20. Middle East: Lebanon [307]

Commitment

"We will support the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people, including the convoking at the right time of a donors conference."

Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit

Background

Three days prior to the commencement of the 2006 G8 Summit at St. Petersburg, Hezbollah guerillas kidnapped two Israeli soldiers and killed three others in a cross-border raid. In response to the attack, the Israeli government sanctioned a full-scale military operation against Lebanon, including air and artillery strikes, incursions by ground troops and a naval blockade. The Lebanese Higher Relief Council estimates that the Israeli offensive resulted in the nearly 1,200 casualties and the Lebanese government estimated the cost of damage to its infrastructure and economy at USD3.6 billion.

On 16 July 2006, at the St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 leaders issued a joint statement in which they expressed their "deepening concern about the situation in the Middle East, in particular the rising civilian casualties on all sides and the damage to infrastructure." In that same statement the G8 leaders made the commitment to attend a donors conference and extend financial support to Lebanon for its reconstruction and humanitarian relief efforts.

The International Donor Conference for Lebanon was held on 31 August 2006 in Stockholm, Sweden. Close to 60 governments and organizations were invited to attend. Conference organizers aimed to raise approximately USD500 million, but in total more than USD940 million in new funds were pledged at the conference. At the time of the conference this brought the total pledges raised to help with the rebuilding of Lebanon to USD1.2 billion.

On 27 January 2007 a second donors conference was held in Paris. The International Conference for Support to Lebanon, or Paris III, was the third in a series of international conferences hosted by the French government and designed to provide economic aid for Lebanon. The conference was attended by 38 states and institutions and included representatives from all the G8 member states. Approximately USD7.6 billion was pledged at the conference towards the reconstruction of Lebanon.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the total commitments to Lebanon by the G8 member states in response to the 2006 crisis amounted to approximately USD261 million, with an additional USD177 million in uncommitted pledges. The contributions by G8 member states equal approximately 51 percent of the total pledge amounts recorded by the OCHA FTS. The FTS, however, only recorded pledges made in association with the 2006 Lebanon Crisis until the end of 2006, and does not earmark pledges made in 2007 (such as those made at Paris III) as being tied to the 2006 Lebanon Crisis.

The OCHA FTS reports that the total individual contributions of G8 each member state in relation to the 2006 Lebanon Crisis are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>USD Committed</th>
<th>USD Pledged</th>
<th>USD Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$11,127,284</td>
<td>$7,013,857</td>
<td>$18,141,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$22,337,032</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$22,337,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$6,065,188</td>
<td>$3,709,382</td>
<td>$9,774,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$33,152,043</td>
<td>$7,908,728</td>
<td>$41,060,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>$3,992,100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$3,992,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$19,371,276</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$19,371,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$106,432,575</td>
<td>$121,663,757</td>
<td>$228,096,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>$57,647,038</td>
<td>$37,688,442</td>
<td>$95,335,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service

According to the Lebanese Ministry of Finance, the pledges made by G8 member states at the Paris III conference, which in most cases include previous commitments, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>USD Committed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$650,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$134,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$156,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$115,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$890,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>$486,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Finance

Team Leader: Cliff Vanderlinden

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### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>+1.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Canada: +1

The Government of Canada has demonstrated a high level of compliance with the St. Petersburg G8 Summit’s commitment to the Lebanon crisis by attending the Stockholm International Donors Conference on 31 August 2006 and by offering both financial and humanitarian aid.\(^{1430}\)

On 20 July 2006, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) announced an initial pledge of CAD1 million towards humanitarian assistance efforts in Lebanon.\(^{1431}\) Of this pledge, CAD500,000 was immediately allocated to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). On 16 August 2006, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the creation of a Lebanon Relief Fund comprised of CAD25 million to be allocated over two years to assist various UN initiatives, the Red Cross and other multilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations.\(^{1432}\) More specifically, a pledge of CAD2 million from this fund is allocated to the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) Early Recovery Initiative for Lebanon. The funds were earmarked to assist in efforts to contain and decontaminate an oil spill near the Lebanese coast. A Canadian environmental expert and a Canadian helicopter were assigned to survey the damage from the spill.\(^{1433}\) CIDA also assisted the United Nations Mine Action (UNMAS) Voluntary Trust Fund, the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the WHO, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Lebanese Landmine Resource Centre by way of contributions of CAD1.25 million, CAD1.75 million, CAD1.5 million, CAD1 million and CAD209,340 respectively.\(^{1434}\)

Parliamentary secretary Ted Menzies headed the Canadian delegation at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm on behalf of Josée Verner, Canada’s Minister of International Cooperation and Minister responsible for Official Languages and La Francophonie.\(^{1435}\) Canada pledged a total of CAD34 million in both financial and humanitarian aid at the conference.\(^{1436}\) On 25 January 2007, Josée Verner, Minister of International Cooperation and Minister for La Francophonie and Official Languages

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attended the International Conference on Support to Lebanon, or Paris III, in Paris, France.\textsuperscript{1437} Canada added a grant of CAD20 million at the conference to help the Government of Lebanon get out of deficit and debt problems.\textsuperscript{1438}

As of 25 April 2007, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that Canada has committed a total of USD18,141,141 in response to the Israel-Lebanon Conflict of 2006.\textsuperscript{1439} Of this funding, USD7,013,857 is allocated through the Lebanon Relief Fund and USD442,478 to establish a UN Joint Logistics Centre.\textsuperscript{1440} The rest of the funds are distributed among initiatives with other governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations such as the Canadian Embassy in Beirut, the Lebanese Red Cross Society, Save the Children and World Vision.

\textbf{Analyst: Farah Saleem}

\section*{France: +1}

France has demonstrated full compliance with its commitment to Lebanon. France attended the Stockholm conference for Lebanon’s Early Recovery, with European Affairs Minister Delegate Catherine Colonna leading the French delegation.\textsuperscript{1441} At the conference, France pledged USD25.5 million, of which USD16.6 million was in loans.\textsuperscript{1442} To date, France has committed USD22,337,032 to humanitarian and economic relief in Lebanon,\textsuperscript{1443} including aid for internally displaced persons, equipment for landmine clearance, 15 bridges, foodstuffs and medical supplies. This aid was distributed through both the French-Lebanese bilateral relationship and in partnership with several non-governmental organizations and international organizations, including UNICEF, the World Food Program, and UNHCR.\textsuperscript{1444}

On 25 January 2007, France hosted a conference of international donors on Lebanese reconstruction.\textsuperscript{1445} The conference was both a follow-up to the Stockholm Donor Conference for Lebanon’s reconstruction as well as part of a long-term effort to address Lebanon’s debt and the status of its economy.\textsuperscript{1446} Dubbed Paris III, the conference marked the third time the French have hosted a meeting to help Lebanon since 2001, when the Paris I conference raised USD659 million.\textsuperscript{1447} President Chirac pledged a USD650 million concessionary loan on behalf of France at the conference. The loan is intended to stabilize Lebanon’s economy in the face of its overwhelming debt.\textsuperscript{1448} France also pledged over USD8 million in the form of grants to the Lebanese government as well as NGOs and UN agencies working in Lebanon, which will be channeled towards security, education and defense. Projects include new public libraries and increased security for the Lebanese coast.\textsuperscript{1449}

\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}
France has also committed over 2,000 troops to the UN Peace Mission in Lebanon, and will lead the mission until February 2007. The French contingent consists of 400 troops participating in UNIFIL, and an additional 1,700 air and naval troops situated off the coast of Lebanon that are now dedicated to the UNIFIL mission. French army divisions were also sent to rebuild bridges in Beirut.

France has also been a vociferous supporter of the implementation of UN Resolution 1701, which was passed to end the conflict between Israel and Lebanon. In April 2007, the French Foreign Ministry issued a presidential statement, indicating a support for an independent mission to monitor compliance with aspects of the resolution and calling for a final solution to questions surrounding the Shebaa Farms and Lebanese-Israeli border.

France has already fully committed its pledge of USD22,337,032, the bulk of which has been allocated to food aid and humanitarian assistance.

Analyst: Farnam Bidgoli

Germany: +1

Germany registered an acceptable level of compliance with regard to its St. Petersburg commitment to provide economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people. Despite calls for the German government to act as a mediator in the Middle East, Chancellor Angela Merkel’s spokesman stated that Germany’s role would not go beyond the context of the G8 and the EU. This includes strong support for UN Security Council Resolution 1701, stressing the importance of rapid implementation. Germany has repeatedly shown support for both Lebanon and Israel and hopes to revitalize the Middle East Quartet in order to continue peace talks within the region.

On 21 July 2006, the Federal Development Ministry provided Lebanon with EUR2 million in emergency aid, of which EUR500,000 was sent directly to the International Red Cross. Furthermore, on 4 August 2006, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development increased emergency aid by EUR2 million. At the Stockholm Donors Conference on 31 August 2006, the German government pledged EUR22 million. Speaking at the conference, Federal Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul stressed the importance of moving away from immediate relief to sustainable reconstruction in Lebanon.

In order to protect Lebanon’s coastal border, Germany announced its plans to send a maritime task force, rather than ground troops, to Lebanon – a decision applauded by the international community in regards to its sensitivity towards Israel.1463 On 15 October 2006, German naval units became fully operational with the deployment of 2,400 naval troops, the second largest contingent of the EU countries.1464

On 25 January 2007 at the Paris III conference, Germany pledged a total of EUR103 million to humanitarian aid and reconstruction in Lebanon.1465 This pledge was intended to represent Germany’s total contribution, including its commitments made prior to Paris III. "We want to help the people in an extensive and effective way and stabilize the political situation in Lebanon," stated German Development Minister Wieczorek-Zeul.1466 Of the amount pledged, the Development Ministry has earmarked EUR63 million towards vocational training, water supply and sanitation.1467 Thus far, 32 damaged vocational schools have been repaired, with 10,000 students back in school.1468 Construction plans for two damaged schools are expected to begin shortly.1469 Programs regarding water supply and sanitation are in progress.1470

In addition to naval security, Germany has also made contributions towards strengthening border control with EUR40 million.1471 Funds will be allocated specifically for the use of freight scanners designed to scan items moving across the Lebanon-Syria border.1472 Deputy Interior Minister, August Hanning, declared that, "[t]his project will be very developed and modern and is aimed at showing the Lebanese how to monitor the border in a good way".1473 In addition, Germany has provided technical support to the Lebanese customs department at Beirut International Airport, protecting its ports and borders in order to provide the highest level of security.1474

Germany has also promised to revive the Middle East Quartet in order to promote peace talks within the region upon assuming the EU presidency.1475 The Middle East Quartet met in Washington on 2 February 2007, discussions focused on the Israel-Palestine conflict in order to ensure regional stability.1476

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Germany has pledge a total of USD9,774,570 to Lebanon in response to the 2006 crisis, of which more than USD6 million has already been committed.1477 According to the Progress Report published by the Lebanese

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Ministry of Finance, Germany has pledged USD134 million, of which USD43 million has been confirmed.1478

Analyst: Tatyana Zeljkovic and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: +1

The Italian government registered an acceptable level of compliance with regard to its St. Petersburg commitment to provide economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people. In addition, Italy has also stated its willingness to provide military support within the context of the United Nations.

On 18 July 2006, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Massimo D'Alema, announced to the Chamber of Deputies on Recent Developments that Italy has "urged regional actors to act responsibly, and been ready even to bear a military burden, in addition to the political and economic ones foreseen by the G8 declaration."

The Italian government has consistently promised to deploy 2,000-3,000 troops, as well as offering to lead the force in order to decrease fighting.1480 The ground troops are promised to arrive in two groups, collectively creating the largest national contingent of UNIFIL forces. The first group arrived on 3 September 2006.1481

On 25 July 2006, Minister of Foreign Affairs D'Alema approved an emergency aid plan to be sent to the citizens of Lebanon.1482 The Italian government then made a financial pledge of USD39 million at the Stockholm Donors Conference.1483 Deputy Minister Patrizia Sentinelli, who led the Italian delegation to the conference, stated the funds would go towards healthcare, education, reconstruction, and the creation of a civil peace corps.1484 In addition, USD6.5 million was pledged towards the reconstruction of a vital bridge on the Beirut-Damascus highway.1485 According to the Presidency of Council of Ministers report, the Lebanese government has already received the funds promised.1486

Italy has also shown an interest in encouraging bilateral-economic trade relations.1487 On 27 October 2006, the first Italian economic mission in Lebanon returned.1488 The purpose of the mission was to reopen economic ties with the Lebanese government and local entrepreneurs in sectors such as building, infrastructure, agriculture and the environment.1489

On 25 January 2007 at the International Conference for Support to Lebanon, Italy’s total amount pledged was EUR120 million, with EUR65 million in low interest rate credits and a gift of EUR55 million.1490 In addition, Italy has also offered to suspend Lebanon’s commercial debt repayments to

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1479 Address by Minister D'Alema before the Chamber of Deputies on Recent Developments in the Middle East, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 18 July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2525&mod=1


On 14 February 2007, anniversary of the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, Minister D’Alema reiterated Italy’s support for stability and full sovereignty of Lebanon. On 17 February 2007, Italian Major-General Claudio Graziano took full control of UNIFIL forces from France. In co-operation with other nations, Italy has also agreed to remove thousands of unexploded cluster bombs in southern Lebanon.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that Italy has pledged a total of USD40,933,867 towards humanitarian and reconstruction projects in Lebanon. Of this pledge, USD33,025,139 has already been committed. USD27,309,691 of committed funds have been in the form of direct transfers to the Lebanese government. The remaining committed funds have been allocated to organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, and the World Health Organization. According to the Progress Report published by the Lebanese Ministry of Finance, Italy has pledged a total of USD156 million.

**Analyst: Tatyana Zeljkovic**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has complied with the St. Petersburg commitment concerning the Middle East. On 27 July 2006 Japan pledged assistance totaling USD2 million through the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the form of food, medical supplies, and shelter.

On 31 August 2006 Japan was represented at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm, Sweden by then-Senior Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Katsutoshi Kaneda, who announced that Japan was ready to provide USD3 million in aid after examining the details of the early recovery plan announced at the conference.

Mr. Kaneda stated that Japan is in accordance with the view that the stability and the development of Southern Lebanon is of paramount importance for the stability of the entirety of Lebanon and that the clearance of landmines is an essential step for that goal. Japan, therefore, also extended USD2 million through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to a project aimed at removing threats of landmines and unexploded ordnance in southern Lebanon to be implemented by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). Mr. Kaneda stressed the government of Japan's commitment to financially support the activities of Japanese NGOs in implementing emergency humanitarian assistance for displaced persons.


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through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This aid fulfilled Japan’s pledge made at the Stockholm Donors Conference.

On 25 January 2007, at the International Conference for Support to Lebanon held in Paris, Masatoshi Wakabayashi, Special Envoy of the Japanese Prime Minister stressed the importance of Lebanese stability as a means to achieve peace in the Middle East. Mr. Wakabayashi reiterated Japan’s commitment towards stability in the in the fields of water provision and the environment.

To date, Japan has contributed a total of USD3,992,100 toward the humanitarian and economic needs of the people of Lebanon. The Japanese financial commitments have included USD1 million allocated to the World Health Organization, USD1,992,100 towards the United Nations Mine Action Service, USD500,000 to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and USD500,000 to the World Food Programme.

**Analyst: Kyle D’Souza**

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people by continuing to provide financial and humanitarian aid to Lebanon. Russian Deputy Foreign minister Alexander Saltanov represented Russia at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm in August 31, 2007. During the Conference several bilateral contributions have been made.

The main contribution of Russia to postwar reconstruction is direct (based on bilateral Russian-Lebanese agreement) participation of Russian military engineers in rebuilding transport infrastructure. Since August Russian government had sent 4 hospital aircrafts with humanitarian aid on board and carried out a humanitarian relief operation for Lebanon worth a total of about 1.75 million dollars, by OCHA estimation.

According to the Periodic Report published by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in Lebanon, Russia has provided to Lebanon donations in kind (food, medicine, etc.), estimated at 123 tons.

As a response to the request of Lebanese prime minister Fuad Siniora Russia proposed to Lebanese government help – sending engineering and sapper units of Russian army that would rebuild some ruined bridges, “which separated Lebanon so urgently needs” – said minister of defense Ivanov.

Russian field engineer battalion (307 soldiers) was sent to Lebanon at the beginning of October to render assistance in postwar reconstruction according to the decision of Russian Parliament. Russian soldiers built nine bridges (instead of planned six) with a total length of 529 meters and 1500

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1507 Mikhail Kamynin, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Question from Interfax News Agency Regarding the Size of the Planned Russian Aid to Lebanon, Russian ministry of foreign affairs, (Moscow), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. http://www.mid.ru/brp_.4.nsf/sps/FSF094B099E05E0C32571DB0055D11C.

1508 Mikhail Kamynin, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Question from Interfax News Agency Regarding the Size of the Planned Russian Aid to Lebanon, Russian ministry of foreign affairs, (Moscow), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. http://www.mid.ru/brp_.4.nsf/sps/FSF094B099E05E0C32571DB0055D11C.


meters of temporary roads, were transported 7500 tons of loads\textsuperscript{1513}. The operation ended in December, the 10\textsuperscript{th} 2006.

Within a comparatively short time the Russian battalion also inspected to the presence of dangerously explosive objects more than 15 thousand square meters of territory, after rendering harmless about 20 unexploded ammunition\textsuperscript{1514}.

Furthermore, in an August 2006 statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spokesman Mikhail Kamynin indicated that Russia would also be willing to provide medical treatment to civilians injured during the war\textsuperscript{1515}.

The Governor of the Russian region Kemerovo also hosted one hundred Lebanese children affected by the war to vacation in Kuznetsk Basin in order to rest and receive medical attention\textsuperscript{1516}.

In an October 2006 statement to the Russian Federation Council, Defence Minister Sergei Lavrov indicated that the Russian government expended nearly 500 million rubles (nearly USD18.5 million) on the operation\textsuperscript{1517}.

In December 2006, President Vladimir Putin hosted Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora in the Kremlin. The two leaders discussed the Israeli-Lebanese conflict, and President Putin emphasized his government’s support for the rebuilding of Lebanese economy and infrastructure\textsuperscript{1518}.

On 25 January 2007 Russia took part in the International Donors conference on Lebanon held in Paris. According to the announcement of the Deputy Foreign Minister and special representative of Russian President in the Middle East Alexander Saltanov made at the conference Russian government intends to render additional assistance to Lebanon. By the moment Russian aid to postwar Lebanon is estimated at $ 30 million.\textsuperscript{1519}

Hence, Russia complies fully with the commitment and scores “+1”.

\textit{Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Farnam Bidgoli}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom registered a high level of compliance with the Lebanon commitment made at the St. Petersburg Summit. On 31 August 2006 the United Kingdom was represented at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm by International Development Secretary Hilary Benn, who announced that GBP4 million (USD7.5 million) of UK funding already pledged to Lebanon would be used to help provide water, sanitation, munitions clearance, other multisectoral support, and bridges in response to the priorities identified in Lebanon’s Early Recovery Plan.\textsuperscript{1520}

In September 2006, during a visit to Lebanon, Prime Minister Tony Blair signaled the United Kingdom’s strong support for Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora and his government.\textsuperscript{1521} During this visit, the United Kingdom’s offer to play a role in security sector reform was welcomed by Lebanon. The United Kingdom had “made certain contributions that reduced the damage that might or could have been inflicted on Lebanon,” according to Prime Minister Siniora.\textsuperscript{1522}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{1515} Mikhail Kamynin, the spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, answers a question from Interfax News Agency regarding the size of the planned Russian aid to Lebanon, ReliefWeb, (Geneva), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EOOI-6T82YK?OpenDocument.
  \item \textsuperscript{1516} 100 Lebanese children to visit Kuznetsk Basin for rehabilitation, Regnum News Agency, (Moscow), 17 August 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. www.regnum.ru/english/689989.html.
  \item \textsuperscript{1517} Russian information agency “RIAN”: Date of Access: 18 November 2006. http://www.rian.ru/economy/20061027/55177050.html
  \item \textsuperscript{1518} Beginning of Meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora, President of Russia, (Moscow), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/speeches/2006/12/15/1932_type82914_115461.shtml.
\end{itemize}
In addition to humanitarian funding the United Kingdom has committed over USD2.5 million to clear spent and unexploded ammunitions. On 13 September 2006 it was announced that funds from the United Kingdom had been used towards the building of prefabricated bridges in the south of Lebanon.

On 1 December 2006, during British Foreign Minister Margaret Beckett’s visit to Lebanon, the United Kingdom announced a further contribution of approximately USD2,244,000 towards the United Nations Mines Actions Service (UNMAS) and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) for further munitions clearance work in Lebanon. This brings the United Kingdom’s total contribution towards de-mining work in Lebanon this year to approximately USD5,202,340.

On 25 January 2007 at the Paris III conference, UK Foreign Minister Margaret Beckett announced USD 48 million of new aid for Lebanon, to go through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). According to Foreign Minister Beckett, “one of the most disadvantaged groups in Lebanon are the Palestinian refugees” and the United Kingdom expects that a large portion of this money will go to them.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reports that the total contribution of the United Kingdom to its Lebanon commitment stands at USD19,371,276, all of which has already been committed. Funding from the United Kingdom has helped to provide health care, food, water, and sanitation to the Lebanese people.

**Analyst: Kyle D’Souza**

**United States: +1**


Of the total American aid package, USD180 million was earmarked specifically for infrastructure, economy rebuilding and environmental cleansups. On 24 August 2006, the US Department of State announced that USD13.5 million of the funds allocated for Lebanon would go towards refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other conflict victims. In addition, USAID provided 700 metric tons of wheat and 300 metric tons of lentils to the World Food Program in late August 2006. The oil spill clean up project worth USD5 million was also successfully completed on 12 January


In conjunction with the Government of Lebanon, USAID announced a reconstruction project of the Mudeirej Bridge worth USD30 million in late February 2007. More recently, USAID in partnership with the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education signed a memorandum of understanding to launch the Lebanon Education Assistance for Development (LEAD) program to carry out public school rehabilitation projects. These initiatives are all part of the immediate assistance package of USD230 million.

As an early response to the crisis in Lebanon, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice pledged USD25 million in immediate humanitarian assistance and the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) was deployed to the region on 23 July 2006 to assess humanitarian need. It was soon supported by a Washington, DC-based Response Management Team as well as the US Military. From 25 July to 24 August, USAID’s Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided 3,000 tarps, 40,000 blankets, and 18 emergency health kits in support of relief operations in Lebanon. The DART consigned these relief supplies to the Red Cross (ICRC), the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), International Medical Corps (IMC), and Mercy Corps for delivery to nearly 300,000 beneficiaries in Beirut and southern Lebanon. The total US Government–donated commodities are valued at more than USD590,000, including transport. The most notable disaster assistance from the US came in the form of food commodities and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance support, valued at USD10 million and more than USD9.6 million, respectively.

On 22 September, The US-Lebanon Partnership Fund team traveled to Lebanon and witnessed the devastation firsthand. This particular fund was created to develop nationwide awareness and resources for Lebanon by a few private sector US companies. A similar initiative by Lebanese Americans termed the Lebanese American Renaissance Partnership (LARP) was assisted by USAID in January 2007. Partnering with Citibank, the United States’ Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has also developed a public-private assistance program worth USD120 million, for local small and medium enterprises, the education sector and families. Further support through the Export-Import Bank of the United States is provided by way of loans worth USD7.5 million. All the missions aim to help the Lebanese economy in various capacities.

The United States, with the help of state agencies, non-governmental organizations as well as international non-governmental organizations, has carried out various humanitarian efforts since the crisis. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) reported nearly USD65.5 million in humanitarian assistance to Lebanon in its 2006 Fiscal Year and in 2007 Fiscal Year as of 5 January 2007. At the International Conference on Support to Lebanon held in Paris, France on 25 January

2007, the Government of United States pledged an additional USD770 million towards rebuilding the country and its government.1545

As of 25 April 2007, a total of USD108,336,243 has been allocated through USAID for humanitarian assistance.1546 The aid is grouped into four major areas, which as follows: infrastructure rehabilitation, shelter, livelihood and agriculture and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Other significant areas include environmental cleanups, food security, psychosocial support, health, water, sanitation and emergency relief supplies. As of 25 April 2007, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports that the US has committed a total of USD286,715,561.1547 Of the above total pledge, USD121,663,757 remains uncommitted.1548 A coordinated effort to improve the devastation in Lebanon, by various US government and international non-governmental agencies is reported to continue through May 2007.1549

Analyst: Farah Saleem

European Union: +1

The European Union registered a high level of compliance with the Lebanon commitment established at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, pledging substantial financial support to assist in reconstruction efforts, the reestablishment of internal security and the economic recovery of the private sector. In addition, the EU has demonstrated a commitment to addressing the humanitarian needs that have developed as a result of the 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict.

The EU was represented at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm by Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Commissioner for External Relations & European Neighbourhood Policy.1550 At the donors conference the EU made a pledge of EUR42 million for Lebanon’s early recovery.1551 This package included EUR10 million to assist Lebanon in the post-conflict reconstruction process, EUR4 million towards the improvement of internal security conditions, EUR18 million towards the reinforcement of the private sector competitiveness, and an additional EUR10 million to be directed towards other needs identified by the Lebanese government.1552 The EU also allocated EUR11 million to the International Migration Office at the outset of the Israel-Lebanon Conflict in order to facilitate the evacuation of migrant workers.1553

The European conducted a 15-day assessment mission to Lebanon beginning on 11 September 2006, in which member states of the EU visited Beirut, Aytaroun, Bint Jbeil, Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Marjayoun, and Khiam as well as the Beqa’a region. The mission was aimed at carrying out a “rapid damage assessment in the fields of public infrastructure, energy, water, environment, transport and, more generally, economic and social development.”1554

By October 2006 the EU had also pledged an additional EUR50 million in humanitarian aid for Lebanon, EUR20 million of which to be facilitated through the European Commission Humanitarian Aid

Priorities identified for the funds included water and sanitation, shelter, food and household goods, activities generating income, healthcare and psycho-social counselling, and mine clearance.\textsuperscript{1556} 

At the Paris III conference on 25 January 2007, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso and European Neighbourhood Policy Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner presented a new assistance package, bringing the EU’s total assistance for Lebanon to EUR522 million since the Lebanon Crisis began in July 2006.\textsuperscript{1557}

By the end of 2006 the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported the EU pledged a total of USD95,335,480 to the Lebanon relief effort, of which USD57,647,038 had already been committed.\textsuperscript{1558} Funds from the EU commitment have been directed primarily towards food aid and humanitarian assistance, although some funds have also been allocated to the repair and redevelopment of Lebanon’s infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1559}

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