# Norwegian People's Aid Contribution in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in South East Europe





Around Airport Sjenica, Serbia, 2015, cluster sub-munitions BLU 97 found by NPA team



Norwegian People's Aid

## **About us**











Norwegian People's Aid

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#### Norwegian People's Aid Humanitarian Disarmament

- 20 years as a leading «Mine Action» actor
- Projects implemented in 43 countries globally
- More than 1600 employees (3 % expats)
- Turnover in 2016 of approximately USD 47 Million





MINE ACTION			
Land Release (mines and CMR)	CONFLICT PREPAREDNESS And protection		
EOD - BAC - Spot tasks - AXO	Risk and impact assessment	ARMS MANAGEMENT And destruction	
Risk Education	Community First Aid Training	PSSM Surplus Destruction	HUMANITARIAN
Stockpile Destruction (mines and cluster munitions)	Physical security measures	UEMS Rapid Response	DISAR MAMENT INITIATIVES
Advocacy 	Risk Education	Risk Assessments 	Research & Documentation Development of Policy
Methodology Development	Advocacy	Advocacy	Development of Operational Responses
MBT and CCM Monitoring ICBL and CMC Leadership	Methodology Development	Capacity Building Methodology Development	Advocacy ———————————————————————————————————
Mines/ERW EWIPA	EWIPA	Dangerous and insecure ASAs Surplus weapons and ammunition EWIPA	EWIPA TRW Nuclear weapons

#### NPAs 4 pillars of work in Humanitarian Disarmament



#### NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

#### Humanitarian Disarmament

- Mine action
  - BiH (1996-ongoing), Croatia (2001-2010), Serbia (2006-2015); Albania (2014-ongoing); Montenegro (2011-2013); Moldova (2010); Macedonia (2013), Kosovo (1999-2001; 2014-ongoing).
  - Rapid response: Jordan (2007), Georgia (2008), Chile/Peru (2012)
  - Capacity building: BiH (2008-ongoing); Montenegro (2012-2013); Serbia (2008-2015)
  - Global Training Centre for mine and explosive detection dogs in Sarajevo (2004-ongoing)

#### Arms Management and Destruction

- BiH (2013-ongoing) ; Albania (2014-ongoing); participation in work of Regional Approach to Stockpile destruction (2015-ongoing)
- Contamination with Depleted Uranium
  - BiH (2016-ongoing)





#### **Cluster Munitions Destruction** CCM, Article 3, Storage and stockpile destruction



# NPA contribution on implementation of CCM, Article 3, Storage and stockpile destruction, South East Europe

Country	State	Reported stockpile, status on September 2015		Status of stockpile	Comments related to		
	Party from	Quatity of munitions	Quantity of sub- munitions	and destruction	Norwegian People's Aid contribution and update		
Moldova	01- Aug-10	1,385 destroyed	27,050 destroyed	Destroyed until July 2010	<b>Norwegian People's Aid</b> and Moldovan Army completed destruction of the stockpiles		
FYR Macedonia*	01- Aug-10	2,426 destroyed	39,980 destroyed	Destroyed until 2013	Norwegian People's Aid and Ministry of Defense completed destruction. A total of 988 M93 120mm bombs and 1,438 AO 2.5 PT shipping containers containing 39,980 sub munitions (22,724 KB-2 and 17,256 AO-2.5 RT sub munitions) were disassembled and destroyed		
Serbia	Non- Signato ry	Ministry of Defense and <b>Norwegian People's Aid</b> implemented the preparatory phases for destruction of BL-755 cluster bombs, including: Research and Development, 2012 and Preparation and Proofing, 2013.					
*Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.							

## **SHADOW**

- 1. Verification and Feasibility Assessment
- 2. Research and Development (R&D)

Already funded

- Analysis of available options and recommendations
- 3. Detailed planning and preparation
- 4. Preparation and Proving phase
- 5. Set-up of Ammunition Processing Building and logistics
- 6. Operator training
- 7. Implementation of the stockpile destruction operation
- 8. Reporting and project closure



## **Optimizing disassembly**



To fit requirements for safety, cost, timing, recycling and demolition



# **Capacity building**







# Releasing of Land Contaminated with Cluster Munitions

#### **CCM**, Article 4, Survey and Clearance



Survey and clearance of cluster trikes BL 755, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016-2017, Tuzla, Livno and Capljina







# **Survey and impact**

NPA conducted survey on contamination and impact





NPA contribution on implementation of CCM Article 4 in South East Europe										
NPA contribution on implementation- of CCM Article 4 in South East- Europe	remnants" Non-technical survey		<b>CCM, Article 4, para 1</b> Each State Party undertakes to clear and destroy, or ensure the clearance and destruction of, cluster munition remnants located in cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdictionas soon as possible but not later than ten years from that date;					<u> </u>	Deadline CCM Article 4	
	Period	Identified cluster strikes by NPA	Period	Non- technical survey (km <sup>2</sup> )	Technical survey (km <sup>2</sup> )	Clearance (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total	Sub- munition found	Estimation on contamina	Deadlin
Serbia	2007-2015	105	2011- 2015	11.04	1.41	2.85	15.30	1,136	2.70*	
Croatia			2001- 2010			0.76	0.76	301	1.74	1 August 2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011-ongoing	175	2012- ongoing	5.47	2.25	1.45	9.17	1,171	3,01 (4,30)**	1 March 2021
Montenegro	2013	22	Start-up in 2018						1.72	1 August 2020
Kosovo***	2015-ongoing	30	2016 – ongoing	0.02	0.12	0.13	0.27	24	16.00	
Total NPA contribution/ residual contaminated area332			16.53	3.78	5.19	25.50	2,632	25.17		

\*Estimated, since beginning 2016 there is no systematic approach to assessment of residual contaminated areas \*\*Area overlapped with minefields where body of KB-1 is used as improvised grenade gun

\*\*\*NPA conducted survey and assessment of areas contaminated with cluster munition remnants in and operate in the region of Northern Kosovo only. Additional 54 location is identified by KMAC and Hallo Trust in 2913 in Central and Southern Kosovo This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence. (In accordance with Arrangements regarding regional representation and cooperation.)

#### NPA REGIONAL APPROACH ON ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL AUTHORITIES TOWARDS FULFILMENT OF CCM OBLIGATIONS

- 1. Currently, NPA SEE has country offices in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo and Albania. Partnership with Montenegro and Croatia.
- Co-ordination of NPA capacities is SEE using existing human and material resources to create synergies - cheaper and faster solution to destroy stockpiles and release land contaminated with CMRs.
- 3. NPA also works politically in the advocacy related to Convention on Cluster Munitions.
- NPA prioritize close co-operation with Mine Action Centers as our strategic partners and will continue capacity building of national resources in SEE.
- 5. Development of land release process and clearance tools according nature of explosive hazard in countries of SEE.



Norwegian People's Aid Contribution in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in South East Europe has been supported by Governments of Norway, Switzerland, United States and Germany, Norwegian TV Campaign, OSCE and ITF Enhancing Human Security.



NPA team in Boljetin/Sokolica, Zvecan, North Kosovo, 2017



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Norwegian Peole's Aid www.npaid.org

Humanitarian Disarmament Bosnia and Herzegovina <u>www.npa-bosnia.org</u> <u>www.facebook.com/npa.bosnia</u>

> Humanitarian Disarmament Serbia <u>www.npa.org.rs</u> <u>www.facebook.com/npa.serbia</u>

Humanitarian Disarmament Kosovo www.facebook.com/npa.kosovo

Global Training Centre for Mine and Explosive Detection Dogs Sarajevo <u>www.npa-gtc.org</u> <u>www.facebook.com/npa.gtc</u>



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### GLOBAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR MINE AND EXPLOSIVE DETECTION DOGS SARAJEVO



Darvin Lisica, Regional Director for South East Europe