

Fifth



RASR

The Regional Approach
to Stockpile Reduction

Workshop

Durrës • 23–25 April 2012

Pierre GOBINET & Jasna LAZAREVIC, Small Arms Survey



Why (Mis) Management Matters: The costs of demilitarization vs. the costs of catastrophe

1. The Special Report - a reminder
2. The aim of this presentation
3. Progress since the last RASR workshop
4. Content of this SR
5. Main findings
6. Next steps



The Special Report – a reminder

- Providing evidence of the danger and impact of UEMS in the region
- Highlight the importance of dealing with excess and unstable ammunition depots
- Not about pointing fingers, but about informing mains (political) stakeholders that lasting solutions are needed
- 3 case studies
 1. Chelopechene and Gorni Lom, Bulgaria (incl. field work)
 2. Paracin and Uzice Serbia (including field work)
 3. Gerdec, Albania



The Aim of this presentation

1. Show progress
2. Validation: Give you the opportunity to express your opinion and share your knowledge
3. Wrap up the study and publish the SR



Progress since the last RASR workshop

1. Bulgaria: - field visit April 2011
 - FG and interviews June - July 2011
 - Contacts with various stakeholders since then
2. Serbia: - Field trip Mai 2011
 - FG and interviews June – July 2011
 - Contacts with various stakeholders, in particular SZRS
3. Albania: - Contacts with various stakeholders
4. Drafting process including external and internal review



Content of this SR

- Why stockpile (mis) management matters: A global and regional perspective (drawn from SAS database)
- The costs and benefits of demilitarization
 - Destruction costs
 - R3: Gains from scrap materiel
- Direct and indirect impacts and costs of undesirable explosions: a typology
- The costs of undesirable explosions: Bulgaria
- The costs of undesirable explosions: Serbia
- The costs of undesirable explosions: Albania



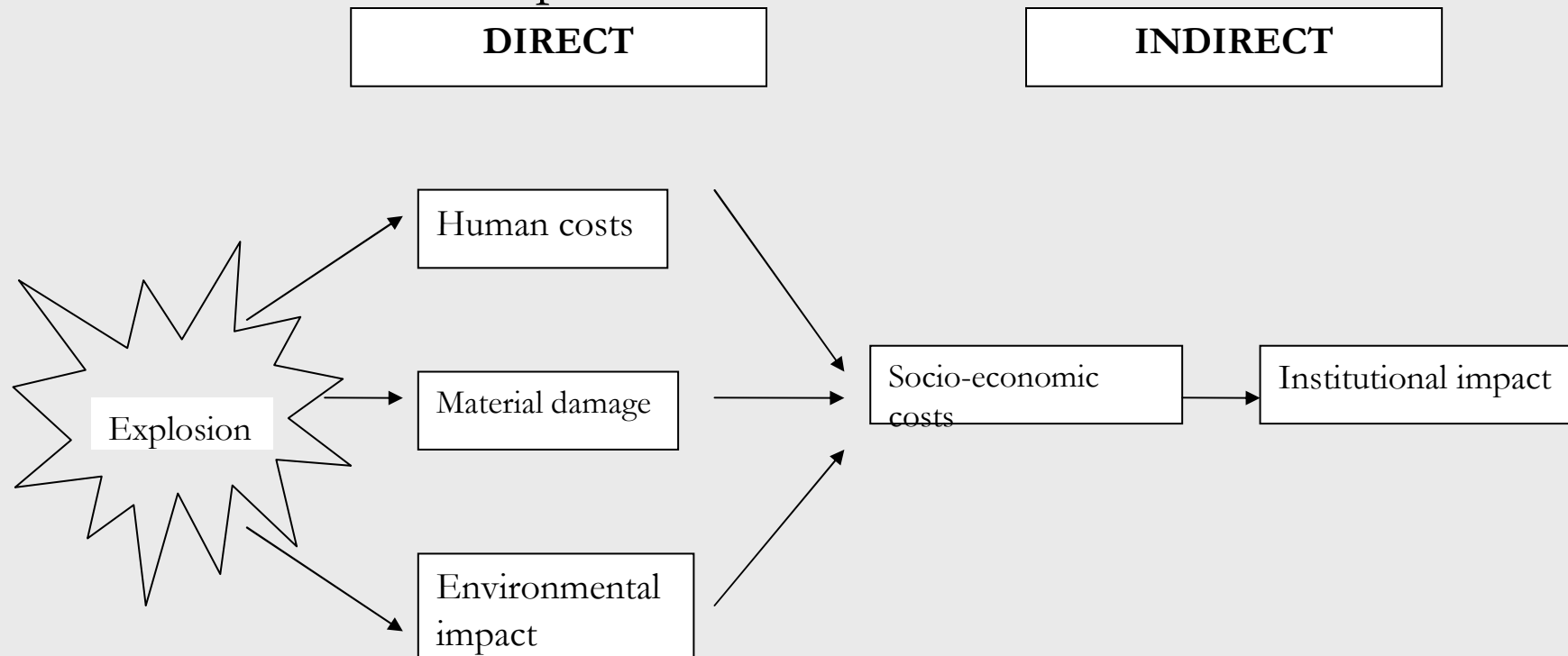
Main findings I

- A global perspective
- A regional perspective
 - Between 1998 and 2011: 41 deaths, 436 injured
 - All countries are affected, except Macedonia
 - Albania has the highest death and injuries in absolute numbers
 - Serbia had the most reported incidents (8), followed by Albania (5) and Bulgaria (4)
- Destruction costs
 - Many factors need to be taken into account
 - A general/approximate estimate USD 1,000 / tonne



Main findings II

- Direct and indirect impacts



Main findings III

	Bulgaria (Chelopechene)	Serbia (Paracin)	Albania (Gerdec)
Human costs	No fatal, 3 light injures	No fatal, 23 light injured	26 fatal, 300 injured (40 seriously)
Materiel destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,494 tonnes of ammunition and explosives - 600 houses damaged (broken windows, holes in walls) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,300 tonnes of ammunition and explosives - 4,740 object were damaged in Paracin - 2,000 objects were damaged in Cuprija 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -9,000 tonnes of materiel destroyed (including 600,000 artillery projectiles) - 4,200 houses got damaged (400 completely destroyed)
Other impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 main transit roads blocked for 1 day, - Sofia airport closed for one day, flights re-directed -17,000 residents evacuated - more than 3,000ha farmland polluted with UXO - telephone lines and electricity disrupted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main transit road blocked for 32 hours - Railway system closed for 4 hours - More than 3,000ha farmland polluted with UXO - 80 individuals evacuated to reception centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An area of 350ha was contaminated with UXO (shells were scattered to four surrounding villages) - Highway Durres-Tirana was closed until the next day - Flights to Tirana airport were suspended for 40 minutes - The Defence Minister in place resigned - risk education for UXO had to be provided

Main findings IV

	Bulgaria (Chelopechene)	Serbia (Paracin)	Albania (Gerdec)
Estimated costs	<p>Clean up operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 300,000 for 'Hot Summer' operation - USD 1,000,000 from MoD - USD 3,180,000 for second clean up phase <p>Socio-economic costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 250,000 for emergency assistance - USD 400,000 compensation for UXO contamination - USD 2,400,000 compensation for repairing of houses and other infrastructure <p>TOTAL COST: at least USD 7,550,000</p>	<p>Clean up operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 1,418,1780 for first phase - USD 6,000,000 for second phase <p>Socio-economic costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 906,000 for emergency aid - USD 2,340,000 for repair of the infrastructure (- USD 15,000,000 lost trade on main transit road) <p>TOTAL COSTS: at least USD 10,664,170</p>	<p>Clean up operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 10,000,000 <p>Socio-economic costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 1,6,000 immediate financial help to displaced families - USD 1,100,000 for those families whose houses are not in living condition - USD 15,000,000 to rebuild the material damage an houses and infrastructure - USD 511,111 for 24 victims <p>TOTAL COSTS: at least USD 28,300,000</p>

Next steps

- Your feedback is needed (by the end of this Workshop)
- Incorporate feedback into the draft version
- SAS usual publication cycle (fact checking, copy editing, proof reading)



Questions?

The screenshot shows the RASR website homepage. At the top left is the RASR logo and the title "The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction". Navigation links for "Home", "Contact", and "Print" are in the top right. A horizontal menu contains "RASR", "RESOURCES", "REGIONAL CONTACTS", "NEWS AND EVENTS", and "PARTNERS". The main content area features a "Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction" section with a descriptive paragraph and a link to "Read more". Below this are sections for "Regional Contacts" (with a map of South East Europe), "Partners" (with logos of various organizations), and "Resources" (with links to materials, publications, and links). A footer contains contact information and a row of flags representing participating states.

www.rasrinitiative.org

The screenshot shows the Small Arms Survey website homepage. It features a large background image of a soldier. The top navigation includes "Home | Contact | Legal | Sitemap" and a search bar. A secondary menu lists "About Us", "Publications", "Focus Projects", "Weapons and Markets", "Armed Violence", "Armed Actors", "Regulations and Controls", and "Security Programmes". The main content area is titled "Small Arms Survey Focus Areas" and includes a "Weapons" list: Definitions of SALW, Producers, Products, Transfers, Stockpiles, and Tools. A "Multimedia" section shows a video player with a "Sign Up" button for updates. A "Highlights" section mentions a 2010 publication on gangs and armed groups. A "Focus Projects" section lists the Sudan Human Security Baseline Assessment, Timor-Leste Armed Violence Assessment, and Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. A footer provides contact information for the Small Arms Survey in Geneva and the Graduate Institute of Geneva.

www.smallarmssurvey.org

Fifth RASR Workshop – Durrës, 23-25 April 2012