

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- While formal accession to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) is not currently possible for Kosovo, as it is not yet recognised as a state by the depository to the Convention, Kosovo should submit a letter to the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General stating that it intends to fully comply, on a voluntary basis, with the APMBC.
- This should include the submission of a voluntary Article 7 transparency report on an annual basis, as Kosovo has proposed in its Mine Action Strategy 2019–24.
- The Kosovo Mine Action Centre (KMAC) should continue its efforts to ensure timely and efficient clearance of anti-personnel mines, in line with the objectives in its latest mine action strategy and complete clearance by the end of 2024.
- KMAC and international mine action operators should increase their collaboration to seek additional funding and greater financial stability for mine action.

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

Kosovo is contaminated by mines, cluster munition remnants (CMR), and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily as a result of the conflict between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) in the late 1990s, and between Yugoslavia and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member states in 1999.¹ At the end of 2018, 44 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) remained, covering almost 1.2km² in total.²

Both anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines were used during the conflict, in fixed-pattern minefields as well as more randomly in “nuisance” minefields. Many anti-personnel mines had minimal metal content.³ Although the total number of mines emplaced during the conflict is not known, the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) reported, as at 31 May 2000, a total of 7,232 mines cleared in the preceding year (3,448 anti-personnel mines and 3,784 anti-vehicle mines).⁴ The UN reported in 2002 that “the problems associated with landmines, cluster munitions and other items of unexploded ordnance [UXO] in Kosovo have been virtually eliminated”,⁵ but further investigation revealed that considerably more contamination remained to be addressed.⁶

Mines are found mainly on Kosovo’s borders with Albania and the then former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (now the Republic of North Macedonia), but also in the area of Dulie Pass in south-central Kosovo.⁷ Kosovo has gained an accurate assessment of remaining anti-personnel mine contamination on its territory as a result of 20 years of mine action operations, including surveys in 2013 and 2015.⁸

The 2013 survey of mined areas and cluster munition strikes across Kosovo, carried out by The HALO Trust and KMAC, confirmed 130 hazardous areas: 79 mined areas covering an estimated 2.76km² and 51 cluster munition strikes covering an estimated 7.63km².⁹ The total of 79 mined areas was a considerable increase on the 48 mined areas that had been identified at the end of 2012.¹⁰ By the end of 2014, KMAC reported the number of confirmed mined areas had fallen slightly, to 77 covering 2.75km².¹¹ During 2018, two areas of previously unrecorded anti-personnel mine contamination were added to the database with a total size of 55,166m².¹²

EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANTS

In addition to contamination from mines, Kosovo is contaminated with CMR (see Mine Action Review’s *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2019* report on Kosovo for further information) as well as other ERW. Kosovo Protection Force (KFOR) and Kosovo Security Force (KSF) explosive ordnance disposal EOD teams regularly dispose of ERW in response to information provided by the public and demining organisations.¹³

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

In January 2011, the EOD Coordination Management Section became KMAC, responsible for managing survey and clearance of mines and ERW. KMAC prepares an annual workplan in cooperation with international demining NGOs and coordinates their operations along with the national demining teams of the KSF. It also coordinates survey, quality assurance, risk education, public information, and victim assistance activities.¹⁴ KMAC's role and responsibilities as head of the national mine action programme under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence were established and institutionalised by Kosovo's 2012 Law on Humanitarian Demining.¹⁵

In 2018, KMAC had five permanent staff: a Director, a Senior Quality Assurance (QA) Officer, a QA Inspector, a Mine Risk Education (MRE) Officer, and a Public Information Officer.¹⁶

Kosovo's mine action programme is fully nationally owned, with a strong, longstanding commitment from the national government. The dedicated team of permanent national staff have been employed with KMAC since its creation. This has benefitted the programme with the retention of experience and institutional memory.¹⁷

The Kosovo government provided approximately €135,000 in financial support to KMAC in 2018, consistent with the amount of funding for KMAC's operations provided the previous year. The KSF received €980,000 for mine and ERW clearance in 2018, also consistent with the funding it received from the Kosovo government the previous year.¹⁸ KMAC expected to receive similar levels of funding in 2019.¹⁹

Kosovo's current Mine Action Strategy 2019–24 sets out the objective of intensifying resource mobilisation efforts in order to gain greater financial stability.²⁰ While a specific strategy did not exist in 2018, operators reported that coordinated approaches with KMAC were made to potential donors such as the United States and the European Union.²¹

Unfortunately, the misperception that mine, CMR, and ERW clearance in Kosovo was completed in 2001 persists, whereas the reality is that significant contamination remains. Kosovo remains a poor country and needs economic assistance to help it complete clearance in a timely manner, possibly in less than five years if sufficient support is provided. In 2019, KMAC identified funding and logistical support as the two primary areas where it could most benefit from assistance from international donors and mine action operators.²²

GENDER

Kosovo's Mine Action Strategy 2019–24 reflects the commitment of the mine action programme to ensure that gender is taken into consideration in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of all mine action projects, with a view to promoting equality and quality.²³ The Strategy stipulates that all mine action activities and assistance must reflect the needs of different ages and gender in a targeted and non-discriminatory manner, and that mine action and community liaison data is also to be collected systematically disaggregated according to sex and age.²⁴

Both KMAC and KSF had gender policies in place in 2018. KMAC reported that the KSF's gender policy aims to facilitate the consultation of all groups affected by mines and ERW, expressly women and children. In 2018, a total of 8% of KSF staff employed in operational mine action roles were women, along with 5% of staff in managerial or supervisory positions. Within KMAC, one of its five staff was a woman.²⁵

Kosovo's mine action strategy recognises the barriers that exist against equal employment in Kosovo society, including significant differences in employment levels between men and women, despite the number of men and women of working age being broadly similar. The Strategy notes that, as at 2019, more than four-fifths of women of working age were not employed in Kosovo's labour market, and less than one in eight women of working age have been employed annually over the past five years. The primary reasons given by women for unemployment are child and family care obligations, which traditionally fall on women in Kosovo society. The Strategy notes the efforts of mine action operators to overcome these challenges and barriers to employment, such as through child care and parental leave, and gender-sensitive recruitment practices that encourage women to apply for positions traditionally seen as jobs for men. It further recalls the importance of employment of not only multi-gender, but also multi-ethnic, survey and clearance teams and the particular benefits of recruitment in areas affected by high unemployment and poor socio-economic conditions.²⁶

In 2018, The HALO Trust developed a gender policy in consultation with the Kosovo Women's Network, an advocacy network of more than 140 member organisations, including women's organisations of all ethnic backgrounds from throughout Kosovo, which was adopted in February. The policy aims both at increasing the recruitment of women, as well as retention of existing female employees through the provision of extra maternity leave and child care allowances. Recognising the significant deterrents to women's employment of affordable child care and traditional gender roles as family caregivers, The HALO Trust's gender policy provides female employees and single parents of either sex with stipends covering 75% of child care costs and increased the paternity leave allowance from four days as stipulated by national law, to two weeks of paternity leave.²⁷ By the end of 2018, the number of women working for The HALO Trust in Kosovo increased to close to 15%, up from 3% at the start of the year.²⁸

In 2018, The HALO Trust's dedicated Community Liaison Officer was female and the programme deployed a gender-balanced survey team, which tried to reach male and female respondents equally, including girls and boys with permission of their parents. As men are most often the primary respondents of the household, added effort was placed on access to, and inclusion of, women and girls in all project phases. The HALO Trust expected that with increasing community liaison and a stronger female presence within demining teams, further progress would be made to overcome the challenge of reaching women and encouraging women to take a greater interest in mine action in their communities. Data collected post-clearance is also disaggregated to ensure the understanding and analysis of impact of mine action activities also takes gender into consideration, it reported.²⁹

While The HALO Trust reported that it did not have any women in operational management positions in 2018, it stated that it was a priority for the programme address upward mobility for women within the organisation and was partnering with the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP) in 2019 to this end. Additionally, in 2019, the programme planned to train more women in the use of Handheld Stand-off Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) mine detectors and to introduce new junior management positions into which women will have the opportunity to be promoted.³⁰

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) reported that a target of 25% female staff was in place, and in 2018, 23% of its staff were women, including one of four team leaders, two of six medics,

and one of four staff in the management team. Women were especially encouraged to apply for staff positions, and given priority over male applicants with equivalent skills and experience. NPA confirmed its survey and community liaison teams were gender balanced and ensured that the participation of all relevant social groups is always taken into account when conducting activities in local communities.³¹ NPA's efforts to recruit and train multi-ethnic survey and clearance teams was also been a critical factor in allowing the deployment of teams in areas of particular ethnic and political sensitivities, extending the reach of mine action operations in north Kosovo, while also building bridges and friendships between the individual staff members and through their community liaison activities.³²

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

KMAC uses the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) New Generation version for its national mine action database. Data is disaggregated between mines, CMR, and ERW.³³ Operators were positive in their assessments of the quality and accessibility of data contained in the database and of KMAC's information management systems in general. Notably, operators report to KMAC on a weekly basis.³⁴

Both NPA and The HALO Trust also emphasised the constructive and proactive working relationship with KMAC.

Beyond weekly KMAC visits to operational sites, regular senior management coordination meetings between KMAC and mine action operators were held on a monthly basis in 2018, or more frequently when required, and quarterly meetings were also convened for operational planning.³⁵

According to its most recent mine action strategy, KMAC intends, as a means to show its commitment to the APMB, to submit voluntary Article 7 transparency reports on an annual basis.³⁶

PLANNING AND TASKING

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) supported the development of Kosovo's new Mine Action Strategy 2019–24, bringing together a wide range of national and international stakeholders in a strategy stakeholder workshop in Pristina in October 2018. The strategy, formally approved in January 2019 and launched by the Ministry of Kosovo Security Services on 4 April 2019, has three goals:

- Mine/ERW threats managed and reduced
- Communication and awareness raising
- Management of residual contamination.

The strategy declares that all known mined and CMR-contaminated areas will be addressed by the end of 2024, leaving only residual contamination to be managed accordingly. It contains annual projections for anti-personnel mine clearance, including:

- all high priority anti-personnel mine tasks (8 as at October 2018) will be cleared by 2020
- all medium-priority anti-personnel mine tasks (25 as at October 2018) will be cleared by 2022; and
- all low-priority anti-personnel mine tasks (15 as at October 2018) will be completed by 2024.³⁷

The strategy states it is based on a number of assumptions, including that the necessary funding will be secured and that no new mined or CMR-contaminated areas are identified. It notes, however, that "so far each year 3–4 different affected areas have been reported" and that should this trend continue, capacity and progress will need to be reassessed with regards to the 2024 deadline.³⁸

As per the strategy, KMAC will develop annual operational workplans to implement the strategy's goals.³⁹ KMAC will also request an external mid-term review of the strategy in 2022 to evaluate progress and make any adaptations according to contextual changes if required.⁴⁰ According to the strategy, a separate national strategy on the management of residual contamination will be developed by KMAC by 2023, in collaboration with other national actors, to clarify roles and responsibilities in order to manage a long-term residual contamination problem.⁴¹

In 2019, KMAC confirmed that it had developed annual operational workplans to target anti-personnel mined areas, according to impact-based criteria, including risk reduction, development priorities, and poverty reduction, along with the findings of a nationwide baseline socio-economic impact assessment carried out in 2018 by KMAC, with the support of The HALO Trust.⁴² The mine action strategy for 2019–24 also is in alignment with the objectives of Kosovo's National Development Strategy 2016–2021.⁴³

The HALO Trust reported prioritising in its areas of operations was based on impact, land use, seasonal access, and risk and contamination levels.⁴⁴ While NPA confirmed that its operations in northern Kosovo continued to focus on high-impacted areas, it noted that it was also important for NPA to ensure both Serbian and Albanian-populated areas are prioritised equally, with sensitivity towards political, cultural, and ethnic affiliations.⁴⁵

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

National mine action standards for land release are in place in Kosovo, which according to KMAC are in accord with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).⁴⁶

KMAC deployed two QA officers in 2018 who visited sites at least once a week to ensure compliance with the national standards and standing operating procedures (SoPs).⁴⁷ NPA reported increasing its internal QA/quality control (QC) capacity during the year and confirmed that KMAC made frequent visits to its tasks, which it said provided highly valued input for QA.⁴⁸ The HALO Trust confirmed that KMAC made weekly QA visits to its operations and reported it was exploring opportunities to restructure team management with the aim of enabling more effective QA/QC.⁴⁹

A 2014 evaluation of Kosovo's mine action programme, conducted on behalf of the International Trust Fund (ITF) Enhancing Human Security, concluded that an increase in capacity and improvements to land release methodology and equipment deployed would be necessary if Kosovo were to complete clearance operations by 2024. Since the 2014 evaluation, a number of significant improvements have been introduced to the mine action programme, including the use of HSTAMID detectors by The HALO Trust and large-loop detectors on certain tasks.⁵⁰

OPERATORS

In 2018, Kosovo's national mine action programme's capacity consisted of two international operators, The HALO Trust and NPA, and national operator, the KSF. KFOR supports the KSF and Kosovo Police with EOD response tasks and organising mine and ERW demolitions in Mitrovica and the north of Kosovo, including NPA's areas of operations.⁵¹ The demining season is from the end of March to the end of November, due to weather conditions.⁵²

In 2018, The HALO Trust maintained a 10-team-strong capacity to conduct both mine and CMR clearance. It reported that operational personnel are cross-trained and can move between activities, but generally the programme is split,

with seven teams dedicated to mine clearance and three dedicated to cluster munition clearance. At the end of 2018, the programme employed 97 operations personnel, of whom 14% were women.⁵³

KSF operated four platoons in 2018: three for demining and one for EOD. The demining platoons are divided into five teams with a total of 75 staff, and the EOD platoon consists of six teams of five persons each. Of these, three teams are on standby for EOD call-outs in Prizren and three teams in Pomozotin.⁵⁴ In 2018, KSF units conducted demining operations in five locations: Babaj i Bokës, Ferizaj, Ferizaj/Urosevac Park, Harilaq, and Paldenica.⁵⁵

OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Significant advances in operational productivity have been achieved by the use of tools such as HSTAMID detectors. NPA sought to introduce the use of mine detection dogs (MDDs) for a three-month pilot project to conduct targeted technical survey in areas contaminated with CMR, but as their use in CMR operations was not formally approved by KMAC in 2018 they were deployed for survey and clearance of mines instead. The presence of anti-personnel mines was not found

in any of the suspected mined areas and NPA discontinued plans to use MDDs in its areas of operations in north Kosovo.⁵⁶ In 2019, KMAC informed Mine Action Review that the use of MDDs could, however, be considered for KSF operations in remaining minefield tasks along the Kosovo-Albanian border.⁵⁷

According to The HALO Trust, there were plans to increase HSTAMID operator capacity and the number of HSTAMIDs in use per team in 2019.⁵⁸

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2018

A total of 0.33km² of mined area was released in 2018, including 0.22km² through clearance and a further 0.11km² reduced through technical survey.

SURVEY IN 2018

Non-technical survey of suspected mined areas was not carried out in 2018.⁵⁹ A total of close to 114,000m² was reduced through technical survey during the year.⁶⁰ This is a slight increase from 2017, when just under 89,000m² was reduced through technical survey, all by The HALO Trust.⁶¹

Table 1: Reduction of mined area through technical survey in 2018⁶²

Operator	Area reduced (m ²)
HALO Trust	76,771
KSF	26,500
NPA	10,550
Total	113,821

CLEARANCE IN 2018

In 2018, a total of just over 0.22km² of anti-personnel mined area was cleared, with 46 anti-personnel mines found and destroyed. This was close to results in 2017, when the KSF and HALO Trust cleared more than 0.23km².⁶³

Table 2: Mine clearance in 2018⁶⁴

Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
HALO Trust	9	195,382	42	2
KSF	2	18,845	4	8
NPA	1	8,573	0	0
Total	12	220,800	46	10

AP = Anti-personnel AV = Anti-vehicle

A further six anti-personnel mines were destroyed by the KSF in EOD response tasks during the year.⁶⁵ As Kosovo has strict national procedures for the management of explosives, the KSF, with support from KFOR in northern Kosovo, carries out the destruction of mines, CMR, and other ERW found by The HALO Trust and NPA.⁶⁶

NPA deployed two MDDs in 2018 to verify information regarding landmines suspected to be inside cluster munition strikes in northern Kosovo. The dogs were deployed to Jerebinje, in Zubin Potok municipality, and Belo Brdo, in

Leposavic municipality to investigate information about mine belts inside the strike areas. The tasks are located on the border with Serbia, where mines were alleged to have been laid by the Yugoslav National Army to protect military installations from the KLA and NATO. NPA stated that since cluster munition clearance uses less sensitive detectors than does mine clearance, it was not possible to deploy a BAC team in an area with mine contamination. In Jerebinje, it was determined that the mines had likely been removed, and in Belo Brdo, NPA found five 'training' mines which did not contain explosives.⁶⁷

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

Kosovo cannot formally adhere to the APMBC and therefore does not have a specific clearance deadline under Article 5. Nonetheless, it has obligations under international human rights law to clear anti-personnel mines as soon as possible.

As stated in Kosovo's Mine Action Strategy 2019–24, which sets completion of mine and cluster munition clearance by the end of 2024, completion will only be achievable if sustained funding is secured.⁶⁸ Specific concerns are elaborated in the strategy about the need to upgrade old equipment, including vehicles to proceed without unnecessary stand-downs or costly repairs.⁶⁹

With adequate funding, KMAC and The HALO Trust predict that anti-personnel mine and cluster munition clearance will be completed by the end of 2024.⁷⁰ This would be 25 years after the end of the conflict between the FRY forces and NATO and more than 20 years after the UN claimed that clearance was largely complete.

In 2019, The HALO Trust reported that it could complete clearance of remaining mined areas within its areas of responsibility with existing capacity by the end of 2024. It cautioned, however, that sustaining capacity over the strategy period will prove a challenge, and any reductions in funding could impede progress towards meeting the 2024 target.⁷¹

Table 3: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance (2014–18)

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2018	0.22
2017	0.23
2016	0.15
2015	0.22
2014*	0.84
Total	1.66

* Mine and CMR clearance

- 1 See UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), "UNMIK OKPCC EOD Management Section Annual Report 2005", Pristina, 18 January 2006, p. 2; and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *Explosive Remnants of War, Cluster Bombs and Landmines in Kosovo*, Rev'd Edn, Geneva, June 2001, pp. 6 and 15, at: bit.ly/331PWfQ.
- 2 Email from Ahmet Sallova, Head of Mine Action Centre, KMAC, 11 July 2019.
- 3 ICRC, *Explosive Remnants of War, Cluster Bombs and Landmines in Kosovo*, June 2001, p. 15.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 "UNMIK Mine Action Programme Annual Report – 2001", Mine Action Coordination Cell, Pristina, undated but 2002, p. 1.
- 6 HALO Trust, "Failing the Kosovars: The Hidden Impact and Threat from ERW", Report, 15 December 2006, p. 1.
- 7 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 July 2013.
- 8 Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), *Cluster Munition Remnants in Northern Kosovo: non-technical survey of contamination and impact*, September 2015; and email from Goran Peršić, NPA Bosnia and Herzegovina, 13 May 2016.
- 9 HALO Trust, "Action on cluster munitions in Kosovo", Side event, First Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Review Conference, Dubrovnik, 10 September 2015.
- 10 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 20 February 2014.
- 11 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 18 March 2015.
- 12 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 11 July 2019.
- 13 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 1 August 2012.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Emails from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 16 June and 3 July 2017; and Ministry of Defence, "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 3.
- 16 Interviews with Terje Eldøen, NPA, Pristina, 5 April 2019; and Olivia Meader, Programme Manager, HALO Trust, Gjakova, 2–3 April 2019; and "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 3.
- 17 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, pp. 5–6.
- 18 Emails from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019 and 4 May 2018.
- 19 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019.
- 20 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 14.
- 21 Email from Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 22 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019.
- 23 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 8.
- 24 Ibid.
- 25 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019.
- 26 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, pp. 8–9.
- 27 Ibid., p. 8.
- 28 Email from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019; and "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 8.
- 29 Ibid.
- 30 Email from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019.
- 31 Email from Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019.
- 34 Emails from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019; and Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 35 Emails from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019; Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019; and Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 36 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 13.
- 37 Ibid., p. 12.
- 38 Ibid., pp. 9–10.
- 39 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, pp. 9–10.
- 40 Ibid., p. 16.
- 41 Ibid., p. 15.
- 42 Emails from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019; and Tom Welling, HALO Trust, 7 May 2018.
- 43 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 1.
- 44 Email from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019.
- 45 Email from Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 46 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 30 April 2019.
- 47 Ibid.
- 48 Email from Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 49 Email from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019.
- 50 Emails from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019; and Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 51 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 4; and interview with Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, Pristina, 5 April 2019.
- 52 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 3.
- 53 Email from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019.
- 54 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 4 May 2018.
- 55 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 3.
- 56 Email from Terje Eldøen, NPA, 25 April 2019.
- 57 Interview with Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, Pristina, 5 April 2019.
- 58 Email from Mike Newton, Deputy Head of Region (Europe), HALO Trust, 28 July 2019.
- 59 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 11 July 2019.
- 60 Ibid.; and email from Mike Newton, HALO Trust, 28 July 2019.
- 61 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 4 May 2018.
- 62 Emails from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 11 July 2019. Slightly different figures were reported by HALO Trust. Email from Mike Newton, HALO Trust, 28 July 2019.
- 63 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 4 May 2018.
- 64 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 11 July 2019. According to KMAC, of the nine areas reported cleared by The HALO Trust, seven were completed but two remained suspended at the end of the 2018 demining season due to weather conditions. Likewise, of the areas addressed by the KSF, clearance of one area was completed while the other was suspended due to weather conditions at the end of the season, as well as the one area in which NPA was operational in 2018. Slightly different figures were reported by NPA for MDD clearance.
- 65 Email from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 11 July 2019.
- 66 Interview with Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, Pristina, 5 April 2019.
- 67 Email from Terje Eldøen, NPA, 2 August 2019.
- 68 "Mine Action Strategy 2019–2024 in Republic of Kosovo", 4 April 2019, p. 6.
- 69 Ibid.
- 70 Emails from Ahmet Sallova, KMAC, 4 May 2018; Tom Welling, HALO Trust, 7 May 2018; and Terje Eldøen, NPA, 7 May 2018.
- 71 Email from Olivia Meader, HALO Trust, 1 May 2019.