

# **Bosnia i Hercegovina**

**Council of Ministers**



## **Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**Revised document for the period 2025-2027**

2024

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## **1. Abbreviation List**

APMBC - The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction

AP - Anti-Personnel

AT - Anti-Tank

BHMAC - Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre

BiH - Bosnia and Herzegovina

CCM – The Convention on Cluster Munitions

CCW - The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

CHA – Confirmed Hazardous Area

CPDBH - The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CRPD - The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal

ERW – Explosive Remnants of War

EU – European Union

EUFOR - European Union Force Bosnia and Herzegovina

FBiH – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

GFAP - General Framework Agreement for Peace

GICHD - Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

GMMA – Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action

HI - Handicap International

IFOR – Implementation Force

IMAS – International Mine Action Standards

IM – Information Management

IEBL - The Inter-Entity Boundary Line

LIS - Landmine Impact Survey

MCP – The Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

MOD – The Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina

MLJPI - The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina

MRE – Mine Risk Education

NGO – Non-Government Organization

NMAS – National Mine Action Standard Bosnia and Herzegovina

NPA – Norwegian People's Aid

NTS – Non-technical Survey

PIC – Peace Implementation Council

RS – Republic of Srpska

SADD - Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

SHA – Suspect Hazardous Area

SOP – Standard Operational Procedures

TS – Technical Survey

UN – United Nations

UNDP – United Nations Development Program

UNMAC – United Nations Mine Action Centre

VA – Victims Assistance

CBMVA – Coordination Body for Mine Victims Assistance

UDAS - Amputee Organization of Republic of Srpska

PWD – Persons with Disabilities

MAG – Mines Advisory Group

## **2. Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: The Strategy) represents a vision, a mission, and strategic and operational goals of Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2025–2027. Completed obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina in terms of survey and clearance, and arising from the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, is the ultimate goal pursued.

The first Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina was created for the period 2002–2009. During the initial revision of the Strategy, it was concluded that the strategic goals were overly optimistic, leading to the proposal of a more realistic goal: „A Country Free of Landmine Impact by 2009.” However, it soon became evident that this goal was unrealistic as well, and that Bosnia and Herzegovina should submit a request for an extension of the deadline for the destruction of anti-personnel mines, as per Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention. Consequently, the second Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina was developed for the period 2009–2019, in connection with the first request for an extension of the deadline as per Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina approved the Mine Action Strategy 2009–2019.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (hereinafter: BHMACE) has completed the first of three planned strategy revisions in 2012 and 2013 (the remaining two revisions were to be conducted in 2015 and 2017). During the revision undertaken in 2012, a lack of funds was identified as one of the main reasons for the slow progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina toward achieving its strategic goals in clearance. The conclusions of the 2012 revision were submitted to the Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 2013, although the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina never officially adopted them. In March 2016, the Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina accepted the results of the second revision from 2015; however, these results were also not adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Having analyzed the deficiencies and risks Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing in fulfilling its obligations most efficiently and effectively with available demining capacities, the Mine Action Strategy for 2018–2025 was created. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Strategy at their 176th session held August 5, 2019 („Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina“, No: 70/19). Concerning the failure to fulfill the obligations in the given deadline, the Bosnia and Herzegovina request for the extension of the deadline for the implementation of obligations arising from the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction was approved. The new deadline for the completion of the obligation was March 2017, which was the reason for the start of the procedure for creating the revised document.

The goal of the revised document is to create the Activity Plan, and define steps that will be taken within the approved deadline for the fulfillment of the obligations most efficiently and effectively, to enable Bosnia and Herzegovina approach the goal of fulfilling the obligations in terms of survey and clearance, arising from the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction. Bosnia and Herzegovina is exceptionally grateful to all the donors who supported the Mine Action Program for years, namely the United States of America (USA), Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Netherlands, Canada, Slovenia, Japan, Czech

Republic, Turkey, Italy, Ireland, the European Union (EU), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

For visibility reasons, certain expressions in this document were written in one grammatical gender, without discrimination, and they relate to both men and women.

### **3. The Vision**

Bosnia and Herzegovina will be free of mines and explosive remnants of war, where underage and adult females and males will be able to pursue the necessary activities without threat to their safety, and where the victims of mines and explosive remnants of war will be integrated into the society, and thoroughly enjoy their rights.

### **4. The Mission**

To develop an efficient and effective Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina that enables safe use of land, and meets the needs of contaminated communities through well-coordinated and efficiently executed survey and clearance tasks, along with Mine Risk Education, and support for victims of mines and ERW.

### **5. The Strategic Goals**

The Strategy predicts five strategic goals, and for each goal, there are several operational goals, starting points, indicators, and target conditions as indicators of achieving the operational goals.

1. The procedures for quality information management enable the collection, storage, analysis, and exchange of relevant information and their use for efficient and effective planning, priority setting, tasking, and execution of mine action.
2. The Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina is promoted domestically and internationally, thus increasing its visibility and improving the state's liability, commitment, and support.
3. The size and impact of the landmine and ERW contamination are specified; the issue is being resolved in compliance with the Mine Action Standards of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while ensuring the release of safe areas back to affected communities for use.
4. Safe behavior is promoted through gender-sensitive mine awareness measures that consider differences. This will reduce the number of accidents caused by mines and ERW and support safe, sustainable activities necessary for livelihoods.
5. All mine/ERW victims participate in society on the same basis as everyone else. Their needs are identified and accommodated, and their existential opportunities are improved through assistance based on rights that appreciate their differences.

To ensure timely fulfillment regarding mine/ERW clearance, Bosnia and Herzegovina will undertake prompt measures and activities to extend the deadline set for the destruction of anti-personnel mines, in compliance with Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, and ensure compliance with the adopted Mine Action Standards and Standard Operating Procedures in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Additionally, Bosnia and Herzegovina will fully facilitate the land release process for its use, resulting in more

efficient survey and clearance operations. BHMACH is committed and obliged to collect, store, analyze, and exchange all relevant information through effective information management, ensuring it is used for efficient and effective planning, priority setting, tasking, and execution of mine action.

In all that, the sustainability principle is of key significance, being of specific importance for the operational goals related to mine risk education and mine/ERW victims assistance, as well as the integration of mine awareness measures into curricula, and the incorporation of mine/ERW victims assistance into broader mechanisms for protecting persons with disabilities, their healthcare, and other forms of assistance, keeping in mind that these activities will continue long after the mine/ERW clearance obligations are fulfilled in compliance with the Conventions ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina will promote its Mine Action Program domestically and internationally, enhancing its transparency and visibility while fostering greater accountability, commitment, and support from the state, including financial backing. The implementation of the Strategy will be continuously monitored and revised to ensure its ongoing relevance, while identifying the program's strengths and weaknesses. This will enable BHMACH and its partners to address challenges, enhance performance, build on existing successes, and adapt the Strategy to changing circumstances.

## **6. The Methodology**

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: The Strategy) includes several key components: a concise overview of the causes and extent of the mine/ERW problem, a succinct examination of the humanitarian, social, and economic impacts of mines/ERW, a description of capacities and key activity promoters, and a summary of the significant achievements. The program's advantages, deficiencies, potential opportunities, threats, and risks are also outlined.

After that, gender and diversity aspects in mine action are covered, along with the connectedness between mine action and development, as an area of strategic importance for the Mine Action Program. The Strategy's vision and mission were defined before the five strategic and complementary operational goals, starting points, target states, and indicators. The Strategy also briefly references the management of residual contamination and finishes with key commitments related to monitoring, evaluation, and the revision of the Strategy. Following good international practice, the Strategy revision has been completed through a participatory process, encompassing various domestic and international actors.

In March 2024, in Sarajevo, BHMACH held the first workshop on revising the Strategy, where all the relevant actors participated.

The main goal of the workshop was as follows:

1. Specify the extent, nature, and impact of landmines.
2. Identify key advantages, deficiencies, abilities, and threats related to the Mine Action Program.
3. Specify the leading promoting actors, their roles, influence, capacities, and limitations.
4. Analyze the vision and the mission, revise the strategic and operational goals of the Mine Action Program.
5. Define the desired results of the Mine Action Program, and
6. Explain the method for achieving the desired results.

Having seen the need for the continuation of consultations, in May 2024, BHM MAC organized working sessions per groups for each of the five strategic goals. These sessions were a part of a thorough consultation process, where the relevant actors considered the Draft of the strategic and operational goals, starting points, indicators, and target states. Before submitting the document for approval to the Demining Commission and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the revised strategic document was distributed to all the actors for their comments, ensuring their perspectives were thoroughly considered. The list of participants in the Strategy revision procedure is given in Annex IV.

## **7. Extent and Impact of Contamination**

Based on information provided by former warring parties and the first estimations by Bosnia and Herzegovina, the area contaminated by mines/ERW stretched over 4.200 km<sup>2</sup> (8.2 percent of the total territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina), while there were 19.057 minefields.<sup>1</sup>

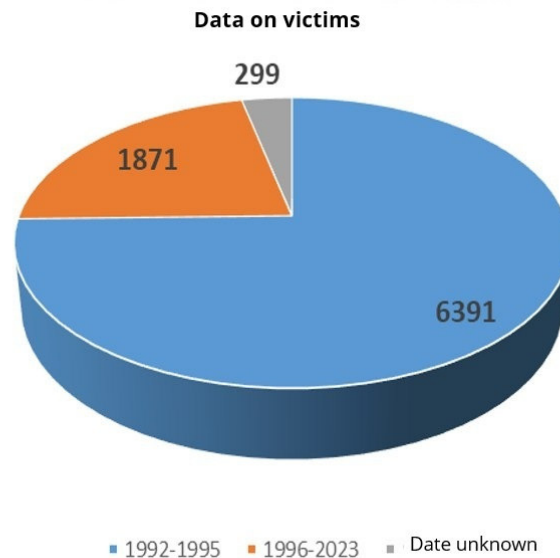
Handicap International (HI) conducted a Landmine Impact Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2002–2003 and identified 1.480 affected communities. The General Mine Action Assessment in Bosnia and Herzegovina, conducted in 2015, identified 1.369 affected communities impacted by mines/ERW, with a total of 517.000 endangered inhabitants, or approximately 14% of the total number of Bosnia and Herzegovina residents. Out of the total number of affected communities, 111 or 18% have been categorized as highly affected. The General Assessment from 2015 identified 60 communities contaminated by cluster munitions, out of which 50% have combined contamination with both mines/ERW and cluster munitions. The criteria for setting the impact level of mines/ERW for a community have been calculated based on the ratio of the estimated number of inhabitants, according to the preliminary census of 2013, the sizes of suspect hazardous areas, and the sizes of the affected communities. With Armed Forces Bosnia and Herzegovina (AF BiH) and Norwegian People's Aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NPA) as project partners, BHM MAC in 2020 realized activities within the project called „General Assessment of Mine Suspect Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018–2019“, financed by the European Union (EU), and through the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (ICSP). On the day of the project's completion (May 5, 2020), the total size of the mine suspect area was 966 km<sup>2</sup>, out of which the demining organizations conduct their operational activities on 35 km<sup>2</sup>. The project processed data for 143 municipalities. Mine suspect areas were confirmed in 118 municipalities. According to the Assessment, there were 180.000 individual mines. A total of 478 mine suspect areas (MSAs) were formed through the Assessment, as logical territorial wholes for the land release tasks. The average size of newly formed MSAs was 1,94 km<sup>2</sup>. During the project's realization, mine suspect area was reduced by 103 km<sup>2</sup>. There have been 189 MSAs defined with a high level of risk, 274 with a medium level, and 15 with a low risk level. The estimation was conducted for the risk impact level for 1.421 affected community. Within this project, 1.369 affected communities presented the starting point. According to The Assessment, 259 affected communities were at a high level of risk, 212 communities at a medium level, and 950 affected communities were at a low level of risk. The data were collected for 264.011 households in affected communities. Out of that number, 32.109 households were directly exposed to risk. The total number of persons living in the affected

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<sup>1</sup> BiH request for extension of the deadline according to Article 5 of Ottawa Convention, June 2008

communities was 845.163 (92.817 boys, 87.990 girls, 328.842 men, and 335.514 women). There were 132.803 directly affected persons (14.611 boys, 13.772 girls, 49.073 men, and 55.347 women).

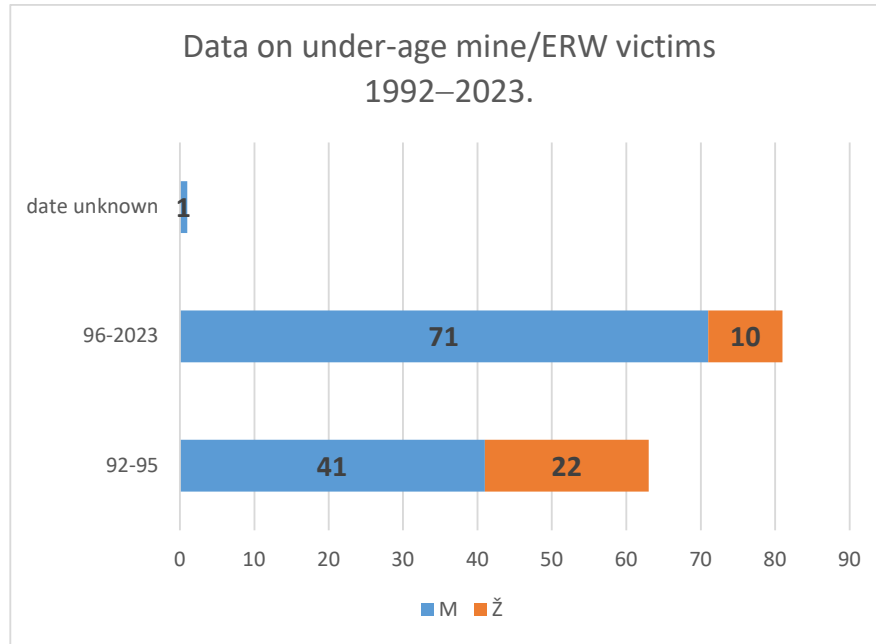
The analysis of mine/ERW victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina indicates that patterns, leading to accidents as mainly seasonal, with most significant number in autumn and spring, a time for agricultural works and collecting firewood. The second leading cause of accidents is the collection of raw materials of economic value. The analysis of mine/ERW victims indicates a highly gender-defined pattern, where adult males consistently present the most affected group as direct victims. From 1992 through 2023, the total number of recorded mine/ERW accident victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 8.471. The explosions of PROM, the anti-personnel fragmentation bouncing mine of Yugoslav production, caused the most significant number of fatalities.



During the war (1992–1995), 6.391 mine/ERW victims were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 425 of them females, 5.964 males, and two (2) persons of unknown gender. During the post-war period (1996–2023), a total of 1.781 mine/ERW victims were registered, 165 adult females, 1.615 adult males, and one person of unknown gender.

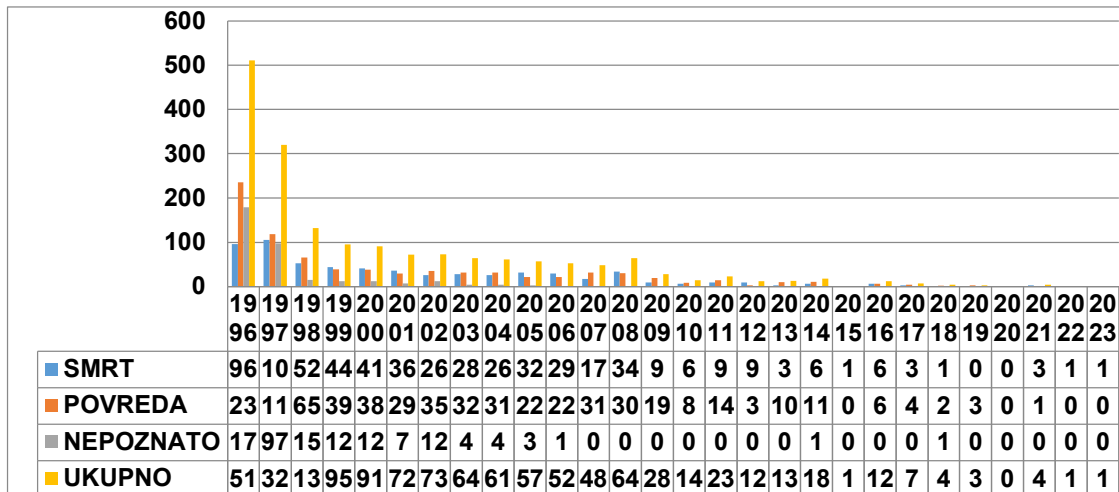
There were one hundred and four (134) demining accidents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with fifty-three (53) fatalities (deminers), while eighty-one (81) deminers sustained severe or minor injuries.

The graph in the following text shows data on under-age mine/ERW victims from 1992–2023, sex disaggregated.



The analysis of mine victims data conducted by BHMACH indicates that many accidents occur when male persons enter the known hazardous areas to fulfill their existential needs. It is essential to notice that adult males are the majority of mine/ERW victims. It is also crucial to know that, whenever an accident occurs with a fatality or severe injury of the family bread-winner, other family members (sometimes called “indirect victims”) are generally affected, because the responsibility for the earnings and care for the family changes significantly, and often. It is similarly essential to understand the psychological, physical, and social consequences for mine survivors and affected family members, where their needs must be considered and met as a part of mine victims assistance services.

The graph in the following text represents the data on mine victims from 1996–2023.



## **8. Early Mine Response and Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina commenced soon after the war ended in the country, by the end of 1995, as soon as the Dayton Peace Agreement<sup>2</sup> came into force, which put a stop to three and a half years of intensive fighting. By the General Framework Agreement for Peace, multilateral military troops were deployed - Implementation Forces (IFOR) - primarily with the army mandate (the troops had a secondary responsibility to follow-up clearance operations of landmines, conducted by entity armies). At the very beginning, numerous actors were included in multiple initiatives, including demining itself, which was, to a certain extent, conducted by three entity armies under the supervision of IFOR. Fearing the widespread contamination by mines/ERW and being aware of the limited national funds necessary to resolve this problem, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina asked the United Nations (UN) for assistance in the demining activities. That is how, in 1996, the United Nations Mine Action Centre (UNMAC) was established in Sarajevo, authorized to coordinate the mine action process.

The American State Department engaged the Ronco Company to support UNMAC in establishing the three regional centers, training deminers, and introducing mine-detecting dogs. Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) also established a widespread demining program and provided training.

In 1997, the European Commission provided the equipment and training for deminers for explosive ordnance devices (EOD teams). The United States Army conducted training on humanitarian demining for the armed forces members. Various activities led to a rapid increase in trained humanitarian deminers. At the beginning of 1996, there was not a single deminer, while by the end of 1998, when the entity armies conducted the majority of training, there were over 1.200 deminers with basic qualifications. A significant number of international donors and agencies promoted the idea of establishing the demining market. In 1996, the World Bank initiated an emergency mine clearance program, thus supporting the commercial demining, while the United States of America provided assistance via Ronco Company in establishing three national Bosnia and Herzegovina companies by the end of 1996.

In January 1996, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina appointed a three-member Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The following year, the Council of Ministers signed an agreement with the Board of Donors to establish the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAL), which will take over the coordinating role from UNMAC, at first on entity levels. In 1998, the Centre was established, with all the BHMAL employees having the status of government officials/civil servants from the start. International donors financed the program through the Coordinating Board of Donors, established in 1998. In 2002, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Decision on Establishing the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAL) as the expert body of the Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BHMAL headquarters are in Sarajevo, and there are two entity offices, BHMAL Office Sarajevo and BHMAL Office Banja Luka, along with eight regional offices. The offices in Sarajevo and Banja Luka coordinate the operations of the eight regional offices, focusing on planning, survey, quality assurance, and quality control.

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<sup>2</sup> The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, <https://www.osce.org/bih/126173?download=true>

## **9. Continuous Improvement of Mine Action**

In terms of longevity, the Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the longest-lasting in the world, and from its beginnings in 1997, it consolidated a significant national experience and expertise. The program had significant achievements in land release through the technical survey and clearance operations, drastically reducing the number of accidents caused by mines/ERW. However, it is no secret that specific challenges seriously damaged the program's reputation in both the international community and Bosnia and Herzegovina. To resolve a certain number of such challenges, BHMAC made efforts in the creation of revisions and amendments of the Demining Law from 2002, revision of Standards and Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs), which means that Mine Action Program was in good position to regain the trust of the Board of Donors, and significantly improve the effectiveness of the program.

Land release is the basic concept for resolving the mine problem. The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) promoted it, and Bosnia and Herzegovina decided to implement it. From 2013 to 2016, BHMAC conducted the Land Release Project IPA 2011, which focused on defining a new method of approaching the mine suspect and risk areas through target and systematic investigations. The concept was integrated into Mine Action in 2016 and has been a part of the BHMAC operational plans ever since. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Mine Action Strategy for 2018–2025, at their 176<sup>th</sup> Session held on August 5, 2019. By its adoption, the land release concept became the basis for implementing the strategic goal 3. (The size and impact of mine/ERW contamination were specified and confirmed; the problem is being resolved following the Standard for Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ensuring the release of the safe area to users in affected communities, for use.) This approach enabled the demining to be conducted more efficiently. The significant difference between the said approach and those used previously was the shift of focus on non-technical survey methods to resolve the problem.

The said approach shifted the focus on solving the mine problem onto the non-technical survey (NTS), which collects and analyzes all information about mining, without using technical methods. Technical survey (TS) is used to verify and confirm information collected through non-technical survey (NTS), and for more specific defining of the borders of mined areas. Clearance removes the mine/explosive devices remained from war (ERW) from areas defined through the non-technical survey (NTS) and technical survey (TS) processes.

The centre of gravity of mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the affected community and its needs. The reduction of mine risk and the social and economic impact of mines is being resolved through the integrated approach to Mine Action at all the levels of the affected communities and through the land release concept, by creating mine suspect areas (MSAs) to eliminate risk or reduce it to an acceptable level, to create conditions for the use of specific resources, and to enable reconstruction and sustainable return.

## **10. Obligations Arising from International Conventions**

Bosnia and Herzegovina is the signatory of several international conventions, with commitment to fulfil all its obligations in the most efficient and effective manner. These are: the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their

Destruction, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Bosnia and Herzegovina committed to implement the Maputo Action Plan for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention obligations, and Dubrovnik Action Plan for the implementation of obligations arising from the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The relevant measures from these action plans are mentioned all through the Strategy.

### **10.1. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction**

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction from 1998, inter alia, lays down the provisions for each state signatory to destruct or enable the destruction of all landmines in mined area under their jurisdiction or their control, as soon as possible, and no later than ten years from the Convention coming into force for each state signatory.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction in 1998, and the Convention came into force in 1999, which made March 1, 2009, the deadline for recording and destruction of all landmines on mined areas under its jurisdiction. In its first report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention (the transparency measures), which was submitted in February 2000, Bosnia and Herzegovina informed that the destruction of all stockpiled landmines in its ownership, possession, or under its jurisdiction, was completed in November 1999.

In March 2008, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its first request for an extension of the original ten-year deadline. The request from Bosnia and Herzegovina was approved at the Ninth Session of State Signatories, establishing March 1, 2019, as the new deadline for completing obligations.

Therefore, and in compliance with Article 5 of the Convention (and in compliance with the ten-year extension approved in 2008 by states signatories of the Convention), Bosnia and Herzegovina was obliged to destroy all landmines as soon as possible, and no later than March 1, 2019.

However, and due to the delay in the implementation of obligations specified in Article 5, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted a new temporary request for extension to Committee on Article 5 Implementation in March 2018. The request for extension, which was eventually approved, defined March 1, 2021, as the new deadline. After the implementation of General Assessment project, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted the final request for extension, and its deadline was March 2027.

### **10.2. The Convention on Cluster Munitions**

Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions in December 2008, and ratified in September 2010, and the Convention came into force in March 2011. Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its first report as per Article 7 of the Convention (transparency measures) in August 2011, continuously submitting reports in accordance with the obligations arising from the Convention ever since. March 1, 2021 was the initial deadline for Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Article 4 of the Convention. After the conclusion that Bosnia and Herzegovina will not be able to fulfil its obligation within the specified deadline, the request for extension of the said deadline was submitted in 2020, and

approved, with September 1, 2022, as the new deadline. Having considered new information on areas suspected to contain cluster munitions, and based on the submitted request for extension, September 1, 2023 was approved as the new deadline. Bosnia and Herzegovina fulfilled the obligation under the Article 4 (1) of the Convention, with September 1, 2023 deadline. The BHMAL prepared and submitted the Declaration of fulfilment of its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions through the regular chain (Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Permanent Mission in Geneva - Geneva Centre). From September 2023, and based on known and available information on suspicion, Bosnia and Herzegovina was officially declared free from cluster munitions, and it will continue to report the relevant international institutions on all possible occurrences of areas suspect to be contaminated by cluster munitions, as stipulated in the Declaration.

### **10.3. The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons**

In September 1993, Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, ratifying CCW Amended Protocol II and Protocol V in September 2000, i.e. November of 2007. Bosnia and Herzegovina delivered its annual National Compliance Reports in compliance with Article 5 of Compliance Decision adopted at the Third Review Conference in 2012, following with reports submitted in 2015, and 2016.

### **10.4. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a contracting party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, after having signed the Convention in 2009, and ratified it in March 2010. Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted the report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in March, 2013.<sup>3</sup> Both entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina made their strategies for the improvement of the status of persons with disabilities.

## **11. Mine Action and Sustainable Return**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>4</sup> and 169 targets is shaping the efforts in the direction of global development and policy-making<sup>5</sup> since the beginning of 2016. The Agenda focusing principle is that the sustainable return must be participatory, inclusive, and non-discriminatory.

During the phase of reconstruction and stabilization of Bosnia and Herzegovina, after the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement at the end of 1995, the Mine Action was, by nature, focused on current humanitarian goals, and reduction of the number of accidents caused by mines/ERW, rather than on development. Since Bosnia and Herzegovina is taking the path of peace towards sustainable development, the Mine Action needs to be viewed as an activity that removes a threat to reduce the number of accidents and fear, and enables and accelerates broader sustainable development.

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<sup>3</sup> See <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/078/21/PDF/G1507821.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>4</sup> Participants were divided into working groups and tasked with the analysis of the context, using SWOT and PESTLE analyses, and analyses of the interested parties.

<sup>5</sup> Sustainable Development Goals: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to the fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals, and to the recognition and promotion of relations between the sustainable development goals and Mine Action. Because some minefields in Bosnia and Herzegovina have social, economic, humanitarian, commercial, and ecological impact, the survey and clearance of part of the contaminated areas, and their release for safe use afterwards, will be tightly connected to the Sustainable Development Goals. The efforts will be made through the Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina to understand better the impact and the possibilities that clearance might bring, enabling the development and contributing to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals. BHMAC and the organizations included in Mine Action will collect, analyze, and submit relevant information, including the affiliation with sustainable development goals, to raise awareness about the mine problem, both nationally and internationally, and to contribute to the mobilization of financial means for the Mine Action Program.

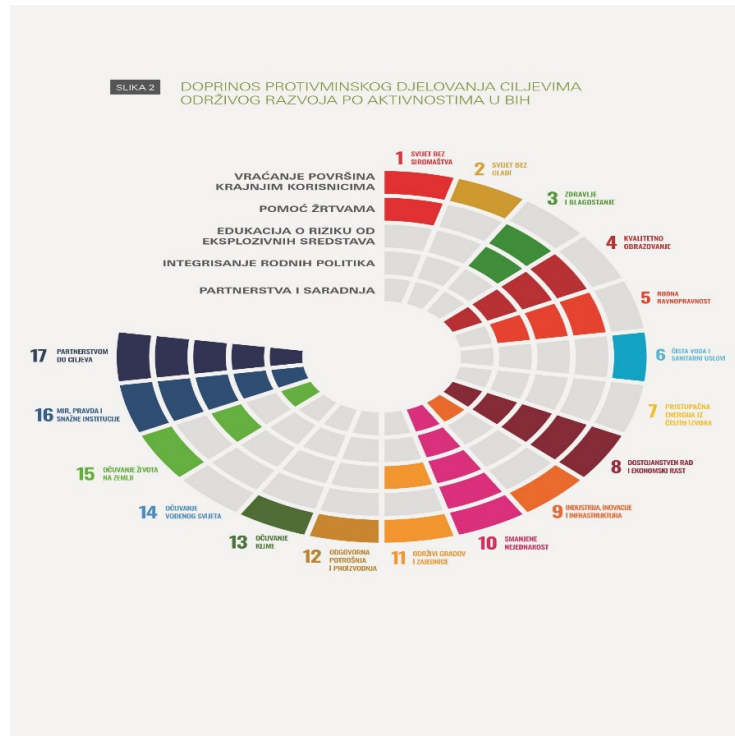
In cooperation with BMHAC, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and United Nations Development Program (hereinafter: UNDP) made a study in 2022, with an all-encompassing display of demining activities outcomes in terms of sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The study analyzed: the impact of land release on final users, the victims assistance, mine/ERW education, and existing efforts related to the inclusion of gender-sensitive policies, as well as partnership and development, both in mid-term and long-term perspectives.

The study provided evidence of the multi-dimensional and transformative role of Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina by defining its direct contributions to 15 sustainable development goals and at least 60 specific targets. Therefore, the mine action sector clearly contributed to the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

SLIKA 1 DOPRINOS PROTIVMINSKOG DJELOVANJA CILJEVIMA ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA U BIH



SLIKA 2 DOPRINOS PROTIVMINSKOG DJELOVANJA CILJEVIMA ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA PO AKTIVNOSTIMA U BIH



The land release process contributed to the sustainable development goals by facilitating the reconstruction and widening of housing and residential areas for the returnees, and by improvement of the urbanization, facilitating the Sustainable Development Goal 9 - industries, innovations and infrastructure, and to the Sustainable Development Goal 11 - sustainable cities and communities, through enabling access to a safe and financially affordable housing.

By facilitating safe access and implementing efforts to prevent floods of infrastructure objects, the land release contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 11. It also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 6 – clean water and sanitation. The role of Mine Action in facilitating the process of flood prevention further supports the use of agricultural areas, which contributes to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 2 - Zero Hunger. Enabling the effective use of natural resources through the safe access, the Mine Action contributed to the Development Sustainable Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production, and its specific target 12.2 - the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, and the Sustainable Development Goal 6 – clear water and sanitation, and its particular target 6.4 on substantially increased water-use efficiency.

The land release additionally contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 15 - preservation of life on land, and its particular targets 15.1 - sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss, and specific target 15.3 - to restore degraded land and soil affected by desertification, drought, and floods.

By unblocking the areas to enable safe management of forests, the land release contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 12 - on responsible consumption and production, and its specific target 12.2, on sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. The land release promotes Sustainable Development Goal 13 - to limit and adapt to climate change, and Sustainable Development Goal 15 – Life on land. The land release results in significant economic consequences in terms of increased capacities for forest management and unblocking access to natural resources related to forests, including reduced rural poverty, and promoting the means for life. Therefore, the mine action contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 1 - no poverty, as well as to Sustainable Development Goal 8 - decent work and economic growth.

By broadening access to agricultural areas and facilitating safe agricultural activities, the land release directly contributes to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 2 - zero hunger, and Sustainable Development Goal 16 - to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

By enabling safe mobility of the migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, mine action contributes Sustainable Development Goal 10 - reducing inequality within and among countries, thus directly contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions.

The coordinated efforts of BHMIC, the International Migration Organization (IOM) and other subjects included into supporting migrants and displaced persons indicate the support of Mine Action towards Sustainable Development Goal 17 - partnership for the goals. As a precondition for safe access and investment into infrastructure projects with significant effects for a country, including links with regional trade flow and promotion of connectedness, especially in a rural context, the land release contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 19 - industry, innovation and infrastructure. Facilitating the safe and active use of roads, the land release additionally contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 8 - decent work and economic growth.

By enabling safe conduct of religious and spiritual activities, including commemorations, the mine action contributes to the promotion of social coherence and Sustainable Development Goal 16 – peace, justice and strong institutions, which promotes peaceful and inclusive societies.

Apart from the above, the Study defines a direct contribution to mine victims through eight Sustainable Development Goals and 24 related specific targets. Mine risk education contributed to nine of the Sustainable Development Goals and their seventeen associated targets.

## **12. Gender and Diversity**

Bosnia and Herzegovina is aware of the possible mine/ERW contamination effects for adult and under-age males and females due to their roles and responsibilities. Thus, they have specific and different needs and priorities. Mine action activities and assistance, especially Mine Risk Education and Mine Victims Assistance, should reflect the various needs of various age and gender groups through target planning, enabling efficient and non-discriminatory activities, and sustainable results.

Under BHMACH leadership, the relevant actors will include the issues of gender and diversity in all phases of planning, realization, and monitoring of all mine activities. This will enable all data of mine/ERW caused accidents to be collected and analyzed in a gender and age-disaggregated manner, and further allow a detailed reporting and efficient mainstreaming of activities and assistance. Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina accepts activities from the Maputo and Dubrovnik Action Plans, which are gender mainstreamed and gender sensitive, respecting differences and their obligations concerning the dissemination of gender and age-disaggregated information. Gender sensitive mine action will contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 5 - Gender equality, and by including all gender aspects in all operations, provides guarantees for the non-discriminatory employment possibilities. This Strategy also considers and supports the Gender Equality Law Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2003<sup>6</sup>. Article 1 of the Gender Equality Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina states the following: *„This Law governs, promotes and protects the equal treatment of the sexes and guarantees equality of opportunity for all in both the public and the private domain, and prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender.“* The Gender Equality Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina stipulates that the percentage equality of the sexes exists when at least 40% of one of the sexes is represented in government bodies at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina (national, entity, cantonal, and municipality levels.)<sup>7</sup> This Strategy takes into consideration the Gender Equality Action Plan from 2007.

Several sets of guidelines were created in the past years for efficient inclusion of gender issues into mine action, one of them being The Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP)<sup>8</sup>, and The United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programs. The guidelines may be useful reference for mine action activity holders to ensure the Mine Action that is gender-sensitive and age-sensitive.

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<sup>6</sup> Gender Equality Law in BiH (Official Gazette BiH, No: 16/03, 102/09 and 32/10):

[http://arsbih.gov.ba/wpcontent/uploads/2014/02/GEL\\_32\\_10\\_E.pdf](http://arsbih.gov.ba/wpcontent/uploads/2014/02/GEL_32_10_E.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Relates to legislative, executive and judicial power, political parties, legal entities with public authorization, and others operating under the jurisdiction of the state, entities, cantons, cities, and municipalities, along with appointments to delegations and various organizations or bodies.

<sup>8</sup> GMAP [www.gmap.ch](http://www.gmap.ch), UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes:

[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womensempowerment/gender\\_and\\_cpr/gender\\_guidelinesformineactionprogrammes/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womensempowerment/gender_and_cpr/gender_guidelinesformineactionprogrammes/)

### **13. Key Principles and Assumptions**

The Mine Action Strategy relies on three key principles:

- Responsibility,
- Continuous improvement, and
- Transparency.

The Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina puts the said principles first in relation to planning, conduct, monitoring and inspection. The Mine Action will continue with ensuring the compliance with these principles through quality information management and regular coordination with internal and external actors, including the government institutions, and the international donors.

The Strategy is based on the following basic assumptions:

- The level of funding through international resources will remain the same (or increase),
- The level of funding through domestic resources will increase,
- The existing number of organizations included in Mine Action will remain the same,
- The operations will be executed in compliance with Mine Action Standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Standard Operational Procedures in Bosnia and Herzegovina (which comply with Mine Action Standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina),
- The process of releasing land for use will be promoted and fully implemented,
- Bosnia and Herzegovina will submit a timely request for the extension of deadline as per Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction.

### **14. Strategic Goals**

The Strategy assumes five strategic goals, several operational goals, starting points, indicators, and target states to be set for each strategic goal, as indicators of their implementation. The procedures of quality information management ensure the collection, storage, analysis and exchange of relevant information, as well as their use for efficient and effective planning, priority setting, tasking, and conduct of the Mine Action.

1. The Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina is promoted both in the country and at the international level to increase its visibility, and improve liability, commitment, and support of the state.
2. The size and impact of mine/ERW contamination are defined and confirmed; the problem is being resolved in compliance with Mine Action Standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ensuring the release of the safe areas to affected communities, for use.
3. The safe behaviour is promoted through the measures of mine risk education, which are gender and diversity sensitive, in order to reduce the number of accidents caused by mines/ERW, and to support activities necessary for livelihood.

4. All mine/ERW victims participate in the society equally with others; their needs are defined and met, and their existential circumstances are improved through assistance based on rights and diversity sensitivity.

## **14.1. Information Management**

Efficient information management, clear reporting systems, and quality coordination and cooperation with the relevant activity holders are highly significant for achieving all the strategic and operational goals set in this Strategy.

The quality of information management in the Mine Action Program ensures that actors can use information at any moment for evidence-based operational and strategic decision-making. This is achieved by facilitating the program with sufficient expert personnel, updated and relevant standards, and tools and processes for collection, storing, analyzing, and dissemination of accurate, timely, and relevant information.

Based on international assessments, the GICHD emphasizes the fact that improving the quality of information available to an organization is not just an easy procurement task of better database software; it requires all-encompassing consideration of the Information Management Unit<sup>9</sup> position within the organization, of the processes it creates and conducts, and of better understanding and defining the requests by decision-making subjects. The GICHD shares the capacity for information management into four components, as follows:

1. **The relevance of information:** Do collected and stored data enable the creation of relevant, timely, and accurate information?
2. **Processes:** Are there appropriate national standards for mine action and standard operational procedures that adequately support organizational processes?
3. **Organization:** Is there an adequate relationship (cooperation/communication) between the Information Management Unit and other organizational units?
4. **Resources:** Does the Information Management Unit have access to sustainable technological and human resources?

In March 2016, the GICHD conducted a fast capacity/skill evaluation of information management of BHMACH, and its compliance with the above four directions of research. The evaluation results represent the basis for a chapter of this Strategy on Information Management. The report on the evaluation findings gave recommendations for resolving of spotted challenges. The working plan for the implementation of these recommendations was created during a workshop for information management actors, held during 2018. BHMACH obliged to conduct the Working Plan in order for its Information Management Unit integration in a quality manner into the organization and standard operational procedures, and to provide adequate staffing, equipment and its capability to manage data and information in a quality manner.

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<sup>9</sup> In compliance with International Mine Action Standard, IMAS IMAS 5.10

<p><b>Strategic Goal 1: Information Management</b></p>	<p>Quality standards, tools, and processes ensure the collection, storage, analysis and collation of relevant information, and their use for efficient and effective planning, priority setting, tasking, and execution of mine action/creation of application with updated information on suspect risk areas, available for all interested users.</p>		
<p><b>Operational Goal</b></p>	<p><b>Starting point</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators<sup>10</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Target state</b></p>
<p>1. BHMAC will form the Information Management Unit, adequately staff it, and train the employees by the end of 2026.</p>	<p>Points: 2 (two)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Information Management Unit was established.</li>   <li>– There is an assistant for each vital function within the Information Management Unit/department.</li>   <li>– Qualifications and level of training of the employees in the Information Management Unit/Department.</li>   <li>Modern hardware, software, and operational systems.</li> </ul>	<p>4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator</p>

<sup>10</sup> To develop capacities for information management, GICHD defined 8–11 indicators for each category. Three most significant and relevant indicators are given here.

<p>2. BHM MAC will continue the processes of revision and conduct of Mine Action Standard, and Standard Operational Procedures Bosnia and Herzegovina, and coordinate both processes and procedures with all the partners.</p>	<p>Point<sup>11</sup>: 1 (one)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Existence and execution of Standard Operational Procedures for Information Management, encompassing all information management processes.</li> <li>– Integrity of the Standard Operational Procedures for Information Management and its compliance with the Standard for Information Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> <li>– Compliance and reviews of information flow/reporting towards external organizations.</li> </ul>	<p>4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator.</p>
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<p>3. BHM MAC will define the organizational structures that support the integration of Information Management both within and between organizations by the end of 2026.</p>	<p>Points: 3 (three)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The awareness level of strategic/operational staff of their role in defining the information management activities.</li> <li>– The level of procedural integration of the Information Management Unit into the operational units.</li> <li>– The scope of organization’s proactive role in the coordination of information management activities.</li> </ul>	<p>4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator.</p>
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<sup>11</sup> Points on scale from 1 (the lowest) to 5 (the highest), in compliance with the GICHD framework for capacity development in Information Management.

<p>4. All necessary information on Mine Action will continue to be collected, stored, analyzed, and updated, and BHM MAC will submit them regularly.</p>	<p>Points: 3 (three)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The level of use of products and outcomes of Information Management</li> <li>– Satisfaction with products/outcomes of Information Management</li> <li>– Existence and monitoring of quality defined performance indicators</li> <li>– Established MVP of the BHIMSMA CORE information system that will, in time, be upgraded and adjusted in compliance with the development and revisions to the Standard and SOPs for Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> </ul>	<p>4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator</p>
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## 14.2. National Liability and Communication

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Demining Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and BHM MAC continue to promote Bosnia and Herzegovina's Mine Action Program nationally and internationally. This is achieved through regular meetings in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the donors and other key actors and through participation at international conferences and meetings. Another key tool is the exchange of results and achievements, specifically those relating to the method of release of safe areas, to promote development and sustainable livelihood.

Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, BHM MAC, and other partners will continue with the anniversary of April 4, the International Mine Awareness Day, along with other significant dates, and through the campaigns for raising awareness.

The visibility of Mine Action between the relevant entity ministries, Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the donors will also continuously expand, to promote connections between Mine Action and broader development, and to research partnerships to facilitate easier achievement of sustainable results. The program will upgrade these possibilities to raise awareness, and to promote financial sustainability, with the goal of clearance operations completion.

BHM MAC will ensure the availability of accurate and updated mine action information, analyzed and disseminated to donors and other interested parties. Furthermore, BHM MAC will ensure that its website [www.bhmac.org](http://www.bhmac.org) continues to actively publish information about current events related to mine action, including all the relevant laws and bylaws, in compliance with proactive transparency.

Although the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina continuously supports the Mine Action Program, the national financing plan by Bosnia and Herzegovina sources was not fulfilled as per the Strategy from 2019–2025. Sustainable financing is a significant precondition for realizing all the strategic and operational goals. Having that in mind, and considering that the mobilization of financial resources is the key challenge that represents a potential obstacle to the sustainability of Mine Action Program, BHM MAC will create a plan for the mobilization of resources, with presented evaluation of the influx of money, to promote the commitment of the country towards the program and its sustainability. The mobilization of financial funds will be conducted continuously from national and international resources, to keep the existing donors, and bring in new ones.

<b>Strategic goal 2: National liability and communication</b>		Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina is promoted both nationally and internationally to increase its transparency and visibility, and to encourage higher levels of national liability, commitment, and support.		
<b>Operational goals</b>		<b>Starting points</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target state</b>
1.	For the period of Strategy 2025-2027, BHM MAC will create the plan for mobilizing national funds for the Mine Action Program by the middle of 2025, with a clear influx of money from national resources, and submit it via the Demining Commission and the Ministry of Civil Affairs to the Council of Ministers in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	There is no plan for the mobilization of funds in 2024.	Existence of an approved plan for the mobilization of funds.	Created and adopted plan to mobilize funding by the middle of 2025.
2.	The Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and BHM MAC will organize annual manifestations on April 4, along with other significant dates, to mark the anniversaries of International Mine Awareness Day.	Continued annual activity in the previous period.	Five (5) organized events related to the anniversary of April 4, for the duration of the Strategy.	The public is informed about the annual events related to manifestations of April 4 anniversary.
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina will actively participate at major international conferences for Mine	Bosnia and Herzegovina participates at international		Bosnia and Herzegovina actively participates at no less than five

	Action <sup>12</sup> to exchange updated information on key achievements and remaining challenges.	meetings on regular basis.		(5) international meetings annually. <sup>13</sup>
4.	Regular meetings of the Board of Donors, at least once a year. Existence of approved plan for the mobilization of funds.	Board of Donors meetings are held at least once a year.	Four (4) meetings of the Board of Donors, organized in the duration of the Strategy.  Existence of approved plan for the mobilization of funds.	At least one (1) Board of Donors meeting organized annually. Existence of the approved plan for the mobilization of funds.
5.	Compliance with Standards for Proactive Transparency.	The Law on Freedom of Access to Information, Official Gazette Bosnia and Herzegovina.		Continuous publication of information on the website <a href="http://www.bhmac.org">www.bhmac.org</a>

### 14.3. Clearance and Survey

The focus of the aim related to survey and clearance is the promotion and a full conduct of the land release process for use. In the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), the releasing of land to use is defined as “*the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance. The criteria for “all reasonable effort” shall be defined by the national mine action authority.*”<sup>14</sup> The land release is an evidence-based decision-making process that helps determine with confidence which land needs further action and which does not. It implies the identification of suspect hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas, cancellation of areas through non-technical survey (NTS), reduction of areas through technical survey (TS), and clearance of areas contaminated by mines/ERW. The process of releasing the land should result in disaggregated data, with clear difference between the said operations (NTS, TS, and clearance), and their results (cancelled, reduced, and cleared). Since then, it got clear that survey operations based on mined areas evidence are crucial for operational efficiency, the European Union, in cooperation with BHMAC, started the Land Release Project in 2012. The project aims to promote efficient non-technical survey which will result in either cancellation of previously suspect areas, in case of no evidence of mines and explosive devices, or confirmation of suspect hazardous areas due

<sup>12</sup> The meetings of the states signatories to the Ottawa Convention, the meetings of the states signatories to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, meetings in between the sessions of the Boards of Directors for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention, and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisers (NDM-UN).

<sup>13</sup> Meetings listed in footnote 19.

<sup>14</sup>International Mine Action Standard IMAS 07.11 – Land Release, March 2013:

<https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/MAS/documents/imas-international-standards/english/series07/IMAS-07-11-Ed1-Am3.pdf>

to the existence of such evidence. This process facilitates the efficient non-technical survey tasking for further search and channeling of funds for mine clearance on mine contaminated areas only. Within this project, and during 2014–2015, BHM MAC created three chapters of the new standard: the chapter for non-technical Survey, the Chapter for Technical survey, and the chapter for land release, all in compliance with the International Standards for Mine Action - IMAS 07.11 on releasing the land to use. By the beginning of 2016, the Commission for Demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted these standards. Two instructions were also adopted, for quality assurance and quality control, along with the Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chapter 1 - Non-technical Survey, and Part II - Opening and Follow-Up of Working Tasks, which was adopted in 2018. In April 2024, BHM MAC created the Standard for Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chapter 1 - Land Release, Chapter 2 - Non-technical Survey, Chapter 3 - Technical Survey and Clearance, Chapter 4 - Quality Management, and Chapter 5, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), and the Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Action, Chapter 1 - Non-technical Survey. Their coming into force, i.e., their implementation is expected in 2024, after the adoption procedure's completion, and the chapter's current provisions from 2016, i.e., 2018, will become void.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is among the countries facing a huge mine problem. According to the assessments from January 2024, the suspect hazardous area in Bosnia and Herzegovina is 838 km<sup>2</sup>, which represents 1,63% of the total area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BHM MAC database has in its operational use 8.852 minefield records, while the threat was removed at areas presented in 10.232 minefield records. Minefields in Bosnia and Herzegovina are characterized with relatively low number of mines. There are frequent groups of mines, or individually placed mines with usually unknown layout. The issue is the quality of the minefield records, where in great number of cases the specific location of the minefield, its shape and layout of mines cannot be defined on the ground. The compared results of systematic survey and landmine impact survey created conditions for a detailed and accurate classification of the suspect area, in relation to priority category, and the classification of mine affected communities.

Administrative level	Category I	Category II	Category III	Total suspect area km <sup>2</sup>
Unsko-sanski	35.23	32.72	19.37	87.32
Posavski	3.10	9.38	1.86	14.34
Tuzlanski	11.48	15.79	42.66	69.93
Zeničko-dobojski	26.60	10.16	72.16	108.91
Bosansko-podrinjski	2.39	7.71	32.32	42.42
Srednjobosanski	20.53	36.67	43.47	100.67
Hercegovačko-neretvanski	11.18	22.11	93.49	126.78
Zapadnohercegovački	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
Sarajevski	14.35	10.26	23.95	48.56
Canton 10	7.37	10.67	43.79	61.83
<b>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>132.24</b>	<b>155.47</b>	<b>373.28</b>	<b>660.98</b>
<b>Brčko District, Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>9.45</b>
<b>Republic of Srpska</b>	<b>53.60</b>	<b>57.95</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>167.86</b>
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina total</b>	<b>186.59</b>	<b>220.36</b>	<b>431.34</b>	<b>838.29</b>

*The size of the suspect area as of January 2024*

With the support of authorized municipality representatives (local communities), BHMAC defines the priorities, schedules the sequence of execution, and releases the mine suspect areas. In need of emergency actions on smaller areas, such areas may be excluded from already defined mine suspect areas (MSAs) and treated through individual technical survey and clearance projects.

The non-technical survey of the suspect area is a regular BHMAC activity that continuously assesses the mine situation. The mine situation assessment is conducted through ground inspections of the suspect areas, and more specific identification of the risk level, which implies a detailed risk assessment, analysis of available data, collection and processing of information from the ground, necessary measurements, defining the borders of the risk areas, suspect areas reduction, social and economic impact assessment, and potential benefits of humanitarian demining. Systematic and non-technical survey operations on the ground coordinate with collecting and processing data on the ground, conducted as a part of the technical survey, as a control tool before publishing public tenders for demining operations, i.e., opening of humanitarian demining operations tasks. More precisely, the reduction of the suspect area through non-technical survey is conducted as a result of assessment of the specific regions outside non-technical survey, to a lesser degree during re-survey, and as assessment that follows-up non-technical survey in the new land release concept. The project documentation for mine action activities is based on the outcomes of non-technical survey (mine action project for the implementation of mine activities on a mine suspect area – MSA), as well as projects for technical survey, mine clearance and permanent marking projects.). The ultimate result of all these activities is the land release through application of all reasonable efforts to identify and remove every presence and suspicion of mines through NTS, TS and/or clearance.

Accredited demining organizations conduct the technical survey and clearance operations based on the Demining Plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The prearrangement of areas for humanitarian demining operations is conducted as per administrative regions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is adjusted to the size of their suspect areas, and to the planned levels of humanitarian demining operations as per affected communities.

Technical survey and clearance shall be conducted in two ways:

- Through targeted<sup>15</sup> and systematic investigations<sup>16</sup> within the land release concept,
- As individual projects or groups of projects, to eliminate high-risk locations, or to facilitate the use of specific natural and economic resources.

<b>Strategic goal 3: Survey and clearance</b>	The size and landmine/ERW contamination <sup>17</sup> is specified and confirmed; problems are resolved in compliance with international, and national Bosnia and Herzegovina standards, ensuring the release of the safe area to affected communities for use.
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	Operational goals	Starting points	Indicators	Target state
<b>1.</b>	The project “General Assessment of Mine Suspect Area in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018–2019” assessed and grouped the suspect areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre will conduct non-technical survey activities on MSAs, which will be treated as logical wholes through the land release process. <sup>18</sup>	In January 2024, the size of the suspect area is 838,29 km <sup>2</sup> .	The size in km <sup>2</sup> of the processed area and the number of the MSAs.	Non-technical survey activities will be conducted at 67,00km <sup>2</sup> through the processing of 32 (thirty-two) mine suspect areas (MSAs) annually.  Target state for two years (2025 and 2026): non-technical survey activities conducted at 134 km <sup>2</sup> by processing 64 (sixty-four) mine suspect areas (MSAs).

<sup>15</sup> The targeted investigation during technical survey is the activity of searching for location-based indicators on mine existence within certain suspect hazardous areas, and confirmed hazardous areas

<sup>16</sup> The systematic investigation is the activity of searching for indicators of mine, not location-based, on mine existence in the suspect hazardous area, and confirmed hazardous area, using technical methods.

<sup>17</sup> In compliance with the International Standard for Land Release

<sup>18</sup> Oslo Action Plan, Action 21/22: Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance)

<p>2.</p>	<p>BHMAC will apply Standard for Mine Action and Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Action through the system of quality management, and they will be applied as well by all other actors, to ensure greater operational efficiency, quality, and safety.</p>	<p>Standard for Mine Action Bosnia and Herzegovina, (Chapter 1 - Land Release, Chapter 2 - Non-technical Survey, Chapter 3 - Technical Survey and Clearance, Chapter 4 - Quality Management, Chapter 5 - Explosive Ordnance Disposal - EOD), and Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Action Activities (Chapter 1, Non-technical survey) were created in April 2024. Their coming into force, i.e. their implementation is expected by 2024, which will make void the existing Chapters from 2016, i.e., 2018.</p>	<p>The number of meetings of actors (organizations and donors) committed to the implementation of the Standard and Standard Operational Procedures.</p> <p>The number of nonconformities reported through the quality assurance and quality control processes.</p>	<p>All survey and clearance operations comply with the Standard and Standard Operational Procedures.</p> <p>Reduced number of nonconformities reported through the quality assurance and quality control processes, annually.</p>
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3.	Survey and clearance operations, in compliance with the Standard and Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Action, will improve the overall level of efficiency and effectiveness. <sup>19</sup>	In 2023, the suspect area is reduced for 32 km <sup>2</sup> . Non-technical methods conducted by BHMAL (systematic and general/non-technical survey before the use of technical methods) cancelled 16,38 km <sup>2</sup> . Technical methods reduced 15,61km <sup>2</sup> , through cancellation on MSAs 9,26km <sup>2</sup> , area reduction on MSAs 4,18km <sup>2</sup> , individual technical survey tasks 1,32km <sup>2</sup> , individual clearance tasks on MSAs 0,36km <sup>2</sup> , and cleared/technically surveyed cluster munitions area is 0,49 km <sup>2</sup> .	The size of released area in km <sup>2</sup>  The size of cancelled area in km <sup>2</sup> .  The size of reduced area in km <sup>2</sup> .  The size of cleared area in km <sup>2</sup> .	Annually release the area of 75km <sup>2</sup> to the population for safe use (for 2025 and 2026), which is the area of 150km <sup>2</sup> in two years).  The stated area (75km <sup>2</sup> ) includes 60,00km <sup>2</sup> of cancelled area, 13,50km <sup>2</sup> of reduced area, and 1,50km <sup>2</sup> of cleared area.
4.	Improvement of the status of staff involved in the demining process, and the BHMAL staff.	Adverse status of staff involved in the demining process, including the BHMAL staff.	Enactment of the Demining Law, which will define an improved status of staff involved in the demining process, including the BHMAL staff.	The Demining Law defines the improvement of status of staff involved in demining process, including the BHMAL staff.
5.	Improve BHMAL performance through the procurement of materials and technical means.	The lack of material, technical means, and working equipment (vehicles, computer equipment and similar).	No later than 2025, with assistance from all the authorized institutions and donors, BHMAL is fully equipped with material and technical means and working equipment.	BHMAL performs unobstructed, due to the necessary material and technical means, and working equipment.

<sup>19</sup> Oslo Action Plan, Action 21/22: Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

6.	In 2025, a new request for an extension of the deadline as per Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction will be submitted.	As of January 2024, the size of the suspect area is 838,29 km <sup>2</sup> .	Declaration on fulfillment of commitments, arising from Article 5.	Bosnia and Herzegovina declares to have fulfilled commitments arising from Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction
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#### 14.4. Mine Risk Education Measures

BHMAC is authorized for the inspection of conditions, and the preparation of accreditations involved in the Mine Risk Education processes.<sup>20</sup> Apart from that, BHMAC is authorized for the enactment of the Standard, and Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Risk Education, as well as for the coordination, management, and supervision over all accredited organizations and activities of mine risk education. The program of mine risk education relies on several key documents, including the Standard for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Standing Operational Procedures, and the Accreditation Guide for accrediting organizations.

The mine risk education measures program in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been improving for years based on in-country experiences, but also considering that all the lessons learned and good practices are well-documented and used in the planning and execution of mine risk education activities. Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue with efficient and effective use of all available resources (financial, human, material, and technical) to continuously conduct the activities and projects on raising awareness about mines and ERW. Through direct cooperation with the media, BHMAC and other relevant actors will promote the exchange of information, and raise awareness about mines and ERW.

Mine/ERW risk education is conducted through the raising of awareness about the threat presented by mines and ERW, which encompass three key activities: liaising with the community, education, and public dissemination. Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to continue with facilitating of the systematic collection and analysis of accidents information, with specific focus on gender and age disaggregation. This approach enables a deeper understanding of exposure for different groups of population affected by mines or ERW, and provides a basis for further analyses and action. As a signatory of the Ottawa Convention, Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to the mine/ERW risk education activities, which are gender and age-sensitive.

BHMAC information indicate that the majority of accidents occur in spring and winter, in agricultural seasons, and during collection of firewood and other raw materials. The information also indicate that most new victims of mines/ERW are adult men who enter the known mined areas for economic reasons, to fulfill their existential needs. BHMAC and the organizations that conduct mine/ERW risk education shall work directly with developers and development organizations to identify alternative and

<sup>20</sup> The Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the competent authority for signing all accreditation documents.

sustainable activities necessary for livelihood and those that do not expose the population to the mine/ERW threat. The cooperation of donors, organizations, and local communities will contribute to the achievement of the strategic goals.

The maintenance of the thorough quality assurance system, along with the revision of the Standard for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and BHMIC Standard Operational Procedures, their adoption by the Demining Commission, and implementation by all organizations that conduct mine/ERW education, will result in efficient and effective activities with sustainable results.

BHMIC and relevant partners will continuously hold two meetings annually on mine/ERW education, facilitating a platform for exchanging information, discussing key events and challenges, and sharing lessons learned.

In cooperation with the Ministries of Education and Science<sup>21</sup>, BHMIC shall work at all levels on integrating gender-sensitive and age-sensitive mine/ERW education activities into curricula to reduce risk, raise awareness of the threat presented by mines/ERW, and promote safe behaviour.

<b>Strategic Goal 4:</b>		Safe behaviour is promoted through gender-sensitive and age-sensitive mine risk education measures to reduce the number of accidents caused by mines/ERW, and support safe and sustainable livelihood activities. <sup>22</sup>		
<b>Mine Risk Education</b>		<sup>23</sup>		
<b>Operational goals</b>		<b>Starting point</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target state</b>
1.	By the end of 2024, and under the leadership of BHMIC, the Standard and Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Risk Education will be revised, updated, and submitted for approval.	The Standard for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina was created in 2002.  The Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and	The existence of revised and updated Standard for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina.  The existence of revised and updated Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	The Standard for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be revised and updated by the end of 2024, and approved by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Commission.

<sup>21</sup> Ministries exist on entity levels (Federation BiH, and Republic of Srpska), on cantonal levels, and in Brčko District. There is no Ministry of Education within the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. on the state level.

<sup>22</sup> Maputo Action Plan, Action 10: All States Parties in a position to do so will effectively use all possible avenues to support States Parties seeking to receive assistance in mine clearance; mine risk education; stockpile destruction; adopting appropriate national implementation measures; as well as meeting victims needs and guaranteeing their rights. As concerns victim assistance, this includes providing targeted assistance and supporting broader efforts to enhance frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction. Maputo Action Plan with Guidelines for the implementation of obligations arising from Ottawa Convention for period 2014–2019: <http://www.maputoreviewconference.org/fileadmin/APMBC-RC3/3RC-Maputo-action-plan-adopted-27Jun2014.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> Dubrovnik Action Plan, Action 3.2, „Protect people from harm“: „Affected States parties will, as soon as areas under its jurisdiction or control are known to be affected: Take all feasible steps to prevent civilian casualties by immediately developing and providing targeted and focused age, gender and ethnic sensitive risk reduction education programmes that are based primarily on an assessment of need and vulnerability and an understanding of risk-taking behaviour.“ Dubrovnik Action Plan with guidelines for successful implementation of obligations arising from the Convention on Cluster Munitions for the period 2015–2020: <http://www.clusterconvention.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/The-Dubrovnik-Action-Plan.pdf>

		Herzegovina was created in 2006.		The Standard Operational Procedures for Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina revised and updated by the end of 2024, and approved by the Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
2.	Under the leadership of BHMACE, affected groups will be continuously identified and prioritized, and appropriate mine risk education measures that are gender-sensitive and age-sensitive will be continuously conducted.	Number of users of mine risk education measures in 2023 (gender and age disaggregated).	Number of users of mine risk education measures per annum (gender and age disaggregated).	Continuous identification of all affected groups and the conduct of mine risk education measures with those groups.
3.	BHMACE will enable efficient coordination of mine risk education activities through the working group meetings, to be held twice a year (or more often, as appropriate) with all the relevant actors.	The number of meetings of the mine risk education working group held in 2023.	The number of mine risk education working groups, held during one year, with minutes distributed soon after the meetings.	BHMACE efficiently coordinates mine risk education measures through at least two meetings annually of the coordination group, with minutes made and distributed after the meeting.
4.	Mine risk education measures will be integrated into thirteen (13) curricula by 2025, and continuously conducted through gender-sensitive and age-sensitive materials, through coordination	There is no obligation to integrate mine risk education measures into the curricula and educational programs.	The number of educational systems that integrate mine risk education measures, per annum.  The number of schools that accept and use the appropriate mine risk education materials.	Mine risk education measures will be integrated into thirteen (13) <sup>24</sup> educational systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 2025.

<sup>24</sup> The total number of ministries of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

	between BHMAC and Ministries of Education and Science.			
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## 14.5. Mine Victims Assistance

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are records of a total of 8.471 persons (32 underage females, 612 adult females, 122 underage males, 7.852 adult males, and 299 of unknown gender) who lost their lives or suffered injuries in accidents caused by mines/ERW between 1992–2023. As one of the signatories to the Ottawa Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Bosnia and Herzegovina will provide appropriate assistance to the mine/ERW victims (the obligation for CCW was completed in September 2023). Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations arising from the Conventions, are still the obligation and care of the state, including the victims. In the Convention on Prohibition of Use, Production and Stockpiling of cluster munitions, the victims of cluster munitions are defined as: „... *all persons who have been killed or suffered physical or psychological injury, economic loss, social marginalisation or substantial impairment of the realisation of their rights caused by the use of cluster munitions. They include those persons directly impacted by cluster munitions, as well as their affected families and communities*“.<sup>25</sup> As a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, Bosnia and Herzegovina has the obligation to provide assistance to persons with disabilities, including mine survivors or those who suffered severe injuries with lasting effects. The term “survivor” relates to under-age and adult females and males who survived accidents caused by mines/ERW, while the “indirect victims” are the family members of persons who lost their life, or suffered injuries in mine accidents.<sup>26</sup>

In Article 6.3, the Ottawa Convention briefly reviews the Mine Victims Assistance: „*Each State Party in a position to do so has a responsibility to support mine victims, and enable the social and economic reintegration of mine victims, and mine risk education programs.*“ Chapter IV of the Maputo Action Plan is dedicated to Victims Assistance, and contains seven appropriate measures.<sup>27</sup> The key principles these measures are based upon relate to the prohibition of discrimination, to full equality of participation of mine/ERW victims in the society, and integration of Victims Assistance into broader politics, plans, and legislative frameworks relating to persons with disabilities, to facilitate sustainability. Measure 4 from the Dubrovnik Action Plan for the implementation of obligations arising from the Convention on Cluster Munitions is dedicated to mine/ERW victims, and it predicts four appropriate measures.<sup>28</sup> Long-term solutions that will guarantee the rights of mine/ERW victims and consider their needs may only be achieved by applying a double-integrated approach to mine/ERW victims, with concrete and broader efforts that contribute to fulfilling obligations in terms of Victims Assistance. That is precisely what integrated approach to mine victims implies. This Strategy supports the key principle: the concrete efforts in assisting victims are short-term, and will be used until the Victims Assistance is integrated into broader sectors and frameworks.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> The Convention on Cluster Munitions, Article 2. Definitions

<sup>26</sup> The CCM Coordinators for 2016 and 2017 on Victim Assistance and international Cooperation and Assistance, Guidance on an Integrated Approach to Victim Assistance, 2016

<sup>27</sup> Maputo Action Plan, Action IV, Victim Assistance

<sup>28</sup> Dubrovnik Action Plan, Action 4.1. Strengthen national capacities, Action 4.2. Increase the involvement of victims.

<sup>29</sup> The Convention on Cluster Munitions, Article 5. (2.c) for 2016 and 2017, and the Coordination Committee of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Guidance on an Integrated Approach to Victim Assistance, 2016.)

The Ministry of Civil Affairs is authorized at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina to coordinate all aspects of healthcare, education, sports, and culture. Various institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina have multiple roles in the social assistance domain (including Victims Assistance), at the state, entity, and cantonal levels. The social protection is within the jurisdiction of the entity governments. The Law on Social Protection distinguishes civil persons with disability, and people with disabilities from the war; the assistance to both categories is specified by several stipulation of that Law.<sup>30</sup> Furthermore, the Law on Social Protection also distinguishes between civil war victims and military war victims. The protection and care of mine/ERW victims are defined by the Law on the Principles of Social Protection, and the Act on Protection of Civil Victims of War and Protection of Families with Children. “Civilian casualty” is a military term describing non-combatant or civilian persons killed, injured, or imprisoned by military action (bombing, street fights, war material explosions, stray bullets, etc.) who suffered bodily harm, physical or psychologic harm, or general deterioration of their health. Bodily harm of at least 60% or lasting physical damage is the precondition for the realization of the right to assistance in both the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska.

The BiH Council of Persons with Disabilities, established in 2010, is authorized to conduct and supervise the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.<sup>31</sup> The BiH Council of Persons with Disabilities consists of twenty (20) members. Ten (10) members represent all levels of authority (state, entities, and Brčko District), and ten (10) members represent various organizations of persons with disabilities in entities and Brčko District.

In the domain of Victims Assistance, BHMIC is authorized to manage the central BHMIC database that also contains data on mine/ERW victims, in compliance with the Demining Law from 2002. BHMIC will facilitate further collection, storage, analysis and distribution of data on accidents caused by mines/ERW, disaggregated by gender and age, to enable an updated review of the victims number, and accurate understanding of all the affected groups. Additionally, and having in mind the significance of the Victims Assistance integration into broader politics and structures at state and entity levels, to ensure the sustainable support for survivors, the Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and BHMIC will take into account that information on victims are delivered to relevant ministries, and integrated in broader plans and systems at state and entity levels.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Coordination Body for the Assistance of Victims of Mines, cluster munitions, and explosive remnants of war, which is a permanent body with a mandate that expired in 2022, has invited all relevant members to form a new assembly. Its work on advocacy is expected to contribute to the integration of the Victims Assistance into relevant coordination mechanisms, including healthcare and social care, disability, education, and poverty reduction. The Coordination Body will make efforts to raise awareness among key ministries authorized to assist victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in compliance with obligations arising from the national legal framework and international conventions.

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<sup>30</sup> Law on the Principles of Social Protection, and the Act on protection of civil victims of the war and protection of families with children, Official Gazette Federation BiH, No: 36/99, 54/04, 39/06 and 14/09

<sup>31</sup> Report on Implementation of the United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, March 5, 2013.

Operational goals	Starting point	Indicators	Target state
<p>1. Establish a Coordination Body for Victims Assistance at the state level.</p>	<p>There is no state level coordination body.</p>	<p>Establishing a Coordination Body for Victims Assistance with authorized state and entity ministries, and NGO sector.</p> <p>Establishing budgetary items for the work of Coordination Body</p>	<p>Organization of at least two annual meetings of the Coordination Body for Victims Assistance, with minutes made and distributed after each meeting.</p> <p>The members of CB are: two (2) from ministries of the Government of Republic of Srpska, two (2) from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, three (3) from NGO sector (UDAS, Posavina bez mina, OSI/PWD), and one secretary from BHMAL.</p>
<p>2. The Coordination Body for Victims Assistance will be represented within the BiH Council of Persons with Disabilities, and authorized to ensure the survivors' rights, acknowledgment, and integration into broader plans for assistance for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>In 2023, there is no representative of the state Coordination Body for Victims Assistance in the Council of Persons with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>The National Coordination Body for Victims Assistance is officially represented in the Council of Persons with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>	<p>The Coordination Body for Victims Assistance is officially represented in the Council of Persons with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and included in the work of Council of PWD/OSI.</p>
<p>3. Establishment of the program for mine victims support by the Council of Ministers, entity governments, and international donors.</p>	<p>Mine Victims Assistance is not integrated into all-encompassing assistance programs.</p>	<p>The number of programs that incorporate Victims Assistance.</p>	<p>Victims Assistance is integrated into support programs at various levels of government, and in the donors' projects.</p>

4.	BHM MAC will continuously collect and analyze all data on mine/ERW victims, gender and age disaggregated, and deliver them to all interested parties.	The database exists, in need of revision.	The number of systems at the state level, with information on injuries and/or disabilities, including data on mine/ERW victims, gender and age disaggregated.	Established data on mine/ERW victims, gender and age disaggregated  Integrated into broader data systems of injuries and disabilities.
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## 15. Residual Contamination Management

In relation with obligations arising from the Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction, and in compliance with the request for the extension of deadline, it is expected that Bosnia and Herzegovina will reach the completion phase<sup>32</sup> of identification and clearance of all known contaminated areas by March 2027, and shift the focus from proactive survey and clearance operations to the phase of residual contamination management of mines/ERW, using the appropriate reactive response, to reduce threats of residual contamination.<sup>33</sup> As Bosnia and Herzegovina progresses towards this transition, the sustainable residual contamination management planning will become more significant and require a stronger strategic focus. This process is often characterized by the transition from survey and clearance programs, predominantly financed by international resources, to the context where the jurisdiction is transferred onto the existing state structures, where the operations are financed from the state budget. Several national actors play a major role in Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, being of crucial significance for the successful identification and clearance of mines/ERW. Due to their technical capacities, Bosnia and Herzegovina is in a good position to manage the long-term problem of residual contamination efficiently and effectively, with own capacities. However, it is important that relevant actors start planning the process of residual contamination management before Bosnia and Herzegovina fulfills its obligations arising from Article 5, i.e. Article 3 of the two major conventions. It is about the active participation of Armed Forces Bosnia and Herzegovina, FBiH Civil Protection Administration, and Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska. However, and notwithstanding the foregoing, it is important to point out that Bosnia and Herzegovina apparently is not capable of fulfilling the obligations by March 2027, which is the reason for a new request for the extension of deadline in compliance with Article 5 of the Convention, in 2025.

<sup>32</sup> „The completion“ in this context relates to mines/ERW discovered after the affected states completed proactive survey and/or clearance of all known and suspect hazardous areas, and declared them safe for normal use by people.

<sup>33</sup> Residual contamination in this context relates to the mine/ERW contamination discovered after all reasonable effort to identify and treat all suspect areas.

## **16. The Implementation of Strategy**

Under the leadership of the Demining Commission, which operates within the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and directly cooperates with BHMAL, Bosnia and Herzegovina will ensure the full implementation of this strategy. The Demining Commission will take all measures and actions within its jurisdiction, arising from Article 6 of the Demining Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette Bosnia and Herzegovina, No: 5/02), as follows:

- (a) Represent Bosnia and Herzegovina at all the conferences related to mine action, both national and international, particularly international AP Ban Mines convention, as well as at the technical conferences;
- (b) Approve Standards for Mine Clearance and unexploded ordnance (hereinafter: UXO) operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter BH Standard);
- (c) Recommend qualified and competent candidates for the positions of BH MAC director, Assistant BH MAC directors and the chief of finance, all to be nominated by the Council of Ministers;
- (d) At the proposal from the director, it shall approve internal regulations for work of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (hereinafter BH MAC);
- (e) Facilitate cooperation between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska;
- (f) Submit reports to BH Council of Ministers and inform the Board of Donors on a regular basis about the activities of the Commission as well as the progress in demining, in accordance with reports provided by MAC.
- (g) Conduct other tasks in accordance with the Decision on Establishment of the Commission

To conduct and implement the Strategy, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre will take all actions stipulated by Article 9 of the Demining Law, as follows:

- (a) Maintain and operate the central minefield database and mapping capacities.
- (b) Recommend technical and safety standards, as well as quality assurance standards of completed demining operations, and recommend certificates to the Commission for approval.
- (c) Review the credentials on the competence of the international and national demining companies for their accreditation, which will be approved by the Commission.
- (d) Recommend training standards to the Commission for approval, conduct follow-up and report on their implementation.
- (e) Prepare proposals for the Commission for approval for demining activities across the IEBL.
- (f) Prepare work plans, budget, reports and financial records for the approval of the BH Demining Commission to be further submitted to the Board of Donors.
- (g) Perform other tasks in accordance with the Decision on Establishment.

## **17. Monitoring, Revision, and Evaluation of the Strategy**

The monitoring of the Strategy’s implementation and its revision provides the ability for better understanding of both achievements and obstacles, and for improvement of future versions of the Strategy. The monitoring of the Strategy’s implementation is a continuous function which uses

systematic collection of information on indicators, to provide information to key actors on the level of achieved progress and operational goals, measured towards their starting points and target states as indicators of the achievement of the operational goals set by the Strategy.

In cooperation with relevant actors, BHMAC is responsible for the monitoring of the Strategy's implementation. Preconditions for the monitoring are: efficient information management with clear criteria for collection, storage, analysis, and distribution of information, reporting systems, and quality coordination and cooperation with relevant actors. The monitoring will facilitate the identification of advantages and deficiencies of the Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and enable BHMAC and partners to resolve problems, improve activities, upgrade achieved success, and adapt to varying circumstances.

## **18. Annexes**

- **Annex I – The plan of the realization of the strategic goal 3 – survey and clearance,**
- **Annex II – The financial plan and plan for reduction of the suspect area,**
- **Annex III – The plan for the realization of the strategic goal 4 – Mine Risk Education,**
- **Annex IV – The list of participants in the revision of the Strategy.**

## **Annex I**

**To the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**Revised document for the period 2025–2027**

**The realization plan of the strategic goal 3 – survey and clearance**

## 1. Resources available to demining organizations

As per the status review from April 2024, there are twenty-four (24) accredited organizations for mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, consisting of ten (10) commercial companies, nine (9) non-government companies, and five (5) government companies (Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, FBiH Civil Protection Administration, Republic Administration of Civil Protection of Republic of Srpska, Civil Protection of Brčko District, and the Red Cross Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Ser.	Organization	Number of machines	Number of EDD teams	Number of detectors	Productivity of machines	
1	COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	MINEMON D.O.O. PALE	0	0	9	
2		TROTIL D.O.O. SARAJEVO	0	0	7	
3		POINT D.O.O.	1	0	26	1000
4		DETEKTOR D.O.O.	1	0	35	1000
5		CHR D.O.O.	0	2	20	
6		EKSPLORING D.O.O.	0	0	5	
7		N&N IVŠA D.O.O.	2	2	54	2215
8		HEKSOGEN D.O.O.	0	0	8	
9		UEM D.O.O.	1	2	52	1470
10		DCM MEDIA D.O.O.	1	0	8	2100
1	NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	IN DEMINING	1	2	50	700
2		MINE DETECTION DOGS CENTRE (MDDC)	0	1	18	
3		NGO POSAVINA BEZ MINA	0	0	0	
4		NGO PRO VITA	0	0	0	
5		NGO STOP MINES	1	4	111	800
6		NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID (NPA)	4	6	160	3930
7		MAG	0	3	77	
8		UG EKO DEM	1	0	20	400
9		“TRENING TIM” ASSOCIATION FOR DOG TRAINING	0	0	0	
1	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	FBiH CIVIL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION	5	4	110	2125
2		BRČKO DISTRICT CIVIL PROTECTION	0	0	7	
3		THE RED CROSS SOCIETY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0	0	0	
4		ARMED FORCES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	3	7	313	2890
5		REPUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	3	2	46	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>18630</b>	

### Review of accredited organizations as of April 2024

There are 1048 persons registered in the structure of the demining organization, who are accredited for the demining profession and licensed for work. This number includes 624 trained deminers, 320 persons authorized to execute managerial and supervision tasks (team leaders, site leaders, operations officers, quality assurance officers, EDD trainers, dog handlers, operators, etc., and 104 medics. The number of the demining teams contributing to the realization of the strategic goal is ninety (90).

Serial	Organization	Managerial staff	Supervision staff	Deminers	Medics	Number of demining teams	The number of other teams/MRE/EOD
1	COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	MINEMON D.O.O. PALE	1	10	0	0	0
2		TROTIL D.O.O. SARAJEVO	0	8	0	0	0
3		POINT D.O.O.	3	0	10	1	2
4		DETEKTOR D.O.O.	6	0	12	1	2
5		CHR D.O.O.	5	0	8	1	1
6		EKSPLORING D.O.O.	2	8	0	0	1
7		N&N IVŠA D.O.O.	6	0	9	1	2
8		HEKSOGEN D.O.O.	4	0	8	1	1
9		UEM D.O.O.	6	0	10	2	2
10		DCM MEDIA D.O.O.	4	0	13	2	2
1	NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	IN DEMINING	5	0	17	3	3
2		MINE DETECTION DOGS CENTRE (MDDC)	5	0	16	2	3
3		NGO POSAVINA BEZ MINA	5	0	0	0	0
4		NGO PRO VITA	5	0	0	0	1
5		NGO STOP MINES	9	0	19	3	3
6		NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID (NPA)	10	0	58	8	8
7		MAG	14	0	57	8	8
8		UG EKO DEM	4	0	10	1	2
9		“TRENING TIM” ASSOCIATION FOR DOG TRAINING	2	0	0	0	1
1	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	FBiH CIVIL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION	33	0	112	20	14
2		BRČKO DISTRICT CIVIL PROTECTION	4	0	5	2	0
3		THE SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS BiH	24	0	0	0	0
4		ARMED FORCED BiH	125	0	224	39	28
5		REPUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	12	0	36	9	6
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>294</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>17</b>

### Review of resources available to the demining organization, as of April 2024

The available technical capacities will increase the productivity of deminers, reduce the cost of demining, and most importantly, improve the safety and reliability of the demining processes. Machines and/or EDD teams will be engaged in the technical survey, depending on the configuration and conditions on the ground. Based on resources currently available (deminers and EDDs), clearing the area of approximately 7,70km<sup>2</sup> through technical methods is possible. Mechanical preparation is not applicable in all areas, and such (mechanically prepared) areas cannot be considered cleared. However, the mechanical preparation increases safety, facilitates the work, and increases the productivity of deminers and EDD teams.

<b>Resources</b>	<b>Capacities in m<sup>2</sup></b>
Deminers	5.500.000
EDD teams	2.200.000
<b>Total deminers and EDD teams</b>	<b>7.700.000</b>

Machines	16.000.000
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*Review of estimated productivity for 2024 with the resources available*

Since approaches applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina are classical - technical survey and clearance in compliance with the Standard for the Removal of Mines and UXO in BiH (hereinafter: the Standard) and Land Release (technical survey and clearance in compliance with the Standard), the organizations' resources mentioned above will be engaged in both concepts, in accordance with the donors interests.

## 2. Specific demining projects

### 2.1 Demining project of the right bank of the Sava River

Within the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF), the project for water management among the countries in the basin of the Sava and Drina Rivers is planned. Within that framework, demining of the right bank of the Sava River is set as the first precondition for any activity on the river. Several meetings have been held recently to initiate the project's realization. Inter alia, representatives of the Ministry of Communication and Transport in Bosnia and Herzegovina agreed to form a team that would facilitate cooperation and coordination to realize the project as efficiently as possible. The proposal from the Mine Action Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BHMACH) pertains to eighty-five (85) projects, re-surveyed adequately in 2023, covering a total area of 5.779.840 m<sup>2</sup>. The financial value of this project is approximately €8.160.000.

Serial	MAC ID	Location	Area m <sup>2</sup>	MA	Municipality/ City
1	7070	Sava River Embankment Svilaj - Kadar 4	201,092	Technical survey	Odžak
2	7071	Sava River Embankment Svilaj - Kadar 5	201,878	Technical survey	Odžak
3	7072	Sava River Embankment Svilaj - Kadar 6	197,528	Technical survey	Odžak
4	8010	Zorice 3 pera (P-D4-18 do P-D4-20)	66,707	Technical survey	Odžak
5	8506	Sava riverbank - Grebnice 3	84,758	Clearance	Domaljevac-Šamac
6	8507	Sava riverbank - Grebnice 1	91,860	Technical survey	Domaljevac-Šamac
7	8665	Sava riverbank - Novi Grad	200,996	Technical survey	Odžak
8	8666	Sava riverbank - Novi Grad 1	205,162	Technical survey	Odžak
9	8679	Sava riverbank - Savulje 2	34,064	Clearance	Domaljevac-Šamac
10	8680	Sava riverbank - Savulje 3	38,236	Clearance	Domaljevac-Šamac
11	8682	Sava riverbank - Savulje 4	100,733	Technical survey	Domaljevac-Šamac

12	8752	Prud - cadastral plot 375	3,394	Technical survey	Odžak
13	9128	Sava riverbank - Tisina 2	133,790	Technical survey	Domaljevac-Šamac
14	9129	Sava riverbank - Tisina 3	116,350	Technical survey	Domaljevac-Šamac
15	9130	Sava riverbank - Tisina 4	69,927	Technical survey	Domaljevac-Šamac
16	9137	Sava riverbank - Kadar	147,231	Technical survey	Odžak
17	9138	Sava riverbank - Kadar 1	125,869	Technical survey	Odžak
18	9139	Sava riverbank - Kadar 2	117,848	Technical survey	Odžak
19	10162	Sava riverbank- Kopaonice 2A	11,421	Technical survey	Orašje
20	10262	Sava riverbank Kopaonice 1A	3,400	Technical survey	Orašje
21	11125	Bairi 1	18,129	Clearance	Orašje
22	50081	Ostrovac 1	48,651	Technical survey	Srbac
23	50820	Sijekovac - 12	119,644	Technical survey	Brod
24	50897	Sijekovac 6b	15,083	Technical survey	Brod
25	50898	Sijekovac 6c	87,798	Technical survey	Brod
26	51076	Orahova - Madjarac	122,452	Technical survey	Gradiška
27	51203	Dubokas	91,481	Technical survey	Derventa
28	51465	Dubocac - Ritovi	29,906	Technical survey	Derventa
29	51807	Sava River Bank	33,424	Clearance	Šamac
30	51809	Sava River Embankment Continuation	77,305	Technical survey	Šamac

31	51970	Ostrovac 4	92,443	Technical survey	Srbac
32	52432	Orubica 1	7,971	Clearance	Gradiška
33	52561	Burum 1	129,389	Technical survey	Gradiška
34	52562	Burum 2	99,300	Technical survey	Gradiška
35	52732	Klakar Donji 3	15,064	Clearance	Brod
36	52734	Klakar Donji 4	24,489	Technical survey	Brod
37	52747	Ostrovac 5	11,137	Technical survey	Srbac
38	52926	Bajinci 1	24,352	Clearance	Srbac
39	52927	Bajinci 2	44,726	Clearance	Srbac
40	52928	Bajinci 3	40,594	Clearance	Srbac
41	52929	Bajinci 4	37,199	Technical survey	Srbac
42	52930	Bajinci 5	39,320	Technical survey	Srbac
43	53105	Obaloutvrda O-D 11-2/1	11,394	Technical survey	Gradiška
44	53125	Trstenci 2/1	19,473	Technical survey	Derventa
45	53126	Trstenci 2/2	37,560	Technical survey	Derventa
46	53153	Obaloutvrda O-D 8-5	8,484	Clearance	Srbac
47	53154	Pera P-D 8-3 do P-D 8-5	48,191	Technical survey	Srbac
48	53156	Obaloutvrda O-D 10-2	46,947	Technical survey	Gradiška
49	53157	Obaloutvrda O-D 9-4	23,962	Technical survey	Gradiška
50	53158	Obaloutvrda O-D9-2	7,253	Technical survey	Gradiška
51	53247	Bajinci dva 1	13,407	Clearance	Srbac
52	53248	Bajinci dva 2	19,261	Technical survey	Srbac

53	53250	Sava riverbelt - Gradiška -1/1	42,755	Technical survey	Gradiška
54	53251	Sava riverbelt - Gradiška 1/2	8,716	Technical survey	Gradiška
55	53252	Sava riverbelt - Gradiška 1/3	36,703	Technical survey	Gradiška
56	53302	Village Korovi - lokalitet Ade 1	22,001	Technical survey	Srbac
57	53304	Village Korovi - lokalitet Ade 3	43,440	Technical survey	Srbac
58	53305	Village Korovi - lokalitet Ade 4	7,948	Technical survey	Srbac
59	53320	Vlaknica	14,780	Clearance	Srbac
60	53322	Mačkovac 1 a	6,390	Technical survey	Gradiška
61	53323	Mačkovac 1 b	10,574	Clearance	Gradiška
62	53325	Mačkovac 1 c	62,327	Technical survey	Gradiška
63	53351	Donja Dolina 1/1	12,782	Technical survey	Gradiška
64	53352	Donja Dolina 1/2	24,516	Technical survey	Gradiška
65	53380	Mačkovac 2/1	108,148	Technical survey	Gradiška
66	53382	Mačkovac 2/2	7,780	Technical survey	Gradiška
67	53385	Sava riverbelt - Gradiška 3	78,771	Technical survey	Gradiška
68	53386	Sijekovac - plovni put 1	221,613	Technical survey	Brod
69	53387	Sijekovac - plovni put 2	285,213	Technical survey	Brod
70	53388	Sijekovac - plovni put 3	302,157	Technical survey	Brod
71	53390	Sijekovac - plovni put 4	234,003	Technical survey	Brod
72	53525	Donja Dolina 2/1	52,562	Clearance	Gradiška
73	53526	Donja Dolina 2/2	41,840	Clearance	Gradiška

74	53594	Sava riverbelt - K. Dubica-2/1	2,201	Clearance	Kozarska Dubica
75	53595	Sava riverbelt - K.Dubica-2/2	9,623	Technical survey	Kozarska Dubica
76	53641	Trstenci 2/1 - čišćenje	20,371	Clearance	Derventa
77	53814	Dubovac - Gasnjaca - nastavak	11,388	Technical survey	Derventa
78	53891	Obala rijeke Save - Gorice 1	41,947	Clearance	Brčko
79	53893	Obala rijeke Save - Gorice 2	42,379	Clearance	Brčko
80	53894	Obala rijeke Save - Gorice 3	131,446	Technical survey	Brčko
81	53896	Obala rijeke Save - Krepsic 1	60,654	Clearance	Brčko
82	53899	Sava riverbank - Vučilovac 1	97,599	Technical survey	Brčko
83	53901	Sava riverbank - Vučilovac 2	111,419	Technical survey	Brčko
84	55124	Sijekovac 6 c - clearance	9,808	Clearance	Brod
85	54194	Kobas	17,953	Clearance	Srbac
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>5,779,840</b>		

***Review of proposed projects within the demining project of the right bank of the Sava River (remark in the following text)***

The table above provides a review of projects proposed by BHMACH on February 8, 2024, for demining within the demining project of the right bank of the Sava River. Considering that demining is a significant priority for the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and given that the project’s implementation did not start until May, it is planned that the Brčko area projects will be excluded from the demining project of the right bank of the Sava River. Instead, they will be realized through the project “Brčko Free of Mines”, focusing on the implementation of the remaining mine suspect area (hereinafter: MSA), specifically MSA Brčko North 2 ID 1082. The MSA contains six (6) projects with a total area of 485,444 m<sup>2</sup>, listed in the table under serial numbers from seventy-eight (78) to eighty-three (83). Considering the above, BHMACH will provide timely information on excluding the six (6) subject projects to the Ministry of Communications and Transport.

## 2.2. IPA - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance EU

Financial funds of €10 (ten) million are planned through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance - IPA III. Implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is expected to begin in early 2024, with realization in the next three (3) years. The central part will be implemented via the ITF Enhancing Human Security (hereinafter: ITF), while entity civil protections will be engaged in a smaller capacity.

Serial	Entity	MSA ID	Name of MSA	Municipality/City	Area in km <sup>2</sup>
1	FBiH	39	Zgon	Ključ	2.13
2	FBiH	122	Šipovljani	Drvar	1.02
3	FBiH	119	Bogodol	Mostar	0.59
4	FBiH	123	Tomislavgrad 1	Tomislavgrad	1.89
5	FBiH	100	Srednje - Kozlje	Ilijaš	1.46
6	FBiH	103	Golo Brdo	Hadzići	1.65
7	FBiH	108	Prečani	Trnovo	0.56
8	FBiH	109	Ribari	Konjic	2.03
9	FBiH	121	Lađevici - Stomorine	Ilijaš	2.26
10	FBiH	26	Vaganjac	Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje	4.05
11	FBiH	95	Mala Luka	Donji Vakuf	2.10
12	FBiH	113	Galečnica	Gornji Vakuf - Uskoplje	2.01
13	FBiH	23	Svinjasnica - Pasin Konak	Zavidovici	3.35
14	FBiH	34	Skipovac Donji	Gracanica	3.09
15	FBiH	61	Lukavica Rijeka - Stanic Rijeka	Doboj-Istok	0.33
16	FBiH	92	Trepala	Lukavac	1.40
17	FBiH	115	Vožuća 1	Zavidovići	1.46
18	FBiH	112	Garački podovi	Bugojno	2.40
19	FBiH	116	Galica	Travnik	2.36
20	FBiH	107	Tešanj	Tešanj	2.20
21	FBiH	118	Vrdi	Mostar	2.28
22	FBiH	129	Gornja Drežnica	Mostar	2.21
23	FBiH	30007	Velika Kladuša 1.	Velika Kladuša	1.45

24	FBiH	30032	Bihać 3	Bihać	2.10
25	RS	11	Močila Gornja	Brod	1.27
26	RS	26	Banja Vručica	Teslić	1.78
27	RS	30	Kruševo brdo 2	Kotor Varoš	0.90
28	RS	52	Vrela	Teslić	1.89
29	RS	56	Lukavica Rijeka	Doboj	1.87
30	RS	61	Klakari	Brod	0.44
31	RS	64	Kupres 1	Kupres (RS)	0.23
32	RS	66	Ribnik 1	Ribnik	0.45
33	RS	69	Banja Luka 1	Banjaluka	0.86
34	RS	8	Batovo	Čajniče	1.29
35	RS	33	Dobro Polje	Kalinovik	0.99
36	RS	40	Bitunja	Berkovići	0.46
37	RS	41	Rudo	Rudo	0.93
38	RS	42	Bokšanica	Rogatica	1.78
39	RS	46	Han Pijesak	Han Pijesak	0.63
40	RS	48	Vlasenica	Vlasenica	1.10
41	RS	39	Bančići	Ljubinje	1.58
42	RS	74	Vinča	Pale	1.05
				<b>FBiH:</b>	<b>46.38</b>
				<b>RS:</b>	<b>19.49</b>
				<b>Total:</b>	<b>65.87</b>

*Review of MSA projects for realization within IPA III – via ITF mediation*

Serial	Entity	MSA ID	Name of MSA	Municipality / City	Area km <sup>2</sup>
1	FBiH	39	Zgon	Ključ	2.13
2	FBiH	122	Sipovljani	Drvar	1.02
3	FBiH	119	Bogodol	Mostar	0.59
4	FBiH	123	Tomislavgrad 1	Tomislavgrad	1.89
5	FBiH	103	Golo Brdo	Hadžići	1.65
6	FBiH	121	Ladjevici - Stomorine	Ilijaš	2.26
7	FBiH	113	Galečnica	Gornji Vakuf - Uskoplje	2.01
8	FBiH	116	Galica	Travnik	2.36
9	RS	52	Vrela	Teslić	1.89
10	RS	56	Lukavica Rijeka	Doboj	1.87
11	RS	48	Vlasenica	Vlasenica	1.10
12	RS	74	Vinča	Pale	1.05
<b>FBiH:</b>					<b>13.91</b>
<b>RS:</b>					<b>5.90</b>
<b>Total:</b>					<b>19.81</b>

*Review of MSA projects for realization within IPA III, to be realized via ITF mediation on the first tender*

Serial	Entity	MSA ID	Name of MSA	Municipality / City	Area km <sup>2</sup>
1	RS	43	Bosanski Dubočac	Derventa	0.75
2	RS	47	Krupa na Uni 1	Krupa na Uni	1.05
3	RS	16	Srednji Dubovik	Krupa na Uni	1.45
4	RS	49	Stanari 1	Stanari	0.56
5	RS	50	Kozica Gornja	Oštra Luka	0.67
6	RS	62	Istočni Drvar 1	Istočni Drvar	0.15
7	RS	53	Kamena	Istočni Mostar	0.69
<b>Total:</b>					<b>5.31</b>

*Review of MSA projects for the realization within IPA III by the Republic Administration of Civil Protection, Republic of Srpska*

### 2.3. The Land Release Project of the area contaminated by mines and other explosive remnants from war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Majevisa Region, 2022–2024

The project for the land release of areas contaminated by mines and other explosive remnants of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, specifically in the Majevisa Region, began in July 2022. The Federal Republic of Germany finances this project, which encompasses the area between Semberija, Posavina, and the Tuzla ravine, including seventeen (17) MSAs, and totaling 27,85 km<sup>2</sup>.

The project was initiated by the representatives of the municipalities of Sapna, Čelić, Teočak, Lopare, and Ugljevik and organized by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to release land in the region of these five municipalities. Based on the assessment and after the completion of non-technical survey activities, the technical survey and clearance operations are carried out through targeted and systematic survey. The accredited demining organizations Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and The Mines Advisory Group (MAG) have been conducting activities to locate evidence of mine presence and to remove doubts about their existence through technical methods. Authorized BHMAG personnel have been conducting inspections and supervision. The following table represents the review of MSAs in the realization process, i.e., MSAs to be realized within this project.

Serial	Entity	Municipality	No of MSA	MSA ID	Name of MSA	Area km2	Status
1	FBiH	Sapna	6	80	Sapna - Vitinica	0.33	Completed
2				/	Baljkovica - Škrilj	3.66	Ongoing preparations
3				/	Visoka glava - Kasarlije	2.16	Ongoing preparations
4				/	Crna Stijena - Popova kosa	2.29	Ongoing preparations
5				120	Kikovi - Zavid	2.07	Ongoing TS/SS
6				138	Stolice - Riječani	3.18	Prepared operational plan
1	FBiH	Čelić	5	91	Dolovi - Čelićka Rijeka	1.84	Completed
2				128	Lukavica 1	1.73	Ongoing TS/SS
3				/	Majevisa	2.56	Ongoing preparations
4				134	Čelić	0.56	Prepared operational plan
5				/	Miladići -Visori	2.26	Ongoing preparations
1	FBiH	Teočak	1	139	Teočak	1.94	Prepared operational plan

1	RS	Lopare	4	1010	Piperi	1.04	Prepared operational plan
2				1014	Brusnica	1.12	Ongoing TS/SS
3				1075	Lopare 3	0.22	Prepared operational plan
4				1058	Lopare 2	0.49	Ongoing TS/SS
1	RS	Ugljevik	1	1063	Ugljevik	0.40	Ongoing TS/SS
			17		<b>Total:</b>	<b>27.85</b>	

*Review of MSAs encompassed by the Majevica Region project 2022-2024, as of April 2024*

## 2.4. Project “Brčko Free of Mines”

In 2024, the demining continues within the project “Brčko Free of Mines” the realization of which began by the end of 2021. With finances secured by the United States of America, in partnership with the governments of Norway and Switzerland, and the Government of Brčko District, the completion of this project is planned by the end of 2024. Accredited demining organizations Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) and Mine Advisory Group (MAG) execute the technical survey operations.

Serial	ID	Name of MSA	Area km2	Status	Contractor
1	8882	Brčko North 2	1.74	Prepared operational plan	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
2	1076	Ulice Rahic Bukovac	2.65	Ongoing TS/SS	Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)
3	87	Brčko East	0.87	Completed TS/SS	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
4	111	Boderište	2.5	Completed TS/SS	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
5	1071	Vuksić Skakava	2.24	Ongoing TS/SS	Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)
6	1060	Brčko West	1.7	Completed TS/SS	Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)
7	1055	Brčko North 1	1.05	Completed TS/SS	Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)
		<b>Ukupno:</b>	<b>12.52</b>		

*Review of MSAs encompassed by the project “Brčko Free of Mines”, as of April 2024.*

## **2.5. Project “Mostar Free of Mines”**

Following the example of the successfully realized project “Sarajevo Free of Mines” in 2023, the project “Mostar Free of Mines” has been realized, too, nominated by the Marshal Legacy Institute in cooperation with the Mine Detection Dogs Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: MDDC) and ITF.

With the supervision and inspections by authorized BHMACH personnel, the MDDC executed the targeted and systematic survey operations, with the finances secured by the United States of America, via ITF. Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e., Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with their abilities and capacities, supported the realization of this project. By its realization, the urban area of Mostar City officially became free of mines, which creates preconditions for the development of tourism and infrastructure projects, which will considerably contribute to the improvement of the quality of life. However, according to the announcements of the officials and the Ambassador of the United States of America in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this will not be the end, since this significant activity is continuing in the broader area of Mostar City, through the demining of the MSA Podgorani 1.

## **2.6. Initiatives for Mine Action**

Following the example of the project “Land release of area contaminated by mines and other explosive remnants of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Majevisa Region,” the OSCE and the German Embassy initiated efforts in two regions. The first region covers the Gornja Drina area, which encompasses the municipalities of Foča, Čajniče, Rudo, Višegrad, Pale, Trnovo, Goražde RS, and Pale-Prača. The second region includes the municipalities of Maglaj, Žepče, Dobož, and Teslić. Considering that Bosnia and Herzegovina is renowned for its natural beauty and scenery, both projects intentionally focus on cultural and recreational tourism, representing opportunities for economic growth and the increase in institutional capacities. In the initial phase, BHMACH provided information about MSAs that are the subject of these initiatives.

The initiative started in 2023, to include Vjetrenica Cave on the UNESCO Heritage List, which is executed under the auspices of the World Heritage Council of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Vjetrenica Cave has been on the Tentative List for Bosnia and Herzegovina, a nominee for inclusion in the UNESCO Heritage List. By its entering into BHMACH information system, and in compliance with the Principles and Criteria for Inclusion of Properties on World Heritage List, it has been established that the mentioned zones represent mine suspect areas, where the central part is in Federation BiH, and the smaller part in the area of Republic of Srpska, for which BHMACH provided information.

## 2.7. Individual projects realized via ITF mediation

The international entity “ITF - Enhancing Human Security” was founded in the Republic of Slovenia to contribute to Mine Action in Southeast European countries with its humanitarian demining programs, which also included Bosnia and Herzegovina. Depending on the available financial resources, the representatives of ITF and the donors choose the demining project proposed by BHMACH. In 2024, the realization is expected of technical survey and clearance projects published as per the tender process sign ITF-01-05/23-MC/TS-BH-USA.

Serial	ID	Name of location	MA	Area in m <sup>2</sup>	Municipality/City and Entity
1	6505	Barakovac Založje - Ramina Koliba	Clearance	17,223	Bihać/ FBiH
2	3238	Krcevine 2	TS	44,009	Bosanska K./FBiH
3	3573	Račić Barracks	TS	49,480	Bihać/FBiH
4	11261	Račić Barracks 1	TS	11,257	Bihać/FBiH
5	8426	Podgorani 1	TS	49,893	Mostar/FBiH
6	11021	Brda	Clearance	9,261	Konjic/FBiH
7	10022	Ravne 1 A	Clearance	6,984	Vareš/FBiH
8	7306	Krc	TS	38,195	Konjic/FBiH
9	10851	Duga njiva – Vineyard	Clearance	14,333	Novi Travnik/FBiH
10	10301	Golo Brdo 1	TS	18,454	Bugojno/FBiH
11	6074	Svrzigace - Bakovica	TS	35,375	Novi Travnik/FBiH
12	54935	Kostajnica - Continuation	TS	5,034	Doboj/RS
13	53534	Grapska Gornja cadastral plot 1770	Clearance	16,606	Doboj/RS
14	54177	Grapska Gornja - Continuation	TS	10,435	Doboj/RS
15	54359	Stanić Rijeka 6	TS	37,706	Doboj/RS
16	53582	Stanić Rijeka 1	Clearance	6,723	Doboj/RS
17	52634	Dio koridora 5c – Second part	TS	47,125	Modriča/RS
18	54685	Orašje	Clearance	4,543	Tebinje/RS

19	55083	Gola Glavica – water trough	TS	10,810	Trebinje/RS
20	53962	Donja Sopotnica	TS	33,133	Novo Goražde/RS
21	53842	Zagoni Kaolin 2	TS	18,702	Bratunac/RS
22	52026	Seljani - Ovlagija	TS	25,133	Rogatica/RS
			<b>Total:</b>	<b>510,414</b>	

**Review of the task as per the tender process sign ITF-01-05/23-MC/TS-BH-USA**

BHMAC presented the proposal for projects financed by the United States of America - USA 2024-2025, as shown in the table below.

Serial	ID	Name	MA	Area m2	Municipality/Cty
1	9585	Otoka centar - Hercegovina	TS	121,016	Bosanska Krupa
2	10039	Badic - Marun	TS	74,124	Bosanska Krupa
3	8417	Kostrc Dusine - Ambarista	TS	47,786	Orašje
4	6363	Kucani below the cemetery 1	TS	33,805	Prozor - Rama
5	6364	Kucani below the cemetery 2	TS	34,715	Prozor - Rama
6	5510	Baljivac - Sose 3	TS	27,668	Ravno
7	8663	Donje selo (Smioke) 1	TS	52,017	Goražde
8	9507	Bijela - Josanica	TS	63,653	Konjic
9	9513	Bijela	TS	44,245	Konjic
10	7419	Ljesevo - Staro Selo 2	TS	64,913	Ilijaš
11	2180	Kula - Kuzilovo Brdo	TS	15,908	Busovača
12	5835	Kula - Krcevine 1 A4	TS	27,866	Busovača
13	4074	Local Community Kopic 2	TS	49,093	Bugojno
14	5996	Kula Krcevine 1 A9	TS	44,465	Busovača
15	51755	Gornji Skipovac 6 - TAP	TS	14,395	Doboj
16	51864	Parcel of Karabegovic Hatidza	TS	8,157	Doboj

17	52213	Glogovica 3	Čišćenje	13,833	Doboj
18	52467	Part of Corridor 5c - Babesnica 1	TS	12,572	Modriča
19	54726	Land owned by Dragonic Bogdan, cadastral plot 2391/5	TS	46,997	Teslić
20	53580	Bojici village	TS	33,678	Kalinovik
21	54145	Zljebac	TS	27,291	Zvornik
22	54143	Vlasinje	TS	29,535	Zvornik
23	51371	Danicici 2	TS	19,450	Foča
24	52311	Osija - Gaj	TS	37,526	Foča
25	54855	Mursalovina	TS	11,434	Rogatica
26	52857	Blazevac 16	Clearance	25,865	Pelagićevo
27	54719	Mijacevica brdo	TS	42,312	Pelagićevo
28	52860	Blazevac 20	Clearance	13,914	Pelagićevo
		<b>Total:</b>		1,038,233	

*Review of tasks presented for the American donation USA 2024-2025*

### 3. Mine suspect areas - ongoing realization

The table below provides a review of MSAs with ongoing realization, which will contribute to the achievement of the strategic goal 3 – survey and clearance

Serial	Entity	ID MSA	MSA - Name	Regional Office	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Municipality/City	Organization
1	FBiH	6	Bili potok	Mostar	3,164,084	Kupres	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
2	FBiH	33	NP Una	Bihać	3,528,587	Bihać	FBiH Civil Protection Administration
3	FBiH	42	Kozlovac	Sarajevo	2,230,679	Ilijaš	FBiH Civil Protection Administration
4	FBiH	136	Zabrđe	Travnik	2,242,035	Vitez	FBiH Civil Protection Administration
5	FBiH	49	Donji Ulišnjak	Tuzla	1,153,344	Maglaj	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
6	FBiH	81	Ćamovine Zubeta	Sarajevo	1,698,585	Vareš	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
7	FBiH	62	Zebina šuma	Sarajevo	1,681,394	Foča	FBiH Civil Protection Administration
8	FBiH	63	Gradina	Sarajevo	897,526	Olovo	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
9	FBiH	85	Ularice-Bejići	Tuzla	1,246,157	Usora	Mine Detection Dogs Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC)
10	FBiH	99	Željjava Airport	Bihać	1,987,038	Bihać	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
11	FBiH	94	Uzdol	Mostar	1,530,058	Prozor Rama	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
12	FBiH	97	Šešići	Travnik	1,795,048	Travnik	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
13	RS	44	MSA Kotor Varoš 1	Banja Luka	997,313	Kotor Varoš	Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska
14	FBiH	105	Poplat	Mostar	1,841,852	Stolac	FBiH Civil Protection Administration
15	RS	58	Lopare 2	Pale	498,575	Lopare	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
16	RS	17	Gornji Božinci	Banja Luka	1,634,344	Derventa	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
17	RS	23	Vojkovići	Pale	1,865,679	Istočna Ilidža	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina

18	FBiH	76	Baonine	Mostar	1,292,252	Ravno	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
19	FBiH	83	Glavska	Mostar	1,576,294	Ravno	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
20	FBiH	86	Otoka Centar	Bihac	1,995,666	Bosanska Krupa	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
21	FBiH	120	Kikovi - Zavid	Tuzla	2,069,492	Sapna	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
22	RS	71	Vukšić - Sakava	Brčko	2,237,261	Brčko	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
23	RS	63	Ugljevik	Pale	406,359	Ugljevik	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
24	RS	20	Turovi	Pale	1,804,933	Trnovo (RS)	Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska
25	RS	57	Baljvine	Banja Luka	2,044,160	Mrkonjić Grad	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
26	FBiH	98	Seljublje	Tuzla	1,380,951	Kalesija	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
27	FBiH	128	Lukavica 1	Tuzla	1,734,721	Čelić	The Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
28	FBiH	117	Kupreška vrata	Mostar	2,517,767	Kupres	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
29	RS	76	Ulice – Rahić – Bukovac	Brčko	2,650,050	Brčko	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
30	RS	14	Brusnica	Pale	1,128,343	Lopare	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
31	FBiH	102	Vidovice - Talaševića 1	Brčko	1,217,334	Orašje	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
32	FBiH	127	Vitez	Travnik	486,698	Vitez	Mine Detection Dogs Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC)
33	FBiH	106	Gradačac East	Tuzla	755,384	Gradačac	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
34	RS	49	Stanari 1	Banja Luka	565,818	Stanari	Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska
35	FBiH	101	Dubica - Novi Grad	Brčko	1,494,638	Odžak	FBIH Civil Protection Administration
				Total:	<b>57,350,416</b>		

*Review of the ongoing realization of MSAs, as of April 2024*

## **Annex II**

**To the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

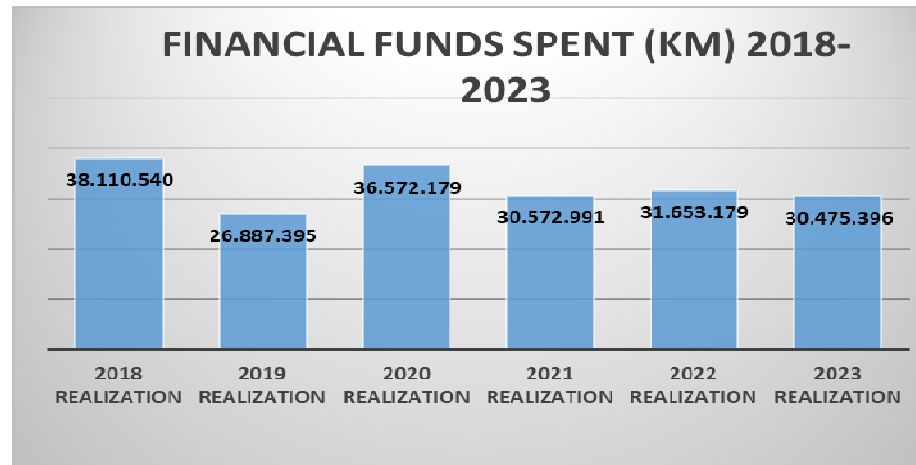
**Revised document for the period 2025–2027**

**The Financial plan and the Reduction plan for suspect areas**

In Article 18, the Demining Law stipulates that „The resources for the implementation of the Demining Plan are ensured from the donors’ resources, Bosnia and Herzegovina budget, and the Entities’ budgets, as well as from other resources. “

The table below represents a review of planned and spent financial funds for the period 2018–2023, i.e., review of financing for the said period.

INSTITUTION / ORGANIZATION	FINANCIAL FUNDS PLANNED AND SPENT (KM) 2018-2023											
	2018 funds plan	2018 realization	2019 Funds, plan	2019 Realization of plan	2020 Funds, plan	2020 Realization of plan	2021 Funds, plan	2021 realization of plan	2022 Funds, plan	2022 realization of plan	2023 Funds, plan	2023 Realization of plan
Council of Ministers BiH (BHMAC)		5,945,000		5,945,000		5,945,000		5,567,766		6,140,178		7,566,000
Institutions of BiH, Federation BiH, RS, Brčko District, and municipalities		10,731,656		10,574,510		9,235,687		9,576,809		10,162,354		10,615,230
Public companies	41,400,000	2,295,405	40,510,000	1,225,762	38,750,000	51,249	43,100,000	-	43,100,000	-	43,100,000	-
LLC/Ltd companies		21,593		12,870		-		-		-		-
International organizations		1,851,193		284,076		1,411,600		100,604		158,549		207,275
ITF and Embassies directly		11,577,691		8,172,484		8,805,287		3,976,260		2,759,675		2,991,599
Non-government organizations		5,688,002		672,693		11,123,356		11,351,552		12,432,423		9,095,292
<b>Total spent (KM) 2018-2023</b>		<b>38,110,540</b>		<b>26,887,395</b>		<b>36,572,179</b>		<b>30,572,991</b>		<b>31,653,179</b>		<b>30,475,396</b>
<b>Realization of plan %</b>		<b>92%</b>		<b>66%</b>		<b>94%</b>		<b>71%</b>		<b>73%</b>		<b>71%</b>



Serial	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION	REVIEW OF FINANCING						TOTAL SUM in KM PER INSTITUTION / ORGANIZATION
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
1	Council of Ministers BiH (Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre)	5,945,000	5,945,000	5,945,000	5,567,766	6,140,178	7,566,000	37,108,944
2	Council of Ministers (Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina)	2,953,171	2,945,000	2,334,986	2,576,796	2,808,028	2,985,601	16,603,582
3	Council of Ministers (Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina)	130,000						130,000
4	Government of the Federation of BiH (FBiH Civil Protection Administration)	4,100,000	4,100,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	4,300,000	23,300,000
5	Government of the Republic of Srpska (Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska)	2,641,560	2,688,885	2,688,885	3,170,670	3,454,518	3,329,629	17,974,147
6	Government of Brčko District (Civil Protection Brčko District)	536,504	581,816	581,816	229,343	299,808		2,229,287
7	Tuzla Canton (seven municipalities of the canton, and "Vijenac" limestone mine)	20,364						20,364
8	Doboj	10,000	8,809					18,809
9	Travnik	20,226						20,226
10	Hadžići	19,831	250,000					269,831
11	Ilidža	300,000						300,000
12	Busovača			30,000				30,000
<b>TOTAL IN KM</b>								<b>98,005,190</b>
1	Public Enterprise Electric Utility of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Elektroprivreda BiH)	5,513	16,854					22,367
2	Public Enterprise Utility HZHB (Elektroprivreda HZHB)	20,862	9,886					30,748
3	Public Company Motorways of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (JP Ceste Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine)			51,249				51,249
4	Forests Stewardship Council "Herzegovanske šume" ŠGD Herzegovanske šume	2,269,030	1,181,369					3,450,399
5	Forests Stewardship Council "Unsko-sanske šume" ŠPD Unsko-sanske šume		17,653					17,653
<b>TOTAL IN KM</b>								<b>3,572,416</b>

Annex II to the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Revised document for the period 2025-2027, Financial plan and reduction plan for suspect areas

	LLC/Ltd			12,870					12,870
			15,791						15,791
		LLC/Ltd companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,802						5,802
<b>TOTAL SUM IN KM</b>									<b>34,463</b>
1	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	EUROPEAN UNION	1,760,245						1,760,245
2		UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - UNDP		247,656	1,346,370	8,874	54,818		1,657,718
3		International Committee of the Red Cross, Bosnia and Herzegovina	60,528	6,000	34,810	73,400	85,401	177,775	437,914
4		EUFOR	30,420	30,420	30,420	18,330	18,330	29,500	157,420
<b>TOTAL IN KM</b>									<b>4,013,297</b>
1	ITS AND EMBASSIES DIRECTLY	International Trust Fund (ITF), Germany, USA, Japan, Korea, Czech Republic, etc.	4,911,673	4,128,046	3,170,457	3,976,260	2,759,675	2,991,599	21,937,710
2		Federal Republic of Germany	1,618,500	2,053,622	3,912,000				7,584,122
3		The Swiss Government	1,151,030	730,161					1,881,191
4		The Embassy of the USA	3,216,126	1,053,680	1,722,830				5,992,636
5		The Embassy of Japan	680,362	206,975					887,337
<b>TOTAL IN KM</b>									<b>46,309,590</b>
1	NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	MAG BiH			4,098,277	4,648,572	5,127,023	1,654,168	15,528,040
2		Mine Detection Dogs Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC)					992,987	764,752	992,987
3		NGO Stop Mines	10,000						10,000
4		NGO Posavina bez mina		10,000					10,000
5		NPA (Norway, Germany, Switzerland, and Telethon)	5,478,275		7,025,079	6,702,980	6,312,413	6,676,372	32,195,119
6		Domestic donors (UDAS)		662,693					662,693
7		Foundation World Without Mines (WOM)	199,727						199,727
<b>TOTAL IN KM</b>									<b>49,598,566</b>
<b>TOTAL SINCE 2018 TO 2023</b>			<b>38,110,540</b>	<b>26,887,395</b>	<b>36,572,179</b>	<b>30,572,991</b>	<b>31,653,179</b>	<b>30,475,396</b>	<b>194,271,680</b>

In most cases, Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action (hereinafter BHM MAC) has no information about the planned donors' funds for mine action. The table below represents known sources of financing and funds for 2024. Remark: The demining project within IPA - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, EU - IPA III, will be implemented within three years, so these funds relate to three years. Additionally, the expected time for the implementation of the demining project of the right bank of the River Sava is 2025.

Funding source	Project/Activity	Value in KM
Budget of the institutions BHM MAC	Total expenditure	8.033,000
Budget of the institutions Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Demining	2.000,000
Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina FBiH Civil Protection Administration	Demining, protection, and rescue	5.000,000
Government of the Republic of Srpska Republic Administration of Civil Protection RS	Demining	3.880,000
Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina	„Co-financing of Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina“	100,000
IPA - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance EU	Demining	19.558,300
The Western Balkans Investment Framework	Demining of the Sava River right bank	15.959,572
Cities and municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Demining	1.332,500
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>55.863,372</b>

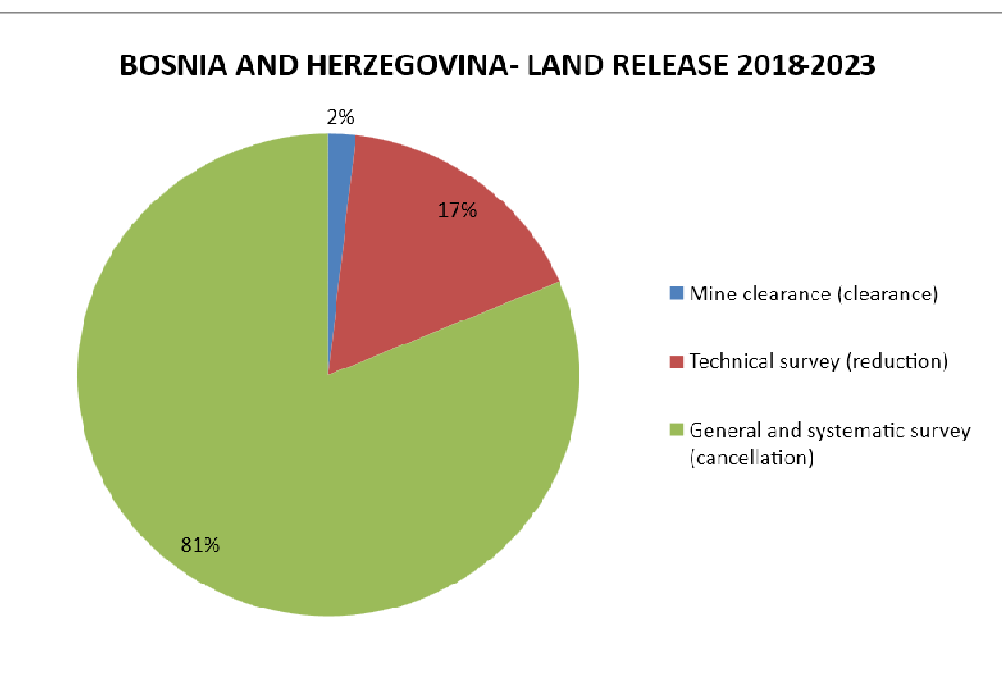
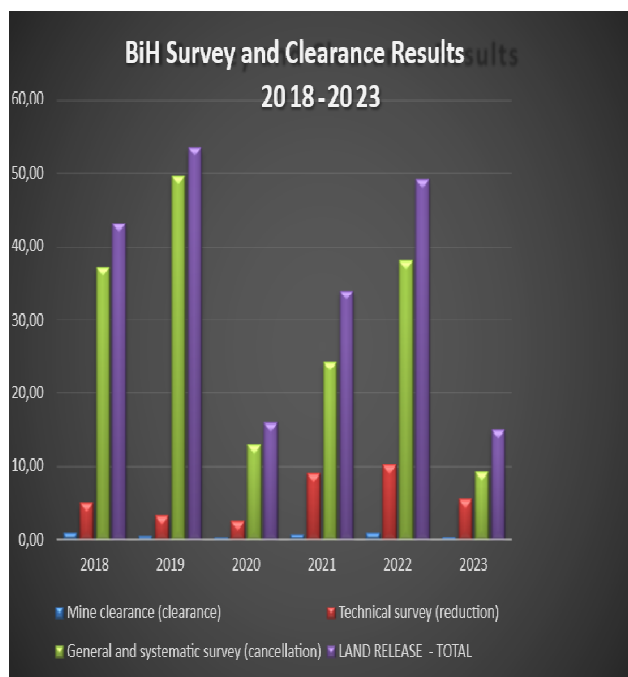
The table below represents a review of planned and realized activities for the period 2018–2023

Years	THE PLAN and THE REALIZATION 2018–2023											
	2018 plan	2018 realization	2019 plan	2019 realization	2020 plan	2020 realization	2021 plan	2021 realization	2022 plan	2022 realization	2023 plan	2023 realization
Area km <sup>2</sup>	112.00	43.20	126.00	53.54	111.00	16.57	142.40	34.00	142.40	52.75	126.40	32.00
Realization %	39%		42%		15%		24%		37%		25%	



The table below represents the Land Release results using the technical methods, for the period 2018–2023

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - LAND RELEASE 2018-2023							TOTAL	
Method km <sup>2</sup>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2018-2023	%
Mine clearance (clearance)	0,93	0,53	0,29	0,67	0,92	0,36	4	2%
Technical survey (reduction)	5,04	3,31	2,57	9,14	10,12	5,50	36	17%
General and systematic survey (cancellation)	37,24	49,70	13,03	24,19	38,10	9,26	172	81%
LAND RELEASE - TOTAL	43,20	53,54	15,90	34,00	49,14	15,12	211	
Size of suspect hazardous area at the end of the year	1018	965	956	922	869	838		



The table below represents the BHMAC activities plan for the period 2024-2027, and the planned BHMAC funds are to be spent through two programs, Program 1 – Planning and Projects, and Program 2 – Quality Assurance in Mine Action. These funds factor into all BHMAC's expenses. In 2024, in compliance with the Mine Action Strategy for the period 2018–2025, adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at their 176th Session held August 5th, 2019 („Official Gazette BiH“, No: 70/19). The subject Land Release plan of 145,40 km<sup>2</sup> in size is included in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining for 2024, BHMAC Agenda for 2024, and the BHMAC Mid-Term Agenda for the period 2024–2026. godine. During the revision of the Mine Action Strategy, an analysis was performed of the available demining capacities and other circumstances affecting the mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on the analysis, a realistic assessment was conducted of the annual ability for land release, which is 75 km<sup>2</sup>. Based on the analysis and evaluation, the document Elements for the Creation of the Mid-Term Action Plan of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina was created for 2025–2027.

Mid-term goal	Programs	Institutions	Indicator	Unit of measure (% , number of description)	Initial indicator value 2004	Target indicator value, 2025	Target indicator value, 2026	Target indicator value, 2027	Expenses, 2024	Estimated total expenses 2025–2027	Expenses for 2024-2027
Secure conditions for continuous demining in BiH		BHMAC	Reduction of the mine suspect area	Number of MSAs	72	38	38	38	8.033,000,00	27.013,000,00	35.046,000,00
	Program 1 – Planning and Projects in Mine Action	BHMAC	Released area	km <sup>2</sup>	145,40	75	75	75	1.607,000,00	5.408,000,00	7,015,000,00
			Processed area	km <sup>2</sup>	70,50	70,50	70,50	70,50	1.607,000,00	5.408,000,00	7,015,000,00
			Number of signs	kom	7500	4500	4500	4500	1.607,000,00	5.405,000,00	7.012.000,00
	Program 2 – Quality Assurance in Mine Action	BHMAC	Number of inspections	kom	4000	4000	4000	4000	1.607,000,00	5.396.000,00	7.003,000,00
			Number of licenses and accreditations	kom	1632	1700	1700	1700	1.605,000,00	5.396.000,00	7.001,000,00

The table below represents the land release plan for 2005 and 2006. During the Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025 revision, an analysis was performed of the available demining capacities and other circumstances affecting the mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on that analysis, a realistic review was executed of the annual abilities for the land release, in the size of 75km<sup>2</sup>. Based on the said analysis, and the review, the document “Elements for the Creation of the Mid-Term Agenda of the Council of Ministers Bosnia and Herzegovina” was created for 2025–2027. According to the plan, and in case of its full realization, the size of the suspect area in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of 2026, i.e., January 2027, would be 542,89 km<sup>2</sup>. It would essentially represent the obligation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to submit a new request for extension, in compliance with Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and their Destruction.

Year	2024	2025	2026	Total	Suspect area in m2 remained at the end of 2026
Size of the suspect area at the beginning of the year	<b>838,290,000</b>	<b>692,890,000</b>	<b>617,890,000</b>		<b>542,890,000</b>
Cancelled area	121,280,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	<b>241,280,000</b>	
Reduced area	23,120,000	13,500,000	13,500,000	50,120,000	
Cleared area	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	
<b>Released area</b>	<b>145,400,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>295,400,000</b>	
Cancellation	83.00%	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%	
Reduction	16.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	
Clearance	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	

The table below represents the funds for 2025 and 2026, required to execute the planned land release activities.

The data for 2024 comply with the Mine Action Strategy for the period 2018–2025, adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at their 176. Session held August 5, 2019 („Official Gazzete BiH“, No: 70/19).

<b>Year</b>	<b>Suspect area at the beginning of the year, in km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Released area, annually, in km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Application of technical methods, km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Average Cost of technical methods KM per m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>BHMAC Financial funds M/KM</b>	<b>Other financial funds required for the execution of the plan M/KM</b>	<b>Total financial funds required for the execution of the plan, M/KM</b>
2024, in compliance with the Strategy	838,29	145,40	11,39	3,00	5,9	37,20	43,10
2025	692,89	75	15,00	3,49	9	52,35	61,35
2026	617,89	75	15,00	3,49	9	52,35	61,35

**Annex III**  
**to the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
**Revised document for the period 2025–2027**

**The Plan for the realization of strategic goal 4 – Mine Risk Education**

## 1. Resources available to the demining organizations

According to the review dated April 2024, there are twelve (12) accredited Mine Risk Education organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina – one (1) commercial company, seven (7) non-government, and four (4) government organizations. Along with the European Union Force Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: EUFOR), and the International Organization for Migration (hereinafter: IOM), these accredited organizations execute mine risk education through public dissemination, education of affected and other groups of population, and through the liaison of mine action with affected communities. The available capacities for Mine Risk Education are sufficient to realize this goal.

Serial	Organization	
1	COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	N&N IVŠA D.O.O
1	NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	“IN DEMINING”
2		MINE DETECTION DOGS CENTRE IN BiH
3		NGO “POSAVINA BEZ MINA”
4		NGO “PRO VITA”
5		NGO “STOP MINES”
6		“NORWEGIAN PEOPLE’S AID” (NPA)
7		“MINE ADVISORY GROUP” (MAG)
1	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS	FBIH CIVIL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION
2		RED CROSS SOCIETY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
3		ARMED FORCES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
4		REPUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

**The review of accredited organizations as of April 2024**

## **2. Specific Mine Risk Education Projects**

### **2.1 Mine Risk Education in Primary Schools**

Since 1996, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (hereinafter: BHMIC), in cooperation with various government and non-government organizations, has implemented the Mine Risk Education program. Its primary goals are to raise awareness of mine threats, decrease the occurrence of new accidents, and emphasize the long-lasting dangers posed by mines and unexploded remnants of war, through education, media outreach, and direct contact with at-risk target groups. The education of children has always been remarkably significant and is typically carried out through extracurricular activities and lectures in schools in mine affected municipalities or cities. Given the scale of the issue posed by mines and unexploded ordnance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mine Risk Education campaigns have been organized and conducted for fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades in all primary schools nationwide. The objective is to foster mine awareness in children of this age, and teach them appropriate behaviors in hazardous situations. Furthermore, such presentations are often beneficial for teachers in planning and organizing excursions and similar activities, as children, like everyone else, are also exposed to this threat. Teachers can also utilize these presentations during parental meetings to inform parents about these risks. Mine Risk Education will become part of the curriculum in all primary schools by 2025, with continued support from BHMIC.

### **2.2. The Project of Digital Mine Risk Education**

In past years, with the COVID-19 pandemic and further development of digital technology, BHMIC, in cooperation with MAC, created innovative ways of reaching out to affected communities via the Internet, further strengthening the activity of digital mine risk education.

Using digital communications channels improves and speeds up the transfer of life-saving messages, and many more people can access information to protect themselves and their families. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a digitally capable country with huge potential for strengthening the existing mine risk education, given that 49,8% of the country's population over thirteen (13) years old are active Facebook users.

### **2.3. Specific Mine Risk Education Projects and „Think Mines“ Competition**

Together with the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, BHMIC continuously organizes the „Think Mines“ competitions at the school, municipality, regional, cantonal, and entity level, including the state level competition. The competition is held in the seventh grade of every primary school across Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, similarly to other accredited organizations, executes individual mine risk education projects in compliance with the BHMIC prioritization.

## **2.4. EUFOR**

Through the LOT teams, EUFOR is continuously performing mine risk education for all affected categories of the population.

## **2.5. IOM – Education of the migrant population**

Affected groups encompassed by this task are the migrant population, IOM personnel, and personnel from partner organizations that cooperate with IOM, both in temporary reception centres and on the ground, via their mobile outreach teams.

Namely, and having in mind the trend of migrants' movements through Bosnia and Herzegovina on their way to the countries of Central and Western Europe, IOM as an international organization that closely cooperates with the state institutions on the improvement of migrant's conditions, their protection and safety, started the project of Mine/ERW Education as one of the most important segments, along with BHMAC, and via certified and accredited MRE instructors. On their way through Bosnia and Herzegovina, and trying to reach their goals, migrants expose themselves to high risk and great danger of entering the mine-suspect areas. The temporary reception centres are located at the entrances to Sarajevo and Bihać. In addition, there are many improvised centres used by migrants in transit, or in preparation to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally. IOM is locating such camps through their mobile outreach teams, providing assistance, and delivering life's primary necessities. Given that such camps are usually based at locations that make it easy for migrants to cross borders faster, they are also very often located close to the mine suspect areas. While assisting the migrants, IOM mobile outreach teams are exposed to the very same risk as the migrants themselves.

**Annex IV**  
**to the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
**Revised document for the period 2025–2027**  
**The list of participants**

The first topical workshop on revising the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018–2025 was held in March 2024. In May 2024, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre organized group working sessions for the five strategic goals. The relevant actors discussed the presented draft of the strategic and operational goals, starting points, and indicators of the target states. Afterward, the revised strategic document was distributed for comments to all participants before its submission to the Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Council of Ministers in Bosnia and Herzegovina for adoption. The participants involved in the revision process of the strategic documents are listed in the table below.

<b>Serial</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
1.	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center - BHMACH	9
2.	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
3.	Federal Civil Protection Administration	2
4.	Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska	2
5.	Norwegian People's Aid - NPA	3
6.	The Mines Advisory Group - MAG	2
7.	Posavina bez mina	2
8.	The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
9.	Red Cross of Republika Srpska	1
10.	Red Cross of Federation BiH	1
11.	Amputee Organisation of Republic of Srpska - UDAS	1
12.	EUFOR	3