

ANNUAL  
REPORT 2013

GICHD



**GICHD**



The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is an international expert organisation based in Switzerland that works to eliminate mines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive hazards. By undertaking research, developing standards and disseminating knowledge, the GICHD supports capacity development in mine-affected countries. It works with national and local authorities to help them plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate mine action programmes. The GICHD also contributes to the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments of international law. The GICHD follows the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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- 2013 was an important year for the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), which strongly reaffirmed our commitment to protecting civilians against explosive weapons. We are happy to note that the global impact of explosive remnants of war is being reduced and that an increasing number of countries are meeting their relevant treaty obligations.

Throughout 2013 we have seen progress in areas linked to the Centre's two strategic objectives; that is contributing to achieving more clarity on the global extent of explosive contamination, and strengthening the national capacities and ownership of partner countries. We have been present at international and regional levels, as well as in many countries, providing expertise and good practices. At the same time and together with our partners, our assistance has been instrumental in supporting wider security, disarmament and development issues.

The GICHD is constantly evolving. New developments include our involvement in the move against anti-vehicle mines and their dreadful impact. We have also initiated projects relating to residual unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination in the Pacific and in European countries, which show that important lessons can be learnt from the past. These engagements demonstrate that the GICHD is prepared to address new challenges requiring the collaboration of various partners. The multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach of mine action will strengthen the protection of civilians from explosives and weapons. At the same time, we are also keeping pace with technical advancements: new web portals were launched and new tools used in various fields such as geographic information systems and the management of munitions stockpiles.

During 2014, the GICHD and its Council of Foundation will conduct intensive consultations with all partners to develop its new strategy for the years 2015-2017. An overall evaluation of the Centre, to be undertaken in the first months of the year, will support this process. I am confident that we will be successful in positioning the Centre in an evolving sector facing substantial new challenges. I thank all our supporters and partners for their trust during the past year and look forward to ongoing productive collaboration in the future.

Finally, I would like to add my sincere thanks to the outgoing Director of the Centre, Ambassador Stephan Husy, for all his outstanding work over the past five years and wish him well with his new assignment. Likewise, I am pleased to welcome Ambassador Stefano Toscano as the new Director of the GICHD and I look forward to working closely with him.

Dr Barbara Haering  
President of the GICHD Council of Foundation

# FOREWORD

## BY THE DIRECTOR

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- The mine action agenda, just like the broader human security agenda, will remain critical for years to come and requires a long-term perspective and commitment. The security and development of many countries remain affected by the presence of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and other explosives remnants of war. Furthermore, the goal of achieving universalisation and the full implementation of relevant treaties is not yet met. Mine action also faces an evolving working context, characterised by a potentially broader scope of work.

It is against this background that I assumed my new function as GICHD Director in January 2014. This has coincided with the GICHD's move to the premises of the Maison de la Paix, which we share with some of our important partners. These include the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. This proximity will facilitate the strengthening of our cooperation in the framework of the objectives that we share – the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development around the world.

As highlighted in the present report, 2013 was characterised by much progress in the development of important projects, including in the field of ammunition safety management, information management and land release. The GICHD will continue to focus on core mine action issues while, at the same time, addressing further issues that are relevant to its mandate and expertise. In this endeavour, collaborating with traditional and new partners will be instrumental. It is my intention to work closely with the members of the GICHD Council of Foundation and



Advisory Board, national mine action authorities and centres, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions and relevant Geneva-based partners.

My previous professional experience has familiarised me with the various aspects of the human security agenda – peace and security, disarmament, human rights, international humanitarian law, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict. I look forward to pursuing work on these issues together with the multi-disciplinary and dedicated staff of the GICHD.

I cannot close without paying tribute to my predecessor, Ambassador Stephan Husy. His commitment and dedication during more than five years as the GICHD's Director have had a tremendous impact on the Centre and its role and activities throughout the world.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Stefano Toscano". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ambassador Stefano Toscano  
GICHD Director

# INTRODUCTION

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- More than one-third of the world's countries are contaminated with anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions or other explosive remnants of war (ERW). In the context of war, these weapons are planted by hand, dropped from aeroplanes, or fired from various weapon systems. Some fail to explode on impact, and can lie undisturbed for many years – on roads, footpaths, farms, deserts and beaches, in forests, along countries' borders, near houses and schools and in other places used by civilians on a daily basis. They affect innocent people indiscriminately and impede development long after the armed conflict has ended.

## Working methods

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) works to eliminate mines, explosive remnants of war and unsafe munition stockpiles. Combining experience and research, we provide advice and capacity development support to mine action centres, disseminate knowledge and develop standards and best practice. Our aim is to help national and local authorities in mine-affected countries to plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate safe mine action programmes, so that they can function as effectively and efficiently as possible.

We support the development and implementation of relevant instruments of international law such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).

The Centre works with governments, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international, regional and national organisations, operators and research institutions.

In 2013, GICHD staff visited some 61 countries and areas worldwide to deliver training, conduct research, hold workshops and provide professional advice and expertise on mine action.

WE WORK TO  
ELIMINATE MINES,  
EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS  
OF WAR AND  
UNSAFE MUNITION  
STOCKPILES



| Briefing (Chile)



Villagers (Mozambique)

## The changing face of mine action

Much progress has been made in terms of reducing the impact of explosive remnants of war. In addition, countries are increasingly meeting their treaty obligations and are taking responsibility for explosive remnants of war on their land. However, the extent of the contamination worldwide is still not precisely known and a number of countries lack the necessary technical expertise to address the challenge appropriately.

Therefore, the way that mine action has traditionally been conducted has also had to change. For example, approaches for managing the longer-term aspects of the residual landmine/ERW problem need to be developed, as do different integrated activities to deal with risk education and victim assistance – which have shifted from the responsibility of international organisations to established national, social and governmental actors.

Consequently, the type of assistance the mine action community has been providing or receiving is moving into wider areas. The GICHD has broadened its reach and is now tackling activities related to other types of explosives and topics, such as the proper management of ammunition storage depots, developmental and environmental issues and armed violence reduction. Contracting, compliance issues and business opportunities (for instance, in support of natural resources extraction companies) are also becoming increasingly important, and many mine action organisations are moving into these related fields.

THE TYPE OF ASSISTANCE THE MINE ACTION COMMUNITY HAS BEEN PROVIDING OR RECEIVING IS MOVING INTO WIDER AREAS

# GICHD MISSIONS ABROAD





# 61 countries/territories benefited from GICHD support in 2013



This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the GICHD concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

# OPERATIONS CONSULTING

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- The Operations Consulting Division of the GICHD supports the global mine action sector by working to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. In 2013, we delivered guidance on strategic planning, land release concepts as well as survey and clearance methodologies; we promoted best practice in operational planning; and we provided specialist advice on mine action technologies and legal efficiency. Additionally, increased support was provided on the destruction of stockpiles and improving the safe management and storage of ammunition.

## Security and development

In 2013, the GICHD built on its previous experience in supporting mine/ERW affected countries in transition and assisting their strategic planning processes. As countries emerge from conflict, the focus is often on post-conflict recovery, reconstruction and development. It is therefore essential that mine action programmes are closely aligned with these broader processes and priorities. In conflict-affected contexts, mine action actors must ensure that their operations do not create or exacerbate existing tensions or conflict. Key aspects of mine action operations (priority-setting, survey or handover, for example) all have important implications for longer term recovery, land use and development.

The overall goal of the Security and Development Programme is to strengthen national ownership of mine action programmes and capacities in strategic planning. It facilitates the link with wider security and development processes, thereby contributing to more inclusive mine action activities.

Our activities in 2013 included a number of publications, technical advice missions and research projects:

### PUBLICATIONS

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As a result of nine country case studies, the GICHD, in collaboration with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), produced the *Guide on Transitioning Mine Action Programmes to National Ownership*. The publication highlights the various contexts, processes and challenges that mine action programmes encounter while transitioning to national ownership. It also provides hands-on guidance on how to plan and implement transition processes. In parallel, the GICHD published six country case studies addressing strategic planning experiences in Afghanistan, Lao PDR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Mozambique, Tajikistan and Vietnam. These studies present the key findings and form the basis for a guide on strategic planning to be launched in 2014. A joint GICHD/Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) report was also published on mine action and land rights in South Sudan.

### MISSIONS

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The GICHD provided technical support on mine action and land rights in Colombia in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Danish Demining Group (DDG), as well as in Cambodia

(in collaboration with Inclusive Development International). Capacity development was another key area of focus of a mission to South Sudan to draft an action plan following recommendations from a 2012 assessment with the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and UNMAS. With the same partners and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the GICHD also facilitated a workshop in the country to help develop national clearance capacities to deal with residual contamination. In partnership with the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), the GICHD also visited the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority (IKMAA) to assess capacity development needs for a new project that will address several management and operational aspects.

### RESEARCH

The GICHD was active in the *Safety, Security and Socio-Economic Wellbeing in Somaliland* survey done in collaboration with DDG and the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). Our staff played a critical role in training the survey team leaders, analysing the data and reviewing the final report. More research projects were initiated in South Sudan,

Colombia and Cambodia to document the land rights implications of survey/clearance that facilitate large-scale infrastructure development and natural resource extraction. We also launched the 'National Capacities and Residual Contamination' project with a first study mission to Nicaragua to assess how the country can develop its capacities to address the problem.

MINE ACTION OPERATIONS HAVE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR LONGER TERM RECOVERY, LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT



| Deminer (NPA, Mozambique)



LAND RELEASE COVERS THE ACTIVITIES THAT BETTER DEFINE AREAS OF CONTAMINATION AND PROMOTE EFFICIENT MINE/ERW CLEARANCE SO AS TO HAND LAND BACK TO POPULATIONS

| Land release analysis mission (Tajikistan)

## Land release

Land release describes a series of activities that better define areas of contamination and promote efficient mine/ERW clearance – allowing land to be handed back to populations for social and economic use. It also encourages a greater focus on surveys and information management (IM) to support decision making. The process of land release has become enshrined in mine action through the development of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

In 2013, the GICHD was active in supporting the revision of the IMAS on land release before their adoption by the IMAS Review Board (*see Standards, p 23*), providing expert advice and delivering a series of training courses on practical aspects of the process, some of which are described below.

### TRAINING

In partnership with Jordan's National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) and as part of the Arabic-language Outreach Programme (AOP), the GICHD conducted a training course on 'Operational Efficiency and Land Release' in Jordan. The training was attended by operations and information management officials from 14 Arabic-speaking countries. In Mozambique, the GICHD delivered a 'Survey and Mapping' training course, including an introduction to the updated Land Release IMAS. This training was

conducted in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the National Demining Institute (Instituto Nacional de Desminagem) to increase the capacity of quality assurance staff to carry out non-technical survey. A 10-day workshop was organised in Azerbaijan on the use of geospatial mapping techniques in humanitarian mine action: through theoretical sessions, group discussions, best practice presentations and field exercises, participants were trained on how to select and use appropriate geospatial data collection and analysis techniques at each stage of the land release process.

### MISSIONS

Expertise was sought from the GICHD on various occasions during the year, as illustrated in the following examples. We conducted two missions to DRC to assess information management requirements and present the Land Release IMAS to UNMAS regional operations officers, information management staff and key representatives from the operating partners. We also carried out an evaluation in Burundi at the request of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland. Following the discovery of new mined areas, the GICHD assessed the mine contamination, in-country response and management capacities, as well as the operational progress towards compliance under the Convention.

## MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR CONTAMINATION STUDY

In 2013, an expert working group was established to determine the scope for a research project on explosive remnants of war contamination. The group is comprised of the GICHD, donors, the United Nations, non-governmental organisations and commercial operators undertaking explosive ordnance disposal and stockpile management activities in Europe. A pilot study was completed in July, and the project mapped the relevant British and German ERW responses since World War (WW) II, in particular showcasing the ERW response in preparation for the London 2012 Olympic Games.

In September, the working group extended the study to other countries affected by ERW from WWII. It also expanded the scope from having an ERW policy and practice focus to including broader national applications of risk management, as well as elements on aging of explosives related to residual contamination.

The study aims to provide a fresh perspective on managing residual ERW and informing countries affected by more recent wars (in particular Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and some southwest Pacific Islands). It will facilitate knowledge transfer, influence behaviour and advise policy-making on managing residual ERW among governments and donors.

So far the research has confirmed that there are important lessons to learn from past responses. These include both the initial emergency phase and long-term risk management of residual contamination. The GICHD is confident that this study will enable the re-evaluation of national response mechanisms, improve the efficacy of residual ERW management and allow governments and donors to be better informed.



Locations of bombs reported during the Blitz 1941

In 2014, the study will assess up to 20 countries that deal with post-1945 residual ERW in Europe, Asia and the South Pacific. The modus operandi is a combination of in-country collaboration with the national governments, case studies in ERW policies and practices, risk management and ammunition aging, as well as conducting workshops with armed forces and commercial and humanitarian ERW workers.

# AMMUNITION SAFETY MANAGEMENT TOOLSET

Aging, excess and unstable stockpiles of ammunition pose a threat of accidental explosions. This is due in part to the mixing of chemicals, a result of the degradation of explosives, which in turn causes the auto-ignition of the propellant. A lack of effective ammunition management, as well as human actions or error can also cause explosions within storage areas.

Both scenarios have the potential to cause humanitarian disaster and to destabilise individual countries or regions. This was evident in the multiple explosions that rocked Russia's Samara region in June 2013 and in the mass casualty explosions which took place in Brazzaville, the Republic of the Congo, in March 2012.

In 2012, the GICHD began developing a proactive, coordinated approach to helping countries secure and maintain their stocks of ammunition, as well as destroy stock which is surplus to requirements or in a hazardous condition. The new Ammunition Safety Management (ASM) system consists of a toolset that enables local staff to make their country's ammunition safe with minimal external assistance and leaves them trained to a standard where they can manage their own stockpiles safely and effectively.

An information technology-based tool guides them step by step towards successful and safe ammunition management and allows them to gradually achieve the standards laid down in the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). It includes posters which explain clearly with illustrations what the operation aims to achieve. The way it is designed ensures that with each step the ammunition stockpile is made perceptibly safer by reducing the chances of an accidental explosion and by reducing the effects to the civilian population, should an explosion take place.



An ASM user focus group was formed from national authority representatives, non-governmental organisations and both commercial clearance and demilitarisation companies, to assist in deciding the direction of the project and to monitor the development of the toolset.

The tool will enable effective ammunition safety management to be implemented at a low cost and build up the capacity of the authorities to manage their own ammunition stocks. The first phase of the toolset has already resulted in a software tool (to be piloted in early 2014). The next phases include: the final development of the ammunition storage and processing facilities to reach the standards laid down in IATG; and giving advice on effective and safe clearance of an area after an accidental explosion in an ammunition stockpile.

## Animal and mechanical detection systems

Animal detection systems (ADS) is a new term covering mine detection dogs (MDD), explosive detection dogs (EDD), rats and potentially other animal sensors. During 2013, we continued strengthening test and licensing procedures related to the use of animals in survey and clearance operations. We also presented research undertaken to enhance operational efficiency and provided technical advice and training to organisations and national authorities.

In 2013, the GICHD Demining Management Tool was further developed into an application for iOS (Apple's mobile operating system) that includes mechanical systems, animal detection systems and manual assets.

Following the initial establishment of a test and licensing site in Cambodia in 2012, we launched phase two and provided training to the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) quality management staff. Phase three will include a revision of existing national standards along with support during accreditation of dogs for mine and explosive detection. We also delivered a mechanical systems and technical survey workshop for the Humanitarian Demining Training Centre (HDTTC) at Fort Leonard Wood in the USA.

In addition to these training workshops, GICHD staff lectured at the Senior Management Training Course at James Madison University on standards, quality management, legal efficiency and land release. We also had an active role in the annual MineWolf mechanical systems workshop in Stockach, Germany, where we presented the Demining Management Tool. The MineWolf workshop is an annual opportunity to meet with operators that use mechanical systems.

Due to recent developments in the sector and the amended Land Release IMAS series, the GICHD organised an IMAS review workshop on ADS. Suggested changes (once reviewed and implemented in 2014) will allow national authorities, UN agencies and operators to implement ADS as a qualitative and efficient component to effective land release.



| Mechanical demining (Chile)

In addition, the GICHD started preparations to launch an animal detection system technical survey project in 2014 – this project aims to better define the role of dogs to enhance clearance and technical survey. Together with Digger Foundation and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the GICHD will use existing information management systems with dogs as an information-gathering platform.

Finally, the number of mechanical demining systems, detectors and personal protective equipment listed in the e-catalogue on demining equipment (available on the GICHD website) has been constantly expanding. An improved interface now allows producers to update their product specifications with less effort than before which will hopefully lead to more up-to-date data.

| Mine detection rat (Tanzania)



WE STRENGTHENED  
TEST & LICENSING  
PROCEDURES RELATED  
TO THE USE OF  
ANIMALS IN SURVEY  
AND CLEARANCE  
OPERATIONS



Ammunition involved in a stockpile explosion awaiting destruction (Rep. of the Congo)

## Legal efficiency

The promotion of better contracting arrangements and understanding liability and insurance in mine action remained a focus in 2013. Training and workshops ('Mine Action Liability' and 'Mine Action Contracting') were conducted at regional and country levels in the following countries:

- Cambodia and Switzerland (for national mine action authorities, commercial operators and non-governmental organisations), with the collaboration of the Swiss Institute for Comparative Law (SICL) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) amongst others.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina, where we provided targeted training on liability in demining operations to the Centre for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training.
- Lao PDR, where three workshops on legal aspects and implications of mine action gathered more than 90 participants from line ministries, the National Regulatory Authority (NRA), UNDP and clearance operators.

WE FOCUSED ON THE SAFETY OF AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES AND THE EFFICIENT STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION OF BANNED, EXCESSIVE OR AGING AMMUNITION

## Ammunition technical operations

In 2013, the GICHD focused on promoting the safety of ammunition storage facilities and the efficient stockpile destruction of banned, excessive or aging ammunition. This was done mainly through:

- The development of an Ammunition Safety Management (ASM) toolset (Phase 1). The prototype ASM was launched at the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of States Parties to the APMB in December (see *Ammunition Safety Management Toolset*, p 14). In addition, an abridged ASM course was piloted in Geneva for a Partnership for Peace (PfP) course consisting of both civilian and military participants. This included instruction on the basic elements of ammunition management and a practical storage exercise in the field.
- The launch of a new web-based cluster munition identification tool. This tool allows stock-holding countries to determine if the weapons they hold are covered by the CCM. It also gives operators in the field the ability to identify cluster munition types from their components and launch systems, as well as from their carriers.
- An evaluation of the international response to the Brazzaville ammunition depot explosion, in collaboration with the Small Arms Survey (SAS).
- Support to the South Pacific region underwater clearance operations (see *GICHD involvement in the Pacific*, p 17).



Cluster munition identification tool



## GICHD INVOLVEMENT IN THE PACIFIC

The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) consists of 16 Pacific Island nations including Australia and New Zealand. Many of these countries were the scene of heavy fighting during World War II and are subsequently affected by unexploded and abandoned ordnance. These explosives continue to be a danger to people and have a negative impact on the environment and the region's development. The GICHD is actively involved in collective efforts to develop and promote technical and operational solutions for the challenges related to ERW contamination in the Pacific region, both on land and underwater.

In 2013 the GICHD assessed the safety, health and environmental hazards associated with the 'Helmet Wreck' in Palau. This sunken World War II cargo vessel is located in the main commercial harbour in Palau and is leaking toxic explosive chemicals into its surrounding environment. This is affecting marine and coral life and along with other underwater ERW, is impacting the fishing industry and livelihoods in the area. A written report with findings and recommendations was submitted to the Minister of State of Palau.

Together with the Government of Palau and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the GICHD also organised a four-day regional workshop in Palau at the end of November to identify key challenges and promote a coordinated approach to addressing ERW contamination in the Pacific. We ran a training course on information management alongside the workshop.



Underwater explosive ordnance disposal operations (Palau)

# MANAGEMENT CONSULTING

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- The GICHD Management Consulting Division works on enabling national authorities to effectively leverage information in support of evidence- and results-based decision-making.

In 2013, the Quality Management Systems Programme focused on methods for planning and implementing robust quality management (QM) systems. Workshops, training sessions and publications encouraged the adoption and implementation of QM policies, systems and processes.

The Information Management Programme developed a new version of the GICHD's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA v6), which will be officially launched in March 2014. This major release extends its information management and decision-support tools to include a comprehensive victim assistance module. In parallel, a series of web applications were developed or initiated that facilitate the sharing and use of online documentation (IMSMA wiki), analytics (MINT) and geospatial information.

## Quality management systems

Improving how mine action programmes are managed is one of the strategic objectives of the GICHD. This means focusing on strengthening strategic management capabilities in mine-affected countries. The objective is to enhance mine action programmes in all aspects related to project design, monitoring, evaluation and quality management. When carrying out evaluations in mine-affected countries, the GICHD considers whether or not a policy, programme or project is sustainable and relevant to local needs. It also evaluates whether humanitarian work and security, reconstruction and development priorities are being promoted effectively.

WE AIM TO ENHANCE  
PROJECT DESIGN,  
MONITORING,  
EVALUATION AND  
QUALITY MANAGEMENT  
OF MINE ACTION  
PROGRAMMES



Map showing data (hazards and accidents) stored in IMSMA



Field exercise, Azerbaijan geodetics workshop

#### **TRAINING AND ACTIVITIES IN 2013 INCLUDED:**

- Two quality management workshops in Lao PDR and Vietnam on how to manage a mine action project cycle with greater quality and better results. The workshops also served to deepen participants' understanding on the impact of a quality management focus on other mine action concepts and tools.
- A pilot quality management system project was conducted in Vietnam, where we delivered targeted training on QM and International Standards Organization (ISO) principles to support project design and implementation. Together with local partners we worked on establishing tailored QM tools. Other subjects covered by the pilot project included information management, monitoring and evaluation.
- In Geneva, we held a workshop on 'Evaluating Mine Action' for UNMAS and UNOPS. A second workshop addressed the 'Design, Monitoring and Evaluation for Peacebuilding, Security and Development', in collaboration with the International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET), the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the Small Arms Survey. These workshops provided practitioners working in the fields of conflict, security and development with the opportunity to deepen their knowledge of monitoring and evaluation concepts, processes, methods and results-based management approaches.
- We launched the publication *10 Steps to a National Quality Management System. A Handbook for Mine Action Managers*, which provides an introduction to QM approaches and principles and explains concrete steps for developing quality management systems.

WE STRENGTHENED  
OUR PORTFOLIO  
OF INFORMATION  
MANAGEMENT  
SOFTWARE,  
APPLICATIONS  
AND PLATFORMS

## Information management

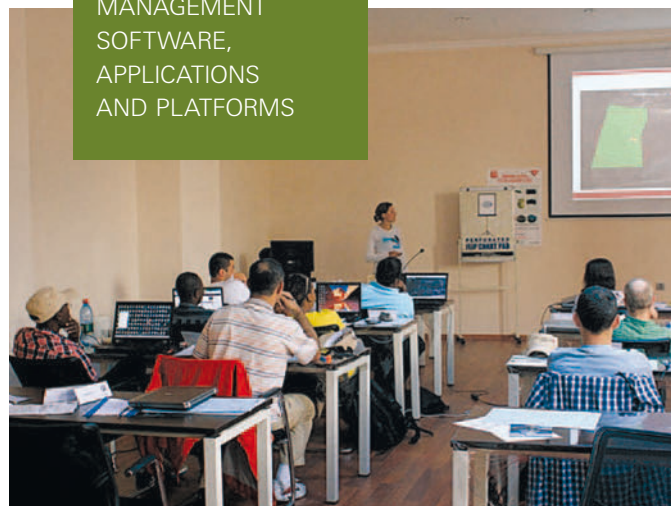
The theme for the Information Management Programme in 2013 was to focus on improving existing tools, with the aim of making the GICHD more efficient in service delivery in 2014. One of the intended outcomes was to make it easier in the future for mine action programmes to build their own information management capacity without the direct involvement of the GICHD.

Various important developments took place during the year to strengthen the GICHD's portfolio of information management software, applications and platforms related to mine action. The most important of these is the new version (v6) of IMSMA, the first new version since 2005, which was gradually released to the community in a series of workshops around the world in 2013. (See *Development of new victim-focused information capabilities in IMSMA*, p 21).

### TOOLS AND APPLICATIONS

Several tools were developed by the GICHD in the context of IMSMA. Key applications developed in 2013 include:

- The Mine Action Intelligence Tool (MINT), developed in 2013, is a web-based reporting, data analysis and indicator tracking service provided by the GICHD to the broader mine action community. It will be officially launched and deployed in early 2014. MINT focuses on extracting information and knowledge out of raw data. It aims to improve reporting, analysis and evidence-based decision-making in mine action programmes. It can connect to any structured data source, such as IMSMA, and can transform large sets of data into useful information and communicate that in the form of online dashboards that can be shared within the community.
- Development work on the Collaborative Repository for Ordnance Data (CORD): CORD is a new and comprehensive approach to solving a range of issues in mine action as well as the broader humanitarian disarmament and human rights. CORD will act as an ordnance data repository for the extended humanitarian disarmament community using collaborative Web 2.0 concepts where the users of the



Geodetics workshop (Azerbaijan)

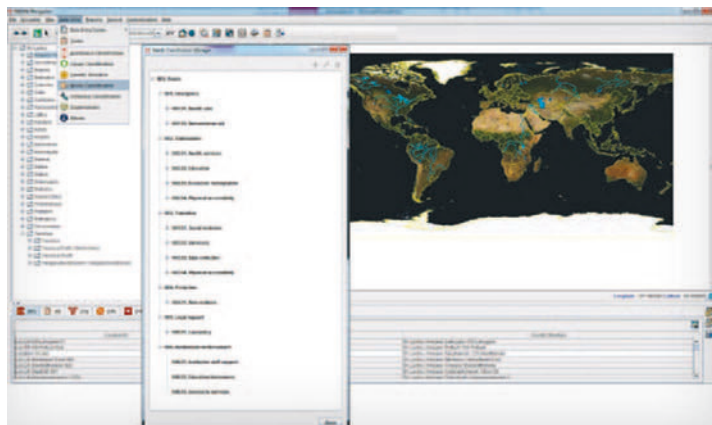
data contribute to keep the data up-to-date. This approach will bring exciting new possibilities to the humanitarian disarmament field while significantly cutting the costs of data maintenance.

- The IMSMA Wiki is an interactive platform for accessing and discussing up-to-date IMSMA documentation and providing related information management guidance for the mine action community. Before this new development, it could take years to publish the manuals to reflect the changes in the software and users had difficulty sharing their experiences with others in different countries. The Wiki website changes this because:
  - ▶ it increases the search-ability of IMSMA documentation;
  - ▶ it makes the most up-to-date IMSMA documentation accessible to all users;
  - ▶ it facilitates the translation of manuals to multiple scripts and languages;
  - ▶ it allows a whole community to collaborate and share information in an open and interactive manner; and
  - ▶ it is available offline for users in the field with no/minimal internet connection.

In order to better assess and classify the capacity and needs of mine action programmes, an 'IM Capacity Evaluation and Monitoring framework' was developed in 2013. It includes relevant indicators reflecting a combination of technical, organisational and strategic measures, like data quality and comprehensiveness, the ability to inform strategic decisions and the level of staff expertise. The framework will help in setting up goals for organisations and tailoring training sessions and country interventions.

## DEVELOPMENT OF NEW VICTIM-FOCUSED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES IN IMSMA

Throughout the years, the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) has provided mine action programmes with decision-support tools for the coordination and management of their mine action operations.



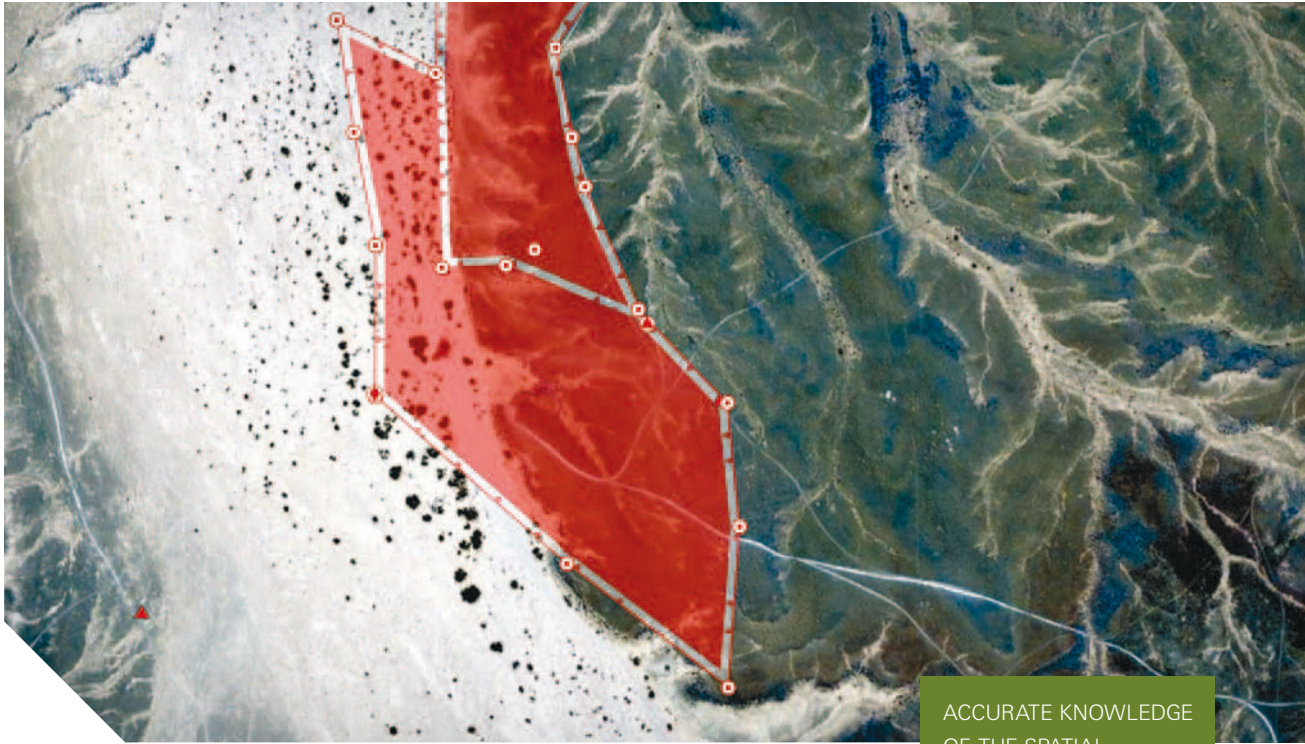
### THE NEW VICTIM ASSISTANCE MODULE:

It became clear recently that the impact of victim assistance programmes provided by states and non-governmental organisations is not easily measurable, due in part to a lack of technology to store and process data specific to the services provided. Also, although States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) have made efforts to strengthen victim assistance programmes, as recommended by the Nairobi and the Cartagena Action Plans, they have often been challenged when coordinating, monitoring and evaluating their plans of action.

To respond to these challenges, a new version of IMSMA has been developed by the GICHD. It includes victim-focused information management capabilities that will facilitate monitoring and management of the victim assistance process. This will, for example, allow for inclusion of data in regard to the registration of victims, an assessment of needs, a statement of claims and rights and compensation aspects.

- records the cause of a person becoming a mine victim;
- records victims' needs;
- records assistance provided and awareness-raising activities;
- facilitates bottom-up data collection for more complete data and information exchange;
- processes high volumes of data for approval and storage; and
- produces and accesses statistics for data analysis at all levels.

Thanks to appropriate information management in victim assistance, the new IMSMA constitutes an improvement in understanding national impact and needs. It addresses victim assistance in various aspects, for example, tracking victims' access to available services. It also supports decision-making processes and leads to a comprehensive strategy for including victims in the society.



Map showing hazardous areas at a large scale with satellite imagery as background information

ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTAMINATION HELPS WITH DECISIONS THAT PROTECT VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

## GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Finally, we focused on applications of geographic information systems (GIS) in mine action. The close collaboration with Esri and the University of Geneva facilitated this work. The goal is to enable authorities and operators to share data, maps, GIS tools and results in a standardised way and well-known formats. This helps to form a clearer picture on global explosive hazards, as well as on the impact the problem has on countries, communities and people. Ultimately, accurate knowledge of the spatial distribution of contamination can help with decisions that protect vulnerable communities.

A formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Esri in October 2013 confirmed the productive long-term collaboration between this leading geographic information system (GIS) software company and the GICHD. The MoU provides the official framework for the GICHD's collaboration with Esri, which has been active in supporting the mine action sector for over 10 years. By providing IMSMA licences free of charge to the GICHD, Esri has shown a significant commitment to mine action. This has allowed the GICHD to continue to provide mine-affected countries with the appropriate tools to manage their demining and other mine action activities at little or no cost.

## PUBLICATION

*Geographic Information Systems in Mine Action – Issue Brief*, September 2013, jointly produced with the University of Geneva. This brief highlights the ways that geographic information systems (GIS) can be used to map hazardous areas and monitor the progress of land release activities more effectively. The technologies, tools and data provided by GIS allow the incorporation of a wider variety of factors in operational planning and reporting, including geography, population patterns, local infrastructure and vegetation. As a result, more detailed and more effective demining strategies can be developed.

# SUPPORT TO STANDARDS

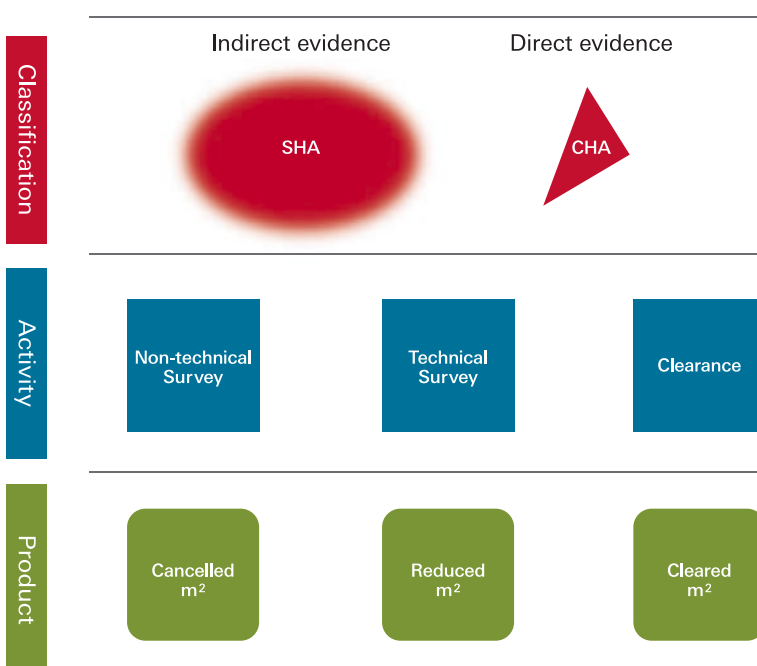
- On behalf of the United Nations, the GICHD develops, maintains and promotes the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and associated notes.

These standards provide guidelines to the global mine action community for the safe and efficient implementation of mine action programmes and projects. To ensure that they are relevant, achievable and appropriate, they are reviewed, updated and disseminated regularly. They form a framework for national mine action standards (NMAS) and operational procedures.

In April 2013, the amendments to the Land Release IMAS were approved by the IMAS Review Board. The review process started in 2012 and involved more than 100 people from various mine action organisations. Major achievements include improvements on common terminology: this helps promote global clarity and allows for easier comparison and better statistics.

## ELEMENTS OF THE LAND RELEASE PROCESS

The land release process: a two-tier system of land classification has been promoted with hazardous areas classified as either suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) or confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) according to the availability and quality of evidence. The classification of a defined hazardous area (DHA) has been removed from the IMAS as this was not globally applicable and in many cases could only be identified retrospectively.



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The implementation of the land release process in accordance with the new IMAS will prevent the application of full clearance methods of areas when the less expensive and quicker non-technical or technical survey methods could have been employed to cancel or reduce land. There is a greater emphasis on making efforts to find the best sources of information and to identify evidence in order to improve operational decisions and efficiency.

In the wake of the approval of the new Land Release IMAS series, the GICHD – in partnership with national authorities, UNMAS, UNDP and implementing organisations – has been promoting and disseminating the updated IMAS and working to assist countries with implementation.

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2013 INCLUDE:

- The review of the entire IMAS and technical notes series, which have been updated as a result of the new amendments to the Land Release IMAS.
- The production of a multi-language IMAS CD, including up-to-date IMAS and IATG.
- A series of national workshops on review and development of national standards held in Georgia, Tajikistan and Sudan. As a result, the national standards for Tajikistan and Georgia have been updated and the revision of the Sudanese Technical Standards and Guidelines has begun.
- IMAS outreach missions and training conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Switzerland, Kuwait, Ukraine, Russia and the USA.
- The hosting of the annual meeting of the IMAS review board in Geneva.
- Discussions on the need for new IMAS in the area of underwater clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) competency standards.
- Approval of the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of IMAS 10.50 on the storage and transportation of explosives.

AMENDMENTS  
TO THE LAND  
RELEASE IMAS  
WERE APPROVED  
IN APRIL 2013

| Mechanical demining (Chile)





# INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

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WE REGULARLY  
PROVIDE EXPERT INPUT  
IN MEETINGS RELATED  
TO HUMANITARIAN  
DISARMAMENT  
TREATIES AND  
INITIATIVES

| Villagers (Iraq)

■ In order to facilitate informed discussions and negotiations in meetings related to humanitarian disarmament treaties and initiatives, the GICHD regularly provides expert input.

2013 was no exception and the GICHD provided advice on many aspects of mine action under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). At the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC, we organised two side-events on 'WWII Study: Management of Residual ERW Contamination' and 'Ammunition Safety Management: launch of the Toolset'.

At the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of State Parties to the CCM we presented the GICHD Cluster Munition Identification Tool and organised a side-event on 'Information Management for Victim Assistance'.

In addition to providing expert input, the GICHD supported the organisation of the APMBC and CCM intersessional programmes and the APMBC Meeting of the State Parties through administrative, conference and financial support services, including sponsorship programmes.

The GICHD continues to be involved in other international processes and initiatives, such as the ongoing discussion on the impact of explosive weapons on the civilian population.

## ASSESSING THE HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF ANTI-VEHICLE MINES

Anti-vehicle (AV) mines are as indiscriminate as anti-personnel mines and continue to be the source of many casualties. In some countries, such as Cambodia, more casualties occurred from AV mines than anti-personnel mines in 2012.

Currently, the international community continues to explore the need and options for further legal regulation of AV mines. In parallel, there is demand for rigorous analysis of the impact that these weapons have on civilians and developing societies in the midst of or recovering from conflict.

In this context, the GICHD, together with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), undertook a research project on the humanitarian and developmental impact of AV mines. The project involved a survey and in-depth case studies in Afghanistan, Cambodia and South

Sudan. It is expected to provide an improved sense of the scale and impact generated by anti-vehicle mines in a context where data is sparse. It will also provide evidence-based conclusions for states considering further restrictions on the use of AV mines.

Initial findings were presented to the meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the CCW in November 2013. Among the conclusions was that due to various factors, the impact of AV mines has a significant potential to increase as a state progresses in its post-conflict recovery and development efforts.



| Anti-vehicle mine (Cambodia)

# OUTREACH

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| Jordan, 2013

The 2012 evaluation on the GICHD communications activities showed the need to position the GICHD more effectively as a source of information and expertise in mine action. As a result, communications and outreach aspects of our work were strengthened during 2013 – we launched the GICHD on social media channels (Facebook and Twitter) and undertook extensive preparatory work on the website for it to be updated and entirely redesigned in 2014.

The GICHD continues to provide knowledge and expertise for the benefit of the mine action community through its wide range of publications.

WE LAUNCHED GICHD  
FACEBOOK AND  
TWITTER PROFILES  
AND WORKED  
EXTENSIVELY ON  
THE REDESIGN OF  
OUR NEW WEBSITE

In 2013, the GICHD produced the following key publications and tools:

- *Geographic Information Systems in Mine Action – Issue Brief*
- Cluster Munition Identification Tool
- International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) – Issue 9 (2013)
- *A Guide on Transitioning Mine Action Programmes to National Ownership*
- *Handover of Released Land – Common Procedures and Good Practices*
- *10 Steps to a National Quality Management System. A Handbook for Mine Action Managers*

In 2013, the GICHD continued to be a focal point for many mine action activities by gathering mine action actors from different communities. The 16<sup>th</sup> International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisers was hosted by the GICHD on behalf of UNMAS in March, with 413 participants representing 68 states and 92 international organisations.



Regional workshop for Farsi-speaking countries (Tajikistan)

WE REINFORCED OUR POSITION AS A MULTI-LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE HUB AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THE MINE ACTION COMMUNITY

**THE GICHD RECEIVED REGULAR VISITS FROM A NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN 2013, INCLUDING HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATIONS.**

A Myanmar delegation led by Union Minister U Aung Min, President of the Myanmar Peace Centre, visited the GICHD. Minister Min underlined his Government's commitment to fight anti-personnel mines and thanked the GICHD for its support in strategic and technical aspects of mine action. For the first time, Myanmar also participated in the annual International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisers.

Later in the year, a delegation from Vietnam, led by Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Chi Vinh, Vice-Minister of Defence, visited the GICHD. Vietnam is a country heavily affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW). Vice-Minister Vinh stated his appreciation for the close links between Vietnam and the Centre, which have been collaborating for many years on issues related to ERW contamination in the country. Through its assistance to mine action programmes in Vietnam, the GICHD is helping to fight the consequences of war still affecting civilians and hindering socio-economic development in the country.

In parallel, the GICHD linguistic outreach programmes were further developed to better reach people in affected countries. As a result, the GICHD has been strengthening its position as a multi-language knowledge hub and source of information for the mine action community.

**Arabic-language Outreach Programme for Mine Action**

The GICHD initiated an Arabic-language Outreach Programme (AOP) for mine action in partnership with the Arab states and regional organisations. The purpose is to improve knowledge, exchange experiences and promote best practices throughout the Arabic-speaking countries. Main achievements in 2013 included:

- Three regional workshops in Arabic: a 'Land Release: Operational Efficiency' training course conducted in Jordan which targeted senior operations managers from 18 programmes in the region; a workshop on the environmental impact of mines and ERW held in Kuwait (see *Workshop on the environmental impact of landmines/ERW and mine action in the Arab world*, p 29); and a training course on information management in relation to land release delivered in Geneva to senior information managers from 15 mine action programmes.
- Website: an interactive Arabic platform for information sharing was established in cooperation with the Egyptian mine action authority (National Committee for Supervising Mine Clearance and the Development of the North West Coast) and the collaboration of other programmes in the region. <http://aop-mineaction.org>
- Translation: seven International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) were translated into Arabic with the support of the International Organization for Consultancy, Training and Rehabilitation (IOCTR) and in close coordination with national programmes in the region.
- The second AOP Conference was held alongside the environmental workshop in Kuwait in December.

## Persian-language Outreach Programme (POP)

Another achievement in the linguistic approach was the organisation of the first regional workshop for Farsi-speaking countries held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan in February.

The workshop was initiated and organised by the GICHD with the support of UNDP and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Tajikistan, with representatives attending from mine action programmes in Afghanistan, Iran and Tajikistan.

The workshop gathered experts, operators, national authorities and other key mine action actors from three mine-affected countries who share the Persian language. The objectives were to exchange information, review and suggest changes to the national mine action standards of Tajikistan and to discuss future regional cooperation.

The workshop offered the management of all three programmes the chance to learn from each other's experiences and to discuss joint activities such as regional training, exchange visits, cross-border risk reduction operations and information sharing. The workshop also provided valuable recommendations to the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre for the revision of its national standards.

### HIGHLIGHT

## WORKSHOP ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF LANDMINES/ERW AND MINE ACTION IN THE ARAB WORLD

A three-day workshop was organised in Kuwait in December 2013 by the GICHD, the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research and the Kuwait National Focal Point. Under the patronage of the Deputy Prime Minister of the State of Kuwait, the event gathered more than 80 participants from about a dozen Arabic-speaking countries, along with experts from international organisations, donor countries, non-governmental organisations, research centres, militaries and commercial operators. The aim was to discuss the environmental impact of landmine/ERW contamination and

mine clearance operations, and the subject was explored from scientific, legal and operational viewpoints.

The workshop marked a significant step towards broadening understanding and awareness of the serious impact that mines and ERW have on ecosystems and human health. It also allowed for discussion on environmentally safe demining operations and reversing environmental damage. Although the focus was regional, conclusions and recommendations are highly relevant to mine action globally.



GICHD offices in Maison de la Paix (Geneva)

## RESOURCES AND GOVERNANCE

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- The GICHD was able to deliver its mandate and implement its planned activities in 2013 through strong partnerships with a number of donors and organisations.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

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During 2013 we received core contributions, project and programme funding, in-kind support as well as remunerations for contracted works from 22 governments and organisations.

### LIST OF GOVERNMENTS

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- Australia
- Denmark
- Finland
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United States of America

### LIST OF ORGANISATIONS

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- Angolan Government Comissao Nacional Intersectoral de Desminagem e Accao Humanitaria (CNIDAH)
- Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
- Danish Demining Group
- Demeter-Deminage
- Environmental Systems Research Institute (Esri)
- Geneva Centre for Security Policy
- Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
- Mines Advisory Group (DFID-UK)
- Small Arms Survey
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Office for Project Services

# EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES STATEMENT

		2013 CHF	2012 CHF
Operations	Production of publications (publishing, editing, printing, layout)	79,794	135,164
	Travel GICHD staff	736,158	659,347
	Assistance (consultants)	3,708,359	2,853,787
	Travel by third persons	404,157	365,350
Staff	Salaries	4,743,013	4,258,507
	Social contributions	955,604	813,214
	Internal staff training	64,645	18,381
	Other staff expenses	161,559	60,703
General Services	Maintenance	37,151	62,201
	Acquisition	78,814	85,786
	Communications	135,784	122,957
	Office Supplies	36,409	25,672
Miscellaneous	Various expenses (including WMO in-kind office rent)	657,548	687,911
	Foreign currency exchange loss (gain), net	(5,255)	121,708
	Extraordinary	31,384	17,486
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>11,825,125</b>	<b>10,288,173</b>
Contributions	Contributions received	10,188,124	10,404,210
	Contributions outstanding deferred to next year	137,033	16,594
	Activities/contributions deferred to next year	(1,067,807)	(2,059,362)
	Contributions outstanding deferred from previous year	(16,594)	(20,995)
	Activities/contributions deferred from previous year	2,059,362	1,599,437
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>11,300,118</b>	<b>9,939,884</b>
Other Income	Miscellaneous income (including WMO in-kind office rent)	570,751	563,289
	Restatement of carry-over	(23,693)	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>		<b>11,847,176</b>	<b>10,503,173</b>
<b>SURPLUS</b>		<b>22,051</b>	<b>215,000</b>

# HUMAN RESOURCES

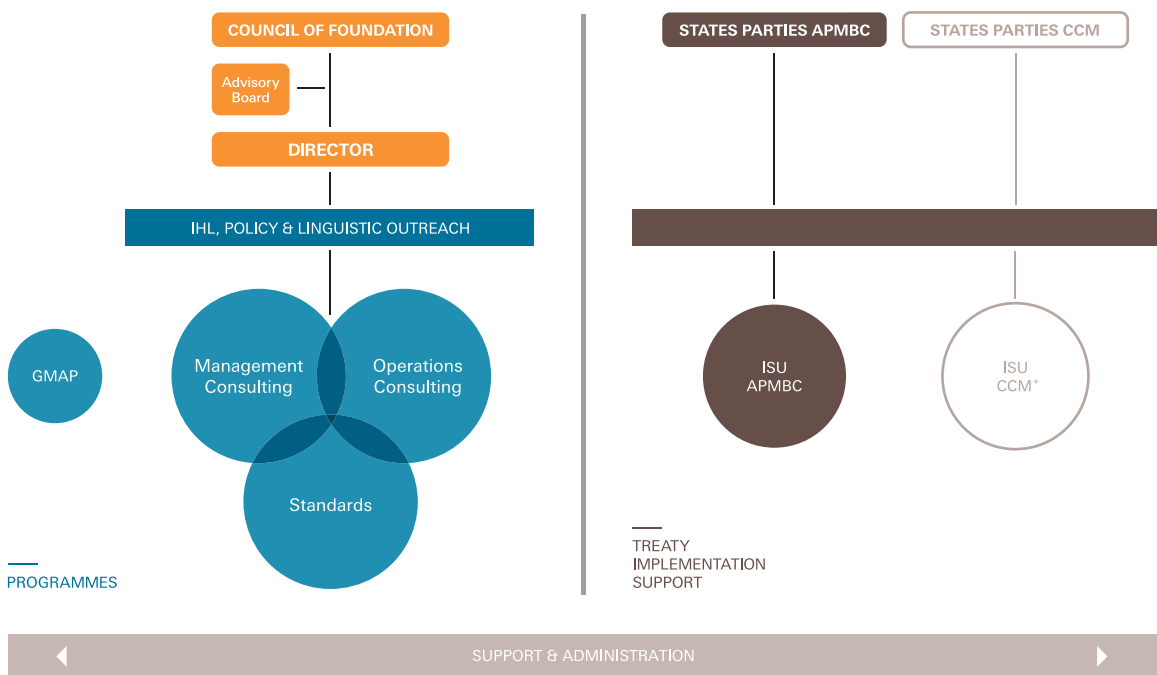
- The GICHD relies on highly skilled and experienced mine action experts. The variety of profiles and expertise within the staff allows us to successfully fulfil our mandate. 2013 brought us new colleagues from Sweden, Lebanon, United Kingdom, Greece, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Azerbaijan, Germany, Saudi Arabia, The Netherlands, Lao PDR.

## GICHD GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION: STRATEGIC CHART

The GICHD works around three programmes: Management Consulting, Operations Consulting and Standards. While GICHD services are mainly delivered in English, a linguistic outreach programme has been established to support countries working in French, Spanish, Arab, Russian, and Farsi. In addition to its programmes, the GICHD supports the implementation and development of international law and relevant initiatives and processes.

The GICHD hosts the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (ISU-APMBC) and is expected to host the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (ISU-CCM).

The Gender and Mine Action Programme is an independent programme hosted by the GICHD.



\* To be established



# COUNCIL OF FOUNDATION

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- The Council of Foundation is the governing body of the GICHD. It defines the general orientation of the Centre, supervises its activities and decides on how to allocate its resources. Under the chairmanship of Dr Barbara Haering, there are 23 members.

## PRESIDENT

**Dr Barbara Haering**

## HONORARY PRESIDENT

**Dr Cornelio Sommaruga**

## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

### AFGHANISTAN

**Ambassador Nanguyalai Tarzi,**  
Permanent Representative  
of Afghanistan in Geneva

### ALBANIA

**Ambassador Filloreta Kodra,**  
Permanent Representative  
of Albania in Geneva

### AUSTRALIA

**Ambassador Peter Woolcott,**  
Permanent Representative  
of Australia in Geneva

### CAMBODIA

**H.E. Prak Sokhonn,** Minister  
attached to the Prime Minister  
and Vice-Chair of the Cambodian  
Mine Action and Victim Assistance  
Authority, Cambodia

### CANADA

**Ambassador Elissa Golberg,**  
Permanent Representative  
of Canada in Geneva

### COLOMBIA

**Ambassador Alicia Arango,**  
Permanent Representative  
of Colombia in Geneva

### EUROPEAN UNION

**Mr Andras Kos,** Minister Counsellor,  
European Union Delegation  
to the United Nations in Geneva

### FINLAND

**Ambassador Päivi Kairamo,**  
Permanent Representative  
of Finland in Geneva

### FRANCE

**Ambassador  
Jean-Hugues Simon-Michel,**  
Permanent Representative of France to  
the Conference on Disarmament

### GERMANY

**Ambassador Michael Biontino,**  
Permanent Representative of Germany  
to the Conference on Disarmament

### ITALY

**Ambassador Vinicio Mati,**  
Permanent Representative of Italy  
to the Conference on Disarmament

### JAPAN

**Ambassador Takashi Okada,**  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
of Japan in Geneva

### LEBANON

**Ambassador Najla Riachi Assaker,**  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon  
in Geneva

### MOZAMBIQUE

**Ambassador Pedro Commissário,**  
Permanent Representative  
of Mozambique in Geneva

### NETHERLANDS

**Ambassador Henk Cor van der Kwast,**  
Permanent Representative  
of the Netherlands to the Conference  
on Disarmament

### SENEGAL

**Ambassador Fodé Seck,** Permanent  
Representative of Senegal in Geneva

### SWEDEN

**Ambassador Jan Knutsson,**  
Permanent Representative of Sweden  
in Geneva

### SWITZERLAND

**Dr Robert Diethelm,** Deputy Director  
International Relations Defence,  
Swiss Federal Department for  
Defence, Civil Protection and Sports

### Ambassador Urs Schmid,

Permanent Representative  
of Switzerland to the Conference  
on Disarmament

### TAJIKISTAN

**Ambassador Salohiddin Nasriddinov,**  
Permanent Representative of Tajikistan  
in Geneva

### UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE

**Ms Agnès Marcaillou,** Director  
of the United Nations Mine Action  
Service (UNMAS), New York

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The new Permanent Representative  
of the USA to the Conference  
on Disarmament has not yet arrived  
in Geneva, but he/she will be invited  
to join the Council

### VIETNAM

**Ambassador Trung Thanh Nguyen,**  
Permanent Representative of Vietnam  
in Geneva

## ADVISORY BOARD

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- The Advisory Board provides advice to both the Council of Foundation and the management of the GICHD. It consists of a group of eminent persons being involved in mine action and humanitarian disarmament in various roles and organisations. The Advisory Board is chaired by the Director of the GICHD.



### MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

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**Havard Bach**, Senior Adviser, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

**Arianna Calza Bini**, Director, Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP)

**Kerry Brinkert**, Director, Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

**Carl Case**, Director, Humanitarian Mine Action, Organization of American States (OAS)

**Elisabeth Decrey Warner**, President, Geneva Call

**Gilles Delecourt**, Director Mines Department, Handicap International Federation

**Mark Downes**, Head of International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT), and Assistant Director of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

**Hansjoerg Eberle**, Director General, Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)

**Judy Grayson**, Senior Adviser, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

**Keith Krause**, Director Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

**Ben Lark**, Head of ERW/Mine Action Sector, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

**Gustavo Laurie**, Acting Senior Liaison Officer in Geneva, United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

**Dorijan Maršič**, Director, ITF Enhancing Human Security

**Dave McDonnell**, Vice President, Director Mine Action, Olive Group

**Marie Mills**, Mine Action Advisor, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

**Chris Pearce**, Director Ordnance Management, G4S Risk Management Ltd

**Klaus Ljørring Pedersen**, Head of Danish Demining Group (DDG), Danish Refugee Council

**Heng Rattana**, Director General, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)

**Nick Roseveare**, Chief Executive, Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

**Rashid Mohammed Sediq**, Chief of Operations, Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)

**Sara Sekkenes**, Adviser Partnerships, UNDP-BCPR Geneva Liaison Office

**Guy Willoughby**, Chief Executive, HALO Trust

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

**ADS**  
Animal detection systems

**APMBC**  
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

**ASM**  
Ammunition safety management

**CCM**  
Convention on Cluster Munitions

**CCW**  
Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

**CORD**  
Collaborative Repository for Ordnance Data

**DCAF**  
Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces

**DDG**  
Danish Demining Group

**EOD**  
Explosive ordnance disposal

**ERW**  
Explosive remnants of war

**GIS**  
Geographic information systems

**GMAP**  
Gender and Mine Action Programme

**IATG**  
International Ammunition Technical Guidelines

**IM**  
Information management

**IMAS**  
International Mine Action Standards

**IOM**  
International Organization for Migration

**ISO**  
International Standards Organization

**MAG**  
Mines Advisory Group

**MINT**  
Mine Action Intelligence Tool

**NMAA**  
National Mine Action Authority

**QM**  
Quality management

**SAS**  
Small Arms Survey

**UNDP**  
United Nations Development Programme

**UNMAS**  
United Nations Mine Action Service

**UXO**  
Unexploded ordnance

**Geneva International Centre  
for Humanitarian Demining**

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