

**Mine Action in Croatian  
Development Cooperation  
and Humanitarian  
Assistance**

# Croatia as a Donor

- In two decades a transformation from a war-torn country to a member of NATO and EU – donor and recipient
- Advantages – Unique experience of war and post-war democratic transition
- Challenges – Small and new donor with limited legal, administrative and financial capacities

# National Strategy for Development Cooperation 2017-2021

- **Sectorial priorities:**
  - **Human dignity** – education, health and empowerment of women
  - **Peace and security and the development of democratic institutions** – post-war transition and accession to the EU
  - **Responsible economic development** – environment, social impact
- **Geographic priorities:**
  - South-Eastern Europe – **Bosnia and Herzegovina**
  - Southern and Eastern Neighbourhood – **Jordan and Ukraine**
  - Developing Countries – **Colombia (Afghanistan)**

# Legal and institutional framework

- Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Abroad (2008).
- MFEA is a coordinating body to otherwise decentralised development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.
- National Strategy for Development Cooperation (2017-2021) defining policy, principles and priorities, approved by the Parliament.
- Implementation Program is prepared annually based on the budgetary provisions and National Strategy.
- Annual Implementation Report approved by the Parliament.

# Mine Action

- Croatia has long-standing development cooperation with a number of countries in mine action since 2011: Colombia, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia.
- Croatian experience in all aspects of Mine Action has been recognized as highly competitive in the world and in demand.
- Croatian National Strategy for Development Cooperation 2017-2021 includes mine action as one of its sectoral priorities, primarily under Peace and Security.

# Some good examples

- **Colombia (since 2011)** – normative work, UXO removal, donation of protective wear sets and gear, mine risk education, standardized methods.
- **Jordan (since 2013)** – UXO removal and mine risk education for Syrian refugees in Jordan. Same for Syria and Turkey (since 2014).
- **South East Europe** – mine action after floods, regional response and the development of SOP with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.
- **Ukraine** – looking at our national mine action system as a possible model

# Wider picture - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Agenda 2030 (2015) and Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)
- Period 2015 – 2030
- 17 Goals and 169 Targets
- On all countries and stakeholders to implement and to finance
- *5P – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership*

# SDGs





# Mine Action and SDGs

- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 to ‘Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies’ provides the most direct entry point for mine action, particularly in target 16.1 which seeks to ‘significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere’.
- Recent global report demonstrated that 12 SDGs have direct relevance to mine action and an additional four have an indirect link. As such, mine action not only contributes to achieving the SDGs, but can also be pursued as an objective of the 2030 Agenda.



Thank you.

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