



FBD/REP/F

# **Annual Report**

on the  
Work of the  
Geneva International  
Centre for Humanitarian  
Demining

## **2003**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

2003 was the first year under the Strategy 2003 – 05, which was adopted by the Council of Foundation in late 2002. The new strategy does not call for a fundamental change, but puts more emphasis on operational output. As a result, the Centre's activities outside Geneva grew steadily in 2003. The GICHD increased its efforts in the field of operational assistance, including mine action information management, opened three new Regional Support Centres (RSCs), carried out a number of technical assistance and evaluation missions, and continued with a range of application-oriented research activities. In addition, the GICHD supported the work of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention as it did during the previous year.

The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and the work on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) remained significant for the work of the Centre. Both tools have an important, but sometimes underestimated, impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of mine action. They increase the capability of individuals and organisations to share information, knowledge and work together.

IMSMA is now the standard tool to collect, store, and disseminate data in mine action operations. Hundreds of people are working with the system worldwide. Throughout 2003, training activities developed and support for users in the field increased. Now, the major challenge is to improve IMSMA's incorporation into mine action operations and realise the system's full potential. Software development continues, as well as work on a technical data survey collection system in co-operation with the Swedish EOD and Demining Centre (SWEDEC).

The IMAS serve as a reference point in most areas of mine action, including contracting, training, planning, quality control, and evaluation. The overall responsibility for IMAS is with the United Nations. The role of the GICHD is to prepare the IMAS and run an outreach programme. After a first generation of outreach activities, the focus is now on supporting mine-affected countries in selecting and adapting the standards to their individual situation.

One of the benefits of IMAS is that they facilitate a systematic and conclusive lessons learned process. The work of the GICHD in the area of IMAS makes it a repository of mine action know-how. This role will be strengthened when the evaluation methodology, which is currently being developed, is introduced in 2004 and feed-back is produced.

Both IMSMA and IMAS are important in the area of peace-keeping operations. Success during such mission depends largely on two factors: (1) interoperability of the different actors involved, and (2) the capability to manage the transition from the conflict to the post-conflict phase. I had the opportunity to brief the Security Council of the United Nations on this issue on 13 November, speaking after Under-Secretary-General Jean-Marie Guéhenno.

In the area of technology, the GICHD is convinced that improved use and adaptation of existing technology will reduce costs and increase the speed of operations. In 2003, the post of technology officer was established with the task of identifying potential technologies for use in demining operations and for assisting programmes with the introduction of such technology. Furthermore, the

Centre believes in the potential of dogs to detect landmines and continues to carry out operational assistance missions and research in this area.

In early 2003, the second edition of the “Mechanical Demining Equipment Catalogue” was published. For the first time, the GICHD has also published a catalogue on metal detectors. Both catalogues are widely used by practitioners.

A particular success was the publication of the “Guide to Mine Action”, which provides an overview on all aspects of mine action for practitioners, diplomats, researchers and others who are interested in mine action. Due to high demand, the book had to be reprinted shortly after publication. Editions in Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish will be available in 2004.

Research remained an important activity of the Centre. The major activities cover the area of mine clearance, including mine detecting dogs, mechanical demining, and manual demining. The study on the “Role of the Military in Mine Action”, which was requested by UNMAS, found particular interest among the mine action community.

In 2003, the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) was used extensively by the Presidents of the Meeting of States Parties and the Co-chairs, as well as by the President-designate and the host country of the First Review Conference. Preparation of the intersessional meetings, support for regional conferences and serving as a focal point for the Convention remained the main activities of the ISU. In addition, the GICHD continued to administer the Sponsorship Programme on behalf of the Group of Donors.

In the framework of the CCW, the GICHD provided technical briefings, papers, and other input. As a result of the conclusion of a protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in late 2003, the work will change and probably require less technical input.

An important step in the life of the GICHD was the conclusion of a status agreement with the Swiss Government in February 2003. This agreement underlines the Centre’s independence from the Swiss Government and grants immunities to the Centre’s staff, as well as the inviolability of its archives. The agreement may also be seen as recognition of the role of the Centre, as such a status is rarely granted to institutions under private law in Switzerland.

While it is not always easy to find funding for specific tasks or projects, the financial basis of the GICHD is sound.

In conclusion, the implementation of the Strategy 2003-2005 is well under way. The working programmes and projects are in place, and the necessary resources to achieve the objectives are available.

Geneva, 4 March 2004

Amb. Martin Dahinden  
Director

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. In implementing the Strategy 2003 – 05 adopted by the Council of Foundation in late 2002, the Centre focussed on operational assistance activities, including mine action information management, evaluation and technical assistance missions. In addition, an on-going set of research activities were undertaken. Finally, it continued to facilitate the work of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

## OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE

2. The GICHD works towards a world free of anti-personnel landmines, and for the reduction of the humanitarian impact of remnants of war by providing operational assistance, creating and sharing knowledge, and supporting instruments of international law. A first core activity, therefore, is the provision of specific operational support and assistance to on-going mine action activities and programmes, including those run by the UN.

3. The Centre is active in the fields of information management, standardisation, the provision of technical assistance and training, evaluation, and the facilitation of the exchange of information by providing discussion for a, such as the annual Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and Advisors.

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

### *INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR MINE ACTION (IMSMA)*

4. One of the key problems in humanitarian demining is the lack of accurate information on mined areas. Information management remains a key element throughout the whole demining process. To facilitate the collection and handling of relevant information, the GICHD provides the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). Based on standard computer technology, IMSMA provides a platform which covers information gathering, data storage, mapping and analysis needs of mine action centres in the field. In addition, it facilitates the setting of priorities for future clearance activities, for the allocation of mine risk education (MRE) resources, etc. The IMSMA project is carried out by the GICHD, and it co-operates closely with UNMAS, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and users in the field.

5. During the reporting period, **new IMSMA installations** were completed in Bosnia and Herzegovina (support for the national Landmine Impact Survey), in Cambodia (for the Cambodian Mine Action Authority, CMAA), in Chile (for the newly established mine action unit within the Ministry of Defence), for Costa Rica (at the OAS office in Managua to support the processing of available information from demining operations recently completed), in support to planning operations on Cyprus, in Guinea-Bissau, in Iraq, and for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

6. As of 31 December 2003, IMSMA was installed in 36 field programmes worldwide. Additional versions are running at various training sites at locations in France, Switzerland, the UK, and the US.

7. **IMSMA system upgrades**, using Version 3.0 of the IMSMA software, are carried out upon request of field programmes. During the reporting period, system upgrades have been completed in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Albania, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kosovo, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, and Sri Lanka. Including new systems installed during the year 2003, more than 80 % of all IMSMA installations are now using IMSMA version 3.0.

8. In response to the conflict in Iraq, the IMSMA project team developed a new **IMSMA Emergency Survey Tool**. The requirement for this capability was derived from a review of the mine action response in Kosovo. The tool was designed to collect a broad range of data, which can be used in the early stages of a post-conflict situation to identify high priority clearance areas/tasks and provide a national overview. The survey questionnaire and format were developed through a collaborative effort which involved a number of different members of the Survey Working Group, including UNMAS, UNOPS and the Survey Action Center (SAC). The tool was designed specifically for use in Iraq and contains maps appropriate to the current situation. The project has been completed, and collected data will be integrated in the existing IMSMA in support of operations in Iraq.

9. The funding for the development, installation and upgrading of the IMSMA software is provided by the Swiss Government.

10. **Translation work** for both the IMSMA software and user manuals has been completed in French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian. Integration of the Russian translation into the IMSMA software will be accomplished as part of the development work for the new release of IMSMA. Funding for translation is provided by Switzerland and the UK.

#### *REGIONAL SUPPORT CENTRES (RSCs)*

11. The primary task of a Regional Support Centres (RSC) is the provision of assistance in information management, including reviews of processes, information exchange, communication, information management strategies, and product development. In addition, the RSCs provide first level user support, including on-site training, technical advice and maintenance in a particular region. The RSCs also organise regional user focus group meetings and training courses. Finally, they facilitate contacts between the relevant countries and the GICHD. The RSCs are staffed with one person per region.

12. Besides routine work following the tasks as specified above, the **RSC Latin America** conducted or supported the following activities during the reporting period:

**As of 31 December 2003, IMSMA is running in the following 36 programmes:**

#### Africa

Chad, Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Sudan, Western Sahara (MINURSO), Zambia, UNMEE (TSZ).

#### Americas

Costa Rica (by OAS), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru.

#### Asia

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

#### Europe

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (National Impact Survey), Cyprus (UNFICYP), Estonia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Northern Ossetia (Russian Federation).

#### Middle East

Iraq, Lebanon (NDO and UNIFIL), Yemen.

#### Training versions

France, Switzerland, UK, US.

- a) Carrying out of an information management assessment in Ecuador, followed by several support visits, during which the system was upgraded and support in data collection and reporting tools was provided;
- b) Provision of support to the finance and administration sections of the programme in Nicaragua, to facilitate the integration of information management into the operations section. In addition, support was provided to define curricula for information management training for military supervisors in Central and South America;
- c) Provision of assistance to the Peruvian Government and the OAS information management department in Peru;
- d) Provision of assistance to Chile to develop national information management guidelines as well as to review standards and technical system support;
- e) Provision of support to focus on the role of institutions in Colombia, on data gathering and management procedures, including the creation of new reporting tools and data collection forms.

13. Outside routine work, the **RSC Europe/Central Asia** conducted or supported the following activities during the reporting period:

- a) A training workshop, jointly organised with the Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE), to assist mine action centres from the Balkans region in preparing to use IMSMA version 3.0. A total of nine participants from AMAE, Handicap International (Bosnia and Herzegovina National Impact Survey project) and the Kosovo Civil Protection Corps (KPCC) attended this workshop;
- b) Fact-finding missions to Serbia and Montenegro, as well as to Tajikistan;
- c) A training workshop, jointly organised with the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA), to assist in the use of IMSMA version 3.0. Participants included members of the operations and information technology staff of ANAMA and the data base administrator from the mine action programme of Serbia and Montenegro.

14. The newly established **RSC Africa** began its work in April, whereas the **RSC Northern Africa/Middle East** became operational in September. Both RSCs contacted and/or visited all countries in their respective areas of responsibility and provided assistance and support as required.

**Area of Responsibility of the Regional Support Centres (RSC):**

RSC Latin America

*(Established: Jan. 2002 in Managua, Nicaragua)*

Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru. Special contacts with the US and the OAS.

RSC Europe/Central Asia

*(Established: Jan. 2003 in Geneva)*

Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Kosovo, Macedonia (FYROM), the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.

Special contacts with the International Trust Fund (ITF) and the South-East Europe Mine Action Co-ordination Council (SEEMACC).

RSC Africa

*(Established: April 2003 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)*

Angola, Chad, Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Zambia.

Special contacts to the African Union (AU).

RSC Northern Africa/Middle East

*(Established: September 2003 in Beirut, Lebanon)*

Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somaliland, Sudan, Western Sahara, and Yemen.

Special contacts with the African Union (AU).

15. Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Thailand are currently supported by the GICHD office in Geneva. A further RSC covering South-East and East Asia may be established upon the receipt of necessary funding.

16. The Swiss Government provides funding for the existing RSC and for the provision of support and assistance to IMSMA users in mine-affected countries. The UK Government financed parts of the RSC equipment.

#### *INFORMATION MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND OUTREACH*

17. The GICHD organised a **Seminar on Information Management in the Americas**, which took place in Antigua, Guatemala, in January 2003. A total of 36 participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and the US as well as representatives from UNICEF, the OAS, the ICRC, and the Misión de Asistencia para la Remoción de Minas en Centro América (MARMINCA) attended this seminar. A short publication entitled “Working Notes for Information Management in Mine Action” was distributed in English and Spanish. This seminar was funded by the US Department of State.

18. In early May, the GICHD carried out the **“Introduction Course on the Information Management System for Mine Action”** offered by the Swiss Government within the Partnership for Peace (PfP) framework of NATO. This course focussed on the principal concepts embodied in information management and the use of IMSMA as an information management tool. Nine participants from Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Kosovo, and Latvia were successfully trained during this five day course.

19. In July, the GICHD organised for the first time the **“IMSMA Summer Workshop”**. In a first phase, this workshop concentrated on the development of IMSMA and related programmes and systems. The second phase brought together staff working on geographical information systems (GIS) in different field programmes. This was an effort to both exchange information and present on most recent findings and developments made in the field as relevant to mine action.

20. A new course entitled **“Incorporation of IMSMA into Peace Support Operations”** took place in Geneva between 22 September and 3 October. This was the first course aiming to train military practitioners involved in force protection and/or civil-military activities (CIMIC) in the framework of EOD/mine action tasks of Peace Support Operations (PSOs) on how to integrate IMSMA into PSOs. This course was organised and funded jointly by the Swiss Ministry of Defence and the GICHD. This course was part of the PfP initiative.

21. In early October, the GICHD provided training for staff from the **UN Mine Action Programme in Northern Iraq**. This course was modelled as a “train the trainer” course, but had additional components that included data transfer verification to enable Iraqi staff to become familiar with and ensure the quality of the data that had been transferred from the Northern Iraq database to IMSMA earlier in the year. The training focused on providing trainees knowledge on IMSMA and training skills they will use after having returned to their programme and training local staff.

22. An e-mail box ([imsma@gichd.ch](mailto:imsma@gichd.ch)) was created as the **primary contact point** for field programmes requesting technical assistance in the use of IMSMA. This action completes the transfer of first level field support responsibility from the Swiss Federal Institute for Technology to the IMSMA team in Geneva.

#### *MAXML-RELATED PROJECTS*

23. The **maXML Project** provides the basis for clearly defined and easily understood data exchange between members of the mine action community, other interested parties and domains outside of mine action. The first phase of this project was reached in January 2003 with the publication of the first release of the maXML Registry. It has now entered a pilot test phase (see below).

24. The **XML Pilot Project** supported the on-going work toward harmonisation of mine action data in South-Eastern Europe through the practical application of the above-mentioned maXML Registry. The project developed an import/export tool based on the maXML Registry. Work was completed in December with the installation of the maXML Workbench Tool in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all IMSMA installations in South-Eastern Europe. All data transfer between the mine action programmes involved in the South-Eastern Europe Data Harmonisation Project are now carried out in using this tool. This concludes the work on the Pilot Project, which was funded by the International Trust Fund (ITF).

25. In another effort to apply the maXML concepts to the field, the Centre expanded its co-operation with SWEDEC's Explosive Ordnance Disposal Information System (EOD-IS) project. The IMSMA and EDO-IS teams are working to develop and test a technical survey data collection capability based on the use of hand-held computers in the field. The concept calls for the electronic transfer of the data collected in the field directly to IMSMA for validation and integration into respective national mine action databases, using maXML Registry. The development of the handheld device itself and the field data collection software is funded by SWEDEC. The GICHD funds the work required to enable the transfer of the data collected directly into the IMSMA database out of the development budget provided by the Swiss and the UK Governments. Final preparations are now underway for the start of a field test of the handheld data collection device and the data transfer process. The test period will be used to determine the effectiveness, efficiency and durability of the system under field conditions.

#### STANDARDISATION

##### *INTERNATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARDS (IMAS)*

26. The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) are prepared by the GICHD under a mandate from UNMAS. IMAS provide practitioners with an updated and revised framework of technical and procedural prescriptions for safe and effective mine action. In total, 27 IMAS have been endorsed by the relevant UN committee so far.

27. Work continued on the **development of new IMAS**. A further six standards are currently being prepared, namely the

- a) IMAS on contracts;
- b) IMAS on training;
- c) IMAS on information management;
- d) IMAS on evaluation;
- e) IMAS on establishing a national programme;
- f) IMAS on mechanical equipment.

The IMAS on MRE have been approved by the IMAS Review Board, the IMAS Steering Group and await the final formal approval of the Inter-Agency Co-ordination Group. Part of the work on the IMAS on mechanical demining has been integrated into the already existing IMAS on Technical Survey.

28. The **IMAS Outreach Programme** saw the following activities during the reporting period:

- a) Conduct of a one week outreach course for the national mine action programme in Chile during November;
- b) Drafting of the “Guide to IMAS”, a “quick look” document to IMAS to assist adoption and implementation. This publication will become available in February 2004;
- c) Briefings were given at
  - i. the NATO EOD Staff Officers Course UK in June, at the request of the UK Government;
  - ii. the PFP Mine Action Course Ukraine in June, requested by the Ukraine Government;
  - iii. the Cranfield Mine Action Senior Management Course.

29. The process of **reviewing national standards** aims to assist national mine action programmes in producing their own national mine action standards through the adaptation of IMAS. The project steps through a review of national standards, the identification of differences between IMAS and national standards, the analysis of reasons/barriers for differences and identification of a process to minimise these, as well as the production of an IMAS user handbook. The GICHD assists national programmes during the whole process by providing briefings, organising visits and workshops, and by attaching an advisory drafting team. The preparation of a comprehensive guide to development of national standards is complete and has been sent to Afghanistan, Iraq, Laos and Sri Lanka.

30. The UK Government provides the funding for these IMAS-related activities.

*PROVISION OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION*

31. With its **Mechanical Demining Equipment Catalogue**, the Centre maintains a comprehensive catalogue on mechanical demining equipment. The 2003 issue aims to make it easier for users to compare different systems by providing information on the performance and specifications of technology available to mine action. This programme is re-

**New GICHD publications  
on technical information in  
2003:**

Mechanical Demining Equipment Catalogue 2003  
(ISBN 2-88487-008-3)

Metal Detector Catalogue  
2003  
(ISBN 2-88487-009-1)

requested by UNMAS and funded by Germany. The second edition of this catalogue was published in early 2003, and work on the 2004 edition is on-going.

32. The Centre also published the first edition of the **Metal Detector Catalogue**. This publication explains the operating functions of metal detectors and provides technical specifications. The selection of detectors features in this catalogue reflects the broad range of detectors available in the marked to mine action programme. The information is also available on CD-ROM and on the GICHD website. This project is also funded by Germany. Work on the next edition has already started.

33. IMAS 10.10 states that all deminers should be covered by insurance. However, the type and level of coverage among mine action programmes varies widely. The aim of the **Insurance Study** is to provide advice and information to field programmes on what insurance options are available, and how to get the best deal for themselves and their deminers. The study will also focus on public liability and residual liability insurance. Questionnaires have been distributed to mine action operators, programmes, and insurance brokers. The final draft should be completed in time for the 7<sup>th</sup> International Programme Directors and Advisors meeting in March 2004. The study is requested by UNOPS and funded by the UK.

34. The process of updating the **Database for Demining Accident Reporting** has been reviewed and a project to “systemise” the process is underway. This project aims to establish a system of accident review and analysis in conjunction with UNMAS. The existing database for demining accidents has been modified for easier use and access. The process of collection of demining accident and incident reports from 2002 and 2003 is on-going. This project is funded by the UK.

35. In order to facilitate the understanding of study results, the GICHD is preparing a total of four films on mine detection dogs and mechanical clearance. These films will supplement respective studies and provide information to the interested public. The films will become available in 2004.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

### *MINE DOG DETECTION (MDD)*

36. It is well accepted that some animals have a keen sense of smell. The animal most commonly used for mine detection is the dog. Mine dog detection (MDD) has become a common methodology, and more than 25 organisations use mine dogs worldwide. MDD can be a fast and efficient tool if implemented correctly. The use of animals for scent detection is, however, complex and difficult. History has shown that the use of dogs can become a costly and frustrating burden beyond what demining organisations are willing to risk. In addition, the absence of a knowledge base had caused demining organisations to disagree widely on how to train and use dogs, and MDD was discredited when expectations were not met. For this reason, the GICHD started with its MDD programme in 2000. In a joint endeavour with different players using MDD, the Centre developed the first IMAS for MDD and carried out vital research in support of the standards and general improvement of the use of MDD.

37. Key elements of the MDD programme of the Centre are

- a) the MDD programme in Afghanistan, as this country hosts almost half of the mine dogs worldwide;
- b) the Remote Explosive Scent Tracing (REST) system, which involves suction of air and dust through filters which are later analysed by specially trained animals (including rats);
- c) IMAS on MDD and related guidelines;
- d) Research into the effects from the environment. (See also para. 60 below.)

38. The **MDD Standards Implementation and Support Committee (SISC)** aims to help national mine action authorities, mine action centres and demining organisations with the implementation of international standards and guidelines for MDD. The SISC has held three meetings during the reporting period, during which training programmes have been prepared and field missions have been planned. In addition, a training package was implemented in Afghanistan in October. This project is funded by contributions to the GICHD MDD Research Programme received from Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US, and UNMAS.

39. During the reporting period, the MDD expert team of the GICHD carried out a series of operational assistance missions:

- a) At the request of UNMAS, the Centre carried out a **mission to Sudan** in January/February. This mission aimed to help develop and prepare test and accreditation fields and procedures for mine detection dogs. This project was funded by contributions to GICHD MDD Research Programme received from Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US, and UNMAS;
- b) At the request of Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the GICHD started to provide regular technical support to the **NPA REST Programme in Angola**. This assistance, which includes a series of field missions and the temporary deployment of MDD expert team members, aims to allow NPA to get its respective programme fully operational by late 2004, and to further the Centre's research in this area;
- c) At the joint request of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), the GICHD started an assessment programme of the **demining programme of CMAC** with a particular focus on MDD. This task will cover a three year period.

40. The book entitled "**Mine Detection Dogs – Training, Operations and Odour Detection**" was published in June. It includes

- a) an analysis of the theory behind MDD training, based on practical experience;
- b) a presentation of successful training concepts, such as a socialisation programme for puppies, experimental training of dogs using the Remote Explosive Scent Tracing (REST) method, and dog training to detect tripwires;
- c) an outline of training organisation skills;
- d) a review of special programmes such as the Mechem Explosive and Drug Detection

**New GICHD publication on mine dog detection in 2003:**

Mine Detection Dogs – Training, Operations and Odour Detection  
(ISBN 2-88487-007-5)

- System Mechem (MEDDS) and the Belgian APOPO rat project;
- e) an analysis of the theory and practice of odour detection.

This project was funded by Germany, Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US and UNMAS.

#### *SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND MRE*

41. In accordance with the findings resulting from the evaluation carried out in July 2002 at the Observatorio de Minas Antipersonal in Colombia, the Centre

- a) conducted a one week **“Mine Risk Education staff development course”** in Bogotá in January. This course was well attended and proved successful in terms of participation and competence;
- b) provided an **“MRE staff development In-Service Training Course”** in July. This course was designed to provide more in depth precise training to a select group of interlocutors and operators.

42. Follow-on activities are linked to Observatorio’s intention to develop training at the level of the 17 Departments, to develop interaction and co-ordination with participating organisations, and to establish a general communication strategy. In December the GICHD conducted an evaluation mission of the programme in Colombia. Results were mixed, and a strategy for follow-up is being discussed. This activity is funded by contributions received from Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and from private contributions.

43. The publication entitled **“The Role of the Military in Mine Action”** examines the use of military organisations, both international and local, for all forms of humanitarian mine action. The study closes with a set of conclusions and recommendations for both the general use of militaries as well as for specific use of local militaries and visiting militaries (including peacekeepers). Briefings on the results of the study were held at the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, NATO, and at Cranfield University. The study was requested by UNMAS, and was funded by the UK, France, and UNMAS.

44. The study **“Developing Mine Action Legislation – A Guide”** identifies the principal elements to be included in national mine action legislation and issues which should be considered in its preparation. Guides in Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish are also available. A separate training module to support the study findings has also been produced and will be utilised in Ethiopia, Iraq, as well as with UNDP chief technical advisors from various countries. This project was requested by UNDP, and funding is provided by the UK.

#### **New GICHD publications on socio-economic and MRE in 2003:**

The Role of the Military in Mine Action  
(ISBN 2-88487-013-X)

Developing Mine Action Legislation – A Guide  
(ISBN 2-88487-019-9)

#### Also available in

- Arabic (ISBN 2-88487-020-2)
- French (ISBN 2-88487-017-2)
- Russian (ISBN 2-88487-019-9)
- Spanish (ISBN 2-88487-018-0)

## *TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION*

45. The **Technology Officer Project**, which was started in November, aims to provide technical liaison between users, developers and donors in order to assist with the introduction of new technologies to the demining community and to maintain a watch on potential technologies for use in demining operations. This project is funded by Canada for a period of three years.

## *ADVISORY SERVICES*

46. During the reporting period, the GICHD

- a) provided input to the CEN WG 126 on EOD competency standards. During the six month leadership period of SWEDEC, the GICHD provided advice related to test and evaluation of mechanical mine action equipment, and to the development of a CEN agreement on test items for mechanical mine clearance machines;
- b) attended, at the request of the Irish NGO “Pax Christi”, a meeting in Dublin on ERW, where the findings of the recent ERW papers (see para. 80 below) were presented;
- c) attended the EUDEM 2 technology conference and gave three presentations;
- d) carried out an assessment mission in October to review the anti-personnel mines stockpile destruction plans for Bangladesh, and the appropriateness of funding assistance at the request of the Canadian Government.
- e) had discussions on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and on Mines Other Than Anti-personnel Mines (MOTAPMs) with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand in August and September.

## *EVALUATION*

47. The German Government requested the Centre to undertake evaluation of five German funded projects in Angola, Cambodia, and Laos. The final reports and relevant debriefings were provided to the German Government in October.

48. At the request of NPA, the GICHD undertook an evaluation of

- a) NPA’s Bosnia mine action programme in March. The evaluation looked into internal NPA procedures, the quality assurance system and post clearance documentation procedures. A series of recommendations were made to NPA to enhance their operations.
- b) NPA’s entire programme in Angola. This evaluation was requested by the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), one of NPA’s core donors in Angola.

49. At the request of UNMAS and UNMACA, the GICHD engaged in validating MEDDS using the REST concept to major road clearance and reconstruction tasks in Afghanistan. Field work has been completed, and the final report has been issued to Mechem and UNMAS. The GICHD will continue to provide quality assurance for this important project.

## DEPLOYMENTS

50. The GICHD deployed its Operations Director to Baghdad in order to provide assistance to a mine action management course for the Iraqi National Mine Action Authority. This deployment took place in July.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

51. **“A Guide to Mine Action”** was published in September. It aims to provide a basic grounding in the key aspects of mine action to diplomats, donors, practitioners and scholars. The book reflects current realities in a fast-developing humanitarian sector. It serves as an information resource that can assist in decision-making, programme planning and research. The publication was funded by the Swiss Government.

The “Guide to Mine Action” was published in 2003 in English (ISBN 2-88487-021-0).

Versions in Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish will become available throughout 2004.

52. A two day training course entitled **“Introduction to Mine Action”** was held in late October as part of the NATO PfP programme, involving 12 countries and a representative of the UN. The course aimed at providing knowledge to civil servants newly involved in landmine issues. Participants from various ministries of the participating countries were introduced to the five components of mine action and current issues.

## INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF MINE ACTION PROGRAMME DIRECTORS AND ADVISORS

53. The 6<sup>th</sup> International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and Advisors, which was organised by UNMAS, took place in March at the premises of the GICHD. This meeting was attended by representatives of 24 mine-affected countries, UN agencies, the World Bank, NGOs and observers. The 203 participants exchanged views on current mine action strategies, discussed topics such as strategic planning and priority setting, integration of mine action into peace-keeping, humanitarian and development programme planning, and field co-ordination among governments, UN and NGOs.

54. The meeting also provided donor countries with an opportunity to meet and discuss solutions directly with the programme directors responsible for mine action programmes in mine-affected countries.

55. Besides its technical and logistical input, the GICHD also covered travel and accommodation costs of 44 participants from 24 UN-supported national mine action programmes. The Centre also sponsored the participation of 11 delegates who participated at a UNICEF workshop taking place in Geneva the week before this meeting.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

56. The Centre continued to undertake a series of research projects with the aim to improve quality, and to make mine action safer and more cost-effective. The results of these research projects form the basis for specific recommendations and guidelines for dissemination to the field in the form of special handbooks, training courses, etc.

### MINE CLEARANCE

57. The **Mechanical Equipment Study** aims to establish the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of mechanical demining equipment as well as most appropriate use of machines. A series of case studies and missions have been conducted in mine-affected countries. A computerised cost-efficiency and comparison model has been produced and distributed to a limited group of experts for evaluation. The research work has been completed and the report is in final review. It includes elements like armouring guidelines, risk assessment, full clearance approaches, area reduction and ground preparation. The study has been requested by UNMAS and is funded by Norway, Sweden, and the UK. The final results shall be available in early 2004.

58. The **Study on Manual Mine Clearance** aims to address efficiency and cost-effectiveness of manual demining. The study's terms of reference are being prepared and the advisory group will meet in early 2004 to endorse them. The work plan foresees a series of case studies and missions to be carried out in 2004. The study has been requested by UNMAS and is financed by Finland and the UK. Final results are scheduled for the end of 2004.

### MINE DOG DETECTION (MDD)

59. The **Afghanistan Mine Dog Project** aims to determine how reliable mine detection dogs used in Afghanistan are against different mine types under various conditions (e.g. weather, depth). Field research work was completed in 2003, and the final results will be available in spring 2004. This project is requested by UNMAS, and funding is provided by Finland, Norway, Sweden, the UK, and the UN.

60. In the **Test of Swedish Drever Project**, the GICHD analyses the actual performance of the Swedish Drever. This breed was identified in an earlier study of the Centre as being a potential alternative, having a high potential for serving as mine detection dogs. By the end of 2003, a total of 16 drevers have been distributed to a South African and a Norwegian organisation to socialise and train these animals. Preliminary results have indicated that Swedish Drevers can become successful mine detection dogs. This project will continue into 2004. It is funded by contributions to the GICHD MDD Research Programme received from Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US, and UNMAS.

61. The **Remote Explosive Scent Tracing (REST) Area Reduction Application Project** aims to establish if the REST concept, already used for road verification, can have application as an area reduction tool. During the reporting period,

- a) the Swedish Military Research Establishment developed a prototype filter for REST with the advantage that it can be analysed by animals as well as by gas chromatography;
- b) work on research of alternative filter material and sampling procedures continued;
- c) an analysis on weather factors affecting the sampling process has begun, showing strong correlations between weather factors and filter quality.

This project is funded by Norway, Sweden, and the UK.

62. The **Rat REST Project** aims to test whether rats perform as well as or better than dogs for analysis of REST filters. Provisional results indicate that rats achieve results at least as good as dogs when detecting low odour concentration. Additional field trials have been carried out in Mozambique with promising results. The final results will be available in spring 2004. This project is funded by Norway and Sweden.

63. The **Mine Flux Rate and Computer Modelling Project** aims to determine the leakage rate from 30 different landmine types. The results will add an important element to on-going research work on predicting the effects of environmental factors on the process of vapour transportation from landmines to the air at surface level. In addition, the development of a relevant computer model is underway. The final results of these studies are scheduled for late 2004. This project is funded by contributions to the GICHD MDD Research Programme received from Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US, and UNMAS.

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND MRE

64. The study entitled **“The Role of Indigenous Organisations in Mine Action”** focuses on how best to create the conditions necessary for the formation of local mine action NGOs or commercial companies in mine-affected countries. The project is undergoing final review and amendment. The study will be published in spring 2004. The study has been requested by UNMAS, and has been funded by Italy, the UK and UNMAS.

65. The **Global Response Study** aims to address questions on the success of international mine action, on lessons learnt, on the challenges for the future, etc. The first phase of this study is nearing completion and the comprehensive historical review will be circulated for comment and analysis in February 2004. This study is funded by the UK, and the final results are expected in late 2004.

66. The **Study of Capacity Development in Mine Action** will go into the development of indigenous capacities in mine action. Terms of reference for this study were reviewed by the Study Advisory Group in November. Recruitment is underway for researchers and field work should begin in February 2004. The study has been requested by UNDP and is funded by the UK.

## EVALUATION

67. The **Study on the Evaluation of Field Programmes** will establish a basic framework and standard methodology for field evaluations, for use internally by the GICHD, and by other agencies. This framework will recognise that all programmes are different, but allow a more formal approach to evaluation, which will enable follow-up activities as well as appropriate inter-programme comparison. An initial report on general evaluation methodologies has been drafted. An evaluation specialist commenced work in late May to develop suitable methodologies in mine action evaluation. A draft handbook on mine action evaluations has subsequently been produced and will be refined during a mine action training workshop to be held at GICHD during February 2004. Following the training workshop, the agreed evaluation methodologies will be trialled through GICHD evaluation activities prior to study completion. This project is funded by the UK.

## SUPPORT OF INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

68. The GICHD supports the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention according to the mandate given by the States Parties in September 2001, which includes the preparation and support of meetings, the provision of independent professional advice and assistance, and the offering of a documentation and resource database facility.

69. The Centre also provides independent technical input into international efforts to minimise human suffering caused by weapons and/or remnants of war, which is covered by the on-going work of the CCW.

## IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT UNIT (ISU)

70. Assistance was provided to the Belgian President of the Fourth Meeting of the States Parties as well as to Thailand in its capacity as President of the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties. This assistance included i.a. the ISU Manager serving, at the President's request, as the President's Executive Coordinator at the Fifth Meeting. The ISU continued to support the Thai Presidency in its role as Chair of the Coordinating Committee, by assisting the President in the preparations for and follow-up to Coordinating Committee meetings.

71. With respect to the Intersessional work programme, the ISU assisted Co-Chairs in the preparations for all Intersessional meetings of the Standing Committees, and provided support to individual States Parties in their role as hosts of regional conferences. These conferences will serve as useful means for different regions to prepare for the Intersessional Work Programme.

72. The ISU has provided support to the President-Designate and the host country of the First Review Conference in advance of upcoming preparations for this major event. In providing this support, the ISU has worked closely with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs (UNDDA), Geneva Branch.

73. In support of and at the request of Co-Chairs, Contact Group Co-ordinators and individual States Parties, the ISU continued to undertake research and prepare information documents on various aspects of the status of the Convention. In addition, in response to a request from the Co-Chairs of one Standing

Committee, the ISU prepared a bibliography of documentation retained by the ISU on the subject of stockpile destruction.

74. The number States Parties of all sizes and capacities that have become donors to the Voluntary Trust Fund ISU continued to grow during the reporting period with the Czech Republic having become the 16<sup>th</sup> State Party to have made a contribution. In addition, contributions were received in 2003 from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Thailand.

#### DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

75. In order to make the hard-copy versions of materials held in the Documentation Centre more readily accessible to the States Parties and other relevant actors, the GICHD continued to make available information related to the Intersessional Work Programme, Meetings of the States Parties and preparations for the First Review Conference in a more effective manner. For example, all statements made during the general exchange of views during the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties are available at [www.gichd.ch/5msp](http://www.gichd.ch/5msp) and a stand-alone web site for the First Review Conference has been established at [www.reviewconference.org](http://www.reviewconference.org).

76. The Italian Government covered the costs for the initial setting-up of this Documentation Centre.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAMME

77. The Centre continued its traditional support to the Intersessional Work Programme established by the States Parties to the Convention by hosting meetings of the Standing Committees and related services:

- a) The February session of the Standing Committees, taking place between 3 and 7 February, saw – for the first time – more than 500 participants.
- b) The May meetings (12 – 16 May) of the Standing Committees were attended by 465 participants.

#### SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMME

78. The Centre continued to administer the Sponsorship Programme on behalf of the Group of Donors. The aim of this programme is to support widespread participation in meetings related to the Convention. During the reporting period, three programmes took place:

- a) The February programme included 69 delegates and guest speakers from 54 mine-affected countries for participation at the Standing Committee meetings;
- b) The May programme saw the participation of 75 delegates and guest speakers from 51 countries;
- c) The September programme allowed 76 delegates from 56 countries to participate at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties in Bangkok.

79. The Group of Donors includes Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Australia, Denmark, and Ireland joined the Group in 2003.

#### WORK UNDER THE CCW

80. At the request of the Co-ordinator on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) under the CCW, the Centre prepared two additional papers:

- a) “Explosive Remnants of War – Warnings and Risk Education”. This paper outlines the issues and best practices involved in providing warnings and risk education and was funded by New Zealand, Norway, and the UK.
- b) “Explosive Remnants of War – Information Requirements”. This paper was funded by Canada, New Zealand, and the UK.

**New GICHD publications  
on Explosive Remnants of  
War in 2003**

Explosive Remnants of War –  
Warnings and Risk Education  
(ISBN 2-88487-010-5)

Explosive Remnants of War –  
Information Requirements  
(ISBN 2-88487-011-3)

81. The GICHD provided technical advice and support to the three meetings of the Group of Government Experts to the CCW on the subjects of Explosive Remnants of War and Mines Other Than Anti-Personnel Mines (MOTAPMs). Within these activities, the GICHD also chaired two meetings of the Military Experts Group on MOTAPMs and made a presentation on scatterable mines.

82. In addition, the GICHD

- a) organised, in conjunction with UNMAS and the Swiss Army, a display of landmines and demining techniques for delegates at the CCW meeting on 24 June;
- b) attended a symposium on ERW at the request of the UK Government. The meeting consisted of senior representatives of key nations involved in the ERW negotiations within the UN and was a valuable opportunity to present on the key findings of our ERW reports.

83. The GICHD activities under CCW received contributions from Canada, New Zealand, Norway, and the UK.

## **GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION**

### COUNCIL OF FOUNDATION

84. The Council of Foundation held its first meeting of the year 2003 on 23 May, during which it approved the Annual Report 2002 as well as the Centre’s accounts for that year. In addition, the Council was briefed on the findings of the Centre’s study on the use of military in mine action.

85. The second meeting of the Council took place on 12 December. The Council approved the Centre’s budget for 2004 and was briefed on the Centre’s activities in general as well as in the field of IMAS.

## ADVISORY BOARD

86. The Advisory Board met on 17 October and reviewed its functioning. In a second phase, the members discussed on how the Centre's output influences the work of NGOs and ways to improve support from the GICHD towards NGOs. Finally, the Board provided advice on the Centre's evaluation activities.

## CO-OPERATION AND STATUS AGREEMENTS

87. On 25 February, the "Accord entre le Conseil fédéral suisse et le Centre International de Déminage Humanitaire – Genève relatif au statut du Centre en Suisse" was signed, in which the Swiss Government, i.a., confirms the Centre's independence, provides immunity to the members of the Council of Foundation and to the Centre's staff while being in function for the Centre, and guarantees the inviolability of archives, documents, data, etc., wherever they are located in Switzerland.

88. On 17 June, the GICHD concluded a co-operation agreement with the French Military Engineers School (Ecole Supérieure et d'application du génie d'Angers). This agreement fosters the already existing co-operation between the two organisations in the fields of information management (especially IMSMA), MRE and translation. Further co-operation may take place in the areas of training, research and exchange of experts and expertise.

89. On 2 October, a partnership agreement between the Swedish Government and the GICHD was concluded. This agreement covers a three year period, during which the Swedish Government will contribute to the Centre's activities with an annual amount. The conclusion of such partnership agreements increases both the flexibility and the reaction pace of the Centre, especially in the event of unexpected developments and urgencies.

## INTERNAL ORGANISATION

90. On 31 December, the Centre consisted of 30 (end of 2002: 27) permanent staff members, including five persons seconded by the Governments of France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. In total, twelve nationalities are represented at the Centre (including staff members having more than one citizenship): Switzerland (15 persons), UK (7), Canada (4), US (3), Australia, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Sweden.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Cornelio Sommaruga, the **Council of Foundation** unites 23 members representing Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

The **Advisory Board** consists of thirteen eminent persons active at various levels of the international mine action community. The Board is chaired by the Centre's Director and meets once a year to share views and experiences.

## **FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

### GENERAL BUDGET

91. For activities under the Strategy 2003 – 05, the Centre reports a turnover of CHF 18.2 million. These financial resources were allocated as follows: 53 % for operational assistance, 35 % for research activities and nearly 2 % for support provided to the Intersessional Work Programme of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The remaining sum was used for administration and governance related costs.

92. During the reporting period, the Centre received contributions of CHF 7.9 million from Switzerland, nearly CHF 2.2 million from the UK, over CHF 0.7 million from Sweden, over CHF 0.6 million from Norway and a total of over CHF 0.6 million from Germany, Finland, Canada, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Italy and New Zealand. In addition, various UN agencies and the ITF contributed with a total of nearly CHF 0.7 million. The sum of nearly CHF 0.1 million was received from private donations or earned from other sources. In addition, a total of CHF 5.4 million was carried over from the previous year. Not included in these sums are contributions in-kind, secondments of staff members to the Centre, or other support provided directly to project activities.

93. As a result, the Centre's accounts for the year 2003 closed with a positive remaining balance of CHF 6,307.

### SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMME FUND

94. As indicated in para. 78 above, the Sponsorship Programme aims to ensure more widespread representation from mine-affected and other countries within the activities of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The Centre administers this programme and the respective Sponsorship Programme Fund on behalf of a Group of Donors. The relevant accounts closed with a positive remaining balance of CHF 402,178. This sum is also carried over to the relevant 2004 accounts.

### VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ISU

95. On 31 December 2003, the Voluntary Trust Fund in support of the activities of the ISU showed a positive remaining balance of CHF 289,774. This amount was carried over to the respective 2004 account.

### EXTERNAL AUDITING

96. The 2003 accounts of the Centre, as well as the Sponsorship Programme and the Voluntary Trust Fund ISU, were audited and certified by Pricewaterhouse Coopers, the external auditor appointed by the Council of Foundation.

\* \* \*

## List of Acronyms

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| AMAE     | Albanian Mine Action Executive  |
| ANAMA    | Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action  |
| AU       | African Union   |
| CCW      | Convention on the Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects |
| CEN WG   | European Committee for Standardisation Working Group  |
| CIMIC    | Civil-military co-operation   |
| CMAA     | Cambodia Mine Action Authority  |
| CMAC     | Cambodian Mine Action Centre  |
| EOD      | Explosive Ordnance Disposal   |
| EOD-IS   | Explosive Ordnance Disposal Information System  |
| ERW      | Explosive Remnants of War   |
| EUDEM    | European Union in Humanitarian Demining   |
| GICHD    | Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining   |
| GIS      | Geographical Information System   |
| ICRC     | International Committee of the Red Cross  |
| ISU      | Implementation Support Unit   |
| ITF      | International Trust Fund  |
| IMAS     | International Mine Action Standards   |
| IMSMA    | Information Management System for Mine Action   |
| KPCC     | Kosovo Civil Protection Corps   |
| MARMINCA | Misión de Asistencia para la Remoción de Minas en Centro América  |
| MDD      | Mine Dog Detection  |
| MEDDS    | Mechem Explosive and Drug Detection System  |
| MINURSO  | United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara   |
| MOTAPM   | Mines Other Than Anti-Personnel Mines   |
| MRE      | Mine Risk Education   |
| NATO     | North Atlantic Treaty Organisation  |
| NDO      | National Demining Office  |
| NGO      | Non-governmental organisation   |
| NORAD    | Norwegian Agency for Development  |
| NPA      | Norwegian People's Aid  |
| OAS      | Organisation of American States   |
| PfP      | Partnership for Peace   |
| PSO      | Peace Support Operation   |
| REST     | Remote Explosive Scent Tracing  |
| RSC      | Regional Support Centre   |
| SAC      | Survey Action Centre  |
| SEEMACC  | South-East Europe Mine Action Co-ordination Council   |
| SIDA     | Swedish International Development Agency  |
| SISC     | MDD Standards Implementation and Support Committee  |
| SWEDEC   | Swedish EOD and Demining Centre   |
| TSZ      | Temporary Security Zone   |
| UK       | United Kingdom  |
| UN       | United Nations  |
| UNDDA    | United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs   |
| UNDP     | United Nations Development Programme  |
| UNFICYP  | United Nations Forces in Cyprus   |
| UNICEF   | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund  |
| UNIFIL   | United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon   |
| UNMACA   | United Nations Mine Action Centre in Afghanistan  |
| UNMAS    | United Nations Mine Action Service  |
| UNMEE    | United Nations Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia  |
| UNOPS    | United Nations Office for Project Services  |
| US       | United States   |
| XML      | Extensible Mark-up Language   |

## List of available GICHD publications as of 31 December 2003

### In English

Communication in Mine Awareness Programmes

April 2002, ISBN 2-88487-001-6

Designer Dogs: Improving the quality of mine detection dogs

December 2001

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) – Information Requirements

May 2003, ISBN 2-88487-011-3

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) – Undesired Explosive Events in Ammunition Storage Areas (ASA)

November 2002, ISBN 2-88487-006-7

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) – Warnings and Risk Education

May 2003, ISBN 2-88487-010-5

Guide to Mine Action

September 2003, ISBN 2-88487-021-0

Mechanical Demining Equipment Catalogue 2003

January 2003, ISBN 2-88487-008-3

Metal Detectors Catalogue 2003

February 2003, ISBN 2-88487-009-1

Mine Detection Dogs: training, operations and odour detection

July 2003, ISBN 2-88487-007-5

The Development of National Mine Action Legislation – A Guide

August 2003, ISBN 2-88487-014-8

The Role of Mine Action in Victim Assistance

July 2002, ISBN 2-88487-000-8

The Role of the Military in Mine Action

June 2003, ISBN 2-88487-013-X

### In French

Guide pour l'élaboration d'une législation sur la lutte antimines

December 2003, ISBN 2-88487-017-2

### In Spanish

Guía para elaborar una legislación sobre actividades relativas a las minas

Novembre 2003, ISBN 2-88487-018-0

Mejorando la Comunicacion en los Programas de Sensibilizacion contra las Minas - Un Manual Operativo

October 2002, ISBN 2-88487-005-9

### In Russian

The Development of National Mine Action Legislation – A Guide *Russian version*

December 2003, ISBN 2-88487-019-9

### In Arabic

The Development of National Mine Action Legislation – A Guide *Arabic version*

December 2003, ISBN 2-88487-020-2