The CMRS Process

The NPA Approach to Dealing with Cluster Munitions Remnants

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Why do we do CMRS?

- SEA has the highest concentration of CMR in the world
- Iraq is estimated to having the 4\textsuperscript{th} highest concentration of CMR in the world
- No accurate estimate
- Treaty Obligations

- There is a need to estimate the extent of the problem:
  - to allow for better planning
  - estimate an end date/state.
History and Application
The SEA experience

• Initial focus was on speed – a rapid survey.
• ID the CHA to better utilize clearance resources
• NS Revision and operational direction
• Partnership development.
The Process

- A combination of NTS and TS
- Followed by Clearance

\[ \text{CMRS} = \text{NTS} + \text{TS} \]
Non-technical Survey

NTS involves review of historical data, village meetings, discussions with key informants and field visits.

The aim is to identify ”Evidence Points” for TS.
Cleared area with CM evidence

Roving task with CM evidence

Accident with CM evidence

Previous Identified CHA’s
Non-Technical Survey

Compiling data & reporting

NTS report : Internal report to ensure that all villages are covered, not reported to NMAA or IMSMA

Technical Survey (TS) Task generated by NTS:
TS task where one or more evidence points are grouped into one task, not reported to NMAA or IMSMA

Spot task report of found CM & ERW
Conduct activity, Reported to NMAA and IMSMA
Technical Survey

Based on the information gathered during NTS and the identified EP, detectors are used to establish the cluster munition footprint on the ground and create Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA).
The Process – TS Procedure

- ONLY CHAs, and NO SHAs
- Medically trained staff are compulsory for TS
- Conduct of TS
  - Time in box – TL Confidence
  - Focus on identify CHA boundary
  - CMR located, stop searching and move to next boxes
  - Located items – dispose on daily basis
- Drawing CHA – 50m from last known item, line of best fit.
The Process

CHA Creation:
Clearance

The best form of Quality Management. Clearance results should feedback to the survey organisation in order to continuously improve.
STAGE OF CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANTS SURVEY (CMRS) PROCESS

1. Desktop Assess and review of historical data before NTS

2. NTS and data gathering process, Evidence Point for CMRS

3. CMRS systematic search on 50x50m boxes to confirm presence of contamination

4. Establishing CHA after CMRS and report to IMSMA

5. Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) has been tasked for Clearance

6. Clearance completed with 50m fade out and the land has been released

Norwegian People's Aid
Vietnam

Norsk Folkehjelp
Lesson learnt - General

• Speed over Accuracy
  • Too focused on speed when first developed
  • No feedback through clearance.

• Too long time between CMRS and Clearance.

• Stakeholder feedback and coordination is essential to quality.
  • Link to village
  • Clearance is the greatest form of Quality management

• Ownership of the process
Lesson learnt - General

- Information management is key to success.
- Linking location of USAF BD to CHA locations is not possible, But........
- Can be used to analyze expected type of contamination
- National Standards shall be appropriate.
Lesson learnt - NTS

- Incomplete information
  - No quality documentation on, or a lack of accurate & reliable historical data
  - No reporting system of new evidences
- Increase in quality of NTS
- Impact Assessment is not NTS
Lesson learnt – TS.

- More structured physical approach.
- CHA created 50m from last known item.
  - Too tight = large expansion during clearance.
  - Too large = LR issues can occur.
Lesson learnt – TS

• Skipping boxes shall only be conducted when larger CHA’s are being identified – not from the start of a task.

• Fragmentation is not enough evidence to base CHA creation

• The focus is on boundaries
Ways to improve efficiency of TS?
Skipping boxes trial
Skipping boxes Phase 1-3