20. Middle East: Lebanon [307]

Commitment

"We will support the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people, including the convening at the right time of a donors conference."\(^{1002}\)

Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit\(^ {1003}\)

Background

Three days prior to the commencement of the 2006 G8 Summit at St. Petersburg, Hezbollah guerrillas 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\(^ {1004}\) and the Lebanese government estimated the cost of damage to its infrastructure and economy at USD3.6 billion.\(^ {1005}\)

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."\(^ {1006}\) 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.\(^ {1007}\) Conference organizers aimed to raise approximately USD500 million, but in total more than USD940 million in new funds were pledged at the conference.\(^ {1008}\) At the time of the conference this brought the total pledges raised to help with the rebuilding of Lebanon to USD1.2 billion.\(^ {1009}\)

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, to date the total commitments to Lebanon by the G8 member states in response to the 2006 crisis amount to approximately USD244 million, with an additional USD194 million in pledges.\(^ {1010}\)

The total individual contributions of each member state are as follows:

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<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>$33,025,139</td>
<td>$7,908,728</td>
<td>$40,933,867</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>$105,832,574</td>
<td>$121,663,757</td>
<td>$227,496,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>$40,417,317</td>
<td>$53,887,975</td>
<td>$94,305,292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interim Compliance Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</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. On 20 July 2006, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) announced an initial pledge of CAD1 million towards humanitarian assistance efforts in Lebanon. 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. 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

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assigned to survey the damage from the spill.\textsuperscript{1015} CIDA also assisted the United Nations Mine Action (UNMAS) Voluntary Trust Fund and the Lebanese Landmine Resource Centre by way of contributions of CAD1.25 million and CAD209,340 respectively.

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.\textsuperscript{1016} Canada pledged a total of CAD34 million in both financial and humanitarian aid at the conference.\textsuperscript{1017} Furthermore, on 2 November 2006, Canada contributed CAD1 million to the UN Refugee Agency towards responsive funding to Lebanon (and similar conflicts such as Darfur).\textsuperscript{1018}

As of 5 January 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{1019} Of this funding, USD7,013,857 is allocated through the Lebanon Relief Fund.\textsuperscript{1020} The rest of the funds are distributed through various United Nations programs and international non-governmental organizations such as Save the Children, UNICEF and the Red Cross.

\textit{Analyst: Farah Saleem}

**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{1021} At the conference, France pledged USD25.5 million, of which USD16.6 million was in loans.\textsuperscript{1022} To date, France has committed USD22,337,032 to humanitarian and economic relief in Lebanon,\textsuperscript{1023} 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{1024}

France has also committed over 2,000 troops to the UN Peace Mission in Lebanon,\textsuperscript{1025} and will lead the mission until February 2007.\textsuperscript{1026} 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.\textsuperscript{1027} French army divisions were also sent to rebuild bridges in Beirut.\textsuperscript{1028}

\textsuperscript{1019} www.euronews.net/create_html.php?page=d...m%20united%20nations%20office%20for%20the%20coordination%20of%20humanitarian%20affairs%20financial%20tracking%20service%20(ocha%20fts)
\textsuperscript{1020} www.euronews.net/create_html.php?page=d...m%20united%20nations%20office%20for%20the%20coordination%20of%20humanitarian%20affairs%20financial%20tracking%20service%20(ocha%20fts)
\textsuperscript{1023} www.euronews.net/create_html.php?page=d...m%20united%20nations%20office%20for%20the%20coordination%20of%20humanitarian%20affairs%20financial%20tracking%20service%20(ocha%20fts)
\textsuperscript{1027} Televised speech given by M. Jacques CHIRAC, President of the Republic, on France’s action to promote peace in Lebanon and the Middle East, Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres, (Paris), 24 August 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006.
On 25 January 2007, France will host a conference of international donors on Lebanese reconstruction. The conference is 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. Dubbed Paris III, the conference marks the third time the French have hosted a meeting to help Lebanon since 2001, when the Paris I conference raised USD659 million. More than 18 countries, in addition to international institutions, took part in the Paris II conference, which raised USD2.6 billion dollars in 2002. 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

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1034 German Foreign Minister Plans Middle East Trip, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 21 July 2006. Date of access: 28 December 2006. http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2106580,00.html
1036 EU Summit Closes With Focus on Middle East, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 15 December 2006. Date of access: 29 December 2006. http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2273665,00.html
regards to its sensitivity towards Israel.\textsuperscript{1041} 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.\textsuperscript{1042} In addition to naval troops, the German government has provided humanitarian aid through projects focused on securing Lebanon's borders, the building of temporary bridges, restoring water supplies, and cleaning up environmental pollution caused by the recent conflict.\textsuperscript{1043} In addition, German funds have allowed for the repair of 34 vocational schools, where 10,000 Lebanese children have resumed their studies.\textsuperscript{1044} Germany has also promised to revive the Middle East Quartet in order to promote peace talks within the region upon assuming the EU presidency.\textsuperscript{1045}

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Germany has pledged a total of USD9,774,570 to Lebanon in response to the 2006 crisis, of which more than USD6 million has already been committed. According to the Period Report published by the Presidency of Council of Ministers in Lebanon, however, Germany has pledged a total of USD51 million, of which the receipt of almost USD13 million has been confirmed.\textsuperscript{1046}

\textit{Analyst: Tatyana Zeljkovic and Arina Shadrikova}

\textbf{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."\textsuperscript{1047} 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.\textsuperscript{1048} 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.\textsuperscript{1049}

On 25 July 2006, Minister of Foreign Affairs D'Alema approved an emergency aid plan to be sent to the citizens of Lebanon.\textsuperscript{1050} The Italian government then made a financial pledge of USD39 million at the Stockholm Donors Conference.\textsuperscript{1051} 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.\textsuperscript{1052} In addition, USD6.5 million was pledged
towards the reconstruction of a vital bridge on the Beirut-Damascus highway.\textsuperscript{1053} According to the Presidency of Council of Ministers report, the Lebanese government has already received the funds promised.\textsuperscript{1054}

Italy has also shown an interest in encouraging bilateral-economic trade relations.\textsuperscript{1055} On 27 October 2006, the first Italian economic mission in Lebanon returned.\textsuperscript{1056} 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.\textsuperscript{1057}

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.\textsuperscript{1058} Of this pledge, USD33,025,139 has already been committed.\textsuperscript{1059} 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.

\textbf{Analyst: Tatyana Zeljkovic}

\textbf{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.\textsuperscript{1060}

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.\textsuperscript{1061}

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).\textsuperscript{1062} 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.\textsuperscript{1063}

\begin{footnotes}
\end{footnotes}

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**

Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Saltanov represented Russia at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm. The Russian delegation did not contribute to the fundraising efforts at the conference, failing to pledge a donation. However, several bilateral contributions have been made. In August 2006 Russia sent four aircrafts filled with humanitarian supplies to Lebanon, the value of which was estimated by OCHA to be approximately USD1,750,000. 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. 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.

Russia has also contributed bridge-building battalions for the rebuilding and restoration of infrastructure, independent of UN missions in Lebanon. In concert with Lebanese officials, the troops rebuilt two bridges by October 2006 and replaced a total of six by their mission's completion in December 2006. Russia’s decision to send military troops based on a bilateral reconstruction agreement with Lebanon was a reflection of its sentiment towards the international peacekeeping forces. In an October 2006 statement to the Russian Federation Council, Defence Minister Sergei Lavrov, the Russian government will expend nearly 500 million rubles (nearly USD18.5 million) on the operation.

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.

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1066 Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006.


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, munition clearance, other multisectoral support, and bridges in response to the priorities identified in Lebanon’s Early Recovery Plan.1078

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.1079 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.1080

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.1081 This brings the United Kingdom’s total contribution towards de-mining work in Lebanon this year to approximately USD5,202,340.1082 In addition to humanitarian funding the United Kingdom has committed over USD2.5 million to clear spent and unexploded ammunitions.1083 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.1084

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.1085 Funding from the United Kingdom has helped to provide health care, food, water, and sanitation to the Lebanese people.1086

Analyst: Kyle D’Souza

United States: +1

The Government of United States of America registered a high level of compliance with the Lebanon commitment established at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg. On behalf of the Government of United States, Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, Director of US Foreign Assistance and USAID Administrator confirmed President George W. Bush’s immediate assistance package of USD230 million when he attended the Stockholm Donors Conference on Lebanon’s Early Recovery on 31 August 2006.1087 Of the total American aid package, USD180,000,000 was earmarked specifically for

As of 5 January 2007, a total of USD108,336,243 has been allocated through USAID for humanitarian assistance. 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 5 January 2007, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports that the US has committed a total of USD227,496,331. Of the above total pledge, USD105,832,574 remains uncommitted. A coordinated effort to improve the devastation in Lebanon, by various US government and international non-governmental agencies is reported to continue until May 2007.
**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.\(^{1099}\) At the donors conference the EU made a pledge of EUR42 million for Lebanon’s early recovery.\(^{1100}\) 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.\(^{1101}\) 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.\(^{1102}\)

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.”\(^{1103}\)

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 Service (ECHO).\(^{1104}\) 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.\(^{1105}\)

To date the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports the ECHO has pledged a total of USD94,305,292 to the Lebanon relief effort, of which USD40,417,317 has already been committed.\(^ {1106}\) 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.\(^ {1107}\)

**Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden**

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