

ITF ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY

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Roman Turšič, ITF



STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR CLEARANCE OF CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANTS IN THE REGION OF SEE



PART 1 – SHORT PRESENTATION OF ITF ACHIEVEMENTS

PART 2 – ITF APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN THE REGION OF SEE IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL MAC's

PART 3 – ACTUAL RESULTS ON A FIELD OF CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN THE REGION OF SEE AND FUTURE PREDICTIONS

PART I
SHORT PRESENTATION OF ITF
ACHIEVEMENTS





ITF VISION

ITF vision is a world free of the threat from post-conflict challenges, including landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and the illicit ownership and use of SALW, and where the security of individuals and communities is assured.

ITF GOALS

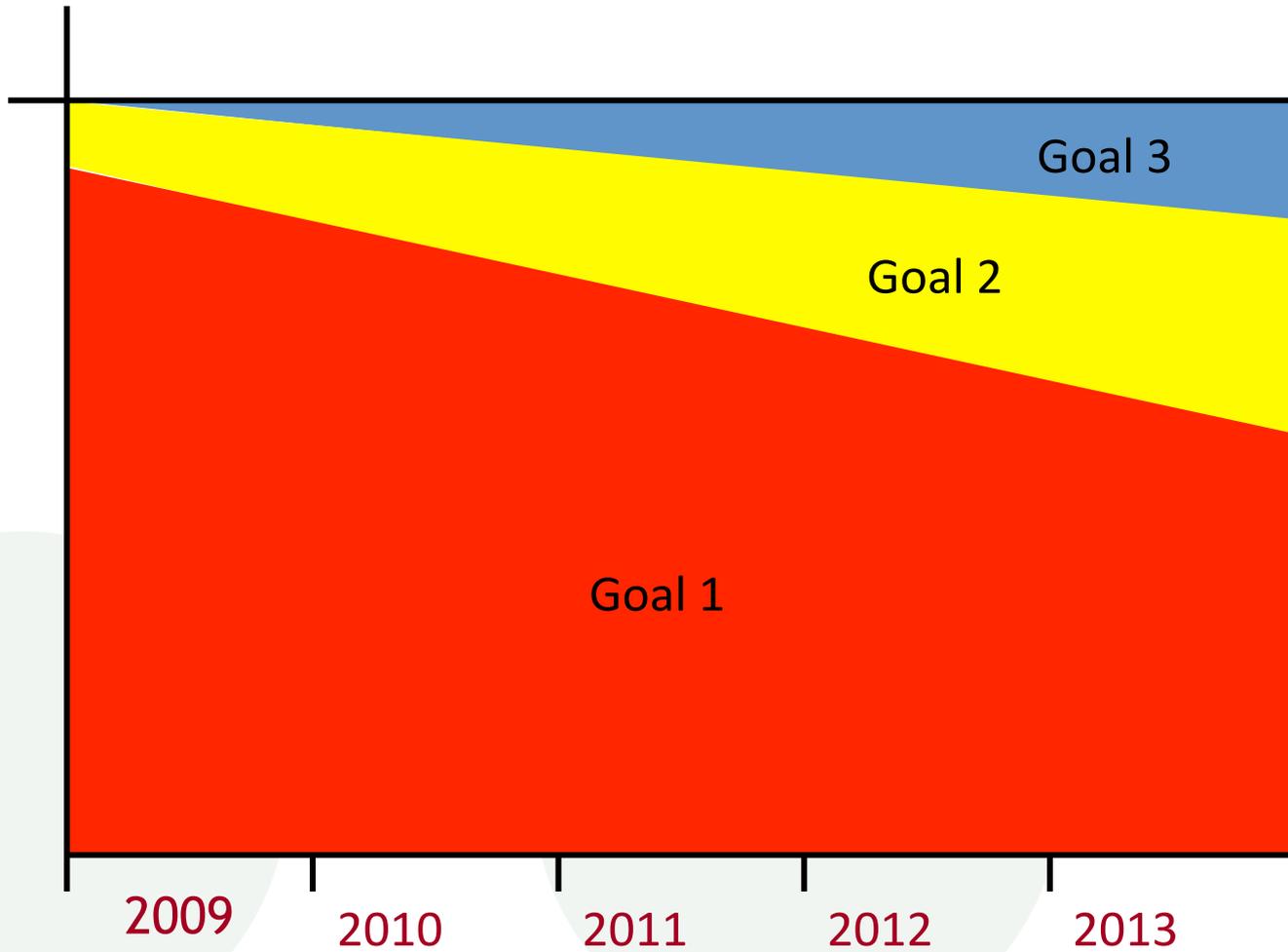
The ITF shall work with national authorities and in partnership with donors, NGOs, the private sector, international and regional organisations and others

Goal 1. to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic threats from landmines and ERW.

Goal 2. to reduce the threats to human security from post-conflict challenges other than landmines and ERW, and to support conventional weapons destruction programmes.

Goal 3. to reduce the threats to human security from disruptive challenges.

ITF STRATEGY 2009 - 2013



ITF DONOR COMMUNITY



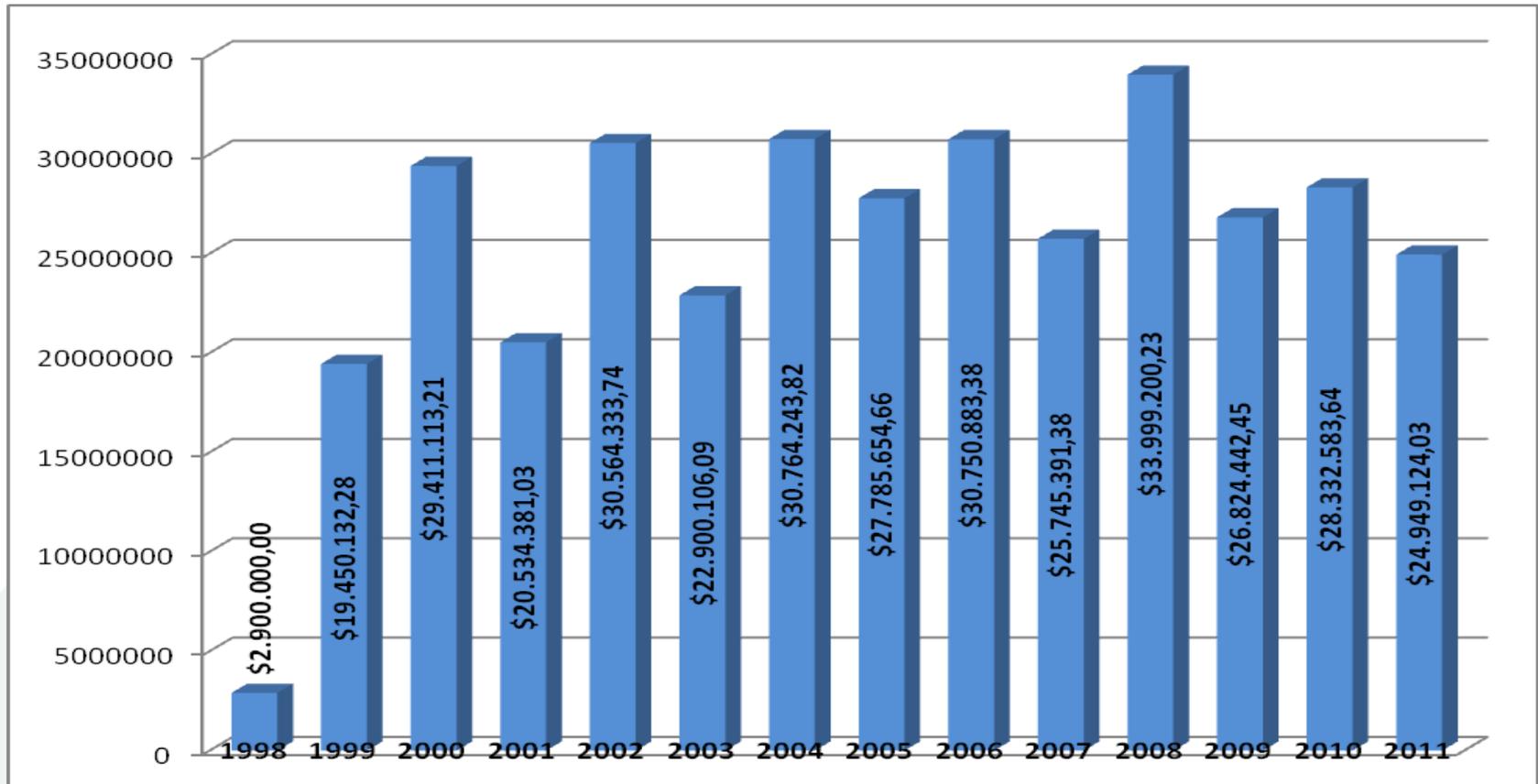
PUBLIC DONORS



PRIVATE DONORS



Trend of ITF Donations: 1998-2011 in USD



**Total raised 1998-2011: 354.943.308,01 USD
301.138.892,76 EUR**

Geographic area of ITF activities by strategic goals



Strategic Goal 1

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Macedonia
Serbia
Kosovo*
Regional activities

SOUTH CAUCASUS

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Regional activities

CENTRAL ASIA

Regional activities

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia

MIDDLE EAST

Lebanon

Strategic Goal 2

SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Montenegro
Serbia
Regional activities

BALTIC STATES

Lithuania

Strategic Goal 3

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Strip

AFRICA

Egypt
Libya
Cape Verde

* "This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence."

ITF SHORT RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS (1998 – April 2012)



357.645.327,01	USD of donations raised by ITF
116.171.958	square metres of land cleared in SE Europe through ITF and more than 2 mio square meters in the South Caucasus
8.867.486	square meters of land cleared through CMC/BAC in SEE (Serbia and Kosovo* - estimation in period 2003 - 2011)
70.899	mines and UXO found and destroyed in the region of SE Europe
40.000	and more children and adults included in MRE projects on yearly basis through ITF
2.713	completed projects
1.138	mine survivors rehabilitated through ITF
850	individuals trained in the field of Mine Action (MVA, humanitarian demining, management)
130	plus public and private donors
28	donor countries
18	beneficiary countries/areas
4	countries – Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania – achieved Mine Free status
1	regional MA body – SEEMACC
1	regional stockpile reduction body - RASR

PART 2

**ITF APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE
IN THE REGION OF SEE**



ITF APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN THE REGION OF SEE



SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

1. SERBIA (Source MAC Belgrad)

- 16 Municipalities were affected by cluster munition
- Confirmed hazardous area - 11.849.766 square meters (CM)
- Suspected hazardous area - 5.728.738 square meters (CM)

2. KOSOVO* (Source Kosovo MAC)

- 44 Dangerous cluster areas (Confirmed hazardous area)
- 5 Suspected cluster areas (Suspected hazardous area)

3. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (NPA Branch office in BiH)

- Suspected hazardous area 12.179.000 square meters (CM);
- Out of above number 3,23 km² represents high risk hazard area
- Mine suspected hazardous area 1.320 km² (Source BH MAC)

4. CROATIA (Source CROMAC)

- Suspected hazardous area 7,3 square kilometers (4,7 km² only CM)
- Mine suspected hazardous area 736 km²

ITF APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN THE REGION OF SEE



SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

1. SERBIA
 - MAC Belgrade carried out General survey activities and project preparation from 2003 (with a help of other MAC from the region)
 - From 2009 General survey activities carried out by NPA as secondment to MAC Belgrade, financed through ITF with funds of various donors
2. KOSOVO*
 - Kosovo MAC performs general survey activities and prepares CMC tasks (some of them are performed by Kosovo Security Forces and some of them are through ITF tender procedures given to CC/NGOs)
3. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
 - From 2009 General survey activities on a field of cluster munition hazardous areas carried out by NPA as secondment to BH MAC and financed through ITF with funds of various donors
4. CROATIA
 - CROMAC performs general survey activities and project preparation

ITF/NPA APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2011 – CASE STUDY

1. Process of General survey (GS) of Areas suspected to be contaminated by Cluster Munitions Remnants (CMR)
 - Drafting of the Standard Operating Procedures for GS (based on gathered experience from other programs worldwide and in particular from Serbia)
 - Additional training of survey teams
 - Initial collection of data through questionnaires to municipalities
 - Sorting, classification and data comparative analysis; suspected hazard areas identification criteria, mapping the areas and establishment of database, which was turned over to BH MAC

ITF APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN THE REGION OF SEE



ITF/NPA APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2011 – CASE STUDY

2. BH MAC - preparation for field visit, collecting of data (interviews, reports, observations,..)
 - Establishing criteria for cancelling and topographic measurement at hazardous locations
3. BH MAC - risk estimation and priority setting
 - Producing of clearance task; projects prepared for donors
4. Tender issuing, start of cluster munition clearance....

PART 3

**ACTUAL RESULTS ON A FIELD OF CLUSTER
MUNITION
CLEARANCE IN THE REGION OF SEE AND
FUTURE PREDICTIONS**



ITF APPROACH TO CLUSTER MUNITION CLEARANCE IN THE REGION OF SEE



ACTUAL RESULTS AND PREDICTIONS

1. SERBIA 2003 - 2011 (Source MAC Belgrade)
 - 6.313.709 square meters cleared
 - 4.942.900 square meters cleared through ITF
 - Serbia strives to solve the problem till 2014
2. KOSOVO* 1999 - 2011 (Source Kosovo MAC)
 - 30.612.000 square meters cleared 1999 - 2011 (estimation)
 - 44 Dangerous areas and 5 suspected areas
3. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (NPA Branch office in BiH)
 - 3,23 square km of high risk hazard area can be solved in next 3 years (NPA estimation based on NPA already secured funds)
4. CROATIA (Source CROMAC)
 - 580.000 square meters cleared in 2011

Thank you!

