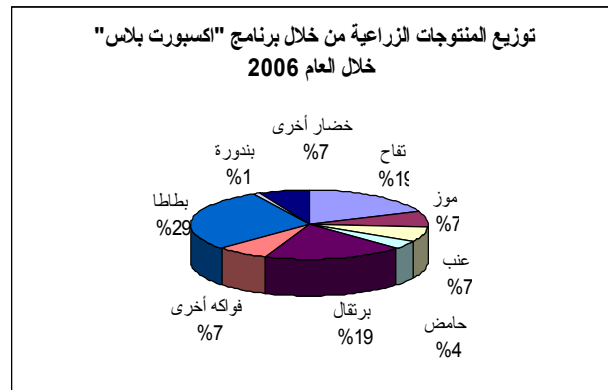
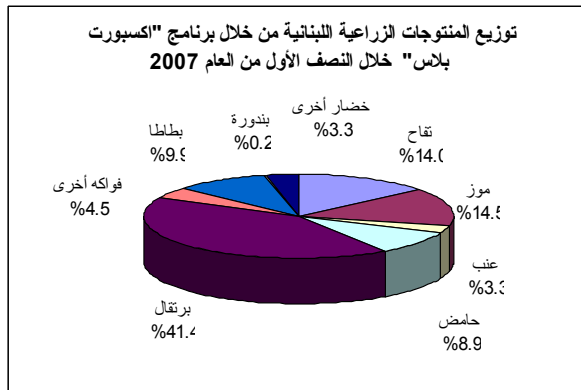
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205,429	6,756	433	20,333	9,236	85,104	18,352	6,684	29,712	28,819	2007
368,630	25,973	2,214	108,196	25,415	71,080	14,313	26,654	26,411	68,376	2006
396,873	25,613	3,477	128,562	17,601	95,690	13,035	27,365	26,586	58,945	2005



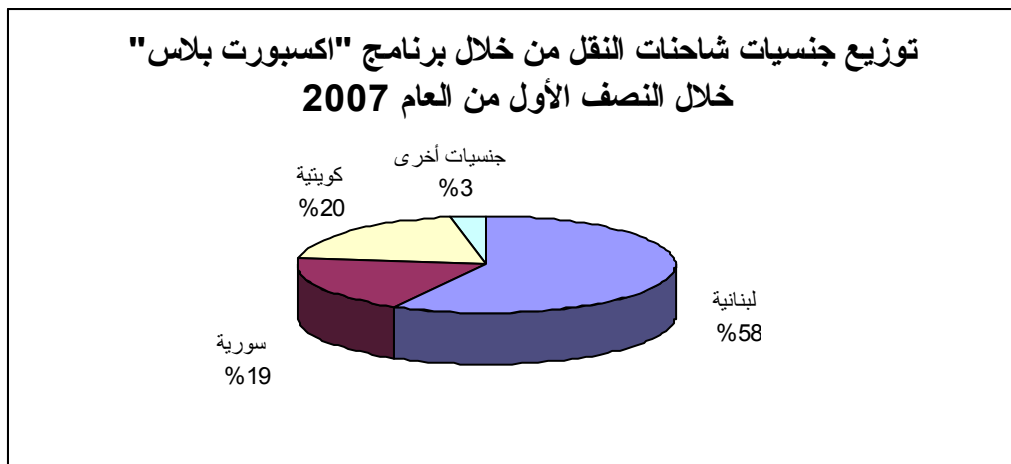


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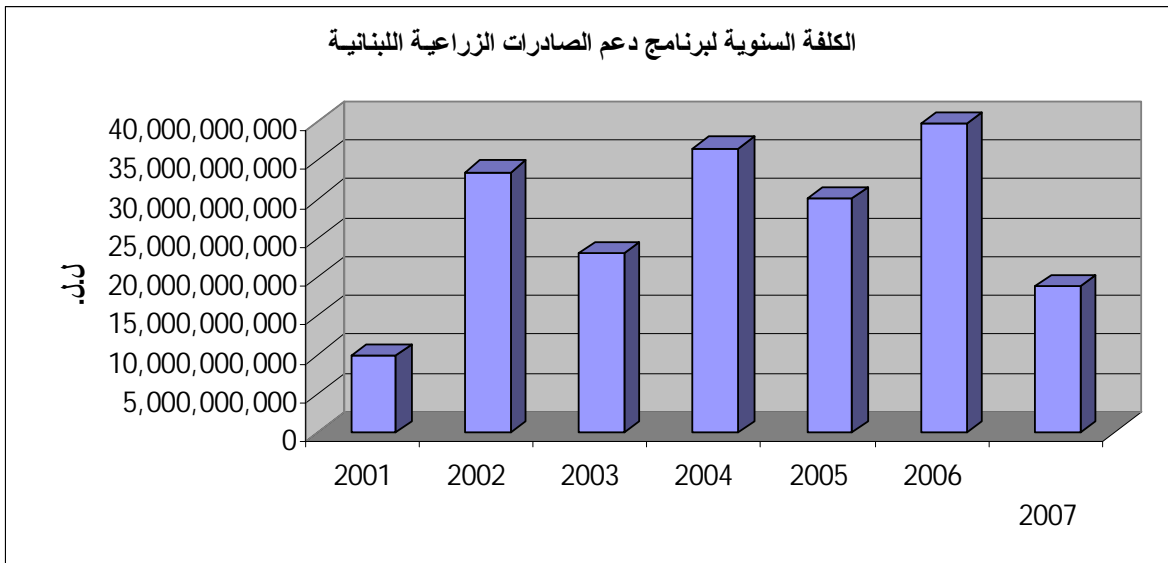
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33,530,243,000	2002
23,114,734,000	2003
36,615,440,000	2004
30,143,894,000	2005
39,728,789,000	2006
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ملحق رقم 6 - تفاصيل إعادة إعمار الجسور المتضررة

منجز: 68 جسراً	العدد الإجمالي للجسور المتضررة: 91	تم تبني إعادة إعمار 91 جسراً
العمل مستمر في 23 جسراً	وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل تشرف على 46 جسراً - مجلس الإنماء والإعمار يشرف على 45 جسراً	

30/9/2007

رقم الجسر	الموقع	اسم الجسر	الجهة المتبينة	تقدم العمل %
1	الجنوب	حجة	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
2	الجنوب	حجة معمرية	إيران	طور التصميم
3	الجنوب	قعقعية	إيران	80%
4	الجنوب	مليخ	إيران	طور التصميم
5	الجنوب	جبال البطم	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
6	الجنوب	جوية - صور	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
7	الجنوب	صرفند فوق مجرى نهر القاسمية	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
8	الجنوب	السكسية	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
9	الجنوب	طير فلساي - جسر 6 شباط على نهر الليطاني	رئيس بلدية الزرارية	100%
10	الجنوب	بقسطا	روسيا (جسر حديدي دائم)	100%
11	الجنوب	القاسمية (الشرقي)	عائلة حبيج	100%
12	الجنوب	مفرق دير أنطار	عائلة حبيج	90%
13	الجنوب	الجسر المؤدي إلى بولفار صيدا الشرقي	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
14	الجنوب	الأولى	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
15	الجنوب	سينيق	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
16	الجنوب	غازية - ممر عروي	الشيخ بهاء الحريري	100%
17	الجنوب	قنريت - ممر علوي	الشيخ بهاء الحريري	100%
18	الجنوب	محول الزهراني - باتجاه النبطية	الشيخ بهاء الحريري	100%
19	الجنوب	طريق الزهراني القديمة - على نهر الزهراني	الشيخ بهاء الحريري	100%
20	الجنوب	عدوسية - 1.8 كم جنوب الزهراني - ممر علوي PS 1	إيران	100%
21	الجنوب	الصرفند - 6.5 كم جنوب الزهراني - ممر علوي PS3	إيران	100%
22	الجنوب	بابلية - 7.75 كم جنوب الزهراني - ممر علوي PS4	إيران	100%
23	الجنوب	سكسية - 8.2 كم جنوب الزهراني - ممر علوي PS4 bis	إيران	100%
24	الجنوب	خيزران V3	إيران	100%
25	الجنوب	أنصارية - 10+050 كم جنوب الزهراني - ممر سفلي PI 3	إيران	100%
26	الجنوب	أنصارية دير تقلا - 10+700 كم جنوب الزهراني - ممر سفلي PI 4	إيران	100%
27	الجنوب	أبو الأسود - 15+400 كم جنوب الزهراني - ممر سفلي PI 6	إيران	100%
28	الجنوب	القاسمية على الطريق العام - 1	عائلة حبيج	100%
29	الجنوب	ممر فوق المياه بالقرب من البياضة	المملكة العربية السعودية	طور التصميم

الجنوب	وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل: 12 جسراً
الجنوب	مجلس الإنماء والإعمار: 17 جسراً

	رقم الجسر	الموقع	اسم الجسر	الجهة المتبينة	تقدم العمل %
1	120	النبطية	الوزائي	ايران	طور التصميم
2	121	النبطية	الماري	ايران	طور التصميم
3	4	النبطية	ابو زبلة	ايران	طور التصميم
4	122	النبطية	فرديس	ايران	طور التصميم
5	123	النبطية	زغلة	ايران	100%
6	140	النبطية	رومين - دير الزهراني	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
7	134	النبطية	وادي الأخضر - عرب صالحيم - كفر رمان	ايران	طور التصميم
8	125	النبطية	التحرير	السيد أمل حوراني	100%
9	13	النبطية	حيوش - عرب صالحيم	السيد علي أحمد فتفت	100%
10	119	النبطية	قعقية الجسر	عائلة حجيح	100%
11	17	النبطية	الخرذلي	عائلة حجيح	100%
12	91	النبطية	حيوش - ممر علوي	أبناء فوزي جابر	100%
13	92	النبطية	حيوش - ممر سفلي	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
14	144	النبطية	كفرمشكي - حاصبيا	مشروع مستمر - وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل	100%
15		النبطية	الحاصباتي (أبو وديع)	عائلة حجيح	100%
16	145	النبطية	كفرمشكي - حاصبيا	مشروع مستمر - وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل	100%

النبطية	وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل: 16 جسراً
النبطية	مجلس الإنماء والإعمار: 0 جسر

رقم الجسر	الموقع	اسم الجسر	الجهة المتبينة	تقدم العمل %
1	جبل لبنان	بعيدا	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	
2	جبل لبنان	غريفة	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
3	جبل لبنان	حازمية - المطار	المملكة العربية السعودية	100%
4	جبل لبنان	طريق المطار القديمة	مشروع النقل الحضري - مجلس الإنماء والإعمار	
5	جبل لبنان	طريق الأوزاعي	المديرية العامة للطيران المدني	100%
6	جبل لبنان	صوفر	إيطاليا	انتهاء التصميم
7	جبل لبنان	مدير ج	USAID	7%
8	جبل لبنان	الناعمة - الجسر القديم - ممر سفلي	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
9	جبل لبنان	محول الناعمة	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
10	جبل لبنان	جسر يقع إلى جنوب جسر المشاة - ممر علوي	السيد وديع عيسى	
11	جبل لبنان	الدامور - مدخل مسيح أوسياتا	السيد نعمة طعمة	100%
12	جبل لبنان	جسر إلى شمال محول الشوف - قرب مدخل وزارة المهجرين	المملكة العربية السعودية	طور التصميم
13	جبل لبنان	محول الشوف	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
14	جبل لبنان	جسر الدامور القديم	المملكة العربية السعودية	10%
15	جبل لبنان	الدامور	المملكة العربية السعودية	85%
16	جبل لبنان	مسيح الجسر	المملكة العربية السعودية	طور التصميم
17	جبل لبنان	الدبية - ممر سفلي	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
18	جبل لبنان	جسر يقع إلى جنوب محطة الأيتام - ممر علوي	السيد ميسرة سكر	100%
19	جبل لبنان	الجية - شمال مخابز جمول	السيد ميسرة سكر	100%
20	جبل لبنان	وادي الزينة	المملكة العربية السعودية	70%
21	جبل لبنان	محول الوردانية	الشيخ بهاء الحريري	100%
22	جبل لبنان	الرميلة - PS5	الشيخ بهاء الحريري	100%
23	جبل لبنان	محول الرميلة / عمان	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
24	جبل لبنان	غزير	مؤسسة افرام	100%
25	جبل لبنان	معاملتين / جسر الكازينو	كازينو لبنان	100%
26	جبل لبنان	الفدار	بنك بيبيلوس	100%

جبل لبنان	وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل: 3 جسور
جبل لبنان	مجلس الإنماء والإعمار: 23 جسراً

	رقم الجسر	الموقع	اسم الجسر	الجهة المتبينة	تقدم العمل %
1	126	البقاع	القاع	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
2	131	البقاع	بدنايل	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
3	128	البقاع	الزعرورية - علق	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
4	129	البقاع	سيده - مجدلون	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
5	114	البقاع	جسر سكة الحديد - رفاق - فوق نهر الليطاني	اليونان	طور التزيم
6	80	البقاع	العاصي	ايران	100%
7	124	البقاع	فرزل - جرمشيه	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
8	113	البقاع	تربل - الفرزل	دلتا ترادينج Delta Trading	100%
9	133	البقاع	تعايل - بر الياس	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
10	86	البقاع	الساحل - رأس بعلبك	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
11	77	البقاع	أبلح - بعلبك - تل عمارة	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%

البقاع	وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل: 9 جسور
البقاع	مجلس الإتماء والإعمار: جسرين

	رقم الجسر	الموقع	اسم الجسر	الجهة المتبينة	تقدم العمل %
1	85	الشمال	حيصة - بلانة	السيد أحمد طراد	100%
2	93	الشمال	قبيات عكار	الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	100%
3	48	الشمال	مزرعة بلدة - كفر حرة (سويسة)	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
4	34	الشمال	كويخات	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
5	35	الشمال	عويق حلبا	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
6	127	الشمال	عرقا	الشيخ سعد الحريري	50%
7	36	الشمال	المدفون	الرئيس نجيب ميقاتي	100%
8	81	الشمال	جسر عرقا الساحلي	الشيخ سعد الحريري	100%
9		الشمال	مطار القليعات	المملكة العربية السعودية	طور التصميم

الشمال	وزارة الأشغال العامة والنقل: 6 جسور
الشمال	مجلس الإتماء والإعمار: 3 جسور

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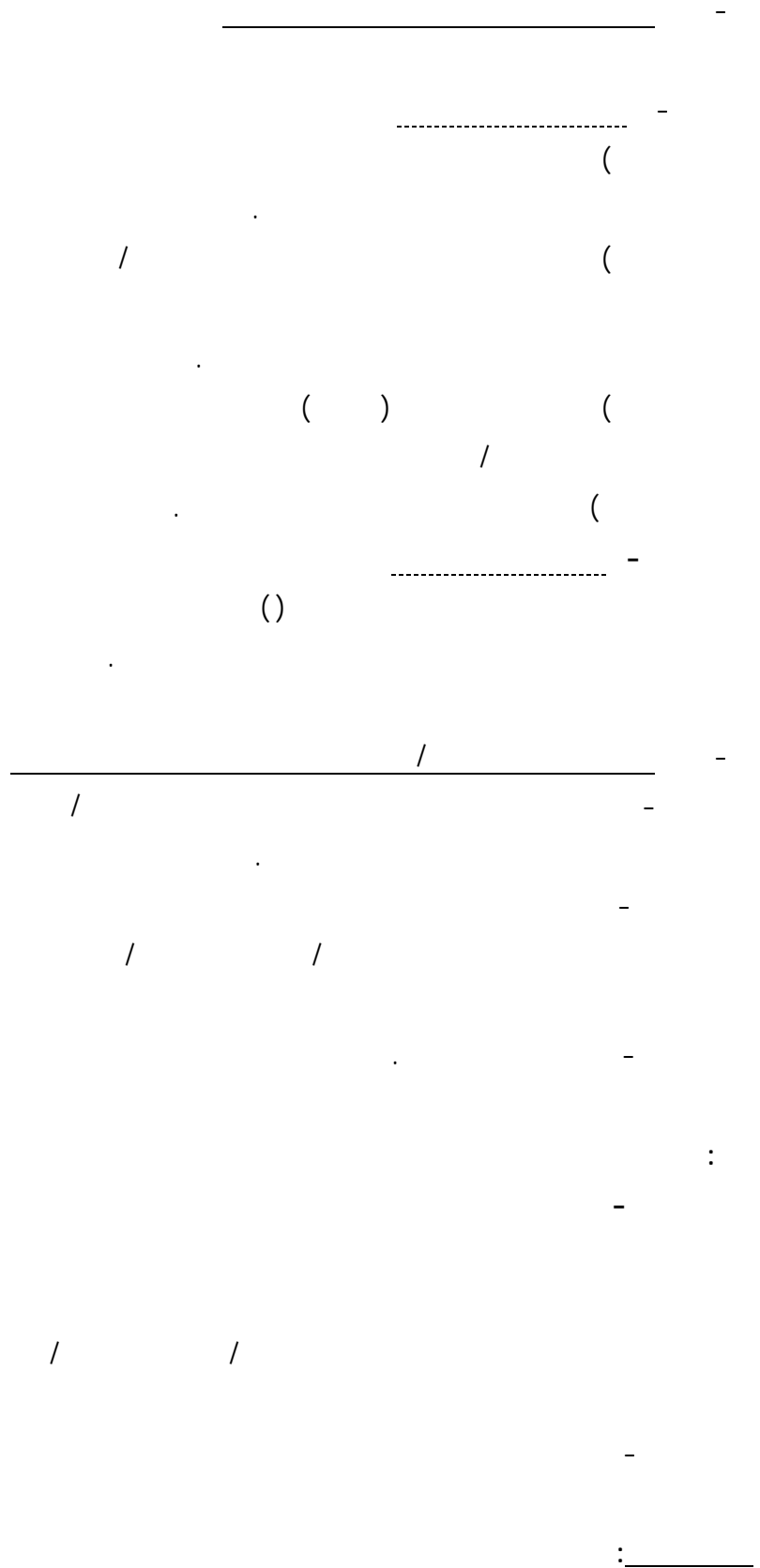
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ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة				الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء	
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم					
				7	7		-	10,118,000	10,118,000	عيتيت	البقاع الغربي	1
				4	4			17,559,000	17,559,000	المرج	البقاع الغربي	2
				3	3			7,320,000	7,320,000	كفريا	البقاع الغربي	3
				4	4		-	8,320,000	8,320,000	لوسا	البقاع الغربي	4
3	2		1	119	100	3	16	743,276,000	1,330,960,000	مشغرة	البقاع الغربي	5
				29	29			50,631,800	50,631,800	ميدون	البقاع الغربي	6
				1	1			300,000	300,000	القرعون	البقاع الغربي	7
				9	7		2	66,259,000	126,259,000	قلبا	البقاع الغربي	8
				18	18			13,584,000	13,584,000	سحمر	البقاع الغربي	9
2	2			8	8			4,085,000	4,085,000	يحممر	البقاع الغربي	10
				1	1			2,257,000	2,257,000	زلايا	البقاع الغربي	11
				65	65			64,017,000	64,017,000	عبا	النبطية	12
6	3		3	617	573	2	42	2,874,695,000	4,302,128,000	عدشيت الشقيف	النبطية	13
				37	37			42,595,000	42,595,000	عزة	النبطية	14
				129	116	3	10	519,544,000	881,932,000	عين بوسوار	النبطية	15
				110	110			108,707,000	108,707,000	عين قانا	النبطية	16
				503	460	4	39	2,427,080,600	3,929,582,600	انصار	النبطية	17
				419	413	2	4	501,745,000	623,548,000	عربصاليم	النبطية	18
3		1	2	45	45		-	92,107,000	92,875,000	أرنون	النبطية	19
				82	82			166,038,000	178,038,000	بفروة	النبطية	20
	-			90	88		2	148,085,000	209,585,000	بريقع	النبطية	21
1	1			28	28			39,230,000	39,230,000	الشرقية	النبطية	22
				118	110		8	362,493,350	602,493,350	شوكين	النبطية	23
10	10			69	69		-	111,960,000	113,136,000	دير الزهراني	النبطية	24
3	3		-	198	191		7	412,050,000	642,450,000	دوير	النبطية	25
2	-		2	639	632		7	1,658,434,000	1,941,142,000	حيوش	النبطية	26
7	2		5	667	633		34	2,168,101,400	3,096,868,200	حاروف	النبطية	27

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة							
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء
				229	226	1	2	282,265,000	351,859,000	حومين الفوقا	النبطية
				21	21			43,985,000	43,985,000	حومين التحتا	النبطية
				47	47			35,665,000	35,665,000	جرجوع	النبطية
2	1		1	748	695		53	2,273,730,950	3,523,979,950	جباع	النبطية
11			11	615	576	1	38	2,019,443,000	3,303,618,200	جبشيت	النبطية
7	5		2	349	346	1	2	642,079,000	713,905,000	كفررمان	النبطية
12	7		5	863	838	2	23	1,817,409,235	2,607,819,235	كفرصير	النبطية
3	2		1	761	733	1	27	1,925,398,200	2,830,462,200	كفرتبنيث	النبطية
	-			160	160		-	181,602,000	181,602,000	كفر فيلا	النبطية
				175	167		8	551,296,000	787,102,000	الكفور	النبطية
3	3			603	567		36	1,375,745,000	1,966,499,000	ميفدون	النبطية
				18	16	2		165,527,000	253,826,000	المجيدية	النبطية
41	20	1	20	3,116	2,970	9	137	11,492,332,200	16,238,302,200	النبطية التحتا	النبطية
1	1			333	313	2	18	972,409,000	1,517,526,000	النبطية الفوقا	النبطية
9	3		6	67	54		13	435,156,000	752,532,000	النميرية	النبطية
10	1		9	229	213		16	904,376,000	1,577,312,000	قعقعية الجسر	النبطية
4	4			552	549		3	1,148,822,000	1,294,028,000	القصبية	النبطية
				24	24			41,025,000	41,025,000	رومين	النبطية
				123	123			203,518,600	225,796,600	صربا	النبطية
				23	23			15,555,000	15,555,000	سيناي	النبطية
1	1			205	204	1		159,413,000	165,797,000	صير الغربية	النبطية
5	5			617	599	4	14	1,494,316,000	1,996,726,000	تول	النبطية
				483	436	6	41	3,174,282,200	4,948,006,000	بحمر الشقيف	النبطية
				382	379	1	2	966,819,550	1,035,621,550	زوطر الشرقية	النبطية
6			6	273	247	1	25	1,442,907,000	2,247,609,000	زوطر الغربية	النبطية

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة				الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء	
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم					
7	2	1	4	553	524	2	27	1,816,487,150	2,704,565,150	زبدین	النبطية	53
				131	127	1	3	415,526,000	573,860,000	زفتا	النبطية	54
	-			415	353	18	44	3,560,059,000	5,571,816,600	عيتا الجبل	بنت جبيل	55
9	5	1	3	1,552	1,352	64	136	13,425,482,600	20,946,365,400	عيترون	بنت جبيل	56
				336	325	8	3	1,396,356,000	1,878,050,000	عين ايل	بنت جبيل	57
3	3			315	210	14	91	4,188,049,800	7,249,896,800	بيت ياحون	بنت جبيل	58
2	2	-	-	269	242	2	25	1,901,744,000	2,554,646,000	برج قلاوية	بنت جبيل	59
13	9	-	4	842	654	32	156	7,239,543,400	12,624,914,600	برعشيت	بنت جبيل	60
53	21	1	31	1,805	1,575	62	168	14,603,887,600	21,147,613,400	شقرا	بنت جبيل	61
1	1			203	198		5	659,751,000	861,747,000	دبل	بنت جبيل	62
3	1		2	271	248	4	19	1,179,562,000	1,867,822,000	دير أنطار	بنت جبيل	63
25	17	7	1	189	116	5	68	3,106,307,400	5,630,787,400	الغندورية	بنت جبيل	64
8	5		3	456	394	28	34	3,253,870,400	4,943,035,800	الطيري	بنت جبيل	65
58	8	3	47	318	235	4	79	3,815,702,000	6,634,992,000	فرون	بنت جبيل	66
9	3	-	6	562	411	34	117	6,197,908,800	10,887,083,600	حداثا	بنت جبيل	67
1		1		211	184	7	20	1,466,767,000	2,295,361,000	حانين*	بنت جبيل	68
18	7	1	10	615	503	30	82	4,532,692,900	7,411,886,500	حاريص	بنت جبيل	69
29	1	1	27	357	239	19	99	4,830,642,600	8,499,487,000	الجميمة	بنت جبيل	70
21	2	-	19	964	625	45	294	12,103,995,804	20,532,137,604	كفرا	بنت جبيل	71
10			10	230	210	1	19	1,305,745,000	1,972,613,000	كفرونين	بنت جبيل	72
2	2			900	851	7	42	3,430,337,200	4,814,567,200	خربة سلم	بنت جبيل	73
23	15	2	6	583	427	55	101	6,286,221,000	10,353,568,800	كونين	بنت جبيل	74
72	3	2	67	243	229	14		1,749,109,000	2,430,858,400	مارون الراس	بنت جبيل	75
4	3		1	366	340		26	2,056,066,000	2,990,398,000	قلاوي	بنت جبيل	76
1	1			94	90	2	2	589,093,600	752,083,600	القوزح	بنت جبيل	77

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة				الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء	
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم					
1	-		1	439	429	5	5	1,510,465,000	1,792,285,000	رامية	بنت جبيل	78
1	1	-		324	227	35	62	3,684,976,500	6,256,224,400	رشاف	بنت جبيل	79
				32	32			95,836,000	105,436,000	رميش	بنت جبيل	80
55	21	-	34	401	365	3	33	2,535,595,000	3,663,052,200	صفد البطيخ	بنت جبيل	81
13	2		11	510	401	11	98	4,723,202,600	7,892,290,800	السلطانية	بنت جبيل	82
6	4	1	1	157	102	5	50	2,425,101,000	4,355,865,600	صربين	بنت جبيل	83
9	1	5	3	1,089	962	23	104	7,713,742,200	11,830,834,200	تبنين	بنت جبيل	84
7	6	1		798	622	67	109	9,037,467,200	14,805,653,800	بارون	بنت جبيل	85
15	4		11	862	575	60	227	11,183,163,200	19,346,832,800	باطر	بنت جبيل	86
				6	6			6,511,000	6,511,000	عزمتي	جزين	87
				1	1			535,000	535,000	حيتولي	جزين	88
				2	2			601,000	601,000	الحسانية	جزين	89
				23	23			62,204,000	66,467,600	كفر جرة	جزين	90
1	1			76	73		3	154,156,000	229,156,000	اللويزة	جزين	91
6	6			50	50		-	29,615,000	29,615,000	مليخ	جزين	92
				1	1		-	500,000	500,000	وادي بعنقودين	جزين	93
5	3		2	53	52		1	124,519,000	168,283,000	الريحان	جزين	94
4			4	40	40			42,391,000	42,391,000	سجد	جزين	95
1	1			20	20		-	17,610,000	17,610,000	ابو قمحة	حاصبيا	96
				12	12			39,615,000	49,215,000	العباسية المجيدية	حاصبيا	97
1			1	1	1			1,330,000	1,330,000	برغز	حاصبيا	98
1	1			68	68			89,996,000	89,996,000	شبعاء	حاصبيا	99
				2	2			1,382,000	1,382,000	الدلافة	حاصبيا	100
				2	2			2,289,000	2,289,000	الدحيرجات	حاصبيا	101
3	1	1	1	235	235			266,266,000	266,266,000	الماري	حاصبيا	102

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة							
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء
				101	101			76,527,000	76,527,000	الفريديس	حاصبيا 103
				94	94			94,128,000	94,128,000	حلتا	حاصبيا 104
1	1			64	64		-	70,475,000	70,475,000	حاصبيا	حاصبيا 105
				93	93			172,487,000	188,087,000	الهبّارية	حاصبيا 106
5	1		4	638	544	29	65	3,481,517,000	5,658,254,400	كفر شوبا+مزرعة شانوح	حاصبيا 107
				82	81	1		84,998,400	96,320,400	كفر حمام	حاصبيا 108
				25	25			19,712,000	19,712,000	مزرعة السلامية \ عين جرفا	حاصبيا 109
				21	19		2	82,154,000	142,154,000	وادي الخنسا	حاصبيا 110
				58	58			123,844,000	138,226,000	راشيا الفخار	حاصبيا 111
				25	25			5,375,000	5,375,000	ريحانة بري	حاصبيا 112
				6	6			4,825,000	4,825,000	العقبة	راشيا 113
				6	6			11,622,000	11,622,000	عين الفخار	راشيا 114
1	1			51	51			20,694,000	20,694,000	بكا	راشيا 115
				4	4			11,135,000	11,135,000	ضهر الاحمر	راشيا 116
				6	6			2,390,000	2,390,000	جب فرح	راشيا 117
				13	13		-	33,795,000	33,795,000	كوكبا	راشيا 118
2	1	1		2	2			2,530,000	2,530,000	كفرمشكي	راشيا 119
5	5			23	23			24,570,000	24,570,000	راشيا	راشيا 120
80	58	-	22	1,303	1,239	6	58	8,329,089,600	12,591,020,000	العبّاسية	صور 121
3	2	1		449	421	3	25	1,615,976,200	2,470,500,000	عينيت	صور 122
				146	140	6		803,963,400	1,035,113,400	علما الشعب	صور 123
1	1			14	10		4	130,967,000	250,967,000	العزية	صور 124
17	6		11	447	407		40	2,714,860,000	3,953,809,000	عين بعال	صور 125
1	1			51	51			204,563,000	205,283,000	العبّاسية جل البحر	صور 126
1	1			215	192	12	11	1,656,038,200	2,151,898,200	أرزون	صور 127

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة							
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء
				322	302	6	14	1,454,558,000	2,266,802,540	بافليه	صور 128
2	1		1	368	343		25	1,716,018,400	2,434,047,200	باريش	صور 129
6	5		1	319	302		17	1,250,708,000.0	1,618,958,000.0	باتولية	صور 130
				230	195		35	1,387,693,600	2,405,215,600	البازورية	صور 131
				142	142			303,369,000	303,429,000	بدياس	صور 132
2	2			17	15	2		26,070,000	32,460,000	بستان	صور 133
1	1			72	67	1	4	426,262,600	592,909,600	بيوت السيد	صور 134
				101	69	6	26	1,318,179,000	2,328,435,000	البياضة	صور 135
2	2			205	204		1	585,752,000	642,254,000	برج رحال	صور 136
1	1			179	179			79,387,000	79,387,000	البرغلية	صور 137
4			4	126	118	2	6	625,714,200	804,184,200	البستان	صور 138
4			4	386	379	1	6	521,224,000	719,215,000	الشعبيّة	صور 139
1			1	59	57		2	343,096,800	460,560,000	شبريحا	صور 140
				49	27	4	18	703,647,000	1,305,105,000	شحور	صور 141
7	2	1	4	154	107	4	43	1,871,334,500	3,150,486,000	شمع	صور 142
7	2		5	1,282	1,230	8	44	4,329,274,000	6,100,063,000	شهابية	صور 143
5	2		3	226	151	11	64	2,949,042,000	5,126,143,000	شبحين	صور 144
				341	325		16	1,160,754,000	1,628,286,000	دبعال	صور 145
1	1			98	93		5	230,693,256	410,669,000	دير عامص	صور 146
5	1	-	4	297	289	5	3	974,738,600	1,207,145,000	دير كيفا	صور 147
7	3		4	825	706	19	100	5,832,531,550	9,447,401,150	دير قانون النهر	صور 148
2	1	-	1	352	304	4	44	1,879,872,000	3,089,252,000	دير قانون رأس العين	صور 149
2			2	198	177	2	19	1,170,527,000	1,906,157,000	درديّا	صور 150
				224	221	1	2	201,409,000	271,429,000	الظهيرة	صور 151
263	15	4	244	829	823	6	-	3,609,187,800	4,428,745,000	القليلة	صور 152

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة							
مجموع الأضرار	هدم جزئي	هدم جزئي	ترميم	مجموع الأضرار	هدم جزئي	ترميم	هدم	الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء
				44	31		13	434,531,000	824,531,000	الخلوسية	صور 153
				9	9			17,840,000	17,840,000	الحمادي	صور 154
10	2		8	262	240		22	1,104,835,000	1,849,585,000	حانويه	صور 155
2	2			108	105	3		148,953,000	154,833,000	حميري	صور 156
5	2		3	187	176	4	7	938,814,600	1,293,578,400	الحنية	صور 157
				76	71		5	375,073,800	551,731,800	جئاتا	صور 158
33	1	1	31	383	250	21	112	4,938,381,600	8,509,088,000	جبال البطم	صور 159
9	3		6	197	177	6	14	1,247,417,000	1,848,447,000	الجبين	صور 160
				495	475		20	1,361,412,000	2,040,054,000	جويّا	صور 161
				44	42	2		65,681,000	65,681,000	كنيسة	صور 162
				283	282		1	695,803,400	800,197,400	معركة	صور 163
11	4	1	6	562	509	5	48	3,690,779,600	5,201,402,600	معروب	صور 164
36	24	-	12	716	582	4	130	5,115,055,200	8,102,325,200	مفرق العباسية	صور 165
1		1		105	102	2	1	369,496,000	479,494,000	محرونة	صور 166
110	7	3	100	460	356	24	80	5,427,826,000	8,490,261,000	مجدل زون	صور 167
				73	67	3	3	255,975,000	373,546,000	مالكية الساحل	صور 168
15	6		9	748	694	14	40	4,423,025,000	6,199,966,400	المنصوري+المشاع	صور 169
			-	149	136	10	3	1,053,540,000	1,457,439,000	مروحين	صور 170
				59	59			35,423,000	35,423,000	البياض	صور 171
	-		-	107	100		7	384,014,000	584,639,000	مزرعة مشرف	صور 172
26	17		9	553	530	6	17	1,592,271,136	2,299,934,136	المجادل	صور 173
				36	28	4	4	239,204,000	396,254,000	النفاخية	صور 174
				333	303		30	1,732,318,600	2,687,153,800	الناقورة	صور 175
8	8			363	363			881,585,000	886,904,600	وادي جيلو +رويسة وادي جيلو	صور 176
				40	40			220,144,000	239,872,000	أم توتّه*	صور 177

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة				الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء	
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم					
140	32	1	107	1,018	1,018		-	2,762,476,400	3,025,858,400	قانا	صور	178
2	2	-		26	25	1		50,087,000	59,135,000	القاسمية	صور	179
4	4		-	178	165	7	6	726,640,200	930,745,200	رشكنانيه	صور	180
				279	276	1	2	486,796,000	579,928,000	الرمادية	صور	181
22	5	1	16	289	247	7	35	1,855,249,600	3,126,414,400	سلعا	صور	182
				129	125	2	2	218,207,000	310,034,000	السماعية	صور	183
98	9	9	80	935	642	45	248	12,564,321,200	21,916,308,000	صديقين	صور	184
237	220		17	3,189	3,128	2	59	8,729,020,300	10,573,505,400	صور	صور	185
				869	672	23	174	8,332,449,060	14,393,728,860	صريف	صور	186
1			1	487	462	2	23	1,215,884,000	1,860,830,000	طير دبا	صور	187
1	1			221	219	1	1	414,611,000	454,925,000	طير فلساي	صور	188
8	2		6	347	263	7	77	3,427,451,200	5,666,216,200	طير حرفا	صور	189
				39	39			162,771,000	190,314,600	تورا	صور	190
				38	38			13,949,000	13,949,000	بانوح	صور	191
2	2			76	74		2	289,467,000	392,349,000	يارين*	صور	192
23	16		7	469	267	13	189	8,320,454,400	14,780,762,400	زبقين	صور	193
				26	23	2	1	158,056,400	222,844,400	الزلوطية*	صور	194
				8	8			7,390,000	7,390,000	العدوسية	صيدا	195
1	1			148	144	1	3	290,008,100	396,172,100	عدلون	صيدا	196
				4	4			8,535,000	8,535,000	عرب الجل	صيدا	197
1	1			5	5		-	3,810,000	3,810,000	عين الدلب	صيدا	198
	-	-		2	1	1		4,645,000	6,990,000	عنقون	صيدا	199
2	2			166	159	1	6	366,489,050	546,489,050	انصارية	صيدا	200
				3	3			4,647,000	4,647,000	اركي	صيدا	201
4	4			37	36	1		66,319,000	74,167,000	ارزي	صيدا	202

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة				الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء	
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم					
				36	36			22,365,000	22,365,000	البابلية	صيدا	203
				16	16			28,656,000	28,656,000	البيسارية	صيدا	204
				4	4			3,660,000	3,660,000	برتي	صيدا	205
				3	3			36,000,000	79,030,800	بنعقول	صيدا	206
				4	4			4,821,000	4,821,000	درب السيم	صيدا	207
				24	20	1	3	171,482,000	277,358,000	الغسانية	صيدا	208
22	11	1	10	182	149	14	19	1,203,523,800	1,916,756,800	الغازية	صيدا	209
				77	77			55,856,150	55,856,150	الحجة	صيدا	210
2	2			150	150			130,476,000	130,476,000	حارة صيدا	صيدا	211
	-			106	106		-	251,858,075	251,858,075	الهلالية	صيدا	212
				15	15			26,830,000	26,830,000	كوثرية السيد	صيدا	213
3	3			296	296			453,143,000	453,143,000	كوثرية الرز	صيدا	214
				7	7			5,502,000	5,502,000	كفر ملكي	صيدا	215
				174	150	2	22	1,017,810,000	1,702,010,000	الخرائب	صيدا	216
				8	8			2,777,500	2,777,500	خرطوم	صيدا	217
				32	32			62,854,000	83,074,000	المروانية	صيدا	218
1	1			119	119			127,110,000	127,110,000	مطرية الشومر	صيدا	219
				6	6			21,445,000	34,450,000	المية ومية	صيدا	220
2	2			62	62			110,229,400	110,229,400	النجارية/ مصيلح	صيدا	221
				1	1			1,700,000	1,700,000	وادي الليمون	صيدا	222
				48	47		1	90,302,000	120,302,000	قعقية الصنوبر	صيدا	223
				3	3			11,376,000	11,376,000	قناريت	صيدا	224
				5	5			7,339,000	7,339,000	القرية	صيدا	225
	-			135	135		-	271,974,200	280,476,200	صيدا	صيدا	226
2	1	1		323	318	4	1	371,917,800	438,217,800	صيدا حي التعمير	صيدا	227

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة							
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء
3	3			123	123			269,384,200	269,741,800	السكسية	صيدا 228
1	1			38	38			118,604,000	118,616,000	الصرfund	صيدا 229
				1	1			1,675,000	1,675,000	طبابيا	صيدا 230
				1	1			1,165,000	1,165,000	طنبوريت	صيدا 231
1			1	11	10		1	68,576,000	98,912,000	ثقاحتا	صيدا 232
	-			3	3			24,618,000	48,618,000	زغدرايا	صيدا 233
				6	6			10,797,000	10,797,000	الزهراني	صيدا 234
7	7			232	207	2	23	1,248,525,000	1,990,896,200	الزرارية	صيدا 235
1	1			713	671	20	22	2,551,136,000	3,530,769,000	عديسة	مرجعيون 236
				128	120	1	7	714,410,000	990,698,000	عديسة القصير	مرجعيون 237
				79	78		1	155,289,000	197,289,000	عين عرب*	مرجعيون 238
				36	31	1	4	411,729,000	668,778,600	القصير	مرجعيون 239
				1	1			4,160,000	4,160,000	علمان	مرجعيون 240
5	5			257	253	1	3	967,464,000	1,091,112,000	بني حيان	مرجعيون 241
3	3		-	414	410		4	1,729,392,200	1,891,752,200	بلاط	مرجعيون 242
16	15		1	1,025	1,022	3		2,289,437,800	2,391,021,800	بليدا	مرجعيون 243
3	2		1	213	213			262,035,000	279,555,000	برج الملوك	مرجعيون 244
				145	145			261,801,600	267,686,400	دير ميماس	مرجعيون 245
6	5		1	220	209	10	1	789,336,500	870,186,000	دير سريان	مرجعيون 246
11	2		9	323	230	17	76	3,238,534,600	5,778,480,400	دبين	مرجعيون 247
2	2			206	200	3	3	712,849,400	884,101,400	إبل السقي	مرجعيون 248
39	25	1	13	1,112	1,022	30	60	6,417,082,000	8,929,836,200	حولا	مرجعيون 249
12	8		4	952	928	6	18	2,870,487,200	3,664,939,400	كفر كلا	مرجعيون 250
4	1		3	1,134	888	25	221	12,170,062,384	20,082,099,384	مجدل سلم	مرجعيون 251
27	17	1	9	687	663	3	21	2,888,907,200	3,768,582,000	مرجعيون	مرجعيون 252

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

الحالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة							
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء
62	13		49	763	645	22	96	6,295,064,975	10,166,307,975	مركبا	مرجعيون
19	14	1	4	1,600	1,518	27	55	8,066,260,800	11,284,055,400	ميس الجبل	مرجعيون
1			1	136	135	1		494,483,000	629,771,000	محيبيب	مرجعيون
				66	65		1	179,234,000	179,234,000	الوزاني	مرجعيون
6	6			489	323	53	113	5,133,963,200	9,220,984,200	قبريخا	مرجعيون
	-		-	221	206	1	14	1,309,531,600	1,801,429,600	القطرة	مرجعيون
				259	259			298,471,800	298,471,800	القليعة	مرجعيون
5	4	-	1	315	296	2	17	1,505,189,000	2,219,019,000	رب ثلاثين	مرجعيون
				7	7			6,854,000	6,854,000	سرده والعمرة	مرجعيون
2			2	473	414	6	53	3,698,923,800	5,599,100,400	الصوانة	مرجعيون
11	9	-	2	1,427	1,233	30	164	11,059,037,000	17,070,301,000	الطبية	مرجعيون
6	2	-	4	280	262	1	17	1,417,815,000	2,309,007,000	طلوسة *	مرجعيون
4	3		1	597	546	19	32	3,041,913,900	4,551,816,400	تولين	مرجعيون

مجموع بلدات الجنوب LBP 655,246,412,659 LBP 426,186,412,475 6,232 1,391 69,329 76,952 1,252 62 910 2,224

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة				الدفعة الأولى	المبلغ الإجمالي	بلدة	قضاء	
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم					
26	26			172	172			357,654,000	357,865,200	الدامور	الشوف	267
37	37			33	33			117,562,000	121,482,000	جدرا	الشوف	268
13	9		4	63	63			250,104,000	250,104,000	سبيلين	الشوف	269
				182	182			336,095,000	374,628,000	شحيم	الشوف	270
				2		2		17,050,000	21,870,000	علمان الضيعة	الشوف	271
				21	21			56,419,800	56,419,800	غريفة	الشوف	272
12	12			46	46			82,994,000	88,579,000	إيعات	بعلبك	273
48	13		35	55	55			190,500,000	201,500,000	بريتال	بعلبك	274
4			4	9	9			8,185,000	8,185,000	بز الية	بعلبك	275
2,401	2,070		331	787	775	12		3,792,565,600	4,212,318,800	بعلبك	بعلبك	276
8	4	1	3	4	4			27,817,000	27,871,000	حدث بعلبك	بعلبك	277
3	3			20	20			11,809,000	11,809,000	دوريس	بعلبك	278
49	44		5	192	183		9	555,319,800	735,319,800	شمسطار	بعلبك	279
				2	2			16,372,000	16,372,000	طاريا	بعلبك	280
193	150		43	214	189		25	1,590,632,000	2,280,803,000	نبي شيت	بعلبك	281
	10			12	12			21,052,000	21,052,000	فغال	جبيل	282
				1	1			6,528,000	6,528,000	تربل	زحلة	283
				102	101	1		578,786,000	597,082,800	تعنايل	زحلة	284
				137	137			937,826,000	1,034,313,600	علي النهري	زحلة	285
				1	1			6,756,000	6,756,000	قوصايا	زحلة	286
1	1			47	47			80,332,262	80,332,262	الحيصة	عكار	287
3	3			15	15			21,262,500	21,262,500	القيبات	عكار	288
				20	20			59,652,000	99,545,100	بينين	عكار	289
				26	25	1		161,158,000	253,678,400	خريبة/ الكويخات	عكار	290
				29	29			44,778,500	44,778,500	عندقت	عكار	291

ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأقسية والمحافظات (حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)

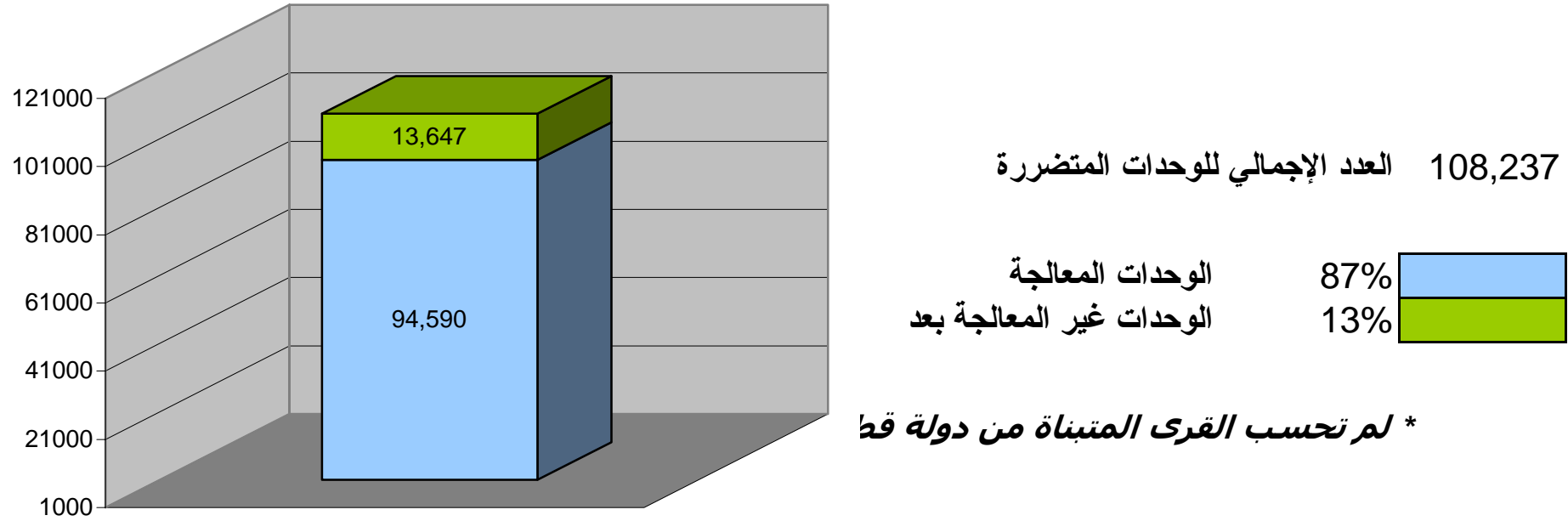
حالات قيد المعالجة				الحالات المعالجة			البلدات	المبلغ الإجمالي	الدفعة الأولى	القرى	البلدات	البلدات	البلدات
مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي	هدم	مجموع الأضرار	ترميم	هدم جزئي							
				4	4			8,045,000	8,045,000	قبعيت	عكار	292	
1	1			16	16			19,259,250	19,259,250	مزرعة البلدة	عكار	293	
				36	36			159,445,000	175,985,000	فتقا	كسروان	294	
2,799	2,383	1	425	2,248	2,198	16	34	LBP 9,515,959,712	LBP 11,133,745,012	مجموع البلدات الأخرى			

**ملحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب البلديات في منطقة الضاحية الجنوبية لمدينة بيروت
(حتى تاريخ 2007/9/14)**

الأقسام				القيمة المدفوعة والمحجوزة في مصرف لبنان	الدفعة الأولى	القيمة الإجمالية	ترميم	هدم	عدد العقارات	بلدية	قضاء
المستفيدين	الشيكات المسلمة	ترميم	هدم								
11,752	6,919	7,446	3,805	LBP 122,857,966,700	LBP 162,971,188,501	LBP 277,356,655,000	526	119	658	حارة حريك	بعيدا
2,234	1,336	1,898	285	14,463,396,778	18,022,210,200	26,379,628,800	126	12	142	الشيح	
929	625	263	552	17,117,161,600	19,939,330,600	38,347,642,600	23	10	34	برج البراجنة	
253	169	245	14	971,644,600	1,138,658,400	1,713,658,400	30	1	32	الحدث	
24	10	24		19,239,000	50,830,000	50,830,000	4		4	المريجة	
7	3	7		9,790,000	35,525,600	35,525,600	2		2	العمرسية	
18	13	18		168,889,000	207,467,200	225,182,200	2		2	الغبيري	
1		1			7,586,400	7,586,400	1		1	وادي شحور	
6	5	6		12,685,000	13,885,000	13,885,000	1		2	بعيدا	
15,224	9,080	9,908	4,656	155,620,772,678	202,386,681,901	344,130,594,000	715	142	877	المجموع	
129	88	129		496,922,000	611,182,800	611,182,800	6		6	حارة الأمراء	عاليه
8	3	8		8,995,000	8,995,000	8,995,000	1		2	حارة القبة	
42	25	9	33	1,219,144,000	1,244,890,000	2,594,890,000	1	1	2	القبة - الشويفات	
179	116	146	33	1,725,061,000	1,865,067,800	3,215,067,800	8	1	10	المجموع	
15,403	9,196	10,054	4,689	LBP 157,345,833,678	LBP 204,251,749,701	LBP 347,345,661,800	723	143	887	المجموع العام	
		14,743									

لحق رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (2007/9/14)

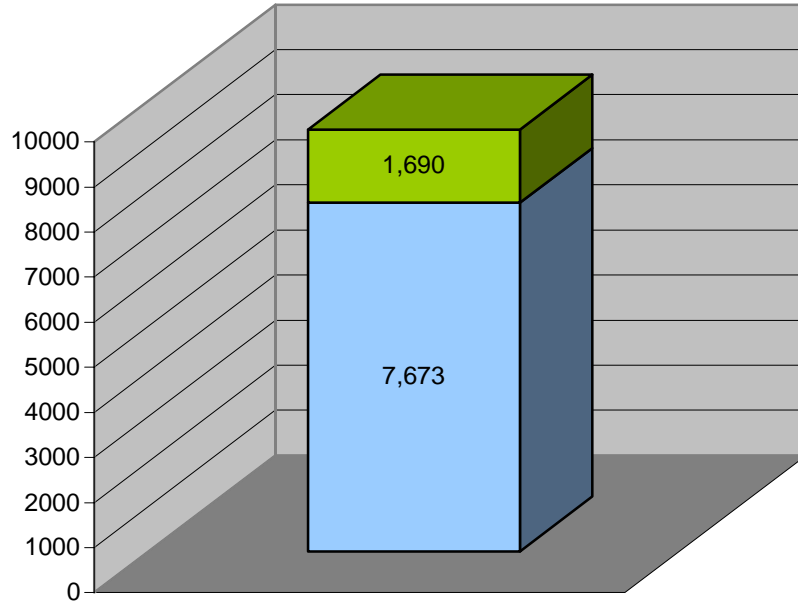
الوضع العام للوحدات المتضررة *



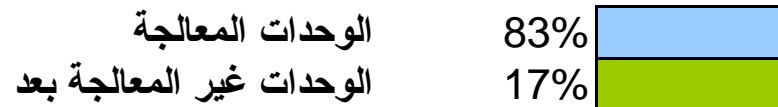
رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب القرى والبلدات وتوزيعها حسب الأفضية والمحافظات (17/9/14)

وضع القرى

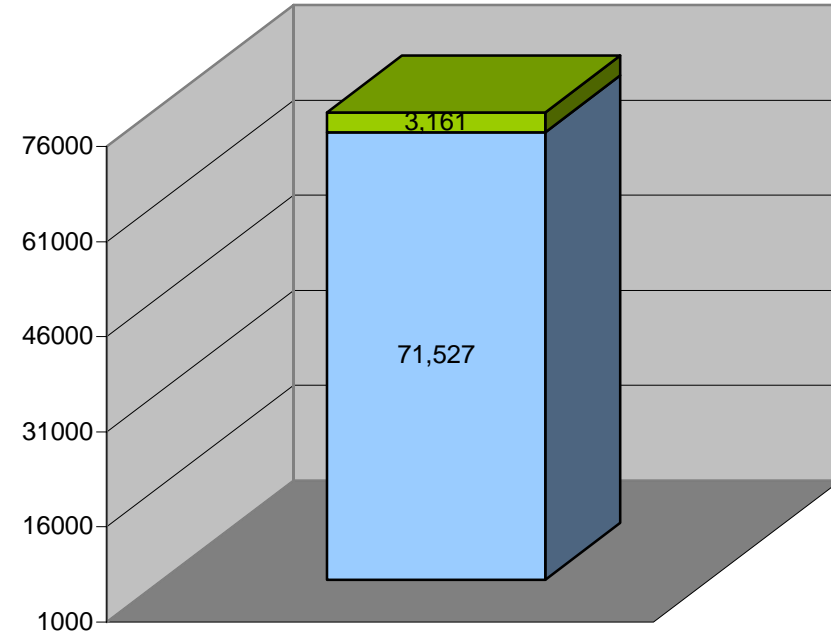
الهدم الكلي



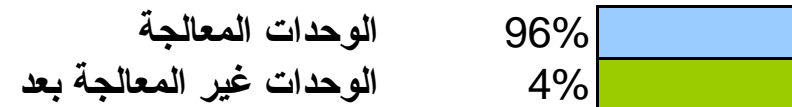
العدد الإجمالي للوحدات المهدمة في القرى 9,363



الترميم

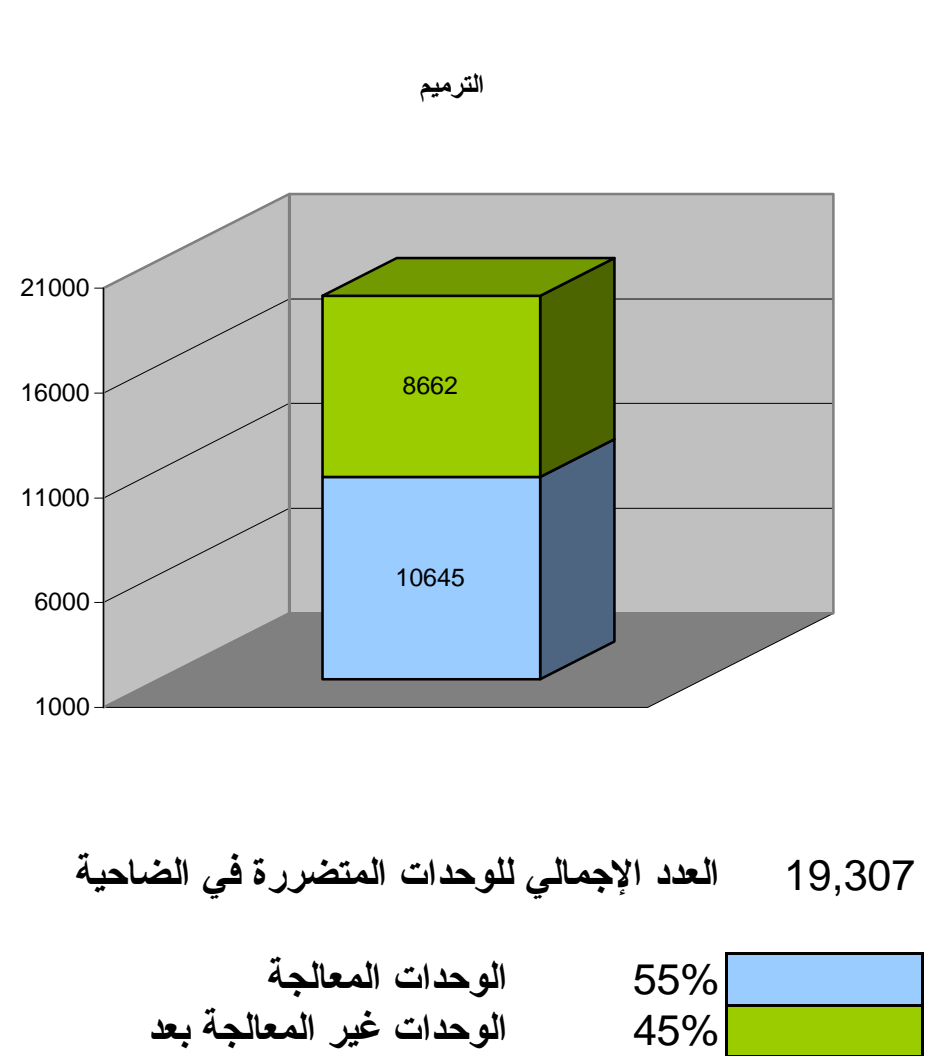
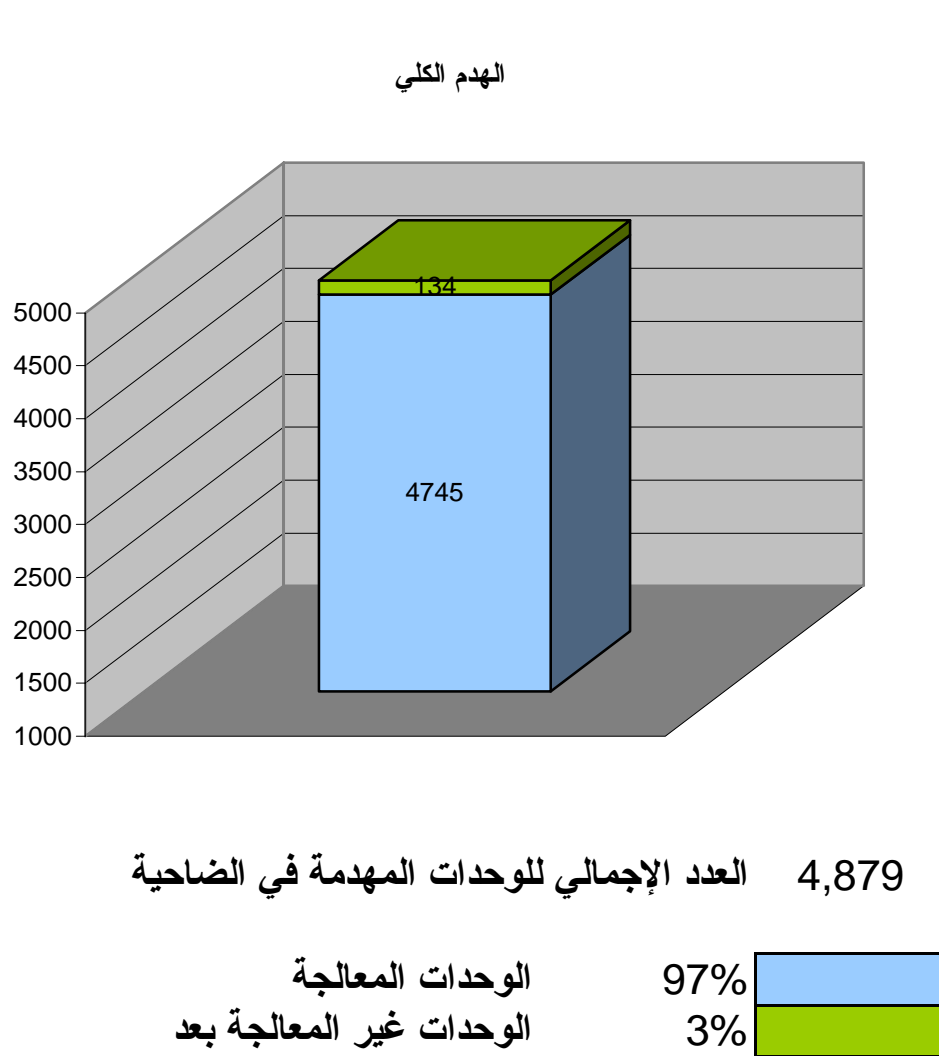


العدد الإجمالي للوحدات المتضررة في القرى 74,688



، رقم 9: التعويضات المقررة والمدفوعة لأصحاب الوحدات السكنية بحسب البلديات في منطقة الضاحية الجنوبية لمدينة بيروت (9/2007)

وضع الضاحية الجنوبية لمدينة بيروت



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()			(. .)	
		2005	31,784,066	
		2005	8,041,031	
		2005	7,783,787	-
		2005	11,766,406	
-		2005	4,150,625	-
-		2005	6,699,715	-
		2005	5,846,587	
		2005	10,207,135	
		2005	9,197,473	
		2005	2,270,251	-
		2005	8,537,641	
-		2005	12,994,664	-
-		2005	27,397,660	-
		2005	11,962,571	-) (

()			(. .)	
		2006	2,207,622	
		2006	7,168,800	
		2006	9,779,130	
		2006	3,701,615	
		2006	1,511,010	
-		2006	1,914,4485	-
-		2006	3,145,861	
		2006	8,796,780	-
-		2007	58,887,943	-
		2007	21,794,097	-) (
		2007	13,803,193	-) - (
		2007	3,613,170	
		2007	3,364,527	- - -

()			(. .)	
-		2007	16,771,683	(-)
-		2007	1,526,715	
-		2007	803,540	
		2007	9,948,181	
		2007	5,557,949	
			350,165,913	

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()			(. .)	
-		2005	11,228,709	
-		2005	9,605,465	
		2005	13,715,543	-
-		2005	12,084,243) (
		2005	6,020,268	
		2005	18,909,558	
		2005	23,493,945	

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		2005	8,575,661	-
		2006	3,260,897	
-		2006	12,446,683	
-		2006	4,941,232	-
		2006	4,296,052	
		2006	960,903	
-		2006	4,554,992	-
		2006	2,544,884	
		2006	4,282,521	
		2006	1,131,203	
		2006	6,661,137	
		2006	1,684,596	
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		2007	899,409	
		2007	8,097,458	
			161,073,869	

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()			(. .)	
		2005 –	594,605	
		– 2006	5,351,122	
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			6,964,173	

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()			(. .)	
		-2006-2005 2007	22,400,000	320 (CDP)
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–		2006	16,213,402	
			57,242,311	

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()			(. .)	
		2005	951,166	
-		2005	294,525	
		2005	294,525	
		2007	5,727,765	
			7,267,981	

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()			(. .)	
		2005	1,382,303	
		2005	1,797,610	
		2005	1,134,886	
		2005	1,827,770	
		2005	1,190,750	
		2005	1,837,221	
		2005	1,846,775	
-		2005	1,483,905	
		2005	1,820,028	

()			(. .)	
		2005	3,607,723	
		2005	2,667,644	
-		2005	26,611,672	
		2006	1,031,001	
		2006	842,077	
		2006	682,284	
		2006	1,764,371	
		2006	2,063,277	
-		2006	2,988,293	
		2006	983,261	
		2006	1,195,721	
		2006	3,409,796	6 ()
		2006	3,182,744	7 ()
		2006	4,491,985	8 ()
		2006	4,391,143	14 ()
		2006	1,901,658	24 ()
		2006	2,192,257	26 ()
()			(. .)	

		2006	550,368	
		2006	699,023	
		2006	1,488,778	
		2006	1,606,005	
-		2006	1,900,000	-
-		2007	3,256,123	
		2007	490,742	
		2007	1,712,169	
		2007	1,187,300	-
			91,218,663	

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()			(. .)	
		2007	16,399,000	(D)
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<p>2005/12/02</p> <p>2005/12/07 1/7856</p> <p>2006/03/09 16547</p>	AFD	39,000,000		30,000,000	<p>3.44</p> <p>(1 - 5 + 10)</p>	1
<p>2006/01/20 1/348</p> <p>2006/02/02 7</p> <p>2006/03/14</p> <p>2006/03/22 1792</p> <p>16900</p> <p>2006/05/05 () 16899 ()</p>		43,210,000		43,210,000	<p>5.1% (29.800.000)</p> <p>6 12</p>	2
<p>17239</p> <p>2006/04/04</p> <p>2006/06/22</p>		16,700,000		5.000.000	<p>(620)</p>	3
<p>2006/07/15 17453</p>		42,000,000		42,000,000		4
<p>2006/06/29 18</p> <p>2006/10/19 1</p> <p>2006/09/12</p> <p>2006/12/01 18140</p>		83,500,000		25,000,000		5

1 يورو = 1.3 دولار
1 دينار كويتي = 3.34 دولار

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2006/09/04 44 17937 . 2006/09/12 2006/10/20		100,200,000		30,000,000) (6
68 (2007/02/26 10) .2007/02/22		8,500,000		8,500,000	7
2006/07/06 32 2006/09/12 2006/10/11 17847		30,060,000		9,000,000	() . 8
2007 15 2007/02/20 8 17 194 2007 26		116,900,000		35,000,000	9
2007 15 2007/02/20 9 17 107 .2007 26		83,500,000		25,000,000	10
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17106 . 2006/05/02 2006/06/05		100.000.000		100.000.000) (12
		689,070,000			-

1 دينار كويتي = 3.34 دولار
1 يورو = 1.3 دولار

1	3	116		
1	3	106		
3	12	623	4 -	
	12	280	/ / /	
	5	140		
	8	317	6 -	
	5	39		
	8	55	4 -	
	2	60		
	8	229	4 -	
	2	77		
	3	100	2 -	
	5	123	4 -	
	2	65		
	4	96		
	4	241		
	4	84		
	3	91		
5	93	2842	39	

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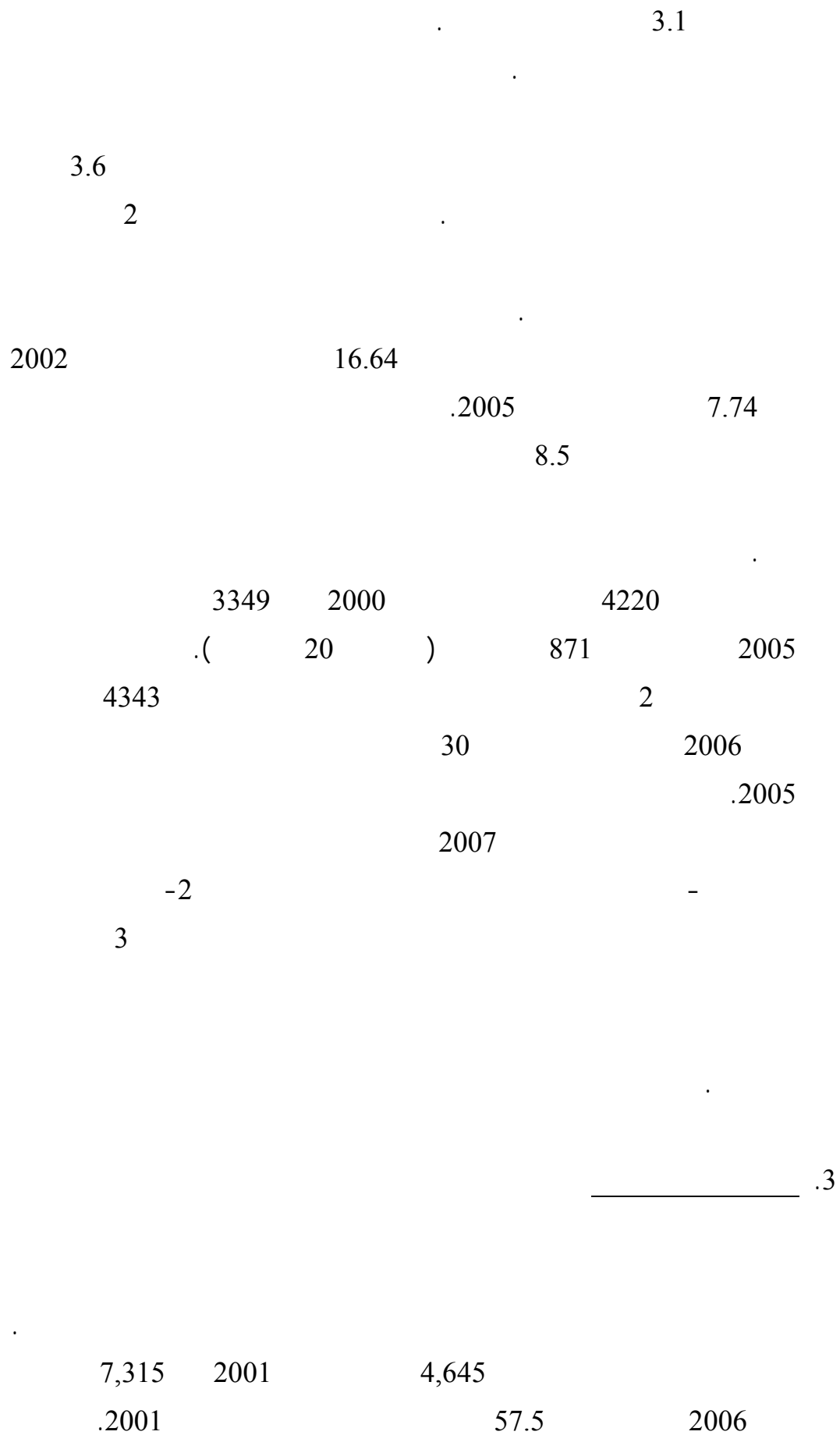
33

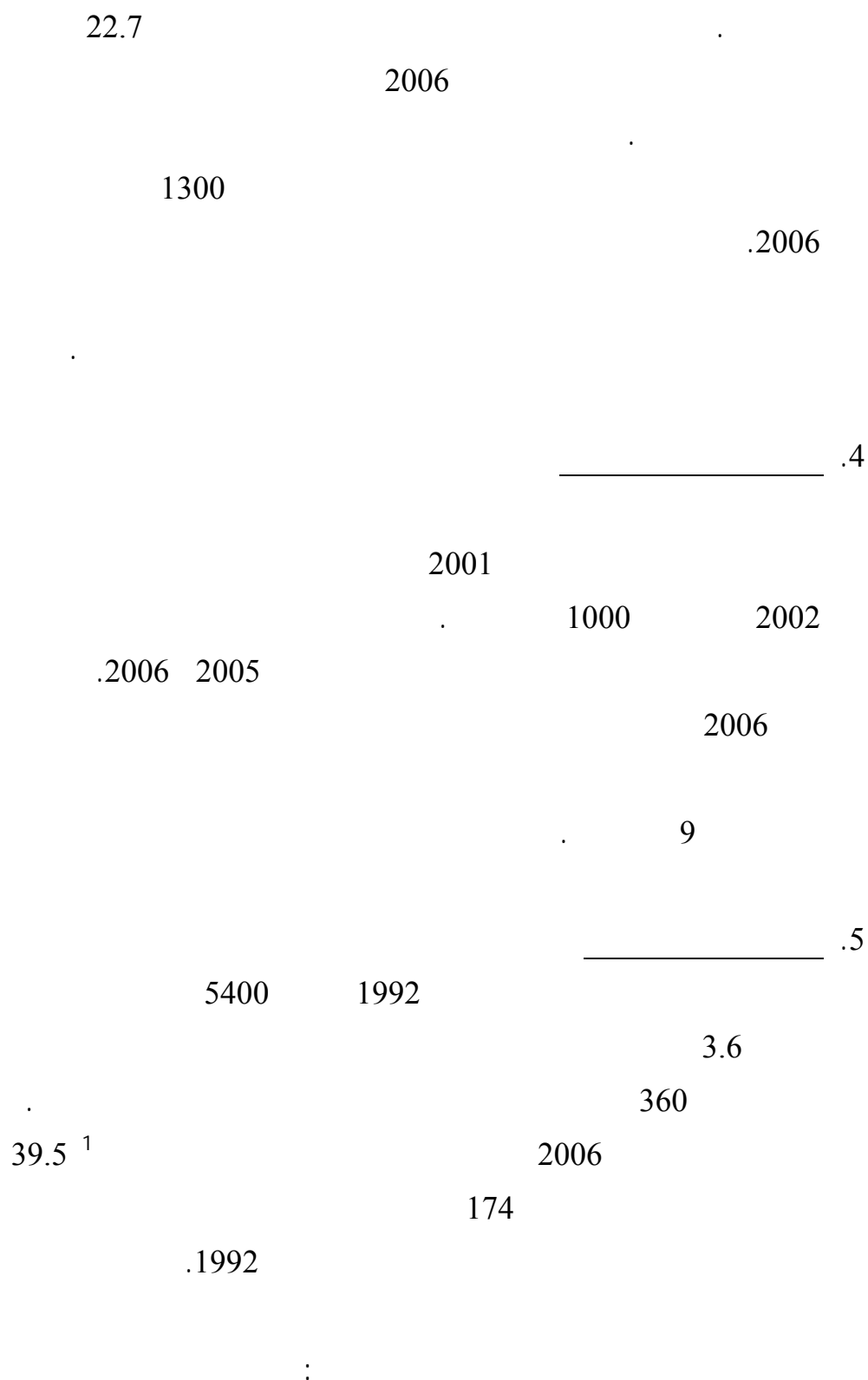
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¹ يختلف هذا الرقم عن الأرقام الواردة في منشورات وزارة المالية حيث أن هذا الرقم يستثني الفوائد المستحقة (accrued interest) وقروض مصرف لبنان لمؤسسة كهرباء لبنان ويبلغ الدين العام في حال احتسبت هذه القروض والفوائد نحو 40.386 مليار دولار أميركي.

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Work Steam		Completed Activities		Planned Activities	
Crisis Relief & Response	Fund Mgmt / Distribution to NGO's	Grant (of \$250,000) extended to four NGO's (ANERA, Habitat for Humanity, Mercy Corps, and UNICEF).	Sep-06		
	National Broadband Strategy	Wokrshops and continous coordintaion with Telecom Regulatory Authority (TRA)	ongoing		
ICT Infrastructure	Internet Exchange Point	Best Practices workshop	May-07		
		Workshop to kick off Internet Exchange Point (IXP) operation	Sep-07		
	International Internet Gateway	Donated equipment arrived to Beirut Port	Sep-07		
	Other	New Wireless Technology "Intel WiMAX" Pilot delivered in 5 locations between Beirut and South of Lebanon: 2 Hospitals, 2 Academic Centres, 1 school)	Apr-07		
Workforce Training / Education	Professional	IT Essentials in High Schools - 5 schools started (15 instructor trained, 98 students graduated)	Sep-07	second batch of schools that will start training	Jan-08
	Internships	16 interns attend a 6 months internship program at Cisco in San Jose and Phoenix	Apr-07		
		4 interns attend a 6 months program at Intel's Legal and Finance organizations in the US	Apr-07		
		Grant to CDR for funding 25 interns accepted by Council of Ministers	Jul-07	Start of internship at CDR and selected Ministries	Nov-07
		Internship support at Ghafari Corporation, 1 USA and 3 in Qatar	Sep-07	Microsoft working on plan for 50 interns	2008
		110 Intel Servers donation to Universities along with training for students and support.	Apr-07		

Work Steam		Completed Activities		Planned Activities	
Workforce Training / Education	Education	Intel donated a telemedicine solution and equipments with WiMAX connectivity to AUH in Beirut and Nabatiyeh Hospital in south of Lebanon	Apr-07	6 months extension of connectivity funding for telemedicine solution	Oct-07
		15 PCs donated to the Ministry of Higher Education	Jul-07		
		Training Public Shool (Kindergarten to 12th Grade) Education Initiatives – around 1010 teachers have been trained to date	Oct-07	additional 1500 teachers to be trained in collaboration with Hariri Foundation	Dec-07
		Intel Class Mate PCs donated to public school for a pilot of 6 months with funded internet connectivity	Oct-07	Launch of “School in a box,” a computer lab sponsorship program	Dec-07
Job Creation / Private Sector Revival	Business Matching	Launching Business Matching Portal on-line (www.portaltolebanon.com)	May-07		
		US Chamber of Commerce trains around 180 Lebanese firms on using Business Matching Portal	May-07		
	Executive Mentorship			Mentor Lebanese GMs/CEOs by top US business executives over a period of 6-12 months	Dec-07
	Equity Investments	Berytech Investment, Intel \$500,000	Oct-07		
Job Creation / Private Sector Revival	Diaspora Engagement	Diaspora Event with Craig Barrett at Intel Headquarters	Sep-07		
		John Chambers and Yousif Ghafari address the Lebanese Diaspora in New York City	Oct-07		

Work Steam		Completed Activities		Planned Activities	
Connected Communities & Government	SME Enablement	ICT Small Business Fast Start Project - stakeholder enagement and networking by Mircosoft	Sep-07		
	Connected Communities	Establishment of Community Centers (5 currently) in Lebanon with software, curriculum, training, and other resources.	Jul-07	Establishment of Ten additional centers	2008
	TelePresence (Real-time video conferencing solution)	Two systems donated (Presidency Council of Ministers and Ministry of Foreign Affairs) awaiting selection of locations	Apr-07		