



Lebanon Mine Action Strategy

2011-2020

Drafted by the Lebanon Mine Action Centre,
Lebanon

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INTRODUCTION



Following the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) for Lebanon on May 1, 2011, the Government of Lebanon is reviewing its “Long Term Plan 2008-2012”, and submitting the current document (dated 1 September 2011) as its “2011-2020 National Mine Action Strategy”, to meet its obligations within the Convention 10 year deadline.

The Lebanon Mine Action Centre has developed this strategic plan; it aims to contribute to the achievement of Lebanon development objectives and to guide the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

It is the result of a consultative strategic analysis and planning process involving representatives of concerned Ministries and other stakeholders including civil society representatives. It is based on a review of the substantial progress made towards achieving the expected End-State, which was guiding the 2008 – 2012 and 2009-2013 Long Term Plans. It is also informed by existing accurate and exhaustive data, in particular on aspects of the mine contamination in Lebanon, and mine victim assistance needs. This strategy, as the previous ones, is developed, and will be implemented, in a spirit of compliance with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Treaty).

The objectives of the strategic plan are reasonable and can be met within the proposed timeframe, provided that resources are made available from national and international sources to complement secured contributions by the Government of Lebanon. Draft cost estimates are outlined in the attached annex.

This strategy will require the endorsement of the Lebanese government to support its full implementation, in partnership with national and international actors.

Overview of the Mine Action Programme

The Lebanon Mine Action Authority (LMAA) is the legislative body assigned by the Lebanese Government to support efforts to address mine and cluster munitions problem in the country. It was established by a governmental decree to enhance and facilitate coordination among different ministries in matters relating to mine action. The Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) executes and coordinates the Lebanese National Mine Action Program (LNMAP), on behalf of Lebanon Mine Action Authority.

The LMAC manages and coordinates the implementation of mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance (VA) activities in Lebanon through the National Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance Steering Committees.

At the implementation level, the engineering regiment of the Lebanese Army and concerned national and international demining organizations undertake demining operations. National and international non-governmental organizations, concerned institutions and agencies involved in mine action and rehabilitation, and development implement risk education and victim assistance.

LMAC receives national support from the Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee for mine action and international support from the International Support Group.

The LMAC operates within the Ministry of Defense and reports to the Minister through the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Lebanese Armed Forces while the Minister of Defense remains the final authority for strategic direction to mine action work in Lebanon.

The International Support Group (ISG)- consisting of senior representatives from UNDP, World Bank and ambassadors of donor countries- fulfils the role of macro-level donor coordination and mobilizes resources.

Basic Principles

The ten-year national mine action strategy (2011-2020) will be guided by the following key principles:

- Stakeholder involvement shall ensure that the needs of affected communities are met and that the economic and other development priorities are accounted for at both national and local levels.
- Mine action shall support and enable all humanitarian activities and other development initiatives. Integration shall be sought as mine action shall be considered and/or integrated in development initiatives, if and when need be.
- Coordination is a must and needs to be effective and efficient.
- Mine action shall encourage community participation and aim at community empowerment. In order to ensure the effectiveness of activities, all mine action projects shall be appropriately designed to correspond to the specific context of every community. This entails taking into consideration the different needs and priorities of communities and conforming to local cultural values and norms.
- Continuing education, training and staff development shall be of crucial importance to operative mine action.
- Information management shall be prioritized, as accurate, appropriate, and timely information are the basis of effective management.

Finally, mine action in Lebanon will continue to be based on a set of principles that are the foundation of codes of ethics internationally. These include: community welfare, social justice, self-determination, dignity, confidentiality, equity, accountability, integrity, and no discrimination.

THE PROBLEM IN LEBANON

Scope of the Problem

The mine contamination of Lebanon dates back prior to 1975, the year civil war (1975–1990) began.

In 1990, in an attempt to unite and rebuild the country, the Lebanese army initiated clearance of demarcation lines, dangerous areas and minefields.

In 2003, a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) identified 306 mine-impacted communities, directly affecting the livelihood and safety of more than one million persons.

As of December 2005, it was estimated that over 70 percent of the country's contaminated land remained to be cleared and that it could be achieved by 2012.

During the July 2006 hostilities, the South of Lebanon was bombarded over 1,277 locations with more than 4 millions cluster munitions, contaminating approximately 54.9 square kilometers of land, affecting over 1 million people.

The estimated one million cluster munitions that did not detonate cause an ongoing terrible indiscriminate threat to civilians; deny access to agricultural land, the primary source of economy in the South¹, and remain a constant reminder of the war.



Socio economic impact

A study commissioned by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of the United Nations Development Programme² estimates between US\$33 million and US\$122 million the economic losses in Southern Lebanon as a direct result of cluster munitions contamination. Lost agricultural production and death, injury and disability to individuals all served to reinforce poverty and fear of movement in communities already amongst the poorest in the country.

Humanitarian impact



Information from Information Management System of the Lebanon Mine Action Centre and results of specific surveys undertaken by the LMAC show that landmines have killed and maimed more than 3,843 persons in Lebanon since 1975, with 898 killed and 2,945 people injured.

Between August 2006 and June 2011, cluster munitions alone have killed and maimed more than 407 people; 49 were killed and 358 were injured including children less than 12 years old (10%), adolescents between 13 and 18 years of age (19%), and adults aged 19 years and above (71%). Women account for 6% of the victims of cluster munitions in Lebanon.

Dealing with the Problem

¹ For example, an analysis of figures from the custom department shows how Southern Lebanon agriculture production decreased by more than 35% over the following years

² Counting the Cost. The economic impact of Cluster Munitions Contamination in Lebanon, published in May 2008 by Landmine Action for UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery/UNOPS

Management and current mine action capacity

The LMAC is based in Beirut, and, directly manages demining operations through its Regional Mine Action Centre(RMAC) located in Nabatyieh, . In 2009, the LMAC took full responsibility for the management of all humanitarian clearance operations in Lebanon , thereby putting an end to the delegation of the mine action programme's operational management to the Mine Action Coordination Centre South Lebanon (MACCSL). In 2011, demining operations have been implemented by 2 LAF engineering companies and 7 national and international NGOs. LMAC coordinates and tasks the LAF 9 mine detection dogs' pairs, and mechanical demining teams to complement the work of NGOs manual demining teams.

In order to implement its mandate as defined by the UN Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), UNIFIL also carries out a range of operations across its Area of Operations in the south. These include Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) in support of operations; and opening lanes through minefields to allow the posting of the "Barrels Points" that

physically mark the “Blue Line”. These clearance operations are conducted under the supervision of the LMAC.

LMAC manages risk education and victim assistance and chairs the two respective national steering committees. Committees’ members include representatives from the Ministries of Health, Social Affairs and Education, and local NGOs engaged in disability issues and socio-economic recovery. They implement activities planned through the annual workplans developed by the respective committees.

Land release

In Lebanon, a highly densely populated area, where contaminated land denies access to livelihoods, essential agriculture resources and housing, the vast majority of contaminated area is high and medium priority³. Land release has focused primarily and firstly on clearing roads, the rehabilitation of infrastructures and houses, to allow for the prompt return of displaced population.

Focus is currently on releasing land for housing, for areas adjacent to houses and agricultural land. Uncultivated land is being tackled as third priority. Land is released upon request from landowners and municipalities. Post clearance survey results show that land is put into use immediately after release in over 97% of tasks⁴.

As of July 2011, out of the 279,4 million square meters contaminated land, 53% has been released, and out of the 54.9 million m2 cluster munitions contaminated land, 67% has been released⁵. A local NGO and the LAF demining regiment have conducted non-technical and technical surveys, while newly emerging national actors and well established international NGOs complement the clearance work. Available assets from all operators are pooled by the LMAC and tasked to ensure the highest possible efficiency.

Victim assistance

Victim assistance is being provided by the government and local NGOs and coordinated by LMAC. Emergency and medical care is provided free of charge by the Lebanese public health system. Local actors through international funding and small governmental subsidies undertake socio-economic rehabilitation and other services. Outreach to victims has been limited. Some income generation activities have been implemented through social and economic reintegration interventions. Psychosocial initiatives, presented as such, have not been well received by the affected population; when integrated in recreational or other type of activities, beneficiaries have been more receptive and willing to engage.

The law 220/2000, “*Access and Rights of the People with Disability*”, issued in May 2000, is comprehensive and includes all sectors; it addresses the rights of people with disabilities to proper education, rehabilitation services, employment, medical services, sports and access to public transport and other facilities. It also stresses the right to participation. The law 220/2000 has yet to be comprehensively put into practice, due in part to the lack of sufficient allocation within the public budget.

Mine Risk Education

Mine Risk Education (MRE) campaigns have been initiated all over the country since 1997.

³ Contaminated land has been categorised as high, medium and low priority, initially, as one of the results of the Landmine Impact Survey. For each identified suspected hazard area, intended land use, humanitarian impact or socio economic blocage is ranked according to a set of human and socio economic criteria; the rank determines the category. Categories are revised as suspected hazard area situation changes.

⁴ Lebanon Mine Action Centre IMSMA database.

⁵ Lebanon Mine Action Centre IMSMA database



Under the coordination and close supervision of LMAC, MRE activities have reached directly over 1 million school children, farmers, and general population using appropriately targeted materials and approaches. Television broadcasts were also instrumental in conveying safety messages. A study in 2007 by UNICEF showed that 70% of the population had important knowledge of the problem but still lacked the skills of keeping safe. The number of accidents has decreased from 209 in 2006 but still reached 24 in 2010.

Advocacy

Common efforts by all national stakeholders under the leadership of the LMAC have resulted in Lebanon spearheading the Oslo Process, and ratifying the convention on Cluster Munitions in August 2010. In addition, Lebanon signed in June 2010 the UN Convention on the Rights of people with Disability. More advocacy efforts are needed to ratify this convention & enforce the law 220/2000, "*Access and Rights of the People with Disability*", which are an important aspect of mine action.

Resources

The Government of Lebanon (GoL) contributes salaries; equipment and running costs for the LAF regiment 2 engineering companies, dog teams and machine, and salaries, equipment and running costs for the LMAC and RMAC. The GoL yearly contribution to mine action is estimated, conservatively, at about 6.5 M USD.

In addition, the Ministry of Health provides medical care to survivors and the Ministry of Social Affairs provide socio economic rehabilitation services. The Ministry of Education also contributes to risk education through its trained health and teaching personnel. These contributions are not included in the GoL estimated contribution. International funding for victim assistance have been consistently little, failing to provide badly needed complement to the solid foundation provided by the Government of Lebanon.

International funding reached a pick in 2002, with over USD 41,000,000 and then immediately after the conflict in 2006 with donations reaching USD 32,000,000. In 2009, funding accounted for USD 21,000,000 thus forcing some NGOs to reduce their demining capacity and victim assistance efforts, letting off committed and qualified technical and management civilian personnel. Resource mobilization is undertaken conjointly by the LMAC director and operators; operators receive and manage funds directly while the LMAC task funded operators according to plans and emerging priorities.

The Lebanese private sector has recently started to engage in mine action. LMAC's very successful partnership with BLOM Bank resulted in raising more awareness on the subject. The bank launched a credit card that combines the benefits of a MasterCard credit card, with the ability to donate to demining through the Lebanese Mine Action Centre. Donations are made whenever cardholders pay the card's annual fee and when use their card for purchases or for cash withdrawals, thereby guaranteeing long-term income for demining activities in Lebanon. The bank also funded a \$1 million nationwide risk education campaign.

Achievements and Progress

The Lebanon Mine Action Strategy 2011-2020 builds on the previous strategic plans that were developed against an end-state perspective. Substantial progress has been made towards

reaching the previously defined end state condition spelled out below and ensuring a sustainable capacity to manage residual risks.

Management of Mine Action

- A coordination mechanism among all stakeholders is embedded in the government structure. (Partially established: the LMAC coordinates the execution of the implementation of the strategy; structures for coordination among government ministries and for the execution of mine action beyond this strategic cycle need to be defined).

Demining/Land Release⁶

- A Rapid Response Team is operational 24 hours a day throughout the year. People's requests are answered immediately (established).
- All cluster munitions contaminated areas are cleared as per the requirements of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and within the set deadlines (in progress).
- Mined areas are surveyed, marked and fenced (In progress)
 - **Note:** initiation of Blue Line area clearance is pending a political decision by the Government of Lebanon.



Beit-Yahun before clearance



Beit-Yahun the same area after clearance

Victim Assistance

- Evacuation is taken care of by well-established government and auxiliary services (established).
- Ambulatory care is taken care of by the national public health chain of ambulatory services throughout the country (established).
- Emergency care and medical treatment is provided free of charge in all hospitals in Lebanon as per a governmental decree (established).
- Psychosocial, social, and economic rehabilitation and inclusion are enforced as part of the law 220/2000, "Access and Rights of the People with Disability" and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (in progress, the Government of Lebanon has signed the Convention and voted the law 220/2000; further application of the law is however required).

Risk education

- Safety messages are integrated in the training curriculum of health educators (established) and in the general education curriculum of students (pending baseline assessment to inform and generate consensus on relevance and efficiency) of the Lebanon Ministry of Education and Higher Education.
- Safety messages are integrated in the health promotion campaigns initiated by the Lebanese primary health care centres spread throughout the country (initiated).
- Safety messages are integrated in the social health component of the social development centres spread throughout the country (initiated).

⁶ Initially spelled out as demining, the concept of land release has been since then integrated and applied throughout the Lebanon Mine Action Programme

THE LEBANON MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN (2011 – 2020)

1. Vision

Lebanon free from landmines, cluster munitions, unexploded ordnance and all explosive remnants of war

2. Mission

To manage the Lebanon mine action programme to the highest possible efficiency, best practices and standards

3. Assumptions

- The political and security situation remains stable and no additional contamination takes place;
- Residual risks will remain, necessitating a long term adequate national mine action capacity;
- The commitment by the Government of Lebanon is maintained sustaining the LMAC coordination and Lebanese Armed Forces demining regiments efforts;
- The implementation of the strategy is financed and the Government of Lebanon budget allocation to mine action is complemented by the private sector and international contributions;
- The border/Blue Line minefields within the Echo Road zone remains under the supervision of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Planning for removal of these minefields will be considered to be an active part of the national clearance plan when directed by the Government of Lebanon.

4. Strategic objectives and expected results

A. Affected communities enabled to better manage risks posed by mines

- i. Requests for mine action rapid response are responded to immediately and anywhere in Lebanon
- ii. Resident of Lebanon have access to relevant and updated information to manage the risk posed by mines, and a permanent risk education capacity is developed

B. The full realisation of the rights of mine victims guaranteed

- i. All victims are provided with medical, social, psychological and economic support as part of the fulfilment of their full legal rights, as stated in the law 220/2000, *"Access and Rights of the People with Disability"*

C. Mine Action contributes to socio economic use through land release

- i. Accurate and comprehensive knowledge of contamination including its socio economic aspects is known and measured
- ii. Contaminated land is released and returned to its owners for socio-economic use as per the following timeframe:

- Cluster Bomb Unit(CBU) strikes released within 5 years
- Dangerous areas released within 10 years
- Minefields not including the Blue Line released within 10 years
- Strategy to clear the Blue Line updated until political decision is made to initiate clearance

D. Compliance to and promotion of the universalisation of the CCM and other relevant international instruments

- i. Resources are mobilised, including from state budget, coordinated and managed
- ii. Lebanon expertise is available to other State Parties, and vice-versa
- iii. Advocacy towards the universalization of the CCM, in particular from the region, is undertaken
- iv. Compliance with transparency measures is in place

E. An efficient government mine action management structure is in place

- i. An efficient government mine action management structure is in place, including its high-level co-ordination mechanism

5. Action, measures and strategies

a. Managing the implementation of the CCM

The higher level of the coordination structure for mine action in Lebanon has been defined in the National Mine Action Policy. The Lebanon Mine Action Authority represented by the Minister of Defence, chairs the Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee for mine action and the International Support Group.

The Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee and the International Support Group will be re-enacted, after the recent period of inactivity, and a focal point assigned for the follow up of the implementation of the CCM. Building up on the momentum offered by the Lebanon's presidency to the CCM starting September 2011, coordination among ministries and institutions will be strengthened to foster further engagement at the higher level, mainstream mine action into social development plan and government priorities; and allocate resources from other budget sources.

Lebanon's presidency to the CCM will also drive better communication nationally and internationally on mine action best-practices and results; mobilising resources from Lebanese private sector, Lebanese community abroad and international sources; advocating for the universalisation of the CCM especially in the region; and offering Lebanese expertise to other mine affected states.

b. Informed decision making

The Lebanon Mine Action Programme develops from exceptionally comprehensive and accurate baseline information. Non-technical and technical surveys and data verification have been completed throughout the country, except for the Blue Line minefields; mine accidents are reported and documented; and victims interviewed. Given the sensitivity of the situation, the LAF will conduct non-technical and technical surveys of the Blue Line minefields; surveys will

begin in 2011 and be completed within a 2-year period. Information is managed through a well functioning IMSMA along with data related to operators and demining, victim assistance and mine risk education activities and their respective performance.

At the beginning of the implementation of this strategy, a specific survey will take place to inform mine risk education planning in particular the decision to integrate MRE into public education curriculum.

To ensure that the rights of victim are fulfilled, emphasis will be put on establishing comprehensive baseline, and monitoring, including costing medical needs, developing patient centred approach through the implementation of patient health file system, monitoring provision of assistance, and measuring results.

Efforts will also be put on calculating victim assistance costs including those covered by embedded public health services, as well as, for risk education, contributions by education and social affairs public services.

In relation to land release and mine action as a whole, efforts will be made to further develop the existing capacity to measure socio-economic impact, and partnerships will be developed to look deeper into other intended or unintended effect of mine action, including its gender aspects.

While this information has been systematically used to inform planning of operation, focus will be added on communication to raise awareness, leverage resources and ensure the mainstreaming of mine action into local and central development sector planning.

Focus will be put on bettering communication at mid- and community levels, sharing information on plans and procedures and facilitating communities' participation in the planning and prioritisation of mine action. It will allow local authorities, like Unions of Municipalities, and development organisations, to better inform their development planning process. It will also ensure decision making regarding mine action is transparent and perceived as such.

c. Clearance of the Blue Line minefield



Once the political decision is taken to clear the Blue Line minefields, it would take 80 teams to clear the deeply buried mines within a 10 year time frame. At the current average cost of such operations, and based on an initial pilot, clearance costs would amount USD 288,000,000. On the other hand, the use of the LAF demining regiment, on a longer period, would allow for a substantial reduction in cost, as would the use of Lebanese demining agencies.

Regular reviews will allow for the strategy for the clearance of the Blue Line minefields to be revised integrating the likelihood of the decision to be taken, available capacity, productivity and costs.

d. Quality Management

LMAC will continue the national standards review process initiated with the wider community of operators. Systematically identified and documented best practices and lessons learned will be integrated reflecting innovations in Lebanon demining process.

Quality management as a whole will be established to enable LMAC, demining organisations and their teams to improve performance and productivity rates. Collection of metrics to measure performance will be increased; and staff development plans designed, funded and implemented.

Standards for MRE and Victim Assistance have been drafted. They will be finalized at the beginning of the 10-year period and applied, allowing implementing organization to be accredited, monitored and their performance enhanced.

Lessons learned from exchange of information with other mine action programmes will be systematically shared and feed the Lebanon quality management model.

Annual quality management calendars will be developed and implemented routinely, in partnership with stakeholders, ensuring that reviews of not only progress but also performance and cost effectiveness are integrated in the LMAP management cycle.

e. National ownership and implementation

Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance are implemented solely by national NGOs. Demining is being implemented by well-established international NGOs and recently formed Lebanese agencies. The LMAC, in partnership with international NGOs, will continue to foster transfer of responsibilities from international to national technical and management personnel. Resources mobilized from the Lebanese private sector have been channelled to Lebanese agencies. It is expected that when mine action is implemented independently from direct international technical support, cost effectiveness will improve.

f. Resource mobilisation

Resource mobilization is being undertaken in a spirit of partnership between the LMAC and international agencies. In the coming period, partnership will be maintained and emphasis will be on better communicating socio-economic and other outcomes of mine action, as well as positioning the Lebanon Mine Action Programme as a model in the region. The International Support Group will be re-enacted, as well as the Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee to facilitate resource mobilization and foster resources allocations from other government sectors, while ensuring resource coordination and management.

Initial successful mobilization of the Lebanese private sector will be pursued. Opportunities offered by the fast-growing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) trend across the global business world and emerging CSR trend in Lebanon will be systematically studied.

Opportunities to access the Lebanese community living abroad also offer a strong potential, in particular to support victim assistance and socio-economic rehabilitation.

g. Monitoring and Evaluation

The ten-year strategy is executed through the development and implementation of annual work plans. Quarterly LMAC-level and annual government-level reviews allow for assessment of progress, integration of lessons learned, application of best practices, reactions to changes in environment and modification of plans when necessary.

Reviews are informed by data generated through surveillance and systematic monitoring (quality assurance) and managed through IMSMA; as well as by end-users' feedback generated through stakeholders' consultation and participation.

Regular independent evaluations take place focusing on every aspect of mine action, and in particular to assist with measuring achievement against set milestones.

RESULT FRAMEWORK

Outcome

The humanitarian and development impacts posed by mines are reduced to a point where minimal residual risk can be sustainably addressed by a national capacity, which is fully integrated in regular government structures.

OUTPUT 1: Affected communities enabled to better manage risks posed

Output indicators	Baseline (2011)	Milestone 2013
Requests for mine action rapid response are responded to immediately and anywhere in Lebanon		
Requests for mine action rapid response are responded to immediately and anywhere in Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rapid response capacity is established. It can be mobilized in a few hours. Support is requested from NGOs when available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity is maintained
Resident of Lebanon have access to relevant and updated information to manage the risk		
Relevant information about mine danger and mine action reaches affected communities at least once a year through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRE Activists • School children and teachers • School children's parents and surrounding communities • Social Centers' social workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training handbook for MRE activists exist • Trial for the integration of MRE messages in the school programme completed • 600 health educators from Lebanon Public Education system trained; they execute two MRE activities per grade per year • 50 social workers from Social Development Centres from the Ministry of Social Affairs trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 MRE activists undertake refresher training • MoEHE scales up trial to half of the schools in affected communities • 800 school teachers integrate regularly MRE in Lebanon Public Education health work • 150 social workers trained and monitored

Indicator of Outcome

All humanitarian and high and medium socio-economic priority land has been released, citizen have access to information and rapid response to manage the risk, and rights of victims are fulfilled as per CCM obligations and in the spirit of the Ottawa Treaty

by mines (reference to the Article 4 of the CCM)

Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity is maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity is maintained and operational without support from NGOs 	<p>No additional contamination takes place</p>
<p>posed by mines, and a permanent risk education capacity is developed</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 new and 125 experienced MRE activists trained • MoEHE implements in all schools of affected communities; • Monitoring system developed • 1100 school teachers regularly integrate MRE in their health education activities • 200 social workers trained and monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 new and 125 experienced MRE activists trained • MoEHE implements in all schools of affected communities; • Sustainable monitoring system in place • 1,400 school teachers regularly MRE in their health education activities, monitoring system in place • 250 social workers trained and monitored 	<p>Adequate resources are available</p> <p>2012 baseline assessment results justify integration in school curriculum</p> <p>mine risk education remains at the same level of priority within MoEHE and MoSA</p>

OUTPUT 2: The full realisation of the rights of mine victims guaranteed

Output indicators	Baseline (2011)	Milestone 2013
All victims are provided with medical, social, psychological and economic support as part of the fulfilment		
<p>Right-based access of mine victims to services and socio-economic support is ensured and monitored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible survivors have access to comprehensive right based assistance through law 220/2000, “Access and Rights of the People with Disability” • Law voted but not fully implemented • Victims not fully aware of their rights • Medical treatment is provided free of charge by GoL PH services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible victims are issued with disability card, and are made aware of their rights, law partially implemented
<p>Eligible mine victims are included in socio-economic rehabilitation initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline data⁷ highlights needs for vocational training and financial support to initiate small business • Trial indicates need for psycho-social support to be embedded in recreational & socio-economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/3 of eligible victims have been included in socio economic rehabilitation programmes

⁷ Results of LMAC/NAP surveys covering victims post 2000 indicates that, as a result of their injuries most victims live in difficult economic situation, while medical and prosthetic needs are acceptably covered

(reference to article 5 of the CCM)

Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Assumptions
of their full legal rights, as stated in the law 220/2000, "Access and Rights of the People with Disability"		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All eligible victims are issued with disability card and made aware of their rights, law is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All eligible victims are issued with disability card, aware of their rights, law is implemented, monitoring system in place 	<p>Adequate resources are available GoL allocate resources to the implementation of the law</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2/3 of eligible victims have been included in socio economic rehabilitation programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All eligible victims have been included in socio economic rehabilitation programmes 	<p>Government and civil society implement appropriate development and socio economic programmes</p>

OUTPUT 3: Mine Action contributes to socio economic use through

Output indicators	Baseline (2011)
Accurate and comprehensive knowledge of contamination including its socio economic	
Accurate and comprehensive knowledge of contamination including its socio economic aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-clearance survey indicates that 97% of areas cleared between 2006 and 2010 has been immediately put into use (73,5% agriculture; 20% housing; other include grazing land; public use; tourism and commerce) • Non-technical, technical and data verification have been completed for the entire country except the Blue Line. • Pilots conducted and lessons learned identified to inform operation the planning and execution of demining operations
Contaminated land is released and returned to its owners for socio-economic use	
Cluster Bomb Strikes areas cleared	67% cleared (July 2011) To be cleared: 462 areas (18,241,828 m2) Affecting 145 towns (633,000 p.) High Impact: 55% Medium Impact: 35% Low Impact: 10% Current dedicated capacity: 25 teams
Dangerous Areas (booby traps and nuisance mines) cleared	83% cleared (July 2011) To be cleared: 420 areas (16,915,067 m2) Affecting 182 towns (169,285 p.) High Impact: 35% Medium Impact: 45% Low Impact: 20% Current dedicated capacity: 0
Mine Fields (excluding the Blue Line) cleared	70% cleared (July 2011) To be cleared: 679 areas (22,362,701 m2) Affecting 191 towns (22,202 p.) High Impact: 58 % Medium Impact: 42% Low Impact: 5% Current dedicated capacity ⁸ : 6 manual, 1 mechanical, 9 2-dog teams
Blue Line Minefields cleared	890 areas (7,415,199 m2) Affecting 47 towns (103,613 p.) High Impact: 35% Medium Impact: 45% Low Impact: 20% Current dedicated capacity: 0 A pilot has been conducted to identify required techniques (manual clearance and deep excavation)

⁸ Piloting and other lessons learned indicate the most effective combination of assets is Manual (20%) Mechanical (40%) MDD (40%)

land release (re. Article 4 of the CCM)

Milestone 2013	Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Assumptions
aspects is known and measured (completed survey and community participation)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lebanese Armed Forces regiments have initiated Non-Technical Surveys and Technical Surveys of the Blue Line Data is updated on a need basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Technical Surveys and Technical Surveys of the Blue Line completed Data is updated on a need basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is updated on a need basis 	No additional contamination takes place
87% cleared	100% cleared		Capacity increased to 30 teams Adequate resources are available
90% cleared	100% cleared		Capacity increased to 2 teams Adequate resources are available
76% cleared	80.5% cleared	100% cleared	Capacity includes: 45 manual clearance; 2 mechanical and 9 2-dog demining teams Adequate resources are available
33%	66%	100%	Political decision is made to initiate clearance; 80 teams are made available

OUTPUT 4: Compliance to and promotion of the universalisation of the CCM

Output indicators	Baseline (2011)	Milestone 2013
International Assistance received and provided, compliance with transparency measures and progress		
Resources mobilised allow for the implementation of the strategy (article 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate cost of the implementation of the strategy is based on comprehensive data contamination • Government, private sector and international donors' current pledges do not cover the cost of implementing the strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International assistance allow for the implementation of the first tranche of the strategy
Resources allocations are coordinated and managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inter-ministerial committee for mine action exists under the mine action policy. • The International Support Group, a structure to coordinate (international only) financial assistance to mine action exists under the mine action policy; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee for mine action and the International Support Group are re-enacted; • The mine action policy is reviewed and revised as necessary; • A mechanism for managing financial resources allocated to management services is designed • Costing of the services provided by the MoH, MoEHE and MOSA regarding VA, MRE and socio-economic rehabilitation is undertaken
Technical assistance for the implementation of the obligations referred to in Article 5 (victim assistance), and article 4 (clearance, mine risk education) is provided by Lebanon to affected states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon specific technical expertise and LMAP lessons learned can be made available to affected states • LAF training facilities are available for regional and international exchange of experience and expertise with other mine action programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshop on prosthetic development in 2012 • Training on information management, IMSMA established and provided to other mine action programmes personnel, in particular in Arabic and French
Technical assistance for the implementation of the obligations referred to in Article 5 (victim assistance), and article 4 (clearance, mine risk education) is provided to the Lebanon mine action programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMAP management and technical capacity gaps not systematically identified • Opportunity to learn from MAP implemented in other countries by INGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMAP management and technical capacity gaps systematically identified • Capacity development plan identifies international technical assistance requirements • International training and participation to exchange of experience
Advocacy towards the universalization of the CCM, in particular from the region, is undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon presidency of the CCM and host of the 2MSP in September 2011 • As of July 2011 a total of 109 states have joined the Convention, of which 3 from the region, Lebanon, Tunisia and Iraq, as States Parties or Signatories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More States, in particular from the region, join the CCM, as a result of Lebanon's advocacy
Compliance with transparency measures (article 7) is in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordination structure for mine action is defined in the mine action policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focal point for the follow up of the implementation of the CCM is designated • All concerned ministries are aware of their roles and responsibilities • Article 7 reports are accurate and submitted on time

and other relevant international instruments (reference to article 6 and 7 of the CCM)

Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Assumptions
towards universalisation of the CCM		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International assistance allow for the implementation of the second tranche of the strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International assistance allow for the implementation of the third tranche of the strategy 	<p>State Parties in a position to do so, and other donor countries increase their commitment to Lebanon mine action</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-ministerial coordination results in funding provided from other than LAF budget; • National and international resources are managed in partnership with international agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full government ownership of mine action includes a sustainable resource mobilisation and coordination mechanism 	<p>Political situation remains stable External funding is available</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on clearance and destruction of cluster munitions remnants provided to other mine action programmes personnel • Training for lobbying for right based victim assistance provided to other mine action programmes personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of experience on a need basis • Downsizing of operations makes LMAP qualified mine action personnel available to support other MAP 	<p>Adequate resources are available for other affected states mine action personnel to participate</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMAP capacity development plan reviewed and updated • International training and participation to exchange of experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMAP capacity development plan reviewed and updated • International training and participation to exchange of experience 	<p>Adequate resources are available International training and exchange programmes available</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More States, in particular from the region, join the CCM, as a result of Lebanon's advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More States, in particular from the region, join the CCM, as a result of Lebanon's advocacy 	<p>International situation remains conducive to universalisation of the CCM General momentum around the CCM is maintained</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All concerned ministries are aware of their roles and responsibilities • Article 7 reports are accurate and submitted on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All concerned ministries are aware of their roles and responsibilities • Article 7 reports are accurate and submitted on time 	<p>Political situation remains stable</p>

Output 5: A sustainable capacity to manage residual risks is established

Output indicators	Baseline (2011)	Milestone 2013	Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Assumptions
An efficient government mine action management structure is in place					
A sustainable and adequate structure to manage mine action at inter-ministerial and programme implementation levels is in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management and higher level coordination structure not in place • LMAP execution body, LMAC, is functional with limited international support, final structure to be identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management and higher level coordination structure designed • LMAC management services costed and funded; capacity development plan developed and implemented; exit strategy for international support developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management and higher level coordination structure function effectively • Final LMAC structure identified, management plan developed and implemented; exit strategy for international support implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management and higher level coordination structure function effectively and autonomously • An adequate and sustainable MAC is in place 	<p>Political situation remains stable</p> <p>Adequate resources are available</p>

STRATEGY BUDGET

	2011- 2013	2014- 2016	2017- 2020	Total Shortfall
Community Risk Management, in addition to GoL contribution	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	900,000.00
Rapid Response Teams Mine Risk Education	GoL 300,000.00	GoL 300,000.00	GoL 300,000.00	900,000.00
Victim Assistance, in addition to GoL contribution	3,075,000	3,075,000	3,075,000	9,225,000
Physical and Socio-economic Rehab	3,075,000	3,075,000	3,075,000	9,225,000
Land Release, in addition to LAF demining regiments' contribution	95,000,000	125,700,000	34,000,000	254,700,000
1 – Survey				
2 – Cluster Bomb Strikes Areas Clearance	28,000,000	47,000,000		75,000,000
3 – Dangerous Areas Demining (booby traps and nuisance mines) demining	2,000,000	1,700,000		3,700,000
4 – Mine Fields Demining (excluding the Blue Line) manual teams	60,000,000	71,000,000	31,000,000	162,000,000
machines	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
mine detection dog teams	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
5 – <i>Blue Line Minefields demining (USD 288,000,000) not included</i>				
Sub total operations (excluding Blue Line minefields)	98,375,000	129,075,000	37,375,000	264,825,000
<i>Average per 1 year</i>	<i>32,791,666.67</i>	<i>43,025,000.00</i>	<i>12,458,333.33</i>	
Management Services, in addition to GoL through LAF contribution, 5%	4,915,000	5,353,750	1,868,750	12,137,500
Grand Total	103,290,000	134,428,750	139,243,750	276,962,500



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