

ANNUAL
REPORT 2014

GICHD



In a world where security and development are still hindered by explosive hazards, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) works to eliminate mines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive hazards. To achieve this, the GICHD supports national authorities, international organisations and civil society in their efforts to improve the relevance and performance of mine action. Core activities of the Centre include furthering knowledge, promoting norms and standards, and developing in-country and international capacity. This support covers all aspects of mine action: strategic, managerial, operational and institutional. The GICHD works for mine action that is not an end in itself but contributes to the broader objective of human security – freedom from fear and freedom from want. This effort is facilitated by the GICHD’s new location within the Maison de la Paix in Geneva.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

- In recent years, global mine action efforts have resulted in a record-low number of casualties, as well as a record-large surface of land safely released for productive use. Nevertheless, several States Parties as well as some of those not (yet) party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions still face significant contamination. Reports of new use of both mines and cluster munitions continued, with devastating consequences for civilian populations.

It is of utmost importance that we keep our focus on mine action and that the GICHD continues to provide its expert support and guidance towards observing mine action standards, improving survey and clearance methods, and applying effective and cost-efficient tools. Many organisations are active in the field of mine action: our specific role is to help create an institutional, strategic, managerial and operational environment conducive to productive, relevant and sustainable mine action programmes.

During 2014, we adopted a new strategy for the years 2015-2018, resulting from intensive consultations with all our partners and our governance. It has been an excellent opportunity for us to assess our achievements, challenges and opportunities, and to integrate lessons learnt into a document that will shape our future actions. Accordingly, the GICHD will pursue the following three strategic objectives: firstly, we will continue to work towards the goal of seeing all States fulfil their treaty obligations and/or reach their clearance targets. Secondly, we will support States transitioning from a pre- to a post-completion context, the latter requiring new institutional and policy set-ups to manage residual contamination. And finally, we will work towards fully integrating mine action, including gender and diversity criteria, into broader efforts to achieve human security.

Implementation of the new strategy will be guided by the principles of results-based management, which will help us ensure that our work makes a positive and



measurable difference in the lives of the beneficiaries – which is, indeed, our *raison d'être*. Being able to measure and document the impact of our work is essential to guarantee continual improvement and greater achievements.

I would like to thank all of our supporters and partners for their trust during the past year and look forward to ongoing productive collaboration while implementing our new strategy.

Dr Barbara Haering
President of the GICHD Council of Foundation

FOREWORD

BY THE DIRECTOR

■ Looking back on my first year as GICHD Director, I am convinced that the Centre is well positioned to discharge its traditional mandate as well as to take up upcoming opportunities and challenges. Our move to the Maison de la Paix in 2014 has created possibilities for furthering the scope of our work thanks to the proximity to other human security organisations within those premises.

In 2014, we progressed in the areas outlined in our 2012-2014 strategic objectives: achieving more clarity on the global extent of explosive contamination and strengthening the national capacities and ownership of partner countries. Even as our traditional mine action work continues, the Centre is increasingly positioning itself within broader human security efforts, as emphasized in our new 2015-2018 Strategy. During this new cycle, we will strive to be at the forefront of linking mine action to efforts aimed at improving the socio-economic, environmental and security context of affected communities.

Throughout the past year, GICHD's advisors travelled to over 50 countries, providing expertise and good practices. Working with our partners, we impacted positively on the effectiveness and efficiency of national mine action programmes and supported wider security, disarmament and development issues. Through our research papers, our online presence and our publications, which are translated into many national languages, we were able to bring essential knowledge to the mine action community and beyond.

We have strengthened our involvement in ammunition safety management through research and operations, thus actively supporting disarmament. Through workshops and trainings, especially in the area of non-technical survey, we have significantly improved efficiency of land release processes. Our continuous efforts to promote implementation of mine action standards have been vital not only to ensure quality, but also coherence and consistency in the conduct of mine action operations. These efforts will have a lasting impact on countries and communities.



This report covers the essence of our work in 2014. Our achievements would not have been possible without the extraordinary dedication of the women and men who work at the Centre, to whom I extend special thanks. We have set out ambitious targets for the years to come and will work tirelessly to achieve our goals. We will continue to nurture our partnerships and work towards strengthening a community founded on expertise and committed to improving human security for all.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Stefano' followed by a stylized flourish.

Ambassador Stefano Toscano
GICHD Director

WHAT WE DO

- The risks related to unexploded remnants of war continue to affect daily life and the normal socio-economic development of entire communities and regions long after armed conflict has ended. In over a third of countries worldwide there exist areas contaminated with anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and other explosive devices, whose inhabitants have to live alongside these hazards.

HOW IS THE GENEVA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN DEMINING HELPING THEM?

The GICHD supports the continual improvement of performance and relevance of the mine action sector. We enable national authorities, international bodies, mine action organisations and other partners to do their work better by furthering knowledge, promoting norms and standards, and developing capacity. The Centre is an enabler – providing support and expertise for the mine action sector to mitigate the impact of landmines and explosive ordnance on affected communities.

WORKING TOWARDS A SHARED COMMITMENT IN MINE ACTION

Close working relationships with governments, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international, regional and national organisations, operators and research institutions are essential to our effectiveness. Together with our partners we contribute to generating an institutional, managerial and operational environment conducive to more effective and cost-efficient mine action operations.

DELIVERING EXPERTISE THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

The major strength of the Centre lies with its pool of experts who are trusted by mine action authorities and organisations. Their experience comes from a wide exposure to different mine action programmes and settings all over the world. We are therefore well placed to undertake research, identify good practices, improve standards, methods and tools, and disseminate knowledge to the entire mine action community for the benefit of affected populations.



SUCCESSFUL CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVED GLOBAL CLARITY ON EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



Survey training (Lao PDR)

OUR MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

During the previous strategy cycle 2012-2014, the GICHD successfully contributed to improving global clarity on explosive hazards and to enhancing the capacity and performance of national authorities. This resulted in the acceleration of ‘completion’ initiatives. We provided critical guidance and facilitation to develop effective priority setting schemes, robust strategic plans and transition roadmaps to support greater national ownership. The Centre also improved contracting arrangements within the sector that contributed to greater operational efficiency and provided necessary guidance on issues related to liability from released land.

The Land Release approach was also further refined with the adoption of a new set of International Mine Action Standards. These have promoted cost savings in clearance operations and marked improvements in the standardisation of reporting – the impact of which will be even greater as the outreach and implementation of these new standards expands over time.

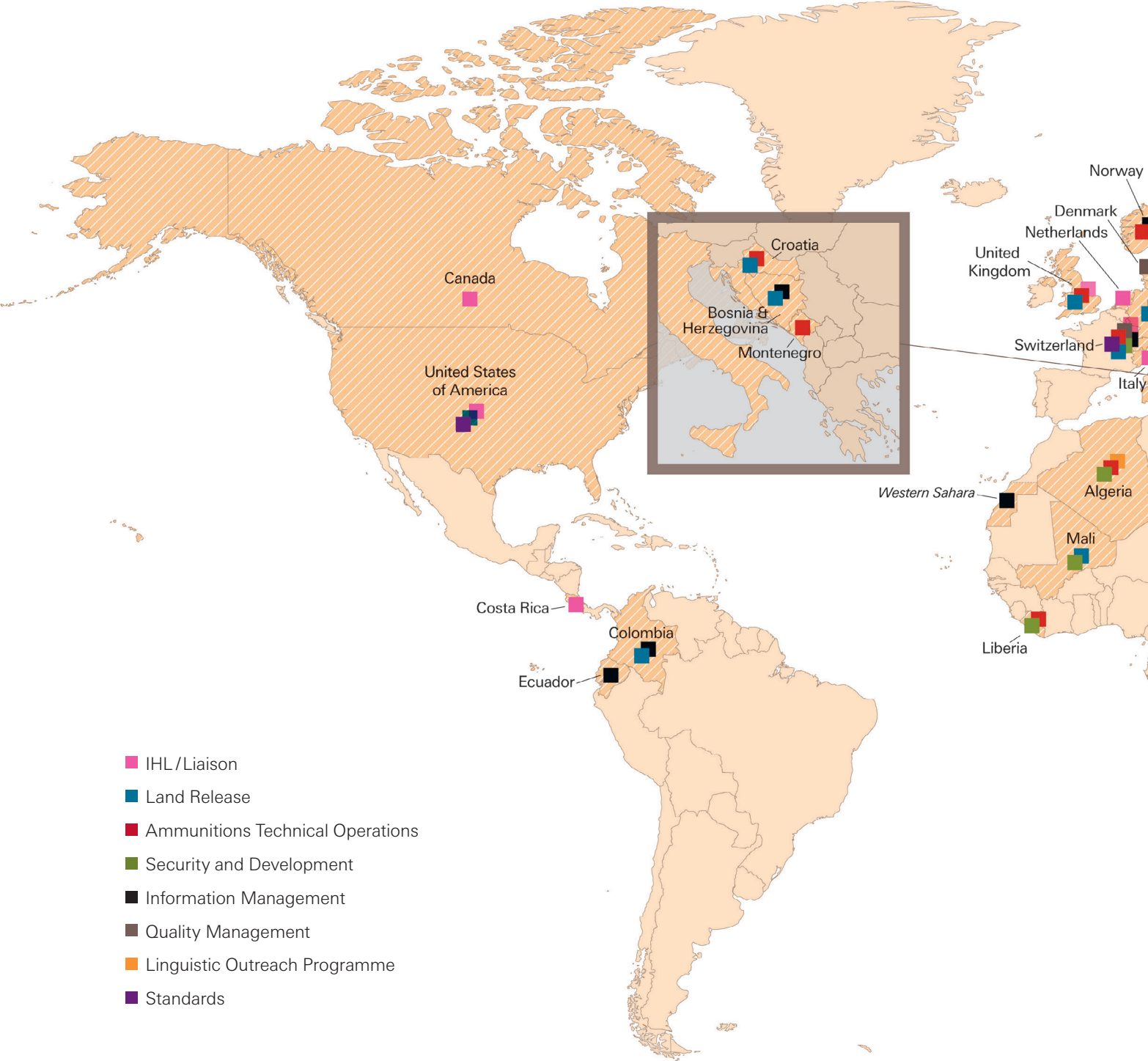
The Centre made an active contribution to improved safety and security of ammunition management and storage through the development of tools and the provision of advice for authorities and operators. The application of geodetic tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) in mine action operations were demonstrated through trials and field tests with partner operations.

LAUNCHING A NEW STRATEGIC CYCLE

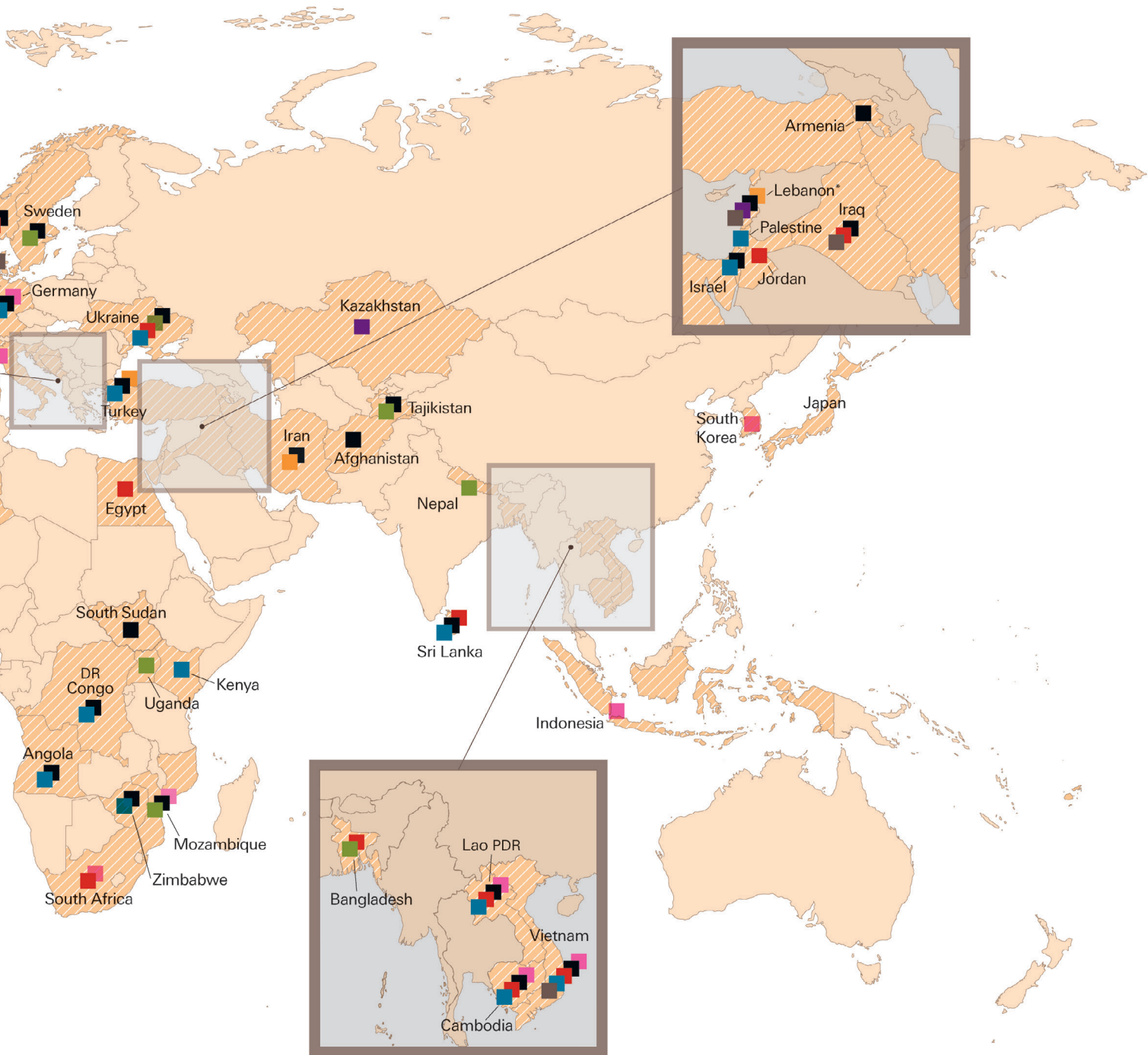
The GICHD has developed a new four-year strategy for the period 2015-2018 based on input from the Advisory Board, Council of Foundation, the United Nations and other major partners. This Strategy introduces results based management (RBM) throughout the organisation. Our advice and support to the sector in the future will be better framed by identified outcomes, and adjusted work plans will ensure that progress towards such outcomes are measured. Work in collaboration with partners – including the Danish Demining Group (DDG) – has been particularly helpful in developing indicators for mine action.

ENHANCED CAPACITY
AND PERFORMANCE
OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES

WHERE WE WORK



- The GICHD works with mine-affected countries around the world and regularly visits donor and partner countries. In 2014, staff members traveled to 50 countries and areas to provide professional advice and expertise, deliver training sessions, hold workshops and conferences and conduct research on mine action.



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.

RISK MANAGEMENT

- The GICHD supports the global mine action sector by working to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. In 2014, we delivered guidance on strategic planning and programme management, land release and operational efficiency, ammunition technical operations and underwater survey and clearance.

Security and Development

The GICHD strengthens the capacities of national mine authorities to coordinate and manage their programmes on mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and to implement and assume greater ownership of effective strategic planning processes. Throughout 2014, the Centre published guides and studies, led international workshops, provided targeted assistance to country programmes and developed strong networks of collaboration with partners both within and outside the mine action sector.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The *Guide to Strategic Planning in Mine Action* is a major publication based on key findings from six strategic planning country case studies conducted in 2012 and 2013. The Guide provides concrete recommendations on how to develop, implement and review national mine action strategies that are inclusive, realistic and suitable.

The Centre released the first case studies on *National Capacities and the Management of Residual Contamination* for Liberia, Mali, Nepal and Nicaragua. *Doing no harm? Mine Action and Land Issues in Cambodia* is another case study that promotes awareness among mine action stakeholders about the implications of land clearance. It identifies issues such as: lack of formal land tenure documentation, land classification problems, land-related conflict and unused released land.

A survey on *Community Safety, Livelihoods and Socio-economic Development* was implemented in collaboration with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC)/Danish Demining Group (DDG) in the Karamoja sub-region of Uganda.

REINFORCED LINKS
BETWEEN MINE
ACTION AND WIDER
HUMAN SECURITY,
PEACE BUILDING
AND DEVELOPMENT
PROCESSES



Case study on national capacities and the management of residual contamination (Nicaragua)

The report is based on similar surveys conducted in Yemen, Afghanistan and in collaboration with DDG in Somaliland. This was an excellent opportunity to explore how GICHD's experience with implementing surveys can be applied in the broader human security sector. DRC/DDG has already started implementing several of the recommendations provided by the GICHD in the survey report.

In collaboration with the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP) and working closely with national mine action authorities, centres and operators, we documented good practices and lessons learnt on handover procedures of released land. The purpose was to improve information sharing procedures, the extent to which affected communities are involved in the process and how they benefit from the released land. As part of this process, the GICHD and GMAP provided support to Colombia, Croatia and Tajikistan, and reviewed their National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and operating procedures. Tajikistan's National Mine Action Centre is currently updating its relevant NMAS, based on our recommendations.

MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (MORE)

In 2014, the MORE programme started to change mindsets about risk management. This is proving to be valuable in helping to define humanitarian phases of assistance, develop guidance for donor exit strategies and focus survey and clearance efforts on landmines and cluster munitions as a priority within broader explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination.

Contributing countries during the research phase of this programme in 2014 were Belgium, Cambodia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Lao PDR, Moldova, Poland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Vietnam. Seven of these countries have been selected for further research.

Over 100 laws and policy documents relevant to ERW from the UK, Germany and Vietnam were analysed and archived for their risk management approach and applicability to other contexts. They were then plotted along a policy change timeline to illustrate how the evolution of policies and practices concerning ERW has occurred.

The progress of the MORE research was presented throughout the year, notably at the Milestone

Assessment Workshop in Hanoi, which involved national authorities from Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR and also at the 119 States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) in Geneva.

Lao NRA Deputy Director Bounphamith Somvichith quoted in an interview with Vietnam Defence TV, thanked the GICHD for '[...] giving me the opportunity to actually share information for [the] MORE project. And [...] to actually exchange experiences with how we deal with ERW in Asia and Europe'. Somvichith pointed out ways he intends to implement specific MORE recommendations in the drafting of an additional section of the Lao National Strategy addressing residual contamination with sustainable risk management.



MORE symposium organised by the GICHD and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority



Non-Technical Survey training (Germany)

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

The Centre organised a regional strategic planning workshop in Dushanbe in collaboration with the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This has contributed to a first transition strategy enabling TNMAC to assume greater ownership for coordinating and managing its mine action programme.

In Mozambique, we supported the National Demining Institute (IND) with an assessment of the country's capacity to manage residual contamination once its APMBC clearance obligations under Article 5 are fulfilled. IND has since implemented several of the recommendations, especially relating to verifying areas recorded as residual contamination sites in the national database. This resulted in more accurate and reliable contamination data, which facilitated Mozambique's completion of its Article 5 obligations under the APMBC. The GICHD also assisted IND with drafting an efficient and effective strategy on the management of residual contamination.

Assistance was provided to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to develop some parts of the United Nations Military Units Manual for Engineers. This manual will serve as a basis for all engineer operations of UN troops in peacekeeping operations. It presents the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) as the baseline for all explosive ordnance disposal and demining operations in UN peace support operations.

IMPROVED
NON-TECHNICAL
SURVEY APPROACHES
CONTRIBUTE TO COST
SAVINGS IN MINE ACTION
MORE THAN ANY
OTHER OPERATIONAL
ACTIVITY

Land Release and Operational Efficiency

Land release hands back cleared land to populations for social and economic use. This is achieved through a series of activities that better define areas of contamination and promote efficient clearance of mines and other explosive remnants of war.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

A Non-Technical Survey (NTS) scenario-based training package was developed, covering the hard and soft skills needed to improve the quality of these surveys. Hard skills concern mapping (learning how to use a GPS, topographical map, laser range finder to measure distance, etc.), and soft skills concern interviewing techniques for information gathering. The package also addresses newer technologies such as unmanned aerial vehicles. It was created to support global NTS efforts as these surveys underpin the land release process. Improved NTS approaches contribute more than any other operational activity to cost savings in mine action.

In Colombia, NTS training was provided to personnel from Colombia's Humanitarian Demining Battalion. The external monitors found fewer errors in their monitoring work as a result of their training. Based on this initial work and the positive developments in the peace process in Colombia, the GICHD has been requested to expand this training considerably in 2015.

Representatives from major mine action organisations and UN agencies were given a Training of NTS Trainers course. Since then, our training has been incorporated by UNMAS in Abyei, South Sudan and in the training packages for Mines Advisory Group community liaison managers. Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is also rolling out a standardised training package for NTS that reflects the main principles of the GICHD training.

Workshops were held in Geneva, Lao and Nairobi to improve and promote better contracting arrangements and to increase the understanding of liability and insurance in mine action.

The Centre also organised training in mechanical efficiency, technology and animal detection systems, and undertook database analyses and detector tests. Our staff delivered Animal Detection Systems (ADS) accreditation support to national authorities in Cambodia and Israel and implemented one ADS technical survey project in Cambodia.

TOOLS

The Centre collaborated with NPA and the organisation DIGGER DTR to develop and test a new technical survey approach by using existing technology to record, monitor and control a free running mine detection dog (MDD). New methods from NPA's Global Training Centre enable dogs to process large areas in a short time without expensive and time consuming ground preparation. DIGGER developed a harness with a global positioning system, a radio and a server-based application allowing the dog handler to monitor and command the dog on a smartphone up to 500m away. Tests conducted in Cambodia demonstrated that knowing where to start clearing in a suspected hazardous area would lead to fully processing only a fraction of today's remaining areas. Consequently, the associated costs of clearing large areas with none or very few hazards due to poor information would significantly decrease.

Traditionally dogs have been used in areas that have been prepared by other techniques. The distance and area they cover have been limited to the length of the lead connecting the handler to the animal. This has been a slow process and required ground preparations

and follow-up by other techniques. Today, however, dogs can enter any area without prior preparations. With the new technical survey approach that combines existing information technology with free running dogs, the use of dogs in the land release and survey processes has been enhanced.

The GICHD demining management tool (DMT) was developed as an Application for iOS (Apple Operating Systems). The main purpose of this tool is to collect data on machines, animals and deminers operational versus non-operational time (downtime) survey and clearance assets. When daily information has been logged, the tool can output a set of printable reports to measure operational efficiency and performance. By doing so the operational staff can identify factors resulting in less productivity and consequently mitigate so called 'non-operational time'. One example of operational down time is metal contamination for deminers using a detector. This significantly slows productivity that would be significantly offset by using a machine or a dog. This tool is more user-friendly in the field compared to the previous Excel database approach.

NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY (NTS) TRAINING IN HAMMELBURG (GERMANY)

Participants developed an action plan to implement course lessons. Improvements have since been noted in:

- operational efficiency in using NTS results for planning and conducting technical survey and clearance;
- the dissemination of their knowledge of NTS best practices to other organisations in their country;
- survey quality and participation of women and men, girls and boys in mine action activities;
- encouraging a training of trainers approach and skills-transfer at a national level;
- mine risk education and mainstreaming of gender considerations.

'The training was of tremendous help in developing NTS training packages and enhancing teams' ability to conduct NTS operations effectively and efficiently in the field. I have seen the signs of this improvement while visiting the NTS teams in the field and receiving their reports.'

Abdul Qudos, Mine Action Coordination Centre, Afghanistan

'Increased communication between my organisation and the communities [including] the participation of women, men and children in the school (...) helped increase trust between the fieldwork team males and females and became a strong interaction between the citizen and the institution.'

Ahmed Ahmer, Executive Secretariat for Demining and North West Coast Development, Egypt

Ammunition Technical Operations

Ammunition safety is a growing concern; accidental explosions have increased dramatically and reports on casualties from explosions in ammunition storage areas have been rising since the late 1970s. To address this safety concern, the GICHD has become increasingly engaged in activities associated with ammunition safety management (ASM) and stockpile destruction (SD).

Persuading international agencies that ASM and SD are vital to human security and that suitably qualified ammunition experts are essential additions to mine action staffing has been a significant achievement. Amongst those whose attitudes towards managing ammunition have changed are international organisations, mine action operators (NGO and commercial), the Counter Improvised Explosive Devices sector, various nations and training establishments. The number of Ammunition Technical Officers undertaking ammunition-orientated work in mine action organisations has increased significantly.

TOOLS

In 2014 the Centre started to develop a programme to assist countries to ensure that their stocks of ammunition and their ammunition storage areas are made safe, and that an Ammunition Safety Management (ASM) regime is implemented. An application for iOS (Apple Operating System) and Android systems was developed to train local personnel to improve their ASM methods through better storage and a reliable surveillance system of the stocks. This, coupled with a stockpile reduction programme, will decrease the number of explosions within ammunition storage areas and address the diversion of ammunition from state stockpiles in many countries.

THE GICHD HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH AMMUNITION SAFETY MANAGEMENT AND STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION



Xieng Khouang steel factory (Lao PDR)

ASM safeguards against deaths, injuries and damage to property, and prevents the proliferation of ammunition and explosives into the hands of criminals or terrorists. These concerns and mitigation approaches should be adopted globally and have been central to the development and outreach of the GICHD ASM tool.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

Ammunition Safety Management and Stockpile Destruction (SD) trainings were given to a total of 70 people and comprehensive presentations on the subject to around 400 people, comprising civilian and military experts, national authorities, donors and policy developers. Many of the military participants at the Swiss-sponsored Partnership for Peace course were already involved in teaching ASM and SD or undertaking everyday ammunition management, and they expressed their intention to use the ASM tool in their capacity development missions abroad.

A course designed for the personnel about to be deployed on international UN peacekeeping missions was held at the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operations Training. The course updated participants on the best techniques to ensure safe and secure ammunition and explosive storage. The participants downloaded the ASM tool onto their personal tablets for use in the field. The Institute since requested that the GICHD teach their staff and students on a regular basis, filling in the gaps that are apparent in their existing syllabus. The opportunity for the Centre to influence training in other international training centres is emerging from this experience and could impact future peacekeeping missions.

CHARACTERISATION OF EXPLOSIVE WEAPONS

States, the UN Secretary-General and NGOs grouped under the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW) have highlighted the humanitarian impact caused by the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. It is essential to establish frameworks and definitions to facilitate informed discussions.

The GICHD established and brought together an international expert group and commenced research to ascertain the immediate effects of commonly used explosive weapons on people and infrastructure in population centres. The project aims to reduce the gap in understanding what explosive weapons actually are and do; it has to date produced descriptions for terminology. The GICHD research on specific explosive weapons and their instant pattern of harm in populated areas will contribute to the ongoing global discussion on the topic.

Underwater Survey and Clearance of Explosive Ordnance

Wars and post-war dumping have left global waters littered with ordnance. Until recently, national military forces have maintained almost exclusive expertise in the clearance of underwater explosive ordnance (EO). Now, non-governmental organisations, commercial companies and local authorities are also clearing these hazards. Recognizing this change, the Centre has developed an approach that combines military tactics and mine action methodologies to clear underwater EO.

A GROUNDBREAKING STANDARD

The GICHD, in cooperation with a group of experts, developed the International Mine Action Standard 09.60 to support underwater survey and clearance of EO. This is a groundbreaking effort to establish safe, efficient and cost-effective practices. Not only does the IMAS elaborate accreditation and qualification requirements, it also defines a methodology for underwater EO survey and clearance activities.



Underwater explosive ordnance disposal (Georgia)

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Individual country assessments documenting national capacities and the impact of underwater EO have begun. This will continue into 2015 in more than 30 countries identified as requiring humanitarian assistance.

UNDERWATER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW) IN UKRAINE

The Centre supported the OSCE to assess Ukraine's underwater EOD capability and the impact of ERW contamination. Ukraine has identified more than 40 sites with extensive contamination from ammunition barges, sunken ships, scattered ordnance from bombardment and unexploded ordnance from military firing ranges. Ships left for target practice have now broken-up and the ERW is washed ashore with increasing frequency.

Clearance of these sites would ensure the safety of inhabitants and tourists while opening the door to socio-economic development initiatives. Removing the ERW would also eliminate an easily accessible source of explosives for informal combatants.

The impact assessment was extended to include Ukraine's capability within the State Emergency Services (SES) to survey and clear underwater ERW. Regional SES offices in Odessa, Mykolaiv and Kherson have a credible capability to mitigate the underwater ordnance; however, improvements could be made to their safety, efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

A moderate investment in the SES could therefore make a significant difference to Ukraine's capability to make their waters safe from underwater EO. After the assessment, the GICHD put Ukraine in touch with a donor who is providing the recommended assistance.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) are based on the widely-used international standard for Quality Management ISO9001. Using the IMAS as a basis, the GICHD supports the use of a systematic approach to Quality Management (QM) in mine action. Combining QM components such as Accreditation, Monitoring and Post Clearance Inspection into a Quality Management System (QMS) delivers significant advantages over a segmented approach.

Managing quality in mine action addresses two key questions:

- Are the resources being used where they make the most difference?
- Is the work being done in accordance with IMAS or relevant national standards?

Mine action has a strong record in standards and procedures for clearance, mine risk education, and many other tasks that are well defined and generally implemented conscientiously. However, there is still room for significant improvement in prioritisation of tasks, choice of approach and resource allocation. Application of QMS at national and local levels offers not just a way to improve quality, but also a route to significantly improved efficiency.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

We have published a guide *Ten Steps to a National Quality Management System*, on which all our QMS training and support is based. We also have published a guide in coordination with the Gender and Mine Action Project (GMAP) to assist mine action stakeholders with the integration of gender and diversity in their documentation and practices for quality management. Work by the GMAP (including parts of the above guide) indicated that the inclusion of gender diversity promotes operational efficiency and value for money in mine action and leads to more sustainable results in land release processes.

THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS IN A QUALITY MANAGEMENT APPROACH, WHICH INCLUDES ALL HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION PROCESSES, FROM PLANNING TO AUDIT



| Quality management training (Vietnam)

VIETNAM: A QMS REGIONAL PILOT PROJECT FOR REPLICATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Mine action quality management in Vietnam originated when a Quality Management Systems (QMS) project was launched by BOMICEN (the Technology Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal under Engineering Command, Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence). The GICHD supported this activity, along with the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFA) as a key local partner.

GICHD's approach was to provide initial technical training for a small number of Vietnamese staff in QM systems and to then support technical visits to study the QM processes in other mine-affected countries. This created a baseline of QM knowledge on which BOMICEN could begin the design of a Vietnamese system.

The successful implementation of the QMS pilot project in Ha Tinh Province, to the south of Hanoi, achieved strong local ownership thanks in part to the commitment, skills and enthusiasm of the Vietnamese staff. The project is seen by the local and national authorities as a stepping-stone to a national roll-out of QMS over the next three or four years.

Understanding the reasons for success and the lessons that can be applied in other mine- and ERW-affected countries about to embark on QMS implementation is an important step in the project.

The Centre commissioned a 'lessons learnt' evaluation to focus on identifying factors that were uniquely Vietnamese and those that could be applied to promote national level QMS in other countries. Promoting QMS, and using the world-wide resources linked to the ISO9001 standard, will lead to mine action which is indeed 'fit for purpose'.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

A course on Design, Monitoring and Evaluation in the peace building, security and development sectors was held in cooperation with partners in the Maison de la Paix: The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces' International Security Sector Advisory Team (DCAF/ISSAT) and the Small Arms Survey (SAS). The International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET) also participated in the organisation of this course. In addition to improving participant skills in design and management, it also helped to build bridges between interlinked human security actors.

Local training was carried out in Vietnam and Iraq. In Geneva, a Partnership for Peace training course introduced senior military staff to the advantages and techniques of both QMS and results-based management.

To support replication and wider uptake of QMS training, the curriculum was formalised and will be made available on the website as a resource for QMS development at the national level. The guide *Ten Steps to a National Quality Management System* constituted the base for these training and support initiatives.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- The GICHD has established itself as a pivotal provider of information management (IM) capacity support to the mine action community. We ensure that mine action actors can access and use methods and tools for compiling, storing and disseminating accurate, timely and relevant information.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The Centre has started implementing a new IM capacity assessment process. By measuring a baseline of several performance indicators, IM advisors can now precisely identify those aspects that a National Mine Action Programme should focus on developing or improving.

The methodology was piloted in six UNMAS (UN Mine Action Service) Programmes during the first half of the year (Afghanistan, DRC, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Western Sahara). The baseline reports now form the core of new IM Capacity Development plans. Following the success of this approach and after incorporating lessons learnt from the pilot phase, three further assessments were carried out in Angola, Lebanon and Tajikistan.

A number of recommendations have already been addressed with promising results:

- In Somalia, the recommendations to integrate the Somaliland/Puntland IMSMA database into a central Mogadishu database have been followed. There is now a more comprehensive picture of the mine action situation throughout Somalia.
- In Sudan, a recommendation to restart talks with the US embassy and the UN in order to obtain an exemption to the US embargo for the humanitarian use of IMSMA was acted upon.
- In South Sudan, the recommendation to reduce dependency on a single IM officer resulted in the hiring of additional staff. Documentation of processes and training of back-up IM staff were begun.
- In Tajikistan, the assessment showed that the IM unit was not sufficiently integrated into the management and decision processes of the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC). Recommendations to improve cooperation between the Operations and IM sections were addressed; TNMAC is reviewing its process documentation and initiated a process mapping exercise to improve the match between operational and IM processes.



Information management training (DRC)

TOOLS

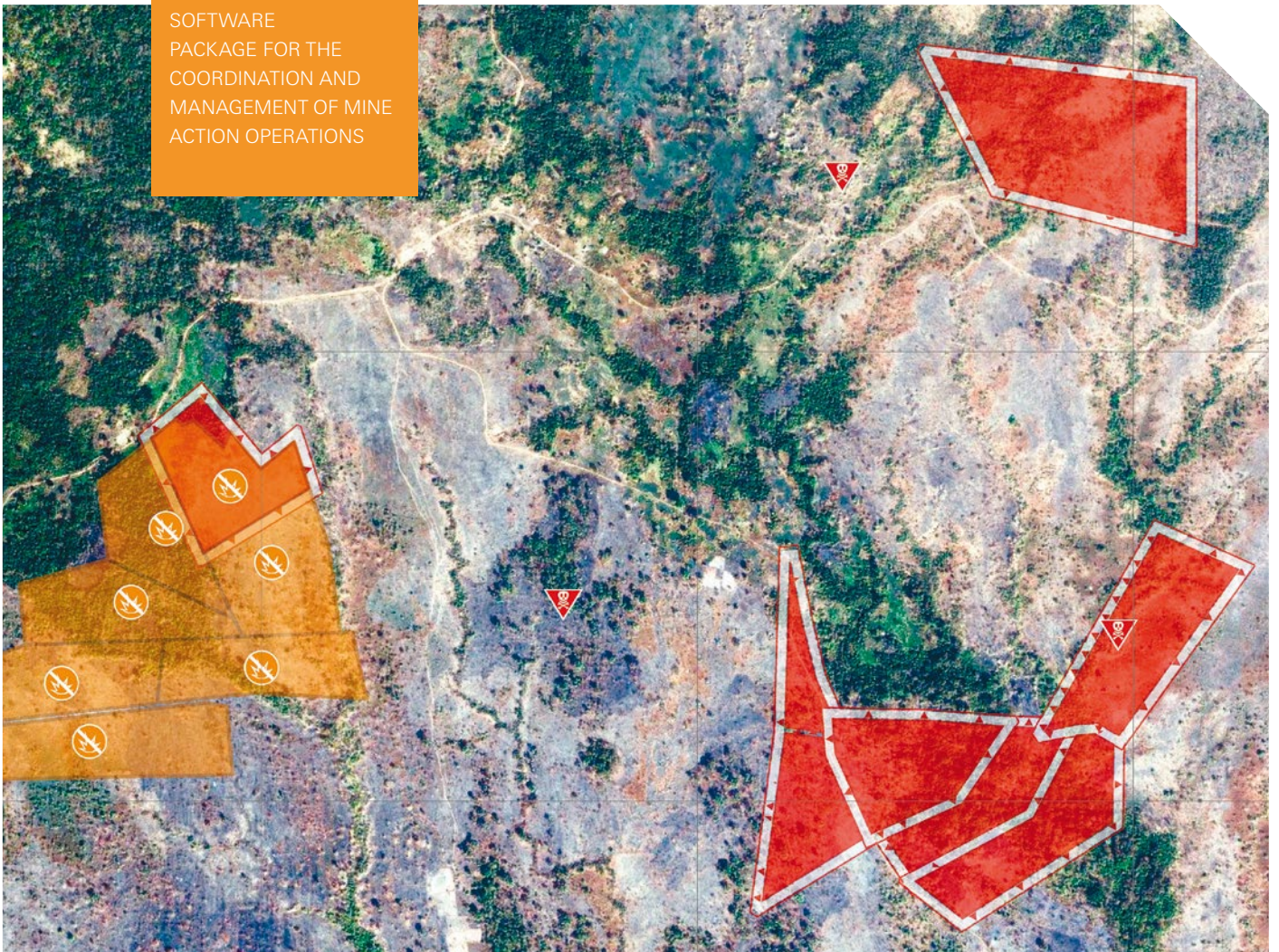
The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) developed by the GICHD has grown to become arguably the most advanced and widespread IM tool in the humanitarian sector. IMSMA tools have provided a comprehensive software package for the coordination and management of mine action operations. During 2014 IMSMA Version 6 was launched to facilitate monitoring and management of the victim assistance process. The system provides secure sites on the database where countries and international organisations can store, share and use their data.

One aim for 2015 is to reshape IMSMA to become a system with a set of interrelated tools and processes. To do so, the IM programme will develop and maintain 'IMSMA core', a data validation and storage component

and, together with partners, complement the range of existing tools for specific purposes, such as mobile data collection (IMSMA mobile), spatial analysis (IMSMA Geoservices) and reporting (IMSMA MINT).

The Mine action INTeelligence tool (MINT) continues to generate enormous interest for its intuitive and targeted reports. Its deployment has improved collaboration between programmes and partners, driven forward data sharing, and better defined the key indicators that clarify hazards and the rate of progress in resolving them. MINT has been implemented in Afghanistan and Tajikistan and is in progress in Lebanon.

IMSMA TOOLS PROVIDE
A COMPREHENSIVE
SOFTWARE
PACKAGE FOR THE
COORDINATION AND
MANAGEMENT OF MINE
ACTION OPERATIONS



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

GEO-SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

Mine action is inherently a matter of geography, where the location and extent of hazards need documenting and analysing with respect to their proximity to socio-economic assets. The Centre drafted and initiated a Geo-services development strategy, which included testing of the operational applicability of Remotely Piloted Aircraft, the refinement of standard cartographic symbols for mine action and the development of a multi-criteria prioritisation tool. A means of easily integrating maps into MINT dashboards was also developed and an online cartographic service was published.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

The GICHD's information management tools were integrated into the Centre's training and certification activities conducted on the national, regional or international levels. In 2014, a number of in-country and remote technical support interventions were carried out, including upgrades to the latest version of IMSMA Version 6. A total of 4 two-week training courses on the use and administration of IMSMA were delivered to representatives of 23 countries. The development and implementation of a new range of courses is now in development, including training in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and in the implementation and use of MINT. Elements from these courses were delivered during two Geodetics courses run together with the Land Release programme and GMAP.

MAPP (MINI AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY PLANE PROJECT)

The GICHD ran a feasibility study during 2012-2014 to map the benefits and challenges in the use of mini, fixed-wing remotely-piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) in mine action operations.

Test flights were carried out in Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Azerbaijan and Iraqi Kurdistan. In addition, operations and IM staff of international mine action and non-governmental organisations took part in online surveys to identify the potential use of RPAS.

First results showed that RPAS images can be used to enhance planning, recording and reporting capabilities at the different stages of the land release process, namely non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey (TS) and clearance. The operational implementation of the RPAS technologies in the field with other survey tools is a stage of the feasibility study still to be completed. In collaboration with HALO Trust and the Danish Church Aid, the Centre will conduct similar tests in Angola in 2015.



RPAS test flights (Germany)

The results will be presented in a final report and in case study publications. Several activities and presentations are planned to promote the civil use of the RPAS technologies in humanitarian mine action.

STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION

THE GICHD SUPPORTS
THE MINE ACTION
COMMUNITY ON
THE APPLICATION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
MINE ACTION
STANDARDS



- The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) provide guidance, establish principles and, in some cases, define international requirements and specifications for mine action. They are designed to improve safety, efficiency and ensure quality in mine action, and to promote a common and consistent approach to the conduct of mine action operations. Moreover, the IMAS are intended to be the main guide for the development of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and training materials for mine action.

IMAS SECRETARIAT

The role of the GICHD in the development, promotion and implementation of IMAS is widely recognised in the mine action community. The Centre acts as the IMAS Secretariat by managing and updating the standards on behalf of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). These updates and other associated notes and documents are published on the IMAS website, which is maintained by the GICHD.

In 2014, a new IMAS on Underwater Survey and Clearance of Explosive Ordnance (IMAS 09.60) was developed and accepted by the IMAS Review Board. The standard establishes basic principles and requirements for underwater survey and clearance of explosive ordnance. The approach combines military tactics and mine action methodologies using commercial technology to clear underwater explosive ordnance in a safe, efficient and cost-effective manner. In addition, seventeen IMAS were translated and updated into Arabic and French, seven into Spanish and one into Persian.



A new IMAS on Underwater Survey and Clearance of Explosive Ordnance was developed

INTERNATIONAL
MINE ACTION
STANDARDS
ARE AVAILABLE
ONLINE IN VARIOUS
LANGUAGES AND
FORMATS

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The Centre assists national authorities and other stakeholders in the review and development of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS). We provide training, advisory services and digital information to the mine action community on the understanding and application of the IMAS and NMAS. In 2014, we conducted a workshop in support to Peace-keeping Operations in Almaty (Kazakhstan) and an international course on mine action standards in Geneva upon requests from the mine action community. The Centre also supported Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Mozambique and Tajikistan by reviewing and revising their NMAS. A number of IMAS outreach missions were carried out, including in Iran and Kazakhstan, and in Lebanon for participants from the Middle East North Africa region.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The IMAS website was restructured into a more user-friendly layout in response to comments and suggestions. In particular, now that the IMAS are available in Word format and in various languages on the website, the standards are more easily accessible by mine action practitioners. (www.mineactionstandards.org)

During the year, the GICHD distributed five hundred multi-language IMAS USB cards to participants in training sessions. This device gives an essential offline, digital resource to mine action practitioners in the field who do not have internet access to the IMAS and their translations.

Global data on demining accidents at worksites was collected for the GICHD RAPID database (Reporting, Analysis and Prevention of Incidents in Demining). Analysis of the data will be done and the report published on the IMAS website in 2015.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

- The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) has been instrumental in reducing the number of new victims, the laying of new anti-personnel mines and the total mined area globally. The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) has provided a similar, robust framework to prevent casualties from cluster munitions. Despite these achievements, a number of States Parties still have important convention obligations to complete. Several States have not yet joined these conventions, and reports about alleged new use of mines and cluster munitions have continued to be received, with recent examples from Ukraine, Libya and Syria.

As a result, the GICHD maintains its contribution to the implementation of the above treaties and other instruments of international law that address the problem of explosive hazards, such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). Through its statements, publications, presentations, side events and bilateral support, the Centre provided expert input during diplomatic conferences and international meetings related to these Conventions.

SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION

In June 2014, 15 years since the APMBC entered into force, States and organisations gathered in Maputo for the Convention's Third Review Conference. It ended successfully with the adoption of a five-year Action Plan and an aspiration by States Parties to clear all their known mined areas by 2025.

The GICHD actively participated in the Maputo conference as an observer delegation. We organised two side events on the topics of management of residual contamination and effective national mine action strategies. The *Guide to Strategic Planning in Mine Action* was launched to highlight the need for effective and inclusive land release application and information management. Similarly, we presented the new version of the Information Management System for Mine Action (version 6).

The GICHD supports the implementation of the APMBC, as per the agreement reached between the States Parties and the Centre in 2001 and amended in 2011. This includes hosting the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention. In addition, the GICHD provides strategic, operational and information management advice to States Parties.



SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

At the Fifth Meeting of States Parties in San Jose, Costa Rica in September, the Centre participated as an observer delegation. A side event co-organised with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) addressed the complexity for affected countries to determine the extent of cluster munition remnants and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination. The Cluster Munition Remnant Survey developed by NPA and the project promoted by the GICHD known as Management of Residual ERW (MORE) proved to be mutually reinforcing. Likewise, we supported the review of the implementation of the CCM Vientiane Action Plan and provided inputs to the draft Dubrovnik Action Plan.

The GICHD supports the implementation of the CCM, as per the agreement between the States Parties and the Centre concluded in 2014. From May 2015, this will include hosting the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention in the GICHD premises.

THE GICHD HAS ACTIVELY SUPPORTED AN INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE ON THE USE OF EXPLOSIVE WEAPONS IN POPULATED AREAS



Anti-vehicle mine (Angola)

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

In partnership with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the GICHD undertook a groundbreaking study on the *Humanitarian and Developmental Impact of Anti-Vehicle Mines (AVM)*. This was presented at the Annual Meeting of High Contracting Parties to the CCW in November. It was an opportunity to better inform States on the extent and consequences of the use of AVMs that affect the development of agriculture, infrastructure and transportation. AVM are a growing concern in many countries. We will continue to strengthen the evidence illustrating the impact of these weapons.

EXPLOSIVE WEAPONS IN POPULATED AREAS (EWIPA)

The international initiative on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas (EWIPA) has been actively supported by the Centre during the course of the year. We have provided expert information on the impact of weapons systems and are collaborating with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to take this initiative forward at a technical level.

COMMUNICATIONS AND LINGUISTIC OUTREACH

- In 2014, the GICHD reinforced its position as the leading mine action knowledge and expert hub. Through major mine action meetings held in Geneva, the development of multiple external communications initiatives and an increased effort in linguistic outreach programmes, the Centre has brought essential knowledge to the mine action community and beyond. The GICHD promoted knowledge exchange in local languages, giving affected regions improved access to mine action material, training and advisory services in their own languages.

GENEVA AT THE HEART OF MINE ACTION

As a host to major international mine action gatherings, Geneva has become a hub for mine action over the years. In 2014, the GICHD hosted and organised the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) intersessional meetings, each with approximately 400 delegates, and the 17th International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors on behalf of UNMAS. This annual event was attended by 413 participants representing 58 states and 96 organisations.

In total, more than 1,200 delegates and representatives from mine-affected countries, donors, international organisations, and NGOs gathered in Geneva in 2014 to discuss, decide, plan and evaluate mine action activities.

Our support also included the administration of sponsorship programmes for the above meetings as well as the APMBC Third Review Conference in Maputo. These programmes allow every affected state to join in a common discussion on mine action progress and challenges.

THE GICHD, AN ACCESSIBLE HUB FOR MINE ACTION KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

The GICHD works to ensure that mine action remains high on national and international agendas. This means providing accessible information and expertise to mine-affected countries and to other stakeholders in mine action.

During 2014 we developed outreach products, such as websites, a short film and an animation, and many publications intended to provide guidance to mine action practitioners and policy makers:

- *Guide to Mine Action – 5th Edition*
- *Guide to Strategic Planning in Mine Action*
- *The Humanitarian and Developmental Impact of Anti-Vehicle Mines*
- *National Capacities and Residual Contamination* (six case studies)
- *Community Safety, Livelihoods and Socio-economic Development Survey* (in collaboration with DDG)
- *'Do no harm' and Mine Action: Protecting the environment while removing the remnants of conflict*
- The multi-language IMAS USB cards were produced and distributed during conferences and training courses.

Specialised journals, such as the Journal of ERW and Mine Action, also published GICHD findings and research. All our publications can be downloaded from the GICHD website. This repository, together with other websites we maintain, serves as a comprehensive resource platform for mine action practitioners.

- GICHD (www.gichd.org)
- APMBC (www.apminebanconvention.org)
- IMAS (www.mineactionstandards.org)
- Bibliomines (www.bibliomines.org)
- AOP (www.AOP-mineaction.org)

PARTNERSHIPS WITHIN THE MAISON DE LA PAIX

On Friday 3 October, Swiss President Didier Burkhalter officially inaugurated the Maison de la Paix and visited the offices of the GICHD and the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.



| Swiss President Didier Burkhalter and Ambassador Stefano Toscano

The state-of-the-art building of the Maison de la Paix provides a unique opportunity to strengthen the mine action hub and promote collaboration between organisations. Working with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the Small Arms Survey (SAS), the GICHD is organising training sessions on monitoring and evaluation

of peace-related programmes. With SAS, we are leveraging our specific expertise in the field of ammunition safety management to the benefit of the international community. In collaboration with DCAF and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, the GICHD initiated an expert conference dedicated to Ukraine's security and mine action challenges. The event took place in Geneva in April 2015.

LINGUISTIC OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

The GICHD promotes the exchange of knowledge and experiences in local languages between affected countries. We assist in providing the appropriate framework for fruitful South-South cooperation.

The linguistic outreach programmes provide training in various languages, facilitate exchange visits and regional cooperation, promote good practices, and plan and implement activities in a gender and diversity sensitive manner.

Arabic-language Outreach Programme (AOP)

In 2014, the GICHD conducted activities in partnership with national mine action authorities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (Lebanon and Algeria). For instance, a regional workshop on 'Quality Management Systems' in Arabic was conducted in Beirut, Lebanon. The workshop discussed approaches, terminology and components of QM in these national mine action programmes. It also explored QMS processes, as well as accreditation, monitoring and inspection (sampling) practices and tools. At another workshop in Lebanon, representatives from national authority in the MENA region unified and produced an agreed-upon list of terms and definitions applicable for mine action and established a regional review board consisting of representatives from different countries who will review and revise Arabic translations as needed.

The AOP website www.AOP-mineaction.org was a useful tool for knowledge sharing, efficient collection and dissemination of relevant mine action materials in Arabic.

Ten International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) were translated into Arabic with the support of different Arab entities and national mine action authorities. In addition, two publications, *A Guide to Mine Action* and *10 Steps to Quality Management in Mine Action*, were translated into Arabic.

Russian-, Persian-, and French-language outreach programmes

Following the successful implementation of the AOP, and based on great interest from the Russian-speaking mine action community, the GICHD initiated the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) Outreach Programme in partnership with national mine action authorities, national and international organisations. Moreover, with the support of the Persian-speaking entities and the national mine action authorities in the region, the GICHD is leading the Persian-language Outreach Programme (POP). In 2014, the Centre facilitated the second annual conference on operational efficiency, conducted in Persian in Tehran, Iran. The event gathered participants from Afghanistan, Iran and Tajikistan, and it raised awareness of the importance of national policy and national standards in relation to land release.

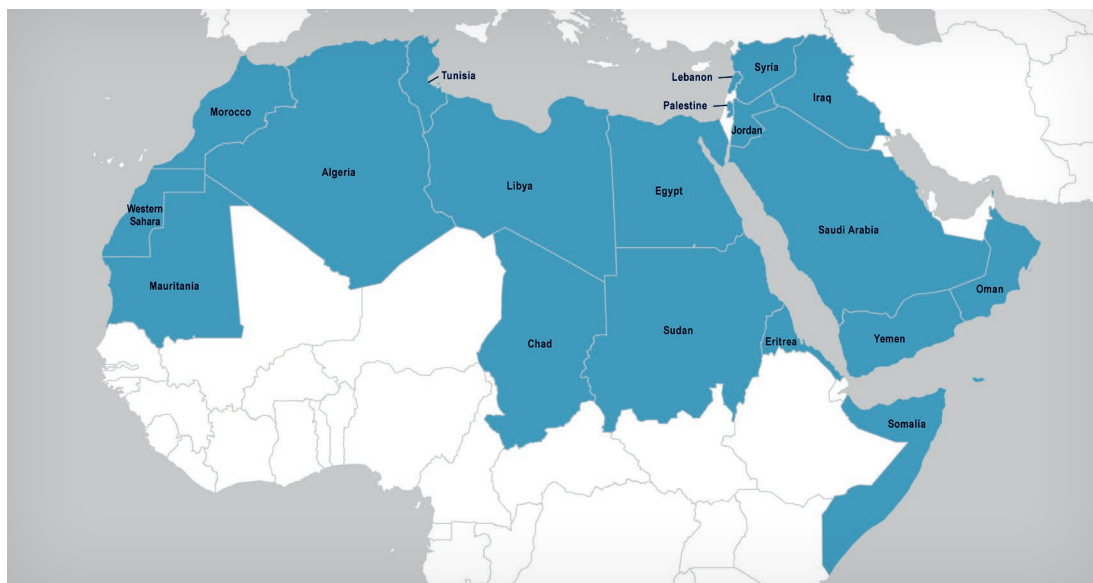
The Centre also published and translated important documents into French, in particular the *Guide to Mine Action* and the online ASM tool (available in 2015).

| AOP workshop (Lebanon)

THE GICHD PROMOTES THE EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCES IN LOCAL LANGUAGES BETWEEN MINE- AND ERW-AFFECTED COUNTRIES



THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON 'MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION' FOR ARABIC-SPEAKING COUNTRIES, ALGIERS



Beneficiaries of the GICHD Arabic-language Outreach Programme
(some countries or territories may not have landmine/ERW contamination)

Organised in partnership with the Government of Algeria in October, the conference gathered representatives from other national authorities and regional and international organisations.

The event assembled more than 80 participants from 13 countries. Experts, commercial and military entities that deal with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), research and academic centres as well as civil society entities were also in attendance. This event was the first of its kind to discuss the management of residual contamination on a regional level in Arabic-speaking countries. It identified key challenges facing national mine action authorities and provided a fresh point of view for best practices of the management of residual mines and ERW hazards. Finally, it highlighted the necessity for the long-term risk management of residual contamination and the need for a periodic review and reassessment of national standards

(NMA) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) policies and practices to ensure they are in accordance with IMAS.

'The level of participation and representation of the different Arabic-speaking mine action programmes has been very good. Since our national mine action centre is still under establishment, we believe the knowledge acquired will help us to put a plan to build our national capacities to respond to residual contamination after completion in our mine action programme in the future.'

**Director of the Saharawi Mine Action
Coordination Office**

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION

The development of a new strategy required some adjustments in the GICHD's structure. As of 2015, the operational work of the GICHD will be organised into three renamed divisions and more strongly integrate the work on standards implementation and linguistic outreach programmes:

- Risk Management (Operations Consulting until 2014);
- Information Management (Management Consulting until 2014);
- Standards Implementation.

Acting as the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) Secretariat, the GICHD also manages and updates international standards on behalf of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

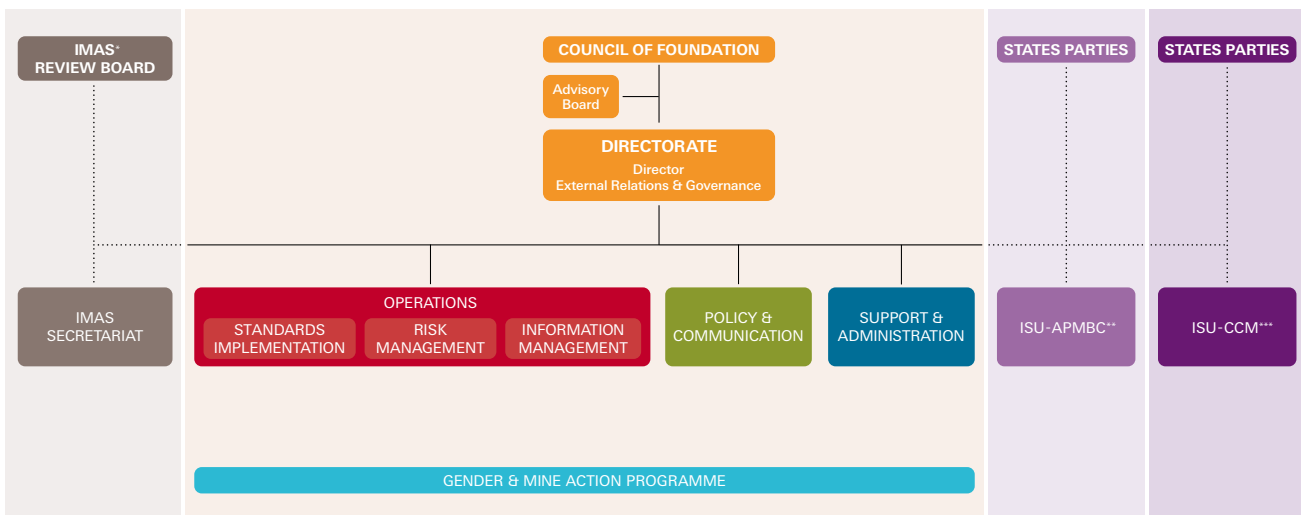
The Gender and Mine Action Programme is an independent programme hosted by the GICHD.

The GICHD provides administrative and logistical support to the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, and cooperates with it on technical matter.

We will also host the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions starting in 2015.

WHO WE ARE

The Centre relies on a team of highly skilled and experienced experts in mine action, development cooperation and international humanitarian law. In 2014 the GICHD staff totalled 55 people, including 31 women, who come from 16 different nations, such as Afghanistan, Canada, Finland, Lebanon, Sweden, Syria, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Ukraine. The variety of profiles and expertise within our advisors allows us to provide a comprehensive range of integrated services and to successfully achieve our mandate.



* International Mine Action Standards ** Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention *** Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

COUNCIL OF FOUNDATION

- 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, it comprises 25 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 John Quinn,
Permanent Representative of Australia
in Geneva

CAMBODIA

H.E. Prak Sokhonn, Minister of Posts
and Telecommunications 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 Juan José Quintana
Araguren,** Permanent Representative
of Colombia in Geneva

EUROPEAN UNION

Mr Andras Kos, Head of Section,
Disarmament, Non-Proliferation
and Security, Permanent Mission of
the European Union 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 Comissário
Afonso,** 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 Bassirou Sene,
Permanent Representative of Senegal
in Geneva

SWEDEN

Ambassador Jan Knutsson,
Permanent Representative of Sweden
in Geneva

SWITZERLAND

Ambassador Urs Schmid, Permanent
Representative of Switzerland to
the Conference on Disarmament

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

TAJIKISTAN

Ambassador Jamshed Khamidov,
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

Ambassador Robert Wood,
Permanent Representative of the United
States of America to the Conference
on Disarmament

VIETNAM

Ambassador Trung Thanh Nguyen,
Permanent Representative of Vietnam
in Geneva

ADVISORY BOARD

- 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 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

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

Ambassador Damjan Bergant,
Director, ITF Enhancing Human Security,
Slovenia

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

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

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

Ms Elisabeth Decrey Warner,
President, Geneva Call

Mr Gilles Delecourt, Director Mines
Department, Handicap International
Federation

Mr Bruno Donat, Chief of Geneva Office,
United Nations Mine Action Service
(UNMAS)

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

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

Ms Judy Grayson, Senior Advisor,
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Ms Tammy Hall, Head of Danish
Demining Group (DDG), Danish Refugee
Council

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

Professor Keith Krause, Programme
Director, Small Arms Survey

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

Ms Marie Mills, Mine Action Adviser,
Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
(MSB)

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

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

Ms Sara Sekkenes, Executive
Coordinator for the President of the
Convention on Cluster Munitions, UNDP
Bureau for Policy and Programme
Support, Geneva Liaison Office

Mr Erik Tollefsen, Head of the Weapon
Contamination Unit, International
Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

RESOURCES

- The GICHD was able to deliver its mandate and implement its planned activities in 2014 through strong partnerships with a number of donors and organisations. The Centre received core contributions, project and programme funding, in-kind support as well as remunerations for contracted works from 20 governments and organisations.

GOVERNMENTS

- Algeria
- Australia
- Denmark
- Finland
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- Republic of Korea
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom (DFID / MAG)
- United States of America

ORGANISATIONS

- Arab Mine Action Consultancy Crew in Jordan
- Directorate of Mine Action in Iraq
- Executive Secretariat for the Demining and Development of the North West Coast in Egypt
- Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP)
- Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
- International Organization for Consultancy Training & Rehabilitation in Jordan
- Islamic Republic of Iran Mine Action Center
- Lebanese Mine Action Centre
- Lebanese Mine Action Programme
- National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation in Jordan
- Small Arms Survey (SAS)
- South Oil Company
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- Yemen Executive Mine Action Center



EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES STATEMENT

		2014 CHF	2013 CHF
Operations	Production of publications (publishing, editing, printing, layout)	159,095	79,794
	Travel GICHD staff	711,911	736,158
	Assistance (consultants)	3,115,392	3,707,683
	Travel by third persons	387,602	404,834
Staff	Salaries	4,959,796	4,743,013
	Social contributions	945,060	955,604
	Internal staff training	32,980	64,645
	Other staff expenses	128,171	161,559
General Services	Maintenance	45,662	37,151
	Acquisition	777,429	78,814
	Communications	151,399	135,784
	Office Supplies	58,690	36,409
Miscellaneous	Various expenses (including MdP & WMO in-kind office rent)	774,084	657,548
	In-kind (ESRI Licences, FDFA Evaluation, ICT Investment & running costs)	867,749	-
	Foreign currency exchange loss (gain), net	(24,981)	(5,255)
	Extraordinary	3'016	31,384
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		13,093,055	11,825,125
Contributions	Contributions received	11,960,771	10,188,124
	Contribution adjusted from previous year	-	(23,693)
	Contributions outstanding deferred to next year	-	137,033
	Activities/contributions deferred to next year	(1,154,380)	(1,067,807)
	Contributions outstanding deferred from previous year	(137,033)	(16,594)
	Activities/contributions deferred from previous year	1,067,807	2,059,362
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR		11,737,166	11,276,425
Other Income	Miscellaneous income (including WMO in-kind office rent)	691,222	570,751
	In-kind (ESRI Licences, FDFA Evaluation, ICT Investment & running costs)	867,749	-
TOTAL REVENUES		13,296,136	11,847,176
SURPLUS		203,081	22,051

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADS

Animal detection systems

APMBC

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

ASM

Ammunition safety management

AVM

Anti-vehicle mines

BOMICEN

Technology Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal, Vietnam

CCM

Convention on Cluster Munitions

CCW

Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

CMRS

Cluster Munition Remnant Survey

DCAF/ISSAT

Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces' International Security Sector Advisory Team

DDG

Danish Demining Group

DME

Design, monitoring and evaluation

DMT

Demining management tool

DPKO

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

DRC

Danish Refugee Council

EECCA

Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

EO

Explosive ordnance

ERW

Explosive remnants of war

GCSP

Geneva Centre for Security Policy

GIS

Geographic Information Systems

GMAP

Gender and Mine Action Programme

IMAS

International Mine Action Standards

IMSMA

Information Management System for Mine Action

IND

National Demining Institute, Mozambique

INEW

International Network on Explosive Weapons

IPDET

International Program for Development Evaluation Training

ISU

Implementation Support Unit

MDD

Mine detection dog

MENA

Middle East and North Africa region

MINT

Mine action INTelligence tool

MORE

Management of residual explosive remnants of war

NMAS

National Mine Action Standards

NPA

Norwegian People's Aid

NTS

Non-technical survey

OCHA

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

OSCE

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

POP

Persian-language Outreach Programme

QMS

Quality Management Systems

RAPID

Reporting, Analysis and Prevention of Incidents in Demining

RBM

Results based management

RPAS

Remotely-piloted aircraft systems

SAS

Small Arms Survey

SD

Stockpile destruction

SES

State Emergency Services, Ukraine

SOPs

Standard Operating Procedures

TNMAC

Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre

UAV

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

UNMAS

United Nations Mine Action Service

VVAF

Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation

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for Humanitarian Demining**

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