



Mine Victims

Since 14 August 2006 till to date, cluster munitions have killed and maimed 408. 51 were killed and 357 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%). 6% of the victims of cluster munitions in Lebanon are females.

Victim Assistance

LMAC works on helping survivors in:

- Medical Aspects: Ensuring the provision of prosthetic devices and related maintenance, rehabilitation services and home adaptation.
- Financial Aspects: Promoting income generating initiative and providing facilitated loans.
- Psychological Aspects: Empowering landmine survivors and building their capabilities to reintegrate them into the society.

Risk Education

The LMAC Mine Risk Education (MRE) Program aims to:

- Reduce the number of casualties, and the socio economic impact of cluster munitions.
- Support development by targeting all members of a community (including students, villagers, shepherds, etc.) with awareness messages, and by identifying contaminated areas and helping citizens avoid them.



Together for a SAFER LIFE
The Second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions
Beirut, September 12-16, 2011

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Cluster Munitions in Lebanon

War and Level of Contamination

- Approximately 150 million square meters of land have been affected by mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) since the beginning of the Lebanese civil war in 1975.
- During the conflict of 2006, Lebanon suffered severe cluster munitions contamination. It is estimated that 4.2 millions of cluster munitions were used, contaminating large inhabited areas, houses, school yards, hospitals, and farmland. Confirmed CBU strike locations totaled 1,277 contaminating approximately 54.9 square kilometers of land.



Clearance

After the 2006 conflict, and due to the established coordination capacities, existing clearance capacities, the presence of UN and Lebanese forces and the timely disbursement of funding by the international donor community, there was a rapid and structured response to cluster munitions contamination. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams and Battle Area Clearance (BAC) teams were mobilized and commenced clearance operations.

Approximately 33% of the contaminated land remains to be cleared.



Economic Impact

Socio economic development in Lebanon has substantially been affected by cluster munitions and UXO contamination. Approximately 36% of land used for livelihood activities has been contaminated and it is estimated that the cost of lost agricultural production due to contamination has reached 126.8 million USD in 2007 and decreased to be 25 million USD in 2011. Unexploded cluster munitions are affecting the areas of South Lebanon that are already subject to the highest levels of poverty.



Table 1: Summary of the mines and cluster munitions contamination in Lebanon as of 7 July 2011

The Problem/Type	Initial	Cleared	Remaining
All Minefields			
Identified	3149	1578	1571
Surface Area in m ²	49,891,799	20,113,899	29,777,900
Blue Line Minefields			
Identified	890		890
Surface Area in m ²	7,415,199		7,415,199
Dangerous areas (no CBU)			
Identified	2409	1989	420
Surface Area in m ²	44,777,153	27,862,086	16,915,067
CBU Strike Locations			
Identified	1277	815	462
Surface Area in m ²	54,941,844	36,700,016	18,241,828
Surface Area in m²	149,610,796	84,676,001	64,934,795



Lebanon Mine Action Center

The Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) was established in April 1998 by the Lebanese council of Ministers. The Lebanese Government, represented by the Minister of Defense, is the final authority for mine action in Lebanon. All policies and decisions are made by the government, while the LMAC executes and coordinates all the work of mine action. 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.

As of 2009, LMAC, through the Regional Mine Action Center based in the Nabatieh area (RMAC-N), took full responsibility for the management of all humanitarian clearance in Lebanon.

