

ANNEX 1**to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2021****Action Document for “EU4 Migration, Border management and Mine Action”****1. SYNOPSIS****1.1. Action Summary Table**

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|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Title | Action 01 - EU4 Migration, Border management and Mine Action Annual Action Plan in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2021 | | |
| CRIS number | 043-667/1 | | |
| Basic Act | Financed under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III) | | |
| Team Europe Initiative | No | | |
| Zone benefiting from the action | Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |
| Programming document | IPA III Programming Framework | | |
| PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION | | | |
| Window and thematic priority | Window 1: Rule of law, fundamental rights and democracy Thematic Priority 3: Fight Against Organised Crime/Security Thematic Priority 4: Migration and Border Management | | |
| Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries, particularly target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | | |
| DAC code(s) | 150 Government & Civil Society 15136 Immigration | | |
| Main Delivery Channel¹ | Bilateral | | |
| Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective |
| | Participation development/governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | Principal objective |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

¹ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Aid to environment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Gender equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Trade Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Disaster Risk Reduction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Inclusion of persons with disabilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Biological diversity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Combat desertification | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Internal markers | Policy objectives | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Digitalisation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Migration | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | COVID-19 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Social inclusion and human development | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BUDGET INFORMATION | | | | |
| Amounts concerned | Budget line: 15.020101.01 Total estimated cost: EUR 15 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 15 000 000 | | | |
| MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION | | | | |
| Type of financing and method(s) of implementation | Project modality Direct management through Procurement Indirect management with entrusted entity – International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security (ITF) | | | |
| Relevant priorities and flagships from Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans | Action contributes to the flagship Migration and Asylum | | | |
| Final date for conclusion of Financing Agreement | At the latest by 31 December 2022 | | | |

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|--|--|
| Final date for concluding contribution/delegation agreements, procurement and grant contracts | 3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement, with the exception of cases listed under Article 114(2) of the Financial Regulation |
| Indicative operational implementation period | 6 years following the conclusion of the Financing Agreement |
| Final date for implementing the Financing Agreement (date by which this programme should be de-committed and closed) | 12 years following the conclusion of the Financing Agreement |

1.2. Summary of the Action

This action will be implemented in three areas: integrated border management, migration, and demining.

The Action is designed to strengthen capacities of competent institutions, which will result in strengthening migration management as well as reduced number of security hazards related to mines and explosive remnants of war. Within the Integrated Border Management, the effectiveness of border surveillance, inter-agency cooperation and capacity management should be improved.

Clearance in the selected affected mine suspected areas, targeted by this Action, will improve the safety of the population in the benefiting municipalities, as it will significantly reduce the mine threat potential of incidents and accidents. It will improve the living conditions of the local communities by making available currently blocked natural and infrastructure resources at the municipality scale.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context Analysis

Many cross-border criminal activities and organised criminal groups compel Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) to define and take on more responsibilities regarding Integrated Border Management (IBM). One of the crucial tasks of responsible institutions regarding implementation of the IBM Strategy is the development of technical and infrastructural capacities for the implementation of the IBM within the context of further preparation for the EU accession of BiH.

Irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings caused by the economic crisis and conflicts, the related human security aspects, and how this affects security, are at the top of the EU and international political agenda. Given the trans-national nature of the abovementioned issues, creating functional border management is of paramount importance in preventing, detecting and combating various forms of criminal activities with involvement of all police bodies as well as in managing the influx of irregular migrants and asylum seekers.

In recent years, with the support of international donors, especially the European Commission, BiH has built an institutional, legislative and administrative structure for managing migration and asylum. Analysis of past and expected trends in migration in BiH and at the regional level, indicate that BiH pursues a migration policy determined by the geostrategic position of the country on already identified migration routes in this part of the European continent.

Aiming to improve capacities of cross-border points, the proposed Action directly contributes to increased safety and security of BiH citizens as well as those from the region, thus contributing to the achievement of the objectives stated in the relevant strategic documents of BiH: the **Integrated Border Management Strategy for the Period 2019-2023** underlining the importance of maintaining the internal security of BiH, especially in terms of preventing all forms of cross-border crime, with special emphasis on managing irregular migration and the **Strategy in the Area of Migrations and Asylum (2016-2020)** according to which institutions of BiH will play a much more important and responsible role, in particular, in establishing more efficient controls of movement and stay of foreigners.

The primary objective of the migration management in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to ensure effective control over the entry, stay and movement of foreigners on the territory of BiH, ensuring all guaranteed human rights and freedoms to persons in situation of vulnerability under the legal jurisdiction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ensuring adequate mechanisms for their integration into the BiH society.

Twenty-six years after the end of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, mine contamination is still a serious problem, with approx. 1,060 square km or roughly 2.2% territory in BiH identified as suspected hazardous area. Therefore, in the period from 2 July 2018 to 14 May 2020, the Mine Action Centre of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHMACE), the Armed Forces of BiH and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), supported by EUFOR and UNDP, conducted a re-assessment of mine suspected areas. The ICSP-funded project "Country assessment of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina" identified mine contamination in 117 municipalities/towns, i.e. 1,413 affected communities. Areas suspected of or known to contain antipersonnel mines directly affect the safety of 120,760 inhabitants or 3,32% of the total population of Bosnia and Herzegovina (in accordance with the results of the last 2013 Population Census in Bosnia and Herzegovina). Mine suspected areas (MSAs) are categorised into three levels: high, medium and low impacted communities. Division according to the level of benefits is based on humanitarian and development considerations. The total number of endangered men is 412,875 and total number of endangered women is 412,178. In the post-war period (1996-2017), 1,756 people were victims of mines or other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in BiH, of which 613 people died. Out of the total number of victims, 249 victims or 14% are children.

In the period from 2018 to 2019, mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina was financed with 77,84 million BAM (94% of planned 82,84 million). In this period, Bosnia and Herzegovina failed to find additional finance resources that would total 3,07 million BAM. Considering the bad economic situation in the country, the size of the mine problem, and the exceptionally high cost of mine action, the process could not be adequately supported from the national budget. Bosnia and Herzegovina ensured 56,88 million BAM (or 73%) out of total funds invested into mine action, from the budgets of the state, entities, cantons, municipalities as well as public and private sector budgets. Donors and partner countries provided 20,96 million BAM or 27% out of total invested means.

The results of the "Land Release" project were the basis during the process of preparation of **the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018-2025**, developed by Mine Action Centre Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with International Centre for humanitarian demining in Geneva (GICHD). In order to fulfil the obligations under Article 5 of the Convention in requested timeframe (six years) from 1 March 2021 to 1 March 2027, the funds totalling 336,2

million BAM are necessary. The finance plan according to the operational plan for 2020-2027 is prepared in accordance with the realistic financial frame of mine action. The second revision of the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018-2025 will be conducted in 2023. The completion of the Mine Action Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018-2025 will be in 2025, status assessment and creation of the Exit Strategy and completion of the process, in 2027.

In order to accelerate the process, the Mine Action Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHMACE), with the assistance of the European Union (IPA/2012/310-576), developed professional regulations for the implementation of Land Release concept - a more advanced, modern, and cost-effective approach.

Mines continue to cause dreadful harm, instil fear and stop refugees and internally displaced people from returning to their homes. They also continue to strip entire regions of a fair chance of economic recovery and development.

The proposed Action responds to the objective of **the Mine Action Strategy** of contributing to achieve a mine-free Bosnia and Herzegovina and contributes to better achievement of the rural development priorities identified in the Rural development Strategy of BiH. The Action will increase the number of mine-free municipalities in BiH and thus support the safe and sustainable returns to pre-war residence areas.

2.2. Problem analysis by areas of support

AREA OF SUPPORT #1: ASYLUM, MIGRATION, BORDER MANAGEMENT

Over the past few years, BiH has faced considerable challenges related to the migration situation. The country failed to effectively manage the situation and provide assistance to thousands of migrants present in the country. The failure of the authorities to establish a sustainable migration and asylum system led to a humanitarian crisis in December 2020. In 2019, the BiH Border Police refused entry to 2,342 foreign nationals, which is an increase by 26.39% in comparison to 2018 with 1,853 refused entries. Also in 2019, the number of illegal border crossings detected in BiH amounted to 5,859, which is an increase by 30.52% in comparison to 2018 when 4,489 illegal border crossings were detected.² The Service for Foreigners Affairs lacks human, material and technical capacities to effectively respond to these challenges. Priorities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs included continuous operational activities of the inspectors for foreigners in timely collecting and sharing of the operational information pertaining to the routes of the movement of migrants, organisers of transfers and smugglers with other law enforcement agencies. The overall goal is to prosecute the perpetrators involved in illegal transfers, the smuggling of foreigners and trafficking of human beings. Furthermore, the Service performs daily on-the-spot operational and inspection checks. Additionally, it is necessary to increase capacities for screening and registration, to support international protection, especially of the most vulnerable. Data and operational information collected in such way served as basis for a number of coordinated activities conducted with an aim of controlling the legality of the stay of foreign nationals in BiH.

In the current situation, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, with insufficient capacities, the Service finds it increasingly difficult to respond to the challenge of the increased influx of migrants in the coming period. Therefore,

² BiH Migration Profile Report 2020

progress is still needed to strengthen the management of migration, by building the legal framework, as well as increasing the institutional and technical capacities of the competent institutions.

-Description of main stakeholders (for areas of support 1 and 2)

The Ministry of Security of BiH, will be the main stakeholder of the activities related to migration, asylum and border control, together with other beneficiaries of these activities: Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH, Border Police of BiH and State investigation and protection agency of BiH. The Service for Foreigners Affairs has a significant role in managing migration in the conditions of increased influx of migrants that BiH has been facing since 2017.

- Complementarity with national strategies in BiH

The vision of the **Strategy for integrated border management in Bosnia and Herzegovina for period 2019-2023** is to ensure the unimpeded movement of people and goods across the national border whilst preventing all forms of illegal activity linked to crossing the national border. The mission is to implement the new concept of integrated border management and joint inter-agency action in order to reduce the threat to border security and internal security and act to increase the overall level of security in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As such, the Strategy is in full alignment with Outcome 1 of the Action, which envisages the improvement of migration management including border management and fully complies with Output 2 related to Outcome 1 to improve capacities of cross-border points.

Migration and Asylum Strategy (2016-2020). The area of immigration and asylum in BiH is developed with two long-term strategic goals in mind. The first goal is to further develop a good- quality system of immigration and asylum at the national level, harmonised with EU standards and incorporating international refugee law, which will enable the integration of BiH into the EU. The second important goal is to stimulate active participation of BiH in defining the policies and development of immigration and asylum system at the regional level, in accordance with EU standards. The strategic goals in the area of migration and asylum are in line Overall impact of the Action and it's Output 1.1 to further develop capacities of institutions managing migration. The new strategy is being drafted for 2021-2025.

The overall goal of the **Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2020-2023** is to ensure a permanent, comprehensive and sustainable response of society to trafficking in human beings through a strengthened system of prevention, prosecution of perpetrators of crimes related to trafficking in human beings. It also includes protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, especially persons in vulnerable situations, through functional connection and capacity building of all competent institutions and organisations.

AREA OF SUPPORT# 2: MINE ACTION

- Short problem analysis

Mine contamination results in the blocking of natural resources, which makes it difficult for the socio-economic development of the community and it can cause land and soil degradation, loss of biodiversity and limitations to agricultural productivity. Of the total suspected hazardous area, 63% is forest, 27% is potential agricultural land and 10% concerns other, mainly potential infrastructure areas. The urban population has relatively safer economic and social life in comparison with the rural population who depends economically on the access to land. An analysis of mine accidents in BiH shows that individuals that are more economically vulnerable are also more exposed to mine/ERW contamination, as they often knowingly enter into contaminated areas for livelihoods activities.

International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) define land release 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 of mines. The criteria for "all reasonable effort" shall be defined by the National Mine Action Authorities. Land release is an evidence-based decision-making process that helps determine with confidence which land needs further processing and which does not. It involves the identification of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas, the cancellation of land through non-technical survey, the reduction of land through technical survey and the clearance of mine/ERW contaminated land. The land release process should result in disaggregated reporting, distinguishing between the activities (NTS, TS and clearance) and the products they result in (cancelled, reduced and cleared).

The first category in priority encompasses repatriation, demining of housing for people to return, reconstruction of settlements, educational and health facilities, agricultural land, industrial complexes, forests, tourist and forest locations away from inhabited areas, where both mine risk and mine threat are low.

The second category in priority encompassed areas in occasional use or areas that border with first category areas. They represent a minimum safety belt through already treated first category locations, and they are defined by logical geographic unit borders. Traditionally, such areas are neither interesting nor motivating the residents to move towards periphery areas treated as third category in priority.

The third category in priority encompasses SHAs with the least possible risk but with probable consequences dating from the war, since they were located between the confrontation lines. These are distant locations without traditional or any other recognisable motifs that would make people approach or move. They also do not contain strategically significant natural resources.

An analysis of mine accidents in BiH shows that individuals that are more economically vulnerable are also more exposed to mine/ERW contamination, as they often knowingly enter into contaminated areas for livelihoods activities.

- *Description of main stakeholders;*

Unlike other security issues (such as import/export control of weapons and ammunition etc.), which were initially dealt with by the peacekeeping force and later handed over to domestic authorities, demining has always been in domestic ownership. The Demining Commission is the authority responsible for the long-term conduct of mine action activities and removal of mine danger in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Demining Commission initiated the consultation process for the formulation of the Action in close collaboration with its technical body BHMACH. The Demining Commission promoted and endorsed the concept of mine-free municipality after consultations with mayors countrywide. Local governments are a key stakeholder in past and on-going mine action programmes supported by the European Union. Also, the Federal Administration of Civil Protection and the Civil Protection Administration of Republic of Srpska implement their mandate including mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance at the community and municipality level. Through this Action the Civil Protection agencies will coordinate their clearance plans with the municipalities and BHMACH contributing thus through efficient planning to the clearance and release of larger areas. BHMACH will coordinate through its headquarters in Sarajevo and the 8 regional offices in Banja Luka, Pale, Tuzla, Brčko, Mostar, Travnik and Bihać the implementation at the selected municipalities and will actively support the land release concept.

With regard to demining, EUFOR has a monitoring role, based on the need to be full aware of the mine situation for force protection, which has also developed into a mentoring role, given the close link to a Safe and Secure Environment, which EUFOR is mandated to support. EUFOR therefore closely cooperates with the mine action authorities – both civilian (BHMACH) and military (Armed Forces of BiH) – and with the EU Office in BiH, to share the necessary technical expertise and ensure joint action as required.

- *Complementarity with national strategies.*

The 2018-2025 Mine Action Strategy envisages Bosnia and Herzegovina free of mines and explosive remnants of war while **Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018-2021)** states that one of the key obstacles for a better use of the agricultural land is significant mine-suspected area.

The 2018-2025 mine action strategy envisages the following five strategic areas: Information Management, National Ownership and Communications, Survey and Clearance, Mine Risk Education, Management of Residual Contamination. The proposed Action is directly referring to the Mine Action Strategy and contributes to better achievement of the rural development priorities identified in the Rural development Strategy of BiH. The Action will increase the number of mine-free municipalities in BiH and thus support the safe and sustainable returns to pre-war residence areas.

2.3. Relevance and complementarity with strategies supported by key national stakeholders

This action will enhance border and migration management capacities of the authorities, and the operational capacity of the border police, i.e. strengthen border and migration capabilities of the national authorities including by combatting and preventing migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings in line with EU and international standards.

Mine-contaminated areas remain an impediment to economic and infrastructural development. By achieving its objectives in line with the Mine Action Strategy, the proposed Action removes the identified obstacles for economic and infrastructural development in a number of municipalities and supports Bosnia and Herzegovina's aim to achieve mine-free status, in line with its commitments under the Ottawa convention. The Action strengthens the institutional cooperation and coordination as well as achieves a synergetic impact in the area of education, employment and social

policy, rural development contributing to the economic growth of BiH. The Action will strengthen the institutional capacity of BH MAC, RS and FBH Civil Protection Administrations.

Sector approach

Countrywide strategies at the level of BiH in the Home Affairs are the strategies and action plans in the following areas: integrated border management, asylum and migrations, small arms and light weapons, terrorism, organised crime, anti-corruption, trafficking in human beings, then there is the Action Plan for the Prevention of Money Laundering in BiH as well as the National Strategy on Supervision over Narcotic Drugs, Prevention and Suppression of the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs in BiH. **The Sector Home Affairs institutional set up** comprises 36 institutions and agencies, among which are: the BiH Ministry of Security, the FBiH Ministry of Internal Affairs, the RS Ministry of Internal Affairs, 10 Cantonal Ministries of Internal Affairs, the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), the BiH Border Police, the BiH Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, etc. **Cooperation and coordination** between institutions in various areas of this sector are carried out in accordance with legal provision. **Performance evaluation framework** is partially in place. The BiH Border Police defines indicators **for monitoring** the implementation of the strategy and their values have been determined. In addition, a methodology of reporting, i.e. data and information collection has also been established from the local to the central level of organisation of the BiH Border Police. Annual Programme of Activities are linked with the activities set in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the BiH IBM Strategy, which is the key strategy for performing activities of the BP.

2.4. Relevance and complementarity with EU policy and EU and other donors' assistance

The Action is directly contributing to the IPA III Window 1 overall objective to strengthen the rule of law, democracy, the respect of human rights and international law.

The Action particularly contributes to the specific objective of **IPA III Window 1, Thematic Priority 4** in its aspect of stepping up the border management as well as strategic and operational cooperation on migration, along different pillars: irregular migration, border management, international protection and legal migration. The Action's demining component fits in the plan of IPA III Window 1, Thematic priority 3 to support actions addressing the threats of antipersonnel mines and explosive remnants of war, including improvised explosive devices.

Through its objectives, to strengthen competent institutions in the areas dealing IBM and migration, the Action contributes to the requirements and recommendations of specific instruments of the EU enlargement policy.

The Western Balkans Strategy (2018)³ asking for a more effective action to enhance border control and fight against irregular migration and migrant smuggling; to step up strategic and operational cooperation within the Western Balkans on migration and border management; to further consolidating border and migration management capacities; and particularly to identify and remove remaining landmines;

The 2019 Analytical Report⁴ indicating that border and migration management capacities are insufficient and coordination among institutions across the various levels of government is poor; and that mine contamination is one of the main disaster risks for Bosnia and Herzegovina citizens;

The 2021 Commission Bosnia and Herzegovina report⁵ pointed to the need for BiH to significantly improve the management of migration and asylum system, and ensure effective coordination; ensure sufficient and suitable accommodation facilities, fairly distributed among all entities and cantons; ensure access to asylum procedures; increase border surveillance, including human resources and equipment; improve the legal framework and capacities for voluntary and forced returns; and step up the fight against transnational organised crime networks.

Serious obstacles remain to ensure an effective access to asylum procedures. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the Border Police have insufficient capacity, in terms of staff and facilities, to register asylum intents expressed upon entry in the country. This has been an issue since 2018.

BiH has yet to establish a national coordination centre (NCC) in line with the EU/Schengen *acquis* and best practices for information sharing and coordination between all relevant law enforcement agencies.

³ COM(2018) 65 final

⁴ SWD(2019) 222 final

⁵ SWD(2021) 291 final /2

Economic Reform Program of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ERP) identifying insufficient fight against organised crime and migrant crisis as key obstacles to the advancement of safe environment for business and the growth of GDP in the region and beyond; the need to strengthen the institutional framework in the fight against organised crime and other forms of serious crime; to improve border crossings (with long waiting times for customs procedures on them) on major transit routes including improvement of infrastructure at border crossings at road routes.

The Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) binding BiH to continue with the fight against organised crime and irregular migration; and to prioritise combating and preventing criminal and irregular activities.

Guidelines for the Implementation of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans (2020)⁶ stating the need for BiH to improve operational logistics and the use of modern software at border crossing points as well as ensuring administrative capacity for combating environmental crime and other serious offenses by effective environmental inspections and administrative and criminal enforcement. The **Climate Change Adaptation and Low-Emission Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2020-2030** seeks to increase the resilience of Bosnia and Herzegovina to climate variability and climate change, thus ensuring economic progress. The **Climate Change Adaptation and Low-Emission Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2020-2030** seeks to increase the resilience of Bosnia and Herzegovina to climate variability and climate change, thus ensuring economic progress.

2.5. Lessons learned and links with previous financial assistance

A key lesson flagged by the State Auditor, which was also observed in the previous IPA funded projects, is that "the number of demining projects resulting in the detection of one or no mines at all has not been small, while the initial information indicated a much larger number of mines. Of the 384 projects analysed, the percentage of successfully estimated number of mines against the number of expected mines was 2.5%". A case study carried jointly by the EU Delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and EUFOR Althea in 2016 demonstrated that over the last seven years the information on used, demined, high-risk and low-risk areas was not properly registered in the official Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMACH) database. As main reasons were identified deficiencies in the quality control process, insufficient commitment by the field staff and ineffective use of resources.

In this context an exceptional assistance measure was approved in December 2017 under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (Programme ref: IcSP 2017 / 30). It was designed under the strong leadership of BHMACH and was implemented by the Mine Action Centre in BiH, the Armed Forces of BiH, the Norwegian People's Aid and the United Nations Development Programme in the period 2018-2019. Through map review, collection of new evidence, interviews with local stakeholders and aerial imagery the non-technical survey of the complete suspected hazardous area was conducted. This provides new digital information and a more accurate mapping of the high risk areas. It is to be noted that the approximately 100 km² to be released under this Action was selected from the 2019 new database. It is thus safe to say that the successful implementation of the IcSP funded project contributed to creating the operational conditions for large scale land release IPA funded programme, thus making the outmost use of the past experience and in complementarity with other European Union Instruments.

In the field of migration and border management, BiH has been supported through several assistance funds, from bilateral donors, EU and development banks. BiH is implementing the second Special measure on supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina in managing migration for 2019 funded by EU in the amount of 23 million EUR and aims to support BiH in improving the capacity for identification, registration and referral of third-country nationals crossing the border, providing adequate and protection-sensitive accommodation and basic services for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants (addressing the special needs of vulnerable groups of persons, children and unaccompanied minors), as well as strengthening capacity for border control and surveillance, thereby also contributing to the fight against and prevention of migrant smuggling, trafficking in human beings and other types of cross-border crime. It represents the continuation of first Special measure from 2018 which supported about 2,700 migrants and refugees by providing food and accommodation, access to water sanitation, hygiene and social services, through the coordination and management of four temporary reception centres in Una Sana and one in Sarajevo Canton.

Prior to the increased arrivals to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the first half of 2018, the EU had already invested, since 2007, 24.6 million EUR to support Bosnia and Herzegovina on migration and border management, mainly through technical assistance, procurement of equipment, construction of a reception facility for irregular migrants in East Sarajevo and Asylum Centre in Delijaš, Trnovo, border police infrastructure rehabilitation, capacity building, and

⁶ SWD(2020) 223 final

procurement of equipment for the border police, including video surveillance of border crossings. At the end of 2017, additional funds were allocated to improve the border control information system and the border crossing infrastructure and upgrade of the Migration Information System related to the biometric data of foreigners.

The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) supported the government's effort in establishing a new reception centre in the area of Sarajevo (Ušivak barracks near Hadžići) through the “Emergency Response to the Migrant and Refugee Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina through Targeted Shelter Interventions in Sarajevo”.

Since January 2016, Bosnia and Herzegovina benefits also from IPA II regional programme on “Support to Protection-Sensitive Migration Management in the Western Balkans and Turkey”. The main aim of the programme is to support the target countries in developing a protection-sensitive response to mixed migration while aligning with EU policies and international standards. The second phase of the Programmes is running until 2021.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Planned results and intervention logic (describing causal links between impact, outcome(s) and output(s) and including assumptions)

If capacities of the state institutions managing migration are further developed (**Output 1.1**) and relevant staff continues to work in the sector and regularly use new equipment, IT tools, instruments, knowledge and skills in everyday operations, then capacities of competent institutions in the areas of overall migration management will be further strengthened (**Outcome 1**).

If capacities of competent institutions in the areas of overall migration management will be further strengthened (**Outcome 1**) and political and economic stability of BiH and the region remains at the same level, then safety and security and respect of human rights for citizens and migrants in BiH will be improved (**Impact**).

If targeted Mine Suspected Areas (MSA) per municipality are released (**Output 2.1**) and all mine suspected areas of target 20 municipalities are included in the list of priorities for 2021 and 2022, then development potentials of municipalities in demining in BiH will be increased (**Outcome 2**).

If capacities of national Mine Action authorities are strengthened (**Output 2.2**) and BHMAC conduct the non-technical survey in a timely manner, coordinated with all state and non-state operators who will be implementing the technical methods (technical survey, clearance) and BiH government ensures funding for the maintenance of the purchased equipment and continuation of the licence, then development potentials of municipalities in demining in BiH will be increased (**Outcome 2**).

If development potentials of municipalities in demining in BiH will be increased (**Outcome 2**) and motivation of Mine Action institutions to achieve the goals of the Mine Action Strategy remains the same, then safety and security and respect of human rights for citizens and migrants in BiH will be improved (**Impact**).

3.2. Indicative type of activities

Outcome 1: Capacities of competent institutions in the areas of overall migration management, fight against organised crime and other irregular acts in BiH further strengthened

Output 1.1 Capacities of the institutions managing migration further developed.

Activity 1.1.1 Equip the authorities managing migration to keep them up-to-date and capable of dealing with increased challenges in the field.

The national authorities dealing with migration challenges need to cover a range of areas and to respond to manifold challenges, so this activity will equip them with (but not limited to): vehicles (special, land, 4 W etc), surveillance and communication equipment, identification system, data management system, tailor-made database systems, online communication facilities, data archiving and analysis tools; documents processing equipment; upgraded MIS system. This activity will be complementary to the national and regional EU assistance.

Through realisation of this activity the relevant BiH authorities, such as the Border Police, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the State Investigation and Protection Agency will enhance their technical and operational capacities to address the challenges related to management of migration.

Equipping of the BiH Border Police with special vehicles and strengthening of the information system for border surveillance will contribute to the efficiency of the state border surveillance, detection and prevention of illegal border

crossings, detection and prevention of smuggling of people and goods, the fight against trafficking of human beings and other forms of cross-border crime.

The planned activity will contribute to improvement of information technology (IT) competences and capacities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in order to more effectively counter future trends and challenges of irregular migration, which would result in a more efficient contribution to the security system of BiH. Procurement of the IT systems and tools for identification of migrants, establishment of the backup data system, development of IT tools for data storage and analysis as well as procurement of equipment for working with documents and MIS system upgrade with DWH /BI module will enable efficient, effective and timely provision of services, and support in planning and implementation of future activities while minimising costs, with the aim of making a greater contribution to the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) continuously implement activities on the prevention and detection of criminal offenses of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings in mixed migration. The implementation of proposed activity will enhance capacities of SIPA with regard to prevention and detection of criminal offenses.

Outcome 2: Development potentials of municipalities in demining in BiH increased

Output 2.1: Targeted Mine Suspected Areas (MSA) per municipality released

Activity 2.1.1 - Technical survey and clearance in the selected affected mine suspected areas will be conducted by the civil protection agencies and by accredited non-governmental organisations or/and commercial companies. A non-technical survey in the selected affected mine suspected areas will be conducted by BHMAC.

Activity 2.1.2 - Regular monitoring and quality assurance of implementation.

Output 2.2: Capacities of national mine action authorities strengthened

Activity 2.2.1 - Equipment will be made available to the national mine action authorities and the civil protection agencies for the implementation of this Action. A needs assessment will be conducted and beneficiaries (i.e. BHMAC, civil protection agencies) will be provided with inputs to increase the efficiency of their performance associated to the objectives of this Action.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

| Risks | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Political disagreement and unwillingness to support the implementation of mine action. | M | Continued political and policy dialogue to ensure full awareness of the domestic institutions of the importance of the action in view of achieving a mine-free Bosnia and Herzegovina, in line with the country's Mine Action Strategy and its international obligations under the Ottawa Convention. |
| Lack of efficient communication and coordination can impede the implementation and reduce the success of achievement. | M | Necessary measures will be taken in order to ensure the coordinated and parallel implementation of all planned activities for the successful project implementation. It will include organisation of regular meetings and consultations with representatives of all beneficiary institutions. |
| Activities under the Action may be delayed due to undesired explosive event or safety hazard during field operations and its implications and recommended follow-up measures. | M | Safety measures will be undertaken and minimise accident probability. However, they will not completely eliminate the risk. Requirements for risk prevention have already been incorporated into the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that will be applied during the Action implementation, and activities under the Action will be undertaken in accordance with SOP. |

Assumptions (to be reflected in the Logical Framework Matrix above) – grouped by outputs and outcomes

Outcome 1: Capacities of competent institutions in the areas of overall migration management, fight against organised crime and other irregular acts in BiH further strengthened

- Political and economic stability of BiH and the region remains at the same level.
- Political will persists at all levels of government in BiH to support the implementation of mine action.

Output 1.1: Capacities of the state institutions managing migration are further developed

- Relevant staff continues to regularly use new IT tools, instruments, knowledge and skills in everyday operations.

Outcome 2: Development potentials of municipalities in demining in BiH increased

- Motivation of Mine Action institutions to achieve the goals of the Mine Action Strategy remains the same.

Output 2.1: Targeted Mine Suspected Areas (MSA) per municipality released

- All mine suspected areas of target 20 municipalities are included in the list of priorities for 2021 and 2022

Output 2.2: Capacities of national Mine Action authorities strengthened

- BHMAC conducts the non-technical survey in a timely manner, coordinated with all state and non-state operators who will be implementing the technical methods (technical survey, clearance).
- BiH government ensures funding for the maintenance of the purchased equipment and continuation of the licence.

3.4 Mainstreaming

How does this Action contribute to Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment (in line with the EU gender equality strategy 2020-2025)?

The principles of equal opportunities are duly taken into account throughout the project cycle and the action will promote an environment that is conducive and enabling to gender equality ensuring equal participation of women and men in all action activities.

How does this Action address Environment and Climate change?

The action and the activities deriving from the action will not have any negative impact on the environment nor jeopardise environment, health and security in the future. The activities deriving from this action will be delivered in the most environmentally friendly possible way. In the area of demining, the Action will have positive impact on the environment as agricultural and forest land will be returned for use to the population and resources will be used in a regulated and controlled manner. Implementation of the proposed demining intervention will directly support BiH authorities in clearing suspected mine areas, bringing them under regular management, especially those with high forests and high-quality stands. Furthermore, demining of agriculture and rural areas will improve conservation and efficient use of natural resources. The proposed Action will additionally support BiH authorities to deliver results more explicitly linked with sustainable use of land and accomplishment of the EU Green Deal objectives related to increase of the value given to protecting and restoring natural ecosystems, to the sustainable use of resources and to improving human health.

Others (such as Resilience and Conflict Sensitivity, Roma, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups)

Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the action will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation as well as taking into account promotion and participation of people with disabilities.

3.5 Conditions for implementation

There are no specific conditions for an effective and timely implementation of the Action.

3.6 Logical Framework

| Results | Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10) | Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result) | Baselines (year) | Targets (year) | Sources of data (1 per indicator) | Assumptions |
|------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Impact | To ensure effective migration and border management, ensuring human rights and freedoms of persons in situation of vulnerability are respected and ensure the safety and security of citizens and migrants in BiH. | Number of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern who receive assistance and are offered protection. | Data to be collected from annual reports | Set the target | European commission UNHCR | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| | | Number of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and other persons of concern to the UNHCR by situation (sex-disaggregated) | | | | |
| | | Number of security hazards related to mines and explosive remnants of war. | | | | |
| Outcome 1 | Capacities of competent institutions in the areas of overall migration management in BiH further strengthened | Number of detected illegal acts (criminal offence and offence) at the border | 1 896 (254 criminal offence and 1642 offence) (2017) | 2 000 (280 criminal offence and 1720 offence) (2027) | Reports of BP BiH | Political and economic stability of BiH and the region remains at the same level |
| | | Number of detected and processed cases, and exchanged information, regarding migration, smuggled migrants and cases of trafficking of human beings. | (0) | Increase | BiH Migration Profile | |
| Outcome 2 | Development potentials of municipalities in demining in BiH increased | Number of mine free municipalities | 20 (2021) | 117 (2027) (All mine suspected municipalities became free) | Annual reports on Mine Action approved by the Council of Ministers Project Implementation Report | Motivation of Mine Action institutions to achieve the goals of the Mine Action Strategy remains the same |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------|---|---|--|
| Output 1.1 related to Outcome 1 | Capacities of the state institutions managing migration are further developed | Percentage of use of specialised equipment | 0% | 80% | BiH Migration Profile | Relevant staff continues to work in the sector and regularly use new equipment, IT tools, instruments, knowledge and skills in everyday operations. |
| Output 2.1 related to outcome 2 | Targeted Mine Suspected Areas (MSA) per municipality released | Number of square kilometres cancelled through non-technical survey | 0 square km | 967 square km | Project Implementation Reports | All mine suspected areas of target 20 municipalities are included in the list of priorities for 2021 and 2022 |
| | | Number of square kilometres reduced and cleared through technical methods (technical survey, clearance) | 77 square km | 0 square km | | |
| Output 2.2 related to outcome 2 | Capacities of national Mine Action authorities strengthened | Number of Mine Suspected Areas (MSA) | 480 | 0 *Obligation by the Ottawa Convention | Annual Report by Ministry of Security Project Implementation Reports | BHMAC conduct the non-technical survey in a timely manner, coordinated with all state and non-state operators who will be implementing the technical methods (technical survey, clearance) BiH government ensures funding for the maintenance of the purchased equipment and continuation of the licence. |

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Introduction of reference to Performance/Results-based Financing if applicable in 4.4 and 4.6
Numbering referred to in chapter 4 will be updated once the structure is final

4.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

4.2 Implementation modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁷.

4.2.1. Direct Management (Procurement)

The part of the Action will be implemented under direct management by the EU Delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is an indicative list of contracts, which would provide continuity of the EU assistance in the sector, based on the projects completed, or which will be completed in the forthcoming period.

In order to improve safety and security and respect of human rights for citizens and migrants in BiH (Impact) the planned procurement of equipment will support BiH authorities in strengthening of the capacities for fight against organised crime as well as in managing migration (Output 1.1). Furthermore, the action will support strengthening of capacities of national mine action authorities (Output 2.2).

| Subject | Indicative type (works, supplies, services) | Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Migration: Activity 1.1.1 | Supply | T1 2022 |
| Mine Action: Activity 2.2.1 | Supply | T1 2022 |

4.2.2. Indirect management with [an] entrusted entity[ies] (i.e. Member State Organisation, third donor country, EU specialised (traditional/regulatory) agency, international organisation)

A part of this action, particularly, may be implemented in indirect management with the International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security (ITF)

The implementation by this entity entails Output 2.1, Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- a) financial and operational capacity of the applicant.
- b) technical capacity, such as experience in the preparation and implementation of joint capacity building and similar projects; extensive experience in managing large and complex programmes or projects related to the results, extensive experience in the implementation of (e.g., similar projects) demining projects, documented capacity to mobilise relevant networks in the EU Member States, BiH and the region.

If negotiations with the entrusted entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with other alternative entity which shall be selected by Commission services using the same selection criteria.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same selection criteria given above. If the entity is replaced the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

⁷ www.sanctionsmap.eu Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

If negotiations with the entrusted entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 4.3.8

4.3 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and viceversa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management as grants for the activities envisaged under Activity 2.1.1 and Procurement (service contract) for activity 2.1.2.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual document shall apply.

4.5. Indicative Budget

| | EU contribution (amount in EUR) | Indicative third party contribution, in EUR |
|---|--|--|
| OUTCOME 1: Capacities of competent institutions in the areas of overall migration management, fight against organised crime and other irregular acts in BiH further strengthened | | |
| Output 1.1: Capacities of the state institutions managing migration are further developed , composed of | 5 000 000 | N.A. |
| Direct management (Procurement) – cf. section 4.3.3. | N.A. | N.A. |
| OUTCOME 2: Development potentials of municipalities in demining in BiH increased | | |
| Output 2.1: Targeted Mine Suspected Areas (MSA) per municipality released , composed of | 9 150 000 | N.A. |
| Indirect management with entrusted entity , i.e. International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security (ITF), cf. section 4.3.4 | 9 150 000 | N.A. |
| Output 2.2: Capacities of national Mine Action authorities strengthened , composed of | 850 000 | N.A. |
| Direct management (Procurement) – cf. section 4.3.3. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Procurement – total envelope under section 4.3.3 | 5 850 000 | N.A. |
| Evaluation, (cf. section 5.3) | will be covered by another decision | N.A. |
| Audit/Expenditure verification(cf. section 6) | will be covered by another decision | N.A. |
| Communication and visibility (cf. section 7) | N.A. | N.A. |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Contingencies | N.A. | N.A |
| TOTAL | EU 15 000 000 | 0 |

4.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Due to the fact that this Action has numerous beneficiaries active in the law enforcement sector, it is important that they take on strategic, operational and structural responsibility and accountability for implementing the Action related activities from the very beginning. Full commitment of all involved institutions which was already established during programming of this Action will be indispensable for achieving the Action results, therefore it will continue throughout the whole duration of the Action implementation. A Steering Committee will guide the implementation of the Action. It will include representatives from the main stakeholders. The composition of the Steering Committee will depend on equal representation of the interest of all institutions while bearing in mind effectiveness and efficiency of such body.

5. PERFORMANCE/RESULTS MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1. Internal monitoring

The action will be regularly monitored by EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Internal monitoring will be implemented through steering committees' meetings, EU Delegation quarterly Implementation reviews, on-the-spot checks, meetings with beneficiaries and consultant companies/contractors, while the external monitoring will be implemented through Result-oriented Monitoring (ROM).

At the level of the action, the assumptions are linked to the commitment and smooth coordination among all the sector institutions and objective assessment of their capacities for the implementation of planned interventions.

In addition, the Action may be subject to external monitoring in accordance with the rules and procedures of the European Commission established by the Financing Agreement. Given the technical nature of activities and the wide geographical scope of the Action, demining expertise will be engaged to enhance the monitoring.

The Land Release Board is a complementary forum for Land Release issues. The Action will foster the coordinated sectorial planning. Local authorities will be consulted early in the process and requested to engage the mine action coordinators at the cantonal and municipal levels. The priority list of BHMACH takes into consideration the existing municipal mine action plans, in order to ensure sustainable results of mine action. The Action will aim to enable the effective take-up of critical functions by national authorities at different levels in partnership with civil society and the private sector. This will be based on increased capacity of major stakeholders.

5.2. Roles & responsibilities for data collection, analysis & reporting

The Sector Steering Committee will monitor implementation of the Action. The Action will be regularly monitored by the EU Delegation to BiH.

To ensure adequate monitoring of the implementation of the Action, two mid-term and one final assessment of the Action results will be carried out as part of Activity 2.1.2. Each of the mid-term analyses will be carried out following the first and the second year of Action's implementation, appraised against mid-term goals (milestones). The final assessment will be based upon the targets defined for year 2027 presented in the log frame. Results of these appraisals will be presented to EU Delegation and upon agreement by the EU Delegation to the Sector Steering Committee.

In addition, the Action might be subject to external monitoring in line with the European Commission rules and procedures set in the Financing Agreement.

5.3. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and/or final evaluation will not be carried out for this action or its components.

In case an evaluation is not foreseen for some action's components, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing Decision.

6. AUDIT

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

It is foreseen that audit services may be contracted under a framework contract.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Visibility of EU funding and communication about objectives and impact of Actions are a legal obligation for all Actions funded by the EU, as set out in the EU communication and visibility requirements in force.

In particular, the recipients of EU funding shall acknowledge the origin of the EU funding and ensure its proper visibility by:

- providing a statement highlighting the support received from the EU in a visible manner on all documents and communication material relating to the implementation of the funds, including on an official website and social media accounts, where these exist; and
- promoting the actions and their results by providing coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media.

Visibility and communication measures shall be implemented, as relevant, by the national administrations (for instance, concerning the reforms linked to EU budget support), entrusted entities, contractors and grant beneficiaries. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included, respectively, in financing agreements, delegation agreements, and procurement and grant contracts.

The measures shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan, established and implemented in line with the EU communication and visibility requirements in force. The plan shall include, inter alia, a communication narrative and master messages for the Action, customised for the various target audiences (stakeholders, civil society, general public, etc.)

Visibility and communication measures specific to this Action shall be complementary to the broader communication activities implemented directly by the European Commission services and/or the EU Delegations and Offices. The European Commission and the EU Delegations and Offices should be fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities, notably with respect to the communication narrative and master messages.

In particular visibility will be given due attention as regards the activities of border crossings equipping and infrastructure. At the same time, there are sensitivities connected to some of the activities to be undertaken under the action that will need to be taken into account as far as visibility is concerned. The status of the progress of demining will be regularly communicated through the BHMAC and civil protections websites and other means deemed appropriate by the state implementing partners.

8. SUSTAINABILITY

The activities related to managing migration, Output 1.1 will strengthen the competent institutions and contribute thus to the security system of BiH and its citizens.

Any ICT development should respect the existing standards or needs for interoperability of IT systems. The necessary technical specifications shall be consulted with the relevant authorities and ensured before the launch of the tender.

Finally, trainings that involve a large number of representatives of different public administration institutions should preferably be organised in close cooperation with the relevant training institutions for the public administration.

For the Output 2.1 and 2.2 the Mine Suspected Areas will be drawn from the official priority list in line with the Mine Action Strategy of BiH 2018-2025.

The operational capacity of BHMAL will be improved providing for the sustainable implementation of Land Release towards the end date. Capacities of other stakeholders will also increase to ensure that the mine action authorities are up to the speed to implement their Strategy as required until 2025.

The positive outcome of this Action will be made available at an early stage to the local authorities at different levels, affected local communities, donors and international counterparts and will be used for further resource mobilisation.