



Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Explosive Ordnance and Remnants of War Destruction Project

in

Bosnia and Herzegovina (EXPLODE)

Grant Application Form

Name of the applicant:	United Nations Development Programme
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Dossier No	
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(for internal use only)

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Abbreviations

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CoM	Council of Ministers
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CB	Coordination Board for Small Arms and Light Weapons Control in BiH
NIM	National Implementation Modality
DPA	Dayton Peace Accords
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUFOR	European Union Forces
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MOFTER	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OHR	Office of the High Representative
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OBOD	Open Burning and Open Detonation
RS	Republika Srpska
EXPLODE	Explosive Ordnance and Remnants of War Destruction Project
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SEESAC	South-eastern European Small Arms Clearinghouse
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

List of Annexes

No.	Name of Document
A	Budget Breakdown
B	Log Frame
C	Annual Work Plans
D	Support letter from the Minister of Defense
E	Support letter from the Federal Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining
F	Support letter from the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska
G	Support letter from the Prime Minister of Republika Srpska
H	Memorandum of Understanding for Disposal of High Hazardous Ammunition with the Ministry of Defense
I	Memorandum of Understanding for Disposal of Ammunition in TROM, Doboj, Glamoc and Manjaca
J	Annex 4 to the Memorandum of Understanding for Disposal of High Hazardous Ammunition
K	White Phosphorous Ammunition List
L	The decision of the Minister of Defense on disposal of high-risk ammunition
M	Summarized storage site assessments developed by UNDP/OSCE
N	Request for OSCE assistance for refurbishment (MoD by way of BiH Delegation to OSCE)

THE PROJECT**1. Description****1.1 Title**

Explosive Ordnance and Remnants of War Destruction Project (EXPLODE)

1.2 Location

The Explosive Ordnance and Remnants of War Destruction Project (EXPLODE) will be implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina. United Nations Development Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina is providing assistance and support to the national authorities in addressing the threats and risks posed by large and uncontrolled presence of explosive remnants of war and ammunition and builds on the work and results achieved within the Small Arms Control Programme 2005-2011.

1.3 Amount requested from the Contracting Authority

3,837,830.00	EUR	100%	% of the project
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1.4 Summary

This project builds on the work and progress already made within Phases I and II of the Small Arms Control Reduction Project that were supported and funded by the European Union through the Instrument for Stability (Contract No. 2009/227825 and Contract No. 2008/162944) in the amount of approximately 4.5 million EUR.

In addition, the Explosive Ordnance and Remnants of War Destruction Project (Phase III) has been expanded to include and address stockpile management for the four priority sites identified in the UNDP/OSCE Assessment. This new Component III that deals with the stockpile management will be implemented in partnership with OSCE based on a Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and OSCE.

Brief Summary of the EU funded Small Arms Control and Reduction Projects:

Number of key achievements has been made that include amongst others, disposal of over 9,100 tons of ammunition that represents over 26% of the total military stockpile as of 2005, and fulfilling obligations of the UN Conventions, primarily UN Convention to Ban Cluster Munitions. Subsequently, a number of storage sites has been closed down and defence funds released that can be now redirected in support to building of professional Armed Forces of BiH.

The underlying results achieved within the SACBiH Phase II are summarized below:

- Disposal of 151 pieces of Orcan Cluster Rockets; 321 pieces of cluster bombs BL 755, 58 pieces of air fuel bombs; 29,580 pieces of counter-armour; 42,251 pieces of cluster munitions type KB 1; approximately 2500 tons of artillery ammunition; around 100,000 pieces of hand grenades and 45 tons of rocket propellant;
- Implementation of the BiH Ministry of Defense obligations stemming from the Convention on the Ban of Cluster Munitions which positions BiH as a leading country in the region on this issue;
- Enhanced capacities of the Ministry of Defense for inspection and identification of ammunition;
- Improved capabilities of the Ministry of Defense in demilitarization of artillery ammunition;
- Disposal of 33,000 pieces of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
- Strengthened information sharing, coordination and cooperation between institution members of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordination Board.

Brief Summary of the Storage Upgrade Projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

The European Union promotes peace and security in the Western Balkans through, among others, regional initiatives aiming at reducing the risk posed by the excessive accumulation of explosive remnants of war and ammunition. EU supported Regional Project European Union Council Decision number 2010/179/CFSP dated 11 March 2010, implemented by the UNDP/RCC Small Arms Clearing House for SEE (SEESAC) project aiming to: 1) improve the management and security of unsafe and unstable stockpiles of weapons and ammunition; 2) reduce the available stockpiles of weapons and ammunition through destruction activities; and 3) enhance SALW control through the implementation of international and national instruments on marking and tracing and the improvement of weapons registration processes in Western Balkans.

As part of the Regional project UNDP BiH in cooperation with the OSCE is implementing activities in support to upgrade safety at selected prospective sites, primarily focusing on the four priority sites identified in the UNDP/OSCE Assessment. According to the OSCE Assessment and recommendations that were endorsed by the MoD, storage sites indeed require significant upgrades of security and safety measures that include doors, infrastructure, fire and flood protection and intruder alarm system.

Component III of this project will aim on upgrade of safety standards as listed below, with focus on the four priority sites:

- a) Infrastructure upgrades including water and electricity supplies and protection barriers between storage buildings aimed at preventing consecutive explosion of the storage buildings in case of explosion in one of them
- b) Fire and flood protection systems

This activity will have a direct impact on:

- The reduction of risk of explosion by upgrading safety of the ammunition storage sites;

Sense of urgency:

Accidental explosions occur and pose risks to civilians (living in proximity) and soldiers (guarding the storage sites). Since 1998, incidents of this nature have been reported in more than a third of UN member states and on every continent except Australia and Antarctica. They have occurred regularly, with an average of three incidents every two months over the ten-year period 1998–2007. Additionally the rate has increased in recent years to more than one incident every two weeks. During the three-

month period from August to October 2011, eight new incidents have been recorded, bringing the total number of recorded incidents to 35 for the first 10 months of 2011. These are alarming statistics.

The explosions in Serbia have caused more than 10 deaths and 40 injured while heavily contaminating the surrounding areas; in Albania, 30 people were killed at ammunition dismantling plants since 2008; in Croatia, more than 23 deaths and 40 injured have occurred in ammunition disposal sites since 1995.

There are approximately 18,000 tons of military ammunition surpluses in BiH. They are chemically unstable and represent a high risk of uncontrolled explosion. Those munitions present a safety hazard for the local populations and impede their development prospects. BiH is the only country in the region that did not have those uncontrolled incidents although the ammunition stored is over 20 years old in average. Some of the storage sites are close to the borders with Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro and uncontrolled explosion may have a negative impact in the region as well. The safety standards of those facilities are at a very low level enabling such occurrences. The Ministry of Defense has no capacities, capabilities or financial resources to ensure appropriate standards are in place at the storage facilities.

There is an urgent need to continue disposal of the explosive remnants of war to prevent devastating consequences to the region, people and property.

National Context:

Enlargement is in the European Union's (EU) strategic interest as it reinforces peace and stability in Europe. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a potential candidate for EU membership. The EU enlargement process will provide a safer and more secure domestic environment and improve the well-being of its citizens. Large quantities of explosive remnants of war and ammunition in BiH may contribute to conflict and are an impediment to economic and human development in the country. Their existence has the potential to destabilize the region. Disposing of the enormous surplus of ammunition is crucial: it is chemically unstable, highly hazardous and, when it falls into the wrong hands, it exacerbates criminal and terrorist activities. Such scenarios could have far-reaching consequences for the whole region.

The MoD and AFBiH ammunition stocks are currently stored in 16 permanent and 3 temporary locations. According to the future requirements of Armed Forces BiH (AFBiH) that include 21,000 SALW and 7,500 tonnes of ammunition the number of storage sites must be reduced to 7 namely 5 ammunition and 2 weapons storage sites. This requires continuous efforts aimed at destruction of the country's surplus defense stockpile of 18,000 tonnes. Currently, due to the huge quantities of ammunition that still exist and are yet to be disposed of, all 19 storage sites are occupied, consuming approximately 3 million BAM or 1.5 million EUR of the defence budget and requiring engagement of 850 soldiers for guarding and maintenance tasks.

In Southeast Europe where ethnic tensions still persist and any sparks of violence can quickly become uncontrolled if weapons and ammunition end up in the wrong hands. Moreover, a threat also exists for countries beyond Southeast Europe should weapons and/or ammunition end up in the hands of terrorists. Those weapons and ammunition must be destroyed urgently.

Based on extensive field experience, expertise and institutional partnership with the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Security, law enforcement agencies and the Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordination Board, UNDP hereby submits an implementable project that will work to demilitarize explosive remnants of war, ammunition and to improve stockpile management. This is a cross-cutting project that will have an impact, to certain levels, on:

- **Improved Safety of Local Population** by the reduction of potential risks to the local communities presented by inappropriate ammunition and explosive storage infrastructure, combined with decaying ammunition;
- **Improved Development Prospects for the Local Population** through destruction of highly hazardous ammunition and improvement of safety of storage facilities;
- **Regional Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM)** through already demonstrated transparency and full cooperation;
- **The Implementation of National SALW Control Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina** which is designed to ensure compliance with all appropriate international agreements and mechanisms for Explosive Remnants of War Control and armed violence reduction;
- **Support to Public administration reform** within the Ministry of Defense through contributing to the establishment of efficient and effective ammunition stockpile management.

1.5 Lessons Learned

The activities implemented to date provide several important lessons learned that are summarized below:

- Adequate prioritization of ammunition types and improved inspection capacities ensures that the process of disposal is supported by all government levels. Focus on high hazardous ammunition resulted in successful implementation of the project;
- Awareness-raising performed by the local authorities highlighted the danger of weapon surpluses and ammunition stockpile has improved, but is still considered insufficient. Therefore, this requires further special emphasis;
- Successful coordination with the BiH authorities on weapons and ammunition destruction was easily attained. The results achieved confirmed their deep interest in improvements in this area and commitment to utilizing the assistance that is available in this field;
- Although UNDP provided assistance in the consolidation of the BiH Government's efforts in the fields of control and management policy, the financial participation of the local authorities in the destruction process remains low. In order to consolidate ammunition destruction, substantial support by international donors is still required.
- Safety of ammunition storage facilities and high standards of stockpile management is the key to prevention of uncontrolled explosions of the ammunition storage facilities and thefts;
- The Parliament can have a major impact on the government's decision to formulate and monitor the national control policies. To that end, UNDP has established a strong relationship with the Joint Committee for Defence and Security of the BiH Parliament and supported the work of the Parliament Investigation Committee that addresses the issues of monitoring and verification of ammunition destruction processes.
- Use of Open Burning and Open Detonation method is acceptable if used for disposal of unstable ammunition and in case it includes development and implementation of the safety measures such as safeguarding, land clearance, controlled explosions and quantities and professional staff. However it has been proven that the high level safety measures must be ensured to prevent death incidents such as the recent one in Glamoc. The international organisations must insist on ensuring and implementation of safety measures that also include engagement of qualified staff.

1.6 Objective

The EXPLODE with the support of the European Union (EU) will continue to work with the authorities of BiH to reduce the stocks of high hazard ammunition in safe and environmentally benign manner and to improve the safety of the prospective storage sites. The activities will be implemented in line with the Decision of the Minister of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated February 10, 2011 (Annex K) and

the Decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina as of November 2011, the requirements of the Ministry of Defense and the recommendations set out in the UNDP and OSCE assessment of ammunition storage facilities in 2011.

The project will address several development and safety concerns and will improve the safety throughout the country and contribute to accelerating the Euro-Atlantic integration processes. The expected results will have a direct impact on reduction of unstable and surplus ammunition that is estimated at 18,000 tonnes; increase of safety of the selected weapons and ammunition storage sites; improved weapons control mechanisms and the country's compliance with UN Programme of Action, UN Conventions, including the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War and OSCE Documents including the OSCE Document on (SALW).

1.7 Relevance

The country's major concern at present is its future development and European integration. Although problems still persist, peace and stability are a reality throughout BiH. Tax and customs laws are slowly leading to a single internal market, the defence and security sectors were significantly reformed, the country is a member of the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP), it was offered a conditional Membership Action Plan and it signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the European Union on June 16th, 2008.

The newly introduced multidimensional index of poverty, reported in the Human Development Report for 2011, gives us a closer look at household-level deprivations by considering not only income, but also other indicators of household poverty (e.g. access to health and education, or basic services, such as water, electricity or sanitation). According to this index, poverty in BiH is at the same level as in Serbia, but it is at a better level than Albania or Macedonia. Still, significant regional disparities can be observed, the poverty rate in Sarajevo Canton is 5.2, while in the Foca region it is 37 (UNDP, 2010). Also, GDP per capita ranges from 3,953BAM in Canton 10 to 13,024BAM in the Sarajevo Canton. The unemployment rate remains very high. The official unemployment rate in BiH is 45%, while Labour Force Survey's reports indicate a BiH unemployment rate of 27%. The unemployment rate for youth aged 16 to 24 is 57.5%, which is almost five times higher than the global youth unemployment rate. The official BiH unemployment rate is 7.5% higher for women than for men, which is well above the differences existing in Europe, which is around 0.5%.

Industrial capacity utilization is an important indicator of the condition of both the business and the economy in BiH. As a key country in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) defence complex, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) produced a substantial amount of military equipment, including the bulk of Yugoslav-manufactured remnants of war and ammunition. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina there are nine factories which form the military industrial complex. These arms and ammunition factories in the Federation currently operate with minimum levels of technology and manpower necessary for the production of the remnants of war, ammunition and military equipment. Approximately 7,000 persons are employed in the military industry of which approximately 4,500 are redundant. The military industry is currently geared towards civilian programmes, such as the production of commercial explosives (i.e. for mines, building companies etc).

Towards the second decade since the end of the conflict, BiH continues to face problems of high levels of explosive remnants of war that still represent one of the key impediments to economic and social development, and the safety of BiH and its citizens. Indeed, the large prevalence of remnants of war and ammunition affects BiH's ability to achieve its Development Strategy which calls on, among others, for the country's acceleration to EU accession, combating crime, corruption and the enhancement of social policy. The large levels of explosive remnants of war and ammunition in BiH poses a danger to the society, undermines the rule of law, and presents a potential threat to the regional stability. They also

help sustain the prevailing perception of BiH that is widely held in Western countries, as a dangerous and unstable country, which in turn has a negative impact on tourism, foreign direct investment and other drivers of economic growth.

1.8 Methodology and Management

The lead organization for the Component 1 and 2 of the project will be the UNDP Country Office in BiH while for Component 3 UNDP will partner with OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNDP was identified as the most appropriate agency to lead and maintain the project management for the national demilitarization and ammunition disposal based on:

- Requests for support by the Minister of Defense and relevant entity ministries (Annex D);
- Its demonstrated 'in-house' capability for the management of large-scale projects for ammunition demilitarization and remnants of war control;
- Its technical expertise;
- Valid agreements with the Ministry of Defense for disposal of ammunition and remnants of war ;
- Its successful implementation of the Small Arms Control and Reduction Project Phase II which resulted in the disposal of over 2,400 tons of artillery ammunition, more than 90,000 pieces of different types of cluster munitions, and more than 100,000 pieces of hand grenades etc;
- Its references in successful destruction of the most complex ammunition systems in the region;
- Its easy access to technical advice and experts.

The stockpile management component (Component 3) will be implemented in partnership with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. This partnership is recommended for the following reasons:

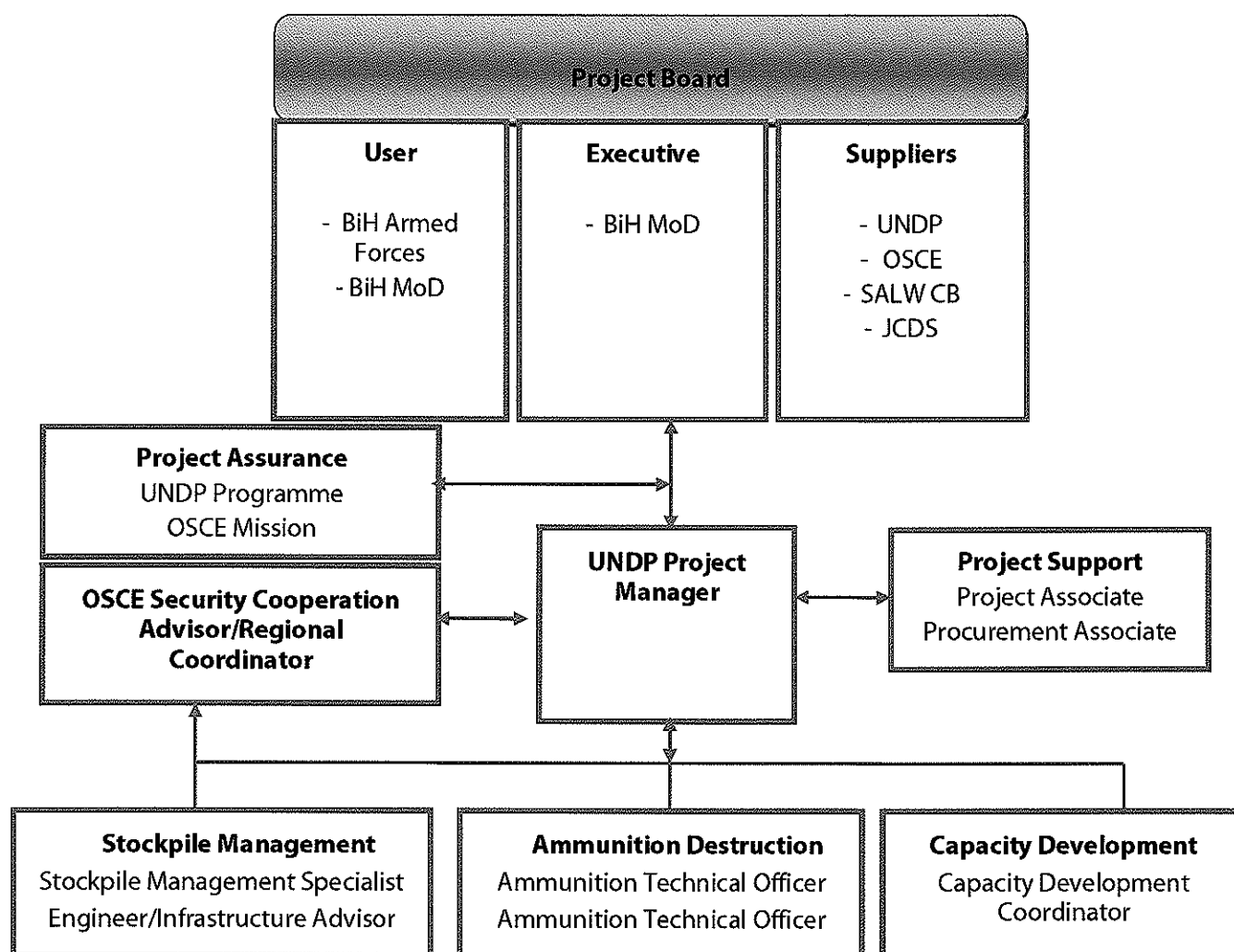
- UNDP has an established legal framework and history of successful partnership with the Ministry of Defense;
- OSCE – alone or in cooperation with UNDP – has already carried out successful similar projects in Europe and Central Asia;
- OSCE has a long field experience in deepening political engagement of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the area of Confidence and Security Building Measures;
- OSCE and UNDP already have established financial and administrative structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina that can be utilized for overall project implementation;
- UNDP can utilize regional resources and expertise advise (i.e. SEESAC);
- UNDP and OSCE will focus on cost effectiveness and utilizing the local capacities available in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to contribute to the overall sustainable development of the country and integration into Euro-Atlantic structures.

The two main priorities in terms of management of Component 3 are:

- To provide the project with an executive instrument capable of high standards of project management, cost effectiveness, continued mobilisation of resources and implementation of a timely exit strategy, while maintaining confidence on the part of both the BiH authorities and donor(s); and
- To engage Bosnia and Herzegovina at the highest political level in the process of project implementation while providing specialist technical knowledge supported by individual capacity and infrastructure development.

The EXPLODE project will be implemented through the national implementation (NIM). NIM implementation modality is applied when there is an adequate capacity within the government to carry out functions and activities of the project or the programme. The management of the project will be in line with the PRINCE2 management methodology. The component on stockpile management will be implemented in partnership with OSCE based on the existing partnership arrangements between two organizations. UNDP and OSCE will be represented jointly and will have a common position on the subject matters related to the Component 3. The decisions between two organizations will be result oriented and will be made consensually. The decision making process will be based on the principles of mutual respect, technical expertise and the highest level of professionalism.

Project Organisational Structure



The executive and operational functions will be performed by a Project Board that will be directly responsible for the efficient execution of the project in accordance with the terms of the project document, associated implementation rules, guidelines and work plans.

The Project Board will consist of the Ministry of Defense as the executive; UNDP, OSCE, Chairperson of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Coordination Board and the representative of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly as the suppliers and the Armed Forces of

Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Defense as the users. The Project Board will provide overall direction and management of the project, and meets quarterly to review progress.

The Project Board tasks are as follows:

- Agrees on project manager's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other key members of the project management team;
- Delegates any project assurance function as appropriate;
- Reviews the progress report for the Initiation stage (if an initiation plan was approved);
- Reviews and appraises detailed project plans, including the AWP and Atlas reports covering activity definition, updated risk log and the monitoring schedule plan;
- Share annual reports and relevant information on achievement of the outcomes with Programme Board and Outcome Group.

Share of the responsibilities of the Project Board members are summarised below:

The Executive: The Ministry of Defense is ultimately in charge of the Project Board meetings and chairs the meetings;

The Suppliers: UNDP will be a lead supplier and is ultimately accountable for the project and has authority to commit team resources to the project. UNDP will ensure that project delivers what was specified in the work plans and will check that the project deliverables achieve the user's objectives. The OSCE will focus on activities related to Component III of the project in making sure that the project meets necessary technical standards. The Joint Defense and Security Committee of the BiH Parliament and the SALW Coordination Board will be giving strategic advice to the Project Manager in complementarily of the project activities with strategic documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina in this area.

The Users: The Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina will make sure that the project delivers suitable or *fit-for-purpose* results. The Armed Forces/MoD will be responsible for user assurance and will make sure that project runs properly from a user viewpoint.

The project will be implemented by the project team that will consist of eight full time members under UNDP's contracts. The project team will be responsible for:

- Efficient administration of the Project;
- Preparation and submission of quarterly work plans, work reports and financial statements, along with other aspects of financial management, to the Project Board for approval;
- Ensuring implementation of work plans by the users, in accordance with the guidelines, benchmarks and criteria set out in this Project proposal and by decisions of the Project Board;
- Ongoing analysis of risks to the project, and development of risk mitigation strategies for review and approval by the Project Board;
- Preparations for meetings of Project Board,
- Procurement of goods and services and the hiring of specialists and consultants under the Project, and ensuring that these comply with the competitive procedures and standards of OSCE and/or UNDP depending on the funding source and implementing party;

- Establishment and operation of administrative and financial procedures, which meet OSCE and/or UNDP requirements for transparency and accountability depending on the financial source.

Under the direct supervision of the Project Board, the Project Manager will manage project implementation, including due reporting. The Project Staff (Ammunition Technical Officers, Stockpile Management Specialist, Infrastructure Advisor, Capacity Development Coordinator, Project Associate, and Procurement Associate) will provide operational support and coordinate with the local stakeholders on a daily basis.

The Project Quality Assurance will be performed on an ongoing basis by the Security and Justice Cluster Coordinator and the Cluster Associate as well as the OSCE Mission for Component III with a view to carry out objectives and independent project oversight, coordination and monitoring functions. The quality assurance will among other things ensure that:

- Project progress data is accurate;
- Financial records are accurate and meet organizational standards;
- Risk management actions are actually being taken;
- The Project plans are realistic and implementable.

The Project Manager will be responsible for overall management and the visibility of the project in line with the conclusions and directions of the Project Board. The Project Manager will directly supervise the Ammunition Technical Officers, Stockpile Management Specialist, Engineer/Infrastructure Advisor, Capacity Development Coordinator, Project Associate and Procurement Associate.

The Ammunition Technical Officers will provide support and assistance to the Project Manager and will directly liaise with experts of the Ministry of Defense and ammunition disposal facilities ensuring timely and effective implementation of the destruction activities. The Ammunition Technical Officers will work closely with the Ministry of Defense, NATO, OSCE and EUFOR, and will monitor and verify ammunition destruction processes.

The Stockpile Management Specialist will be responsible to provide the technical expertise required for implementation of the storage sites safety upgrade and stockpile management activities. Infrastructure advisor will complement responsibilities of the Stockpile Management Specialist providing construction engineering and architectural advice and support. There will be the OSCE Regional Advisor involved in the activities related to Component III. This individual will provide managerial advice in defining the activity plans and implementation mechanisms related to the stockpile management and application of the international safety standards.

The Capacity Development Coordinator will act as a primary point of contact for the implementation of the component two. He/she will be responsible for the coordination of training events, conferences and workshops. The individual will also be responsible for the coordination of activities with the UNDP experts who are engaged in upgrading the TROM, Doboj facility.

The administrative support staff will provide support to the project staff in financial management, human resource procedures, procurement exercises and office management.

Position

Human Security and Justice Cluster Coordinator
 Cluster Associate
 Project Manager
 Project Associate
 Procurement Associate
 National Ammunition Technical Officer
 National Ammunition Technical Officer
 Stockpile Management Specialist
 Engineer/Infrastructure Advisor
 Capacity Development Coordinator

1.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

UNDP will prepare progress reports every six months as well as annual reports that will be presented to the EU Delegation in Sarajevo, BiH. The progress reports for the storage sites safety upgrade component will be prepared jointly with the OSCE prior and also submitted to the EU Delegation.

Monitoring and Evaluation Missions (at the end of the Project cycle): An external mission team will be organized consisting of a monitoring and evaluation (M/E) expert and a explosive remnants of war control and programme management specialist. Donor representatives will be invited to participate in the mission if they choose to. The mission team will take field visits, and conduct comprehensive stakeholder interviews to assess results. The mission will also compile lessons-learned and good examples. Copies of the evaluation reports will be made available to the donors.

1.10 The role of the Expert Working Group

In 2006, NATO HQ Sarajevo, EUFOR, OSCE and UNDP formed an expert working group to provide guidance and support to the Ministry of Defense in disposal of ammunition surpluses and stockpile inspections. Specific roles and responsibilities of the organisation is specified within their mandates as follows:

EUFOR – “To contribute to the safe and secure environment in the country for the population of BiH, Armed Forces capacity building and training”;

NHQSa – “To assist BiH authorities in the implementation of the Defence Reform and PfP Programme and preparation for fully joining NATO”;

OSCE – “To assist BiH authorities in complying with their politico-military obligations resulting from the OSCE Documents and to co-ordinate activities of International Community related to arms control”;

UNDP – “To assist BiH authorities in reducing the danger of huge quantities of explosive remnants of war and ammunition and destroying surpluses”.

The Expert Working Group meets on monthly basis and/or on ‘ad hoc’ basis to discuss the disposal of ammunition surpluses and inspections of the storage sites from the technical point of view and to discuss the best option to deal with complex matters in the area.

In implementation of this project the Expert Working Group will be involved to:

- conduct overall scrutiny of the ammunition disposal processes;
- act as the knowledge hub; and
- Verify the disposal processes in line with the international rules and regulations and standards including safety measures

The Expert Working Group will be an additional control mechanism to minimize all the risks associated with the implementation of this project. The member organizations will assist UNDP to implement its mandate and this project proposal. This has been a proven and successful practice in the past years.

1.11 Strategy

The Phase III of the UNDP-led project will reinforce the results of Phases I and II through three separate but mutually reinforcing components of the project that includes a separate component that will address the issues and challenges posed by inadequate safeguarding of the ammunition and weapons storage sites. The project consists of three distinct components, namely:

- Component One: Ammunition Destruction and Demilitarisation
- Component Two: Development of Ammunition Control capacities
- Component Three: Stockpile Management

Component one: Ammunition Destruction and Demilitarization

This component addresses the safety hazards the ammunition poses to the local population living in proximity of the ammunition storage sites. By disposal of chemically unstable ammunition this safety hazard will be decreased which will contribute to the development perspectives of the local communities.

Destruction of those munitions will prevent uncontrolled explosions of ammunition storage depots. Any uncontrolled explosion could have devastating safety and development implications for the local population.

In 2011, the Minister of Defense issued a decision for the continuation of ammunition disposal activities. The ammunition listed in the decision has already been entrusted to the UNDP, and has been specified in the Memorandum of Understanding that was agreed between UNDP and the Ministry of Defense for the disposal of this ammunition. The decision and the Memorandum envisaged the disposal of white phosphorous ammunition and additional quantities of air bombs, as well as artillery ammunition, ammunition components, etc. Additionally, control and inspection for conventional artillery, counter-armour and small arms ammunition as well as unstable ammunition components has been finalized. They need to be urgently disposed of, due to their chemical instability and because they are categorized as high-hazardous ammunition.

Industrial Processing

The destruction process will focus on the recently installed ammunition disposal machinery procured through the financial assistance of the European Union in the previous phases. The conventional ammunition will be dismantled utilizing those machines that meet the highest standards in terms of safety and environment protection. The industrial disassembly will be in general the prioritized approach to the ammunition disposal for its proven record of efficiency, safety and cost-effectiveness. Those activities will be conducted through the network of highest-level experts and based on the criteria from the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines developed by the United Nations and the United Nations Ammunition Destruction Handbook.

Open Burning and Open Detonation

For those munitions that cannot be industrially demilitarized UNDP will opt for an open burning and open detonation method at the demolition ranges of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina that

are endorsed by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The methodology for this destruction process will pay special focus on environment and safety arrangements that will include signing of the Protocol between UNDP and MoD. A detailed range clearance and soil remediation will be conducted following each phase of open detonation. The clearance will be conducted through utilisation of the demining machinery to ensure range free from explosive and/or unexploded ordnance. This will prevent occurrence of incidents.

It is suggested that the ammunition disposal process is strategized to reflect the disposal of munitions in six programmes, namely (for details see Annex I):

1. White phosphorous munitions;
2. Air bombs;
3. Conventional artillery ammunition;
4. Small Arms and Light Weapons ammunition;
5. Counter-armour munitions and other types of ammunition; and
6. Ammunition components.

This comprehensive disposal process is linked to the priorities based on the hazard rate of each munitions programme and represents the highest priority for disposal. The hazard division (HD) of those types are in the range between HD 1.1. to HD 1.4. In case of uncontrolled and accidental explosions, those munitions may produce mass detonation or even explosions and burning of flammable materials. The disposal process of those quantities will require specific expertise and know-how that the Ministry of Defense/Armed Forces does not have; therefore UNDP's technical knowledge assistance is requested.

Component two: Ammunition Control Capacity Development

Appropriate ammunition stockpile management is the precondition for any future disposal activities. Two key elements in the disposal process are ammunition inspection and verification.

Inspection

The first step in the disposal process is an appropriate inspection of ammunition. With those inspections, the Ministry of Defense allocates unstable ammunition for disposal. In order to continue the ammunition disposal process in the future, there is a need to conduct an ammunition inspection and control of specific ammunition systems in all three phases including primarily lab testing of the chemical stability. At present, the Ministry of Defense has extremely limited capacities that include visual inspection of ammunition that in most cases is not accurate. The Minister requested UNDP's support in assessing those munitions. UNDP has already conducted technical inspections of ammunition type FAB 275 air bomb, that has proven as credible, and the ammunition has been declared for disposal.

It is of great importance to assess the lifetime of ammunition fuel. It is necessary to attend to the sampling of fuel from the large quantities of ammunition found in stock of the AFBiH and to establish the database.

Verification

On the other hand, appropriate ammunition verification is the most important element of the transparent ammunition disposal and demilitarization process. The verification process is being conducted at two stages: one, at the level of the Committee for Ammunition Surpluses of the Ministry of Defense and second, during the actual disposal process at the ammunition disposal sites. UNDP has had

its own ammunition verification teams at the ground, which enabled a transparent disposal process as well as a process that has been conducted safely with no incidents.

Capacity Development

When taking into account the current level of expertise of the mid-level management structure of the MoD and the Armed Forces, as well as the ongoing training programmes, it has been established that there is a need to provide an advanced certification-training programme for ammunition destruction and demilitarization. This component will be engendered. In organizing the trainings and capacity development activities the project will seek a balanced representation of women in activities. The capacity development will aim to benefit men and women equally, and the subjects of the events will be gender sensitive. The planning and delivery of training will take into consideration principles embodied in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and the 2004 OSCE Gender Action Plan.

There is a wide misunderstanding what the demilitarization process entails within the management structures of the Ministry of Defense/Armed Forces. Those programmes will therefore ensure that the Ministry of Defense management fully understands all segments of the disposal process including but not limited to:

- Development of disposal methodologies;
- Development of the Standard Operating Procedures for each type of munitions;
- Practical aspects of the disposal process such as transportation constraints, uploading and downloading of ammunition, types of explosives and detonating means, methods of destruction.

TROM, Doboij Upgrade

Moreover, the key military facility for disposal of ammunition TROM, Doboij still needs significant improvements in terms of technological processes, equipment and safety standards. In line with the UNDP-developed assessment of the TROM, Doboij location, there is an urgent need to upgrade safety standards within the site to align them with the safety standards applied for the installation of the EU funded Pull Apart Machine. Apart from the Pull Apart facility, other facilities within TROM Doboij are facing serious safety standard concerns. Explosive ordnance operators are working without any protection equipment and facilities do not meet minimum safety standards. People's lives are at stake every day. In case of an accidental explosion, several individuals could be killed or severely injured. Therefore, it is suggested to:

- Enhance the architectural safety standards within TROM, Doboij location to align them with the standards of the Pull Apart machine facility;
- Upgrade safety measures and safety equipment.

These upgrades, in combination with the continuation of the recently installed ammunition disposal machinery will double the capacity, safety standards of the only military location for disposal of ammunition, namely TROM, Doboij.

Component three: Stockpile Management

Component three will build on the work already done within the Regional Programme funded by the EU and will work to mitigate risks posed by ammunition and weapons storage sites through safety upgrades of selected prospective storage sites. The specific activities will focus on infrastructure and

safety management upgrades based on a detailed assessment of safety of storage sites developed by UNDP/OSCE in 2010 and 2011.

UNDP and the OSCE have a long established collaborative relationship in Bosnia and Herzegovina through a shared interest in the monitoring and reduction of potentially unsafe surplus SALW and ammunition in the country. The OSCE has a programme of assistance to OSCE participating states to establish projects that will lead to the secure storing and effective management of weapons and ammunition. This assistance is open to all OSCE participating States that request it. In March 2011, OSCE received such an official request from Bosnia and Herzegovina (Annex N), initiated by the BiH Ministry of Defense and submitted by way of the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs BiH Delegation to the OSCE. This led to the formation of an international team of experts brought in by UNDP and OSCE to assess the needs for refurbishment of AFBiH weapons and ammunition storage sites. It is based on this request, the OSCE field presence throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and OSCE experience in offering assistance to many other states including those in the region, that UNDP and OSCE have partnered to implement component three of this Project, as a complementary additional component within the overall project to decrease the safety risks posed by excess SALW and ammunition in BiH.

The storage sites share many common deficiencies that require remediation. The existing internal protection barriers between storage buildings do not prevent consecutive explosion of the buildings in case of explosion in one of them. The locations will moreover benefit from suitability approved fire detection systems.

In view of their layout and structure, earth covered magazines ECMs are a solid ground for their further upgrade in view of safety. It is necessary to make certain improvements, for example, increase the thickness of the front wall and the sides, increasing the thickness of the protective layer above concrete arches, improve drainage and ventilation system, etc. It is therefore important to reconfigure the building to improve safety measures and decrease humidity.

Also, improvements to the electrical supply system are necessary as is the installation of an alternative source of electrical power and fire-fighting equipment in order to upgrade safety standards. In implementation of those activities UNDP will duly note the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and will endeavour to provide increased access for people with disabilities.

Given that a number of the same inputs are required for all selected storage sites, the assistance will target these common requirements to ensure cost effectiveness and implementation efficiency.

Table I.1: Snapshot overview of the action

Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disposal of chemically unstable and unsafe munitions; - Prevention of uncontrolled and accidental explosions; - Contribute to the improvement of ammunition storage sites safety; - Closure of non-prospective ammunition storage depots; - Release of soldiers engaged to safeguard the storage sites; - Decrease of defense budget allocated for safeguarding the storage facilities; - Implementation of BiH international obligations from the United Nations Programme of Action; - Ammunition disposal standards improved; - Fostering BiH Euro-Atlantic integration processes; - Disposal of obsolete ammunition in the country; - Proceeds ownership; - Improvement of general safety.
Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding shortfalls;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental explosion during the disposal process; - Environmental damage; - Absence of the state government for adoption of critical decisions.
Indicators of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,000 pieces of different types and models of white phosphorous ammunition disposed of; - 64 pieces of air bombs disposed of; - 91,000 pieces of armour piercing artillery ammunition disposed of; - 36,000 pieces of anti-air craft and artillery ammunition disposed of; - 1,200 tonnes of conventional artillery ammunition disposed of; - 2,000,000 pieces of small arms ammunition disposed of; - 50,000 pieces of ammunition components disposed of; - 1,000 tons of ammunition inspected and assigned for destruction; - Advanced training on ammunition disposal conducted; - Risks of unplanned explosion decreased by upgrading ammunition storage safety standards; - Weapons and ammunition stockpiles' safety improved; - Stockpile management processes and procedures advanced and ammunition lifetime extended; - Ammunition demilitarization capabilities of TROM, Doboj enhanced to increase the pace of ammunition destruction.
Time	July 2012-October 2014
Budget	3,837,830.00

1.12 Sustainability

Institutional Capacities: Once developed, the institutional capacity for explosive remnants of war and ammunition control will be constant, providing for the sustained control of throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Capacities will also be increased to ensure that BiH authorities can undertake necessary - related initiatives as required in the future. The facility upgrades will be built to the standards that last a minimum of 15-20 years. This ensures long-term sustainability and justifiability of the investment.

The National Coordination Board is established by the Council of Ministers, independently from the Small Arms Control and Reduction Project, and has been recognized by the international community as a positive example of government ownership over UNDP projects, in terms of substantiality and in kind contributions to destruction of explosive remnants of war initiatives and programmes in the country. The Coordination Board will also be organizing and chairing the seminars for the parliaments, donors and international counterparts and will work on fundraising to support the destruction of the explosive remnants of war initiatives and projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The successful implementation of the project will have a long-term impact in the sustainability of the action. The primary focus is on ammunition for which the Ministry of Defense has no capacity to deal with. This will achieve a twofold impact on sustainability: one, the ammunition technicians will be trained to deal with high hazardous ammunition through hands-on learning through trainings; secondly, the Ministry of Defense will have equipment and expertise to deal with the remaining types of ammunition.

1.13 Risk Analysis

Funding Shortfalls: The Ministry of Defense has limited funds to invest in the ammunition disposal and demilitarization process. In case there is a lack of international support, the process will be halted or maintained at the lowest possible level. This will have a direct impact to the risk level of unplanned ammunition explosions at the storage sites.

The acceptance of this risk is one possible solution. Nonetheless, due to the potential risks that it poses to the safety of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as further investments that are necessary to remediate the results of uncontrolled explosions, the acceptance of this risk should be avoided. Rather, measures should be undertaken in order to prevent such risks.

Although the BiH Government has limited monetary means to support the destruction process, the Ministry of Defense will however contribute to the ammunition disposal process. The contribution of the government will be linked to the covering of the ammunition transportation costs, costs for maintenance and guarding of storage locations, ammunition condition controls, verification of ammunition disposal processes and administrative costs necessary for complex decision-making processes.

Undesired Explosive Events/Safety Hazards: A high probability exists that an undesired explosive event or safety hazard may occur during ammunition destruction or demilitarization activities.

The impact of such a risk would result in a temporary suspension of activities until an investigation has been undertaken to identify the causes and suggest additional safety measures/improvements. Project activities may be delayed for a varying period, depending on the scope of the accident, its implications and recommended follow-up measures. Loss of life may be significant in case such an event does occur. In monetary terms, the impact may result in increased total project costs as a result of the additional time that will be necessary to make up for the delays, the implementation of follow-up measures, as well as the replacement costs in case of a potential loss of equipment.

Risks can be reduced through an expedited process of ammunition destruction and through minimal safety upgrades.

Contingency plans should be developed for all demilitarization and destruction sites in case such an event occurs. Such plans should seek to mitigate the impact of any event. These contingency plans should be developed by the Ammunition Technical Officer, due to his/her expertise on such issues, in coordination with BiH stakeholders.

Environmental Damage: The probability of environmental damage is medium and is most relevant for activities on ammunition destruction (open burning and detonation). Environmental damage in this instance would specifically consist of soil contamination as a result of residual shrapnel and explosives. The consequences of soil contamination could cause problems in the more distant future if it is not carefully monitored.

Noise and air pollution are other risks that could be encountered. Noise pollution may be regulated by timed detonations of limited quantities of unstable ammunition. A plan to address noise pollution factors will be developed by the Ammunition Technical Officer. Air pollution will be diluted by the atmosphere and there will not be any clear apparent consequences.

Accepting the risk should be avoided since the implications of environmental damage are long-term. Depending on the degree and scope of the environmental damage, the consequences may range from

acceptable to extremely serious. Risk prevention will take place to the highest degree possible. In particular, all ammunition that can be demilitarized will be sent for demilitarization. Demilitarization will destroy ammunition in an environmentally sound manner. In cases where ammunition is insufficiently stable for demilitarization, it will be destroyed through open burning and detonation. In order to limit environmental impact, the standards are put into place by the Ministry of Defense and UNDP. An environmental assessment will be undertaken of the demolition grounds to ensure that any environmental impact is contained within limits of tolerance.

UNDP has already performed soil sampling at the demolition range, which indicates that there is no significant pollution.

Government Decisions: There is a medium probability that delays may occur in government or partner ministries, thereby making it difficult or impossible for relevant counterparts to respond to needs in a timely manner. Delays may stem from a variety of factors, such as for example, political issues/disagreements and the sheer volume of ongoing reforms affecting institutional capacity to respond in a timely manner or procedural delays.

The impact of such a risk occurring would be to slow down or, in the worst case, halt the project for an interim period. In monetary terms, the impact may result in an increase of total project management costs due to the additional time that will be necessary to make up for the delays. Additionally, the willingness of donors to support the project may potentially decline since delays may be interpreted as a lack of political will to carry through the reforms. The latter may have particularly large consequences for the realization of the overall project since the project relies on donor support for its implementation.

This risk is minimized since this project proposal identifies actions on ammunition demilitarization and destruction that are already approved by all relevant governments.

Ownership of Scrap Metal and Residues: The distribution of scrap metal and residues as products of demilitarization between different governments layers in BiH still represent an issue, on which a political decision has not yet been made. It may be a cause for the delays in project implementation.

However, this risk is not strongly linked to this project proposal. This proposal lists ammunition types and disposal methods that do not involve scrap metal or residues. The ammunition will be disposed of at the military controlled location using recently upgraded machinery as well as previously installed machines by the UNDP. Some types of ammunition that cannot be industrially demilitarized will be disposed of at an open demolition range. This method of disposal processes does not include scrap metal as residue. In case of disposal of ammunition that contains residue this will be returned to the MoD.

2. Expected Results

2.1 General Overview

The project focuses its attention to unstable and high hazardous ammunition. It is designed to counteract the effects those may have on population. Measures range from physical elimination to control of weapons and ordnance.

The ammunition disposal mechanism proposed by the UNDP will strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Defense and enhance inter-agency cooperation for further disposals in BiH. UNDP will contribute, in the long term, to autonomous ammunition disposal activities conducted by the local authorities. With a projected budget of approximately 3.87 million EUR, UNDP will assist the Ministry of Defense in the disposal processes and overall improvement of ammunition stockpile management

during the periods of 2012-2014 This will consequently lead to removal of high hazardous types of munitions for that the Ministry of Defense has limited capacities to address, and will decrease the amount of other types of chemically unstable ammunition in the country as well as it will improve safety of ammunition facilities.

The primary beneficiaries of an improved, secure and safe domestic environment will be the citizens of BiH. Contributing to a safe and secure environment in BiH, the international rating of the country will improve and will potentially attract and increase foreign investments and fully engage in socio-economic reforms on its path towards Euro-Atlantic integration.

2.2 Specific Results

Result 1: Disposal of chemically unstable and high hazardous ammunition and explosive remnants of war

Objective:

Threats of uncontrolled explosion posed by chemically unstable and high hazardous ammunition and remnants of war decreased.

Activity 1: Demilitarization of conventional ammunition and remnants of war surpluses through the support to the military facilities for ammunition disposal;

Activity 2: Development of the disposal methodologies for the highly complex ammunition systems and their physical disposal;

Activity 3: Destruction of the high hazardous ammunition and remnants of war listed in the MoD and Presidency Decision

Activity 4: Use of upgraded facilities for ammunition demilitarization in disposal of ammunition surpluses.

Indicators:

- 2,000 pieces of different types and models of white phosphorous ammunition disposed of;
- 64 pieces of air bombs disposed of;
- 9,100 pieces of armour piercing artillery ammunition disposed of;
- 36,000 pieces of anti-air craft and artillery ammunition disposed of;
- 1,200 tons of conventional artillery ammunition disposed of;
- 2,000,000 pieces of small arms ammunition disposed of;
- 50,000 pieces of ammunition components disposed of.

Result 2: Ammunition Control Capacity Developed**Objective:**

Capacities of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces for an effective inspection and verification of ammunition in storage sites, including an increase in identification technologies of unstable ammunition and its components enhanced. The effective inspections have a direct impact on the pace and progress of disposal of especially high hazards ammunition. Moreover, the enhanced stockpile management capabilities will decrease risks of unplanned explosions. The full operational capability of the military ammunition demilitarization facility TROM, Doboj will ensure increase in ammunition disposal pace. Implementing these activities, the process will be aligned with international safety standards in ammunition demilitarization.

- Activity 1:** Organization of advanced certification trainings on ammunition disposal and destruction processes;
- Activity 2:** Inspection of complex weapons and ammunition systems assigned for disposal;
- Activity 3:** Performance of day-to-day verification of disposed ammunition;
- Activity 4:** Organization of bi-annual workshops on ammunition disposal processes in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense Committee for Movable Property Surpluses;
- Activity 5:** Support to the Control and Inspection Units of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in assessing stabilizer levels in ammunition fuels;
- Activity 6:** Construction and architectural improvements of facilities in TROM, Doboj to align them with the safety standards;
- Activity 7:** Procurement of safety protection equipment for TROM, Doboj personnel;
- Activity 8:** Upgrade of equipment and overhauling of machinery for the ammunition demilitarization process at the military facility in TROM, Doboj.

Indicators:

- All ammunition disposal activities verified to be conducted in line with disposal standards;
- Number of munitions inspected;
- Number of munitions declared for disposal;
- Number of individuals trained on ammunition disposal and destruction processes;
- Use of chemical analysis for ammunition inspection;
- Acceptable safety standards of ammunition disposal facilities in TROM, Doboj achieved;
- Safety protection equipment procured;
- Ammunition disposal equipment upgraded and machinery overhauled.

Result 3: Selected prospective storage sites upgraded in line with best practices and international safety standards

Objective: The safety of storage sites is a precondition for improvement of ammunition stockpile management.

Activity 1: Construction improvements at the selected SALW and ammunition storage sites to increase safety standards;

Activity 2: Replacement of internal and external ventilation grates for air inlet and outlet; closing the existing vents, making new vents and channels; grounding all ventilation grids; analogue device measuring humidity and temperature and similar replacements;

Activity 3: Installation of fire protection system and emergency static water tanks;

Indicators:

- Ammunition storage sites upgraded and aligned with international safety standards;

2.3 Multiplier Effects

The main methodology of this project - the partnership approach at the policy and implementation level between the UNDP/OSCE/EU and local authorities, but also between government authorities, civil society, and businesses - is replicable in similar development and institution-building initiatives. It is a natural complement and pre-requisite to the various development projects that are currently underway in BiH. The project works to strengthen the national authorities for taking over critical development functions at various levels and in partnership with the civil society and the private sector. This strategy rests on two pillars: (a) the increased capacity of main stakeholders, and (b) the responsibilities that are gradually being transferred to these institutions.

In principle, the approach described in this grant application could be used in any development project undertaken by the local authorities. The participatory processes undertaken in support of the improved safety in BiH can be easily adopted for local development processes. The principles of good governance on which this project is based upon, is especially important to the participation, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness. These approaches can deliver considerable value for money by creating a sense of ownership on the part of the stakeholders, and by encouraging high-quality technical implementation.

This project will build and enhance technical competencies that are especially critical in the national management, stockpile control and destruction of explosive remnants of war in BiH processes. It will be applicable to other, longer-term development programmes as well. One important example is the process of setting priorities in direct partnership with the Ministry of Defence of BiH, with the support of the Coordination Board and Joint Committee for Security and Defence of the BiH Parliament. Such decision-making will have to be participatory and has to encourage various stakeholders to become partners in the planning, funding, and implementation of development projects.

2.4 Short and Long-Term Impact

Short-Term Impact:

- Implementation of the Minister of Defense decision on high-risk ammunition disposal;
- Implementation of current decisions on conventional ammunition disposal;
- Decrease of risks of unplanned and accidental explosions;
- Reduction of safety hazards for the local population and improvement of their development prospects;
- Destruction and demilitarization of chemically unstable ammunition;
- Additional quantities of ammunition declared for disposal through control and inspection procedures;
- Strengthen ammunition disposal verification mechanisms;
- Legal and policy framework related to weapons control is improved.

Long-Term Impact:

- Authorities in BiH strengthened to implement explosive remnants of war and ammunition control and disposal measures;
- Budget allocated for safe-guarding of storage sites and ammunition disposal redirected to other development projects.

3. Budget for the Action

The estimated budget for the Action is 3,837,830.00 EUR by the Instrument for Stability in line with the attached Annex A.

4. Expected Sources of Funding

The source of funding is the Instrument for Stability.