

## **Lebanon's comments regarding the "Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts"**

The Present paper also contains five annex documents

Annex I: The latest General Assembly Resolution "Oil Slick on Lebanese shores," adopted on December 22, 2015

Annex II: The Secretary-General's Report A/69/313 dated 14 August 2014 on the progress of the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution "*Oil Slick on Lebanese shores*"

Annex III: Links to all "*Oil Slick on Lebanese shores*" General Assembly Resolutions and Secretary-General's Report on the progress of the implementation of these resolutions.

Annex IV: The Terms of Reference establishing the Lebanese Recovery Fund

Annex V: The provisions of the National Mine Action Policy

### **I) International Instruments**

#### ***1) Lebanon is party to the following multilateral treaties:***

- 1<sup>st</sup> Additional Protocol to the 1949 Geneva Conventions<sup>1</sup>
- Chemical Weapons Conventions<sup>2</sup>
- Convention on Cluster Munitions<sup>3</sup>
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>4</sup> (article 192, para.2 is of particular relevance )

#### ***2) United Nations General Assembly Resolutions:***

- On 15 July 2006, the Israeli Air Force destroyed the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El Jiyeh electric Power Plant in Lebanon, resulting in a massive oil spill (over 15,000 tons) that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, and extended beyond it to partially affect the coastlines of neighbouring countries and a significant surface area of the Eastern Mediterranean.
- As a result, the General Assembly has been adopting since the 61<sup>nd</sup> session (December 2006), by an overwhelming majority, a yearly resolution entitled "*Oil Slick on Lebanese shores*" The latest one was adopted during the 70<sup>th</sup> session, on December 22, 2015<sup>5</sup>.


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<sup>1</sup> Lebanon joined the Protocol on 23 July 1997 - <http://bit.ly/1PBp86J>

<sup>2</sup> Lebanon became party to the Convention on 20 November 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Lebanon became party to the Convention on 5 November 2010

<sup>4</sup> Lebanon became party to the Convention on 5 January 1995 - <http://bit.ly/1Sx9LCB>

<sup>5</sup>  (Not issued as an official document yet ) Full text can be found in Annex I

- 1) It acknowledges the adverse environmental, economic and health related implications that have been inflicted on Lebanon as a result of Israel's bombing in July 2006 of El Jiyeh electric power plant
  - 2) The General Assembly requests Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the damages caused
  - 3) To that end, the General Assembly established the Eastern Mediterranean Restoration Trust Fund, hosted by the Lebanese Recovery Fund
  - 4) The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to submit, every year, a report on the progress of the implementation of the resolution
- In 2014, the Secretary-General issued a report, contained in document A/69/313 dated 14 August 2014<sup>6</sup>  
The report was based on the study of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), building on the work an inter-agency team, established in 2006, and that consisted of: UNEP, UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. The International Union for Conservation of Nature was also a key partner in this work
  - For the first time, the report quantified the environmental damage caused by the oil spill. The report concluded that the value of the damage, for mid-2014, amounted to \$ 856.4 million
  - Since this report was released, the General Assembly resolutions "*Oil Slick on Lebanese shores*" adopted at the 69<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly have included the aforementioned quantified damage of \$ 856 4 million
  - *Establishment of the Trust Fund*
  - Pursuant to operative Paragraph 6 of the resolution A/63/211 (adopted on 19 December 2008) "*Oil Slick on Lebanese shores*," the General Assembly decided to establish the Eastern Mediterranean Restoration Trust Fund. It is based on voluntary contributions and aims at providing assistance and support to the management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at El-Jiyeh electric power plant
  - Paragraph 30 of the Secretary-General's report, contained in document A/65/278<sup>7</sup> and dated 11 August 2010, states that the Lebanese Ministry of the Environment proposed that the Trust Fund be hosted by the Lebanese Recovery Fund<sup>8</sup> to optimize resources. This was approved by the Steering Committee of the Lebanon Recovery Fund on 30 June 2010.
  - In Operative paragraph 7 of Resolution A/65/147 (adopted on 20 December 2010), the General Assembly welcomed the agreement of the Lebanese Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Restoration Trust Fund

<sup>6</sup> A/69/313 - Full text can be found in Annex II

<sup>7</sup> <http://bit.ly/1Tqh0vx>

<sup>8</sup> <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/LRF00> - Full text can be found in Annex IV

## **Relevant Paragraphs of General Assembly Resolution A/C.2/70/L.14<sup>9</sup>**

### **Preambular Paragraphs.**

*Reaffirming* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,<sup>10</sup> in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

*Emphasizing* the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

*Taking into account* the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>11</sup> especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,<sup>12</sup>

*Noting with great concern* the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El-Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201, 68/206 and 69/212,

### **Operative Paragraphs**

3 *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country,

4 *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856 4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its

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<sup>9</sup> Adopted on 22 December 2015, but not issued as an official document yet

<sup>10</sup> See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I

<sup>11</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro,*

3-14 June 1992, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 93 I 8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

sixty-second session,<sup>13</sup> with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;

5 *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

7 *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly and adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at El-Jiyeh electric power plant;

8. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to intensify their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for recovery and rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

## **II) National Policy**

- The Government of Lebanon adopted, in May 2007, the National Mine Action (NMA) Policy<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> A/62/343.

<sup>14</sup> <http://bit.ly/1UrXKw7> - Full text can be found in Annex V

## Article 1.

1 The Government of Lebanon, conscious of the damage and suffering caused by landmine and explosive remnants of war, shall take full responsibility for the humanitarian, socio-economic and environmental impact caused by these devices and shall rid Lebanon from the impact associated with these devices in an expeditious and efficient manner in line with international standards and mine action best practices

2. This policy regulates organisational structure for mine clearance, survey and removal of explosive remnants of war in Lebanon as well as mine risk education and the coordination of assistance to victims of mine/explosive remnants of war (hereinafter mine action). It determines the bodies authorised for the conduct of demining, rights and obligations of persons carrying out demining, as well as monitoring over the implementation of this policy.

- The Lebanon Mine Action Authority (LMAA) is a legislative body established in 1998 by the Lebanese Council of Ministers to enhance and facilitate coordination among different ministries in matters relating to mine action
  - Following the aforementioned endorsement of the national Mine Action Policy, the Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), a part of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), was designated (in accordance with article 3 of the NMA Policy) as the responsible body to execute and coordinate the LMAP on behalf of the LMAA. Furthermore, the Policy established an Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee to support mine action, composed of the Minister of Defence as chair, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigration, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, in addition to the Council for Development and Reconstruction, and the Director of LMAC as the Committee's secretary.
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## General Assembly

Distr. Limited  
26 October 2015

Original English

Seventieth session  
Second Committee  
Agenda item 20  
Sustainable development

South Africa:\* draft resolution

### Oil slick on Lebanese shores

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009, 65/147 of 20 December 2010, 66/192 of 22 December 2011, 67/201 of 21 December 2012, 68/206 of 20 December 2013 and 69/212 of 19 December 2014 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

*Reaffirming* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,<sup>1</sup> in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

*Emphasizing* the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

*Taking into account* the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>2</sup> especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,<sup>3</sup>

\* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China

<sup>1</sup> See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., annex II



*Noting with great concern* the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El-Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201, 68/206 and 69/212,

*Noting* that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 69/212, it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the Assembly has yet to be implemented,

*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

*Acknowledging also* the conclusions on measuring and quantifying the environmental damage set out in the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>4</sup>

*Noting again with appreciation* the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

1 *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>4</sup>

2 *Reiterates*, for the tenth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon,

3 *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country,

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<sup>4</sup> A/70/291

4 *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856 4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session,<sup>5</sup> with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries,

5 *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

6 *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin,

7 *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly and adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at El-Jiyeh electric power plant,

8 *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to intensify their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for recovery and rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources,

9 *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its

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<sup>5</sup> A/62/343



seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development"

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**General Assembly**

Distr. General  
14 August 2014

Original English

**Sixty-ninth session**

Item 19 of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Sustainable development****Oil slick on Lebanese shores****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 68/206, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-ninth session under the item entitled "Sustainable development"

It provides an update in terms of progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201 and 68/206 concerning the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, which caused an oil slick that covered two thirds of the Lebanese coastline and extended beyond. It complements the information presented in previous reports of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/62/343, A/63/225, A/64/259, A/65/278, A/66/297, A/67/341 and A/68/544).

The report was prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme.

\* Reissued for technical reasons on 5 September 2014

\*\* A/69/150



## I. Introduction

1 The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 68/206, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-ninth session under the item entitled "Sustainable development"

2 It provides an update in terms of progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201 and 68/206 concerning the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, which caused an oil slick that covered two thirds of the Lebanese coastline and extended beyond It complements the information presented in previous reports of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/62/343, A/63/225, A/64/259, A/65/278, A/66/297, A/67/341 and A/68/544)

3. The report was prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), building on the work undertaken by an inter-agency team<sup>1</sup> established for the previous reports It provides a brief summary of the information presented in the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General on the subject and updates thereto In particular, it presents the efforts thus far by the United Nations bodies to undertake, within existing resources, a further study to measure and quantify the environmental damage sustained by Lebanon and by neighbouring countries, as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of its resolution 68/206

## II. A brief overview of recent developments

4 The marine oil spill, which was caused by the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant by the Israeli Air Force, resulted in the release of about 15,000 tons of fuel oil into the Mediterranean Sea, leading to the contamination of about 150 km of coastline in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, causing adverse impacts on the environment and the achievement of sustainable development, as referred to by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201 and 68/206

5 Several United Nations agencies and other international, regional and national entities, including the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Bank and the National Council for Scientific Research of Lebanon, were involved in assessing the implications of the oil spill for human health, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism in Lebanon at the time of and in the immediate aftermath of the spill A summary of their combined findings was presented to the General Assembly in the reports of the Secretary-General noted above During the past year, UNDP commissioned a study with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by Lebanon (see sect III below)

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<sup>1</sup> The inter-agency team established in 2006 comprised the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the World Bank The International Union for Conservation of Nature was also a key partner in this work

6 In paragraph 4 of its resolution 68/206, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/67/341) that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill. This echoes and emphasizes previous Assembly requests. To date, however, the Government of Israel has not assumed responsibility for the relevant compensation.

7 In paragraph 5 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on the initial work of the World Bank presented through the report of the Secretary-General to the sixty-second session of the General Assembly (A/62/343), with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by Lebanon and by neighbouring countries. The progress in this regard is outlined in section III below.

8 In paragraph 6 of the resolution, the General Assembly reiterated its appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, and encouraged continued support to the Government of Lebanon in that regard as the work was still ongoing. A project is currently under development by the Government of Lebanon for funding by the European Union that will include a component on the sound management of recovered wastes.

9 In paragraph 7 of the resolution, the General Assembly welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund and, in paragraph 8, noted that the Secretary-General had urged Member States, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector, among others, to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, since Lebanon was still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery. It requested the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the Trust Fund had sufficient and adequate resources. To date, no contributions have been made to the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund hosted by the Lebanon Recovery Fund.

### **III. Actions taken to measure and quantify the relevant environmental damage**

10 Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the resolution, and in response to the Secretary-General's request, UNDP in Lebanon commissioned a further study with a view to

measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by Lebanon. The study<sup>2</sup> reached the following conclusions:

- The previous studies undertaken by international and national agencies (referred to in paragraph 5 of the present report) constitute a solid basis for the measurement and quantification of the environmental damage caused to Lebanon by the oil spill.
- The World Bank, in a 2007 study,<sup>3</sup> conservatively estimated the overall damage and clean-up cost due to the oil spill at about \$203 million (a lower bound of \$166.3 million and an upper bound of \$239.9 million). The method of calculation and the basis for arriving at this figure are in line with Lebanese and international law.
- The World Bank figure did not include the passive use value of the coastal resource, which is usually added to the direct and indirect damage values. This amounted to \$217.9 million in 2006.
- After adjustment for inflation and lost opportunity in terms of interest that should have accrued until mid-2014, the oil spill damages and passive use value amounted to \$856.4 million, \$448.8 million for the direct and indirect damages from the oil spill and \$407.6 million for the passive use value.

#### IV. Conclusions

11. The Secretary-General wishes to commend the ongoing efforts of the Government of Lebanon to address the impacts of the oil spill. There remains grave concern, however, at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on this subject vis-à-vis compensation by the Government of Israel to the Government and people of Lebanon and to other countries affected by the oil spill, such as the Syrian Arab Republic. This is particularly important as studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to \$856.4 million in 2014.

12. The Secretary-General wishes to commend the commitment of the international donor community in the past to provide financial and other support. Given the circumstances of the Lebanese oil spill at the time of the incident and beyond, the Secretary-General would urge Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue their support for Lebanon in this matter, particularly for rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts. This international effort should be intensified, as Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery. States and the international donor community are encouraged to make contributions to the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund hosted by the Lebanon Recovery Fund.

<sup>2</sup> See [www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/operations/projects/environment\\_and\\_energy/institutional-support-to-the-ministry-of-environment.html](http://www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/institutional-support-to-the-ministry-of-environment.html)

<sup>3</sup> *Republic of Lebanon Economic Assessment of Environmental Degradation Due to July 2006 Hostilities, report No. 39787-LB*

## ANNEX III

- UN General Assembly Resolutions “*Oil Slick on Lebanese shores*”

A/50/76

A/RES/69/212

A/RES/68/206

A/RES/67/201

A/RES/66/192

A/RES/65/147

A/RES/64/195

A/RES/63/211

A/RES/62/188

A/RES/61/194

- UN Secretary-General Reports on the implementation of the resolution “*Oil Slick on Lebanese shores*”

A/70/291

A/69/313

A/68/544

A/67/341

A/66/297

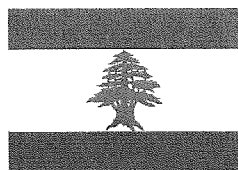
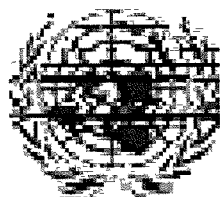
A/65/278

A/64/259

A/63/225

A/62/343

## ANNEX IV



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# *Lebanon Recovery Fund:*

## *Terms of Reference*

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3 November 2006

## **Terms of Reference of the Lebanon Recovery Fund**

### **I. Introduction**

1 The massive one-month onslaught that Lebanon was subjected to in July 2006 caused immeasurable destruction to the lives, livelihoods and social and physical infrastructure of the people of Lebanon. Even after the military offensive ended on 14 August, Lebanon remained for several additional weeks under the total land, sea and air blockade that had been imposed by Israel, thus causing a major setback to the country's encouraging economic outlook and to the reform agenda which the Government of Lebanon (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") had elaborated with a view to placing the country on a sustainable growth path.

2 As a first step to reverse this setback, the Government of Sweden convened an International Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, which was held in Stockholm on 31 August 2006, where the Government of Lebanon presented its Early Recovery priorities. At the conference, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) expressed its readiness to assist the Government, if so requested, in the establishment and administration of a pooled-funding mechanism or multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) to allow donors to pool their resources and provide quick funding to the Government's priority recovery projects and programmes. The Government subsequently requested UNDG to assist in establishing the Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF).

3 The LRF will not be an exclusive funding channel but will complement other funding mechanisms that the Government and United Nations Organizations may continue to use.

4 The LRF will finance priority recovery and reconstruction projects approved by the Government that can be executed with the support of United Nations Organizations, in partnership and cooperation with government and non-governmental organizations, within the scope and time frame of national priorities.

5 The LRF will facilitate the Government's coordination of international assistance for recovery. Moreover, it will enable the Government to oversee and guide the coordinated implementation of activities and ensure transparent fund administration and project implementation in line with its reform agenda.

### **II. Purpose and Principles**

6 The recovery activities in Lebanon will be led by the Government, with coordination support from the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell in the Prime Minister's Office. The Recovery and Reconstruction Cell, in cooperation with other concerned government entities, has been designated to provide guidance, technical support and coordination for prioritizing national recovery and reconstruction programmes and for resource allocations to these programmes.

7 The Early Recovery needs assessment was led by the Government of Lebanon, with the support and cooperation of the United Nations. The Government presented its Early Recovery priorities to the Stockholm Conference held on 31 August 2006, in its document "Setting the stage for long-term reconstruction: The national early recovery process". In addition, the



Government will present its comprehensive priority recovery, reconstruction and reform programmes at an International Donors Conference (Paris III) to be held in January 2007

8 The LRF arrangements aim to ensure, in particular, that

- (a) Each project approved for funding is part of a Government-approved priority programme of recovery and reconstruction activities, based on and formulated in consultation with concerned line ministries and beneficiary communities and, to the extent possible, donors and other stakeholders,
- (b) The activities financed are implemented as much as possible by national implementation partners, under the overall ownership and leadership of the Government, to ensure sustainable local capacities,
- (c) Funding and implementation are undertaken with special attention to transparency and accountability as well as to prompt delivery and efficient utilization of donor funds

### **III. Description of the LRF**

9 The LRF shall be administered by UNDP, as Administrative Agent, on behalf of the UNDG Participating Organizations, as agreed with the Government UNDP will administer the Fund in accordance with its regulations and rules It will establish a separate bank account for receipt of contributions to the LRF The LRF will be established upon the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with Participating United Nations Organizations and the first Letter of Agreement between a donor and UNDP as the Administrative Agent

10 Unless otherwise agreed by the Government and donors, the LRF shall terminate on such date as the contributed funds will have been fully disbursed

### **Contributions to the LRF**

11 Contributions to the LRF may be accepted from governments, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, and private-sector organizations

12 Contributions to the LRF may be made as

- (a) Unearmarked contributions, utilization of which will subsequently be approved by the Government-chaired Steering Committee,
- (b) Earmarked contributions for the purpose of financing a specific sector The project(s) and Participating United Nations Organization(s) concerned will subsequently be approved by the Steering Committee,
- (c) Earmarked contributions for the purpose of financing a specific Participating United Nations Organization The project(s) concerned will subsequently be determined by the Participating United Nations Organization and then approved by the Project Approval Group, with the subsequent endorsement of the Steering Committee
- (c) Contributions for the purpose of financing a specific Participating United Nations Organization in a specific sector The project(s) concerned will subsequently be

determined by the Participating United Nations Organization and then approved by the Project Approval Group, with the subsequent endorsement of the Steering Committee

13 Contributions to the LRF may be accepted in fully convertible currency or in any other currency that can be readily utilized. Such contributions shall be deposited into the bank account designated by UNDP. Each individual contribution should amount to the equivalent of at least \$200,000.

14 The value of a contribution payment, if made in other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Gains or losses on currency exchanges shall be recorded in the LRF account established by the Administrative Agent to transfer funds to Participating United Nations Organizations.

15 In exceptional cases, particularly during the start-up phase of the LRF, Participating United Nations Organizations may, subject to conformity with their financial regulations, rules and directives, start implementation of recovery activities through pre-financing from their own resources. Such advance activities shall be undertaken in agreement with the Steering Committee on the basis of funds that it has allocated or approved for implementation by the particular Participating United Nations Organization following receipt by the Administrative Agent of an official donor commitment form or signature of the Letter of Agreement by donors contributing to the LRF. Participating United Nations Organizations shall be solely responsible for decisions to initiate such advance activities or other activities outside the parameters set forth above.

#### **Utilization of the LRF**

16 Resources from the LRF will be utilized for the purpose of meeting the direct and indirect costs of projects managed by the Participating United Nations Organizations. Details of such projects, including respective budgets and implementation partners (national entities, NGOs/civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations) will be set out in the relevant project documents. Participating United Nations Organizations shall be entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulations and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the particular project and the indirect costs will be reflected in the project proposal approved by the LRF Steering Committee, as described further below. It is expected that such costs will be in the range of 5 to 9 per cent, with an average of approximately 7 per cent.

17 The Administrative Agent will charge a one time fee of 1 per cent for fund management and fiduciary responsibilities, which will be deducted from the contributions to the LRF at the time that they are deposited. In addition to the above administrative fee, UNDP may also deduct from the LRF and transfer to itself the actual costs of UNDP staff supporting the Steering Committee in the analysis and review of projects and activities submitted for funding from the LRF if such staff support is requested by the LRF Steering Committee. On a semi-annual basis, UNDP will notify the Steering Committee of the amounts used for such purposes.

18 Participating United Nations Organizations shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds shall be administered by each Participating United Nations Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

#### **IV. Governance Arrangements**

##### **Steering Committee**

19 The LRF shall be governed by a Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister of Economy and Trade or his/her designate and composed of the Head of the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell, a representative of the Ministry of Finance, four donors, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator

20 Operating by consensus, the Steering Committee shall provide strategic guidance and oversight as well as make final decisions on fund allocation

21 The Steering Committee will review the progress of the LRF operations and ensure reporting to all LRF donors, with the support of the Administrative Agent. The Steering Committee will also ensure coherence and collaboration between the LRF and national programmes, maintaining close collaboration with national authorities to ensure flexible adaptation of the LRF activities to changes in national programmes

22 The Steering Committee shall meet at least on a monthly basis in Beirut. Reports and recommendations of the Steering Committee and minutes of its meetings will be shared with the LRF donors

23 The Recovery and Reconstruction Cell shall support the Steering Committee in reviewing all projects submitted for funding by the LRF to ensure their alignment with approved national priorities and available resources. Following its review, it will forward the project submission, along with its recommendations regarding alignment with approved national priorities and available resources, to the Steering Committee or the Project Approval Group in accordance with the category of donor contributions to the LRF specified in paragraph 12

##### **Project Approval Process**

24 In connection with early recovery activities, a second-tier Project Approval Group, co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Head of the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell and comprising Sector Working Group Leaders, shall review and approve project proposals of the Participating United Nations Organizations and allocate funds. The decision of the Project Approval Group with respect to such early recovery activities proposed by the Participating United Nations Organizations shall be submitted to the Steering Committee for endorsement on a no-objection basis within seven days of submission

25 Through the Participating United Nations Organizations, other international organizations, non-governmental organizations and national institutions may receive funds from the LRF based on a project agreement concluded with such entities as implementing partners of the concerned Participating United Nations Organization in accordance with the regulations, rules and procedures of this Participating United Nations Organization. Use of funds, reporting obligations, liability, audit and other matters relating to the management of the funds provided and the activities shall be addressed in such project agreements in the manner that is customary for the concerned Participating United Nations Organization

## **UNDP Responsibilities as Administrative Agent**

26 The Administrative Agent shall be responsible for concluding Letters of Agreement with donors and Memoranda of Understanding with Participating United Nations Organizations. It shall receive, administer and disburse funds to Participating United Nations Organizations upon instructions from the Steering Committee or Project Approval Group and submit periodic consolidated narrative and financial reports to the Steering Committee for onward submission to donors.

27 Each Participating United Nations Organization shall sign a standardized Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP that sets out the duties and responsibilities of each party.

28 Each donor contributes to the LRF by signing a standardized Letter of Agreement with UNDP as Administrative Agent that sets out the terms and conditions governing the receipt and administration of the contribution.

29 Subject to the availability of funds, the Administrative Agent shall normally make each disbursement to the Participating United Nations Organization within three to four business days after receipt of instructions from the Steering Committee or the Project Approval Group accompanied with the approved relevant project document that has been signed by all parties concerned.

## **Participating United Nations Organizations**

30 Each Participating United Nations Organization shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Each Participating United Nations Organization shall establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the LRF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each Participating United Nations Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. This separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the Participating United Nations Organization.

31 Each of the Participating United Nations Organizations shall carry out its activities contemplated in the approved project proposal in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, using its standard implementation modalities.

## **V. Reporting, Transparency and Accountability**

32. For each project approved for funding from the LRF, each Participating United Nations Organization shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting procedures applicable to the Participating United Nations Organization concerned:

- (a) Monthly contract commitment and disbursement data against approved project budgets,

- (b) Narrative progress reports for each six-month period, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period,
- (c) Financial reports as of 31 December and 30 June of each year with respect to the funds disbursed from the LRF, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period,
- (d) A final narrative report and financial report after the completion of all project activities financed from the LRF, to be provided no later than three months following the financial closing of the project activities, and
- (d) A final certified financial statement, to be provided no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the project activities

33. The Administrative Agent shall consolidate the reports by sector and present them to the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee, through the Chair, shall forward the reports to all donors contributing to the LRF.

34. Decisions by the Steering Committee, including funding allocations, will be shared with all LRF stakeholders in order to ensure the full coordination and coherence of recovery efforts. The LRF shall develop a dedicated web site to ensure appropriate transparency and accountability. Summaries of project information, periodic progress reports and monthly updates on project commitments and disbursements will be posted on the web site. The latter, along with selected highlights of project progress, will be distributed to the Government and donors in a monthly LRF Newsletter. Procurement requests and contract awards will also be publicly posted. Participating United Nations Organizations will be requested to publish Expressions of Interest, Requests for Proposals and Invitations to Bid on the public web site. Contract awards will be posted by project, supplier name, type of award process, award date, origin of supplier and value of the award.

35. The Administrative Agent shall commission an independent "lessons-learned and review exercise" of the entire operation of the LRF if requested to do so by the Steering Committee and the Participating UN Organizations.

36. Each Participating United Nations Organization shall take appropriate measures to publicize the LRF so as to give due credit to the Government and other Participating United Nations Organizations. Information given to the press and to the beneficiaries of the assistance provided through the LRF, all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications shall acknowledge the leading role of the Government and national partners as well as the role of the Participating United Nations Organizations, the Administrative Agent and any other relevant parties. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of the Government and national partners in all external communications relating to the LRF. In addition, whenever possible and to the extent that it does not jeopardize the privileges and immunities of Participating United Nations Organizations and the safety and security of their staff, Participating United Nations Organizations will promote donor visibility on information, project materials and at project sites in accordance with their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

## **VI. Other Matters**

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

37 Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the LRF shall vest in the Participating United Nations Organization undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Participating United Nations Organization shall be determined in accordance with the applicable policies and procedures of the Participating United Nations Organization.

### **Audit**

38 Project-level auditing shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of the respective Participating United Nations Organization. The activities of the Administrative Agent shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

### **Termination of the LRF**

39 Notwithstanding the completion of the projects financed from the LRF, any unutilized balances shall continue to be held in the LRF account until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of the projects have been satisfied and project activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion.

40 Unless otherwise agreed by the Government and donors, the LRF shall terminate upon completion of all projects funded through the LRF and after satisfaction of all commitments and liabilities. Any balance then remaining shall be disposed of by the LRF Steering Committee in consultation, as required, with the Administrative Agent.

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## **ANNEX V**

### **National Mine Action Policy**

#### **I. Basic Provisions**

##### **Article 1.**

- 1 The Government of Lebanon, conscious of the damage and suffering caused by landmine and explosive remnants of war, shall take full responsibility for the humanitarian, socio-economic and environmental impact caused by these devices and shall rid Lebanon from the impact associated with these devices in an expeditious and efficient manner in line with international standards and mine action best practices.
- 2 This policy regulates organizational structure for mine clearance, survey and removal of explosive remnants of war in Lebanon as well as mine risk education and the coordination of assistance to victims of mine/explosive remnants of war (hereinafter: mine action). It determines the bodies authorized for the conduct of demining, rights and obligations of persons carrying out demining, as well as monitoring over the implementation of this policy.
- 3 Mine action under this policy does not include the removal of unexploded improvised explosive devices (IED) (refer to “A guide to Mine Action” book – (GICHD) February 2005 Website. [www.gichd.ch](http://www.gichd.ch) and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) Issue 3 dated July 2005).

##### **Article 2.**

Lebanon aspires to become a state party to the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II), known forthwith as the (CCW) Amended Protocol II, and aspires also to become a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, known forthwith as the Ottawa Convention

#### **II. Mine Action Structure in Lebanon**

##### **Article 3.**

1. Lebanon Mine Action Authority (LMAA)  
The Minister of Defence is the chair person of Lebanon Mine Action Authority (LMAA) and shall be the responsible to the Government of Lebanon for the Lebanese National Mine Action Programme (LNMAP)
2. Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC):  
The Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC), known until now as the National Demining Office (NDO) Lebanon, shall execute and coordinate the Lebanese National Mine Action Program (LNMAP) on behalf of Lebanon Mine Action Authority (LMAA)
3. The Lebanon Mine Action Centre shall be under the command of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Lebanese Armed Forces.

#### **Article 4.**

The LMAA shall

- 1 Promote and coordinate any cooperation process with national authorities, and between the State, the civil society and the international community, aimed at Humanitarian Demining Actions, Victims Assistance and Mine Risk Education
2. Approve any reports submitted by the LMAC and disseminate the country's official information concerning mine action to be disclosed to the national and international community, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 3 Chair the Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee for mine action and the International Support Group (refer to article 5-2)
4. Invite national or international guests or organizations as deemed appropriate for the fulfillment of its functions

#### **Article 5.**

- 1 Under the provision of Article 4, an Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee for mine action shall be established to create a participatory and transparent method of providing strategic priorities and overview of mine action in Lebanon.
- 2 The Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee for mine action shall be made up as follows
  - a The Minister of Defense (chair)
  - b The Minister of the Interior and Municipalities or any appointed General Director belonging to this ministry. (the same appointed general director must attend all meetings of the year)
  - c The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants or the Ministry Director General.
  - d The Minister of Education or any appointed General Director belonging to this ministry (the same appointed general director must attend all meetings of the year)
  - e The Minister of Public Works and Transport or any appointed General Director belonging to this ministry. (the same appointed general director must attend all meetings of the year)
  - f. The Director of the Council for Development and Reconstruction or any appointed manager belonging to this council (the same appointed manager must attend all meetings of the year)
  - g The Director of the Lebanon Mine Action Centre (secretary)
3. The Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee shall provide guidance and priorities on government strategic plans that will affect mine action priorities
4. The Inter-ministerial Advisory Committee shall meet semi-annually.

#### **Article 6.**

The LMAC shall be the organization tasked with implementing the LNMAP in accordance with the strategic national priorities set by the Inter-ministerial committee



## **Article 7.**

The LMAC shall perform the following activities:

- 1 The LMAC will manage mine action activities in Lebanon and will help ensure the provision of administrative and logistical support to facilitate the work of all mine action organizations working in Lebanon in accordance with the National Mine Action End-state Strategies and standards.
2. The LMAC shall task, coordinate and authorize all humanitarian demining related activities including landmine and ERW survey, mapping, marking, clearance and land recovery
- 3 Preparation of Mine Risk Education priorities upon which MRE will proceed in order to limit the risk of injuries through the dissemination of effective prevention measures.
4. The LMAC will be responsible for the national mine action information management system.
5. The LMAC will be responsible for the accreditation of all mine action organizations in accordance with National Standards before any mine action activity is authorized
6. Quality control and quality assurance of all mine action activities.
- 7 The LMAC shall present semi-annual reports including implementation status, performance level in comparison to set priorities and indicators to the Ministry of Defense
8. The LMAC shall prepare and update national accreditation and certification standards. Once these accreditation and certification standards are published, all concerned are obliged to adhere to them
9. The LMAC will establish regional mine action centers as necessary
- 10 The LMAC is free to ask support, information and collaboration from government agencies, international and national organizations and non-governmental organizations involved with mine action in accordance with Lebanese Armed Forces regulations

## **Article 8.**

- 1 The LMAC shall manage and coordinate the implementation of mine risk education (MRE) activities in Lebanon through the National Mine Risk Education Steering Committee
2. The National Mine Risk Education Steering Committee will consist of the following
  - a. LMAC Mine Risk Education Department Head (Chair).
  - b. Representative of the Ministry of Education.
  - c Representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs.
  - d International and National organizations and non-governmental organizations with a concerned interest in mine risk education
- 3 Members of the National Mine Risk Education Committee shall
  - a. Enter a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the LMAC outlining the terms of agreement and responsibilities of each party.
  - b Abide by the National Mine Risk Education Committee code of conduct

### **Article 9.**

1 The LMAC shall manage and coordinate the implementation of mine victims assistance (MVA) activities in Lebanon through the National Mine Victims Assistance Steering Committee.

2. National Mine Victims Assistance Steering Committee will consist of the following.

- a LMAC Mine Victims Assistance Department Head (Chair).
- b Representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs
- c Representative of the Ministry of Health.
- d International and National organisations and non-governmental organisations with a concerned interest in mine victims assistance

3. Members of the National Mine Victims Assistance Steering Committee shall.

- a Enter a memorandum of understanding with the LMAC outlining the terms of agreement and responsibilities of each party
- b Abide by the National Landmine Victim Assistance Committee code of conduct

## **III. International Bodies**

### **Article 10.**

a International Support Group (ISG) shall support the work of the LMAA, and shall consist of senior representation from UNDP, Office of the PRSG, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and concerned donor country representation at the Ambassadorial level

b. The representatives of the international organisations and governments supporting demining programmes shall be invited to act as members of the ISG

c. International and national non-governmental organisations with a concern for mine action activities shall be invited to observe ISG proceedings

d. The ISG shall meet yearly, and shall exist as long as the members find it necessary

e Secretarial services for the ISG will be provided by UNDP.

f Working level mine action updates shall be chaired by the Director LMAC and will provide donors a technical update on the progress of mine action activities

g Working level mine action updates shall be held on a quarterly basis

## **IV. Implementation of Mine Action**

### **Article 11.**

1. All humanitarian demining in Lebanon shall be conducted according to the National Standards sanctioned by the LMAA. The National Standards will be prepared in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

2. National standards shall be monitored by the LMAC. The Director LMAC has the authority to make operational changes to National Standards and shall refer substantive amendments to the LMAA for approval
- 3 Work will be done towards efficiently and effectively concluding the demining operations through setting priorities, monitoring and evaluation criteria, and accreditation and licensing. The LMAC will be responsible for the annual licensing of all mine clearance organizations/procedures before any clearance is authorized
- 4 The Lebanese Armed Forces is authorized to conduct humanitarian mine action operations. Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article apply

#### **Article 12.**

- 1 Mine Risk Education shall work towards the reduction in the rate of accidents and injuries through the dissemination of mine risk education information to the public
- 2 Mine Risk Education shall be executed according to the National Standards and priorities prepared by the LMAC in coordination with the National Mine Risk Education Steering Committee and according to internationally accepted standards

#### **Article 13.**

- 1 Mine Victim Assistance (MVA) will work towards ensuring support for landmine/ERW victims in all medical, psychological, and economical aspects and support activities to help ensure that victims re-gain their full legal rights, and can smoothly reintegrate within the society
- 2 Mine Victim Assistance will be executed according to the National Standards prepared by the LMAC in coordination with the National Mine Victim Steering Committee and according to internationally accepted standards.
- 3 The LMAC shall, with the support of members of the National Mine Victims Steering Committee maintain a database of all mine victims

#### **Article 14.**

- 1 An Information Management (IM) system that improves capabilities for decision- making, coordination, and information policy related to Mine Action will be endorsed. The IMSMA database system, as produced by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, is the current system being utilized for this purpose.
- 2 The IM will be managed by the LMAC according to the National Standards and internationally accepted standards
- 3 All mine action data will remain the property of the LMAC
- 4 Administrator privileges will be strictly controlled by the LMAC and information management functionalities will be issued to mine action practitioners for a specific task of limited duration only.
5. The IM shall support all activities integral to effective mine action including mine risk education, mine victim assistance, minefield survey, mapping, marking and clearance

#### **Article 15.**

- 1 Quality Assurance and Control Officers (QA/QC Officers) shall carry out the supervision and inspection of all mine action activities according to National Standards.
- 2 The QA/QC officers shall be a separate section of the LMAC and shall report to the Director in order to provide independent quality control and assurance of mine action activities and to avoid any potential conflicts of interest
- 3 The LMAC authorizes the QA/QC officer for the fulfillment of their duties

#### **Article 16.**

1. During the conduct of demining activities, the QA/QC officer shall ensure compliance with National Standards and Procedures.
2. Upon the completion of clearance activities, the QA/QC officers shall ensure that a quality assurance evaluation of the clearance task has been completed in accordance with National Standards.

#### **Article 17.**

In case of major irregularities or severe violations of national mine action standards the mine action operator may lose either individual or organizational accreditation.

#### **Article 18.**

- 1 Mine action implementation agencies shall have the right to appeal the decisions made by the QA/QC officer
2. First level appeals shall be made no later than three days after QA/QC officer's decision to the Director LMAC The Director LMAC shall respond to appeals within eight days of receipt
3. Second level appeals shall be made to the LMAA no later than 7 days after receipt of the response to the First Level appeal The LMAA shall make a decision no later than 14 days after receipt of the Second Level appeal

#### **Article 19.**

Resource Mobilization for the implementation of Mine Action activities will be based on transparency, timeliness, accountability and cost effectiveness Resource formats could include:

- 1 Government financing.
- 2 Grants, including monetary and in-kind donations.
3. Loans
- 4 National Mine Action Trust Fund.

#### **Article 20.**

- 1 The purpose of the National Mine Action Trust Fund is to provide special resources for a coherent mine action The Trust Fund shall ensure a flexible framework for donor coordination exists while promoting strong government leadership of the overall programme

2. The management of the National Mine Action Trust Fund will be through an instrument specifically created by for this purpose according to procedures to be established with the participation of Government, non-Governmental and International Organisations The procedures will be enacted to:
  - a. Maximizing the usefulness of the resources available for mine action activities.
  - b Ensuring transparency of the National Mine Action Trust Fund.
  - c Encourage a greater involvement of the donor community and Lebanese worldwide in the financing of demining
  - d Ensuring tendering procedures are regulated and transparent

#### **Article 21.**

- 1 All entities working in Mine clearance, which are registered with the LMAC, should carry insurance for health, disability, and life in accordance with National Standards and Lebanese Labour Law.
- 2 Work should be done towards making available adequate coverage systems by the
  - a. Ministry of Public Health for health needs coverage
  - b Ministry of Social Affairs for disability treatment/ rehabilitation
  - c National Social Security Fund for disability compensation
  - d Lebanese Armed Forces, covering their own personnel according to Lebanese Armed Forces regulations
  - e Liability of mine action related impact would only be transferred onto government once land has been
    - i) Surveyed and marked according to standing operating procedures
    - ii) Certified as safe following clearance
    - iii) Terms of any MOU and/or contract has expired

### **V. Final Provisions**

#### **Article 22.**

This policy enters into force on publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Lebanon

#### **Acronyms used in this policy:**

**GICHD** Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

**IMAS** International Mine Action Standards

**CCW** Certain Conventional Weapons

**LMAA**. Lebanon Mine Action Authority **LNMAP**. Lebanese National Mine Action Program

**LMAC** Lebanon Mine Action Centre

**NDO** National Demining Office. **ERW** Explosive Remnants of War **MRE** Mine Risk Education.

**ISG** International Support Group.

**UNDP**: United Nations Development Program.

**PRSG** Personal Representative of the Secretary General

**MVA** Mine Victim Assistance **IM** Information Management **QA** Quality Assurance.

**QC** Quality Control

**MOU** Memorandum of Understanding

**IMSMA**: Information Management System for Mine Action

**IED**. Improvised Explosive Device