2012 ANNUAL REPORT

Lebanon Mine Action Center

Forward

Since its establishment in 1998, the Mine Action Programme of Lebanon (LMAP) has overcome many challenges and achieved great success. The year covered by this report demonstrates a continued building on bedrock and almost 25 years of professionalism – the implementers of mine action as well as national and international non-government organizations have delivered survey, clearance and mine risk education work throughout the country. Community based demining approaches in which local people are trained, mentored and led by core staff, allow and enable implementers to continue their work in difficult areas and solve problems. The results are impressive and we hope this report does justice to the efforts of the deminers, educators, managers and leaders who make this programme so successful.

Since the beginning of the programme, tens of thousands of hazardous areas have been cleared, resulting in the complete clearance of the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) first priority. In addition to this, the casualty figures outlined in this report have fallen dramatically since its high point in 2006.

The opportunity exists for Lebanon to eliminate the impact of mines and unexploded ordnance over the next decade. Its professional capacity and capability has been proven and with continued support and funds in the next few years, all Lebanese territories can be made safer, through their removal.

Our vision is for Lebanon to be "a country free from landmines and other explosive remnants of war where people and communities live in a safe environment conducive to national development and where landmine and ERW survivors are fully integrated in the society and have their rights and needs recognized and fulfilled".

We are pleased to present this annual report which highlights the steps that the many different implementing partners of the LMAP have worked together to achieve. They have not been achieved without facing the challenges, which have been significant over the past year.

We are thankful to the donors, implementing partners, United Nations and partner Government Ministries who have enabled this progress and we look forward to continuing our work together, while remaining focused on our joint vision and goals.

Sincerely,

Brigadier General Imad Odeimi
Director of the Lebanon Mine Action Center

About LMAC

The Lebanese Mine Action Authority (LMAA), an interministerial body established in1998 by the Council of Ministers, is chaired by the Minister of Defense. The LMAA is responsible for the Lebanon National Mine Action Programme (LMAP). The 2007 National Mine Action Policy outlines the structure, roles and responsibilities of the LMAP. LMAC, a part of the LAF, has the overall responsibility for the management and implementation of the mine action policy and strategy, including the coordination of risk education and victim assistance.
The Mine Action Program in Lebanon is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense. The LMAA is the legislative body assigned by the Lebanese Government to support efforts to address the mine and cluster munitions problem in the country. It is chaired by the Minister of Defense

The LMAC structure consists of:

- the director
- an assistant
- a secretary
- a security officer
- the UNDP Mine Action Advisor

- seven sections:
  - operations
  - quality assurance/quality control
  - information technology
  - media mine risk education with a steering committee
  - mine victims assistance with a steering committee
  - administartion logistics

- a regional mine action centre in Nabatieh established in January 2009

LMAC's mission is to manage the humanitarian mine action activities according to the national and international standards through clearance, mine risk education, mine victims assistance and advocacy. Its vision is for Lebanon to be free from cluster munitions by 2016, and landmines and explosive weapons of war (ERW) by 2020, as set out in the Lebanon National Strategy 2011-2020.

LMAC strives to be innovative in its mine action intervention from clearing affected areas to rapidly releasing land for productive use, to reducing casualties and creating a favorable environment for the most affected communities, and to meeting Lebanon's international obligations. It continuously strives to improve all aspects of its operations, human resources and support management, and financial accountability.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 6

1. Introduction 8
- a. National Strategy 2010 – 2020 Results Framework

2. Background 10
- a. Mine contamination in Lebanon

3. Mine Action Structure in Lebanon 13
- a. The Lebanon Mine Action Center 13
- b. Demining and Survey Teams in Lebanon 15
- c. Training of Demining Teams 17
- d. Quality Assurance and Quality Control of Demining Teams 17
- e. National Committee on MRE and MVA 20
- f. Information Management (IMSMA) 21

4. Key Achievements in 2012:

A. Output 1: Affected Communities enables to better manage the risks posed by mines 23
- a. Rapid Response 23
- b. Mine Risk Education 24
- c. Achievement related to Output 1 25
- d. Challenges related to Output 1 25

B. Output 2: The Full Realization of the rights of mine victims guaranteed 27
- a. Mine Victims Assistance 27
- b. Achievements related to Output 2 32
- c. Challenges related to Output 2 32

C. Output 3: Mine Action Contributes to Socio Economic Use Through Land Release 33
a. Post-Clearance 33
b. Non-Technical Survey 34
c. Training and Lessons Learned 36
d. Overview of Mine Clearance in Lebanon 36
e. Cluster Munitions Clearance 37
f. Dangerous Areas Clearance 39
g. Landmine Clearance 39
h. Achievements related to Output 3 41
i. Challenges related to Output 3 42

D. Output 4: Compliance to and Promotion of the Universalization of the CCM and other relevant international instruments 43
a. Resource Mobilization 44
b. High-Level Coordination 46
c. Cooperation and Technical Assistance to Affected States 46
d. Technical Assistance to LMAP 48
e. Advocacy 48
f. Compliance with Convention on Cluster Munitions 48
g. Achievements related to Output 4 49
h. Challenges related to Output 4 49

E. Output 5: A Sustainable Capacity to Manage Residual Risks is Established 51
a. Exit Strategy 51
b. Challenges related to Output 5 51

F. Future Plans 51

Executive Summary

Lebanon's mine /ERW contamination is a legacy of more than 40 years of intermittentconflict, which involved neighboring countries and various non-state armed groups. Lebanon presents a strong case of the devastating impact of landmines and cluster munitions where the mine action programme can be divided into three phases: The first phase was the 1975-1990 civil war when the Lebanese territories were littered with no less than 100,000 landmines and left the country with an alarmingly large number of unexploded ordnances. The second phase began in 2000 when Israel withdrew from South Lebanon after a 12-year occupation leaving more than 550,000 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in the South and Western Bekaa.

In mid-2006, an impact free state with only a residual problem seemed achievable within a few years and was expected to be reached in 2009, but the planning and optimism came to an abrupt end in July 2006 when Israel bombarded Southern Lebanon in over 1,278 locations with more than 4 million cluster munitions, contaminating approximately 54.9 square kilometers of land, and affecting over 1 million people (nearly one third of the population). With this contamination through cluster submunitions, Lebanon entered the third phase in its history of landmines, unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war.

The Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) was established in April 1998. LMAC's mission is to manage the humanitarian mine action activities according to the national and international standards through clearance, mine risk education, mine victims assistance and advocacy.

In September 2011, the LMAC developedits National Strategy 2011-2020 in partnership with other national partners. It is based on a 10-year timeframe that highlights and costs Lebanon's priorities for mine and cluster munitions. It provides a prioritization process to be used over the next decade through its use of indicators and benchmarks covering mine risk education, mine victim assistance, land release, compliance and promotion of relevant international instruments related to mine action, and the need to put in place a sustainable capacity in Lebanon to manage residual risks.

The total funds needed for 2012, in addition to the Government of Lebanon's contributions, as set out in the National Strategy 2011 – 2020 was USD $33,125,000, to fulfill the objective of a Lebanon free from cluster munitions by 2016, and landmines and explosive weapons of war (ERW) by 2020. However, only USD $11,791,376.95 was mobilized with a focus on cluster munitions clearance, which left a funding shortfall of USD $21,333,623.05.

The funds available for Mine Victims Assistance and Mine Risk Education were particularly low.

For Lebanon to reach its goal to be a country free from Cluster Munitions by

2016, Lebanon had to clear the remaining 17.83 million meter square of contaminated area. Factoring in the annual clearance average since 2002 of 3,31 million meters square (securing yearly 25 demining teams), indicates that the required time to clear the remaining areas would be close to 6 years. To reach LMAC's clearance goal in the set 4-year time frame, increased contributions of human resources, physical and financial support will be required.

Despite the funding shortfalls, much was achieved in 2012 to realize the objectives of the National Strategy. National mine risk education campaigns continued throughout the country.

On mine victim assistance, further efforts were undertaken to ensure eligible victims are provided with a disability card and that the law 220/2000 is implemented. In terms of socio-economic rehabilitation programs, while projects are ongoing, a lack of funding has prevented new programs being initiated in 2012.

Progress on landmine clearance continued steadily in 2012. The demining activities of the Manual and Mechanical demining teams covered a surface area of 136.65 m^2 in six provinces within Lebanon of wich landmines were destroyed. Initiation of Blue Line Clearance is pending a political decision by the Government of Lebanon. Progress on cluster munitions completions also progressed in 2012. Cluster munitions completions covered a surface area of 2.83 km^2 in three provinces within Lebanon and 4,546 cluster munitions devices were destroyed. In 2012, the total Battle Area Clearance (BAC) Teams from NGOs were 28.

In 2012 LMAC did not have capacity for dangerous area clearance other than cluster munitions clearance. However, rapid response capacity was maintained and requests for mine action rapid response were responded to immediately.

Lebanon succeeded in channeling all mine action funds to alleviate the burden of the problem on its people, thus documenting success stories, whether at the local level with the clearance and victim assistance interventions or at the regional level with the interchange programs with Arab countries.

Lebanon made sure to fully utilize its capacity in sharing knowledge and skills with countries in need. Over the years of its operations, LMAC, in cooperation with UNDP, has been keen on building local capacities of staff and has gained the reputation of a focal point whose advice is being sought out for best practices in the region. In a short period of time, Lebanon has come to play a core role in the MENA region.

Throughout Lebanon's Presidency, Lebanon successfully promoted the universalization of the CCM in various international and regional meetings. On September 11th, 2012, Lebanon handed over presidency to Norway at the Third Meeting of States Parties in Oslo.

1. Introduction

a. National Strategy 2010 – 2020 Results Framework

This annual report is intended to inform mine action stakeholders in Lebanon and abroad of the activities, achievements and opportunities realized during the reporting period. The report is in line with the Lebanon Mine Action Strategy 2011 – 2020 and covers mine action activities in Lebanon in 2012. It offers an overview of the work completed by the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC), international organizations and international and national NGOs.

In September 2011, LMAC published its National Strategy 2011- 2020. It is based on a 10-year timeframe that highlights and costs Lebanon's priorities for mine and cluster munitions, and provides an update to the LMAC's Long-term Plan 2008-2012 following the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Lebanon in May 2011. It provides a prioritization process over the next decade through indicators and benchmarks for land release, improving affected communities ability to better manage risks posed by mines, ensuring the full realization of the rights of mine victims, and contributing to the socio-economic use of land that has been released. It also looks at compliance and promotion of relevant international instruments related to mine action including the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the need to put in place a sustainable capacity in Lebanon to manage residual risks. The National Strategy 2011- 2020 was developed in partnership with civil society organization representatives, as well as other Ministries such as the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

2011 – 2020 National Strategy Results Framework:

The table below presents the results framework of the Lebanon National Strategy to be achieved by 2013 it has been, divided into 5 outputs, which tackle all aspects of mine action in Lebanon. The Annual Report will go through each of these outputs presenting the progress that has been achieved on each output against the 2013 milestone. The results framework in the National Strategy includes milestones up to the year 2020, when all clearance operations should be completed. However, this annual report has only focused on the 2013 milestone as it deals with the progress that was achieved in 2012.

National Strategy 2011-2013 Result Framework

Output indicators	Baseline (2011)	Milestone 2013
Output 1: Affected communities enabled to better manage risks posed by mines		
Requests for mine action rapid response are responded to immediately and anywhere in Lebanon	• A rapid response capacity is established. It can be mobilized in a few hours. Support is requested from NGOs when available.	• Capacity is maintained
Relevant information about mine danger and mine action reaches affected communities at least once a year through: • MRE Activists • School children and teachers • School children's parents and surrounding communities • Social Centers' social workers	• 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	• 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
Output 2: The full realisation of the rights of mine victims guaranteed		
Right-based access of mine victims to services and socio-economic support is ensured and monitored	• A rapid response capacity is established. It can be mobilized in a few hours. Support is requested from NGOs when available.	• Capacity is maintained
Eligible mine victims are included in socio-economic rehabilitation initiatives	• 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	• 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
Output 3: Mine Action contributes to socio economic use through land release		
Accurate and comprehensive knowledge of contamination including its socio economic aspects	• 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	• Lebanese Armed Forces regiments have initiated Non-Technical Surveys and Technical Surveys of the Blue Line • Data is updated on a need basis
Cluster Bomb Strikes areas cleared	67% cleared (July 2011)	87% cleared
Dangerous Areas (booby traps and nuisance mines) cleared	83% cleared (July 2011)	90% cleared
Mine Fields (excluding the Blue Line) cleared	70% cleared (July 2011)	76% cleared
Blue Line Minefields cleared	0% cleared	33% cleared
Output 4: Compliance to and promotion of the universalisation of the CCM		
Resources mobilised allow for the implementation of the strategy	• Estimate cost of the implementation of the strategy is based on comprehensive data contamination • Government, private sector and international donors' current pledges do no cover the cost of implementing the strategy	• International assistance allow for the implementation of the first tranche of the strategy
Resources allocations are coordinated and managed	• The inter-ministerial committee for mine action exists under the mine action policy. • The International Support Group exists under the mine action policy;	• 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 victim assistance, clearance and mine risk education is provided by Lebanon to affected states	• 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	• 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 victim assistance, clearance and mine risk education is provided to the LMAP	• LMAP management and technical capacity gaps not systematically identified • Opportunity to learn from MAP implemented in other countries by INGOs	• 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	• 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 as States Parties.	• 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	• The coordination structure for mine action is defined in the mine action policy	• 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
Output 5: A sustainable capacity to manage residual risks is established		
A sustainable and adequate structure to manage mine action at inter-ministerial and programme implementation levels is in place	• 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	• 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

2. Background

a. Mine contamination in Lebanon

Lebanon is located in the Middle East, with an area of 10, 452 square kilometers bordering Syria, occupied Palestine and the Mediterranean Sea. With the brunt of the contamination in the country's southern provinces, mine action in Lebanon was mostly concentrated in the South.

Lebanon presents a strong case of the devastating impact of landmines and cluster munitions. The Lebanon mine action problem can be divided into three phases: The first phase was the 1975-1990 civil war when the Lebanese territories were littered with no less than 100,000 landmines and left the country with an alarmingly large number of unexploded ordnances. The second phase began in 2000 when Israel withdrew from South Lebanon after a 12-year occupation leaving more than 550,000 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in the South and Western Bekaa.

In mid-2006, an impact free state with only a residual problem seemed achievable within a few years and was expected to be reached in 2009, but the planning and optimism came to an abrupt end in July 2006 when Israel bombarded Southern Lebanon in over 1,278 locations with more than 4 million cluster munitions, contaminating approximately 54.9 square kilometers of land, and affecting over 1 million people (nearly one third of the population). With this contamination through cluster

submunitions, Lebanon entered the third phase in its history of landmines, unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war.

Mine contamination in Lebanon dates back prior to 1975, the year the civil war (1975-1990) began. Both the north and the south of the country suffer from landmine contamination. The affected areas are in Batroun, Chouf, Jbeil, and Jezzine; north of the Litani river, in the Bekaa Valley; and across Mount Lebanon. The initial surface area containing minefields was 44.18 km² and included 2,284 locations; this has been reduced to 23.37 km² and 652 locations by the end of 2012. In addition, there are minefields along the UN-delineated Blue Line containing 907 minefield locations, covering a surface area of approximately 7.6 km². Initiation of Blue Line clearance is pending a political decision by the Government of Lebanon.

During the 2006 hostilities, the South of Lebanon was contaminatedwith more than 4 million cluster munitions. The estimated one million cluster munitions that did not detonate cause an ongoing indiscriminate threat to civilians; deny access to agricultural land, the primary source of economy in the South; and remain a constant reminder of the war. The confirmed CBU strike locations totaled 1,322 locations covering an area of approximately 55.8 km² but through clearance this has been reduced to 453locations covering an approximate surface area of 17.8 km² by the end of 2012.

In Lebanon, long term plans take into account clearance and technical survey data and utilize an integrated data approach to tackle clearance priorities. Focus is currently on releasing land for housing, by clearing areas adjacent to houses and agricultural land. The premise is that resources available are scarce, that need overwhelms capacity, and that a hierarchy of priority areas should be developed. Land is released upon request from landowners and municipalities.

LMAC priority list can be summarized as the following:

Priority 1: Access road, infrastructure, water, electricity, municipalities, schools and houses and gardens, to allow for the prompt return of the displaced population. Land release for first priority contaminated land was completed between 2006 and 2009

Priority 2: Agriculture lands. Land release for the second priority is currently being tackled.

Priority 3: Uncultivated lands. Land release for third priority will be tackled once second priority land has been completed.

Mines and UXOs continue to kill and maim people in Lebanon although the clearance of highly impacted communities and the success in mine risk education has reduced the casualty toll significantly. Information from LMAC -Information Managemnet System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and results of specific surveys undertaken by LMAC show that mines and UXOs have killed and maimed more than 3683 persons in Lebanon since 1975, with 903killed and 2,780people injured. In 2012, 3were killed and 6were injured.

Socio-economic development in Lebanon has been substantially 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 was USD $126.7 million in 2007.

The ultimate goal of LMAC is for Lebanon to be free of the impact of landmines, cluster munitions and ERW, where civilians can walk freely without the fear of stepping on a mine, children can play without mistaking an unexploded sub-munition for a toy, and communities don't bear the social and economic impact of mines or ERW presence for decades to come.

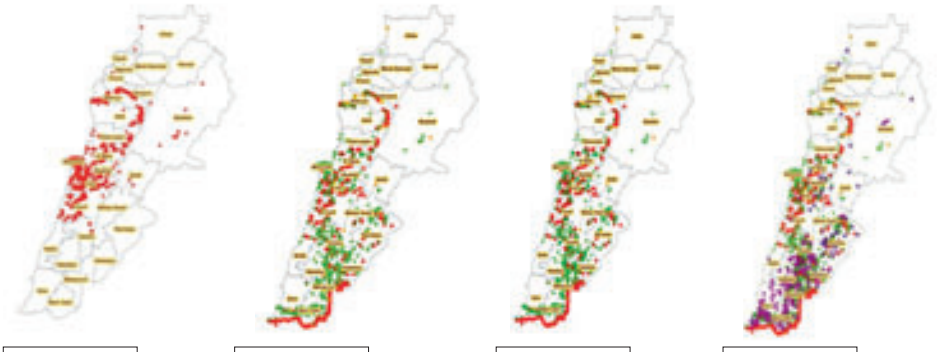
Indirect economic consequences of the mine contamination such as the 'opportunity cost' and loss of investment opportunities or tourism are also part of the indirect costs due to mine/ERW contamination and should be taken into consideration.

The Lebanon Mine Action Programme has developed over three main phases:

1) The removal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) after the Lebanese civil war.
2) The clearance of minefield and booby traps between 2000 and 2006 after the enemy withdrawal from Southern Lebanon.
3) The clearance of submunitions contamination and ERW from the 2006 hostilities.

a. Mine contamination in Lebanon

Table: Mine contamination in 2006 and at the end of 2012.



Map 1: Lebanon's contamination phases

3. Mine Action Structure in Lebanon

a. Rapid Response
b. Mine Risk Education
c. Achievement related to Output 1
d. Challenges related to Output 1

a. The Lebanon Mine Action Centre:

The Mine Action Program in Lebanon is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense. The Lebanese Mine Action Authority (LMAA) is the legislative body assigned by the Lebanese Government to support efforts to address the mine and cluster munitions problem in the country. It is chaired by the Minister of Defense and it coordinates any cooperation process with national authorities and between the State, civil society, and the international community aimed at Humanitarian demining, victim assistance and mine risk education. The Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) executes and coordinates the Lebanese Mine Action Program on behalf of the LMAA.

LMAC is staffed with army personnel assigned to the mine action program from the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF). Civilian personnel are made available through UNDP support to cover shortfalls and ensure transfer of competencies. The LMAC office is based in Beirut, and in cooperation with the Regional Mine Action Centre (RMAC) based in Nabatiyah, and manages all demining operations. The RMAC specifically provides the tasking to all themine action operators, and also undertakes independent quality assurance, and quality control.

The LMAC manages demining operations through its Regional Mine Action Centre (RMAC), based in Nabatiyah. All of the NGOs and commercial companies work towards meeting tasks and priorities established by LMAC. All NGOs have been accredited by LMAC their standing operation procedures (SOP) have been scrutinized, and they are subjected to periodic and regular quality assurance (QA) visits by LMAC. The land cleared by the NGOs is independently checked before being handed back to local owners.

Table: LMAC Structure

UNDP staff has been paired with RMAC personnel to develop their understanding of clearance management and oversight process, with a view of allowing for an effective transfer of knowledge.

Positions are as follows:

I. Operations Coordinator (National) to supplement the military operations officer assigned to the RMAC-N;

II. Information Management Officer (National) within the IM section of the RMAC to act as advisor, trainer and to provide GIS support to the technical survey and socio-economic priority setting;

III. Operations Clerk (National) to supplement and support the military personnel assigned to the RMAC-N and to support the clearance sponsored by international donors;

IV. Quality Assurance Coordinator to ensure the orderly and proper handover of all cleared land to landowners and communities;

V. Provision of a Quality Control and Assurance Clerk (2) (National) to supplement the military personnel assigned to the Operations Centre to ensure the quality of mine clearance meets international and national

standards and to support the accreditation of all national and international clearance assets;

VI. Provision of a Community Liaison Clerk (2) (National) to support clearance and post-clearance activities;

VII. Radio Operator to ensure that the international and national clearance safety and command radio net is properly functional when clearances are being conducted

VIII. GIS Clerks (2) (National) to input mine action information from mine action clearance and completions into the IMSMA database.

IX. Provision of a Project Officer (National) to support the management of the project and act as the secretariat for LMAC coordination mechanisms

b. Demining and Survey Teams in Lebanon:

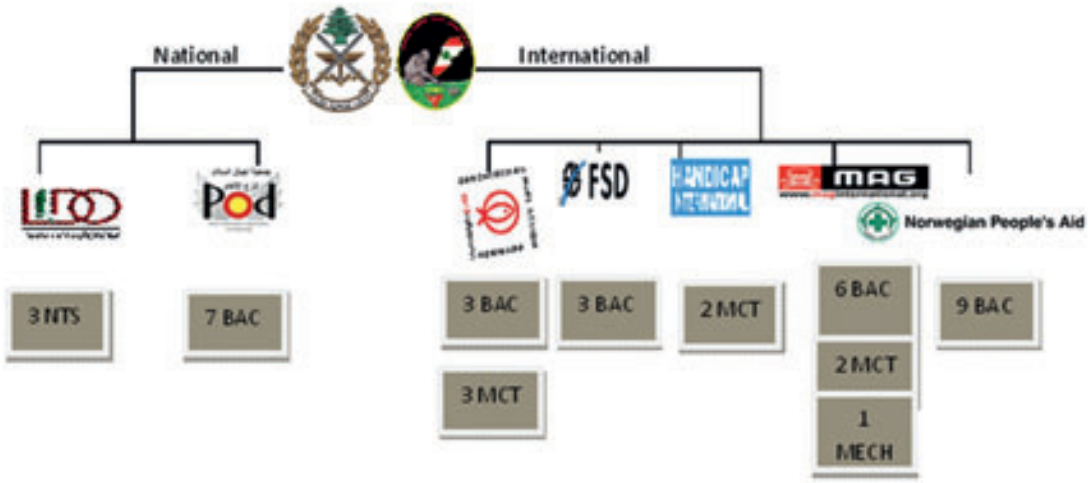
DEMINING AND SURVEY TEAMS IN LEBANON

Name	Description
Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD)	began working with LMAC at the end of 2010 with two Battle Area Clearance teams (BAC) teams. In September 2011 an additional team was added to bring the total to three BAC teams. In year 2012 FSD continued in full capacity operations with three (BAC) teams.
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	began working with LMAC in 2000. In 2011, an extra BAC team was added by MAG to bring its total capacity in 2011 to eight BAC teams, two Mine Clearance teams (MCT) and one mechanical team. In 2012 the operations were reduced to six BAC teams, two MCT teams and one Mechanical team.
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	has been clearing cluster bomb contaminated areas in South Lebanon since 2007 and currently has four BAC teams working with LMAC. In November 2010, it started manual mine clearance activities in Mount Lebanon and currently has two MCT teams. In March 2012 the BAC teams were to a total of two teams and in August 2012 DCA added and additional BAC team. In march 2012 DCA increased the MCT operation to three teams in Mount Lebanon.

DEMINING AND SURVEY TEAMS IN LEBANON

Name	Description
Handicap International (HI)	has been involved in land clearance in Lebanon since 2006. In January 2011, HI began demining in Mount Lebanon with two MCT teams and continued operations in 2012 with two MCT teams in North Lebanon.
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	has been working on cluster munitions clearance in Lebanon since 2006 and continued with five BAC teams working with LMAC until April 2012. In June 2012 one more BAC team was added and on July 2012 an additional two BAC teams were added which brings the total to nine BAC teams.
POD	started working with LMAC in 2009 with 2 BAC teams and in February 2011 added an additional 4 BAC teams to bring them to a total of 6 BAC teams. In 2012 one team was added to operate as BAC and MCT which brings the total to seven teams.
Lebanon Demining Organisation (LDO)	started working with LMAC in October 2010 with two Non-Technical Survey teams and continued to work on the non-technical survey in 2011. In 2012 LDO worked with three teams on Post-Clearance and ceased work at the end of 2012.
Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)	also contribute to the clearance capacity by providing 25% of overall manual minefield clearance capacity (12 teams in 2011), 50% of mechanical clearance (1 Mech team in 2011), and 100% of mine detection dog teams (9 teams in 2011). They are also responsible for 100% of rapid response capacity. LAF continued in 2012 in the same capacity.

Current Capacity:



c. Training of Demining Teams:

Each NGO or organization wishing to undertake demining activities in Lebanon must first complete a training program. All demining teams also undertake refresher training sessions at least twice a year. In addition, refresher training is required if a deminer has stopped work for a minimum two weeks and after sick leave. If an incident occurs, the entire team undergoes refresher training. Until now, all organizations had individual programs based on the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS). In 2012, LMAC drafted an integrated training program for all organizations, which will streamline the training of demining teams and also improve the rate and efficiency of work.

d. Quality Management of Demining Teams:

Accreditations for the Organizations

Every year in January, re-accreditation of all organizations performing demining in Lebanon is undertaken by the Quality Management- Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) Section in LMAC. The process of accreditation involves inspecting the organizations (desk assessment, logistics, equipment's and machines, Mines Detection Dogs, metal-detectors and admin, etc.) and if compliant, they will be provided with aone month provisional accreditation followed by (at least) four officers' follow-up visits to the organization to ensure operations remain satisfactory. Once the QAQC officers finalize their report, the organization is granted a full operational accreditation for one year. However, if the results are not satisfactory, a re-accreditation procedure starts a week later, followed by additional QAQC visits. If the organization does not meet the required standards, it will be suspended from work and must undertake a one month long training.

In 2012, LMAC issued 1,498 operational Accreditations including all quality assurance form visits conducted over

organizations teams. The organizational accreditation (Desk Assessment) for mine action have been renewed and issued to seven organizations (Danish Church Aid, Handicap International, Foundation Suisse de Deminage, Lebanese Demining Organization, Mine Advisory Group, Norwegian People Aid, Peace Generation Organization for Demining) and for Lebanese Armed Forces/Engineering Regiment (LAF/ER).

NMAS standardized quality assurance and quality control according to the IMAS standards. The quality assurance and quality control head section at the LMAC closely supervises that the mine clearances are conducted in accordance with international standards. Reports are provided on a daily basis and the data is collected and entered into IMSMA. An outline for the development of a more holistic approach for quality was formulated. The LMAC is in the process of continuous evaluation.

The combined application of quality assurance (before and during the clearance process) with post-clearance quality control contributes to achieving an acceptable level of confidence that the land is safe for its intended use. The quality of clearance must be acceptable to both the national mine action authority and the local community that benefits, and needs to be measurable and verifiable.

Recently, the number of accidents in the released lands has significantly decreased and this was directly linked to quality assurance and control. Officers attended several training courses in Geneva related to quality control and these trainings improved their capacity.

Table: Operational Accreditations per NGO

	2012				2012 Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
DCA	40	44	40	82	206
FSD	24	27	28	38	117
HI		4	5	9	18
LAF		2	9	1	12
LDO	50	52			102
		12	13	11	
MAG	75	6	7	8	456
			11		
NPA	58	67	6	95	336
POD	31	55	60	84	230
RMAC	4	14	1	2	21
		39	39	42	
Grand Total	282	1	6	9	1,498

Table: Quarterly statistics for QAQC

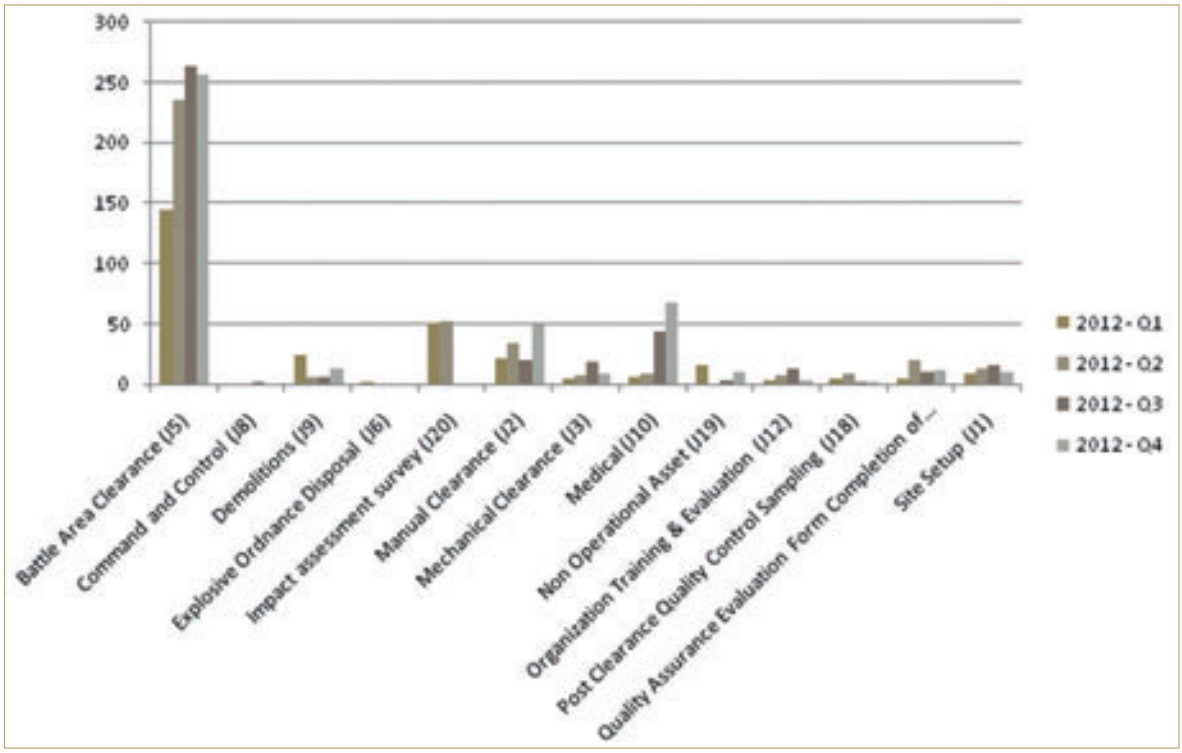


Table: Operational Accreditation per Type of Activity

	2012				2012 Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		23	26	25	
Battle Area Clearance (J5)	144	6	4	6	**900**
Command and Control (J8)			2		**2**
Demolitions (J9)	23	6	5	12	**46**
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (J6)	1				**1**
Impact assessment survey (J20)	50	52			**102**
Manual Clearance (J2)	21	34	19	49	**123**
Mechanical Clearance (J3)	4	7	18	9	**38**
Medical (J10)	5	9	44	67	**125**
Non Operational Asset (J19)	15		3	10	**28**
Organization Training & Evaluation (J12)	3	7	13	3	**26**
Post Clearance Quality Control Sampling (J18)	4	9	2	2	**17**
Quality Assurance Evaluation Form Completion of Clearance Task (J16)	4	19	10	11	**44**
Site Setup (J1)	8	12	16	10	**46**
		39	39	42	
Grand Total	**282**	**391**	**396**	**429**	**1,498**

Training

Each NGO wishing to undertake demining activities in Lebanon must first complete an internal training program (approved by LMAC) for their teams to be accredited. The training program (TP) includes trainings for the Deminers, Medic, Team Leader, Site Supervisor, Explosive ordnance disposal specialist, etc. The standards operations procedures (SOP) must be in accordance with the National Mine Actions Standards (NMAS) and approved by the QAQC section in LMAC.

Controlling

LMAC QAQC and Operation officers conduct technical inspections on all demining tasks through weekly visits to the clearance sites to ensure that work is compliant with the clearance plan, which is approved by the Operation section in LMAC, and undertaken according to the National Mine Actions Standards (NMAS) and the Standards Operating Procedures (SOP). If a clearance team receives two unacceptable visits within a month, they are issued a warning. If during the visits LMAC, QAQC and or the operation officers see a breach of safety, then the team is suspended from work and the site is closed until internal refresh training is undertaken for all the team.

Written and verbal warningsare issued sometimes on an individual basis for the deminers caught not working according to the SOP and the NMAS and have even been issued for having a bad manner in the sites. If a deminer receives a final warning then he will be permanently suspended from working in the NGO.

The QAQC team performs random sampling of a cleared land to ensure its compliance. If it is satisfactory, a completion report is filled out and a follow-up visit is undertaken after three months.

LMAC conducts regular, emergency and additional testing on existing and new machinery for soil preparation and annual verification of the characteristics of machines for humanitarian demining where all tested machines successfully passed the tests.

e. The National Committees on Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance

LMAC manages risk education and victim assistance and chairs the Two National Steering Committees on Mine Risk Education and Mine Victim Assistance.

The National Steering Committees on Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance were established under the auspices of LMAC to effectively manage and implement mine risk education and mine victim assistance activities. The committees bring together 14 bodies listed below, which include NGOs and Ministry representatives, and they are coordinated by LMAC, with the assistance of the Landmines Resource Centre for Lebanon from the Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Balamand and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). All implementing NGOs are local NGOs. NPA provides financial, managerial and technical assistance to national NGO projects, but does not implement projects.

Table: The national steering committee

f. Information Management New Generation (IMSMA NG)

Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is the UN-approved standard for information systems supporting humanitarian demining. The intent is to collect standardized mine-related data and manage it in a standardized system using powerful statistical and geographical tools.

When the Council of Ministers created the national mine action programme in 1998, it mandated that a database be created. The LMAC information management section is responsible for the management of mine action data. Its database, using IMSMA software, includes data from the 2002–2003 LIS, results from the technical survey project, and clearance operations after the July-August 2006 hostilities. RE activities and Casualty data are also recorded in IMSMA.

Initially, it used a local database to store mine action data but in December 2001, LMAC adopted the international system, IMSMA, first using version 2.2, until July 2003 when LMAC upgraded to version 3.0. In 2010, LMAC initiated the upgrade to the new generation of the Information Management System Mine Action (IMSMA) to enhance the availability of information for clearance related development planning, in cooperation with GICHD. This was completed in 2011 and was fully operational in 2012. Lebanon has been a leader in transferring from IMSMA Legacy to the IMSMA NG. Being among the first to utilize the new system, it is constantly being referred to by Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to provide feedback on the system updates.

Its main goal is to manage the information technology and maintain

the database of the National Demining Program at LMAC. It supports and manages the IT infrastructure at LMAC, analyses and manages mine action data, continuously develops and updates existing policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and supports the continuous capacity building of local NGOs implementing mine-related programs in Lebanon in terms of providing training on the use of GIS, IMSMA and on ACCESS and NAVICAT.

As part of its mission to provide technical support and capacity development to National Mine Action Authorities, the GICHD Information Management Section in Geneva and the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) jointly held a 5-day regional Information Management workshop in order to -facilitate cooperation and experience sharing in the MENA region at Cedars, Lebanon (17-21 September, 2012).

This workshop aimed at gathering highly experienced experts with programming knowledge in order to build capacity in mine affected countries on the advanced reporting capacity within the IMSMA NG software and how to enhance the information management. The countries that received this support are the following: Iraq, Sudan, Egypt, Libya and Mauritania.

During 2012, an Arabic Outreach Conference was organized in Dubai in which all mine-affected Arab countries came together to discuss coordination efforts and agree on the way forward. Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Sudan, Mauritania, Iraq, Palestine, Morocco, and Algeria participated in this conference. There was a general agreement on the need to Arabize the support documents and training targeting the Arab region. Lebanon stood out as a country which had mastered the necessary know-how and is capable of sharing and transferring its expertise in all mine-action related fields, including Quality, Operations, Information Management, and Mine Risk Education. The LMAC served as an exemplary center demonstrating how LMAC has progressed with humanitarian demining and how the center is serving as an umbrella for local as well as international organizations working in Lebanon.

Due to the key role played by Lebanon, participants unanimously agreed that Lebanon should organize an Information Management workshop in December 2013 hosting all Arab countries, similar to the workshop previously organized in the Cedars in September 2012. The Cedar workshop was considered a great initiative by all participants and especially by GICHD.

4. Key Achievements in 2012

A. Output 1: Affected Communities enables to better manage the risks posed by mines

a. Rapid Response
b. Mine Risk Education
c. Achievement related to Output 1
d. Challenges related to Output 1

Output 1 objectives 2011 – 2013

Output 1: Affected communities enabled to better manage risks posed by mines			
Area	**Output indicators**	**Baseline (2011)**	**Milestone 2013**
Rapid Response	Requests for mine action rapid response are responded to immediately and anywhere in Lebanon	• A rapid response capacity is established. It can be mobilized in a few hours. Support is requested from NGOs when available.	• Capacity is maintained
Mine Risk Education	Relevant information about mine danger and mine action reaches affected communities at least once a year through: • MRE Activists • School children and teachers • School children's parents and surrounding communities • Social Centers' social workers	• 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	• 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

a. Rapid response

Throughout 2012, a Rapid Response Team was operational 24 hours a day throughout the year and all requests were answered immediately, thereby achieving the milestone set out in the National Strategy.The Lebanese Armed Forces are responsible for rapid response. However, at times mine action NGOs werealso requested to assist LAF with requests in their geographical area of operations.

During an awareness-raising session performed by LMAC during class in the Public Schools in Nabatiyeh, one of the students reported that he saw a suspicious object while playing. His parents promptly informed RMAC and the suspected dangerous item was checked within less than an hour and found not to be dangerous.This is an example of collaboration between mine action actors at local levels and the community based reporting system

technique. While the suspected dangerous item was not a mine or ERW, this story highlights how well the reporting mechanism worked.

The rapid response service ensures the safety of the communities in affected areas as requests are responded to immediately. It also has socio-economic benefits as the immediate response means that the land does not become unusable if a UXO or other ERW is found. This in turn provides peace of mind to the affected communities.

b. Mine Risk Education

Mine/explosive remnants of war risk education (MRE) refers to all educational activities seeking to reduce mine and ERW injuries by raising awareness and promoting behavior changes among at-risk groups. The objective of MRE in Lebanon is to provide sufficient information to recognize and report these items to LMAC. LAF can then remove the items, making the area safe for people and creating an environment where economic and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by contamination.

Mine Risk Education (MRE) campaigns have been initiated all over the country since 1997. Under the coordination and close supervision of LMAC, MRE activities have reached directly over 1 million school children, farmers, and the general population using appropriately targeted materials and approaches. A study in 2007 by UNICEF revealed that 70% of the population had important knowledge of the problem but still lacked the skills of keeping safe as economic and social needs still pose real obstacles to the application of safe behaviors, creating a dangerously high likelihood of munitions incidents.

The success of mine awareness programmes is notoriously difficult to measure as the qualitative nature of the changes defy simple measurement and are also part of a complex mix of factors that affect a vulnerable community living at risk. A comparison of data before and after mine awareness training would only partly indicate whether the training had made an impact as other factors influence the rise or fall of numbers of accidents – such as changes in farming activities, and population movements. The quantitative indicators used by LMAC include numbers of people that attend training, number of materials distributed, and the number of community visits conducted, etc.

The main aim of Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Lebanon is to promote the knowledge among citizens in mine affected areas, and throughout the country, of the risk posed by landmines and ERW in order to promote a behavioral change and limit the risk of injuries through the dissemination of effective prevention measures. LMAC and the National Steering Committee on Mine Risk Education also work to increase the capacity of local communities and enhance their role to ensure the success and sustainability of awareness programs.

The National Steering Committee on Mine Risk Education undertake MRE campaigns in affected and at-risk communities targeting in particular

students, farmers, shepherds, mothers, and residents. They develop and produce MRE materials, and work to integrate MRE into the national school curriculum.

MRE activities in 2012:

April 2012: A presentation on mine related issues for university students with the overall participation of 75 students.

April 2012: A national mine awareness campaign was launched and implemented in April 2012 (23 to 27), it was funded by the Lebanese Army and the US Ministry of Defense. The awareness activities during that week varied to include national television spots, face to face interventions, schoolbased games, and public games. One of the proxy indicators of the effectiveness of such activities is the gradually declining number of accidents and causalities over the years.

May - July 2012: Seminars on awareness of mine dangers in public schools in the South of Lebanon, with the overall participation 2,676 youths.The seminar encouraged youth to mobilize, take responsibility for their safety in mine/ERW-impacted areas, educate others on mine/ERW risks, liaise with demining and MRE mine action teams in particular by reporting mines/ERW as well as new hazards/minefields.

June 2012: Training of Scouts leaders on awareness of mine dangers with the overall participation 120 Scouts.

July and October 2012: Train of the trainers program with the overall participation of 48 trainers. The program encouraged trainers to mobilize, educate others on mine/ERW risks, liaise with survey, demining and MRE mine action teams, and share any recent changes with their communities.

c. 2012 Achievements based on Output 1:

- LMAC has improved its rapid response capacity and planning for quick response in the last few years. Rapid Response capacity is well established and was maintained in 2012.
- LMAC is effectively managing the free hotline the population uses to report suspicious objects or mine/ERW accidents
- Under the coordination and close supervision of LMAC, a national mine awareness campaign was launched and implemented last April 2012 (23 to 27).
- After years of exposure to mine/ERW risk education sessions, the level of knowledge and awareness of at-risk and risk-taking groups improved.
- Trials to integrate safety messages in the health promotion of the Lebanese primary health care centers and in the social health component of the social development centers are underway but the 2013 milestone has yet to be fully achieved due to a lack of funding.
- Efforts are underway to integrate MRE messages into the general curriculum of students, but this has yet to be operationalized because the government is currently reviewing the civics book that will contain the messages.

d. Challenges related to Output 1:

While some MRE activities have been undertaken in 2012, lack of funding remains the major challenge and hindered the implementation of MRE objectives in 2012. The challenges are summarized as the following:

- Lack of funding for MRE activities. According to the National Strategy 2011 -2020, USD $100,000 should be allocated to MRE activities each year. The only contribution received in 2012 was from the Government of Lebanon through the Lebanese Armed Forces and the US Ministry of Defense and is estimated at USD $20,000 for MRE for the period 2011 – 2012. This falls far short of the target and hindered the implementation of MRE objectives in Lebanon.
- The high cost of producing new MRE material further underlines the need to increased funding in this area.
- The delays of the government in reviewing the civics book resulted in the postponement of the integration of MRE messages in the general curriculum.
- Economic and social needs still pose real obstacles to the application of safe behaviors, creating a dangerously high likelihood of munitions incidents.
- While the integrated approach has been theorized and widely applied, current challenges in the mine risk education sector are still not properly discussed at international and national levels.
- Difficulties in changing behavior and correcting misconceptions.
- The success of mine awareness programmes is notoriously difficult to measure and to evaluate as the qualitative nature of the changes defy simple measurement and are also part of a complex mix of factors that affect a vulnerable community living at risk.

B. Output 2: The Full Realization of the rights of mine victims guaranteed

a. Mine Victims Assistance
b. Achievements related to Output 2
c. Challenges related to Output 2

Output 2: The full realisation of the rights of mine victims guaranteed			
Area	**Output indicators**	**Baseline (2011)**	**Milestone 2013**
Mine Victim Assistance	Right-based access of mine victims to services and socio-economic support is ensured and monitored	• 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	• Eligible victims are issued with disability card, and are made aware of their rights, law partially implemented
Mine Victim Assistance	Eligible mine victims are included in socio-economic rehabilitation initiatives	• Baseline data 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	• 1/3 of eligible victims have been included in socio economic rehabilitation programmes

a. Mine Victim Assistance

Assistance to victims of unexploded ordnance, landmines and cluster bombs (MVA) is a major component of mine action. In Lebanon, victim assistance is turning out to be the most expensive component and requires lots of coordination among various stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental, national and international bodies. Beyond the immediate dangers to life and limb, the mine problem is imposing a heavy economic burden on these communities. The average cost of an artificial limb varies between USD $500 to USD $7,500. An adult must replace his or her prosthesis once every three to five years, and a child must obtain a new prosthesis every six months.

In Lebanon, Mine Victim Assistance (MVA) is undertaken using the three-tiered definition of landmine victims, which includes individuals that are directly affected by mines, their families, and mine-affected communities. The health and social welfare sectors in Lebanon as well as other sectors like education, transport, and employment are unable to cater for the needs and rights of the victims. Hence, seeking donor money is the current alternative and it would remain the only valid and viable option until the Governmental systems in charge of victim assistance have the capacity to take over; a case that is not foreseen to occur in the near future. Over the last four years, MVA witnessed a major decrease in funding that froze many operations and activities.

The growth in awareness of the landmine problem led to a broader understanding of the depth of the problem and the importance of addressing the needs landmine survivers (mine victims). The identified areas concerning mine victims include:

- Emergency medical care, amputation surgery and post-operation care;

- Physical rehabilitation and prosthetics, wheelchairs and crutches;
- Assistance for non-amputee mine victims (blindness, deafness, etc.);
- Psychological rehabilitation and combating social stigma;
- Returning victims to economic productivity, vocational training etc.
- Victims need assessment surveys and continuous update of the victims' database.
- Advocacy of the rights of the Victims and support of the process of the international convention on their rights.

The overall objective of MVA section at LMAC is to reduce the threat and socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war. The specific objective is to provide mine/UXO victims with medical, social, psychological and economic assistance toward the realization of their rights.

The MVA plan has been developed in line with the respective terms of related international treaties. In September 2011, the Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) presented the Lebanese "2011-2020 National Mine Action Strategy" that clearly stated that the ultimate goal is to have:

"the rights of victims fulfilled; all this as per the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) obligations, in the spirit of the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), and in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD)".

Moreover, activities are derived from the LMAC Three-Year National Action Plan that was developed consequent to the victims workshop held on 5-6 September 2011, at the eve of the 2MSP that was organized in Lebanon. Proposed activities aim at allowing the design and implementation of sustainable MVA operations and mechanisms in Lebanon.

It is becoming clear to LMAC and to the MVA National Steering Committee that MVA cannot be differentiated from the national noble cause of the disabled population in Lebanon who are fighting for the implementation of the disabled law 220/2000. Hence, knowing the rights of victims will ease their protection processes and will facilitate the access to services with effectiveness and efficacy. Most important is that the provision of prosthetic fitting, psychosocial support, and income generating activities shall be paralleled with advocacy and lobbying activities hopefully resulting in making Lebanon accede to the CRPD and in enforcing the Lebanese Disabled Law 220/2000. MVA tangible services shall be accessed, at an affordable cost, according to clear operating procedures, and with acceptable national standards.

Partners

LMAC manages risk education and victim assistance and chairs the Two National Steering Committees on Mine Risk Education and Mine Victim Assistance.

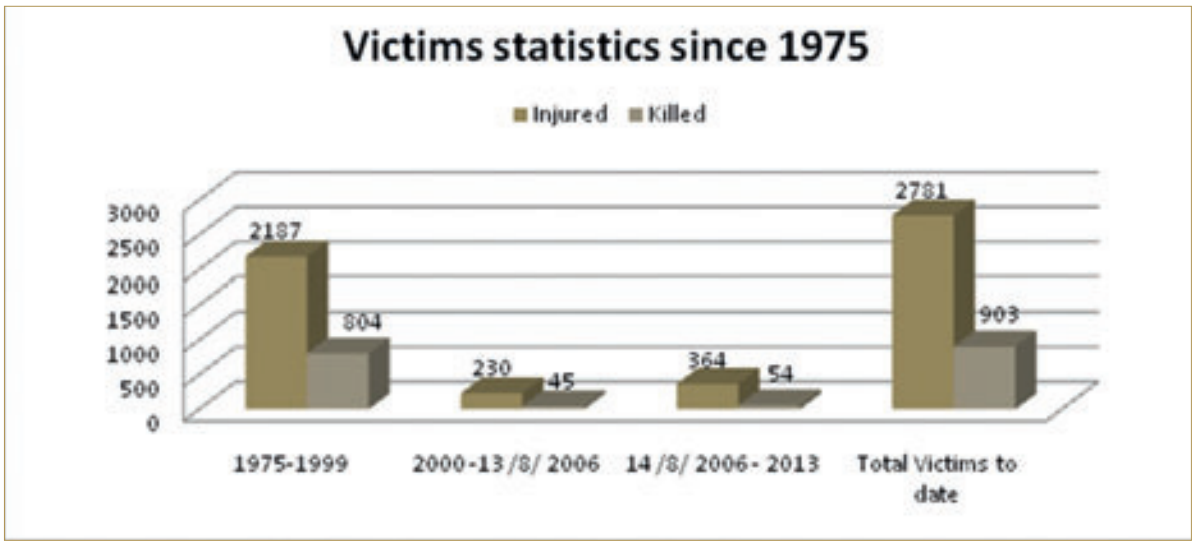
The National Steering Committees on Mine Risk Education and Victim Assistance were established under the auspices of LMAC to effectively manage and implement mine risk education and mine victim assistance activities. The committees bring together 12 bodies, which include NGOs and Ministry representatives, and they are coordinated by LMAC.

Mine victims' database

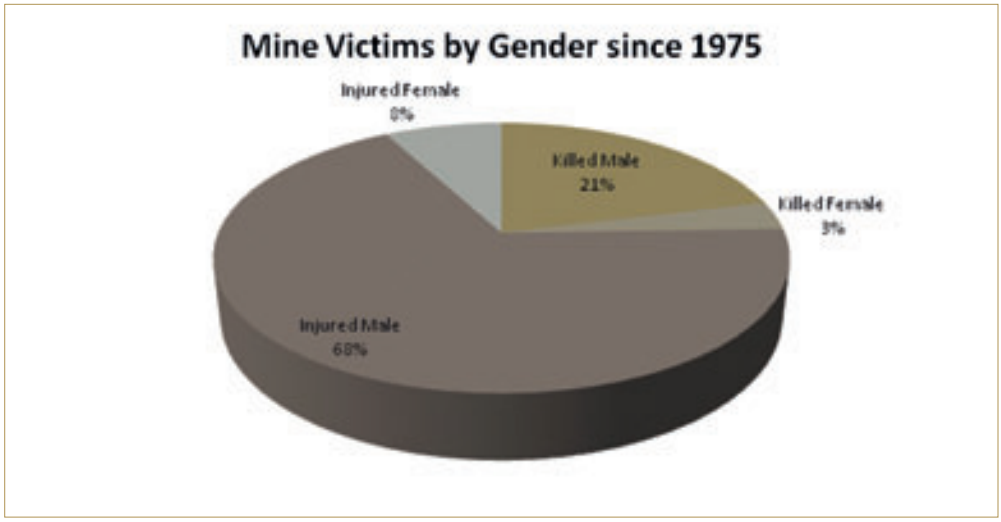
In 2010, LMAC completed the first phase of a national victim survey and needs assessment. The survey collected detailed information about the needs of mine/ERW and cluster munition victims, including survivors, family members, and affected communities, in accordance with the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The survey covers those people affected between July 2006 and the end of 2010. The data collection process and survey questions were designed by LMAC in consultation with the National Steering Committee on Victim Assistance.

	Injured			Total	Killed			Total	Grand Total
	PHASE III Before 2000	PHASE II 2000-13/08/2006	PHASE I 2006-2012		PHASE III Before 31/12/2000	PHASE II 2000-13/08/2006	PHASE I 2006-2012		
Male	1944	207	333	2484	683	43	50	776	3260
Female	243	23	24	290	121	2	1	124	414
Grand Total	**2187**	**230**	**362**	**2779**	**804**	**45**	**54**	**903**	**3682**

Data on mine victims is continuously updated and entered into the IMSMA database to provide a comprehensive overview of the numbers of mine-related victims in Lebanon. There are currently 2,781 landmine and cluster munitions survivors in Lebanon, of which 50% suffered an amputation. The below tables provide a summary on the statistics since 1975 by gender and region.



Gender	Injured	Killed	Total
Male	2,491	778	3,269
Female	290	124	415



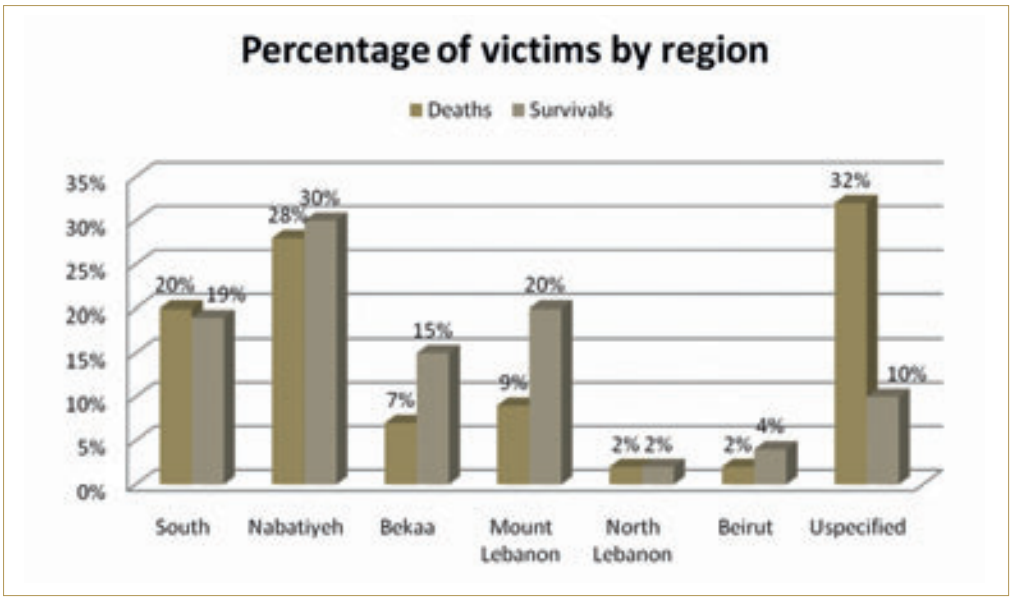


Table: Percentage of Victims by Region

Region	Death	Survival
South	20%	19%
Nabatiyeh	28%	30%
Bekaa	7%	15%
Mount Lebanon	9%	20%
North Lebanon	2%	2%
Beirut	2%	4%
Unspecified	32%	10%

Provision of emergency and medical support

Evacuation is taken care of by well-established government and auxiliary services. Ambulatory care is taken care of by the national public health chain of ambulatory services throughout the country. Emergency care and medical treatment is provided free of charge in all hospitals in Lebanon as per a governmental decree. The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health are responsible for the provision of emergency care and hospitals.

Advocacy

The national law 220/2000 "Access and Rights of the People with Disability", issued in May 2000, is comprehensive law that 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. However, the law has yet to be comprehensively put into practice, due in part to the lack of sufficient resource allocation within the public budget.

Lebanon also signed the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ICRPD) in 2007 but it has not yet been ratified.

There is a large network of disability organizations advocating for the implementation of the national law 220/2000 and the ratification of the ICRPD. In July 2011, a national conference on disability at the municipal level was held and mine survivers were represented by the MVA National Steering Committee. A committee of NGOs is currently working on preparing first aid and mental health guidelines.

MVA Activities in 2012:

Over the last four years, MVA witnessed a major decrease in funding that froze many operations and activities.

Despite the funds decrease, LMAC accomplished the following activities:

- Secured a grant from the Republic of China for victims of cluster munitions valued at USD $190,000. The grant was mainly medical equipment to help victims of cluster munitions and mines and unexploded ordnance

- Secured a grant USD $90,000 from the Marshall Legacy Institutes (MLI) and partner American Task Force for Lebanon (ATFL) for a project implemented to meet the national priorities in VA under the supervision of the LMAC and with coordination of the University of Balamand. It was spent for medical assistance to 30 landmine and Explosive Remnant of War survivors and to fund a computer literacy training course designed for 60 landmine/ ERW survivors.

An evaluation survey was conducted to evaluate the above mentioned activity and the participants' feedback was very positive and summarized as the following:

Beneficiary survey of physical rehabilitation service:

- their needs were taken into consideration
- the practitioner made sure that their prosthetic fits well and that it is comfortable and satisfactory
- the delivery of the service was performed within a reasonable amount of time
- it is adequate for their needs and that its appearance and workmanship is to their expectation

Beneficiary survey of the computer training sessions:

Positive results in terms of their satisfaction concerning the information and the skills acquired

- Participants reported being able to identify parts of the computer and how to use it; how to use the internet and email services on line and their confidence in asking questions about computers to expand their skills.
- The participants' expectations about the training were met
- They have gained valuable knowledge
- The timing of the sessions was adequate, and the length was appropriate

b. 2012 Achievements for Output 2:

- In 2012, further efforts were undertaken to ensure eligible victims are provided with a disability card and that the law 220/2000 was further implemented. Work is currently underway to review the requirements set by the Ministry of Social Affairs for eligibility of disability cards and to compare them with the LMAC database of victims to see why some victims are not receiving their card.
- Information campaigns are also underway to inform victims of their rights and encourage them to apply for a disability card.
- Providing medical assistance to almost 50 ERW victims.

c. Challenges related to Output 2:

Despite the best efforts by the National Steering Committee on Mine Victims Assistance, challenges remain to ensure its objectives are met and the needs of all victims and their families' needs are fulfilled:

- Clearly, multiple landmine and UXO injuries absorb valuable medical resources and personnel. Surgical operations, aftercare, physiotherapy, limb replacement, and psychosocial counseling are demanding and expensive provisions for any government to provide, even if assisted by the international aid community. The costs are considerable but the strains on an overburdened and poorly functioning health service will be significant and will require almost complete external support if victims are to receive even the most rudimentary assistance.
- In the past few years, the majority of resources provided for victim assistance have supported medical and physical rehabilitation initiatives. But there has never been enough of such support and currently other additional requirements have been identified. The needs of landmine survivors are long term, and although various NGOs are working to provide assistance, ideally disability issues should be dealt with within the mandate of the national government ministries of health, education, employment/labour and social welfare.
- Currently there is a lack of funding given for the continuous follow-up needs of victims despite a reduction in the number of casualties. According to the National Strategy 2011-2020, USD $1.025 million should be allocated to MVA each year. In 2012, a total of USD $ 280,000 was received for MVA assistance. The government's contribution includes emergency care, hospitalization and medical treatment provided free of charge. This overall contribution for 2012 falls very short of the funding target and resulted in resources not being available to provide key services including reintegration of victims, advocacy on implementation of disability laws, and microcredit for victims and other forms of socio-economic rehabilitation.
- Lack of implementation of established laws in particular the national law 220/2000 "Access and Rights of the People with Disability" in addition to this Lebanon has yet to ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Difficulties in changing society's behavior towards victims.

At the field level, LMAC, with its partners, has produced tangible results that continue to improve the safety and livelihoods of thousands of people.

B. Output 3: Mine Action Contributes to socio economic use through land release

a. Post-Clearance
b. Non-Technical Survey
c. Training and Lessons Learned
d. Overview of Mine Clearance in Lebanon
e. Cluster Munitions Clearance
f. Dangerous Areas Clearance
g. Landmine Clearance
h. Achievements related to Output 3
i. Challenges related to Output 3

Output 3: Mine Action contributes to socio economic use through land release			
Area	**Output indicators**	**Baseline (2011)**	**Milestone 2013**
Post Clearance **Non-technical survey** **Training and Lessons Learned**	Accurate and comprehensive knowledge of contamination including its socio economic aspects	• 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	• Lebanese Armed Forces regiments have initiated Non-Technical Surveys and Technical Surveys of the Blue Line • Data is updated on a need basis
Cluster Munitions Clearance	Cluster Bomb Strikes areas cleared	67% cleared (July 2011)	87% cleared
Dangerous Area Clearance	Dangerous Areas (booby traps and nuisance mines) cleared	83% cleared (July 2011)	90% cleared
Landmine Clearance	Mine Fields (excluding the Blue Line) cleared	70% cleared (July 2011)	76% cleared
Blue Line Clearance	Blue Line Minefields cleared	0% cleared	33% cleared

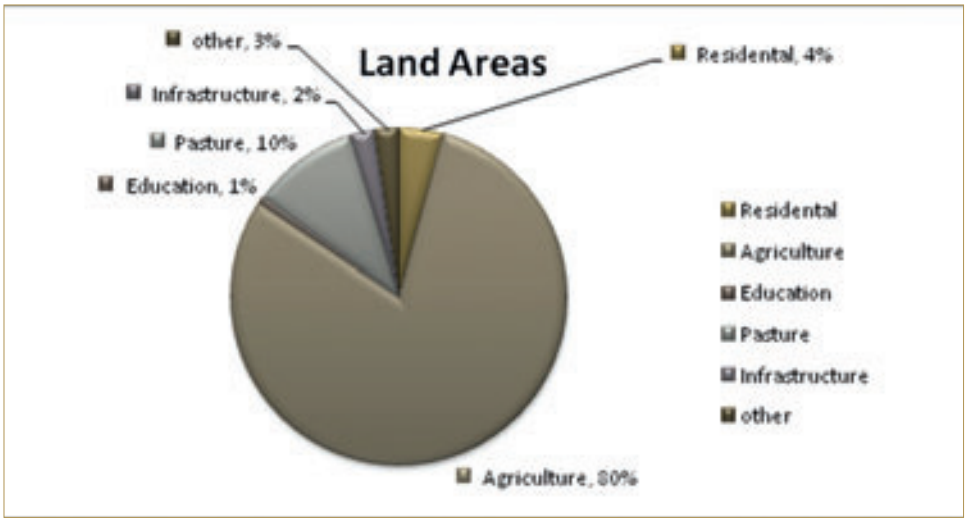
a. Post-Clearance

Beyond the threats Landmines, cluster munitions, and ERWs present to human life, they also cause serious obstacles to sustainable development and human security. They affect a broad range of development sectors in particular the agricultural sector in Lebanon, given that much of the contaminated land is located in agricultural areas and the presence of landmines or cluster munitions prevents the productive use of the land.

A post clearance project supported by the US Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) was launched in January 2012 and stopped in December 2012 of which 683 Cluster munitions strikes were cleared since the Israeli Enemy hostilities in July 2006.

The project aimed at compiling an all-inclusive knowledge base of post clearance impact and lessons learned that will support future planning effectively, improving decision making and reporting while, assisting in furthering the analysis of clearance that evaluates the socio-economic impact of all Lebanon's explosive remnants of war (ERW) and land release activities.

The dashboard of results is as following:



The chart above shows the number of cleared and completed areas that were put into use in 2012. In total, 80% of the lands release was used for agriculture. This means that locals in these affected areas were finally able to use their land again especially for agricultural use, which they had been unable to do for a number of years while it was contaminated with either landmines or cluster munitions.

b. Non-technical survey

The Lebanese National Mine Action Program benefits from a comprehensive identification of contaminated areas. Once defined, all Suspected Hazardous Areas are marked and fenced and all new information is entered into the IMSMA database. In 2011, the national non-technical survey was completed in all areas of Lebanon apart from the UN-delineated Blue Line, and all relevant data has been systematically entered into the information management system, IMSMA.

The national non-technical survey project wasundertaken in fourphases:

Phase	Description
1	The non-technical survey started in August 2005 and ended in August 2006 hostilities.
2	Work on the non-technical survey resumed in February 2008 until July 2010 and was undertaken in Mount Lebanon, North Lebanon, and Bekaa.
3	Started in July 2010 until October 2011 and work was completed in Southern Lebanon and Nabatiyeh. Following phase three, the non-technical survey of the whole of Lebanon, excluding the Blue Line, was completed in October 2011.
4	Started in October 2011 until February 2012with three teams from LAF. It involved performing a non-technical survey of the Blue Line and it is estimated that it will take two years with the same capacity and the same funding.

The table below shows the amount of land in square meters that was set out for non-technical survey during each phase. It shows that in each case additional land was added to the initial size of the survey area as either discussions with locals or physical inspection of the land made it clear the total size of the land requiring non-technical survey was larger than originally thought. The table also shows the benefit of non-technical survey as much of the land was released in each phase without requiring clearance operations, which means that much of the land was returned to the locals sooner and with lower cost than if clearance operations had been undertaken for the entire area.

Table: Results of national non-technical survey

Phase	Period	No. of surveyed sites	Initial size (m²)	Added size (m²)	Total size (m²)	No. of sites requiring clearance operations	Area requiring clearance operations (m²)	No. of sites released	Area of sites released (m²)
1	09/05/05-06/07/06	470	41,910,075	1,260,998	43,171,073	202	2,356,244	268	40,814,829
2	25/02/08-02/07/10	821	55,433,220	17,717,494	73,150,714	512	30,313,060	309	42,837,654
3	26/07/10-14/10/10	771	64,873,798	800,466	65,674,264	403	15,754,022	368	35,920,242
4	17/10/11-31/03/13 (Ongoing)	536	9,213,726	218,300	23,431,988	474	4,028,654	62	19,403,444
Total		2,598	171,430,819	19,997,258	205,428,039	1,591	52,451,980	1,007	138,976,169

c. Training and Lessons Learned

LMAC constantly strives to improve the planning and execution of the demining operations in Lebanon. Two aspects have currently been identified that could help performance, build national capacity and improve costs:

- All organizations working with LMAC, whether they are national or international, have provided their own individual training programs for their staff based on the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS).
- Within the LMAC, there has been a drive to build national capacity within the international NGOs working on demining as this can also help drive costs down. . In 2011, two field operations officers (FOO) from DCA were turned into national positions, and in 2012 DCA turned the Operation Manager into national position. MAG also turned one of its Technical Field Managers (TFM) into a national position in 2011 out of a total of four TFMs. In NPA, only the Programme Manager is international. HI will turn the Operation Manager in 2013 into national position. The objective is to have all TFMs/FOOs as national staff by 2013.

d. Overview of Mine Clearance in Lebanon

The table below provides a summary of the mine and cluster munitions contamination in Lebanon, setting out how large the initial contamination was when clearance operations began in 1990, how much has been cleared by the end of 2012 and how much land remains to be cleared. In addition to providing the land surface area, the number of identified locations is also provided.

In 2012, demining operations were implemented by 7 national and international NGOs totaling 28 Battle Area Clearance Teams (BAC), 6 Mine Clearance Teams (MCT), 1 Mechanical Team (Mech) and 3 Non-Technical Survey Teams (NTS). LMAC, through RMAC, also coordinates and tasks the 7 LAF teams of mine detection dogs' pairs, and 2 mechanical demining teams, and 2 LAF engineering regiment to complement the work of NGO demining teams. In addition the 2 LMAC Sampling Teams worked under RMAC instructions.

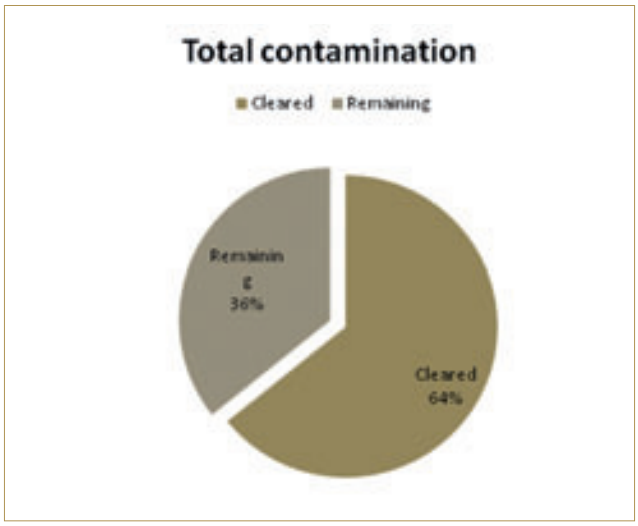
Table: Summary of Mines and cluster munitions contamination in Lebanon as of end 2012

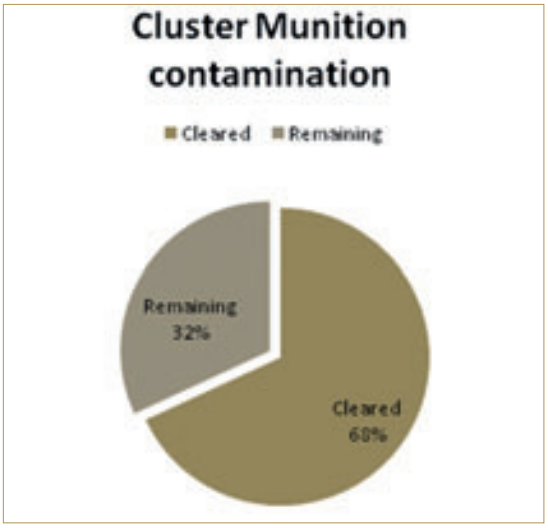
Summary of Mines and Cluster munitions contamination in Lebanon as of end 2012			
Type	**Initial**	**Cleared**	**Remained**
All Minefields	2,282	1,630	652
Surface	43,184,607	20,792,090	22,392,517
Blue Line Minefields	908	21	887
Surface	7,584,031	478,313	7,105,718
Mined Area	1,079	970	109
Surface	129,462,204	91,823,004	37,639,200
Dangerous area/Without CBU	2,419	2,079	340
Surface	44,748,926	29,311,949	15,436,977
CBU	1,309	861	448
Surface	55,565,369	37,831,114	17,734,255
Total	**7,997**	**5,561**	**2,436**
Total/Sqm	**280,545,137**	**180,236,470**	**100,308,667**

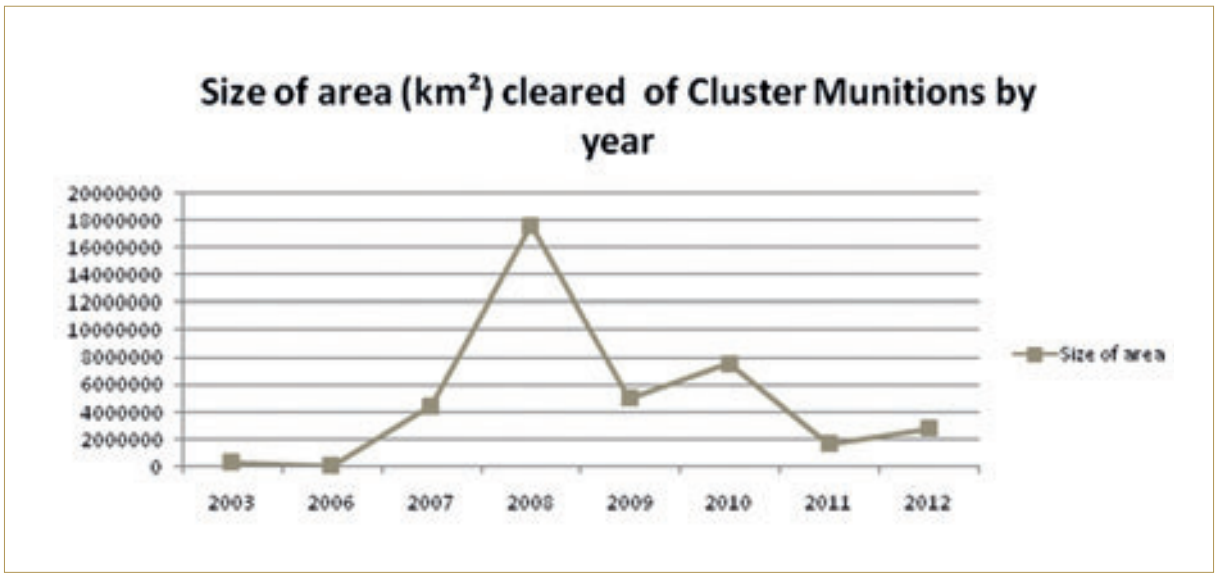
e. Cluster munitions clearance

For cluster munitions strike areas, overall approximately 68% of that land has been released so far for use by the affected community.

The chart below shows the size of the area (km²) that has been cleared of cluster munitions every year until 2012. It reached a peak in 2008 because of the increase in funding in the aftermath of the 2006 hostilities. In 2012, cluster munitions completions covered a surface area of 2.836 km² in two provinces within Lebanon and 4,557 cluster munitions devices and 1,259 UXOs were destroyed. The size of the surface area of the BAC teams' activities is larger than the completion area shown in the table below because sometimes re-clearance of the same area must be undertaken either due to rapid response, or because surface clearance was undertaken in that area before the sub-surface clearance had to be undertaken in the same area. In addition, all BAC teams must clear a minimum of 50 meters beyond the last cluster munitions found, which is called a 'fade out'.







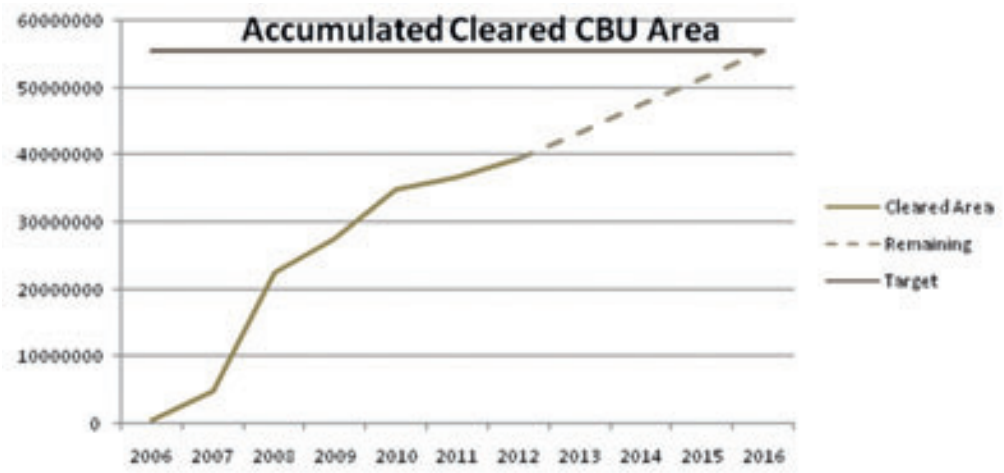
The table below shows that most of the CBU completions in 2012 were sub-surface. In the immediate aftermath of the 2006 Israeli hostilities, clearance of cluster munitions became the priority and a very rapid clearance rate was achieved during 2007-2008 as the focus was on emergency work involving surface clearance of cluster munitions, ignoring the sub-surface contamination. While this was a useful hazard reduction process given the emergency context at the time, more systematic sub-surface clearance is now being undertaken to remove all hazards, as required by the Convention on Cluster Munitions. This process is much slower, which accounts for the decrease in the size of the surface area of land released since 2008 and the decrease in the number of remnants destroyed in 2012.

There remain some cluster munitions affected areas in Lebanon where there is currently no work being undertaken, including around Baalbeck in the Bekaa valley, because they are not currently considered priority areas.

The National Strategy 2011 – 2020 has set the deadline for Lebanon to be free of cluster munitions within five years, by 2016. Of the remaining 18.7 km² that has yet to be cleared, 55% is described as high impact, 35% as medium impact, and 10% as low impact. While the Convention on Cluster Munitions gives Lebanon until 2020 to complete clearance and destruction of cluster munitions remnants, LMAC aims to complete its obligation by 2016 given the high impact of the contaminated land and the desire for Lebanon to become one of the first affected countries to become free of cluster munitions.

Table: CBU completions by province and method in 2012

CBU Completions by Province in 2012	
Province	Surface Area (m²)
Al-Beqaa	0
North Lebanon	0
Mount Lebanon	0
South Lebanon	2,068,421
Nabatiyah	768,309
Grand Total	**2,836,730**



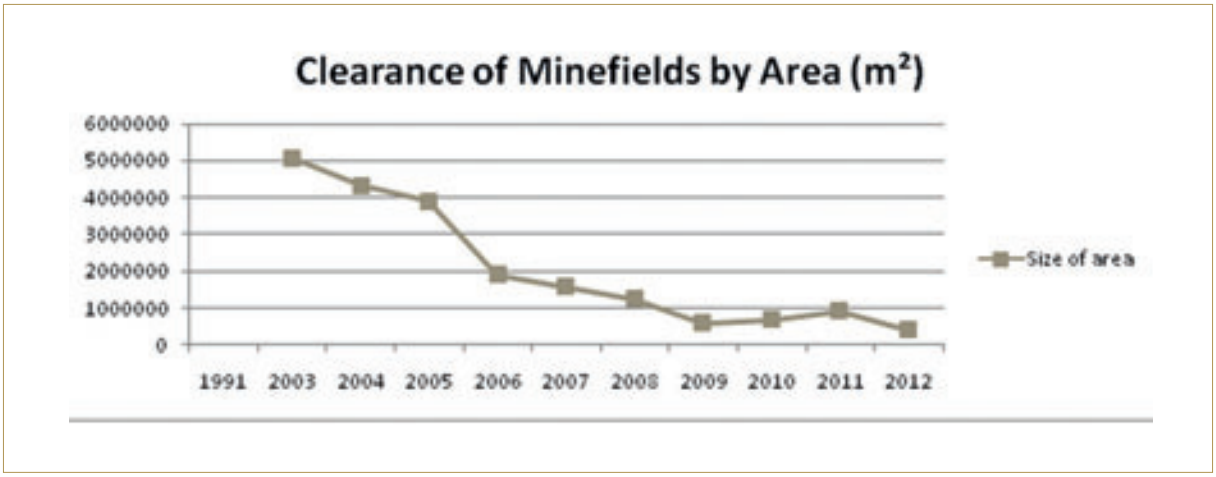
f. Dangerous Area Clearance:

Dangerous areas refer to all areas other than cluster munitions strike areas that are suspected of containing unexploded ordnance. For dangerous areas excluding cluster munitions strike areas, 68% of the land has been cleared so far.

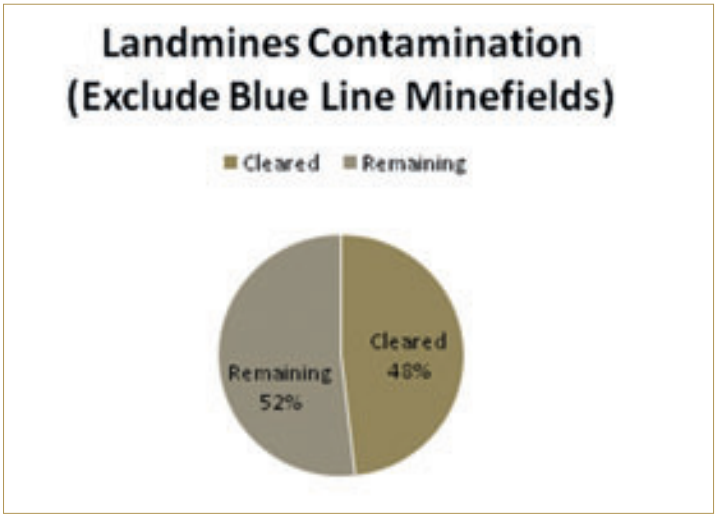
Currently, LMAC has no capacity for dangerous area clearance other than cluster munitions clearance because cluster munitions clearance remains the priority. However, unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance is currently undertaken by rapid response teams on a case by case basis whenever a call is received that a specific area might be contaminated by unexploded ordnance. These rapid response teams are operational 24 hours a day as discussed above. The National Strategy 2011-2020 envisages that capacity for dangerous area should be increased to two dedicated teams, as CBU clearance is completed, to have Lebanon free of all UXOs, and has set a deadline of 2016 for clearance of dangerous areas other than cluster munitions strike areas.

g. Minefield clearance:

Overall, approximately 48% of the total land suspected to be contaminated from landmines, including both minefields and mined areas but excluding the Blue Line, has been cleared or released to date.



In 2012, the demining activities of the Manual and Mechanical demining teams covered a surface area of 156,000 square meters in six provinces within Lebanon and 5,984 landmines were destroyed. The size of the surface area of the deminers' activities was larger than the clearance area shown above because sometimes re-clearance of the same area was undertaken either due to rapid response, or because surface clearance was undertaken in that area before the sub-surface clearance was undertaken in the same area.

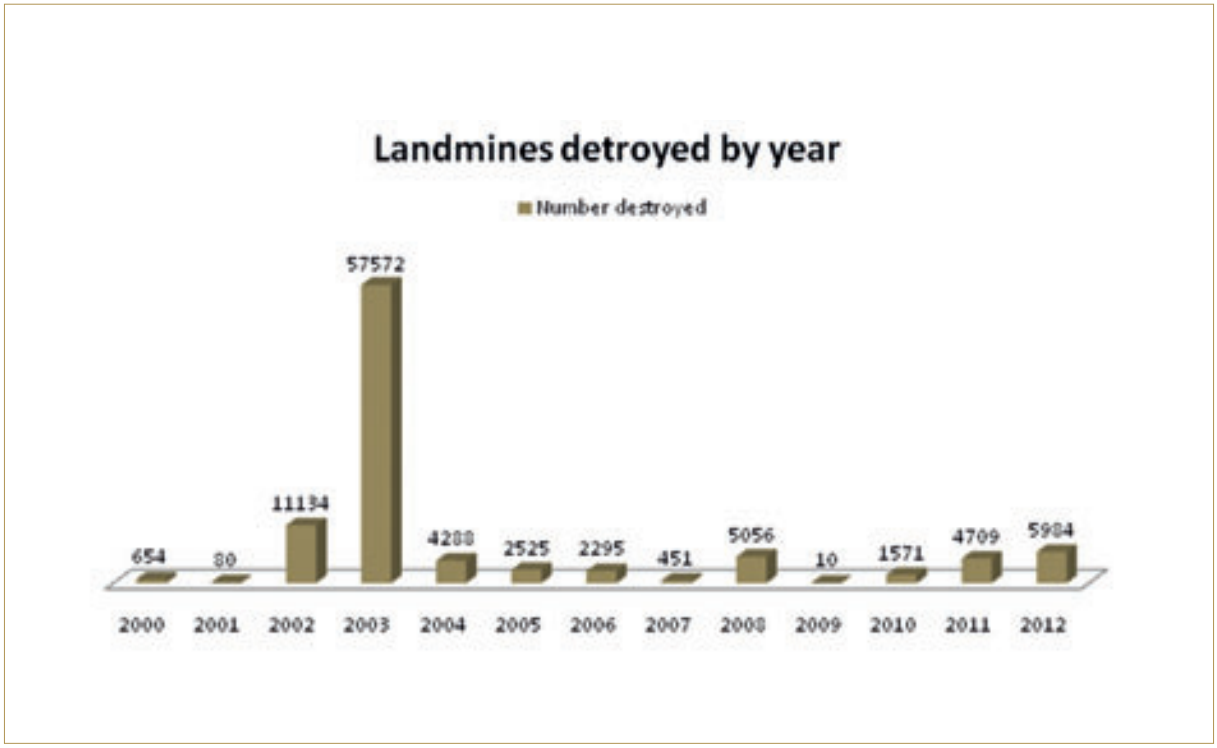


In January 2012, two Manual Clearance Teams from Handicap International began work on demining inNorth Lebanon (Ash-Shimal) and continued working in 2012. Also two Manual Clearance Teams from Danish Church Aid began work in Mount Lebanon (Jabal-Lubnan) in 2011 and were increased to three in 2012. This marked a significant achievement as previously there were no demining teams at work in these areas. This had a socio-economic impact on the citizens' lives in those areas, as they will be able to use their land productively again. It has also had a positive impact on tourism in Lebanon as visitors will now be able to visit these areas freely.

The table below shows the size of the surface area where landmine clearance operations were undertaken in 2012 by province and clearance method. Most of the clearance of landmines was undertaken manually as there are currently six manual clearance teams (MCT) operating in Lebanon while there was only one mechanical team in 2012. Some of the land was also released from the completion of the non-technical survey. All clearances in 2012 were undertaken in land considered second priority, which mainly includes agricultural land.

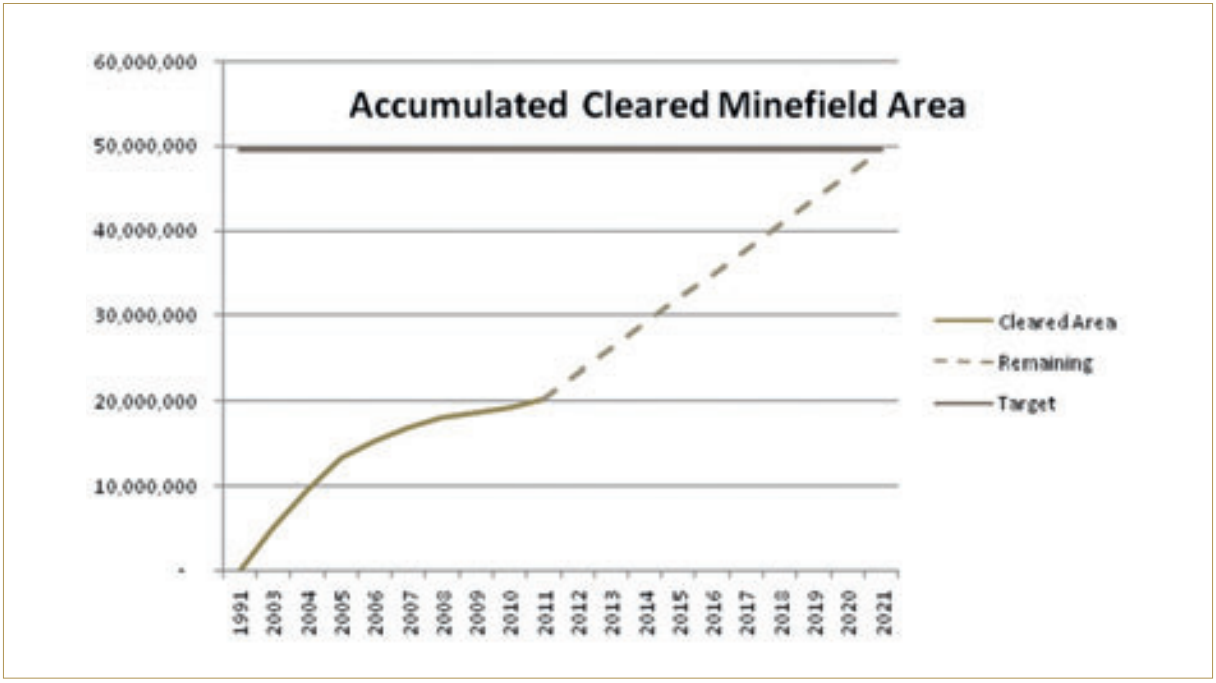
Table: Minefield clearance by province and method in 2012

Minefield Clearance by Province in 2012	
Province	Surface Area (m²)
Al-Beqaa	0
North Lebanon	61,800
Mount Lebanon	25,842
South Lebanon	65,746
Grand Total	**153,388**



There remain some landmine-affected areas in Lebanon where there is currently no work being undertaken, including Tannourine. Clearance has not been undertaken yet in such areas because of lack of funding which would allow for more demining teams and because such areas are mostly listed as third priority which will be tackled once second priority land has been completed. However LMAC will manage to deploy one or two teams from the existing DCA and HI teams to Jeita and Tannourine in 2013. In addition the clearance on the Blue Line Minefields has yet to be undertaken and is pending a political decision by the Government of Lebanon.

The National Strategy 2011 – 2020 has set the deadline for the release of all minefields within 10 years, by 2020. This target is based on a capacity of 45 Manual Clearance Teams, 2 Mechanical Teams, and 9 two-dog demining teams with the assumption that adequate resources will be available. The 10-year deadline is in keeping with Lebanon's decision to implement mine action "in the spirit' of compliance with the International Convention to Ban Landmines, even though it is not currently in a position to sign the Treaty".



h. Achievements related to Output 3:

- National non-technical survey was completed in all areas of Lebanon apart from the UN-delineated Blue Line.
- National non-technical survey of the UN-delineated Blue Line begun and is due to be completed within a two-year period.
- Approximately 382 sites were surveyed in 2012 and 18.16 km² of area released in 2012 through non-technical survey.
- Progress on cluster munitions completions continued steadily in 2012 despite lacking full capacity as set out in the National Strategy. In 2012, cluster munitions completions covered a surface area of 2.836 km² in two provinces within Lebanon and

4,557 cluster munitions devices and 1,259 UXOs were destroyed.

- Cluster munitions clearance capacity was increased in 2011 with two extra Battle Area Clearance Teams from NGOs to make a total of 28 BAC Teams, although this still falls short of the required capacity as set out in the National Strategy to reach full clearance by 2016.
- Progress on landmine clearance continued steadily in 2012 despite lacking full capacity as set out in the National Strategy. In 2012, the demining activities of the Manual and Mechanical demining teams covered a surface area of 156,000 square meters in six provinces within Lebanon and 5,984 landmines were destroyed.
- A post clearance project funded by WRA was launched in January 2012 and stopped in December 2012 of which 683 Cluster munitions strikes were cleared since the Israeli Enemy hostilities in July 2006.
- The project ensured that gender considerations are incorporated into the project outputs, and into mine action work in general by ensuring that both men and women of different ages and backgrounds are involved in the decision making process regarding the prioritising of mine action projects, the land release process (investigation, decision-making and handover) and MRE and MVA priority setting. In addition, the project sought to achieve a gender balance of highly qualified national and international staff and encouraged international and national mine action agencies in Lebanon to advocate equal employment

i. Challenges related to Output 3:

Despite the best efforts by all demining teams, challenges remain to ensure the clearance targets are met:

- Lack of funding:
  - For Lebanon to reach its target of being free of cluster munitions by 2016 as required by the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the National Strategy states that 30 BAC Teams are needed each year but according to the new current situation and new LMAC analysis the minimum teams required is 34 BAC Teams.In 2011, 28 BAC teams were operational, which leaves a shortfall of 6 teams or of USD 2.52 million in funding terms. To compensate for this year's deficit, additional funding will be needed in future years to stay on track towards the 2016 target.
  - Due to lack of funding, Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD) was obliged to stop its operations in Lebanon reducing the BAC teams to 25.
  - For Lebanon to reach its target of being free of landmines by 2020, the National Strategy states that 45 Manual Clearance Teams are needed each year. In 2012, only 18 Manual Clearance Teams (9 from the Lebanese Army) were operational, which leaves a shortfall of 27 teams or of USD $11.34 million in funding term, if Blue Mine clearance were also to be undertaken. To make up for this deficit in 2012, additional funding beyond current levels will be needed to ensure Lebanon can reach the 2020 target.

- Much of the clearance will continue to be sub-surface, and therefore the progress of the BAC teams will continue to be slower than previous teams undertaking surface clearance in previous years.
- The remaining areas that are contaminated with landmines are often in more remote and difficult to access terrain, which has an impact on performance.

C. Output 4:
Compliance to and promotion of the universalization of the CCM and other relevant international instruments

a. Resource Mobilization
b. High-Level Coordination
c. Cooperation and Technical Assistance to Affected States
d. Technical Assistance to LMAP
e. Advocacy
f. Compliance with Convention on Cluster Munitions
g. Achievements related to Output 4
h. Challenges related to Output 4

Output 4: Compliance to and promotion of the universalisation of the CCM			
Area	**Output indicators**	**Baseline (2011)**	**Milestone 2013**
Resource Mobilization	Resources mobilised allow for the implementation of the strategy	•Estimate cost of the implementation of the strategy is based on comprehensive data contamination •Government, private sector and international donors' current pledges do no cover the cost of implementing the strategy	•International assistance allow for the implementation of the first tranche of the strategy
High-Level Coordination	Resources allocations are coordinated and managed	•The inter-ministerial committee for mine action exists under the mine action policy. •The International Support Group exists under the mine action policy;	•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 to Affected States	Technical assistance for the implementation of victim assistance, clearance and mine risk education is provided by Lebanon to affected states	•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	•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 to LMAP	Technical assistance for the implementation of victim assistance, clearance and mine risk education is provided to the LMAP	•LMAP management and technical capacity gaps not systematically identified •Opportunity to learn from MAP implemented in other countries by INGOs	•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	Advocacy towards the universalization of the CCM, in particular from the region, is undertaken	•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 as States Parties.	•More States, in particular from the region, join the CCM, as a result of Lebanon's advocacy
Compliance with Convention on Cluster Munitions	Compliance with transparency measures (article 7) is in place	• The coordination structure for mine action is defined in the mine action policy	•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

a. Resource Mobilization

Table: Budget per year as set out in Lebanon National Strategy 2011 - 2020

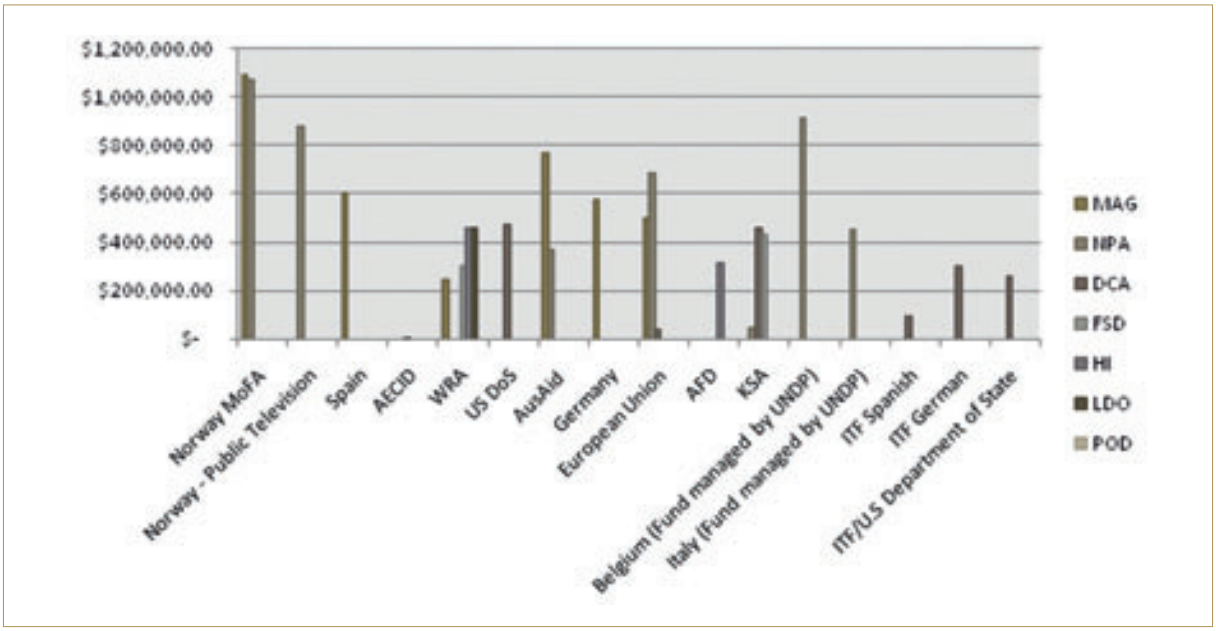
National Strategy 2011-2020 Yearly Budget		
Area	Amount needed 2012 in addition to GoL Contribution (USD)	Contribution received 2012 in addition to GoL Contribution (USD)
Community Risk Management (Mine Risk Education)	$100,000	$20,000
Mine Victim Assistance	$1,025,000	180,000
Land Release	$32,000,000	$11,791,376.95
Total	$33,125,000	$11,991,376.95
Total Shortfall for 2012		**$21,133,623.05**

The table above sets out how much funds were needed for 2012 in each area in order to achieve the objectives set out in the National Strategy 2011 - 2020. This budget sets out the needs in addition to the contributions from the Government of Lebanon, which are detailed in the table below. As can be seen, for 2012, there was a shortfall of USD $21,133,623.05. The funds available for Mine Victims Assistance and Mine Risk Education were particularly low. It is noteworthy that Lebanon should secure proper funding in order to meet its international obligations.

Table: Contributions from the Government of Lebanon (GoL) in 2012

Government of Lebanon (GoL) Estimated Contribution 2012	
Activity	**Contribution (USD)**
Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)	
Rapid Response (Full Coverage)	No Estimation
Non Technical Survey	$11,025
Dangerous Areas Demining	$700,000
Mechanical Demining (50% of the need)	$700,000
MDD (100%)	$350,000
LMAC LAF Employees (Salaries and Maintenance)	$1,890,000
Minefield Demining (25%)	$5,040,000
TOTAL	$8,691,025
MoSA, MoH	
MRE/MVA	$250,000
Total GoL Contribution	**$8,941,025**

Table: funds administered by NGOs in 2012



Donor Contributions 2012

Donor	Implementing NGO	Contribution (USD)
Norway- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	$1,087,074.00
Norway- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	$1,067,000.00
Norway - Norwegian Public Television	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	$874,998.00
Spanish Government	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	$604,799.00
AECID (Spain)	Danish Church Aid (DCA)	$9,074.00
US Department of State (PM/WRA)	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	$243,927.00
US Department of State (PM/WRA)	Danish Church Aid (DCA)	$475,264.00
US Department of State (PM/WRA)	Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD)	$300,000.95
US Department of State (PM/WRA)	Handicap International (HI)	$458,434.00
US Department of State (PM/WRA)	Lebanon Demining Organization (LDO)	$458,434.00
AusAid	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	$770,520.00
AusAid	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	$367,667.00
European Union	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	$499,878.00
European Union	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	$687,167.00
European Union	Danish Church Aid (DCA)	$41,031.00
EU / Agence Française de développement (AFD)	Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD)	$312,243.00
German Government	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	$573,650.00
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	$48,000.00
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Danish Church Aid (DCA)	$459,000.00
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD)	$434,000.00
Belgium (Fund managed by UNDP)	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	$912,214.00
Italy (Fund managed by UNDP)	Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	$450,000.00
ITF Spanish	Danish Church Aid (DCA)	$92,821.00
ITF German	Danish Church Aid (DCA)	$300,872.00
ITF/U.S Department of State	Danish Church Aid (DCA)	$263,309.00
TOTAL		**$11,791,376.95**

The Lebanese Government contributes salaries, equipment, and the running costs of the LAF regiment two engineering companies, LAF manual clearance teams, dog teams, and mechanical machinery, and salaries, equipment, and running costs for LMAC and RMAC. This contribution to mine action is estimated conservatively at about USD $8 million.

In addition, the Ministry of Health provides medical care to survivors and the Ministry of Social Affairs provides socio-economic rehabilitation services. The cost of these services is being undertaken to provide an accurate figure but it is currently estimated at around USD $250,000.

Additional resource mobilization is undertaken conjointly by the LMAC Director and operators. As can be seen in the tables above, the following donors are currently funding mine action in Lebanon either through UNDP or the LMAP NGO partners: Belgium, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Norway, Spain, and the United States.

b. High-level Coordination

The Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee and the International Support Group were established by government decree in 2007. The Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee on Mine Action was established to create a participatory and transparent method of providing strategic priorities and overview of mine action. It is composed of the Ministry of Defense as Chair, the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Council for Development and Reconstruction, and the Lebanon Mine Action Center.

The International Support Group (ISG), which consists of senior representatives from UNDP, and Ambassadors of donor countries, fulfills the role of macro-level donor coordination and helps to mobilize resources.

The International Support Group was re-activatedin December 2011 following a period of inactivity due to the political situation prevailing in Lebanon over the last years. The Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee is not yet activated. Both the Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee and the ISG allow for better integration of mine action at the higher level, opportunities to pool resources from other government sectors serviced by the Lebanon mine action program, and also improve resource mobilization amongst international donors.

c. Cooperation and TechnicalAssistance to other Affected States

Lebanon succeeded in channeling all mine action funds to alleviate the burden of the problem on its people, thus documenting success stories, whether at the local level with the clearance and victim assistance interventions or at the regional level with the interchange programs with Arab countries.

Lebanon made sure to fully utilize its capacity in sharing knowledge and skills with countries in need. Over the years of its operations, LMAC, in cooperation with UNDP, has been keen on building local capacities of staff and has gained the reputation of a focal point whose advice is being sought out for best practices in the region. In a short period of time, Lebanon has come to play a core role in the MENA region. This achievement would not have been possible without the teams'

competence and the extensive capacity building provided to them over the past years (Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) trainings in Denmark, Information Management Systems of Mine Action Trainings in Geneva, Senior Management courses at James Madison University, etc.). Lebanon has been providing technical as well as operational advice to Arabic-speaking countries, in cooperation with Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). To note, Jordan, Yemen, Sudan and Iraq have benefited from capacity building initiatives run by Lebanon.

During 2012, an Arabic Outreach Conference was organized in Dubai in which all mine-affected Arab countries came together to discuss coordination efforts and agree on the way forward. Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Sudan, Mauritania, Iraq, Palestine, Morocco, and Algeria participated in this conference. There was a general agreement on the need to Arabize the support documents and training targeting the Arab region. Lebanon stood out as a country which has mastered the necessary know-how and is well capable of sharing and transferring its expertise in all mine-action related fields, including Quality, Operations, Information Management, and Mine Risk Education. The LMAC served as an exemplary center demonstrating how LMAC has progressed with humanitarian demining and how the center is serving as an umbrella for local as well as international organizations working in Lebanon.

Due to the key role played by Lebanon, participants unanimously agreed that Lebanon should organize an Information Management workshop in December

2013 hosting all Arab countries, similar to the workshop previously organized in the Cedars in September 2012. The Cedar workshop was considered a great initiative by all participants and especially by GICHD.

Providing Assistance to the Libyan Mine Action Center

Delegates from the Libyan Mine Action Center visited Lebanon and met with LMAC on February 1st, 2013 for a series of training workshops and information exchanges. Libya, like Lebanon, is one of the world's most heavily mined countries and LMAC will be sharing experiences and lessons learnt over the past 25 years of mine action to assist the development of mine action in the MENA region.

During the visit, the Libyan delegation was exposed to all fields of the mine action work, from mine clearance operations to the administration of the mine action sector as a whole. In the near future, the delegation will undertake training workshops in areas such as land release and landmine area reduction, information management in mine action, the application of mine action technology,

mine action accreditation and the mine risk education and reduction approach.

The LMAC Director B.G Odeimi said that this was a great opportunity for Lebanon and LMAC to show the international community their capacity and achievements in mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearance. "This is the fourth international collaboration we have been a part of since 2010, proving yet again how successful LMAC is at conducting training, matching international standards," he said. "It really shows that LMAC is a world leader in the international mine action community and we are excited to be sharing the information and experiences we have gained over 25 years of mine action with other countries that are also dealing with the issues of landmine and ERW contamination."

LMAC believes that international knowledge sharing is the key enabling innovative solution to the landmine and ERW problem that is still threatening the lives of so many people around the world. LMAC welcomes all delegations nationally and internationally to share these experiences in the mine action.

d. Technical Assistance to LMAP:

During 2012,The Lebanon Mine Action Programme began a review of its own technical expertise and in some cases participated in international training to improve its expertise. This included:

- Three LMAC staff attended a Quality Assurance training in Jordan.
- The Head of Information and the IT and GIS Officer from LMAC undertook the second and third administration information management for IMSMA course at GICHD in Switzerland to assist in their preparations for the Lebanon becoming a regional focal point on mine action information management.
- The Head of Quality Management Section at the LMAC attended Quality Management Course in Geneva-GICHD.

e. Advocacy

International Treaties

Lebanon was one of the first countries to sign the International Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), with 93 others countries, on the 3rd of December in Oslo. Lebanon's parliament approved ratification of the Convention on August 17, 2010 allowing Lebanon to ratify the international convention banning cluster munitions on November 5, 2010. In addition, Lebanon presided and hosted the convention in September 2011. Lebanon as a state party to the convention is obliged to clear all cluster munitions by 2020. In addition, Lebanon has signed the UN Convention on the Rights of people with Disability while advocacy to ratify the convention and enforce the law 220/2000, "Access and Rights of the People with Disability", is still an important aspect of mine action.

f. Compliance with the Convention on Cluster Munitions

In October 2011, Lebanon's first report on the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, as set out in Article 7 of the CCM, was successfully submitted to the Secretary-General within the deadline of 180 days from the entry into force of the Convention.

In addition, efforts are underway to implement the Convention into national legislation. A legal consultant is being recruited to perform a mapping and review of all relevant national legislation in order to

present a set of recommendations on any changes that must be undertaken at the national level to ensure national implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. This process will be completed in 2012.

Handing over the CCM Presidency- Lebanon passes the mantle to Norway

Acting as the president of the Convention since the Second Meeting of States Parties (2MSP) that was held in Beirut last September 2012, Lebanon proudly and actively promoted the Treaty.

The work of the Lebanese Presidency was based upon the series of decisions taken by States Parties during the closing day of the 2MSP. To this end, Lebanon convened ten meetings of the Coordination Committee, in addition to three informal open-ended consultations.

On September 11th, 2012, Lebanon handed over presidency to Norway at the Third Meeting of States Parties in Oslo.

Universalization of the CCM

Throughout Lebanon's Presidency, Lebanon promoted the universalization of the CCM in various international and regional meetings.

In April 2012, Lebanon convened an Intersessional Meeting that witnessed a high level of participation from signatories and non-signatories alike. From 16 to 19 April 2012, 346 delegates from 45 States Parties, 22 signatories, 12 non-party States, and 23 Organizations participated in the meeting, where States not yet party to the Convention were encouraged to take all necessary steps to ratify or otherwise accede to the Convention as soon as possible.

In May 2012, Lebanon participated in the regional meeting for the Sub-Saharan African States hosted by Ghana in partnership with Togo and Zambia, to encourage universalization.

In addition, efforts are underway to implement the Convention into national legislation. A legal consultant wasrecruited to perform a mapping and review of all relevant national legislation in order to present a set of recommendations on any changes that must be undertaken at the national level to ensure national implementation of the Conventionon Cluster Munitions.

g. Achievements related to Output 4:

- Resource mobilization efforts amounted to USD **$11,791,376.95** in support of mine action in Lebanon in 2012.
- The Government of Lebanon also provided a contribution of approximately USD $8 million to cover salaries and running costs of the LAF engineering regiment, LMAC and RMAC, as well as mechanical equipment.
- The International Support Group (ISG), which fulfills the role of macro-level donor coordination and helps to mobilize resources, was convened in September 2012.
- LMAC demonstrated its commitment to provide technical support to affected states becoming IMSMA focal point in the Arab region, to provide high quality and customized mine action information management support to Arabic-speaking countries. It also provided technical support to several delegations on MRE and MVA.
- The Lebanon Mine Action Programme also began a review of its own technical expertise and in some cases participated in international training to

improve and expand its expertise and know-how.

- Throughout Lebanon's Presidency, Lebanon promoted the universalization of the CCM in various international and regional meetings.
- In May 2012, Lebanon participated in the regional meeting for the Sub-Saharan African States hosted by Ghana in partnership with Togo and Zambia, to encourage universalization.

h. Challengesrelated to Output 4:

- Currently Lebanon is bound by the Convention on Cluster Munitions and has to ensure a sustained pace of cluster munitions clearance to comply with its obligations, therefore this remains a priority for the LMAC. For Lebanon to reach its goal to be free from Cluster Munitions by 2016, Lebanon had to clear the remaining 17.83 million meter square of contaminated area. Factoring in the annual clearance average since 2002 of 3,31 million meter square (securing yearly 25 demining teams), indicates that the required time to clear the remaining areas would be closed to 6 years. To reach LMAC's clearance goal in the 4-year time frame, increased contributions of human resources, physical and financial support will be required.
- Total funds needed for 2011, in addition to the Government of Lebanon contributions, was USD $33,125,000. However, only USD $11,791,376.95 was mobilized with focus on cluster munitions clearance, which left a funding shortfall of USD $21,333,623.05. Therefore, current pledges do not cover the costs of implementing the National Strategy which forecasts implementation of the first tranche of the strategy by 2013. This could negatively affect the provision of essential services for mine victims and advocacy for implementation of their rights. It could also hamper Mine Risk Education and clearance activities, both of which could lead to an increase in casualties.
- There is some concern that funding over the coming years might be limited and difficult to secure because of the growing competition for financial resources in the broader peace and security field.
- The current wave of uprising in the Arab region may hamper universalization efforts as States are currently focusing their attention on more pressing political concerns.

D. Output 5: A sustainable capacity to manage residual risk is established

a. Exit Strategy
b. Challenges related to Output 5

Output 5: A sustainable capacity to manage residual risks is established			
Area	**Output indicators**	**Baseline (2011)**	**Milestone 2013**
Exit Strategy	A sustainable and adequate structure to manage mine action at inter-ministerial and programme implementation levels is in place	• 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	• 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

a. Exit Strategy:

Work is currently ongoing to develop a capacity development plan that will enable an exit strategy for international support to be put in place.

b. Challenges related to Output 5:

- The development of an exit strategy for international support is dependent upon ensuring adequate resources are in place to allow for the National Strategy 2011 – 2020 to be implemented so that only residual risk will remain by 2020.

E. Future Plans

In 2013, LMAC will continue to work towards the objectives set out in the 2013 milestone of the National Strategy 2011 - 2020, while remaining dependent on increased funding to achieve the objectives:

- Progress on Cluster bomb strike areas will continue.
- Capacity for Dangerous areas (booby traps and nuisance mines) clearance will be provided.
- Progress on Mine field clearance (excluding Blue Line) will continue.
- LMAC is undertaking an integration of the training programs provided to the demining teams in 2012, so that all teams receive the same training program.
- With adequate provisions, LMAC hopes to develop guidelines offering baseline recommendations for

emergency medical care, physical rehabilitation, prosthetics, psychological and social support, and employment and economic integration for mine victims.

- LMAC plans to prepare a national victim-assistance strategy, which will help coordinate work among stakeholders and provide technical support for strategizing victim-assistance efforts. The strategy is expected to call for ensuring that existing healthcare and social-service systems, rehabilitation programs, and legislative and policy frameworks are adequate to meet all citizens' needs—including landmine survivors and deceased victims' family members.
- Continued support was provided by UNDP to the implementation of Information Management System Mine Action (IMSMA) new generation to enhance the availability of information for clearance related development planning. It is worth mentioning that the upgrade of the IMSMA will allow increased sharing of information between stakeholders in the program, including local and international NGOs. While this information has been systematically used to inform planning of operation, more focus will be put towards improving communication with communities and including them in the planning and prioritization of mine action. With the UNDP support and the EU funding, two officers received IMSMA training in Geneva, Switzerland. They have successfully accomplished the exams of A1, A2, A3 and the Expert level allowing them to build up the capacity of LMAC's IMSMA section as well as that of NGOs'. This training has significantly improved the practice of validating and entering data into IMSMA.
- To institutionalize Lebanon's expertise and facilitate the sustainable transfer of experience, a school will be established, supported by the French Army, through which Lebanon will provide the region with training services tailored to the needs of mine-action
- The Second Transparency Report, as required by the Convention on Cluster Munitions, will be submitted by April 2013.
- Also for capacity-building, sustainability, legislation, public awareness, access for persons with disabilities and data collection. It is a comprehensive package of which very little is currently being funded or carried out. This aspect of mine action is a long-term challenge.There is a need for a change towards a broader understanding of mine action to incorporate these elements and to avoid the current separation that exists between the short-term urgency of removing mines and the longer term requirements of assisting victims.

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