



MIS-UN-GVA
202-02-05-04-18609-3/2025

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit in Geneva, and has the honor to enclose the report on the progress of the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a signatory state to the Convention.

In connection with the above, we are submitting the Mine Action Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and revised document for the period 2025-2027, which was adopted at the 76th session of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina held on 15 April 2025. Following attachment will be send on the CD too.

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, the assurances of its highest consideration. Bv

Geneva, 30 May 2025



**Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit,
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
in Geneva**

isu@apminebanconvention.org

j.ruan@apminebanconvention.org

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

REPORTING PERIOD: 01.01.2024. to 31.12.2024.

Form A: National implementation measures: <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2015)</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: 2015)	Form F: Program of APM destruction: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2015)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)		non applicable		
X	changed												
	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)												
	changed												
X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)												
	non applicable												
Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2015)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)		non applicable	Form G: APM destroyed: <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)		non applicable
	changed												
X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)												
	non applicable												
X	changed												
	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)												
	non applicable												
Form C: Location of mined areas: <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)		non applicable	Form H: Technical characteristics: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2015)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)		non applicable
X	changed												
	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)												
	non applicable												
	changed												
X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)												
	non applicable												
Form D: APMs retained or transferred: <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)		non applicable	Form I: Warning measures: <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)		non applicable
X	changed												
	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)												
	non applicable												
X	changed												
	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)												
	non applicable												
Form E: Status of conversion programs: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2015)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)		non applicable	Form J: Other Relevant Matters <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)		non applicable
	changed												
X	unchanged (last reporting: 2015)												
	non applicable												
X	changed												
	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)												
	non applicable												

Notes on using the cover page:

1. The cover page can be used as a **complement** to submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties in instances when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports. That is, when using the cover page, only forms within which there is new information needs to be submitted.
2. The cover page can be used as a **substitute** for submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties only if all of the information to be provided in an annual report is the same as in past reports.
3. If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular form is **unchanged** in relationship to a previous year's form, the **date of submission** of the previous form should be clearly indicated.

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE [PARTY]:

Bosnia and Herzegovina (annual report 2024)

POINT OF CONTACT:

Ministry of Civil Affairs of BH / The Demining Commission of BH / BHMAL, Trg BiH 1 Sarajevo
Tel/Fax. No. +387 33 445 082; +387 33 206 466; +387 33 253 800; info@bhmil.org

(Name, organization, telephone, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: Bosnia and Herzegovina reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during 2020 to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention.</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina Criminal Law has been annexed to accommodate ban of all the activities prohibited under the Convention.</p>	<p>Criminal Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina enter into force on 1st March 2003.</p> <p>Chapter XVI: Criminal acts against integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Article 165;</p> <p>Chapter XVII: Criminal acts against humanity and values protected under international law – Articles 193 and 193 a.</p>
<p>The Demining Law is in the final phase of preparation, with the adoption process expected to commence in June.</p>	

Form C Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: Bosnia and Herzegovina reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

Remaining Challenge

After signing Dayton Agreement parties in the conflict were obliged to submit minefield records to the UN forces. In this process was collected cca 15.000 minefield records and they have been added to the BHMAL Database. Through additional minefield record collection the total number of the minefield records registered in the BHMAL Database is 19.820. The number of active minefield records as of December 2024 is 8.673. As a result of demining activities and the land release process, a total of 11,147 mine records have been removed.

The BHMAL counts on mine field records which have been provided by UN forces and have been collected from parties to the conflict. However, the minefield records collected are not considered to be the totality of minefield records available. In this regard collecting of minefield records in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a permanent activity which is conducted by BHMAL when engaging with the population during non-technical survey. On some occasions, these activities have led to the identification of additional minefield records. All records have been uploaded into the BHMALs information management system. Additionally, while most of these minefield records are accurate, in some cases they have proven not to be accurate.

Additionally, BHMAL has information on mined areas that were cleared immediately following the war. However, these mined areas were addressed before the introduction of International Mine Action Standards and must be revisited to confirm the information contained in these records.

These minefield records constitute direct evidence of the presence of mined areas.

No.	Administrative area	No of minefield records per Administrative level
1.	Central Bosnia Canton	1121
2.	Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	629
3.	Posavina Canton	355
4.	Sarajevo Canton	462
5.	Canton no.10	258
6.	Tuzla Canton	930
7.	Una-Sana Canton	1125
8.	Zenica-Doboj Canton	1477
9.	Bosnian Podrinje Canton	199
10.	West-Herzegovina Canton	1
I	Federation o BiH	6557
II	Republic of Srpska	1959
III	Brcko District	157
TOTAL	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8673

Number of active minefield records as of December 2024

The process of land release is based on collection and analysis of all information concerning mine laying, having in mind all the relevant information related to the wider area, such as methods of warfare, course or warring activities, most frequently used mines, common methods of laying mines and similar considerations.

The Mine Action Centre Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHMIC) continues with processes of gathering, processing and analysis of information to improve effectiveness in mine action through improved mine threat assessment and its impact on affected communities. Likewise, the BHMIC continues to meet with stakeholders to better understand the remaining contamination in the country, and there are continuous analyses of completed mine action activities, as well as efforts to identify a faster and more efficient way of work.

For the implementation of the land release process, wider areas have been defined as Mine Suspected Areas (MSAs). These areas encompass one or more mine contaminated communities. With the support of authorized representatives from municipalities (local communities), BHMIC performs the grouping of suspect areas at level of municipalities into logical wholes of individual MSAs and defines priority. These MSAs are then subject to the land release process including non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance.

In the BHMAL Database, a part of projects were prepared upon local communities' and specific donors' requests in years before the land release process started in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These individual projects are within MSAs, and in case a demining company starts to work on these projects, they are processed integrally in accordance with the principles of land release. An example for individual projects are projects within the Western Balkans Investment Framework, the realization of water management project is planned between countries in the river basin of Sava and Drina Rivers, within which it is planned the demining of the River Sava right bank, as the first precondition for any activity on River Sava.

According to estimations completed in January 2025, the suspected hazardous area in Bosnia and Herzegovina is 822 km² which equals 1,60 % of the entire area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the remaining challenges to be addressed is shown in Annex 2.

Progress made in 2024

Mine Suspected Areas

A total of 15.42 km² of suspected mine area was released, with 8.67 km² cleared through non-technical survey and 6.75 km² reduced using technical methods. The total cancelled area is 12.00 km² (8.67 km² cancelled using non-technical methods + 3.3 km² cancelled in mine-suspected areas – MSAs). The total reduction in MSAs amounts to 1.84 km², while the reduced area on individual technical survey tasks is 1.41 km². The cleared area is 0.17 km² (individual clearance tasks 0.092 km² + clearance in MSAs 0.079 km²). The BH Mine Action Centre cancelled 8.67 km² by non-technical methods through general survey/ non-technical survey.

During 2024, a total of 595 mines were found in Bosnia and Herzegovina, out of which 574 anti-personnel mines, 21 anti-tank mines, and 403 pieces of UXOs. These are the quantities of mines and UXOs found at all individual certified tasks and all certified MSAs at 31 Dec 2024.

Administrative area	Number of MSAs	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of UXOs destroyed
TUZLA CANTON	2	1,540,692	957,080	49,887	2,543,386	293	90
CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	1	271,341	204,560	10,793	486,698	66	18
UNA-SANA CANTON	1	365,820	237,573	1,226	590,482	8	28
FEDERATION OF BH	4	2,177,853	1,399,213	61,906	3,620,566	367	136
REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	2	1,177,417	443,778	17,984	1,639,180	62	22
BRCKO DISTRICT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	6	3,355,270	1,842,991	79,891	5,259,746	429	158

Results of MSAs in 2024

CLEARANCE	Number of tasks	Cleared area (m2)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of anti-tank mines destroyed	Number of UXOs destroyed
CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	1	14,333	0	0	0
ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON	2	11,685	1	2	4
HERZEGOVINA-NERETVA	1	9,261	5	0	3
POSAVINA CANTON	1	6,288	1	2	2
SARAJEVO CANTON	1	2,158	0	0	0
UNA-SANA CANTON	1	17,223	0	0	7
TUZLA CANTON	1	2,220	1	0	0
FEDERATION OF BH	8	63,168	8	4	16
REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	5	29,411	2	0	0
BRCKO DISTRICT	0	0	0	0	0
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	13	92,579	10	4	16

Results of clearance tasks in 2024

TECHNICAL SURVEY	Number of tasks	Reduced area (m2)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of anti-tank mines destroyed	Number of UXOs destroyed
CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	5	147,324	16	9	2
ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON	2	79,695	21	2	23
HERZEGOVINA-NERETVA	5	485,585	30	0	15
POSAVINA CANTON	3	79,050	0	0	0
CANTON 10	1	46,713	11	0	7
UNA-SANA CANTON	2	60,737	39	6	175
FEDERATION OF BH	18	899,104	117	17	222
REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	15	513,301	18	0	7
BRCKO DISTRICT	0	0	0	0	0
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	33	1,412,405	135	17	229

Results of technical survey (TS) tasks in 2024

Additionally, as of March 2025 an additional MSAs were addressed but is pending final certification before handover and will be reported as completed in the 2025 Article 7 Report. This includes a total of fifteen (15) MSAs totalling 32,026,507 m².

No.	Entity	ID MSP	MSA	Total area m ²	Municipality/Town	Organization
1	FED	8	Olovske Luke - Petrovići	7,770,000	Olovo	BH Armed Forces
2	FED	47	Radoč	1,567,763	Buzim	BH Armed Forces
3	FED	63	Gradina	897,526	Olovo	BH Armed Forces
4	FED	76	Baonine	1,292,252	Ravno	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
5	FED	79	Vranjevići	2,249,727	Mostar	BH Armed Forces
6	FED	101	Dubica - Novi Grad	1,494,638	Odzak	Federal administration of civil protection
7	FED	111	Boderište	2,508,134	Brcko	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
8	FED	120	Kikovi - Zavid	2,069,492	Sapna	NPA
9	RS	17	Gornji Božinci	1,634,344	Derventa	BH Armed Forces
10	RS	44	MSP Kotor Varoš 1	1,002,105	Kotor Varos	Republic administration of civil protection
11	RS	57	Baljvine	2,044,160	Mrkonjic Grad	BH Armed Forces
12	RS	58	Lopare 2	498,576	Lopare	NPA
13	RS	71	Vukšić - Skakava	2,237,261	Brcko	NPA
14	RS	76	Ulice-Rahić-Bukovac	2,675,517	Brcko	NPA
15	RS	82	Brčko Sjever 2	2,085,013	Brcko	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
TOTAL:				32,026,507		

Certification of cleared MSAs in the field has not yet been completed due to administrative-technical reasons. Namely, once the field work is finished and BHMAL's quality control confirms that all prescribed procedures have been followed, the demining organization proceeds with the preparation of the final map and the sketch of found and destroyed mines, as well as the compilation of other necessary documentation required for the issuance of a quality control certificate. We expect that any administrative-technical difficulties will be resolved as soon as possible and that the MSAs will be certified, as this will contribute to a reduction in the total suspected area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ongoing operations

In addition to the above progress, the completion and return of the area to the population for safe use, as of March 2025, thirty-seven (37) MSAs with an area of 60,647,896 m² are in progress:

No.	Entity	ID MSP	MSA	Total area m ²	Municipality/Town	Organization
1	FED	6	Billi potok	3,164,084	Kupres	BH Armed Forces
2	FED	33	NP Una	3,528,587	Bihać	Federal administration of civil protection
3	FED	42	Kozlovac	2,230,679	Ilijaš	Federal administration of civil protection
4	FED	49	Donji Ulišnjak	1,153,344	Maglaj	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
5	FED	62	Zebina šuma	1,681,394	Foča	Federal administration of civil protection
6	FED	81	Čamovine Zubeta	1,698,585	Vareš	BH Armed Forces
7	FED	83	Glavska	1,576,294	Ravno	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
8	FED	85	Ularice-Bejići	1,246,157	Usora	Federal administration of civil protection
9	FED	86	Otoka Centar	1,995,666	Bosanska Krupa	BH Armed Forces
10	FED	89	Čamovine Zubeta 1	2,035,276	Vareš	BH Armed Forces
11	FED	93	Slatina	1,543,664	Jablanica	MDDC
12	FED	94	Uzdol	1,530,058	Prozor Rama	BH Armed Forces
13	FED	97	Šešići	1,795,048	Travnik	BH Armed Forces
14	FED	98	Seljubiće	1,380,951	Kalesija	BH Armed Forces
15	FED	99	Aeorodrom Željjava	1,987,038	Bihać	BH Armed Forces
16	FED	102	Vidovice-Talaševića 1	1,217,334	Orašje	BH Armed Forces
17	FED	105	Poplat	1,841,852	Stolac	Federal administration of civil protection
18	FED	106	Gradačac istok	755,384	Gradačac	BH Armed Forces
19	FED	117	Kupreška vrata	2,517,767	Kupres	BH Armed Forces
20	FED	128	Lukavica 1	1,734,721	Čelić	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
21	FED	130	Gradačac zapad	912,734	Gradačac	BH Armed Forces
22	FED	134	Čelić	564,965	Čelić	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
23	FED	136	Zabrđe	2,242,035	Vitez	Federal administration of civil protection
24	FED	140	Bjelajevo	1,372,567	Stolac	Federal administration of civil protection
25	FED	142	Miladići - Visori	2,031,128	Čelić	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
26	FED	143	Podgorani 2	687,487	Mostar	BH Armed Forces
27	FED	144	Majevica	2,298,596	Čelić	The Mines Advisory Group-MAG
28	RS	1010	Piperi	1,040,639	Lopare	NPA
29	RS	1014	Brusnica	1,128,343	Lopare	NPA
30	RS	1020	Turovi	1,804,933	Trnovo (RS)	Republic administration of civil protection
31	RS	1023	Vojkovići	1,865,679	Istočna Ilidža	BH Armed Forces
32	RS	1024	Mišljen	743,346	Ljubinja	BH Armed Forces
33	RS	1036	Petrovo 1	2,315,430	Petrovo	BH Armed Forces
34	RS	1038	Pjevalovac - Agići	3,108,588	Derventa	BH Armed Forces
35	RS	1049	Stanari 1	565,818	Stanari	Republic administration of civil protection
36	RS	1050	Kozica Gornja	667,063	Oštra Luka	Republic administration of civil protection
37	RS	1053	Kamena	684,663	Istočni Mostar	Republic administration of civil protection
			TOTAL:	60,647,896		

Type of mines

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the most commonly laid mines are anti-personnel and anti-tank mines are included in the Annex 1. To a lesser extent, anti-personnel improvised mines "Goraždanka" and "Čapljinka" were used as well. The basic features of such mines are familiar and their detection via standardized methods of demining is not an issue.

Priority Setting

Prioritization of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a key segment of mine action and determines the order of clearance based on risk, threats, and the benefits to the local community. According to the Standards for Mine Action in BiH (PMA) and BHMAL regulations, prioritization is based on the following criteria:

1. Humanitarian criteria:

- Number of residents near the SHA
- Return of displaced persons
- Threat to children, schools, access to water, hospitals, roads
- Reported incidents (casualties, injuries, fatalities)

2. Socio-economic criteria:

- The SHA obstructs the reconstruction of infrastructure (roads, electricity, water supply, etc.)
- The SHA prevents agricultural, forestry, or other economic activities
- The development of the local community depends on mine clearance

3. Safety and security criteria:

- Reported cases of people or livestock entering the SHA
- Threat to the local community due to proximity to settlements

4. Accessibility and operational factors:

- Field accessibility for demining teams
- Seasonal and climatic conditions
- Cost-efficiency of the operation

The BH Mine Action Centre use a system of priority-based planning, where areas are ranked through a Priority List adopted by entity governments in accordance with the Demining Law and local mine action coordinators. Each SHA is given a risk level, and priorities are updated according to field changes and community needs.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, survey and clearance operations are officially prioritized based on nationally driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria. These priorities are set through the standards and procedures of the BH Mine Action Centre, and they increasingly incorporate principles aligned with gender and diversity mainstreaming, in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Strategy does consider humanitarian and sustainable development criteria, and there is a growing focus on inclusion, gender equality, and environmental sustainability — though the degree of implementation varies depending on the region and available resources.

National capacity and Methodologies

Bosnia and Herzegovina possesses a variety of demining resources, including state institutions, commercial companies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As of January 2025, Bosnia and Herzegovina has 22 accredited mine action organizations, including 10 commercial companies, 7 non-governmental organizations, and 5 governmental organizations (the BH Armed Forces, the Federal Administration of Civil Protection, the Republic Administration of Civil Protection, the Civil Protection of Brčko District, and the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina). Within the structure of accredited organizations, a total of 1,009 individuals have been reported as holding accreditations for demining occupations and work authorizations. This number includes 584 trained deminers and 328 individuals authorized to perform management and supervisory roles (such as team leaders, site leaders, operations officers, quality assurance officers, EOD trainers, dog handlers, machine operators, etc.), as well as 97 medical personnel.

Bosnia and Herzegovina still has no legal framework for sustainable national capacity for dealing with formerly unknown mined areas after the fulfilment of obligations under Article 5 of the Convention. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina has national capacity which would be prepared to take on this task following completion. Bosnia and Herzegovina will begin considering what a sustainable national capacity could look like following completion.

Information management

Bosnia and Herzegovina operates the information system BHMAIS, developed in 1997, with the assistance and according to UN standards current at the time. Since then, the (Paradox/MapInfo) system is updating and constantly adjusting to the needs of the project. It is capable of holding all the records necessary for the management of the process, and it is the only information system used for this purpose. The Demining Law acknowledged and sets the system.

Support to BHMAL for the implementation of a real-time Information Management System for Mine Action – BH IMSMA Core was provided by the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO). The project began in February 2023 and had a planned duration of 18 months.

Among other activities, data and functionality migration to the new system was underway, with structural integration being one of the most critical steps in the migration process. In parallel with the migration, BHMAL carried out activities to harmonize operational procedures, which formed the foundation for

the stable operation of any information system. Therefore, the transition to the new system largely depended on the successful harmonization of operational procedures.

The project also envisaged that IMSMA Core would be gradually introduced, and users would have the opportunity to receive on-the-job training, in addition to other forms of capacity building.

Work continued on integrating the data structure, which was a prerequisite for the development of the new database's functionality. A "procedure diagram" and an "access rights matrix" were planned to support further development of the system. Training materials were also to be developed for staff training in ArcGIS Pro and other tools of the new database environment.

Ultimately, the full functionality of the new database was to be developed as a result of these prior activities, with the goal of conducting comprehensive testing of the system with all BHMAL personnel who would be using BHIMSMA Core.

National Mine Action Standards

In 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina revised three existing chapters of national standard (NMA) and created a new, fourth chapter Quality Management. New Accreditation Regulation documents are issued for accreditation of organizations in mine action, adapted to the requirements of Land Release. Bosnia and Herzegovina further revised the existing standard operational procedures for non-technical survey. Bosnia and Herzegovina ensure that its NMA are updated in accordance with IMAS.

Methodologies employed and innovative approaches

The methodologies for survey and clearance of mines are based on international standards and best practices, as defined by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAL).

1. **Non-Technical Survey (NTS)** - This is the initial phase in which information about suspected mine-contaminated areas is gathered through interviews, historical data, and all other information to reduce the size of the contaminated area.
2. **Technical Survey (TS)** - This follows the NTS and is used to accurately confirm the presence of mines in the area. It involves the use of metal detectors and mechanical equipment.
3. **Clearance** - This phase involves the removal of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from the land, using manual clearance, mechanical clearance (flail machines, mine-clearing equipment), and mine detection dogs.

4. **Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)** - After clearance, inspections are conducted to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the mine removal, including technical assessments and external audits.

All activities are based on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and national standards of Bosnia and Herzegovina, ensuring the safety and efficiency of the entire process.

Over the course of 2024, the BHMAL continued with the collection, processing and analysis of data to improve the efficiency of mine action through improved mine threat assessment and its impact on affected communities. Meetings were held and aimed to better understand contamination in the country, and there have been constant analyses of completed mine action with the aim to apply positive long-term experiences to the conduct of the mine action as a faster and more efficient way of work.

The use of drones has started within the project "Country assessment of suspected hazardous areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina". The drones are increasingly integrated into mine action operations, especially in the surveying and mapping of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs). This technology allows for more efficient, faster, and safer data collection about contaminated areas, reducing the risk to surveyors and improving the precision of operations.

Environmental considerations

At present the BHMAL has initiated consideration to ensure the integration of environmental consideration into its implementation efforts at large, including consideration for IMAS 07.13 adopted in July 2024.

Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have an NMAS on environmental management. The existing demining procedures (e.g. methods for vegetation removal, removal of metals and waste, and use of machinery) generally contribute to environmental management and protection. In certain cases, modifications are made to safeguard the environment, and local communities are consulted during the approval of demining plans "as and where necessary". Threshing machines are banned in agricultural areas due to soil disturbance and compaction, and machines are not used on mountain pastures to protect against removal of layers of grasses. In forests, as part of procedures to ensure the use of metal detectors at the required height, BH Mine Action Centre consults landowners to make decisions about vegetation removal and tree preservation.

Project – "The demining of the River Sava right bank" – Environmental Study for this project is in preparation and will be published upon completion. 22

Gender and Diversity

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre integrates gender and diversity considerations throughout all mine action operations. This ensures that the unique needs and experiences of all community members are acknowledged and addressed.

- **Gender Inclusion:** BHMAL ensures that both men and women are involved in the process, considering their distinct roles and experiences within the community.
- **Ethnic and Language Diversity:** The diverse linguistic and ethnic makeup of Bosnia and Herzegovina is respected, ensuring effective communication in local languages to better address the needs of all groups.
- **Community Engagement:** BHMAL actively engages with **hunters, women, men, and children**, who provide valuable information about **suspected hazardous areas (SHAs)** based on their local knowledge and experiences.
- **Training and Awareness:** BHMAL conducts awareness-raising campaigns aimed at informing all community members, including vulnerable groups like children and people with disabilities, about mine risks.
- **Inclusive Decision-Making:** BHMAL involves local representatives from different ethnic groups in decision-making to ensure the needs of all communities are reflected in mine action operations.

By promoting inclusive practices and community involvement, BHMAL ensures that its mine action efforts are not only effective but also equitable and representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina's diverse population.

The work of the BHMAL, its Working Plan and Mine Action Plan were all based on gender equality and diversity, and having considered the needs of people in affected communities in all areas of Convention implementation.

In 2024, the migrants in transit through Bosnia and Herzegovina who were settled in temporary relief camps, continue to receive mine awareness activities due to their movement, which exposes them to the threat.

National Strategy and Work Plan

In January 2025, the BHMAL created the Demining Plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2025, which is the basic document to direct humanitarian demining of areas and buildings, under Article 16 of the Demining Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette BiH", no: 5/02). Per the stipulations set in Articles 16 and 20 of the said Law, and after approval and adoption by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the BHMAL will immediately implement the Demining Plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Plan contains the information set by the Law on areas and buildings contaminated by mines and explosive devices, available personnel and estimation of the personnel, material, technical assets and equipment necessary for the conduct of implementation activities. The plan also contains estimate funds necessary for demining, demining priorities, operational demining plan, etc.

The Demining plan is aligned with the revised Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025. The revision of the existing Mine Action Strategy, based on the approved Request for Extension of the Deadline under Article 5 of the Convention, was planned for 2023 but has not been completed. The revised Mine Action

Strategy 2018-2025 was completed in 2024. Bosnia and Herzegovina will prepare a new Request for Extension of the Deadline under Article 5 of the Convention to be submitted by March 2026.

The revised Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025 is provided as Annex 3 to this report. The Work Plan has been finalized and will be sent as soon as it is adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the beginning of 2025, the fifth Chapter – Battle Area Clearance (BAC) was adopted by the Demining Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sixth Chapter – Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) is currently in the preparation phase. All remaining chapters will be aligned with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

Impact of mine action

The general fulfilment of obligations under Article 5 of the Convention and removal of anti-personnel mines from the remaining minefields greatly contribute to the reduction of poverty through the ability to use economic resources and infrastructure as well as to use and develop tourist facilities. As for the humanitarian response, the Ministry of Security in Bosnia and Herzegovina - in cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina institutions - conducts protection and rescue activities to make every citizen, his property and living environment safe, along with the societal values and critical infrastructure and its functions. Mine contamination is considered the most common risk in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the activities on the implementation of the Convention are very significant for the protection and rescue system.

In addition, in April 2021, the Directorate for Civil Aviation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mine Action Centre Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Agreement on cooperation in the field of search and rescue, in case of an air accident on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Agreement comprises three types of exercise, some of them to be practiced at least 12 times a year.

Challenges in Implementation

The implementation of demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina faces significant challenges related to the legacy of war, difficult terrain, safety risks, limited resources, socio-economic factors and the lack of financial resources in mine clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Form D APMs retained or transferred

In its last Article 7 Report, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported a total of 817 retained anti-personnel mines. Over the course of 2024 a total of 14 anti-personnel mines were destroyed by the Federal administration of civil protection. The purpose of retained mines is for training mine detection dogs, demining organisations have their training polygons and the BH Mine Action Centre has two polygons for accreditation training. When a demining organisation has no need any more for retained mines, the Federal administration of civil protection is obliged to destroy them. At the moment Bosnia and Herzegovina needs this is number of retained mines to train and accredit the mine detection dogs that they can be in good shape to discover the mines on sites. The alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines cannot be used because mine detection dogs have to smell explosive to be able to find mines on sites. Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to report about number of retained mines and ensure that every surplus will be destroyed.

As 31 December 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina retained a total of **803 pieces AP** mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention for training mine detection dogs as follows:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Supplementary information	
ARMED FORCES BiH	PMA-1	5	Polygon Barracks "Bozan Simovic"-Capljina Polygon Kasarna Rajlovac	
	PMA-2	26		
	PMA-3	17		
	PMR-2A	16		
	PROM-1	10		
MDDC	PMA -1	2	Training polygon	Warehouse MDDC Borci, Konjic
			2	
	PMA-2	8	6	2
	PMA-3	4	3	1
	PMR-2A			
	PROM-1			
The Mines Advisory Group Predstavništvo u BiH-MAG	PMA-2	10	Training polygon Rakovac Pale	
	PMA-3	5		
REPUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL PROTECTION OF REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	PMA-2	4	Office	
	PMR-2A	1		

BHM MAC	PMA-1	25	Polygon Barracks "Bozan Simovic"- Capljina	Polygon-Tilava (E.SA)	BHM MAC (Sarajevo)
			11	14	
	PMA-2	35	11	14	10
	PMA-3	46	20	26	
	PMR-2A	10			10
	PROM-1	21	9	12	
STOP MINES	PMA-1	21	Polygon Rakovac, Pale		Warehouse
			21		
	PMA-2	53	49		4
	PMA-3	22	21		1
	PMR-2A	17	17		
	PMR-3	1	1		
	PROM-1	7	7		
CHR d.o.o	PMA-2	10	Warehouse Ortijes-Mukosa, Mostar		
	PMA-3	8			
	PMR-2A	17			
	PROM-1	8			
N&N IVSA	PMR-2A-ČAPLJINKA	1	Training polygon Tolisa, Orasje		
	PMR-2A	5			
	PMA - 1	1			
	PMA - 2	1			
	PMA - 3	2			
UEM d.o.o	PMA-2	4	Training Polygon Vrancici, Hadzici		
	PMA - 1	4			
	PMR-2A	4			
	PMA-3	3			
TRENING TIM VOGOŠĆA	PMA - 1	2	Training Polygon Suhodol Hadžići		

Environmental consideration

According to the Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Material Goods from Natural and Other Disasters (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 59/03), environmental protection is recognized as a key component of protection and rescue measures. Article 48 of this law states that environmental protection measures are implemented in protection and rescue activities, including actions such as evacuation, care for the affected and injured, fire protection, protection from unexploded ordnance, and land reclamation

The BHMAL operating procedures, which Federal Administration of Civil Protection (FACP) follows, include environmental guidelines. These guidelines cover:

- Safe handling of explosive materials to prevent soil, water, and air contamination.
- Controlled detonations to minimize the release of harmful gases and particulates into the atmosphere.
- Environmental impact assessments prior to operations, including identifying protected areas and ecosystems.
- Post-demining land reclamation to restore land functionality and minimize environmental impact.

These guidelines ensure that FACP's mine action operations comply with environmental standards and legislation in the Federation of BiH. FACP, in coordination with environmental agencies, conducts mine destruction operations with the aim of reducing the negative impact on the environment, protecting public health, and preserving ecosystems.

Exploring available alternatives

Over the course of 2024 Bosnia and Herzegovina has not explored alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes. However, following conversations with the Implementation Support Unit, the BHMAL will address this issue with the relevant authorities to begin a conversation on mines retained by Bosnia and Herzegovina to ensure clarity on the plans for their use and explore possibilities of alternatives to the use of live anti-personnel mines. Mine models have been used in EORE activities over the years.

Form D (continued)

No anti-personnel mines were transferred during the previous calendar year for permitted purposes.

2. **Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (*Article 3, para.1*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-----			

3. **Compulsory:** Transferred for the purpose of destruction (*Article 3, para.2*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-----	-		

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: Bosnia and Herzegovina reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

	Quantity	TOTAL	Total per group
AP destroyed by BH Armed Forces		61	
Deminers of BH Armed Forces	61		
Mine clearance			
Teams of Civil Protections		32	
Civil Protection + (Other demining companies) - mine-explosive devices collected as UXO	73.686+(403)		74.089
Demining teams (Non-governmental organization and commercial companies)		481	
Total:		574	74.089

Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)*

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-		

* Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: Bosnia and Herzegovina reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

The revised Mine Action Strategy emphasizes the importance of mine risk education (MRE) as a key component of mine action efforts. MRE activities aim to raise awareness among the population, particularly those in mine-affected areas, about the risks posed by mines and unexploded ordnance. These activities include public information campaigns, educational programs in schools, and community engagement initiatives. The goal is to reduce the number of mine-related accidents and to inform the public about safe behaviors in areas where mines may be present. In addition to the national strategy, various organizations, including the Red Cross Society of BiH, have been actively involved in implementing mine risk education programs. These programs are carried out in collaboration with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre and local communities, aiming to educate children and adults about mine risks and safety measures.

In 2024, mine/ERW/cluster munition awareness activities were continuously conducted through public information, education of at-risk groups of the population and liaison of mine action and communities located in MSAs. In the reporting period, mine/ERW/cluster munition awareness projects were completed with a total of 79.128 persons having been reached. Targeted mine risk education was conducted with all affected groups of the population and based on their needs and levels of threat. Presentations and materials were adapted to various age and gender-sensitive groups.

Apart from BHMACE survey teams, demining organizations, organizations for mine risk education, EUFOR, Red Cross and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continue participating in this activity.

Number of people received risk education at least once during the reporting period excluding Media	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Local civilian	14.486	12.906	26.058	25.549	0	78.949
Refugee	129	50	0	0	0	179
Total	14.615	12.956	26.058	25.549	0	79.128

Location name	Task	Organisation	Administrative level	Number of persons
MSP Lopare, MSP Piperi, MSP Ulice Rahić Bukovac, MSP Brusnica	MRE-MSAs	NPA	BiH	12,769
MRE Campaign un primary schools	MRE	BHMAC – Primary schools	BiH	41,607
Misli Mine	MRE	BH Red cross society	BiH	10,000
MRE Migrants population	MRE	IOM	BIH	179
UM Rogatica	MRE	DCKK/ CKRS	BD	200
EUFOR	MRE	EUFOR	BiH	14,373
UKUPNO:				71.128

Methodologies employed (MRE)

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mine Risk Education (MRE) is crucial due to the widespread presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from past conflicts. Various methodologies are employed to ensure effective risk education and community safety. Key approaches include:

1. Integration of MRE in Survey and Clearance Operations

- **Community Engagement:** Local communities are consulted to identify hazardous areas and educated about mine risks during survey and clearance operations.
- **Partnerships with Humanitarian Organizations:** MRE is often coordinated with UN agencies, NGOs, and government ministries to ensure effective implementation in high-risk areas.

2. Incorporating MRE into School Curricula

- Curriculum Development: MRE is integrated into educational curricula, especially in mine-affected regions. Children are taught how to recognize and avoid dangerous objects.
- Teacher Training: Teachers receive training to deliver MRE effectively using interactive methods like games and role-playing.
- School Campaigns: Schools organize awareness events, such as poster contests and plays, to spread mine safety messages.

3. Emergency Numbers and Civil Protection

- Hotlines and Contact Information: The public is informed about emergency numbers to report mines or UXO to the authorities (police, military, or specialized teams).
- Civil Protection: Collaboration between MRE teams and civil protection agencies ensures swift responses to mine-related incidents.

4. Media Outreach via Radio, Press, and Social Media

- Radio and TV: Local radio stations broadcast educational programs, jingles, and dramas to raise awareness in remote areas.
- Press: Articles and reports in newspapers and local media inform the public about the risks and the importance of reporting suspicious objects.
- Social Media: Social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram help reach younger, urban populations with infographics, videos, and awareness posts.

5. Community and Local Leader Involvement

- Engaging Local Leaders: Local leaders help distribute MRE information and organize community meetings for safety education.
- Volunteer Training: Local organizations and volunteers are trained to spread MRE messages effectively within their communities.

In summary, MRE efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina involve a coordinated approach between government agencies, NGOs, media, and local communities. By integrating MRE into education, using media for outreach, and providing emergency response systems, Bosnia and Herzegovina aims to reduce the risks posed by landmines and ensure the safety of its citizens.

Various specific mine risk education activities have been integrated into humanitarian projects for migrants accommodated in humanitarian camps or transit through Bosnia and Herzegovina. The projects aim to avoid accidents by raising migrants' awareness and their safety.

Projects “Think Mines” involve a great number of children within school curricula, educate them and raise their awareness. In cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina elementary schools for six-graders only, a mine awareness campaign conducted by BHMAL encompassed 51.607 children, 25.549 girls and 26.058 boys.

The integration of mine awareness into current mine action activities aims to raise awareness of the threat, consequences and risk the affected population encounters in their everyday activities. This integration helps ensure that members of the affected population do not have to put themselves in harm's way due to livelihood reasons.

National capacity

Great effort is invested in the application of mine suspect area, which provides information on mine suspect areas in an available and user-friendly manner. Additionally, we are developing a systemic solution for mine risk education in the school curricula for all the generations to come, to educate and raise their mine awareness. In case of discovery of previously unknown areas in such communities, mine risk education methods through mine action are already set, from the marking of the suspect areas to specific presentations adapted to habits, and age and gender sensitivity.

Priority setting

Based on the analyses of mine suspect areas and accidents that occurred in recent periods, it was determined that the most affected population are farmers, hunters, and lumbers who sometimes enter the mine suspect area aware of the danger and expose themselves to threats for existential reasons. Apart from these groups, the migrant population is also in danger of entering dangerous areas. Therefore, these groups of people are the priority for mine risk education, along with children who continuously receive education on this threat. These priorities are based on the estimation of the needs and habits of the local population, the mine situation itself, and the number and type of accidents in a certain area.

Gender and Diversity

BHMAL's integration of gender and diversity considerations into Mine Risk Education planning and execution ensures that the messages reach all members of society, regardless of gender, age, or ability. By understanding the specific risks faced by different groups and tailoring the outreach strategies accordingly, BHMAL helps to ensure the safety and well-being of everyone in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly those most vulnerable to the dangers posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance. This inclusive approach is essential for the long-term success of MRE efforts and the broader mine action program.

Targeted mine risk education was conducted with all affected groups of the population and based on their needs and levels of threat. Presentations and materials were adapted to various age and gender-sensitive groups.

Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: Bosnia and Herzegovina reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024
[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

Bosnia and Herzegovina can share expertise and experience in Mine Action. Bosnia and Herzegovina is not in a position to provide financial assistance to other State Parties.

MINE VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Institutional framework

At its 143. Session held 23 May 2018, the Council of Ministers decided to form the Coordination body, as the expert and advisory body of the Ministry of Civil Affairs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Coordination Body of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Assistance to Victims of Mines, Cluster Munitions and Explosive Remnants of War, as an expert and advisory body of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was established in 2018. The task of this Body was to coordinate with all organizations and institutions involved in assisting mine victims. The mandate of the Coordination Body expired in 2022. In 2023, the work of the Coordination Body was not established, which in the previous period faced a number of objective limitations, including the inability to make decisions due to the lack of a quorum. The Coordination Body will be re-established in 2025.

National implementation efforts

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a very developed system of health care with clinics, clinical centres, specialised semi-clinics, hospitals and rehabilitation centres. In order to increase the availability of services in local communities, there are additionally opened Rehabilitation Centres (CBR) as well as Centres for Mental Health (CMZ) at more than 60 separate location within Bosnia and Herzegovina. Additionally, as for the resolving challenges of mine victims, i.e. reduction of so called "phantom pain" there are centres for pain relief and medical personnel specifically trained for assisting in these centres. Equipping mine victims with prosthetics' in on a high level. The country partially of fully pays for the prosthetics costs.

Achievements of Bosnia and Herzegovina in health care is visible through the fact that mine victims point out the social aspect of the problem rather than the medical one. Apart from all efforts, there is a necessity for personnel improvement in health system as well as widening of the health services offered. Law and regulations which reflect mine victims are under the authority of Entities and Brcko District, and they are more and more in accordance with approaches to persons with disabilities in the countries of EU.

Bosnia and Herzegovina within its constitutional framework provides protections for persons who need support, primarily persons with disabilities, among them civilian war victims, i.e. mine victims. In both Entities, there are Funds for Professional Rehabilitation and Employment for persons with disabilities. Based on the health care regulations, conditions were secured and defined through these funds for the realisation of rights and benefits, with the aim to improve professional rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons, regardless of the cause of their disability.

Emergency and medical support

As for appropriate medical assistance, BHMIC set a coordination mechanism with the entity Civil Protection Services and authorized medical institutions and facilities at the entity, canton and municipality levels.

Emergency medical assistance is also available for affected communities in case of saving lives and transporting victims.

There is a mechanism available to mine victims for easier access to mine victim services and appropriate medical services.

A comprehensive rehabilitation is available through physical and professional therapy, psychological and social support services within the secondary and tertiary social welfare levels. Individual support is also available within the state system of social welfare, where women and children are a priority.

The state put effort into the revision of the legal framework for the professional rehabilitation and employment of people with disabilities.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans and policies including the needs of mine victims to ensure their safety and protection in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has initiated the process of aligning mine victim assistance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but full implementation has not yet been achieved and requires further efforts.

Focal point

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, mine victim assistance is coordinated by multiple institutions at both the state and entity levels, with increasing efforts to integrate these activities into broader national policies, plans, and legal frameworks in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The main institutions: **Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH** – the main institution and national focal point for coordinating victim assistance, especially in the context of human rights and persons with disabilities. **Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH** – responsible for the health sector and mine action coordination, including oversight of the BiH Demining Commission. **Entity-level Ministries of Health and Social Welfare** – implement rehabilitation and assistance services at the operational level. National strategies and action plans are in place to support persons with disabilities, and legislative alignment with international standards is ongoing.

Action Plan

In addition to the above, there are various projects supported by the Government sector but also by activities of the NGO's which work on projects of economical re-socialisation and mine victims reintegration, along with their families. We must point out that general decrease in international financial aid reflects to the decrease in mine victim assistance and reduction of NGO sector activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina related to mine victims.

Achievements in 2024 – Mine Victim Assistance

Amputee Organization UDAS of Republika Srpska in 2024

Project activities were implemented in partnership and cooperation with regional amputees associations Doboj, Bijeljina, Trebinje, East Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Gradiška as well as the coordinator in the Federation of BiH. Assistance and support to beneficiaries, mine victims, amputees and other persons with disabilities was implemented in several areas: health and social protection; economic reintegration, legal regulations, culture and sports.

The following are key projects implemented in 2024 for mine victims with the aim of empowering and improving their quality of life.

1. Project name: "Improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities",

Donors: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska

Partners: Regional Amputee Associations of Doboj, Bijeljina, Trebinje, East Sarajevo, Gradiška and Banja Luka.

Achieved results: Economic support for 14 (fourteen) beneficiaries, mine victims in 9 cities/municipalities in Republika Srpska.

Economic support related to the purchase of equipment, materials, machinery, and tools in agriculture, and it enabled beneficiaries, mine victims, to secure additional sources of income for their families and thus improve the quality of life of beneficiaries.

Support was provided in the rehabilitation of part of the housing units for 5 (five) beneficiaries, mine victims through – Rehabilitation included the procurement of materials and equipment for residential buildings, rooms (bathroom, kitchen), roof structures, facade and other household items.

Providing medical, health and social support to persons with disabilities – support was provided for one beneficiary who was in a state of social need. The support included the purchase of food and hygiene packages. The allocation of the package provided support to a beneficiary who was in a very poor financial status.

2. Project name: "Beekeeping as a tool in empowering mine victims in BiH - phase 4"

Donors: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovenia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republika Srpska.

Partners: ITF, Beekeeping Institute of Slovenia, Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia

Achieved results: Educational training in beekeeping for mine victims in BiH was implemented - The training was attended by 44 beneficiaries, mine victims from 14 cities/municipalities/communities (Banja Luka, Prnjavor, Ugljevik, Teslić, Ribnik, Nevesinje, Trebinje, Sokolac, Novi Grad, Laktaši, Gornji Vakuf, Donji Vakuf, Čitluk, Mostar). The training was attended by new members, mine victims who are interested in starting a beekeeping business, but also members who have basic knowledge of beekeeping. The goal of the training was to improve knowledge in the field of beekeeping for mine victims who are interested in starting small family beekeeping businesses. The topics that the participants had at the training were: Work in the apiary, Production of queen bees for their own needs; Brood termination in the fight against varroa; Review of the beekeeping season by months; Control of the breeding instinct in bee colonies; Nutrition of bee colonies with an emphasis on preparations for wintering. Professional educators who presented the above topics were educators from the Apiculture Academy of Slovenia, Mitja Smrdel, Gorazd Trušnovec, Mateja Ratiznojnik. Beekeeping equipment was provided for 11 (eleven) beneficiaries, mine victims, beekeeping equipment for starting or expanding a beekeeping business. The equipment provided consisted of: a set of hives with bee extensions, a beehive, a tub, a scale, a honey bucket.

Poster exhibition of the project "Beekeeping as a tool in the empowerment of mine victims in BiH - phase 4" - with the aim of promoting beekeeping as a form of empowerment and rehabilitation of mine victims, a photo exhibition with the results of the beekeeping project in the previous four phases of the project was presented in Ljubljana. The opening of the exhibition was attended by the director of the ITF, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovenia, representatives of the Embassy of BiH in Slovenia, representatives of the Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia, representatives of the ITF and UDAS. The exhibition was presented at the TAM-TAM gallery in Ljubljana.

May 20th World Bee Day Celebrated - On the occasion of May 20th World Bee Day, the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Banja Luka, in partnership with the Embassy of Slovenia in BiH and the UDAS Organization, organized the celebration of Bee Day. The celebration program was held at the Faculty of Agriculture in Banja Luka. The attendees were addressed by the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Banja Luka, Prof. Dr. Zlatan Kovačević, the Ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia to BiH, H.E. Damijan Sedar, and Prof. Dr. Goran Mirjanić. During the program, the importance of the role of bees in human health was emphasized. As part of the program to celebrate World Bee Day, in the experimental apiary of the Faculty of Agriculture, seedlings of honey plants were planted, and a beekeeping workshop for children was held. Part of the program was also reserved for the promotion of the project "Beekeeping as a tool in empowering mine victims" that it is implementing. As part of the project promotion, an exhibition of pictures of beekeepers, honey and other bee products was presented, which symbolically presented the results of the four-year project. All visitors were also treated to a tasting of honey and other bee products from our colleagues, beekeepers, mine victims who are also products of the aforementioned project. As part of the program, expert lectures were also held in the library of the Faculty of Agriculture.

3. Name of the project: "Support to women - mine victims in BiH"

Donors: Embassy of Slovenia in BiH, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Republika Srpska. Partners: Regional Associations of Amputees Doboj, Bijeljina, Trebinje, East Sarajevo, Gradiška and Banja Luka. Achieved results: entrepreneurship training implemented The training was attended by 25 women mine victims and female heads of households from families of mine victims from five local communities in BiH. Through theoretical and practical work, the participants of the training received the necessary information on the basics of entrepreneurship, the process of creating a business plan, developing and monitoring a business, and potential challenges and risks. An important part of the training also related to investments, business calculations, marketing and placing products on the market. The main purpose of the training was to strengthen the capacities of women with disabilities

and women mine victims in the field of creating businesses in entrepreneurship in order to empower themselves and, through support in starting or expanding business plans, ensure additional sources of income for their families. Support was provided for 10 beneficiaries, women mine victims and female heads of households in families of mine victims. All participants developed their own business plans during the training, presenting them in accordance with the theoretical knowledge they received during the training. After the training, the 10 (ten) best business plans received support in purchasing equipment, machinery, tools, and goods for starting a business in agriculture.

4. Project name : Social rehabilitation of mine victims, amputees

Donors: Ministry of Labor and Veterans' Disability Protection of the Republic of Srpska, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska. Partners: Regional Associations of Amputees Doboj, Bijeljina, Trebinje, East Sarajevo, Gradiška and Banja Luka. Achieved results: Support provided to a total of 297 beneficiaries, mine victims, amputees, civilian victims of war and other persons with disabilities in exercising their personal rights - Within the framework of the work of our Day Center in 2024, services were provided to beneficiaries in accordance with their needs: psychological, legal, social, health. Support related to support in exercising rights in the field of veterans' disability protection and pension disability insurance, then support in regulating parking spaces for persons with disabilities in front of their place of residence, support in rights for determining disability status due to deterioration of the beneficiary's health, support in exercising the right to spa rehabilitation, support in exercising the right to financial rights to orthopedic aids, support in exercising the right to exemption from paying tolls on highways in the Republic of Srpska and the Federation of BiH, and other support in accordance with the needs of beneficiaries.

5. Project name: Investing In Action 2024

Donors: International Coalition to Ban Landmines (ICBL), Geneva. Results achieved:

Translation of the Landmine & Cluster Munition Monitor Report 2024 – Following the publication of the Monitor report, the report was translated from English into the local language. The main findings of the Monitor research were translated and regularly promoted via social media, websites and press releases from September to December 2024. Online campaign to raise public awareness of landmine issues in BiH - In order to promote the findings of the Monitor report, an online campaign was conducted highlighting key findings. The online campaign used visuals and posts on social media platforms (Facebook, X, Instagram) to raise public awareness of the landmine issue and the importance of supporting landmine victims in BiH.

Mine Detection Dog Training Center

During 2024, as part of the activities on mine victim assistance projects implemented by the Mine Detection Dog Training Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC), three phases of the mine victim assistance project were implemented, providing significant assistance to mine victims throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. The implementation was carried out thanks to the financial support of international partners, including the United States of America and the German Embassy, and the professional engagement of our team and MDDC associates.

Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS)

The Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS), funded by the United States of America, focuses on assisting mine victims, with a special emphasis on long-term recovery and assistance. Within this project: Number of beneficiaries in 2024: 10 mine victims. Regions covered by the project: The project had a national reach, providing support to people from different parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Bihać, Velika Kladuša, Sarajevo, Mostar, Tuzla. Project continuation: CHAMPS will continue in 2025 and 2026, for which funds have already been secured by the US government. The goal is to expand the coverage of beneficiaries and continue ongoing support. Assistance provided within the framework of CHAMPS included: Procurement of high-quality prosthetic devices adapted to the needs of beneficiaries.

Projects funded by the German Embassy/Government

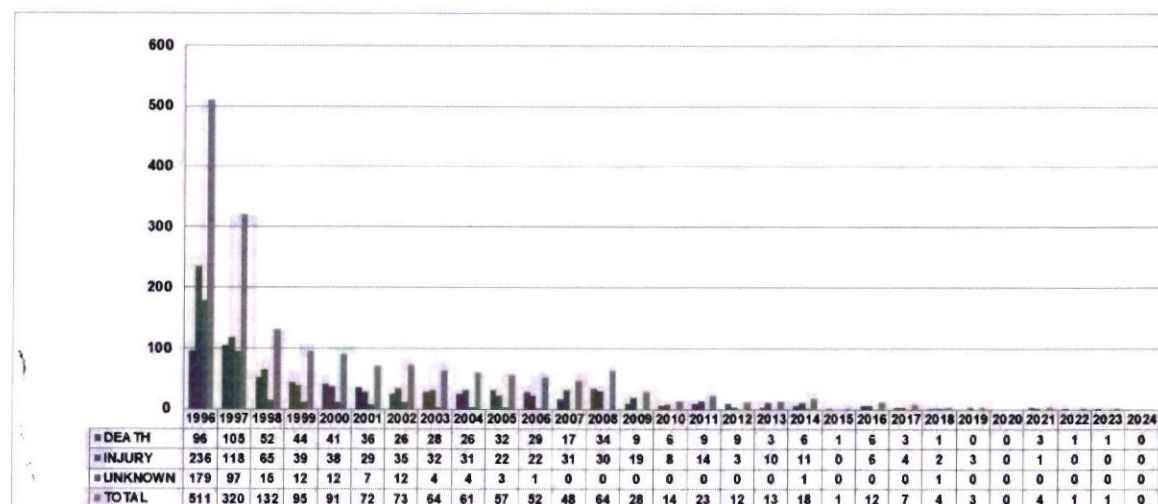
Through the MDDC, the German Embassy financed two cycles of assistance to mine victims. The projects were focused on providing comprehensive support in specific regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the greatest needs were identified: First cycle: Regions: Northwestern Bosnia/RS (Banja Luka, Bihać, Tuzla). Number of beneficiaries: 18 mine victims. Second cycle: Regions: Central Bosnia and East Sarajevo/RS (Doboj, East Sarajevo, Gornji Vakuf/Uskoplje). Number of beneficiaries: 18 mine victims. In total, over two cycles, with the support of the German Embassy, assistance was provided to 36 mine victims. Assistance includes: Procurement of high-quality prosthetic aids, made according to the individual needs of the user. Psychosocial - mainly advisory support in the process of making a prosthesis. Delivery of additional silicone liners and covers for all users, in both cycles. Results and total contribution in 2024: Through the combination of these projects, assistance was provided to a total of 46 mine victims during 2024, including: 10 mine victims supported through the CHAMPS project (United States of America). 36 mine victims supported through two project cycles funded by the German Embassy. In 2024, the non-governmental organization "Posavina bez mina" carried out a project to assist mine victims, which was funded by the Republic of Korea through ITF-Enhancing Human Security.

Project Empowering Mine Survivors for a Sustainable Future

The project was implemented in the Brčko District. During the project, a workshop was organized for mine survivors on the application of renewable energy in households and in agriculture, and 13 beneficiaries were educated. Brochures and solar lamps were distributed at the education. In the promotion of the project, 135 leaflets on the importance of renewable energy in the Brčko District were distributed door-to-door. 6 beneficiaries, mine survivors, who made a business plan received solar dryers for drying fruit, vegetables and medicinal herbs. The data collected by the NGO "Posavina bez mina" in the period from 2008 to 2010 in the Brčko District for the BHMAL Base were used to implement the project.

Database on Victim Assistance

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre is running a unique database of mine victims for the entire area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including entity and canton levels, with data disaggregated by age, sex, and type of injury. Information on victims is available to all relevant ministries and stakeholders. There is an active database for the victims of war ever since 1992 and there is another one for after-war victims and casualties (since 1996). During the post-war period (1996-2024), a total of 1.781 mine/ERW victims were registered, 165 adult females, 1.615 adult males, and one person of unknown gender. **In 2024 no mine accident occurred.**



Statistical review of mine/ERW/cluster munitions victims (1996-2024) (The total mine victims number is 1781)

group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Adults (19-39)	242	133	53	37	32	38	28	27	29	17	24	15	21	12	6	8	8	3	6	0	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	748
Adults (40-60)	139	97	37	31	27	17	25	25	20	29	10	15	24	9	7	13	2	3	7	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	549
Children(0-18)	95	48	18	11	22	8	11	3	6	5	3	2	3	5	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	252
Elderly (60+)	28	27	13	12	7	9	3	8	4	6	9	9	14	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	157
Unknown	7	15	11	4	3	0	6	1	2		6	7	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	75
TOTAL:																												1781	

Number of victims by age group (1996-2024)

COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE AND REQUIRMENTS FOR SUPPORT

The BH Mine Action Centre took measures and actions within its statutory jurisdiction to engage all available resources for the fulfilment of obligations as per Article 5. of the Convention.

In 2024, the BH Mine Action Centre issued 984 authorizations and 172 accreditations for mine action in BiH, 16 of which were annual accreditation renewals (22 demining organizations were accredited). 1069 metal detectors were tested along with 33 EDD teams and 18 demining machines to gain or renew accreditation.

In 2024, the BH Mine Action Centre is involved in the preparation process of demining for the right side of the Sava River as the first precondition for any activity on the Sava River and within the Investment Framework for West Balkans. We also expect the commencement of the IPA III project realization that will be funded by the Delegation of the European Union in BiH. The IPA III process will be realised over three years, and in 2024, the first tender is finalised, so in 2025, the demining process on site will commence.

Requirements for assistance for the BH Mine Action Centre

- Insufficient number of staff to ensure full operational capacity of the BH Mine Action Centre
- Renewal of material-technical equipment and vehicles
- Training for newly employed staff and continuous training for existing staff

Strengthening National Coordination - 2024

As part of the marking of the International Mine Awareness Day on April 4, during the Red Cross and Red Crescent Week, the BH Mine Action Centre, in cooperation with the Red Cross Society of BiH and other partner agencies, organized a demonstration exercise of rescuing injured people from a minefield. The aim of the exercise was to contribute to the prevention of any incident through education, and to highlight the importance of coordination and cooperation of all relevant institutions involved in resolving the mine situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In April, a handover ceremony was held for demining projects in Dobož, funded by the Government of Japan. On this occasion, the Embassy of Japan in BiH was presented with a certificate of appreciation for its exceptional contribution to mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre participated in the first workshop organized with ANAMA in May under the European Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX). This is the first event bringing together mine action experts from EU Member States and the Azerbaijan State Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA). This initiative is part of a wider European Union effort to support humanitarian demining in Azerbaijan.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre participated in the Third International Conference on Mine Action in Azerbaijan in May. Representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre presented their activities and results in the field of mine action.

Representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre also participated in a training on crisis communication in the security sector in May. The organizer was the Faculty of Criminology, Communication and Security Studies in Sarajevo, while the lecturers were eminent experts and professors in the field of communication and security, from the Universities of Sarajevo, Belgrade, Zagreb and the Geneva Center for Security Policy.

Representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center also participated in the Conference on Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense (CBRN) and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) NCT Europe 2024 held in May at the University Hospital in Zagreb. The conference was attended by experts from the CBRN and EOD community, who informed all attendees about the latest solutions in the field of security and defense.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre also participated in the 27th Meeting of Directors and Advisors on Mine Action, which was held in Geneva in May. This year's theme of the meeting, "Protecting Lives. Building Peace", aimed to bring together representatives of all agencies and organizations from countries affected by the problem of remaining mines and unexploded ordnance, to discuss priority issues in this area, as well as upcoming challenges and possible solutions.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre also participated in the 20th international symposium "Mine Action 2024", organized by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and HCR-Center for Testing, Development and Training, held in April in Cavtat. At the symposium, the latest scientific-theoretical and practical achievements were presented through presentations of domestic and foreign scientific and professional works in the field of mine action. Problems and sustainable solutions were also pointed out, with a special emphasis on war events in Ukraine.

The BH Mine Action Centre was visited in May by representatives of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs from the State Department and the US Embassy. They discussed current issues related to the implementation of mine action projects, and the State Department's continued support for their implementation. The importance of continued investments and efforts to establish security and enable the development of the country as a whole was once again emphasized.

With the successfully completed "Fojnica without Mines" project in May, 375,600 square meters of mine-cleared land was returned to the citizens of BiH. The project was made possible thanks to financial support from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs of the US State Department and the dedicated work of the Mine Detection Dog Center (MDDC), the ITF for the Advancement of Human Security, and the BH Mine Action Centre.

Representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre also participated in inter-sessional meetings in Geneva in June, where they discussed the state of demining and assistance to mine victims in countries affected by this problem.

In June, members of the Delegation of the Association of Military-Diplomatic Representatives in BiH and the BH Ministry of Defense visited the BH Mine Action Center in with the aim of harmonizing further modalities of cooperation, exchange of information and joint activities.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre, in cooperation with the NGO Norwegian People's Aid, and with the financial support of the Embassy and Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, organized a three-day workshop in June on the topic of non-technical survey and quality control in the Land Release process. This was the second workshop attended by the operational staff of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre, with the aim of building on existing knowledge and exchanging experiences and lessons learned through Land Release tasks carried out in the previous period.

During July, the mobile application for suspected minefields was upgraded and now supports old and new devices. This significant upgrade allows users to use the application without worries on a wide range of smartphones, whether they own a newer or older model. The application was developed with the aim of providing the latest information on the locations of suspected minefields, and alerting users to the proximity of minefields. In addition, the performance and security of the application itself have been improved, ensuring the reliability and accuracy of the data.

With the ceremonial handover of the last cleared mine-suspected area, the municipality of Ugljevik was officially declared a mine-free area in August, marking a significant success in efforts to improve security and promote sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The demining of this area was carried out thanks to the support of the Federal Republic of Germany. The project covered a total of five municipalities in the Majevica region – two municipalities from the Republika Srpska, Ugljevik and Lopare, and three municipalities from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Teočak, Čelić and Sapna.

In August, the results of the project "Support to BHMIC in the Implementation of a Real-Time Information Management System for Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, BHIMSMA Core" were officially presented. The event, jointly organized by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center (BHMIC) and the non-governmental organization Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), officially launched the new "BHIMSMA Core" web-based information system. This innovative system is designed to significantly improve information management in mine action throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre participated in September in Geneva at the 12th regular meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Cluster Munitions, which was attended by numerous international institutions and organizations in addition to the Member States.

The BH Mine Action Centre also attended the Regional Conference on Mine Victim Assistance in Ljubljana in September, with the aim of exchanging experiences and improving strategies for assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration of mine victims, and preparing a draft of the new Siem Reap-Angkor 2025-2029 Action Plan.

Representatives of the United States Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina donated three off-road vehicles to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre in September, reaffirming the United States' continued support for mine action efforts, with the goal of one day making Bosnia and Herzegovina completely mine-free. The vehicles were purchased through ITF Enhancing Human Security from Slovenia, which has been supporting mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina for many years.

In November, a Regional Meeting was held at the Administrative Center of the Government of Republika Srpska in Banja Luka to prepare for the upcoming Fifth Review Conference of the United Nations on the Mine Ban Treaty. The meeting was attended by representatives of the BH Mine Action Centre, the Mine Action Centre of Serbia, representatives of the Republic Civil Protection Administration, the Federal Civil Protection Administration, as well as representatives of the Support, Rights, Access Association of Serbia and representatives of the UDAS Organization.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defense Zukan Helez visited the BH Mine Action Centre in December. During the visit and discussions with the Director of the BH Mine Action Centre, Enis Horozović, Minister Helez emphasized the importance of mine action and the necessity of accelerating the demining process. It was emphasized that in addition to the support of international donors for mine clearance in BiH, mine action must also rely on domestic sources of financing, in order to create the foundations for greater domestic responsibility in this important process. The recent approval of a multi-year project to co-finance demining costs in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2025-2027 by the Council of Ministers of BiH was also welcomed. This is a project that will allocate funds in the amount of 2 million KM from the budget of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the demining process, which demonstrates our country's determination to accelerate the clearance of mine areas.

Representatives of the BH Mine Action Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the World Without Mines Summit in November 2024, which was held in Siem Reap-Angkor, Cambodia, with the aim of once again strongly emphasizing the importance of the principles of peace, security and human dignity. The Summit brought together a large number of leaders and delegates from around the world to accelerate progress towards achieving the goals of the Anti-Ballistic Mine Ban Convention. The Summit adopted the Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration and Action Plan, which will serve as a comprehensive roadmap for advancing the goals of the Ottawa Convention and accelerating progress towards a world free of anti-Ballistic Mines.

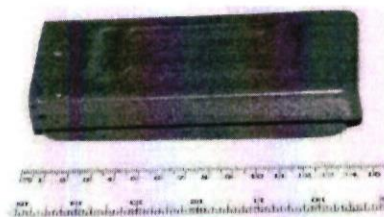
In November, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the BH Mine Action Centre and with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), organized a meeting of the Board of Donors to present the current activities, challenges and priorities in the area of mine action, with an emphasis on the importance of continuous international support.

During 2024, www.bhmac.org provided all current information related to the work of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre and mine action through regular updates, with the aim of contributing to and advocating for the implementation of the Proactive Transparency Standards. The publication of all available information online aims to satisfy the interests and needs of citizens in the field of mine action.

At the same time, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre, through continuous reporting and constant and effective contact with representatives of domestic and foreign media and internet portals, has enabled all interested parties to obtain the requested information, and for the public to be informed in a timely manner about current results and projects, as well as future plans.

ANNEX 1 – PHOTOGRAPHS OF AP MINES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PMA – 1



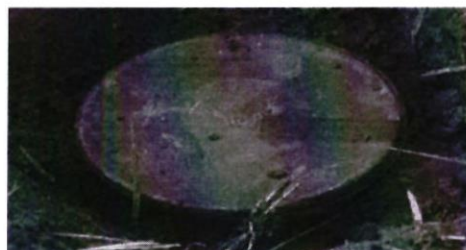
PMA – 2



GORAŽDANKA



PMA - 3



PMR-2A



ČAPLJINKA



MRUD



PROM -1

MSK-Belema, 30.05.2025 09:35, 26.05.2025
SARJE-BIL-POLSKO, 07.05.2025 11:00, 17.05.2025, 27.05.2025 10:31

Entity	Administrative Area	Towns/ municipalities	Total number of MSAs	Total CHA m ²	Total SHA m ²	Total size of MSAs m ²	Total number of Individual projects	Total size of Individual projects m ²
FED	UNA-SANA CANTON	Bihac	18	7,876,451	31,505,805	39,382,256	15	457,159
		Bosanska Krupa	9	3,957,058	15,828,232	19,785,290	10	399,764
		Buzim	1	304,909	1,219,634	1,524,543	0	-
		Cazin	0	0	0	0	1	306
		Kljuc	1	400,768	1,603,072	2,003,840	0	-
FED	POSAVINA CANTON	Sanski Most	7	2,960,544	11,842,178	14,802,722	15	237,759
		Velika Kladusa	5	1,956,829	7,827,316	9,784,145	9	474,254
		Dornaljevac, Samac	1	312,797	1,251,187	1,563,984	10	764,453
		Odzak	4	1,358,141	5,432,566	6,790,707	9	1,467,705
		Orasje	4	939,842	3,759,367	4,699,209	1	348,124
FED	TUZLA CANTON	Banovići	2	531,010	2,124,041	2,655,051	0	0
		Čelić	4	1,325,298	5,301,194	6,626,492	0	0
		Doboj Istok	1	66,472	265,886	332,358	0	0
		Gračanica	4	1,499,994	5,999,974	7,499,968	2	124,183
		Gradačac	3	546,782	2,187,128	2,733,910	0	0
		Kalesija	4	1,427,689	5,710,756	7,138,445	0	0
		Kladanj	5	1,698,895	6,795,579	8,494,474	0	0
		Lukavac	6	1,655,499	6,621,995	8,277,494	0	0
		Sapna	5	2,803,461	11,213,844	14,017,305	0	0
		Srebrenik	1	5,385	21,540	26,925	0	0
		Teočak	1	388,127	1,552,510	1,940,637	0	0
		Tuzla	4	1,264,023	5,056,090	6,320,113	0	0
FED	ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON	Zvinice	1	92,288	369,153	461,441	0	0
		Breza	1	82,418	329,670	412,088	0	0
		Maglaj	9	3,742,106	14,968,425	18,710,531	1	56,260
		Olovo	7	4,423,109	17,692,438	22,115,547	3	119,954
		Tesljanj	1	439,950	1,759,798	2,199,748	0	0
		Usora	2	467,391	1,869,565	2,336,956	0	0
		Vares	7	3,141,331	12,565,326	15,706,657	0	0
		Visoko	5	1,666,247	6,664,987	8,331,234	2	79,742
		Zavidovici	13	6,350,552	25,402,210	31,752,762	0	0
		Zenica	2	962,663	3,850,650	4,813,313	0	0
FED	BOSNIAN PODRIJNE CANTON	Žepče	3	1,073,732	4,294,928	5,368,660	4	87,794
		Foca FBiH	5	2,561,978	10,247,914	12,809,892	1	20,697
		Gorazde	8	3,801,857	15,207,427	19,009,284	1	69,337
		Pale FBiH	4	2,140,009	8,560,036	10,700,045	0	0
		Bugojno	2	2,565,767	10,263,069	12,828,836	1	11,237
FED	CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON	Busovaca	2	897,935	3,591,740	4,489,675	5	157,824
		Dobretici	4	1,316,364	5,265,454	6,581,818	1	-
		Donji Vakuf	10	3,985,396	15,941,585	19,926,981	2	1,608
		Gornji Vakuf / Uskoplje	9	3,862,329	15,448,318	19,311,647	2	78,796
		Jajce	6	2,183,668	8,734,670	10,918,338	3	175,020
		Kiseljak	2	720,109	2,880,436	3,600,545	2	226,627
		Novi Travnik	2	663,687	2,654,747	3,318,434	0	0
		Travnik	7	2,762,423	11,049,693	13,812,116	2	107,187
		Vitez	3	934,184	3,736,735	4,670,919	2	17,738
		Capljina	1	76,386	305,545	381,931	0	0
FED	HERZEGOVINA-NERETVA CANTON	Jablanica	3	1,022,181	4,088,723	5,110,904	5	155,468
		Konjic	42	14,689,279	58,757,117	73,446,396	4	149,068
		Mostar	11	4,204,430	16,817,719	21,022,149	2	113,354
		Neum	1	430,786	1,723,145	2,153,931	0	0
		Prozor-Rama	4	1,139,092	4,556,370	5,695,462	5	175,221
		Ravno	7	2,711,022	10,844,089	13,555,111	7	314,744
		Stolac	3	1,029,126	4,116,504	5,145,630	2	61,495
FED	SARAJEVO CANTON	Hadzici	3	1,062,998	4,251,990	5,314,988	0	0
		Iljias	12	4,577,661	18,310,642	22,888,303	1	49,998
		Novi Grad Sarajevo	1	12,231	48,973	61,154	0	0
		Trnovo	10	4,090,267	16,361,070	20,451,337	7	407,557
		Bosansko Grahovo	9	3,240,854	12,963,418	16,204,272	9	313,008
FED	CANTON No. 10	Drvar	7	2,523,246	10,092,982	12,616,228	9	251,621
		Glamoc	5	2,079,035	8,316,142	10,395,177	1	51,873
		Kupres	5	2,335,343	9,341,371	11,676,714	0	0
		Livno	3	1,105,735	4,422,942	5,528,677	1	45,647
		Tomislavgrad	2	392,352	1,569,408	1,961,760	0	0
RS	REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	Banja Luka	1	172,039	688,157	860,196	0	0
		Berkovici	1	91,129	364,516	455,645	0	0
		Bosanska Kostajnica	1	42,408	169,634	212,042	0	0
		Bratunac	2	325,244	1,300,976	1,626,220	2	21,003
		Brod	2	342,045	1,368,182	1,710,227	10	1,314,872
		Cajnice	1	256,995	1,027,981	1,284,976	0	0
		Derventa	4	1,161,148	4,644,593	5,805,741	14	527,035
		Doboj	10	4,292,699	17,170,797	21,463,496	20	615,217
		Donji Zabar	1	167,615	670,458	838,073	0	0
		Foca (RS)	3	579,265	2,317,062	2,896,327	3	85,133
		Gradilica	1	187,994	751,975	939,969	21	942,533
		Han Pijesak	1	125,124	500,498	625,622	0	0
		Istocna Ilidza	1	374,937	1,499,746	1,874,683	0	0
		Istocni Drvar	1	30,439	121,756	152,195	0	0
		Istocni Mostar	1	136,708	546,830	683,538	0	0
		Kalinovik	6	3,121,202	12,484,809	15,606,011	0	0
		Knezevo	2	701,700	2,806,800	3,508,500	0	0
		Kotor Varos	4	1,375,337	5,501,346	6,876,683	11	772,104
		Kozarska Dubica	1	2,360	9,440	11,800	2	11,824
		Krupa na Uni	2	495,644	1,982,574	2,478,218	4	226,747
		Kupres RS	1	44,619	178,474	223,093	0	0
		Ljubinje	2	465,909	1,863,635	2,329,544	0	0
		Lopare	4	586,552	2,346,209	2,932,761	0	0
		Milici	1	159,080	636,319	795,399	0	0
		Modrica	2	316,632	1,266,528	1,583,160	2	31,034
		Mrkonjic Grad	2	660,078	2,640,312	3,300,390	0	0
		Nevesinje	1	171,429	685,718	857,147	0	0
		Novo Gorazde	3	806,507	3,226,027	4,032,534	2	63,434
		Osmaci	1	56,507	226,029	282,536	0	0
		Ostra Luka	2	614,593	2,458,371	3,072,964	0	0
		Pale	4	616,564	2,466,257	3,082,821	3	81,856
		Pelagicevo	3	952,032	3,808,127	4,760,159	2	39,779
		Petrovo	1	462,179	1,848,716	2,310,895	0	0
		Ribnik	1	89,385	357,540	446,925	0	0
		Rogatica	6	1,720,741	6,882,964	8,603,705	0	0
		Rudo	2	189,226	756,903	946,129	0	0
		Samac	0	0	0	0	2	110,729
		Sekovici	2	587,593	2,350,373	2,937,966	0	0
		Sipovo	1	75,733	302,933	378,666	4	326,024
		Srbac	1	106,584	426,335	532,919	17	533,888
		Srebrenica	3	1,013,802	4,055,209	5,069,011	0	0
		Stanari	1	112,967	451,867	564,834	0	0
		Teslic	12	4,643,699	18,574,797	23,218,496	7	280,494
		Trebinje	4	1,411,886	5,647,544	7,059,430	0	0
		Trnovo (RS)	2	569,616	2,278,466	2,848,082	0	0
		Visegrad	2	287,978	1,151,911	1,439,889	1	2,264
		Vlasenica	1	218,032	872,127	1,090,159	0	0
		Vukosavlje	1	3,018	12,070	15,088	0	0
		Zvornik	2	684,037	2,736,148	3,420,185	2	56,680
FED	FEDERATION OF BH	64	340	131,011,530	524,046,125	654,197,459	157	7,572,382
RS	REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	48	114	31,436,971	125,747,882	158,045,049	129	6,042,650
BDC	BRCKO DISTRICT	0	5	2,070,553	8,282,213	10,352,766	0	-
TOTAL		112 Towns/Municipalities	459	164,519,054	658,076,220	822,595,274	286	13,615,232

CONTENT

1. Abbreviation List.....	2
2. Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina	4
3. The Vision	5
4. The Mission	5
5. The Strategic Goals	5
6. The Methodology	6
7. Extent and Impact of Contamination.....	7
8. Early Mine Response and Mine Action Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	10
9. Continuous Improvement of Mine Action.....	11
10. Obligations Arising from International Conventions	11
10.1. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti- Personnel Landmines and their Destruction.....	12
10.2. The Convention on Cluster Munitions	12
10.3. The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons	13
10.4. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	13
11. Mine Action and Sustainable Return.....	13
12. Gender and Diversity.....	17
13. Key Principles and Assumptions.....	18
14. Strategic Goals.....	18
14.1. Information Management	19
14.2. National Liability and Communication	22
14.3. Clearance and Survey	24
14.4. Mine Risk Education Measures	30
14.5. Mine Victims Assistance	33
15. Residual Contamination Management.....	36
16. The Implementation of Strategy	37
17. Monitoring, Revision, and Evaluation of the Strategy	37
18. Annexes	38

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 Hercegovina

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

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

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: BHMAC) 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. BHMAL 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 BHMAL 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, BHMAL 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, BHMACH 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

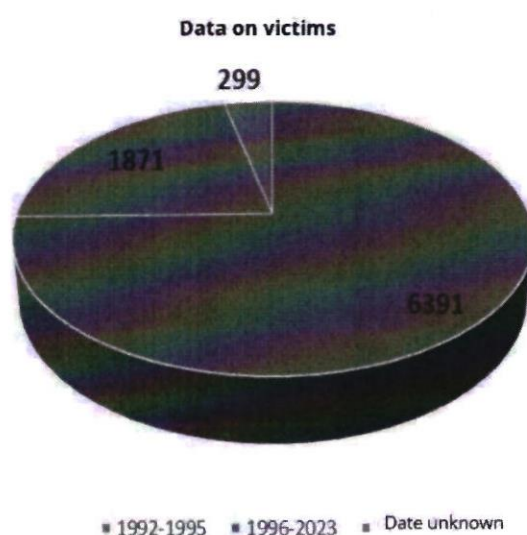
Based on information provided by former warring parties and the first estimations by Bosnia and Herzegovina, the area contaminated by mines/ERW stretched over 4.200 km² (8.2 percent of the total territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina), while there were 19.057 minefields.¹

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, BHMIC 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 km², out of which the demining organizations conduct their operational activities on 35 km². 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 km². During the project's realization, mine suspect area was reduced by 103 km². 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

¹ 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).

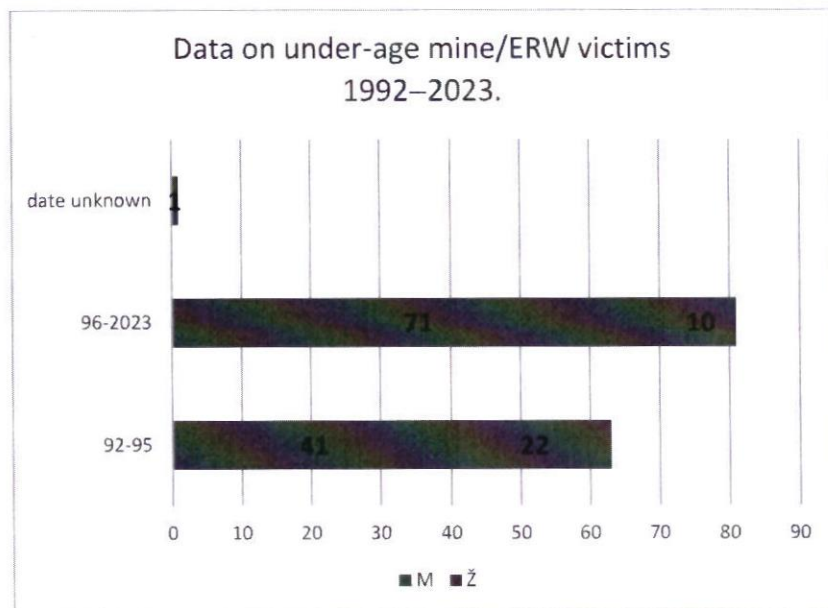
The analysis of mine/ERW victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina indicates that patterns, leading to accidents as mainly seasonal, with most significant number in autumn and spring, a time for agricultural works and collecting firewood. The second leading cause of accidents is the collection of raw materials 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.

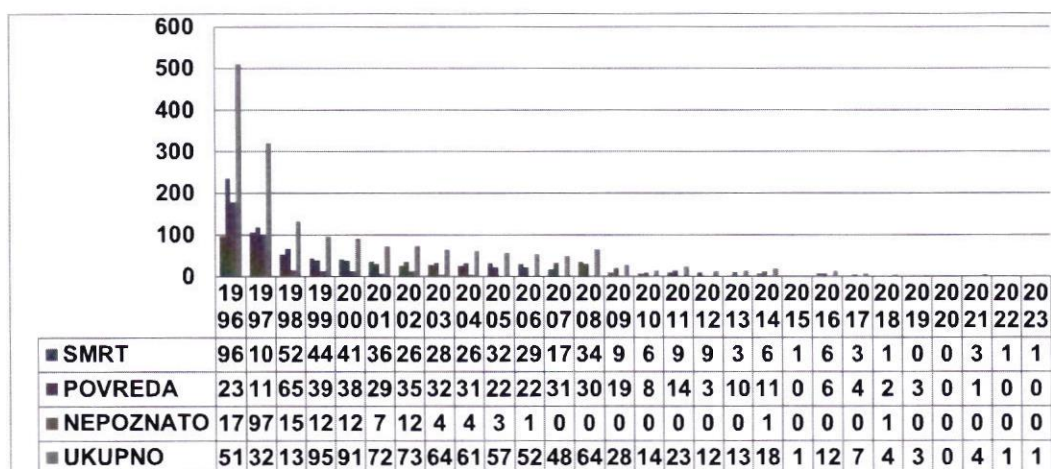
There were one hundred and four (134) demining accidents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with fifty-three (53) fatalities (deminers), while eighty-one (81) deminers sustained severe or minor injuries.

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 BHMIC 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 Agreement² 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.

² 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, BHMIC 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, BHMIC 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 BHMIC operational plans ever since. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Mine Action Strategy for 2018–2025, at their 176th 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, 2013.³ 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 Development⁴ and 169 targets is shaping the efforts in the direction of global development and policy-making⁵ 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.

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

⁴ 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.

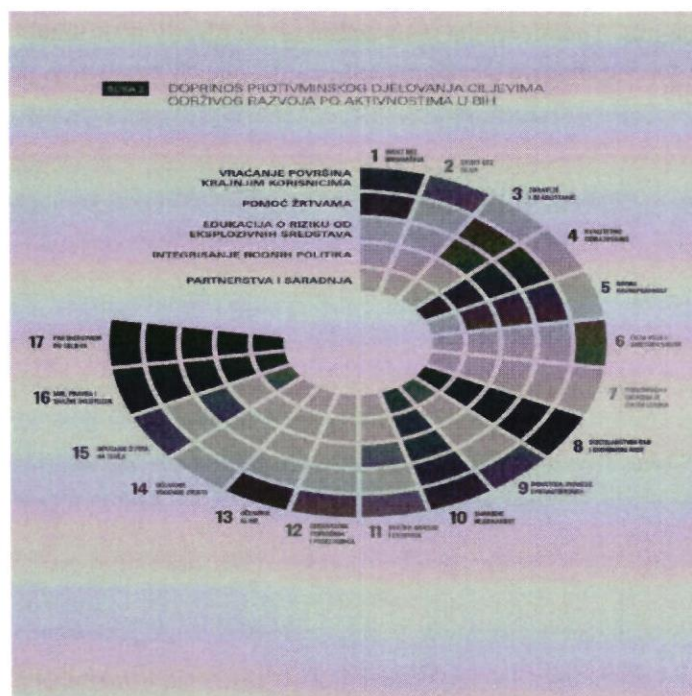
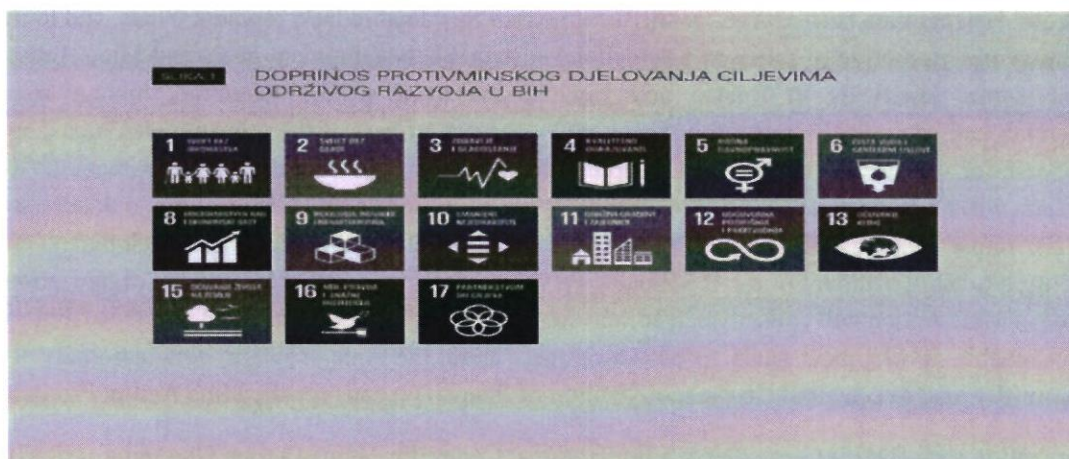
⁵ Sustainable Development Goals: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

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.

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027



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 BHMACH, 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 BHMAC 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 2003⁶. 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.)⁷ 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)⁸, 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.

⁶ 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

⁷ 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.

⁸ GMAP www.gmap.ch, UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes:

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womenempowerment/gender_and_cpr/gender_guidelinesformineactionprogrammes/

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 Unit⁹ 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.

⁹ In compliance with International Mine Action Standard, IMAS IMAS 5.10

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

Strategic Goal 1: Information Management	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.		
Operational Goal	Starting point	Indicators¹⁰	Target state
1. BHMACH will form the Information Management Unit, adequately staff it, and train the employees by the end of 2026.	Points: 2 (two)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Information Management Unit was established. – There is an assistant for each vital function within the Information Management Unit/department. – Qualifications and level of training of the employees in the Information Management Unit/Department. – Modern hardware, software, and operational systems. 	4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator

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

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

2. BHMACH 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.	Point ¹¹ : 1 (one)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Existence and execution of Standard Operational Procedures for Information Management, encompassing all information management processes. – Integrity of the Standard Operational Procedures for Information Management and its compliance with the Standard for Information Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Compliance and reviews of information flow/reporting towards external organizations. 	4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator.
--	-------------------------------	--	---

3. BHMACH will define the organizational structures that support the integration of Information Management both within and between organizations by the end of 2026.	Points: 3 (three)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The awareness level of strategic/operational staff of their role in defining the information management activities. – The level of procedural integration of the Information Management Unit into the operational units. – The scope of organization's proactive role in the coordination of information management activities. 	4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator.
--	-------------------	---	---

¹¹ Points on scale from 1 (the lowest) to 5 (the highest), in compliance with the GICHD framework for capacity development in Information Management.

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

<p>4. All necessary information on Mine Action will continue to be collected, stored, analyzed, and updated, and BHMAL will submit them regularly.</p>	<p>Points: 3 (three)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The level of use of products and outcomes of Information Management – Satisfaction with products/outcomes of Information Management – Existence and monitoring of quality defined performance indicators – Established MVP of the BHMSMA 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 	<p>4 (four) or 5 (five) points for each indicator</p>
--	--------------------------	--	---

14.2. National Liability and Communication

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Demining Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and BHMAL 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, BHMAL, 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.

BHMAL will ensure the availability of accurate and updated mine action information, analyzed and disseminated to donors and other interested parties. Furthermore, BHMAL will ensure that its website www.bhmal.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.

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

	Action ¹² to exchange updated information on key achievements and remaining challenges.	meetings on regular basis.		(5) international meetings annually. ¹³
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 www.bhmac.org

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.”¹⁴ 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, cancelation 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 BHMAL, started the Land Release Project in 2012. The project aims to promote efficient non-technical survey which will result in either cancelation of previously suspect areas, in case of no evidence of mines and explosive devices, or confirmation of suspect hazardous areas due

¹² 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).

¹³ Meetings listed in footnote 19.

¹⁴ 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, BHMAL 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, BHMAL 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 km², which represents 1,63% of the total area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BHMAC 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 km2
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
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	132.24	155.47	373.28	660.98
Brčko District, Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.75	6.93	1.77	9.45
Republic of Srpska	53.60	57.95	56.30	167.86
Bosnia and Herzegovina total	186.59	220.36	431.34	838.29

The size of the suspect area as of January 2024

With the support of authorized municipality representatives (local communities), BHMAL 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 BHMAL 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 targeted¹⁵ and systematic investigations¹⁶ 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.

Strategic goal 3: Survey and clearance	The size and landmine/ERW contamination ¹⁷ 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.
---	---

Operational goals	Starting points	Indicators	Target state
1. 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. ¹⁸	In January 2024, the size of the suspect area is 838,29 km ² .	The size in km ² of the processed area and the number of the MSAs.	Non-technical survey activities will be conducted at 67,00km ² 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 ² by processing 64 (sixty-four) mine suspect areas (MSAs).

¹⁵ 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

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ In compliance with the International Standard for Land Release

¹⁸ 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

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

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. ¹⁹	In 2023, the suspect area is reduced for 32 km ² . Non-technical methods conducted by BHMAL (systematic and general/non-technical survey before the use of technical methods) cancelled 16,38 km ² . Technical methods reduced 15,61km ² , through cancellation on MSAs 9,26km ² , area reduction on MSAs 4,18km ² , individual technical survey tasks 1,32km ² , individual clearance tasks on MSAs 0,36km ² , and cleared/technically surveyed cluster munitions area is 0,49 km ² .	<p>The size of released area in km²</p> <p>The size of cancelled area in km².</p> <p>The size of reduced area in km².</p> <p>The size of cleared area in km².</p>	<p>Annually release the area of 75km² to the population for safe use (for 2025 and 2026), which is the area of 150km² in two years).</p> <p>The stated area (75km²) includes 60,00km² of cancelled area, 13,50km² of reduced area, and 1,50km² of cleared area.</p>
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.

¹⁹ 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 ² .	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
----	--	--	--	--

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.²⁰ 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

²⁰ 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 Science²¹, 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.

Strategic Goal 4:		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. ²²		
Mine Risk Education		23		
Operational goals		Starting point	Indicators	Target state
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.

²¹ 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.

²² 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>

²³ 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>

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

		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 BHMAC, 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.	BHMAC 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.	BHMAC 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) ²⁴ educational systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 2025.

²⁴ The total number of ministries of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

	between BHMIC and Ministries of Education and Science.			
--	--	--	--	--

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“.²⁵ 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.²⁶

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.²⁷ 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.²⁸ 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.²⁹

²⁵ The Convention on Cluster Munitions, Article 2. Definitions

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

²⁷ Maputo Action Plan, Action IV, Victim Assistance

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

²⁹ 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.³⁰ 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.³¹ 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.

³⁰ 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

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

The Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina – revised document for the period 2025-2027

Operational goals		Starting point	Indicators	Target state
1.	Establish a Coordination Body for Victims Assistance at the state level.	There is no state level coordination body.	Establishing a Coordination Body for Victims Assistance with authorized state and entity ministries, and NGO sector. Establishing budgetary items for the work of Coordination Body	Organization of at least two annual meetings of the Coordination Body for Victims Assistance, with minutes made and distributed after each meeting. 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.
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.	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	The National Coordination Body for Victims Assistance is officially represented in the Council of Persons with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	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.
3.	Establishment of the program for mine victims support by the Council of Ministers, entity governments, and international donors.	Mine Victims Assistance is not integrated into all-encompassing assistance programs.	The number of programs that incorporate Victims Assistance.	Victims Assistance is integrated into support programs at various levels of government, and in the donors' projects.

4.	BHMAC 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.
----	---	---	---	--

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 phase³² 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.³³ 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.

³² „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.

³³ 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, BHMAG 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 BHMAG 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	
TOTAL		24	35	1136	18630	

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	MINEMON D.O.O. PALE	1	10	0	0	0	0
2	TROTIL D.O.O. SARAJEVO	0	8	0	0	0	0
3	POINT D.O.O.	3	0	10	1	2	0
4	DETEKTOR D.O.O.	6	0	12	1	2	0
5	CHR D.O.O.	5	0	8	1	1	0
6	EKSPLORING D.O.O.	2	8	0	0	1	0
7	N&N IVŠA D.O.O.	6	0	9	1	2	0
8	HEKSOGEN D.O.O.	4	0	8	1	1	0
9	UEM D.O.O.	6	0	10	2	2	0
10	DCM MEDIA D.O.O.	4	0	13	2	2	0
1	IN DEMINING	5	0	17	3	3	0
2	MINE DETECTION DOGS CENTRE (MDDC)	5	0	16	2	3	0
3	NGO POSAVINA BEZ MINA	5	0	0	0	0	1
4	NGO PRO VITA	5	0	0	0	1	0
5	NGO STOP MINES	9	0	19	3	3	0
6	NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID (NPA)	10	0	58	8	8	0
7	MAG	14	0	57	8	8	2
8	UG EKO DEM	4	0	10	1	2	0
9	"TRENING TIM" ASSOCIATION FOR DOG TRAINING	2	0	0	0	1	0
1	FBiH CIVIL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION	33	0	112	20	14	8
2	BRČKO DISTRICT CIVIL PROTECTION	4	0	5	2	0	1
3	THE SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS BiH	24	0	0	0	0	0
4	ARMED FORCED BiH	125	0	224	39	28	0
5	REPUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA	12	0	36	9	6	5
TOTAL		294	26	624	104	90	17

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 7,70km² 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.

Resources	Capacities in m ²
Deminers	5.500.000
EDD teams	2.200.000
Total deminers and EDD teams	7.700.000

Machines	16.000.000
----------	------------

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: BHMACE) pertains to eighty-five (85) projects, re-surveyed adequately in 2023, covering a total area of 5.779.840 m². The financial value of this project is approximately €8.160.000.

Serial	MAC ID	Location	Area m ²	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- Kopanice 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	Dubovac - 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
TOTAL:			5,779,840		

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 m², 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 ²
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	Hadžići	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	Vozuća 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 Vrućica	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
				FBiH:	46.38
				RS:	19.49
				Total:	65.87

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

Serial	Entity	MSA ID	Name of MSA	Municipality / City	Area km ²
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
FBiH:					13.91
RS:					5.90
Total:					19.81

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 km2
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
Total:					5.31

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, Majevica 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 Majevica 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 km².

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				/	Majevica	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	Total:		27.85	

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)
		Ukupno:	12.52		

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 BHMALC 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, Majevica 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, Doboj, 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, BHMALC 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 BHMALC 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 BHMALC 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 BHMAL. 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 ²	Municipality/City and Entity
1	6505	Barakovac Založje - Ramina Koliba	Clearance	17,223	Bihać/ FBiH
2	3238	Krcevina 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
Total:				510,414	

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
		Total:		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 ²	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	Željava 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	Bihać	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:	57,350,416		

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

Annex II

To the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina

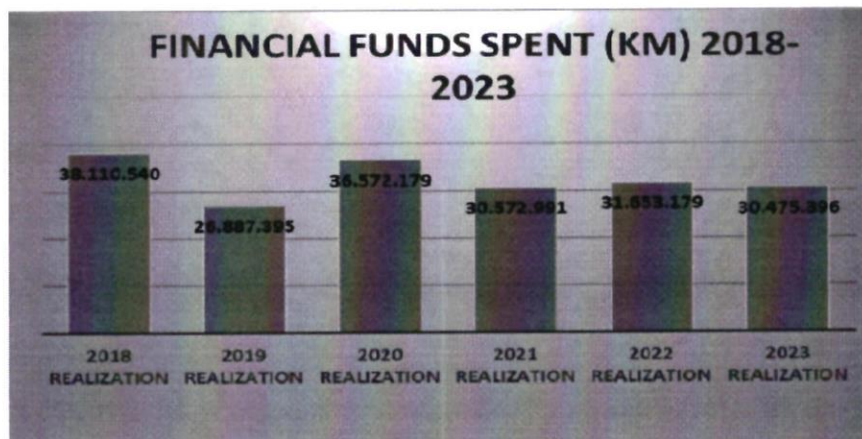
Revised document for the period 2025–2027

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 (BHMACH)		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
Total spent (KM) 2018-2023		38,110,540		26,887,395		36,572,179		30,572,991		31,653,179		30,475,396
Realization of plan %		92%		66%		94%		71%		73%		71%



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

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
TOTAL IN KM								98,005,190
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 "Hercegbosanske šume" ŠGD Hercegbosanske 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
TOTAL IN KM								3,572,416

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

[illegible]

In most cases, Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action (hereinafter BHMACH) 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 BHMACH	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
	Total:	55.863,372

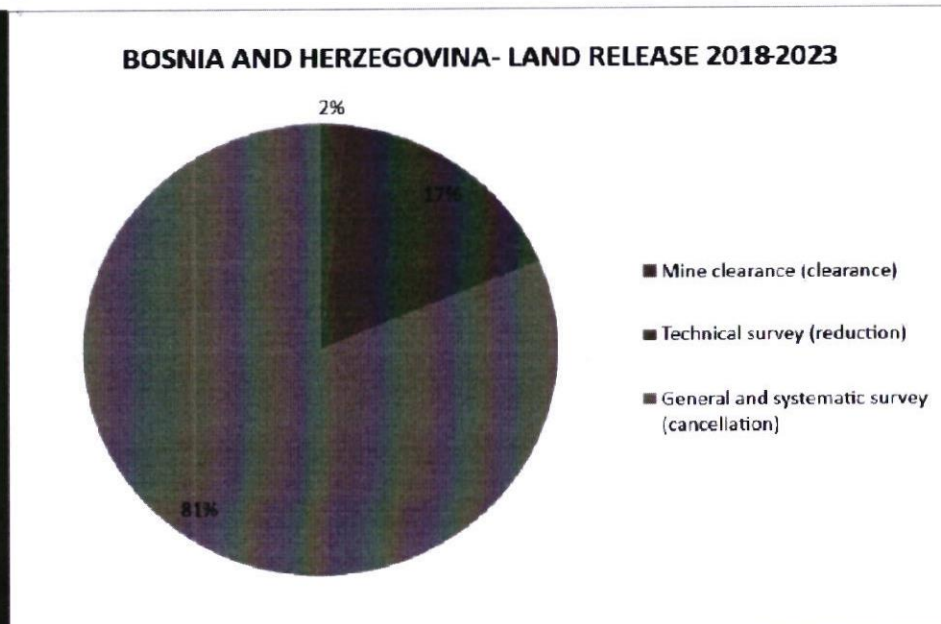
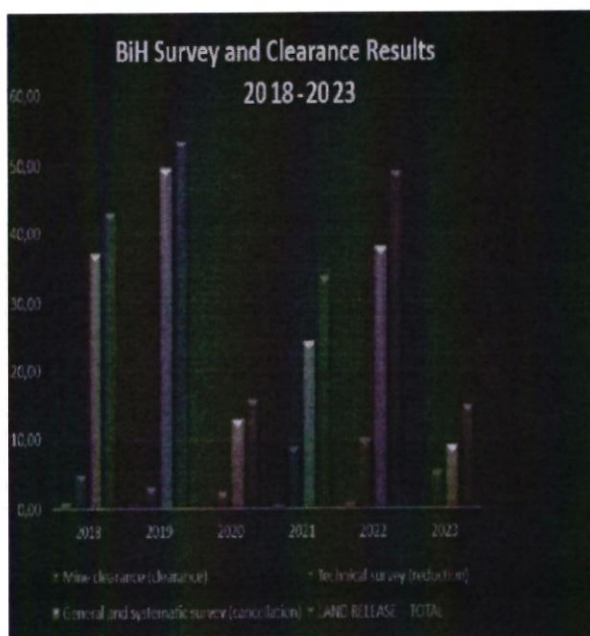
The table below represents a review of planned and realized activities for the period 2018–2023

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 ²	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 ²	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 BHMIC activities plan for the period 2024-2027, and the planned BHMIC 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 BHMIC'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 km² in size is included in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining for 2024, BHMIC Agenda for 2024, and the BHMIC 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 km². 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		BHMIC	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	BHMIC	Released area	km ²	145,40	75	75	75	1.607,000,00	5.408,000,00	7.015,000,00
			Processed area	km ²	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	BHMIC	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 75km². 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 km². 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	838,290,000	692,890,000	617,890,000		542,890,000
Cancelled area	121,280,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	241,280,000	
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	
Released area	145,400,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	295,400,000	
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).

Year	Suspect area at the beginning of the year, in km²	Released area, annually, in km²	Application of technical methods, km²	Average Cost of technical methods KM per m²	BHMAC Financial funds M/KM	Other financial funds required for the execution of the plan M/KM	Total financial funds required for the execution of the plan, M/KM
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: BHMAC), 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 BHMAC.

2.2. The Project of Digital Mine Risk Education

In past years, with the COVID-19 pandemic and further development of digital technology, BHMAC, 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, BHMAC 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 BHMAC 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 BHMAL, 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.

Serial	Organization	Number of participants
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

Mispa Belma, 30.05.2025 10:31, 26.05.2025

SAVJE DOK-PMISCK-07054-1860925, 27.05.2025, 27.05.2025 10:31