

# 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<sup>th</sup> 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

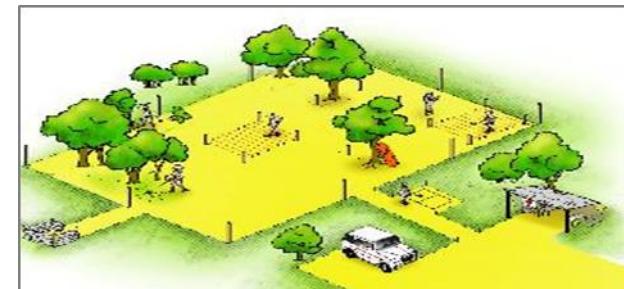
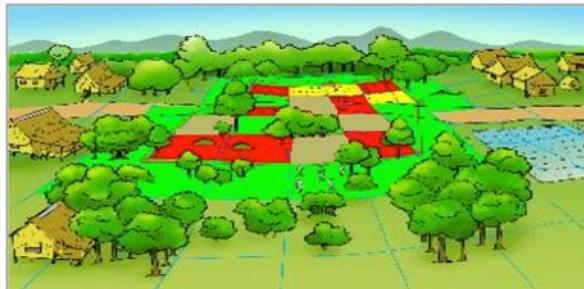
## The SEA experience

- 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



**CMRS = NTS + TS**

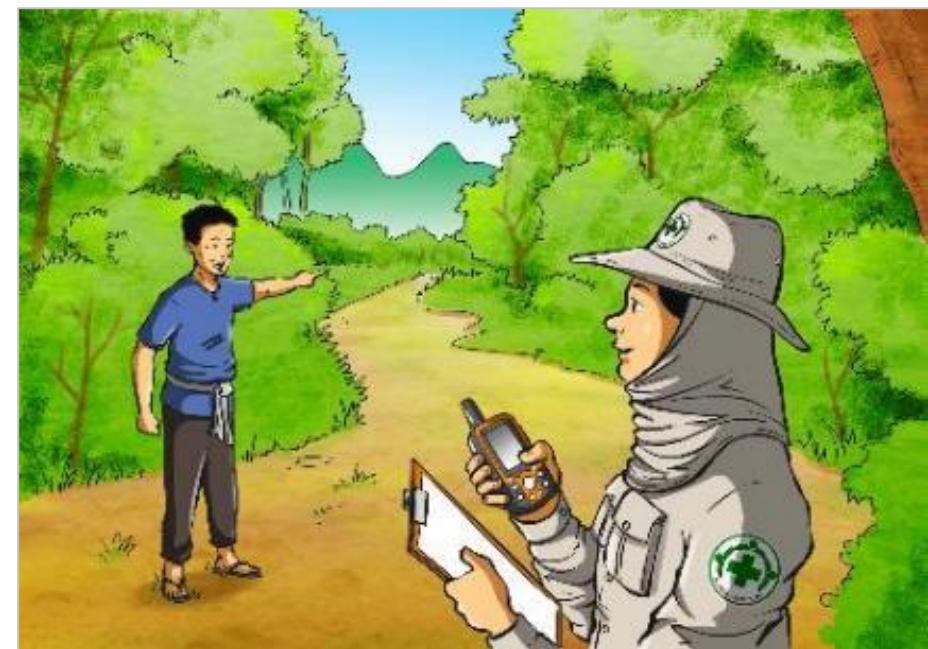
**Clearance**



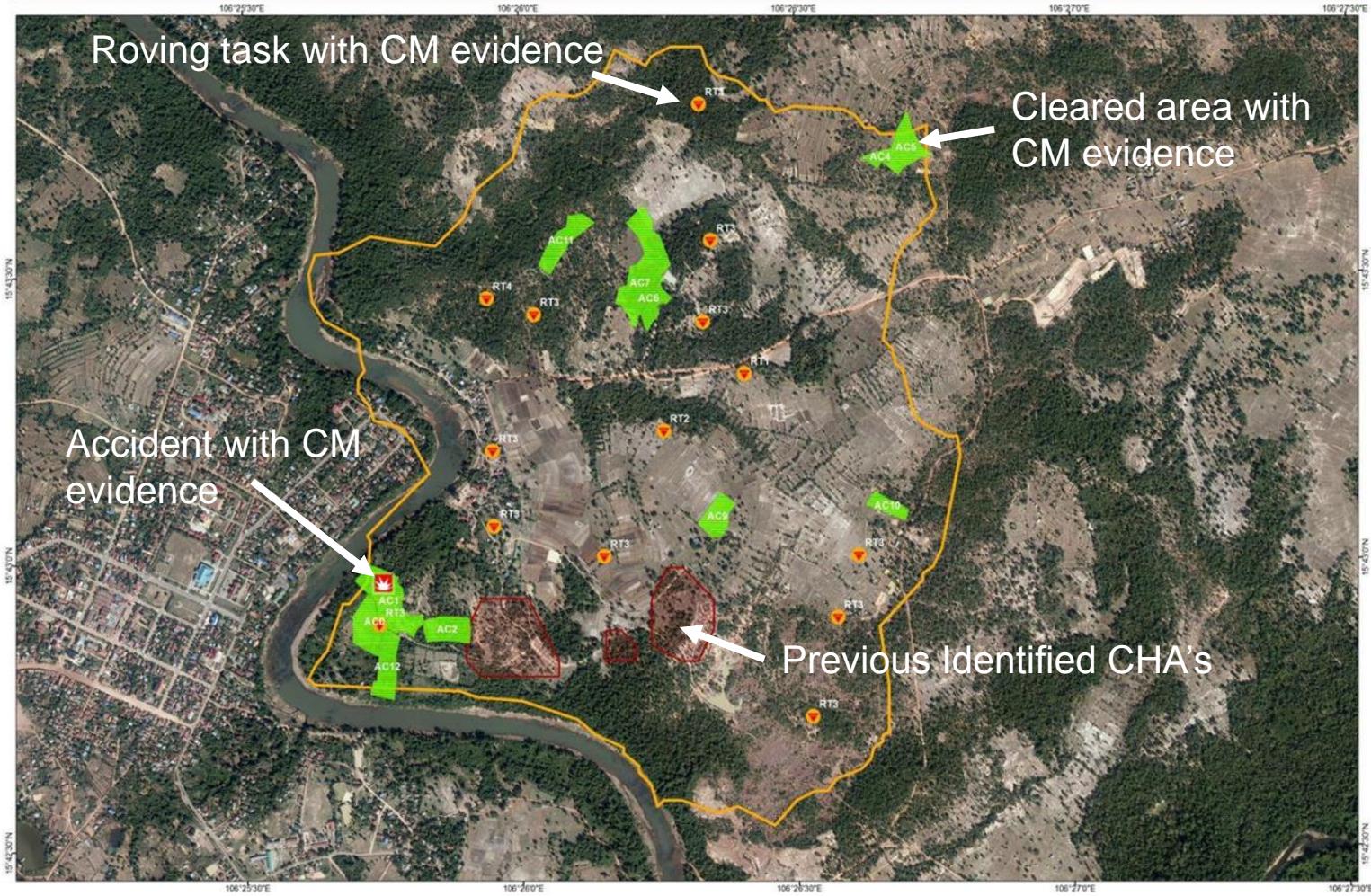
# Non-technical Survey

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

The aim is to identify "Evidence Points" for TS.



## DESKTOP ASSESSMENT - REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DATA BEFORE NTS



# 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

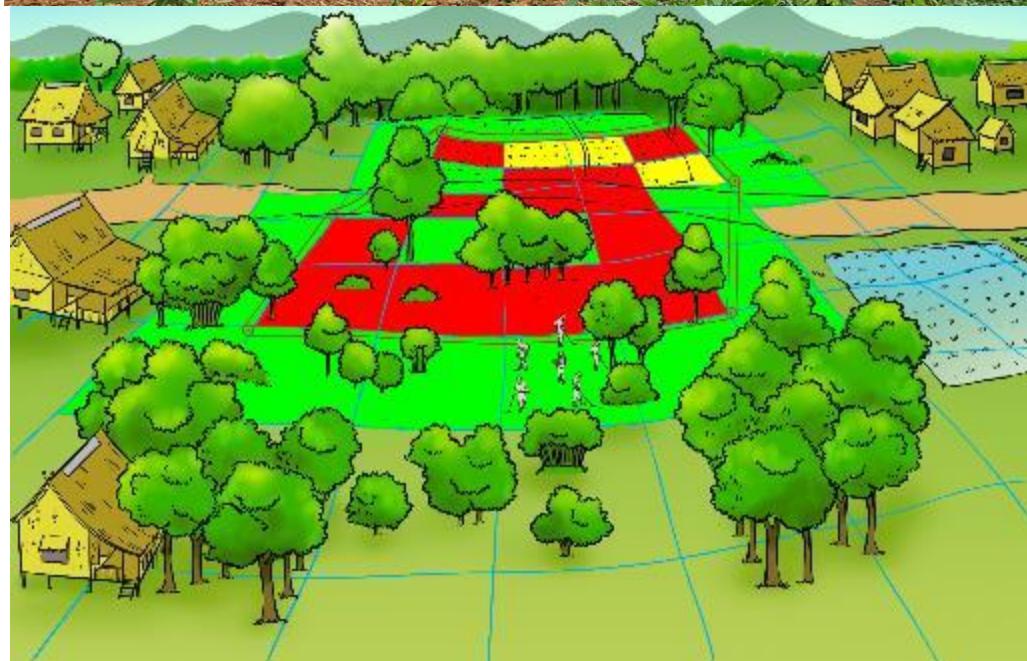
Spot task report of found CM & ERW

Conduct activity, Reported to NMAA and IMSMA



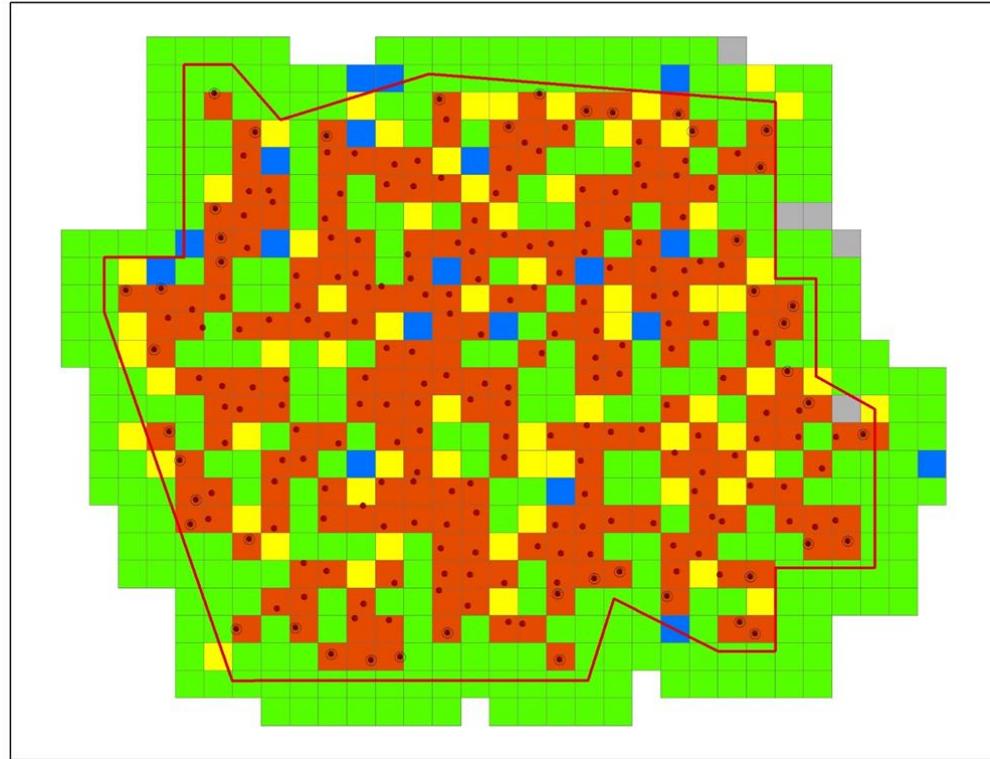
# Technical Survey

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)



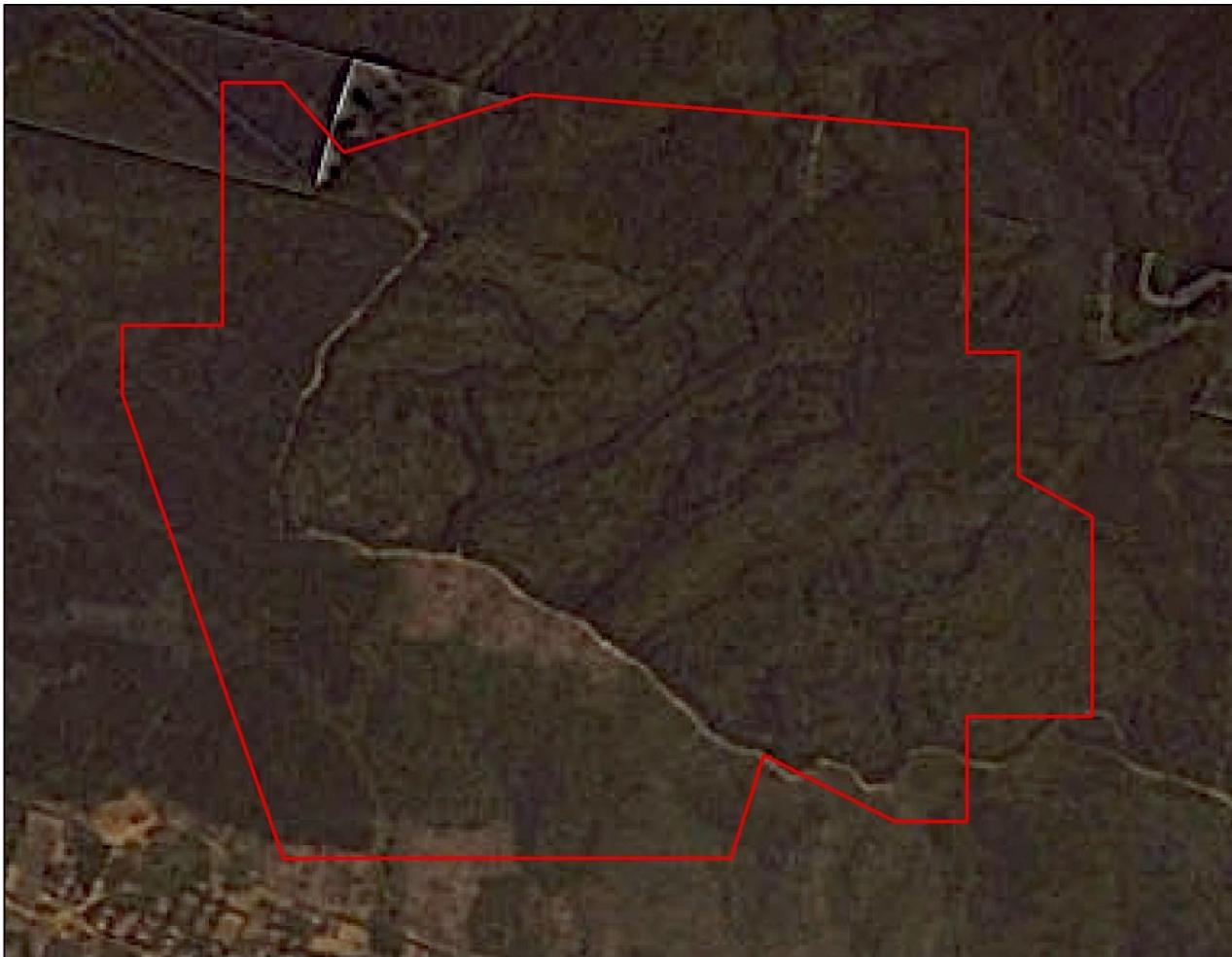
# The Process – TS Procedure

- 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:

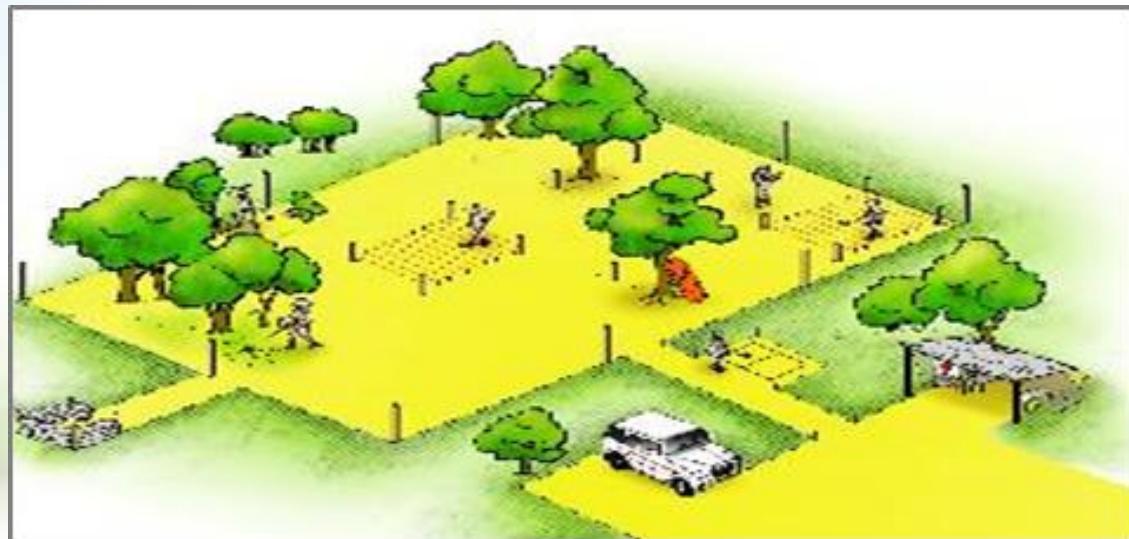


# Clearance



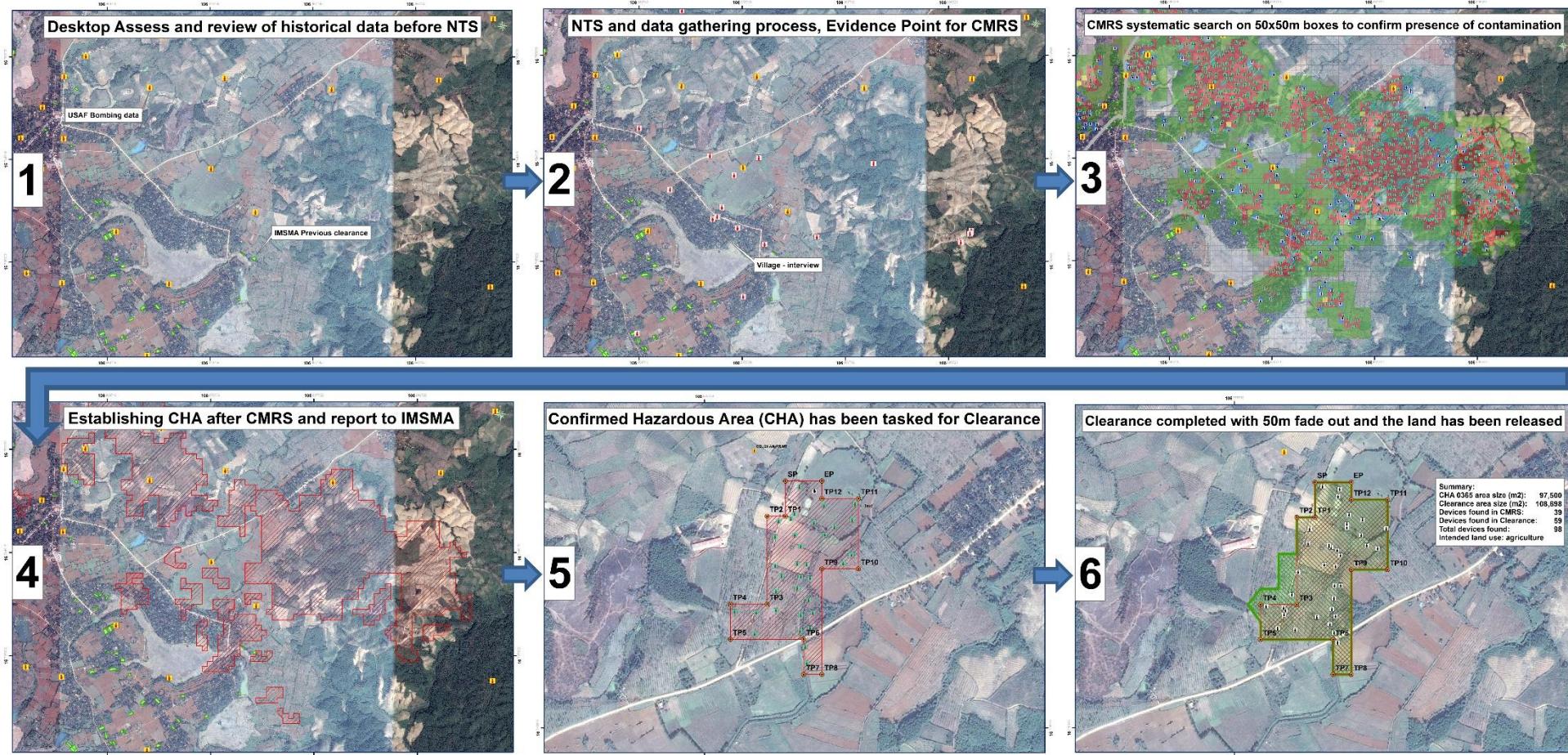
The best form of Quality Management.

Clearance results should feedback to the survey organisation in order to continuously improve.



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# STAGE OF CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANTS SURVEY (CMRS) PROCESS



 Norwegian People's Aid  
Vietnam



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# 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.



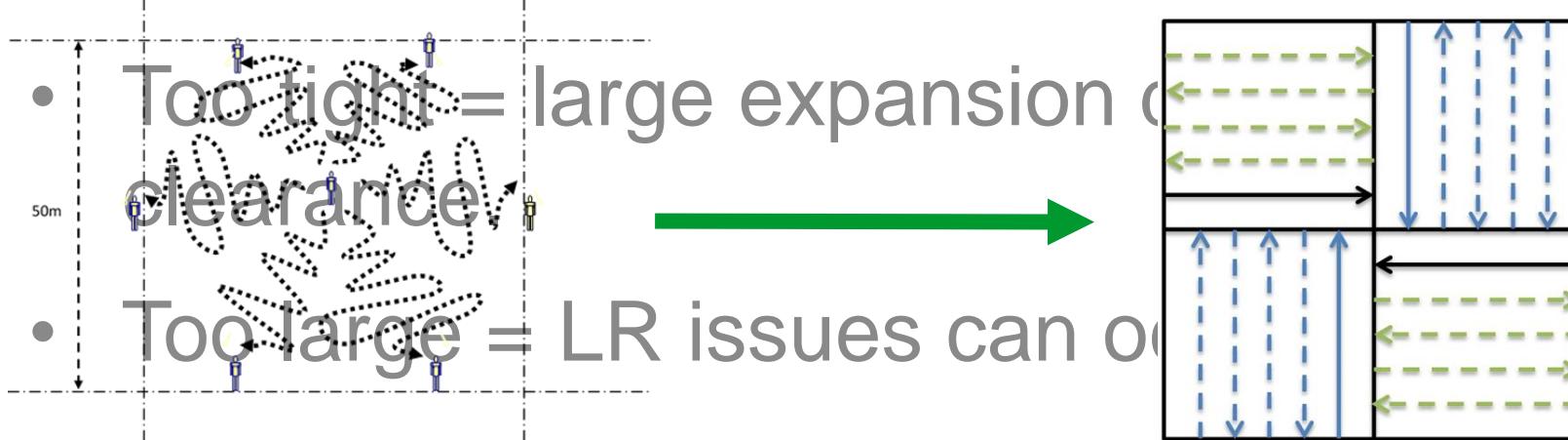
# Lesson learnt - NTS

- 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



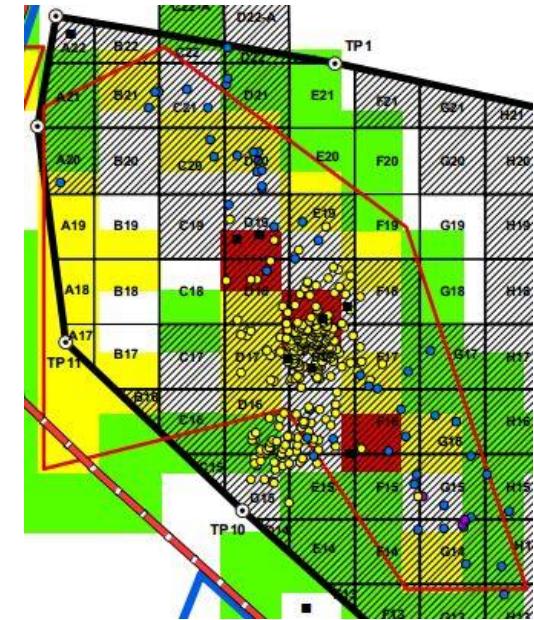
# Lesson learnt – TS.

- More structured physical approach.
- CHA created 50m from last known item.



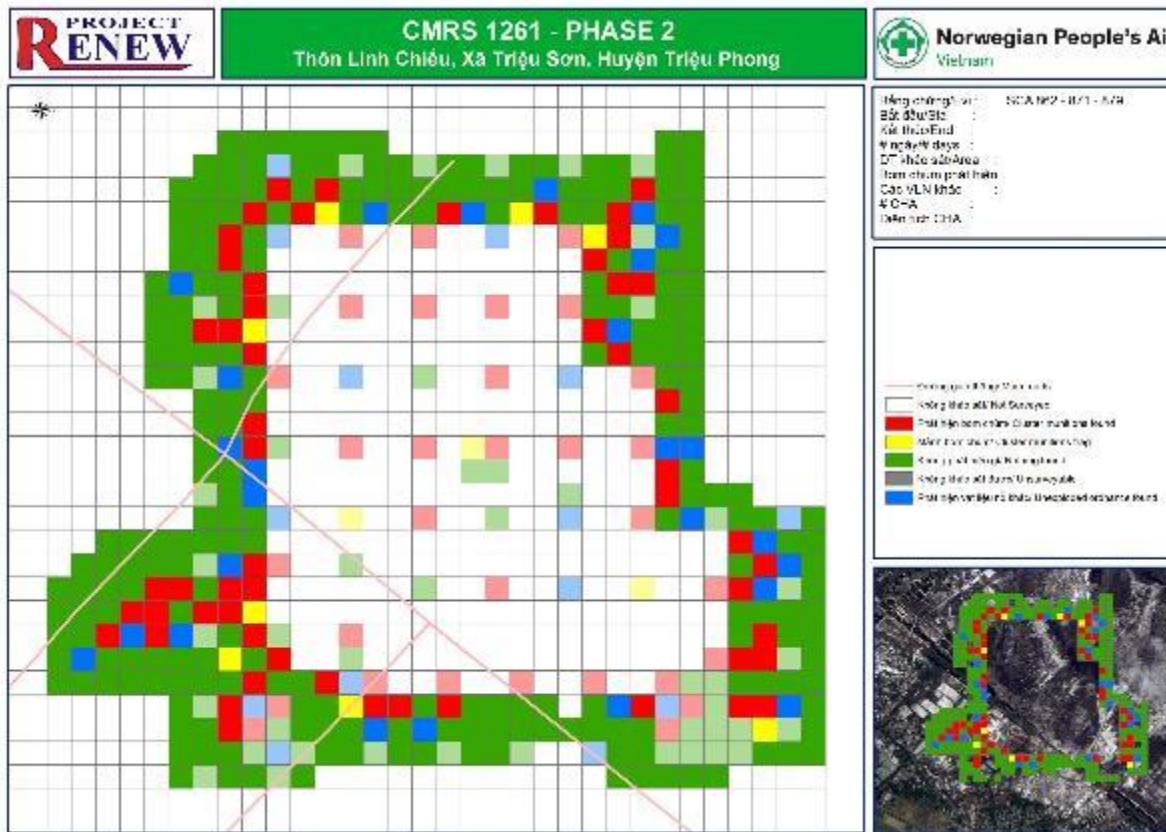
# Lesson learnt – TS

- 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



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# Skipping boxes Phase 1-3

