



2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM K-FORCE 2019

Tirana, September 9, 2019

RISK ASSESSMENT OF REMAINING UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE AND DEVICES NEAR THE SETTLEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

After the wartime in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995), a large number of unexploded ordnance and devices remain. Current size of the suspected mine area in BH is 1,061.32 km². 8525 suspected micro-locations have been identified, with an estimated 79,000 mines remain, which directly affect the safety of 545,603 inhabitants. In the post-war period, 1758 people were suffered (614 were fatal). This paper, through GIS tools and an adequate methodology, has been analyzed and assessed risks in the study area and, and in the final pahse of the research, will offer a methodology that could be applied to similar areas in BH and the world.

CORE IDEA OF THE RESEARCH

Research and testing methods included analysis of previous research (in situ research) as well as textual and graphical processing of results. On the field (local community of Orahovica Gornja in the Lukavac Municipality), a survey was conducted on 10% of the total population from the test site. Infrastructure, watercourses, suspected areas, risk areas, cleared areas as well as approximate locations of mine incidents (accidents) were monitored, based on which a map was made in QGIS where all mentioned areas were mapped.

Question No.1: Are you familiar with minefields in your area?

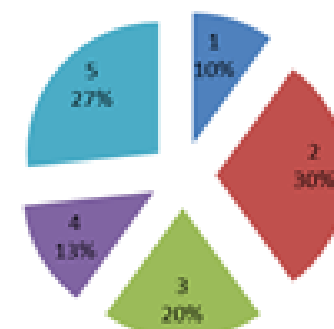
Question No.2: Do you think that suspicious or potentially hazardous areas with unexploded ordnance and device have been adequately characterized?

Question No. 3: How risky is it for you to live near a minefield?

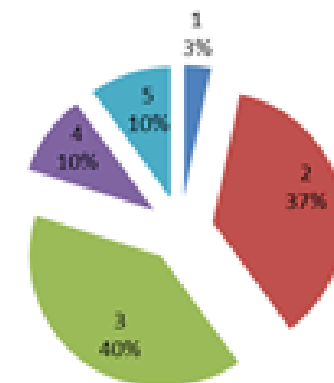
Question No. 4: How much does the presence of a minefield near you have on your life?

Question No 5.: In your opinion, how effective is the work of de-mining teams in your environment?

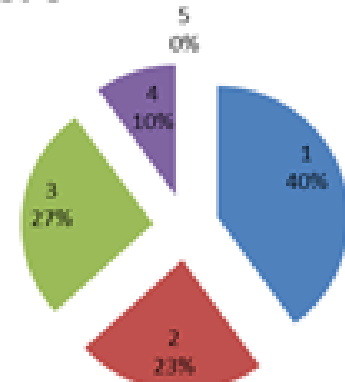
PITANJE BROJ 1



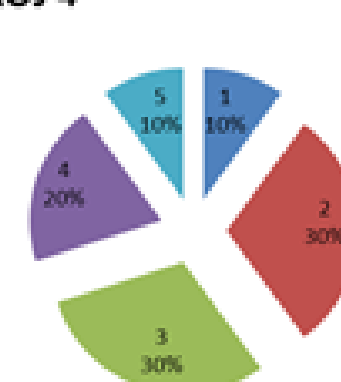
PITANJE BROJ 2



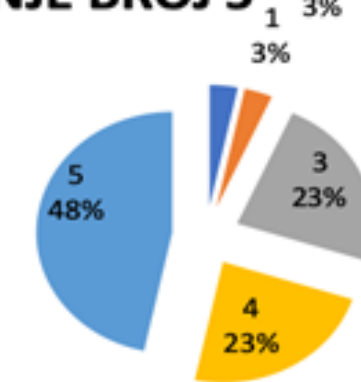
PITANJE BROJ 3



PITANJE BROJ 4



PITANJE BROJ 5

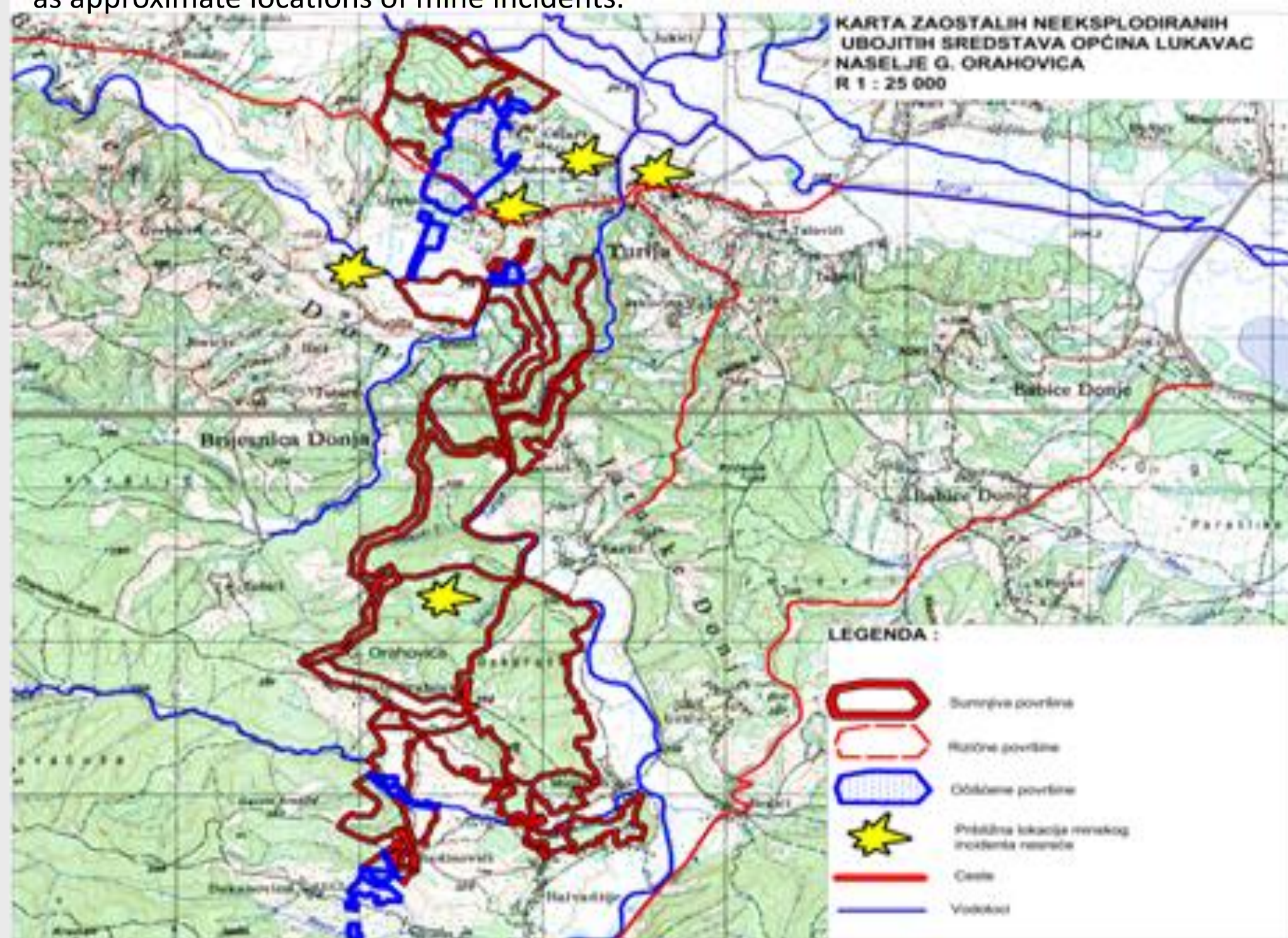


Based on the results of the research, it can be estimated that the contamination of mines and unexploded ordnance and devices in this area is very high and poses a great risk to human life. Based on the conducted research, a number of conclusions can be drawn:

- Awareness of the population about the existence of mine-fields is very low.
- Access to mine-field information does not exist for the population (no unique database of relevant institutions).
- The number of incident situations is not declining.
- The media do not give much importance to this issue.

Because of all mentioned , a systematic solution to these problems should be approached (re-education of both children and adults, re-marking of suspected, risky, cleared and mine-affected locations, development and publication of maps with mapped areas etc.)

The map was made in the scale of 1: 25,000. It was done at QGIS with marked infrastructure, watercourses, suspected, risky and cleared areas of mine explosives as well as approximate locations of mine incidents.



The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

