

## ANNEX

### ACTION FICHE N° 4

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	<b>De-mining and Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance</b>		
Total cost	€4 million		
Aid method / Management mode	Project approach – <i>centralised and joint management</i>		
DAC-code	15250	Sector	De-mining

#### 2. RATIONALE

##### 2.1. Sector context

During the 2006 war, heavy shelling by air, sea and from ground forces have contaminated the country with un-exploded ordnance (UXO) and more than a million cluster bombs have been fired in the Southern part of the country by the IDF in the last two days of the conflict.

With massive support from the international donor community, 58 de-mining teams will be active in 2007 under the coordination of UN-MAC SL and the National De-mining Office created in 1998. UNIFIL has also sent de-mining teams from Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and China. According to the National De-mining Office (NDO), UNDP and UN-MAC SL, all newly affected areas, near Tyr, as well other areas in the south should be cleared by the end of the year 2007.

The affected areas that remain to be cleared in 2008 are:

- the Southern UN delineated "Blue Line" (Israeli-Lebanese border - 375.000 mines).
- Mount Lebanon, 30,000 mines: to be confirmed.
- the Chouf area, 30,000 mines: to be confirmed.

Since 2000, there have been 512 mine victims, of which 182 since the 34 day war of 2006. During the Lebanese civil war there have been more than 2500 mine victims.

In 1998, the Lebanese Council of Ministers created the National De-mining Office (NDO) as a coordinating body for all humanitarian mine action activities in Lebanon. The NDO is a department of the Defense Ministry. Since 2000, the NDO has been supported by experts and advisors funded by UNDP. In terms of capacity, the NDO has an engineering regiment of 400 de-miners and 800 support staff. A draft de-mining policy document has been prepared and waiting for approval of the Prime Minister's office since.

With the support of the United Nations, a Mine Action Coordination Centre was established in Tyr, South Lebanon (MACC-SL, South Litani). UN-MACC SL is providing planning, coordination and quality assurance capability. In 2007, the NDO will establish with the support of UNDP a new Operation and Management cell in Nabatieh. All activities currently under the supervision of UN-MAC-SL will be transferred to this new Operation and Management Cell.

## 2.2. Lessons learnt

Following the Israeli withdrawal in 2000, the EC has supported the de-mining process in Lebanon through two projects with MAG-UK under the Rehabilitation Budget Line:

- Lebanon's first national Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), that was released in 2003 providing information on the number, size and impact of mined areas in Lebanon;
- De-mining activities in South Lebanon (72,568 m<sup>2</sup> de-mined including a high proportion of agricultural land).

There has been excellent coordination with the National De-mining Office, working closely with all actors involved in de-mining (UN-MAC SL, other NGOs, private companies).

## 2.3. Complementary actions

In 2007 ECHO is funding the activities of four International NGOs for humanitarian de-mining in the South of Lebanon with activities being phased out towards the end of the year. It concerns:

MAG	UK	€996,136	Emergency battle area clearance support to South	2 de-mining teams
Handicap International	FR	€1,754,105	Emergency Humanitarian De-mining in South Lebanon.	3 de-mining teams
Danish Church Aid	DK	€1,791,706	Humanitarian Mine Action in conflict-affected areas in southern Lebanon	3 de-mining teams
FSD	CH	€1,572,518	Emergency Humanitarian De-mining Capacity in Lebanon	5 mobile de-mining teams

It is estimated that, for the period 2007- 2008 and apart from the funds allocated to UNIFIL, a total amount of €42 million will be allocated by UAE, Canada, Norway, Australia, UK, The Netherlands, Finland, Germany, Japan and the US for de-mining operations. The EC planned allocation of €8 million for the same period (€4 m for each year) will therefore amount to 19 % of the total donors' contribution.

## **2.4. Donor coordination**

Under the NDO and UN-MAC SL donor contributions and actions are regularly discussed and co-ordinated. Apart from EC/ECHO and UNIFIL teams, the main other donors are: United Arab Emirates (€22 million in 2007), Norway, Japan, US, and Canada.

## **3. DESCRIPTION**

### **3.1. Objectives**

The overall objective of the project is to assist Lebanon in restoring the conditions necessary for the security of its population and its economic and social development. The specific objectives are to increase possibilities of land use, alleviate mine risk and support mine victims.

### **3.2. Expected results and main activities**

The expected results are:

- the Landmine Impact Survey is updated;
- the NDO is fulfilling its mandate in terms of management, planning, coordination and quality insurance;
- de-mining teams are operational;
- mine victims receive adequate support;
- mine risk education and awareness is provided if necessary.

The project will support the NDO in:

- updating the technical mines survey in the remaining affected zones;
- reinforcing the technical capacities in terms of management, planning, coordination and quality insurance (technical assistance);
- providing de-mining clearance capacity either through the provision of equipment and/or by supporting de-mining teams;
- providing assistance to mine victims;
- organising mine risk education and awareness (if needed).

### **3.3. Stakeholders**

The direct beneficiary of this programme is the Lebanese population, especially those living in the remaining affected areas and mine victims. The National De-mining Office will be the main beneficiary of the institutional support provided by the project.

### **3.4. Risks and assumptions**

The Project has been designed taking into consideration the following risks, which could eventually jeopardise the successful implementation of the project:

- The cluster de-mining (CBU) should be finalised by the end of 2007. The National De-mining Office will take over all activities from UN-MAC SL by the end of 2007. Any postponement of this operations could eventually lead to delay the start up of the activities under this project
- The National De-mining Office should maintain its commitment to humanitarian de-mining. It is envisaged that a memorandum will be signed with the Commission;

The Lebanese Government should continue to work in the spirit of the Ottawa Convention and will ultimately ratify it.

### **3.5. Crosscutting Issues**

De-mining activities have a direct positive impact on the environment and land use in the affected zones. Environmental considerations will be fully integrated into the de-mining operations.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1. Implementation method**

- The project will be centrally managed by the EC Delegation for the grant contract(s) and jointly managed with an international organisation for the contribution agreement. The following contracts should be signed:
- A contribution agreement with UNDP for the technical assistance to NDO or any other relevant UN agency. The UNDP has been providing technical assistance to the NDO since the year 2000. The contribution agreement will be concluded in accordance with the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the European Commission and the United Nations (agreement signed 29 April 2003);
- grant contract(s) with de-mining operator(s) to ensure continuity with ECHO's action (LRRD), will be either through a call for proposals or by direct award if justified.

Lebanon is facing a crisis, as defined in Article 168(2) of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. As a result negotiated contracting procedures may be used when necessary.

### **4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures**

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by

the Commission for the implementation of external aid operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions. Full financing will be applied in the cases provided for in Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation where financing in full is essential to carry out the action in question.

As for the activities implemented by an international organisation, all contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the International Organisation concerned.

#### **4.3. Budget and calendar**

The total financial contribution of the EC to the project amounts to €4 million. The implementation of the programme will last 48 months from the date of the decision of the Commission.

The indicative budget breakdown is as follows:

Contribution agreement	€1.00 m
Grant (s)	€2.95 m
Audit and evaluation	€0.04 m
Visibility	€0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>€4.00 m</b>

#### **4.4. Performance monitoring**

Progress will be monitored regularly by the EC Delegation. The key indicators will be the total de-mined surfaces and the specific results indicators that will be defined in the implementing contracts.

#### **4.5. Evaluation and audit**

The project will be subject to a final evaluation. The audit of grant contracts will be directly managed by the EC. All auditing matters related to the contribution agreement with the international organisation are governed by the Verification Clause annexed to and forming an integral part of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the European Community and the United Nations (agreement signed 29 April 2003).

#### **4.6. Communication and visibility**

The European Commission will ensure that adequate communication and visibility is given by the contracting parties to the EC funding (press conference, brochures/flyers, media reports, etc.).