



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 1

of the Commission implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2015 part I in favour of the Republic of Lebanon to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

Action Document for "Supporting Lebanon Inclusive and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development through Mine Action"

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.1 and 5.3.1.2.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Supporting Lebanon Inclusive and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development through Mine Action CRIS number: ENI/2015/037-725 financed under European Neighbourhood Instrument
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Middle-East, Lebanon The action shall be carried out at the following location: throughout the whole Lebanese Territory.
3. Programming document	Single Support Framework for European Union (EU) Support to Lebanon (2014-2016)
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sector II: "Reinforcing social cohesion, promoting sustainable economic development and protecting vulnerable groups."
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 10,840,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 10,000,000
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management – grants – direct award Indirect management with an international organisation

7. DAC code(s)	15250 – Mine clearance 31130 – Agricultural land resources			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			

SUMMARY

Since many years the socio-economic development of Lebanon has been hampered by an important land contamination by unexploded ordnances (UXOs), exploded remnants of wars (ERWs) and mines as a legacy of decades of successive conflicts.

The issue is particularly acute in Lebanon due to its topographic situation, the density of its population and now with the massive influx of refugees from Syria; meaning that any available land is sought to be used for economic purposes.

Since 2002, the European Union has supported Lebanon in its efforts to clear its territory and contributed over the recent years to the capacity development of the National Demining Authority.

Mine clearance and mine action in general, is a long lasting process due to the level of contamination and complexity of the mine problem in Lebanon. Since 2006, the EU contribution has reached EUR 28 million achieving significant results in terms of area cleared and immediately re-used (97% for agriculture) and thus of socio-economic impact for the concerned communities, in terms of support provided at institutional level and increased security for the population.

In the Single Support Framework 2014-2016 (SSF), the EU has confirmed its commitment to "Reinforce Social Cohesion, Promoting Sustainable Economic Development and Protecting Vulnerable Groups" by supporting Lebanon Strategy to fulfil its international obligations and achieve its main objectives:

- Mine Action contributes to socio-economic use through land release;

- Full realisation of the rights of victims guaranteed;
- Affected communities enable to manage risks posed by mines.

This EUR 10 million programme aims at responding to this commitment, continuing and deepening EU support to Lebanon with a focus on capacity building and institutional support, clearance and land release for an inclusive and sustainable development and on support to victims whose rights are not guaranteed yet and exposed communities. At the same time the EU acknowledges the efforts and progresses made by the National Authority and plans a steadily phasing out through an exit strategy.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Over the recent years, the approach to Mine Action in Lebanon has evolved from a humanitarian perspective to a development one. The strategy elaborated, which this programme aims to support, is based on the respect of basic people's rights such as the right to leave safely, to benefit from human, social and economic development through the realisation of equal economic opportunities, of victims and vulnerable rights.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Over almost four decades, contamination of Lebanon by unexploded ordnances (UXOs), explosive remnants of war (EWRs) and mines has accumulated resulting from internal conflicts and external hostilities. This contamination problem has been having serious social and economic repercussions on the country.

The economic development of the country has been substantially affected, all the more that the country is densely populated with important mountainous areas inadequate for cultivation or any economic use.

The contamination causes indiscriminate threat to civilians, with numerous death and casualties which cannot always benefit from minimum social services due to the lack of regulatory framework, or implementation structures, capacities and means.

To face this situation, Lebanon has put in place a structure and developed a strategy to manage Mine Action in view of dealing with the issues linked to the contamination and therefore restore normal socio-economic conditions for its overall population.

In Lebanon Mine Action activities have been entrusted to the Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), which fulfils its mandate under the authority of the Ministry of Defence. The LMAC ensures the strategic and operational planning of mine action related activities, manages, coordinates and supervises all phases of the mine action and clearance operations (including landmines, unexploded ordnances (UXOs), remnants of war (ERWs) and cluster munitions) throughout the Lebanese Territory. Its responsibility encompasses also Mine Risk Education (MRE) through the design and implementation of a risk education system, Mine Victim Assistance (MVA) and advocacy/public relations functions through policies, plans and resources mobilisation.

Therefore, through the LMAC, Lebanon, assumes full ownership of its responsibilities in mine action and is fully committed to exercise them according to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) issued by the United Nations.

In this context and in order to reach its strategic objective, "The humanitarian and development impact posed by mines is reduces to a point where minimal residual risk

can be sustainably addressed by a national capacity, which is fully integrated in regular government structures", the LMAC prepared in 2011 a strategy covering the period 2011-2020.

The strategy is built around 4 pillars: clearance and land release (1), risk education (2), victim assistance (3) and advocacy (4).

This strategy aims at reaching correlated 5 main aims/objectives:

- Mine action contributes to socio-economic use through land release;
- Affected communities enabled to better manage risks posed by mines;
- Full realisation of the rights of mine victims guaranteed;
- Sustainable capacity to manage residual risks is established;
- Compliance to and promotion of the universalisation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and other relevant international instruments.

To ensure the soundness of the on-going strategy a key initiative was taken by the LMAC: having reached the first milestone 2013 of the strategy, it launched in January 2014 a mid-term review for the first strategy tranche and the milestones 2016 as well as the targets 2020 were adjusted accordingly¹.

This review was conducted in a highly consultative way, and, as this has been the case in the elaboration of the overall strategy, it was done in the spirit of the Mine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Convention), even though it has not been signed by Lebanon yet.

This revised strategy takes into account the last technical and non-technical surveys, various studies conducted (victims needs assessment, area reduction, post clearance and land release surveys...) in order to update the mine action database and the baselines for a better and accurate definition of the benchmarks, objectives and requirements to reach them. The new strategy has been officially released in September 2014.

It is also important to take into consideration that Lebanon has also committed itself to international disarmament treaties and therefore to the obligations deriving from them: the country is State Party to the Oslo Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), which was ratified in August 2010, and signed, in January 2014, the "Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to be Excessively injurious of the Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW)"².

According to article 6 of the CCM, "International Cooperation and Assistance", Lebanon is also entitled to receiving assistance form other state parties in order to face its obligations:

"1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance.

2. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide technical, material and financial assistance to States Parties affected by cluster munitions, aimed at the implementation of the obligations of this Convention. Such assistance may be provided, *inter alia*, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organisations or institutions, non-governmental organisations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis."

¹ See the Strategy and the Revised Strategy annexed to the Identification Fiche.

² 3 protocols of the convention commonly known as Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) were signed.

In addition, over the past two years, Lebanon, through the LMAC, has made tremendous efforts and has been successful in re-activating cooperation mechanisms (International Support Group meetings have resumed on a yearly basis since 2011), increasing its role at the international level. Lebanon has been closely working with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)³ and has become the regional focus point for Mine Action: a Memorandum of Understanding is being discussed to entrust Lebanon the responsibility of the Arabic Outreach Programme for Mine Action⁴.

Over the past decade, the European Union has stood with Lebanon and has supported its efforts in recovering the path of a sustainable and inclusive development.

The EU has committed itself in a sustainable and predictable way, allocating EUR 11 million in the NIP 2007-2010⁵ and EUR 10 million in the NIP 2011-2013⁶ (currently under implementation with 3 components: institutional support and capacity building, EUR 1.9 million implemented by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP); clearance activities implemented, EUR 7.3 million, through International NGOs and MRE/MVA, EUR 732,000, implemented by the University of Balamand).

Through the proposed project the EU is reaffirming its leading role and responding to Lebanon's support request in accordance with the conclusions of the Political and Security Committee (PSC)⁷ in which de-mining is "recommended for follow-up in terms of continuation of previous EU engagement or reinforcement of ongoing and planned activities".

Moreover, EU cooperation strategy with Lebanon, expressed in the Single Support Framework 2014-2016 (SSF)⁸, underlines the long lasting impact of the Syrian crisis in terms of security but also in terms of socio-economic development needs. It reaffirms the EU priority aiming at supporting "the development of a sustainable and inclusive economy that reduces social and regional inequalities creates jobs and improves living standards of the population". Since the objectives of the Lebanon Mine Action Strategy are clearing contaminated lands to release them for productive purposes, promote the rights and offers socio-economic reintegration opportunities to the mine victims and raise awareness on mine risk, EU support to Mine Action in Lebanon is clearly on line with its own cooperation priorities and strategy for Lebanon.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The key player in the field of mine action is the LMAC which has been consulted throughout the identification/formulation process.

³ The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is an international expert organisation based in Switzerland that works to eliminate mines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive hazards. It provides advice and training on all components and stages of a mine action programme. By undertaking research, developing standards and disseminating knowledge, the GICHD supports capacity development in mine-affected countries. It was created in 1988 and receives funding from around 20 governments and organisations.

⁴ This programme, under the auspices the GICHD, aims at improving knowledge, exchanging experiences, promoting best practises to help national mine action programmes throughout the Arabic world. The responsibility of its implementation should be transferred to the LMAC by end 2016.

⁵ C(2007) 672, 27.2.2007.

⁶ C(2010) 1144, 2.3.2010.

⁷ January 2014 PSC Conclusions.

⁸ C(2014) 5132, 24.7.2014.

The LMAC, as part of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), depends upon the resources provided by the Army Headquarters. The operational demining capacity specifically entrusted to it is currently composed of four clearance teams, each one composed of 12 people, four mechanical teams, seven mine detection dogs and three non-technical surveys teams. In order to ensure all the mine action related activities, the LMAC has a staff of 12 officers and 12 civilians to ensure core management, strategy and planning tasks, plus support staff. Currently, the LMAC has to supervise a clearance capacity of 48 teams, the technical and non-technical surveys, to coordinate MRE/MVA, to ensure rapid response throughout Lebanon and provide any other support required in the field of mine action, which required adequate management capacities.

The Regional Mine Action Centre (RMAC), based in Nabatieh (South Lebanon), is a branch of the LMAC dealing specifically with the acute issue of cluster munitions contamination in the South.

International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are key players in mine clearance and in some specific studies entrusted by LMAC. Currently four of them are operating in Lebanon: Danish Church Aid (DCA) with eight teams, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) with seven teams, Handicap International (HI) with 3 teams and Mine Action Group (MAG) with eight teams. These "international" NGOs are locally registered and accredited and are mostly formed by national staff; a strong focus was put on the developing skills of national staff and currently, in most cases, only the programme manager is an expatriate, this contributes to strengthen the national capacity.

These NGOs depend mostly on international funding to maintain their current clearance capacities in Lebanon, the on-going EU programme already finances ten out of the 26 teams and the proposed programme would ensure the continuity and sustainability of their operations.

In addition, a local NGO, Peace Generation Organisation for Demining (POD) is involved in clearance operations, another one, Lebanon Demining Organisation (LDO), conducts post-clearance survey with a US funding and a network of local NGOs and associations operate in the field of MVE/MRA. In this specific field it is important to underline the key role of this national network as well as the University of Balamand (UoB) which took the lead in coordinating their activities. The MRE/MVA activities are implemented in the framework of a National Steering Committee involving, in addition to the implementing actors and the LMAC, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Health (MoH).

United Nations Agencies are also present in Mine Action, through UNICEF in MRE/MVA, but mostly through UNDP. UNDP is involved in Mine Action in Lebanon in providing advisory support since 2001 and it has renewed its partnership with the LMAC through a Memorandum of Understanding. It is implementing the third phase of its support and capacity building programme until end of 2015. UNDP has managed to build a relation of confidence and understanding which is very valuable to reach results in term of capacity building and institutional support.

Finally the private sector is also active in supporting mine action through an initiative of the Blom Bank through money that was collected and allows the funding of a clearance team.

The target groups are the communities affected by the mine presence and the victims: many communities of South Lebanon because of the contamination by cluster munitions (145 villages/towns estimated) and specific communities from Central and Northern Lebanon where the landmine risk remains (373 villages/towns estimated). The prioritisation is done by the LMAC according to impact severity criteria (high and medium impact areas are given priority).

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Lebanon has to face a severe problem of mine and UXOs contamination, affecting various areas of the country. The problem is particularly acute as the level of contamination is high with regards to Lebanon size and population density; the land availability is crucial to face the needs for socio-economic purposes (construction, agriculture...).

The contamination of Lebanon is the legacy of 15 years of civil war which ended in 1990 and conflicts with Israel. The latest data (after technical and non-technical surveys that led to land reduction and land cancellation) indicate that 167 million square meters (sqm) of land were originally contaminated, 109 million by mines and ERWs and 58 million by cluster bombs, mainly in the South of the country after the 2006 conflict with Israel⁹.

The impact of the Syrian crisis with a massive flow of refugees entering the country (officially Lebanon hosts over 1 million Syrian refugees who are now settling in a sustainable way), magnifies the issue of land contamination. It adds pressure on land, natural resources, and basic goods supplies. In this context any piece of land is sought to be made available for housing or agricultural purposes.

As of December 2014, 47 million sq. metres remain to be cleared, $\frac{3}{4}$ of this area could be used for agriculture and pasture. Due to the limited means available, the LMAC continues to give priority to the cluster munitions clearance since the contamination is in areas very densely populated and to comply with the CCM obligations.

Amongst a total of 565 impacted villages and towns, representing over 927,000 people, thousands of them have still to face life risk (since 1975, reported mine victims amounts to over 3,700) and reduced economic opportunities. In Lebanon, 30% of the territory is usable for agriculture; therefore so widespread landmines/UXOs contamination has a significant negative impact. The post-clearance surveys indicate that 70% of the released land is immediately used as agricultural land and 97% for economic purposes. Moreover, the contamination affects very poor areas (South Lebanon, remote places), increasing even more the geographical disparities in terms of socio-economic development opportunities. In addition, it is important to underline that the lack of economic opportunities has an adverse effect on rural population, generating migration flows towards urban areas and thus increasing the regional imbalances and disparities, desertification and weakening social and territorial cohesion which poses an additional risk over security and stability.

The government of Lebanon has established the LMAC to handle mine action. This structure is mainly staffed and technically skilled to face the residual long term mine risk, but not the current high risk, contamination level, obligations linked to international treaties, risk education and support to victims needed. Therefore the actual needs required by the situation overcome the LMAC capacities and this is what

⁹ Data related to the mines and UXOs contamination originates from the LMAC Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

hampered LMAC from achieving the objectives originally planned in the strategy. In addition, the LMAC's current capacity also limits its ability to respond to the management needs linked to mine action activities which need to be done according to national standards complying with international standards.

This is clearly underlined in the revised strategy which points the level of funding, lower than expected, making impossible the deployment of all the necessary clearance teams, of the full achievements of victims' rights and of the mine risk awareness campaign.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Security situation worsening and preventing activities in some areas	M	The programme will cover whole Lebanon. The planning of activities will be done in such a way to allow activities to take place throughout the Lebanese territory according to the needs.
Lack of commitment of the other Ministries involved in Mine Action (Ministries of Health, Social Affairs, Education)	M	The current programme builds upon the results achieved in the previous one during which strong efforts have been made to revive the official link between all Ministries involved. All the partners are committed, the mechanisms officially in place have been reactivated and persons in charge designated (International Support Group meetings, Steering Committees meetings).
Lack of willingness of Communities continues to use their lands and being informed	L	The tasking is made on the basis of priorities defined upon pre-clearance surveys, the community need and request is a key element of the prioritisation process. The same goes for awareness campaigns which are determined upon the needs and request of the communities most at risk.
Victims not being able to start their own activities	M	The EU intervention is complemented by other initiatives from the private sector (banks), commitments through Memorandum of Understanding are signed. Synergies will be developed with other EU programmes targeting inter alia agriculture and local development.
Assumptions		
The stability and security of Lebanon are key assumptions for the sustainability of the EU intervention as all the efforts can be jeopardised in case of another widespread conflict.		
Demining is usually a well-accepted activity with no political opposition; it does not		

involve any specific risk and it is by nature self-sustained. To avoid political misuse of our action, given the political situation in Lebanon, the choice has been made to keep up with the centralised approach with no Financing Agreement with the Lebanese Authorities. A strong involvement of our partner, the LMAC, at all stages of the identification/formulation and implementation (the NGOs sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Defence) will be required as a main success factor.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The EU has been involved in demining activities in Lebanon since 2002 and in a continuous way since 2009 with the programme "Programme de Déminage" - ¹⁰(EUR 7 million).

A second programme, even more comprehensive, was adopted in 2012, "Mine Action in Lebanon: Clearance Activities and Institutional Support"¹¹ – (EUR 10 million), it is currently under implementation; a mid-term review took place in October 2014. The conclusions underline the quality of the programme and the need to continue funding mine action to root and deepen the good results achieved until now.

As from 2010, the EU has contributed to support Mine Action in Lebanon by providing 8/10 clearance teams which managed to clear roughly 2 million square metres of lands which mean releasing lands that was used for agriculture, housing or development of infrastructure for 50 villages and communities for a population of 140,000 people. This allowed in several occasions the return of people on their lands and avoids migration towards towns.

In addition to clearance EU is contributing to reinforce the capacity of Lebanon and LMAC which resulted in the preparation of a strategy for the period 2011-2020 and its mid-term a review, the participation of the country in international fora, the improvement of its technical skills, improved data management, communication capacities, developing relations with some other stakeholders, and the strengthening of its structure to assume its main responsibilities. Lebanon has signed 3 protocols of the Convention on Dangerous Weapons in 2014.

EU has expanded in its last programme (2013-2015) its support to cover additional fields of Mine Action by supporting mine risk education and mine victims assistance. In 2014, 500 schools throughout Lebanon were targeted by mine risk awareness campaign, 6 workshops targeting victims were conducted and gathered 150 participants to train and support them to develop income generating projects (micro grants will be allocated at a later stage to some selected projects). In addition, victims are receiving medical care and fittings through EU support.

From these programmes, the monitoring and evaluations, the latest developments in the field of mine action, lessons learnt and recommendations are used for the current programme design:

- the support provided has to be predictable, continuous, sustained in the long run in order to maximise the efficiency and the cost-effectiveness of the programme

¹⁰ C(2009)7826, 19.10.2009.

¹¹ C(2012)4807, 13.07.2012.

(important entry costs, accreditation process, high technical requirements and skills...);

- it is very relevant to have a comprehensive programme encompassing the various dimensions of mine action given the complementarities and the synergies that can be developed between the components (mine risk education can be conducted in areas where clearance is taking place to raise awareness, information can be exchanged between partners which reinforces the quality of the surveys for instance);
- where LMAC has managed to take effectively and efficiently the lead and the full ownership of its mandate and is very responsive, which is the case in Lebanon, it is of utmost importance to associate it at each phase of the programme cycle management, to provide an "in-house" and tailored support to continue improving skills and capacities. The LMAC has expressed its satisfaction towards this approach and asks for its renewal. Both a ROM, conducted in September 2013, and the recent mid-term evaluation, confirmed the relevance of the institutional support component and its design;
- in terms of mine action programme design, evolutions took place and it has to be guided by other considerations than safety. One of the primary objectives of a national mine action programme is to support the overall development efforts of the country; the socio-economic approaches highly influences the programme objectives, tasking priorities. This is fully reflected in the Lebanon Mine Action Strategy released in 2011 and reviewed in 2014 and in the recent surveys undertaken by the NGOs. This development paves the way for a support programme that will put even more emphasis on socio-economic aspects in setting clearance operational priorities, providing support to victims, risk awareness while reinforcing the LMAC capacities to do so;
- in terms of implementation set up, the experience of the past five years show that there is a limited number of actors operating in the field of mine action (after three rounds of call for proposal, the grants have been attributed to the same operators that have now the accreditation, the structure and the experience in place). In addition, we have moved from an emergency phase to a phase in which mine action is fully integrated into the development context of Lebanon and the respect of international commitments. In this context the operations are more complex and require improved planning, a closer and increased level of collaboration between partners through which it will be possible to take the maximum benefit of each other skills and experience. This new situation would lead to a different implementation mode, direct granting, in order to improve the quality of the programme design and the efficiency of its implementation.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The past two years have been characterised by a reduction in the support from the International Community, the EU remains today the first donor in the field of mine action in Lebanon and has therefore a key role and the capacity to attract other contributors by its leading role.

Currently the main countries to provide support, mainly in clearance, are Norway, the Netherlands, the United-States, France and the United-Kingdom; Japan is also back in this field in Lebanon to fund clearance, equipment and support to victims. The United Nations, through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) also provide some support.

With the presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), many contributing nations implement military demining operations through their Engineer Regiments (China, Spain, Italy, France, Belgium and Cambodia). Until now these operations are not under the supervision of the LMAC but discussions are on-going to include China, Belgium and Cambodia ones under the LMAC authority.

In terms of capacity building, UNDP has been involved since many years. The third phase of UNDP support to the LMAC is currently under implementation and is planned to last until the end of 2015, UNDP has in that regard a Memorandum of Understanding with the Lebanese Government. This programme aims at reinforcing the LMAC technical capacity, the EU contributes to it through a Contribution Agreement of EUR 1,900,000 which will end in December 2015.

France is also present in this field through a two-year seconded military expert in charge of developing curricula for the Regional Humanitarian Demining School.

Several activities are conducted in the field of MRE such as national mine awareness campaign, risk education sessions in schools throughout Lebanon.

MVA is also tackled through prosthetic care, income generation projects for victims, realisation of their rights, advocacy.

It is important to underline the role of the private sector since 2 Lebanese banks, the Blom Bank and the First International Bank, have decided to enter into mine action, one to support clearance by earmarking fees collected from credit cards purchases, the second to provide micro loans to victims in order to start their own activities.

In addition, the LMAC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the American University of Beirut to promote joint collaboration with higher education institutions and exchange of experience.

Finally, it is useful to mention also the surveys and assessments that are being conducting currently in Lebanon: area demarcation, pre-clearance surveys, post clearance surveys, mostly done through the local and the international NGOs operating in Lebanon.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Demining activities have a direct positive impact on environment and land use in the affected zones. They allow wide abandoned areas to be reused and maintained, reducing therefore the risk of wild fires and landslides; fostering preservation or re-introduction of species. Environmental considerations will be fully integrated into the demining operations; awareness will be raised since the whole communities can participate in cleaning the area after the clearance is completed.

In addition it is important to underline the fact that this programme will be closely articulated with other EU interventions especially in the field of agriculture but also local development.

It is also important to underline that gender issue, even though not considered as a significant objective, is also fully part of the clearance operations approach. Some NGOs have created female teams to facilitate their involvement in mine action; others have preferred another approach and have mixed teams. In both cases, woman have access to any of the positions offered in the framework of mine action and can benefit from training, skills development which will ease in the future their integration to their socio-economic environment.

In addition, gender consideration is carefully taken into account into any planned output of the programme (selection and distribution of medical support, targeting mine risk education for instance) and the participation of women in trainings and socio-economic rehabilitation activities will be encouraged and closely monitored.

Finally, the positive impact on stability, security and, very important, on territorial cohesion, should also be taken into consideration. By offering socio-economic opportunities, the mine action programme contributes to limiting the rural population migration to larger cities and thus the risk of desertification and leaving areas opened to any kind of illegal activities. Clearance and land release, socio-economic rehabilitation initiatives contributes to revive rural areas and to increase the inclusive development potential of Lebanon.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to assist Lebanon in restoring the conditions necessary for its economic and social development and to ensure the security of its population.

The specific objective is to support Lebanon in the implementation of its Mine Action strategy.

The expected outputs are:

- Socio-economic opportunities for affected people and communities are improved,
- Mine risk is reduced,
- Rights of victims are guaranteed,
- Lebanon's mine action capacities are strengthened.

4.2 Main activities

For several years now, the EU has clearly committed itself to support Lebanon in its efforts to promote balanced development opportunities throughout the whole country and turn it into a safe place. This commitment has been reinforced with the ratification of the CCM, and the resulting obligations, and the signature of 3 protocols of the CCW.

Therefore the EU intervention will be linked to the strategy and needs identified in the “2011-2020 National Mine Action Strategy” and build on the following activities aiming at reaching linked results:

- 1. Increase access to cleared land for productive use to support socio-economic development in prioritised areas (output 1)*

A core activity of the programme is land release for socio-economic purposes achieved through land clearance.

Therefore the EU will finance de-mining teams to clear lands (manual and mechanical clearance), and undertake the related activities (community liaison activities, pre-clearance surveys, preparation, demarcation, quality process, post-clearance surveys...) so that Lebanon can meet the CCM obligations related to clearance and destruction of clusters and remnants and that land is released to the population.

Pre-clearance surveys will be used as support to enhance tasking process which will be done using pre-defined socio-economic parameters and the results of the surveys.

Impact assessment will be undertaken to measure the incidence of the activities carried out and land released on the objective and to provide feedback and lessons learnt, best practices.

2. *Mine risk education (output 2)*

Following the MVA/MRE strategy prepared by the LMAC, which also aims at complying with the related CCM obligations and international requirements, the EU will mainly contribute to:

- Communication and information campaigns: based on the needs identified and the results achieved through the previous programme, the EU will support mine risk awareness and dissemination material so that people are informed of the mine risk and the victims informed of their rights and benefits that are entitled to receive;
- Conducting trainings in favour of the social workers, health educators throughout Lebanese schools;
- Conduct survey to measure the impact of the campaigns (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs).

3. *Mine victims assistance (output 3)*

Lebanon, through the LMAC as coordinator, has taken stock of the necessity to take measures to enhance the situation of the victims of mines and UXOs. EU support has been requested in this field as well to ensure a holistic approach to Mine Action.

Interventions carried out through this programme will mainly focus on:

- Mapping and needs review;
- Rehabilitation and reintegration activities (physical and socio-economic rehabilitation services, trainings, support to start activities) so that people can take part again into socio-economic life;
- Advocacy;
- Improvement of the coordination and cooperation structures and mechanisms between the relevant Lebanese Authorities.

4. *Institutional support to the LMAC and capacity building (output4)*

In order to meet its responsibilities, the LMAC needs to have its human and operational capacity reinforced since it is currently staffed only to face a long term residual risk.

Therefore LMAC staff will be complemented by a:

- Provision for civilian staff to allow the operational management of an important volume of activities;
- Provision for advisory services to provide support in managing the Mine Action overall programme and implement the strategy.

This support will be steadily phased out, an exit strategy will be discussed and designed at an early phase of the programme (beginning 2016) to be implemented during 2017-2019. This will give an additional push to increase LMAC efficiency as it will finalise laying down structures and processes and it will prepare it for a reduction in external staff.

In addition, Lebanon needs to have its capacities in terms of Mine Action reinforced. This component is twofold: one seeks at strengthening LMAC capacities and the second one at reinforcing overall national de-mining capacities.

Regarding the first dimension, the capacity building that is foreseen through this programme (and implemented by UNDP, see 5.3.1.3) is a tailored support to the LMAC to help it ensure fully its mandate, respond to the new responsibilities deriving from the signature of international treaties and cope with the new approach endorsed in the field of Mine Action, i.e. an enabler of inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development.

Previous support has focused on support LMAC to fulfil the traditional functions linked to Mine Action, now the Authority needs to be made even more autonomous and face additional challenges. Therefore the capacity building component will mainly focus on:

- putting in place, in consultation with the LMAC, processes, methods and methodologies to ensure smooth implementation of all activities falling under the responsibilities of LMAC;
- finalising strategies and developing implementation plans, surveys;
- deepening dialogue and communication with all stakeholders involved in Mine Action (in particular donor community, national authorities to set joint and coordinating approaches to deal with relevant mine action activities);
- ensuring obligations deriving from international treaties are met (advocacy, reporting, international cooperation and assistance...);
- helping in a smooth transfer of the ownership of the Arab Outreach Programme implementation from the GICHD to LMAC;
- supporting LMAC in implementing the socio-economic approach to Mine Action: determining priorities, measuring socio-economic aspect of the various dimensions of mine action programme, increase the link between planning and results;
- ensuring that technical skills are upgraded.

The implementation will be done through in house advisory support "coaching" LMAC staff, not replacing it, setting up processes and methods, improving the structure and information flow/management, ad hoc trainings and expertise, participation to and hosting workshops and conferences, administrative and logistic support.

The capacity building dimension of the programme seeks also to reinforce national de-mining capacities, especially through training and equipment, so that Lebanon has the technical expertise and the means to undertake mine clearance operations, and the related activities (surveys, quality control...), according to national and international standards, while preparing an exit strategy of international support.

4.3 Intervention logic

The EU is committed to promote an inclusive and sustainable development as well as the respect of human rights.

In view of implementing these commitments and the strategy foreseen with Lebanon, the EU proposes through this programme to improve land resources available in the country, to reduce the mine risk faced by many communities that limits their development opportunities and prevent them from leaving in safe conditions, to promote the rights of victims to benefit from the rights and support they are entitled to and to strengthened the national capacities to reach the objectives foresees in the Strategy.

The design of the programme is based:

- on the assessment of the current level and location of the mines/UXOs contamination with regards to the negative impact on socio-economic development opportunities;
- on Lebanon's willingness to respect and promote the rights recognised to victims and to abide by the rights and obligations derived from the international treaties which it has signed or ratified;
- on the analysis of the context that indicates a lack of capacities (financial and human) to properly address the issue but a very strong commitment and demonstrated ownership of the national authority in charge of mine action as illustrated by the strategy developed and re-assessed and the results achieved up to now.

Therefore it is considered essential to continue supporting Lebanon's efforts, at a time when the available national resources are mobilised to guarantee the country stability and security. As indicated by the last external evaluation, the EU support is fully relevant and needs to be continued to take full advantage of the positive results reached and use this momentum to consolidate them by providing human and technical means to achieve the objectives foreseen.

In addition the EU acknowledges the remarkable improvements that have occurred over the past three years not only at operational level but also at political and policy levels. Lebanon has signed 3 protocols of the CCW and thus reaffirmed its commitment to the respect of human rights, international values and standards. A dialogue has resumed with other line ministries involved, paving the way for increased coherence, ownership and impact. Lebanon is also moving from an emergency approach of mine action to development, in line with international best practises and its development strategy. In this context of positive changes, a continued EU support is necessary to reinforce and anchor these evolutions in the long term.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

The option to remain under direct management has been selected due to the fact that, by law the LMAC, being part of the Armed Forces and under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence (MoD), is not entitled to receive and managed funds. For political and operational reasons, signing a Financing Agreement with the MoD is neither feasible nor recommended: the political context is very sensitive and unstable and we would like to avoid that a political change results in blocking and/or delaying the signature of the Financing Agreement or pressure to re-allocate the funds to other purposes. In addition, the Ministry does not have the capacity to manage such a programme in accordance with EU procedures. Up to now, the EU mine action has been successful since it has involved the Lebanese authority specifically in charge of it (LMAC) at all levels (design, implementation, evaluation) and it has never been seen as a political intervention but a development one; the avoidance of any political interference has ensured the proper implementation and the expected results of our action.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1.1 Grant: direct award – Clearance and Land release (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

This programme plans to allocate four direct grants to the NGOs currently operating in the field of clearance and directly related activities in Lebanon with the objective to release lands to the population for safer environment fostering improved socio-economic and infrastructures development, to build local capacities and support LMAC, as indicated in paragraph 4.1 of the action document. The main activities foreseen are, but not exclusively, the following:

- Support LMAC in tasks planning according to priorities and receive tasking,
- Complete pre-clearance impact assessments and share data with LMAC to improve prioritisation process,
- Develop and execute clearance plans,
- Develop completion reports and submit them to the LMAC in view of joint assessment;
- Hand over land to the population in coordination with LMAC,
- Complete post-clearance socio-economic impact assessment, ensure lesson learnt and feedback with LMAC,
- Recruit, train and deploy teams to conduct clearance,
- Conduct regular evaluations of the national staff to assess areas for development,
- Develop and execute capacity building plans for all staff,
- Provide continuous support to and coordination with LMAC.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to:

- DanChurchAid (DCA - Denmark),
- Handicap International (HI - France),
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG – United-Kingdom),
- Nowegian's People Aid (NPA - Norway).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because:

- The four NGOs have been constantly working under the coordination of the LMAC and have gained its full confidence thanks to a relationship based on mutual support

and exchanges. They are accredited and LMAC requested to the EU to continue this fruitful collaboration;

- The four NGOs have been involved in mine action in Lebanon in a continuous way since 2007, they benefit from a very good knowledge of the issue faced by the country, of the situation on the ground. Therefore they have developed a unique expertise in this area, they have implemented support structures, they have very well trained teams and they are fully trusted by the LMAC. Mine action is a very specific field, in which few reliable operators are present, it requires highly technical and administrative competences and a structure powerful and recognised enough to complement the needs on the ground by a specific ad hoc expertise that can be mobilised by their Headquarters to complement the action on the ground;
- The four NGOs have been constantly working with the EU and the experience shows that, even when going through open call for proposal, they always resulted to be the most technically performant and cost-effective. In addition, being internationally recognised, they are also able to raise additional fund to complement the EU support and therefore allowing a maximised impact to our intervention;
- It is also important to underline that now that we have moved from an emergency to a development approach of mine action and clearance operations, the clearance planning needs to be elaborated in close cooperation with the operators on the ground to have all possible elements to determine the socio-economic impact, the areas to prioritise and also to develop partnerships, this has to be discussed well in advance, it would therefore be very productive to have an implementation scheme permitting these open discussions to take place;
- Lebanon has also be granted the crisis situation, as already mentioned in point 1.1.3, the impact of the Syrian crisis and the presence of numerous refugees increases the need for additional lands, risk awareness and enhanced cooperation.

(c) Eligibility conditions

N/A

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 90%.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Fourth trimester 2015

(g) Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs

N/A.

5.3.1.2 Grant: direct award – Mine Risk Education /Mine Victims Assistance (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

To respond to the objectives 2 and 3 described in paragraph 4.1 of the action document, the main fields of interventions through this grant will be:

- Raising awareness of communities concerned by the risk posed by mines and UXOs and provide mechanism to act and react, conduct Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (KAPB) surveys and related/deriving activities;
- Building local capacities to manage issues related to MRE/MVA;
- Informing victims of their rights and put in place information and assistance mechanisms,
- Advocacy for respect of rights provided for in international and national legislations and documents,
- Providing rehabilitation and reintegration activities (physical and socio-economic rehabilitation services) so that people can take part again into socio-economic life.

From these interventions the following results are expected:

- Communities at risk informed, teachers trained and training mechanisms in place with skilled staff,
- Rights of victims enforced, identified and selected victims assisted by skilled staff and benefiting from reintegration schemes,
- Dialogue and cooperation mechanisms reinforced amongst all MRE/MVA stakeholders,

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the University of Balamand (UoB).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the University of Balamand benefits from a unique expertise in the field of MRE/MVA in Lebanon. It has been operating in this field since the nineties and has collected data allowing proper planning. It has also conducted, through a countrywide network of associations and NGOs, multiple information campaigns, training, developed coordination mechanisms, and methodologies. The UoB has signed a memorandum of understanding and is accredited to the LMAC, who asked also to pursue the collaboration with this partner. UoB is also part of the National Steering Committees on MRE and MVA.

In addition the UoB is being implementing successfully the first phase of the EU dedicated support to MRE/MVA under the "Mine Action in Lebanon: Clearance Activities and Institutional Support" programme. Ensuring continuity with the previous programme would increase its impact by building on existing resources and cooperation structures. In addition, it is important to underline that the results that are being achieved need to be consolidated over the time to increase their sustainability, this is particularly the case with the coordination mechanisms put in place with the other national authorities part of mine action (MoEHE, MoH, MoSA).

(c) Eligibility conditions

N/A

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 90%.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

First trimester 2016.

(g) Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs

N/A.

5.3.1.3 Indirect management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Development Programme in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails the institutional support and the capacity building to and for the Lebanon Mine Action Centre. This implementation is justified because:

- The EU funded Mine Action programmes in Lebanon have worked on the basis of Contribution Agreements which has allowed the development of a good cooperation. UNDP is now familiar with EU procedures and has managed to align its support programmes to the EU programming cycle in order to maximise the benefit of the support provided. In addition, UNDP has deployed its support and advisory staff (Lebanese personnel) within the host structure which makes them fully on line with the principle of ownership and aid effectiveness, capacity is therefore totally built inside ensuring thus a sustainable benefit and continuity within the LMAC;
- The LMAC, working on a daily basis with staff recruited by UNDP is very satisfied with the level of cooperation and the quality of support delivered. They managed to build a relation of confidence and understanding which is very valuable to reach the results foreseen in our programme, continuation of UNDP support has been clearly requested by LMAC;
- UNDP is involved in Mine Action in Lebanon in providing advisory support since 2001, they have thus acquired expertise and knowledge of the specific context over the years. This technical expertise in such a specific field and with such a specific partner is very hard to find and not available elsewhere in Lebanon. In addition the United Nations, through UNDP in Lebanon, are clearly committed through their

"2013-2018 Strategy" to support mine action as an important component of their development activities through:

- ✓ Support affected states in developing and implementing national strategies and completion plans with milestones for transition in accordance with their needs and international legal obligations;
- ✓ Provide technical advice, institutional support, capacity assessments and capacity building to national authorities on mine action activities upon request;
- ✓ Facilitate the transition from immediate post conflict programming to rights-based prevention, recovery, and protection approaches led by national authorities;
- ✓ Support the development of national information management and data collection systems,
- ✓ Advocate for inclusion of mine action in national budgets and facilitate the mobilisation of resources".

This is clearly on line with SSF priorities as briefly described in paragraph 1.1.1 of this action document and with the needs identified; UNDP appears in this context to be a relevant and reliable implementing partner;

- Moreover this management mode would offer the possibility to openly discuss the needs and the way to respond to them, to provide a tailored support to the LMAC which would make the programme even more effective and consistent. In addition, UNDP has committed itself to accompany the implementation of LMAC Mine Action strategy until 2020.

The entrusted entity would carry out notably the following budget implementation tasks:

- Launching call for tenders and for proposals;
- Definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria;
- Evaluation of tenders and proposals;
- Award of grants, contracts;
- Acting as contracting authority concluding, monitoring and managing contracts;
- Carrying out payments, and recovering moneys due.

In terms of activities to be implemented by UNDP, they relate to the institutional support and the increase of capacities of the LMAC required by the additional responsibilities it faces and the current high level of activities linked to land contamination, details are given in paragraph 4.2.1 "Main Activities – Institutional Support to the LMAC and Capacity Building".

The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

5.3.1.4 Procurement (direct management)

Subject	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the
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			procedure
Mid-Term Evaluation	Service	1	Second trimester 2016

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

Programme Components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution
<i>Total - Indirect Management</i>	2,010,000	N.A.
5.3.1.3.Institutional Support (including Communication and visibility)	2,010,000	N.A.
<i>Total – Direct Management</i>	7,950,000	840,000
5.3.1.1.Management Clearance and Land Release	7,550,000	800,000
5.3.1.2Mine Risk Education/Mine Victims Assistance	400,000	40,000
<i>Evaluation - Audit</i>	40,000	N.A.
Totals	10,000,000	840,000

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The LMAC will ensure the overall supervision and coordination of the programme which will have:

- a direct component: 5 direct grants, 4 for clearance activities and land release and 1 for MRE/MVA and the procurement of a service contract for the mid-term evaluation of the programme;
- an indirect component: with the UNDP for the institutional support and the capacity building of the LMAC.

The EU will closely monitor the programme by the organisation of regular meetings with the implementing partners and the LMAC and by conducting a mid-term evaluation of the programme.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. An ex-post evaluation could be foreseen under the next programming exercise.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving, learning purposes, in particular with respect to the intention to continue the action.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the

start of implementation and supported with the budget of the actions indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX - Indicative Logframe matrix (for project modality)¹²

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	The overall objective of the project is to assist Lebanon in restoring the conditions necessary for a sustainable and inclusive economic and social development, and the security of its population	Reduction in the number of communities affected* Migration flows* Number of vulnerable people benefiting from the intervention*	419 affected villages remaining	150 villages /communities de-contaminated	LMAC and NGOs reporting	Security situation remains stable Political situation remains stable Mine action remains a priority
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	The specific objective is to support the implementation of Lebanon Mine Action Strategy	Surface cleared Land released for socio-economic purposes* Health Education workers executing MRE activities MRE/MVA Steering Committee in place Victims Need Assessment LMAC structure and processes in place LMAC Self-reliance survey Coordination mechanisms with line Ministries Operational people	425,079 sqm in 2014 500 trained 1500 schools Ad hoc Conducted in 2014 (548 victims) Adequate structure set but not yet self-sustained None or ad hoc 150	1,200,000 sqm 800 trained 1500 schools refreshed Regularly Updated and extended to 1000 victims Lebanon has self-sustained capacities Exit strategy Structured Capacity maintained	Post clearance surveys, impact assessment. LMAC database MoEHE database NMAS LMAC database NGOs reports LMAC reports and website, NMAS	Security situation allows activities to take place Lebanon commitments to implement mine action strategy remains strong Communities are committed to receiving support International support provided to Lebanon

¹²

Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

Outputs	1.Socio-economic opportunities for affected people and communities are reinforced	Job/activities creation* Impact assessment	97% 138 post and pre-clearance surveys	Rate maintained 255 post and pre-clearance surveys	NGOs reports 1 countrywide	No additional contamination takes place No new impacted areas are discovered
	2. Mine risk is reduced	Decreased number of accidents and victims Ability to identify risk and deal with it – KAPB survey	3723 (killed and injured) KAPB Survey 2015	No additional victims Increased results	LMAC reports KAPB Survey 2017	
	3. Rights of victims are guaranteed	Disability cards issued* Implementation of Law 220 Victims receiving medical support Victims starting activity	84	100% victims provided with card 160 50	Ministry of Social Affairs database MoEHE database Impact Asssment	
	4. Lebanon's Mine Action capacities are strengthened	ISG,Technical working group taking place Workshops and training organised Overall strategy reviewed Lebanon international obligations fulfilled (CCM,CCW) Leadership transferred for AOP Trainings/Activities of RSHDL Activities done by local NGOs Steering Committees for MRE/MVA	1/year – None Ad hoc Review 2014 Under GICHD Basic level Ad hoc, not structured	1/year – 1/year Structured Review 2017 Under LMAC Up to level 3, extended Regular	ISG Minutes LMAC Website LMAC Reports Annual reports GICHD reports MoU	

<p>Activities</p>	<p>1.1 Deploy clearance teams 1.2 Clear and release land 1.3 Conduct pre-clearance surveys 1.4 Conduct post-clearance surveys 1.5 Consolidate post-clearance surveys</p> <p>2.1 Map schools in mine-impacted areas 2.2 Conduct MRE campaigns and activities; 2.3 Train the trainers on MRE. 2.4 Integrate MRE message into school programme 2.5 Conduct a KAPB survey</p> <p>3.1 Assess victims needs 3.2 Provide eligible victims with medical assistance 3.3 Offer eligible victims socio-economic opportunities (training, grants); 3.4 Conduct advocacy activities</p> <p>4.1 Provide operational staff to the LMAC 4.2 Provide strategic, technical and management advice 4.3 Provide logistic support 4.4 Trainings, workshop, conferences 4.5 Assist LMAC to fulfil international obligations 4.6 Develop twinning activities (international, local NGOs)</p>					
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