



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/14789
11 December 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period from 16 June to 10 December 1981)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report contains an account of developments relating to the functioning of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 16 June 1981 to 10 December 1981. The purpose of this report is to provide the Security Council with a comprehensive picture of the activities of UNIFIL in pursuance of the mandate laid down by the Council in its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and extended or reaffirmed by resolutions 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 474 (1980), 483 (1980) and 488 (1981). The last extension of the Force's mandate, as decided by the Security Council in resolution 488 (1981), was for a period of six months, until 19 December 1981.
2. The activities of UNIFIL from its inception up to 15 June 1981 are outlined in my periodic reports on the Force to the Security Council (S/12845, S/13026, S/13384, S/13691, S/13994, S/14295 and S/14537).

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. Composition and command

(a) Composition

3. The composition of UNIFIL as of 10 December 1981 was as follows:

Infantry battalions

Fiji	628
Ghana	377
Ireland	601
Nepal	430
Netherlands	810
Nigeria	696
Norway	660
Senegal	561

Headquarters camp command

Ghana	99
Ireland	51

Logistic units

France	738
Italy	34
Norway	171
Sweden	144
Total	<u>6000</u>

4. In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL is assisted by 85 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). These observers are under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL.

(b) Command

5. Command of UNIFIL continues to be exercised by Lieutenant-General William Callaghan.

(c) Rotation of contingents

6. During the six months covered by this report, all contingents have carried out rotations, with the exception of the Nepalese, whose rotation will take place during December 1981 and January 1982.

(d) Casualties

7. During the period under review, 8 members of the Force lost their lives and 23 were wounded. Of the fatalities, 2 died as a result of hostile actions (see para. 36 below) and the others from accidents or natural causes. Of the injured, 7 were wounded as a result of hostile actions and the others in accidents.

8. Since UNIFIL was established, 70 members of the Force have died, 33 of them as a result of firing and mine explosions, 27 in accidents and 10 from natural causes. Some 110 have been wounded in armed clashes, shellings and mine explosions.

(e) Discipline

9. The discipline, devotion and bearing of the members of UNIFIL, as well as of UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force, who have continued to serve in difficult and often dangerous conditions, reflect credit on themselves, their commanders and their countries.

B. Deployment

10. In order to prevent infiltration by armed elements (mainly the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Lebanese National Movement), UNIFIL continued to redeploy some of its units and establish check-points and observation posts as necessary. Further, in order to check incursions into the UNIFIL area by the de facto forces (Christian and associated militias), patrol activity has intensified, as were measures for the protection of those villages most prone to harassment by the de facto forces. A system has been established to review the constantly changing circumstances and to adopt countermeasures speedily. Additional defensive steps have been taken to protect the Force headquarters in Naqoura.

11. UNTSO military observers, organized as Observer Group Lebanon (OGL), continued to man five observation posts (Lab, Hin, Ras, Mar, Khiam) along the Lebanese side of the 1949 Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line (ADL). In addition, six

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UNTSO teams assist UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. There is a team based in Metulla (Israel) which serves as liaison with the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) in that locality and with the de facto forces; a team based in Tyre, serving as liaison with local representatives of PLO, the Lebanese National Movement and AMAL (Lebanese Shi'ite paramilitary organization); and four mobile teams whose functions are to prevent and investigate incidents and to provide liaison.

12. The present deployment of UNIFIL is as follows (see annexed map):

- (a) The Force headquarters is located at Naqoura;
- (b) The Senegalese battalion is deployed in the northern part of the western sector, with its headquarters at Marakah;
- (c) The Fijian battalion is deployed in the southern part of the western sector, with its headquarters at Qana;
- (d) The Nigerian battalion is deployed in the northern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Tayr Zibna;
- (e) The Dutch battalion is deployed in the south-western part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Haris;
- (f) The Irish battalion is deployed in the south-eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Tibnin;
- (g) The Ghanaian battalion is deployed in the eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Kafr Dunin;
- (h) The Nepalese battalion is deployed in the western part of the eastern sector, with its headquarters at Blate;
- (i) The Norwegian battalion is deployed in the eastern part of the eastern sector, with its headquarters at Ebel es-Saqi;
- (j) The headquarters camp command, composed of Ghanaian and Irish troops, is based at Naqoura;
- (k) The French logistic component is located at Naqoura;
- (l) The French engineer company is located at Al Hinniyah;
- (m) The Norwegian maintenance company is located in the vicinity of Tibnin;
- (n) The Italian helicopter wing is based at Naqoura;
- (o) The Swedish Medical company is located at Naqoura;
- (p) Observer Group Lebanon is based at Naqoura;

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(q) A UNIFIL guard detachment is stationed in Tyre barracks. It continues to be composed of 45 men from one battalion drawn on a two-week rotation basis from all infantry battalions in the Force;

(r) The military police company is based at Naqoura; it functions throughout the UNIFIL area of operation and outside it, as required.

13. The Lebanese national army unit, under the operational control of the UNIFIL Commander, remains at a strength of 1,350, all ranks. Its headquarters is at Arzun; sub-units are attached to UNIFIL battalions in the western and central sectors. Since October, an infantry unit of 3 officers and 67 other ranks has also been deployed in northern sectors of the Nepalese and Norwegian battalion areas. A platoon is also stationed in Tyre barracks. The unit as a whole is involved in patrolling and in manning observation posts and check-points jointly with UNIFIL. I regret to report that three members of the unit were wounded, and one of them later died, when a cluster bomb exploded at a site they were excavating in Arzun on 2 December.

14. A Lebanese engineer company, stationed at Arzun, continues to improve existing buildings and construct shelters. It is also undertaking projects for the benefit of the civilian population in the UNIFIL area of operation. It is envisaged that a Lebanese army engineer platoon will be attached to the French engineer company for joint operations. The lack of adequate engineering equipment for UNIFIL and the Lebanese engineer unit has been hampering speedy progress in engineering works. Measures are being adopted to enhance this capability.

15. Co-operation between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) has been further strengthened. Regular co-ordination meetings are held to identify priorities and work out a joint programme of activities. ISF carry out independent patrols and man mobile check-points in close co-ordination and co-operation with UNIFIL and also assist in special investigations of mutual concern.

II. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

16. Despite continuing administrative and logistic difficulties, a number of measures were taken to alleviate the problems facing UNIFIL.

A. Accommodation

17. The UNIFIL prefabricated building programme is progressing as planned, and all troops will be under hard cover by the coming winter. In order to increase the safety of UNIFIL personnel, protective walls made of various bullet- and shock-resistant materials are being erected around these buildings, as required. So far, 17 have been completed and work is in progress on 30. Contractors were engaged to build a workshop in the Nepalese battalion area, ammunition magazines in the areas of the Ghanaian, Nepalese and Norwegian battalions, seven cold-storage units at various sites in the area of operation, including Naqoura, and a service station in Naqoura.

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B. Communications

18. The communications equipment acquired from the stock of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) has now been completely installed. Additional equipment that had been ordered has arrived, and during the coming months an automatic telephone system linking UNIFIL headquarters with all battalions, with Beirut and with UNDOF will be completed.

C. Logistics

19. Logistic support for UNIFIL continued to be provided by a headquarters logistic branch, a French logistic battalion, a Norwegian maintenance unit, a Swedish medical company, an Italian helicopter wing and a Ghanaian engineer platoon.

20. During the period under review, delays in delivery time for supply and spare parts continued to affect logistic support to the Force. Restrictions on petrol consumption had to be maintained, despite efforts to increase the operational capability of UNIFIL. Special measures had to be taken to alleviate the difficulties caused, particularly in mid-July, when the coastal road was closed.

21. The UNIFIL procurement unit in Beirut has been further strengthened to enable better market surveys and to augment procurement from Lebanon. Ninety-five per cent of aviation fuel and other petroleum products are now purchased in Lebanon, as are approximately 80 per cent of the requirements for fresh fruit and vegetables. Perishable items and frozen meat from Cyprus continue to arrive through Haifa. The remaining shipments are received through Beirut, except for a short period during the July hostilities, when incoming shipments had to be diverted to Haifa.

22. The fleet of vehicles, mostly contingent owned and some of them more than 20 years old, continued to create serious maintenance problems. The recent procurement of spare parts under an emergency repair programme has improved the situation to some extent and has enabled UNIFIL to repair a large number of vehicles at the second-line level. Two inspection teams, one from France and one from Norway, visited the battalions to assess the number of vehicles which cannot be economically repaired. Their report is expected by the end of the year.

23. The water supply remains inadequate and UNIFIL continues its efforts, in co-operation with the Lebanese authorities and UNICEF, to improve the supply both at Naqoura and in battalion areas.

24. During the period under review, the French engineer company defused 145 shells, mines and grenades and neutralized 114 cluster bombs. It also cleared 31,000 square metres of mined ground and destroyed 250 rounds of small-arms ammunition. Its works and plant platoon moved 36,600 cubic metres of earth, levelling sites for prefabricated buildings, shelters, septic tanks and roads.

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25. The UNIFIL hospital at Naqoura, operated by the Swedish medical company, continued to provide health and hygiene services to the Force. In conjunction with the battalions medical centres and in the absence of other facilities, it also continued to treat the local population as required. During the period, the out-patient clinic had a total of 4,478 patients - 2,176 UNIFIL personnel and 2,302 Lebanese civilians. In the same period, the hospital admitted and treated 402 patients - 204 UNIFIL personnel and 198 Lebanese civilians. The surgical unit of the hospital, in its two operating theatres, performed 226 operations - 150 cases of minor surgery and 76 cases of advanced surgery. A total of 1,961 X-ray examinations were performed. The hospital dentist treated 1,120 patients. The hospital laboratory performed 3,000 chemical and 2,300 bacteriological analyses. Further, approximately 3,500 civilians per month continued to receive treatment through the medical centres of UNIFIL battalions.

26. As in the past, UNIFIL personnel or Lebanese civilians wounded in the area as a result of hostilities or accidents were evacuated by UNIFIL to the hospital at Naqoura. During the period under review there were 45 medical evacuations by helicopter, 11 of them at night, and 8 evacuations by ambulance. The services of Rambam Hospital in Haifa remain available for emergency cases which cannot be treated at the UNIFIL hospital. In this connexion, appreciation is reiterated to the Israeli Government for the assistance provided by Israeli health authorities for the treatment of wounded UNIFIL personnel, especially at Rambam Hospital. During the period under review, UNIFIL medical personnel continued their close co-operation with the Lebanese authorities and UNICEF in connexion with the upgrading of medical services for the population in the area.

27. The Italian helicopter wing, in addition to the medical evacuations mentioned above, transported a total of 3,243 persons. During the month of July, when land routes to Beirut were cut off, owing to hostilities in the area, it carried nine tons of supplies from Beirut to Naqoura. In emergency medical evacuations a helicopter was usually in the air within 2 to 3 minutes after the request was received, and, in some cases, flights had to be undertaken at considerable risk to the helicopter crews and hospital personnel involved.

III. FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. Guidelines and terms of reference

28. UNIFIL continued to operate in accordance with the guidelines set out in my report of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which was approved by the Council in its resolution 426 (1978). According to that report, UNIFIL was envisaged as a two-stage operation. In the first stage, the Force was to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to the international border. Once that was achieved, UNIFIL was to establish and maintain an area of operation. In that connexion, the Force was to supervise the cessation of hostilities, ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, control movement and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

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B. Co-operation with UNTSO

29. UNTSO military observers continued to assist UNIFIL and to co-operate in the performance of its tasks under the institutional arrangements described in my reports of 12 January 1979 (S/13026, para. 14), 12 June 1980 (S/13994, paras. 26 and 27), 12 December 1980 (S/14295, para. 26) and 16 June 1981 (S/14537, paras. 33 and 34).

C. Contacts with the parties

30. During the period under review, contacts with the parties concerned were maintained both at United Nations Headquarters and in the area, with a view to further implementing the UNIFIL mandate. To that end, General Callaghan and his senior staff have been in continuous contact with the parties on matters regarding the deployment and functioning of the Force. In addition and in accordance with Security Council resolution 488 (1981), meetings have been held at regular intervals with high Lebanese officials and, in particular, with the Army Commander, with a view to assisting the Government of Lebanon in establishing a joint phased programme of activities for the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978). In the area of operation, negotiations and consultations have been held by members of UNIFIL with the various armed groups, as required, to ensure the smooth functioning of the Force and to reduce the risks of confrontation and armed clashes. Such contacts have generally been undertaken by UNIFIL headquarters staff, through military observer teams, and also by the battalion commanders.

31. In Jerusalem, Major-General Erskine, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, and his senior staff have maintained contact with the Israeli authorities, as necessary, on matters pertaining to UNIFIL. In Beirut, ILMAC headquarters continued to function as a liaison office for UNIFIL. Mr. Iqbal A. Akhund, who is serving in Beirut as Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, maintained his contacts with the Lebanese authorities and representatives of various groups concerned, including PLO, with a view to promoting better understanding and support for the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate. The services of the Director of the United Nations information centre in Beirut, Mr. Samir Sanbar, have continued to be most useful to UNIFIL.

D. Situation in southern Lebanon and activities of UNIFIL

32. The situation as of 15 June 1981 was described in my last periodic report (S/14537). After examining that report, the Security Council, on 19 June 1981, adopted resolution 488 (1981), in which it renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months and reiterated its commitment to the full implementation of the UNIFIL mandate throughout its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in the relevant Security Council resolutions. In spite of intensive efforts made both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, the basic situation preventing the fulfilment of the mandate remained essentially the same as last reported.

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33. During the period under review, the activities of armed elements, the de facto forces and IDF in and near the UNIFIL area of operation continued. Mid-July witnessed a serious outbreak of hostilities affecting areas outside UNIFIL control, which led to an influx of people into the UNIFIL area from other parts of Lebanon seeking safety. The United Nations was closely involved both at Headquarters and in the area in the arrangements leading to a cessation of fire on 24 July (see paras. 45-46 below). Additionally, UNIFIL helped to alleviate the hardships caused to the civilian population by the closure of roads and the destruction of bridges over the Litani River.

(a) Incidents involving armed elements

34. In my last periodic report, I referred to attempts by armed elements to establish new positions in some parts of the UNIFIL area in addition to those which they had before (S/14537, para. 43). UNIFIL has continued its intensive efforts to have such positions removed and has sought the co-operation of PLO. These efforts have not yet yielded adequate results. Certain armed elements, moreover, are still attempting to establish their presence in some parts of the Senegalese battalion area. These attempts have contributed to tension in the area and, on occasion, have led to clashes between sympathizers of various factions. The positions still held by armed elements are closely monitored by UNIFIL and, pending their removal, have been placed under close surveillance, with a view to ensuring that they are not used for tactical or hostile purposes.

35. UNIFIL patrols continued to apprehend or prevent groups of armed elements from entering its area: 2 such groups were stopped during the second half of June, 12 in July, 6 in August, 1 in September, 4 in October, 3 in November and none in early December. Repeated attempts were also made to enter the UNIFIL area or to move within it by individuals who were armed or in military uniforms or who refused to have their vehicles searched. Those individuals were stopped at UNIFIL check-points and their weapons confiscated. In the month of June entry was denied to 89 such persons, and 108 weapons were confiscated. The corresponding figures in July were 175 persons and 189 weapons; in August, 95 persons and 40 weapons; in September, 18 persons and 30 weapons; in October, 90 persons and 56 weapons; in November, 27 persons and 38 weapons; and in early December, 15 persons and 6 weapons. On several occasions tension developed at check-points because of the refusal of individuals to co-operate with UNIFIL.

36. Some of the more serious incidents involving armed elements and UNIFIL are outlined below:

- (i) On 18 June, soldiers of the Fijian battalion who were laying a telephone line at Wadi Jilu came under rocket-propelled grenade, heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from armed elements of the Lebanese National Movement, as a result of which one Fijian soldier was wounded. The armed elements demanded that the Fijians withdraw from the location, which was refused by UNIFIL. The situation was defused after negotiations.

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- (ii) On 19 June, a member of the Lebanese National Movement was denied entry at a Fijian check-point for being in uniform and carrying a weapon. A short time later, armed elements of various Lebanese and Palestinian factions surrounded the check-point. They opened fire, and one Fijian soldier was injured. During the ensuing exchange of fire three Fijian soldiers were captured and taken away. A local cease-fire was arranged. While negotiations were in progress with a PLO liaison officer, two of the captured soldiers were murdered. The third, an officer, was unable to escape after having been severely mistreated. The killing of the two Fijian soldiers was condemned in a statement by the President of the Security Council on 25 June 1981 (see S/14572).
- (iii) On 28 June, the Deputy Chief of Staff of UNIFIL was ambushed by an armed group while travelling in the Fijian sector. The escort vehicle was hit, and one Ghanaian soldier was injured. An investigation was carried out by UNIFIL, which could not identify the group responsible for the incident.
- (iv) On 9 October, the Chief of Staff of UNIFIL was ambushed by unidentified persons while travelling between Tayr Zibna and Jwayya. He was shot in the shoulder, and his driver was also injured. After medical treatment, both were repatriated on 17 October. An investigation conducted by UNIFIL yielded no clear evidence as to the identity of those involved in that ambush.
- (v) On 10, 22 and 23 October, Dutch patrols apprehended armed groups of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). On 25 October, a Norwegian patrol detected an armed group of DFLP north of Rachaiya El Foukhar. In response to warning shots from the UNIFIL troops, the group opened fire. In the ensuing exchange of fire, one of the infiltrators was killed, one was captured and two withdrew from the area. On 26 October, DFLP elements opened fire on two Norwegian positions. Two Norwegian soldiers were injured.
- (vi) On 1 November, armed elements of the Lebanese National Movement fired 4 mortar rounds and approximately 200 heavy machine-gun rounds close to a Dutch position west of Siddiqin. At about the same time, a vehicle carrying three officers of the Irish battalion was ambushed by armed elements of the same group, who fired one rocket-propelled grenade and 40-50 rifle rounds, forcing the vehicle to stop between Siddiqin and Qana. Meanwhile, two Dutch battalion vehicles on a routine mail run to Beirut were stopped at a check-point manned by armed elements immediately to the north of the Litani River; four Dutch soldiers were detained for half an hour.

37. During the period under review, various UNIFIL positions and personnel came under close fire by armed elements. A total of 24 such incidents were recorded.

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(b) Incidents involving the de facto forces

38. In addition to its headquarters in Naqoura, UNIFIL maintains 16 positions in the enclave. Further, the five observation posts, originally set up by UNTSO in 1972 in pursuance of a consensus of the Security Council, have also been maintained and are manned by UNTSO observers of OGL, which is under the operational control of the UNIFIL Commander. During the period under review, the de facto forces continued to oppose and prevent further deployment of UNIFIL in the enclave.

39. There was no change in the restrictions on freedom of movement of UNIFIL and UNTSO personnel within the enclave. Thus, UNIFIL personnel could move in the enclave only on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays for resupply purposes, and UNTSO observers could move only on Mondays and Thursdays for logistical purposes and only on the main road. The restrictions on the observers' freedom of movement greatly hampered their operational capability and limited their ability to observe the situation in the border area. UNIFIL and UNTSO are pursuing their efforts to remedy the situation and to enable the observers fully to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

40. As indicated in my previous periodic report (S/14537, para. 48), the de facto forces have removed their position from Jabal Basil. However, they continue to maintain encroachments in the UNIFIL area at Bayt Yahun, Blate, Ett Taibe and Rshaf.

41. Another serious attempt at encroachment took place on the night of 13 November 1981 when one tank and one armoured personnel carrier of the de facto forces moved to establish a position on Hill 880, near At Tiri in the Irish battalion area. This occurred following an explosion south of Rshaf earlier that day, in which three members of the de facto forces were reported to have been killed. The position was immediately surrounded by a unit of the Irish battalion. On 14 November, negotiations were initiated, in which the de facto forces made the claim, which was rejected by UNIFIL, that the hill was a part of the enclave. During the same night, one Norwegian position east of Ett Taibe, one Ghanaian position east of Shaqra, both in the enclave, and one Nigerian position in Ett Taibe were subjected to harassment by the de facto forces. Observation post Hin, located on the Israeli-Lebanese border, was also harassed and its observation equipment taken away. On 15 November, the de facto forces attempted to resupply their personnel on Hill 880. UNIFIL prevented this, but agreed instead to provide food and water on a temporary basis, on humanitarian grounds and in order to prevent a clash. While negotiations were in progress, harassment was extended to Naqoura where, for a while, a tank was placed by the de facto forces at the gate of the UNIFIL hospital. On 16 November, all the roads in the enclave, with the exception of the coastal road, were closed to UNIFIL. On 17 November, the de facto forces prevented the local staff of UNIFIL from reporting to work and forced the nearby shops to close. During the early hours of the morning, the main waterpipe from Israel to Naqoura was blown up by the de facto forces. The pipe was repaired by UNIFIL staff only to be blown up again. During that afternoon the de facto forces blocked the road which links Naqoura with Israel to the south and with Tyre and Beirut to the north. About 250 UNIFIL civilian staff members were stranded at UNIFIL headquarters without water supply and suitable accommodation. Following negotiations with IDF and the de facto forces, the road blocks were removed from the coastal road on 19 November, and all other roads opened to UNIFIL traffic shortly thereafter.

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42. As of the time of reporting, the situation on Hill 880 remains unchanged, with UNIFIL surrounding the personnel of the de facto forces. Numerous attempts by the latter to bring in supplies and men have been prevented, though a few men gained access to the position when, as on 29 November and during the night of 6/7 December, the de facto forces fired smoke grenades, heavy machine-guns and small arms to cover their movements. The UNIFIL Commander has met with senior Israeli officials, including the Chief of Staff of IDF, requesting them to use their influence to have this encroachment removed. It has been pointed out that the presence of the de facto forces on Hill 880 is provocative and risks jeopardizing the cease-fire, and that attempts to resupply this position could lead to a serious confrontation with UNIFIL.

43. During the period under review, there were numerous instances of firing by the de facto forces at or close to UNIFIL positions. A total of 138 such incidents were recorded during the period.

(c) Exchanges of fire across the UNIFIL area

44. As indicated in my last periodic report (S/14537, para. 52 (xvii)), the exchanges of fire over and across the UNIFIL area diminished significantly after 29 May 1981, and the relative quiet continued until 10 July. On that day, Israeli aircraft resumed strikes against targets in southern Lebanon north of the UNIFIL area. This led to exchanges of heavy firing between armed elements, on the one hand, and IDF and the de facto forces, on the other. On 13 and 14 July, widespread Israeli air-strikes continued. Armed elements fired into the enclave and northern Israel. On 15 July, there was a particularly heavy exchange, with a total of about 1,000 rounds of artillery, mortar and rockets fired by the two sides. On 16 and 17 July, Israeli naval vessels joined in the firing, which was intense in all sectors. On 16 July, Israeli aircraft attacked and destroyed bridges on the Zahrani and Litani rivers. On 17 July, they attacked Beirut, causing heavy losses of life and damage to property. Exchanges of fire in all sectors, air strikes and naval bombardment continued on 18 and 19 July and, on a gradually declining scale, until 24 July. During the period of intense violence in July, UNIFIL recorded the firing of some 7,500 rounds of artillery, mortar, tank and naval cannons by IDF and the de facto forces, in addition to the air strikes by Israeli aircraft. UNIFIL also recorded the firing of about 2,500 rounds of artillery, mortar and rockets by armed elements.

45. On 17 July 1981, following the air strike on Beirut, Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council (S/14596). In my statement to the Council on that day, I reported that I had appealed to all concerned to revert immediately to the cease-fire (S/PV.2292). The President and the members of the Council launched an urgent appeal for an immediate end to all armed attacks (S/14599). On my instructions, General Callaghan and General Erskine made urgent efforts with all parties to ensure a cessation of all armed attacks. On 21 July, I reported to the Security Council that Mr. Arafat, Chairman of PLO, had informed General Callaghan that PLO would accept a cease-fire, provided that the other side also accepted it (S/PV.2293). On the same day, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 490 (1981), calling for "an immediate cessation of all armed attacks".

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46. On the evening of 23 July 1981, I submitted a report to the Security Council concerning the efforts to implement resolution 490 (1981) (S/14613). On 24 July, I submitted a further report to the Security Council (S/14613/Add.1). In that report, I indicated that I had been informed by the Permanent Representative of the United States of America of a statement made earlier that day by Ambassador Philip Habib, the personal representative of President Reagan, to the effect that "as of 1330 hours on July 24, 1981, all hostile military action between Lebanese and Israeli territory in either direction will cease". I was informed that the Government of Israel had endorsed Mr. Habib's statement and that the Government of Lebanon had welcomed it. PLO had earlier informed me that it would abide by its undertaking to respect Security Council resolution 490 (S/14613, para. 4). In the same report, I indicated that as of 1320 hours local time on 24 July the area was quiet.

47. I subsequently instructed General Callaghan and General Erskine to remain in close contact with all concerned, with a view to ensuring the maintenance of the cease-fire. It was emphasized to both sides that, in the event of a breach of the cease-fire, they should exercise maximum restraint and refer the matter immediately to UNIFIL for resolution. Since then, the situation has been generally quiet, except for a few isolated incidents. Between 24 and 28 July, armed elements sporadically shelled the enclave. PLO informed UNIFIL that there had been a misunderstanding and gave assurances of their determination to maintain the cease-fire. Although cases were reported to UNIFIL of mine-laying in the enclave, resulting in casualties, the Force has been unable to investigate these reports because of restrictions imposed on it in the enclave.

(d) Activity of IDF in and near the UNIFIL area of operation

48. IDF continued to be active in and near the UNIFIL area of operation during the period under review. UNIFIL and UNTSO have raised the matter of IDF activities repeatedly with the Israeli authorities.

49. The presence of IDF personnel inside the enclave remained at a high level, particularly during the July hostilities. Further IDF gun and tank positions were developed and observation posts established.

50. There were violations of Lebanese air space by Israeli aircraft and of Lebanese territorial waters by Israeli naval vessels. UNIFIL observed 205 air violations and 53 sea violations in the second part of June, 502 air violations and 94 sea violations in July, 200 air violations and 93 sea violations in August, 103 air violations and 72 sea violations in September, 220 air violations and 56 sea violations in October, 209 air violations and 47 sea violations in November, and 80 air violations and 16 sea violations in early December.

51. During the period under review, there were no significant incursions by IDF into the UNIFIL area of deployment, with the exception of combined IDF/de facto forces patrols into the Dutch battalion area around Shihin. These have ceased since the establishment, on 16 November, of a UNIFIL position in this area. However, there have been a number of firings over a Dutch post from an IDF position at Ras al Bayyada, which is located on the coastal road north of Naqoura.

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E. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

52. UNIFIL continues to assist in the efforts to restore normal economic and social life in southern Lebanon and, in particular, in its area of operation. The Force has worked closely with the competent Lebanese Government departments, and with UNICEF, ICRC and various voluntary agencies. As in the past, this work was carried out in close collaboration with the Governor of South Lebanon and with the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon. Special efforts were made to restore and upgrade water, electricity, roads, health and education services. The hospital at Tibnin, which had been reactivated by the Lebanese authorities, in close co-operation with UNIFIL and UNICEF, is run by Lebanese personnel. The Lebanese Ministry of Education once again was assisted by UNIFIL in conducting baccalauréat examinations in the south. Those were conducted in the UNIFIL premises in Naqoura from 18 August to 6 September and again from 30 October to 10 November 1981.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

53. As indicated in my report of 12 November 1981 to the General Assembly (A/36/601, para. 11), should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months beyond 19 December 1981, the costs of maintaining the Force for that period, assuming continuance of its present strength and responsibilities, are estimated at \$83,491,000 gross (\$82,656,000 net).

V. OBSERVATIONS

54. Since I reported on UNIFIL to the Security Council on 16 June 1981, events in Lebanon have continued to command the attention of the international community. UNIFIL has played an important role in some developments and an essential one in supervising and providing the modalities for the effective maintenance of the cease-fire which came into force on 24 July. Since that time, UNIFIL has made strenuous efforts to ensure that the cease-fire should be maintained by all parties, and an unusual degree of calm has prevailed in its area of operation, despite the continuance of underlying tension. However, the situation in southern Lebanon remains precarious and fundamentally unstable. As stated in my annual report on the work of the Organization, "no cease-fire, peace-keeping operation, or other expedient for containing the conflict can, in the end, prevent new outbursts of violence as long as the basic elements of the problem are not tackled in negotiations involving all the parties concerned".

55. As regards the mandate of UNIFIL, the difficulties which the Force has experienced since its inception have continued to obstruct the full implementation of the task allotted to it by the Security Council. The full co-operation of all parties which such implementation would require is, regrettably, still not forthcoming, although the value of the actual duties performed by UNIFIL is not in question.

56. Throughout the period under review armed elements have continued to attempt to infiltrate personnel and weapons into the UNIFIL area of operation and to

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strengthen their positions. UNIFIL has made strenuous efforts to prevent infiltration, often at considerable risk to its personnel. It has, when necessary, invoked the assistance of the leadership of PLO to defuse tense or difficult situations. PLO has also reiterated assurances of its co-operation with UNIFIL in the maintenance of the cease-fire.

57. To the south, no progress has been made in deploying UNIFIL further in the enclave controlled by the de facto forces. Restrictions relating to freedom of movement of UNIFIL and UNTSO personnel in the enclave continue to complicate UNIFIL operations. In addition to previous encroachments on the UNIFIL area of deployment, an attempt is being made to establish a further encroachment at Hill 880 in the Irish battalion area, following an explosion resulting in the death of three de facto forces personnel. It is to be hoped that the intensive efforts to resolve this problem will succeed, for the alternative could have serious consequences. Apart from the incidents relating to Hill 880, the de facto forces have observed the cease-fire with minor exceptions since it came into force on 24 July. The inescapable fact remains, however, that the mandate of UNIFIL in relation to the remainder of its area of operation now controlled by the de facto forces still remains to be fulfilled.

58. Close contact has been maintained with the Israeli authorities at all levels, especially in relation to difficulties with the de facto forces, which are supported and supplied by Israel. These contacts have included efforts to secure further progress in the implementation of the UNIFIL mandate as well as to reduce the dangers of such incidents as have occurred. The Israeli authorities have assisted with regard to the latter. However, these authorities, citing overriding considerations of national security, have not, as yet, extended to the Force the degree of co-operation necessary for the complete fulfilment of its mandate.

59. Israeli forces continued to be active in and near the UNIFIL area of operation, particularly during the hostilities in July. Details of these activities are given earlier in this report.

60. During the period under review, the means not only of consolidating the cease-fire but also of making progress on the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate have been under discussion with the Lebanese Government and other parties concerned. The Lebanese army units in the south have co-operated effectively with UNIFIL in its task of maintaining the cease-fire and in its efforts to improve the lot of the civilian population in the area. I wish to pay tribute to the co-operation which the Lebanese Government has afforded UNIFIL in this as well as other matters. The improvement in the living and working conditions of the civilian population in the UNIFIL area has continued, and steady progress is being made in the restoration of civil administration and in the improvement of services. The collaboration among the Governor of South Lebanon, the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and UNIFIL has continued effectively.

61. In resolution 488 (1981) of 19 June 1981, the Security Council requested me to assist the Government of Lebanon in establishing a joint phased programme of activities aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425 (1978). The events of July this year made efforts in this direction difficult and, since that time, the maintenance and consolidation of the cease-fire have inevitably been a main

preoccupation of UNIFIL. Moreover, political and military realities in the area have not proved conducive to the development and implementation of such a programme. Talks have, nevertheless, been regularly conducted both at United Nations Headquarters and in the area as regards the kind of measures which might serve the joint purpose of both consolidating the cease-fire and achieving progress in the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate. The difficulty, as so often in such cases, is that each of the parties is reluctant, on the grounds of its security, to take the first step in a process that could lead to the desired result. We shall, however, continue our efforts in this field. In this connexion, the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations has brought to the attention of the Security Council the resolution on Lebanon adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez on 25 November (S/14779), which refers specifically to south Lebanon and to the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 490 (1981). I urge all parties to work towards the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978), and I appeal for co-operation from all in achieving this end. Likewise, I urge all parties to continue to respect and to maintain the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in its resolution 490 (1981) of 21 July 1981.

62. In spite of all the difficulties faced by UNIFIL, I have no doubt that its presence and activities in southern Lebanon are an indispensable element in maintaining peace, not only in the immediate area but in the Middle East as a whole. I do not need to repeat here the implications of any weakening of UNIFIL; nor do I need to remind the members of the Security Council of the inevitable repercussions of its withdrawal in the present circumstances. For these reasons, I find it necessary once again to recommend to the Security Council that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further period of six months. The Permanent Representative of Lebanon has informed me of his Government's agreement in principle to the proposed extension on the understanding that the Security Council will take into consideration the position and views of his Government concerning the necessary conditions for the full implementation of the mandate of the Force.

63. In making this recommendation I wish to emphasize to members of the Security Council that UNIFIL, in its present strength, is stretched to the limit in carrying out its very demanding tasks. I am sure that the members of the Security Council will continue to give serious attention to the appropriate strength of UNIFIL in relation to the tasks which it performs under the Council's direction.

64. In conclusion, I wish to express, once again, my deep appreciation to the troop-contributing countries for their whole-hearted support and co-operation in this very important operation of the United Nations. I wish also to pay tribute to the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, and his staff, both civilian and military, and to the officers and men of the contingents of UNIFIL, as well as the UNTSO military observers assigned to the area. The personnel of UNIFIL have continued to carry out their task with spirit and dedication, undeterred by risks or harassment, and with the highest courage. They do great credit both to their countries and to the United Nations. Finally, I should like to pay special tribute to the memory of those soldiers of UNIFIL who have given their lives in the cause of peace.

