

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2021
 (UNCLEAR WHETHER ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE)

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE	2017	2016
Problem understood	8	8
Target date for completion of cluster munition clearance	3	3
Targeted clearance	6	6
Efficient clearance	6	6
National funding of programme	7	7
Timely clearance	4	4
Land-release system in place	5	5
National mine action standards	6	6
Reporting on progress	5	5
Improving performance	5	6
PERFORMANCE SCORE: AVERAGE	5.5	5.6

PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

In 2017, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) finished developing a new National Mine Action Strategy for 2018–25, with support from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian demining (GICHD). While the new strategy addresses all contamination, including cluster munition remnants (CMR), BiH has still to elaborate a plan and associated timeframe for completion of CMR clearance. Furthermore, as at June 2018, the new strategy had not yet been formally approved by parliament and nor had the amended demining law, also completed in 2017.

While CMR clearance output in 2017 was higher than the previous year, it was still small, and puts into doubt whether BiH will meet its Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 4 deadline for clearance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- BiH should accelerate clearance of CMR to fulfil its CCM Article 4 obligations in advance of its treaty deadline.
- BiH should formally adopt the amended demining law which was drafted in 2017.
- BiH should ensure approval of its National Mine Action Strategy for 2018–25 and develop a resourced, time-bound action plan to release areas confirmed or suspected to contain CMR.
- In both its CCM reporting and its strategic planning, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) should clearly separate out contamination resulting from the use of individual submunitions fired from modified rifles from contamination resulting from the ordinary use of cluster munitions. The former do not fall within the definition of a cluster munition covered by the CCM, and as such, are not governed by the treaty clearance obligations.
- The BiH Armed Forces and the Federal Administration of Civil Protection should be provided with the necessary demining equipment, in a timely manner, to ensure that their respective demining capacities can be fully and efficiently deployed.
- BiH should implement the recommendations of both the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Mine Action Governance and Management Assessment of 2015, and the 2016 performance audit report of the Audit Office of the Institutions of BiH.¹ In particular, BiH should continue reforming and strengthening the governance and management of the mine action programme.
- BHMAC should report more accurately and consistently on land release data in a manner consistent with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). In particular, it should disaggregate by product (cancelled, reduced, and cleared); by activity (non-technical survey, technical survey, and clearance); and by classification of area (suspected hazardous area (SHA) and confirmed hazardous area (CHA)).

CONTAMINATION

As at the end of 2017, BiH reported a total of 6.47km² of CMR-contaminated area (see Table 1).² This compares to reported contamination as at the end of 2016, of 7.31km².³

However, the difference in total CMR contamination between the end of 2016 and the end of 2017, cannot be explained or reconciled by area released by technical survey and clearance or the amount of land confirmed as CMR contaminated.

Table 1: CMR contamination (as at end 2017)⁴

Canton	Area (m ²)
Unsko-Sanski	70,000
Tuzlanski	680,000
Zenicko-Dobojski	2,080,000
Srednje-Bosanski	1,780,000
Zapadno-Herzegovacki	0
Sarajevo	380,000
Canton 10	350,000
Total Federation BiH	5,340,000
Total Republika Srpska	1,130,000
Total	6,470,000

Of the total suspected CMR contamination, 2.7km² is the result of individually launched KB-1 submunitions fired from modified AK-47 rifles.⁵ When used in this way, individual KB-1 submunitions are not defined as a cluster munition under the CCM, and, as such, the treaty clearance obligations do not apply to this contamination.⁶ Therefore, this 2.7km² of contamination is not subject to the clearance obligations under Article 4 of the CCM.⁷

BHMAC had planned to undertake a survey to more accurately delineate areas containing the contamination from the improvised use of individual submunitions,⁸ but as at June 2018, the status of this work was unclear. As a result, despite BHMAC being aware of this issue, in its Article 7 transparency reporting for 2017 BiH did not remove contamination resulting from the use of individual submunitions fired from modified rifles.⁹

A total of 4.47km² of contamination is in areas which also contain mines,¹⁰ including the area of contamination resulting from the firing of individual submunitions.

CMR contamination dates back to the conflicts of 1992–95 related to the break-up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.¹¹ A survey and initial general assessment of cluster munition contamination was

jointly conducted by BHMAC and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) in 2011. This estimated the total area suspected to contain CMR at almost 12.2km², scattered across 140 areas. This estimate was subsequently revised upwards to 14.6km² following the start of land release operations in 2012.¹² Of this, around 5km² was deemed as contaminated and marked for clearance.¹³

CMR contamination in BiH poses a small humanitarian risk but has a greater impact on development, impeding access to natural resources and posing an obstacle to rehabilitation and building of infrastructure.¹⁴ Sixty communities have been identified as affected with submunitions, of which thirty-one are also affected by mines.¹⁵ In August 2016, a boy was injured by a KB-1 submunition while tending livestock in Sehovina, Mostar.¹⁶ Prior to that incident, the last recorded submunition casualty occurred in 2009.¹⁷

Other Explosive Remnants of War and Landmines

BiH is also contaminated by other unexploded ordnance (UXO) and anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on BiH for further information).

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The Demining Commission, under the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs, supervises the state-wide BHMAC and represents BiH in its relations with the international community on mine-related issues.¹⁸ The Demining Commission is composed of representatives from three ministries (Civil Affairs, Security, and Defence) elected from the three constituent "peoples" of BiH and representing BiH's three majority ethnic groups (Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs).¹⁹ Three new Demining Commission members were given a two-year mandate on 23 July 2015,²⁰ which expired in July 2017.

A new Demining Commission was expected to be appointed imminently, but there was a delay during which the existing representatives served as an "acting" Demining Commission in the interim.²¹ Subsequently, the existing Demining Commission representatives were re-elected for a further two-year term, from October 2017 to October 2019.²² Whereas the Minister for Civil Affairs remains ultimately responsible for mine action, the Demining Commission represents the strategic body responsible for setting mine action policy, and it proposes the appointment of BHMAC senior staff, for approval by the Council of Ministers.²³

One problem posed by the structure of the Demining Commission is that each of the three represented ministries has separate portfolios in their respective ministries; and their work on the Demining Commission is only part-time in addition to their other responsibilities.²⁴ Furthermore, according to the 2016 audit office report, "The Commission has not developed a methodology on how to monitor the work of the BHMAC".²⁵

BHMAC, established by a 2002 Decree of the Council of Ministers, is responsible for regulating mine action and implementing BiH's demining plan, including accreditation of all mine action organisations.²⁶ BHMAC operates from its headquarters in Sarajevo, and two main offices in Sarajevo and Banja Luka, and eight regional offices (Banja Luka, Bihac Brčko, Mostar, Pale, Sarajevo, Travnik, and Tuzla).

Strategic Planning

In 2017, BiH developed a new National Mine Action Strategy for 2018–25, with support from the GICHD, which addresses all contamination, including CMR. However, as at June 2018, it had not yet been formally approved.²⁷

The BiH Mine Action Strategy for 2009–19 guides mine action in BiH, but does not mention CMR clearance. BHMAC conducted the first of three planned revisions of the strategy in 2012–13.²⁸ Although the 2012 revision did refer to CMR clearance,²⁹ the revised strategy was not formally approved by the Council of Ministers, highlighting a lack of political attention to mine action in BiH.³⁰ The second revision of the strategy, in 2015,³¹ conducted in consultation with the Demining Commission and UNDP,³² did include strategic and operational goals regarding CMR clearance. This second revision was endorsed by the Demining Commission in BiH in March 2016, but was again not approved by the Council of Ministers.³³

The third revision of the strategy was due to be concluded by the end of 2017. In 2016, BHMAL, in consultation with the GICHD, started the revision process. However, rather than revising the existing Mine Action Strategy 2009–19 (revision II, with proposed amendments), BiH, with support from the GICHD, produced an entirely new national mine action strategy for the period through to projected completion of mine and CMR clearance (2018–25).³⁴ As part of this process, a first workshop was held in November 2016, followed by a second entitled “Bosnia and Herzegovina National Mine Action Strategy Working Group Sessions”, organised with the participation of relevant government ministries, clearance operators, and other stakeholders in Sarajevo in February 2017.³⁵

The new draft strategy is said to contain a plan and timeframe for the completion of CMR clearance as well as for mine clearance, which represents by far the biggest challenge in BiH.³⁶ The new strategy also includes a section on management of residual contamination and national capacities once clearance of all contaminated areas is completed.³⁷ The new strategy will be presented to the government as a suggested format and timeframe for completion of mine and CMR clearance in BiH.

However, as at June 2018, despite being submitted for approval more than six months ago, the new national strategy had still not been formally approved. As the GICHD has stated, “it is unclear why the process is taking so much time. It is important for this to be finalised, especially given the fact that operational and financial plans need to be developed accordingly, which will require additional time.”³⁸

Donors are hoping that the strategy will contain clear, realistic indicators and milestones, and incorporate up-to-date land release methodologies.³⁹ BHMAL has reported that it intends to factor at least two revisions into its new mine action strategy, to help monitor progress and ensure it remains valid.⁴⁰

Legislation and Standards

Legislation

Since 2008, efforts have been made to adopt new mine action legislation in BiH with a view to creating a stable platform for mine action funding by the government and local authorities. A new draft demining law, first submitted to parliament in 2010, did not receive the approval of the Council of Ministers.⁴¹ The last attempt to amend the law took place in the second half of 2015 but the Council of Ministers concluded that instead of adopting a new law, the existing law on demining should be amended.⁴²

BiH demining authorities are following the recommendation to amend the existing law, but; as such; they are restricted to the number of changes that can be incorporated, as amendments are not permitted to exceed 40% of an original Act or else a new law is needed.⁴³ In August 2016, the 68th session of the Council of Ministers of BiH issued a “Decision of the establishment of working group for the design of changes on the Demining law in BH”.⁴⁴ The working group, which consisted of representatives from the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Demining Commission, BHMAL, the Armed Forces, and the entity Civil Protections, created a first draft of the amended demining law,⁴⁵ which as at June 2018 was awaiting parliamentary adoption.⁴⁶ As stressed by the GICHD: “In order to be able to fulfil its international obligations in timely fashion, relevant authorities of BiH need to be able to make decisions more quickly and to foster an environment in which operations are not hindered.”⁴⁷

Standards

In 2016, the Demining Commission formally adopted three revised chapters of the national mine action standards (NMAS) on land release, non-technical survey, and technical survey, drafted in cooperation with EU technical assistance through the Land Release pilot project, UNDP, and the GICHD.⁴⁸ The Demining Commission adopted new standards for CMR at the beginning of 2017.⁴⁹ The previous year, BHMAL adopted a new standing operating procedure (SOP) for non-technical survey of areas suspected to contain CMR, based on NPA’s own SOPs.⁵⁰

In 2016, in collaboration with the GICHD and UNDP, BHMAL held a workshop on “standards and SOP revisions”.⁵¹ At the end of 2016, in order to further optimise efficiency and effectiveness, and ensure that the standards and SOPs allow for the optimal release of land through survey, including by technical survey, BHMAL created four expert working groups, to work on amendments and additional to all the chapters of the national mine action standards and SOPs.⁵² The working groups expected to complete their work by the end of September 2017, after which recommendations were to be sent to the demining commission for adoption.⁵³ Two SOP chapters were adopted by the Demining Commission in April 2018; one on non-technical survey and the other on the opening and monitoring of tasks.⁵⁴

In addition, BiH announced that technical survey and CMR clearance would also be conducted with the use of special detection dogs (SDDs), through NPA.⁵⁵ Successful results from a 2014 pilot project using SDDs for technical survey and clearance of CMR-contaminated areas, implemented by NPA,⁵⁶ led to BHMAL updating the relevant NMAS to include the use of dogs in targeted technical survey of CMR.⁵⁷ However, as at March 2018, the corresponding SOPs for SDDs had not yet been approved.⁵⁸

Quality Management

BHMAC'S two main offices in Banja Luka and Sarajevo coordinate the activities of regional offices in planning, survey, and quality control/QA. QA inspectors are based in the regional offices.⁵⁹

Information Management

BHMAC does not report accurately or consistently on land release data (disaggregated by product (cancelled, reduced and cleared), activity (non-technical survey, technical survey, and clearance), and classification (SHA and CHA), in a manner consistent with IMAS.⁶⁰

According to the GICHD, the UNDP-supported project to improve information management through the development of a web-based database will bring better accessibility and transparency of data.⁶¹

Operators

Three organisations were accredited for CMR survey and clearance in BiH and conducted operations in 2017: two national bodies (the Armed Forces of BiH and Federal Administration of Civil Protection), and one international non-governmental organisation, NPA.⁶² As at June 2018, the Armed Forces of BiH, the Federal Administration of Civil Protection, the Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska, NPA, and national NGO, PRO VITA, were all accredited and equipped to conduct CMR survey and clearance.⁶³ BHMAC did not expect any major change in CMR capacity in 2018.⁶⁴

Two of thirty-four of the BiH Armed Forces' ten-strong demining teams (eight deminers, plus a team leader and a medic) are specialised in CMR clearance.⁶⁵ As at June 2018, both teams were deployed.⁶⁶ The general view is that the BiH Armed Forces and Civil Protection are both good partners, and have effective capacities, but have suffered from logistical challenges and equipment deficits, which prevent them from working at full capacity.⁶⁷ For example, both the Federal Administration of Civil Protection and the BiH lack detectors for CMR clearance,⁶⁸ and the BiH Armed Forces require ongoing support from external partners, such as NPA, to secure personal protective equipment, batteries for detectors, and fuel for demining machinery, since the Army's own complex procurement system often cannot deliver such items in time.⁶⁹

Furthermore, both entities suffer recruitment challenges, but of a differing nature. Deminers in the BiH Armed Forces are forced to stop demining at the age of 38 (this upper limit, until recently, had been 35). This results in experienced deminers being forced to retire at a very early age and results in a high turnover of personnel.⁷⁰ The Federal Administration of Civil Protection, on the other hand, is unable to employ new deminers, as this is a Federal Government decision. Therefore, the capacity of the Federal Administration of Civil Protection has been reduced as pensioned deminers or those absent due to sickness have not been replaced.⁷¹

As per the previous year, NPA deployed one manual BAC team, with six deminers, in 2017. It expected capacity to remain constant in 2018.⁷²

In addition, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) received operational accreditation in April 2017, and began demining in May 2017, but was engaged in landmine survey and clearance only.⁷³

LAND RELEASE

In 2017, close to 0.27km² of CMR-contaminated area was released by clearance, and a further 0.6km² reduced by technical survey. During technical survey and clearance, a total of 1,246 submunitions were destroyed.⁷⁴

Survey in 2017

In 2017, nearly 0.6km² of CMR-contaminated area was reduced by technical survey, during which 632 submunitions and 26 other items of ERW were destroyed.⁷⁵ This represents a slight decrease on the 0.76km² was reduced by technical survey in 2016.⁷⁶

Clearance in 2017

In 2017, nearly 0.27km² of CMR contaminated was cleared, with the destruction of 1,246 submunitions and 4 other items of UXO, all in the Federation of BiH (see Table 2).⁷⁷ Clearance output in the Federation BiH in 2017, conducted by the BiH Armed Forces, the Federal Administration of Civil Protection, and NPA, was therefore more than double the 0.1km² cleared in 2016.⁷⁸

Table 2: Clearance of CMR-contaminated area in 2017⁷⁹

Canton	Operators	Area cleared (m ²)	Submunitions destroyed	Other UXO destroyed
Tuzlanski	BiH Armed Forces	36,255	529	0
Unsko-Sanski	Federal Administration of Civil Protection and NPA	122,903	38	1
Zenicko-Dobojski	BiH Armed Forces and NPA	32,462	250	0
Srednje-Bosanski	BiH Armed Forces	11,509	20	3
Hercegovacko-Neretvanski	Federal Administration of Civil Protection and NPA	39,787	9	0
Canton 10	NPA	24,856	77	0
Sarajevo	BiH Armed Forces	0	323	0
Totals		267,772	1,246	4

NPA conducted CMR operations in four cantons in 2017: Canton 10, Hercegovacko-Neretvanski, Unsko-Sanski, and Zenicko-Dobojski. In total, NPA reported releasing 130,522m² through technical survey and 139,555m² through clearance, during which a total of 124

submunitions and 1 other item of UXO were destroyed.⁸⁰ Of the five clearance tasks NPA undertook in 2017, there was one task in Zenicko-Dobojski canton, in which no submunitions were discovered, but 105 pieces of exploded CMR were found.⁸¹

ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

Under Article 4 of the CCM, BiH is required to destroy all CMR in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 March 2021. It is unclear whether BiH is on track to meet this deadline.

The 2012 Mine Action Strategy Revision had predicted that BiH would “completely eliminate” all CMR-contaminated areas by 2015.⁸² In the second Mine Action Strategy Revision, conducted in 2015 and adopted by the Demining Commission in March 2016, this target was pushed back to the end of 2017.⁸³ However, by May 2017, based on the status of current CMR survey and clearance operations, BiH no longer expected to meet its Article 4 obligations by the end of 2017, as it had previously stated at the CCM First Review Conference in September 2015 and forecast in its second Mine Action Strategy Review.⁸⁴ More recently, however, in September 2017, BiH announced that, “In accordance with the Draft of Strategy in Mine Action 2018–2025, prepared by BHMACH in cooperation with GICHD, Bosnia and Herzegovina will fulfil its CCM Article 4 obligations to clear and destroy or ensure the clearance and destruction of, all cluster munition remnants by March 2021.”⁸⁵

While BHMACH has stated previously that it does not expect any obstacles in meeting its Article 4 deadline of 1 March 2021,⁸⁶ the fact that only 1km² of CMR-contaminated land has been cleared in the last five years (see Table 3) is cause for concern. It is not certain that BiH will indeed meet its Article 4 deadline.

Table 3: Five-year summary of CMR clearance⁸⁷

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2017	0.27
2016	0.10
2015	0.23
2014	0.26
2013	0.24
Total	1.10

NPA reported a target of 1km² for technical survey and clearance operations in 2018; 250,000m² for non-technical survey and targeted investigation in partnership with BHMACH; and 250,000m² as direct operational support to the demining battalion BiH Armed Forces.⁸⁸

BHMACH is funded by the common institutions of BiH and other institutions at state level.⁸⁹ BiH national state funding also supports survey and clearance of CMR. Operations of the BiH Armed Forces are supported by the state budget of BiH, while the Government of the Federation of BiH finances the operations of Federal Administration of Civil Protection.⁹⁰ According to BHMACH, small-scale investments in equipment and training could significantly increase the capabilities of both the Federal Administration of Civil Protection and the Armed Forces.⁹¹

- 1 UNDP, Draft Mine Action Governance and Management Assessment for BiH, 13 May 2015; and Audit Office of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Performance Audit Report. Efficiency of the Demining System in Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 01-02-03-10-16-1-1101/16, October 2016, p. 22.
- 2 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2017), Form F.
- 3 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F.
- 4 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2017), Form F; and email from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMAC, 22 June 2018.
- 5 Interview with Braco Pandurevic, Head of Operations, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) BiH, Sarajevo, 9 May 2017; and BHMAC, "Analysis of implementation of mine action strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009-2019) and draft amendments", adopted by the Demining Commission on 28 March 2016, p. 9.
- 6 According to Article 2(2) of the CCM, "'Cluster munition' means a **conventional munition** that is designed to disperse or release **explosive submunitions** each weighing less than 20 kilograms, and includes those explosive submunitions" [emphasis added].
- 7 The definition of a cluster munition in Article 2 of the CCM refers to "a conventional munition that is designed to disperse or release explosive submunitions".
- 8 Interview with Saša Obradovic, Director of BHMAC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 9 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2017), Form F.
- 10 Email from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMAC, 22 June 2018.
- 11 BHMAC, "Mine Action Report in BiH for 2015 approved by the BH Ministry Council", 16 May 2016, at: <http://www.bhmac.org/en/stream.daenet?sta=3&pid=937&kat=19>.
- 12 Statements of BiH, First CCM Review Conference, Dubrovnik, 9 September 2015; and High-level Segment, First CCM Review Conference, 7 September 2015.
- 13 Statement of BiH, High-level Segment, First CCM Review Conference, Dubrovnik, 7 September 2015.
- 14 Email from Darvin Lisica, Programme Manager, NPA BiH, 5 May 2016.
- 15 Email from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMAC, 22 June 2018.
- 16 Email from Goran Zdrle, BHMAC, 17 May 2017; CCM Article 7 Report (for 2015), Form J; and BHMAC, "Report on Mine Action in BiH for 2016", February 2017, p. 6.
- 17 Statement of BiH, High-level Segment, First CCM Review Conference, Dubrovnik, 7 September 2015.
- 18 BHMAC Organisational chart, at: http://www.bhmac.org/?page_id=704&lang=en, accessed 28 May 2017.
- 19 The principle of organising BiH state-level bodies along ethnic lines came under scrutiny following the 2009 judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the *Sejdić and Finci* case that the rights of two Bosnians of Roma and Jewish descent had been violated by being denied the opportunity to run for high-level elected office because they were not of the major ethnic groups. European Court of Human Rights, *Sejdić and Finci v. Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Judgment, 22 December 2009; UNDP, Draft Mine Action Governance and Management Assessment for BiH, 13 May 2015, p. 22; and email from Suad Baljak, UNDP, 15 June 2017.
- 20 BHMAC, "The appointment of new members of Demining Commission in Bosnia and Herzegovina", News item, 24 July 2015; and "Official Gazette of BH", No. 67/15 – Decision of establishment of demining commission of BH by Counsel of Ministers of BH, 30 July 2015.
- 21 Email from Suad Baljak, UNDP, 15 September 2017.
- 22 Emails from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMAC, 26 June 2018; and Suad Baljak, UNDP, 27 June 2018.
- 23 UNDP, Draft Mine Action Governance and Management Assessment for BiH, 13 May 2015, p. 22.
- 24 Ibid.; and Audit Office of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Performance Audit Report. Efficiency of the Demining System in Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 01-02-03-10-16-1-1101/16, 4 November 2016, p. 22.
- 25 Audit Office of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Performance Audit Report. Efficiency of the Demining System in Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 November 2016, p. 8.
- 26 Bosnia and Herzegovina Official Gazette, Sarajevo, 17 March 2002.
- 27 Statement of GICHD, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018.
- 28 Statement of BiH, APMBBC Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 5 December 2013, p. 2.
- 29 BHMAC, "Revision of Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2009-2019 (First Revision 2012)", 14 March 2013.
- 30 UNDP, "Draft Mine Action Governance and Management Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina", 13 May 2015, p. 17.
- 31 Statement of BiH, APMBBC Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 18 December 2015; and email from Tarik Serak, BHMAC, 26 May 2016.
- 32 Email from Tarik Serak, BHMAC, 26 May 2016.
- 33 Email from Goran Zdrle, BHMAC, 17 May 2017; and Audit Office of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Performance Audit Report. Efficiency of the Demining System in Bosnia and Herzegovina", p. 25.
- 34 Interview with Åsa Massleberg, Advisor, Strategic Management, GICHD, Geneva, 9 March 2017; email from Goran Zdrle, BHMAC, 17 May 2017; and Statement of BiH, APMBBC Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 35 BHMAC, "From 7 till 11 November a workshop on National Mine Action Strategy and prioritisation is being held", 7 November 2016, at: <http://www.bhmac.org/?p=2853&lang=en>; "Workshop on 'Revision of Mine Action Strategy 2009-2019' held in Sarajevo", 17 February 2017, at: <http://www.bhmac.org/?p=3067&lang=en>; and emails from Anna-Lena Schluchter, containing information from Åsa Massleberg, GICHD, 20 and 29 June 2017.
- 36 Email from Goran Zdrle, BHMAC, 17 May 2017; and interview with Saša Obradovic, BHMAC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 37 Interviews with Åsa Massleberg, GICHD, Geneva, 9 March 2017; and Saša Obradovic, BHMAC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 38 Statement of GICHD, APMBBC Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018.
- 39 Interview with Haris Lokvancic, Advisor on Political Affairs, Programme Officer – Human Security/Justice, Swiss Embassy, Sarajevo, 9 May 2017.
- 40 Interview with Saša Obradovic, BHMAC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 41 UNDP, "Mine Action Board of Donors Meeting", 31 March 2016, at: http://www.ba.undp.org/content/bosnia_and_herzegovina/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/03/31/sastanak-odbora-donatora-za-protuminske-akcije.html; and email from Amela Balic, NPA, 17 June 2016.
- 42 Audit Office of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Performance Audit Report. Efficiency of the Demining System in Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 November 2016, p. 23.
- 43 Interview with Zdravko Jonjić, Assistant Director for Operations, BHMAC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 44 Email from Suad Baljak, UNDP, 15 June 2017; and see: <http://slist.ba/glasnik/2016/broj70/broj070.pdf>, p. 8.
- 45 Statement of BiH, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 46 Statement of GICHD, APMBBC Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018.
- 47 Ibid.
- 48 BHMAC, "Report on Mine Action in BiH for 2016", February 2017, p. 18; and Audit Office of the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Performance Audit Report. Efficiency of the Demining System in Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 01-02-03-10-16-1-1101/16, October 2016, p. 26.; and BHMAC, "Adoption of three new chapters of Mine Action Standard for land release, the new approach for solving the mine problem", 28 January 2016; and email from Fotini Antonopoulou, EU, 18 September 2017.
- 49 Interview with Saša Obradovic, BHMAC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 50 Emails from Darvin Lisica, NPA, 11 August 2015, and Tarik Serak, BHMAC, 26 May 2016; and Statement of BiH, First CCM Review Conference, Dubrovnik, 9 September 2015.
- 51 BHMAC, "Report on Mine Action in BiH for 2016", February 2017, p. 20.
- 52 Email from Goran Zdrle, BHMAC, 17 May 2017; and BHMAC, "Report on Mine Action in BiH for 2016", February 2017, pp. 18 and 24.

- 53 Emails from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017 and Suad Baljak, UNDP, 15 September 2017; and Statement of BiH, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 54 Emails from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMIC, 26 June 2018; and Suad Baljak, UNDP, 27 June 2018.
- 55 Statement of BiH, CCM Seventh Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 4–6 September 2017.
- 56 Email from Amela Balic, NPA Bosnia, 15 April 2015.
- 57 Email from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017.
- 58 Email from Goran Šehić, Deputy Programme Manager, NPA BiH, 30 March 2018.
- 59 BHMIC, “Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Annual Report 2011”, adopted by the Demining Commission, May 2012, p. 22; and email from Tarik Serak, BHMIC, 6 May 2014.
- 60 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2017), Form F.
- 61 Statement of GICHD, APMBC Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018.
- 62 Email from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMIC, 22 June 2018.
- 63 Email from Suad Baljak, UNDP, 27 June 2018.
- 64 Email from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMIC, 22 June 2018.
- 65 Interview with Blažen Kovač, Ministry of Defense, Chair of the Demining Commission, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017; and email from Fotini Antonopoulou, EU, 23 July 2018.
- 66 Email from Fotini Antonopoulou, EU, 23 July 2018.
- 67 UNDP, Draft Mine Action Governance and Management Assessment for BiH, 13 May 2015, p. 29; interview with Darvin Lisica, NPA, Sarajevo, 8 May 2017; and interviews with Haris Lokvancic, Swiss Embassy, Sarajevo, 9 May 2017; and Tarik Serak, BHMIC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 68 Interview with Muamer Husilović, Expert Advisor, and Ahmet Dulović, Documenter, the Federal Civil Protection of BiH, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 69 Interview with Lt.-Col. Dzevad Zenunovic, Demining Battalion of the Armed Forces of BiH, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017; and email from Goran Šehić, NPA, 30 March 2018.
- 70 Interview with Lt.-Col. Dzevad Zenunovic, Demining Battalion of the Armed Forces of BiH, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 71 Interview with Muamer Husilović and Ahmet Dulović, the Federal Civil Protection of BiH, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017; and interview with Tarik Serak, BHMIC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 72 Email from Goran Šehić, NPA, 30 March 2018.
- 73 Interview with Josephine Dresner, Programme Manager, MAG, Sarajevo, 9 May 2017.
- 74 Emails from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMIC, 26 June 2018; and Tarik Serak, BHMIC, 27 June 2018.
- 75 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2017), Form F. Information on BiH’s Article 7 report is, however, a little unclear, stating in supplementary information, that “Technical survey and cluster munition were reduced and clearance through 15 tasks 863,066m², were 632 pieces of submunition and 26 pieces of ERW.” BHMIC subsequently confirmed that 863,066m² refers to the total land released through clearance and technical survey, and that of this, 267,772m² was released through clearance and 595,294m² through technical survey. Email from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMIC, 26 June 2018.
- 76 Email from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017.
- 77 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2017), Form F; and email from Ljiljana Ilić, BHMIC, 22 June 2018.
- 78 Email from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017; and BHMIC, “Report on Mine Action in BiH for 2016”, February 2017, p. 14.
- 79 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form F (though the area reduced by technical survey was not disaggregated from that released through clearance in the reporting form); and email from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017. Whereas BHMIC did not record the area cleared by NPA, NPA reported that it cleared had 258,126m². Furthermore, the 7,618m² reported to have been cleared by the Federal Administration of Civil Protection only includes the area of the one task that was completed in 2016. However, the Federal Administration of Civil Protection reported that it had cleared an additional 275,916m² in 2016, in clearance tasks which had not yet been completed as at the end of 2016. Email from Muamer Husilović, the Federal Civil Protection of BiH, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.
- 80 Email from Goran Šehić, NPA, 30 March 2018.
- 81 Ibid.
- 82 BHMIC, “Revision of Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2009–2019 (First Revision 2012)”, 14 March 2013, p. 13; and email from Darvin Lisica, NPA, 5 May 2016.
- 83 BHMIC, “Analysis of implementation of mine action strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009–2019) and draft amendments”, adopted by the Demining Commission on 28 March 2016, p. 17.
- 84 Email from Tarik Serak, BHMIC, 26 May 2016, and email from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017.
- 85 Statement of BiH, CCM Seventh Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 4–6 September 2017.
- 86 Email from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017.
- 87 See Cluster Munition Monitor and Mine Action Review reports on clearance in BiH covering 2013–17.
- 88 Email from Goran Šehić, NPA, 30 March 2018.
- 89 Email from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017.
- 90 Emails from Goran Zdrate, BHMIC, 17 May 2017; and Fotini Antonopoulou, EU, 23 July 2018.
- 91 Statement of BiH, First CCM Review Conference, Dubrovnik, 9 September 2015; and interview with Tarik, BHMIC, Sarajevo, 10 May 2017.