



GICHD

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 8 YEARS OF GICHD



2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

3

Countries and territories supported	9
Our partners	10

2015–2018 STRATEGY AT A GLANCE

11

Introduction	11
Results in a nutshell	12
CROSS STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS:	
▼ Thematic focus: national mine action strategies	14
▼ Country focus: Sri Lanka	16

2019–2022 STRATEGY AT A GLANCE

18

Introduction	18
Results in a nutshell	19
CROSS STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS:	
▼ Thematic focus: information management	21
▼ Country focus: Ukraine	24

ANNEXES

25

ANNEX I: GICHD strategy 2015–2018	26
ANNEX II: GICHD strategy 2019–2022	27

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

INTRODUCTION



The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) was founded in 1998 on the initiative of Switzerland to promote international cooperation in the humanitarian demining sector, with a specific focus on addressing threats posed by anti-personnel landmines. Over time, in line with changes in the global normative framework and operational environment, the Centre has broadened its activities to reduce the risks posed by all types of explosive ordnance: landmines, cluster munitions, explosive remnants of war and unsafely and insecurely managed conventional ammunition. Though conflicts that leave explosive ordnance may only last a few years, sometimes a few days, the process to locate, identify, record, and clear land of these devices often takes decades and requires major investment. Thousands of lives are lost or irreparably damaged, survivors and their families struggle with the physical, psychological, social, and economic consequences of explosive ordnance accidents. Millions more live with the threat of explosive ordnance in their daily lives.

For 25 years, the GICHD has worked closely with international, regional, and national stakeholders, to develop and professionalise explosive ordnance risk reduction efforts around the globe. This work requires both long-term vision and responsiveness to evolving contexts and needs in countries and territories affected by explosive ordnance.

THE PAST 8 YEARS represent two strategic periods for the GICHD and provide an opportunity to take stock of progress made and lessons learnt. As our work and the indicators used to measure success evolved over the past strategies, it is not always possible to add up results directly from one strategy to the next. However, it is still possible to see how the GICHD has driven and supported progress across our key work areas. The next pages provide broad highlights of the GICHD's efforts under the 2015–2018 strategy and the 2019–2022 strategy, as well as some highlights of results across strategic periods, including:



Global scope of the GICHD's work

The GICHD strives to provide the broadest possible support in EO affected countries and territories across the globe for and in collaboration with our partners.



Supporting development and implementation of normative frameworks for EO risk reduction

The GICHD supports on-going development and implementation of normative frameworks on EO risk reduction, providing evidence-based inputs, promoting good practice, hosting and working closely with the Implementation Support Units of the APMBC and the CCM, and fostering cooperation at national and international levels.



Working upstream

The GICHD works upstream, including through support to develop capacity in EO risk reduction. It does so by disseminating knowledge, which helps set the stage for safe, efficient, and effective work at national and regional levels.



Supporting standards, strategies, and information management systems at national and international levels

The GICHD provides technical expertise, research, and coordination to support the development, implementation and review of standards, strategies and information management systems at national and international levels. This both provides frameworks for safe, efficient and effective field operations and helps mobilise necessary resources.

54+
countries and
territories supported





“

The GICHD has been an invaluable partner for the international treaties dealing with landmines and cluster munitions. The Centre has done this through hosting the Implementation Support Units and providing technical inputs into the various discussions. These treaties would not have been as successful as they are today without the support of the GICHD.”

HRH Prince Mired bin Raad Zeid al-Hussein of Jordan
former President of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
2007–2008, former member of the Council of Foundation
of the GICHD



3 conventions,
the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban
Convention, the Convention on
Cluster Munitions and the Convention
on Certain Conventional Weapons,
**supported with research, expert
inputs, logistics and facilitation
of national participation.**



The (Global Gender Focal Point capacity development) training empowered me to have the confidence to talk about gender and inclusion considerations with senior management in country and at HQ.”

Hiba Ghandour
Programme Officer, MAG Lebanon



The workshop is exactly what was needed for the sector in general and for my organisation and myself individually. It's so great to learn from others and being able to contribute to future changes.”

Feedback from a participant of the first-ever digital EORE workshop



165+
training courses
facilitated

40+
publications and tools
developed





Supporting standards, strategies, and information management systems at national and international levels

Support for national mine action strategies

13 Developed

11 Approved

18 Implemented

Support for International Mine Action Standards

20 new IMAS drafted and approved by the IMAS Review Board

Support for the review and update of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines

12 IATG modules revised and approved by the IATG Technical Review Board

Support to Information Management Systems

32 mine action programs supported

29 capacity assessments conducted in

22 countries

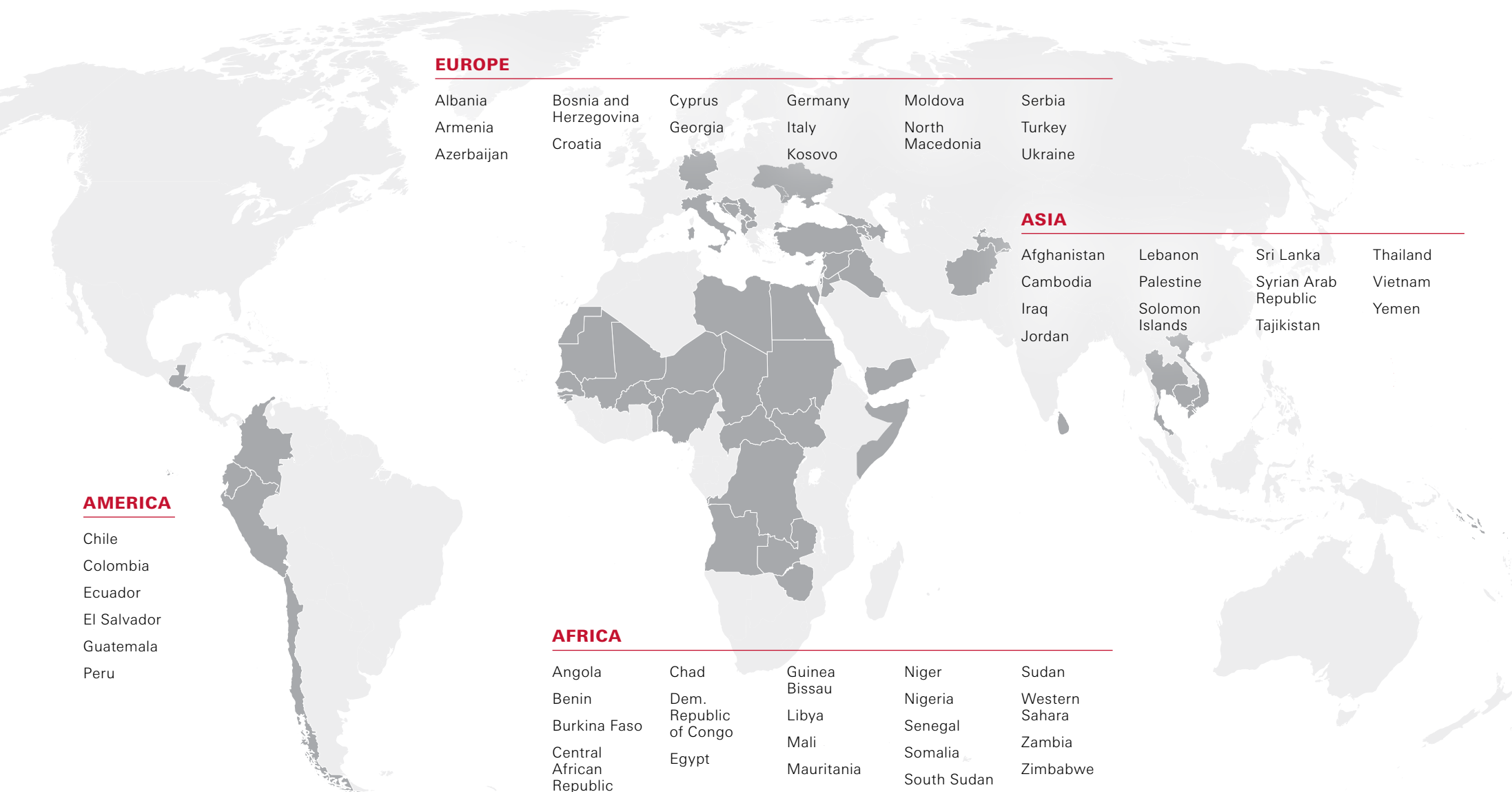


Last year, I was in charge of the ordnance battalion. In this capacity, I was able to translate into practice a lot of the knowledge acquired during the IATG-introductory course delivered by AMAT-GICHD to the Peruvian Army. This includes being able to reorganise an ammunition depot under my responsibility following the compatibility rules.”

Lieutenant Colonel Nilo Sanchez
Peruvian Army

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SUPPORTED 2015–2022

From 2015 to 2022, the GICHD supported national authorities, international and regional organisations as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in over 54 countries and territories



OUR PARTNERS

In all its activities, the GICHD relies on long-term partnerships with actors who play a role in reducing risks from explosive ordnance. Such partnerships are fundamental to increase: active participation and ownership by those who are primarily affected by explosive ordnance; the relevance and effectiveness of interventions; and, where possible, coordination to minimise overlap and duplication of efforts.



National stakeholders

The GICHD cooperates with a variety of actors at national level — including governments, armed forces, agencies of the United Nations, other international and regional organisations, mine action operators, and civil society organisations. By providing expert advice, training, outreach and facilitating stakeholder engagement, the GICHD promotes national ownership, which are key for long-term success and sustainability.

International treaty bodies

The GICHD hosts and provides support to the Implementation Support Units of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, as per agreements with the States Parties.

International Geneva

The GICHD nurtures partnerships with other actors in the humanitarian, peace and development spheres, including within the Maison de la paix campus in Geneva, where the Centre is located.

Private sector

The GICHD and its partners benefit from cooperation with the private sector, service providers and vendors, including with privately-owned geographic information systems technology leader Esri. Through its biennial Technology Workshop, the GICHD also offers a venue for many commercial organisations to showcase their capabilities and create synergies within the sector.

International and regional organisations

The GICHD works with international and regional organisations, including the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, as well as regional bodies involved in explosive ordnance risk reduction.

2015 – 2018 STRATEGY

AT A GLANCE



During the 2015 to 2018 strategic period, the GICHD made significant strides towards providing sustained and comprehensive mine action support to develop lasting capacity at the national level. The services provided by the GICHD remained focused on mine action activities and continued to respond to states' requests for support tailored to national needs and challenges. The Centre directed its efforts towards assisting countries, territories, and partners in enhancing survey, clearance, and stockpile destruction capabilities, as well as developing standards, methods, and tools. Towards the end of the 2015–2018 strategic cycle, the GICHD began re-evaluating its scope of work to connect mine action with broader humanitarian, development, and peace agendas, recognising the crucial contributions that mine action makes in these contexts. During this strategic period, the Centre also intensified its work on ammunition management, with a focus on supporting the review of the IATG, raising awareness of the importance of effective stockpile management, and developing concepts, methods, and tools to strengthen or develop national capacity for the safe and secure management of ammunition.

Finally, for the first time, the GICHD implemented a Centre-wide RBM system as part of its strategic management approach. The RBM system was built upon a Theory of Change at the strategy level, serving as a tool for the GICHD to give itself clear objectives and outcomes, as well as to monitor and evaluate the impact of its interventions, with a view to continuous learning and adapting.

RESULTS IN A NUTSHELL 2015–2018

Progress under the GICHD's 2015–2018 strategic period was tracked under three strategic objectives as part of the Theory of Change. Highlights from the period included the following results:



SO 1

Convention obligations are fulfilled and/or completion targets reached

STRATEGIES

8 countries supported to develop, revise, and implement mine action strategies in line with good practice

- ▼ **7** national strategies and **1** donor strategy developed in line with good practice
- ▼ **1** strategy reviewed and improved
- ▼ **4** strategies monitored and implemented with support of GICHD

6 strategies formally approved by national authorities

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

32 programs supported

29 IM capacity assessments conducted in **22** countries

7 states/partners improved their information management capacity score

6 states/partners adapted/using GICHD produced IMSMA Core

- ▼ **1** national mine action centre adapted/using IMSMA Core
- ▼ **3** UNMAS Country Programmes using IMSMA Core
- ▼ **2** partners adapted/using IMSMA Core

INTERNATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARDS (IMAS)

2 IMAS submitted for consideration and approved by the IMAS Review Board

2 IMAS drafted

6 IMAS updated

4 technical notes developed

NATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARDS (NMAS)

38 countries surveyed through a global assessment of their national mine action standards

20 focal points from **20** countries trained to develop and review standards in their programmes

6 countries established a NMAS review framework or reviewed their standards

TRAINING

2 web-based platforms created in 2016 for the online management of GICHD training and for e-learning courses

115 training courses conducted

5 online case studies for mine action practitioners created on e-learning platform

27 courses organised in the framework of the Partnership for Peace for the benefit of 376 participants



SO 2

Residual contamination is effectively managed through sustainable national processes

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

7 countries/territories integrated residual contamination into their national mine action strategies and plans

3 countries formally addressed risk management and established appropriate structures



SO 3

Mine action is fully integrated into broader efforts to achieve human security

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH OTHER HUMAN SECURITY ACTORS WITHIN MAISON DE LA PAIX AND BEYOND

7 partners within Maison de la paix

13 partners within UN system

Logistical support for the organisation of:

- ▼ APBMC intersessional meetings: 4 sessions organised, 1281 participants registered
- ▼ CCM intersessional meetings: 1 session organised, 291 participants registered

Sponsorship programmes management:

- ▼ **218** sponsorships to 12 convention meetings (APMBC, CCM and CCW)
- ▼ **92** sponsorships for the National Mine Action Directors-UN Advisers meeting
- ▼ **26** sponsorships for Partnership for Peace courses

CROSS STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS

NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIES



Strategic planning processes allow governments in EO-affected countries to strengthen the ownership, coordination and management of their mine action programmes. The convening power of strategic planning processes is perhaps one of their greatest benefits. Evidence shows that providing stakeholders with platforms to discuss challenges and opportunities, as well as to identify context-specific solutions, has resulted in tangible improvements in several programmes. As a neutral and external partner, the GICHD plays a unique and valued role in facilitating and supporting these discussions. National strategies are also a framework where cross-cutting issues like gender, diversity and inclusion can be meaningfully integrated. Incorporation of how to manage the longer-term challenges of residual contamination can help national authorities and stakeholders better prepare the post-completion phase. The GICHD's experience shows that solid strategies can help EO affected countries mobilise the resources needed at operational level.



11

countries were supported to develop, revise, and implement mine action strategies in line with good practice

8

national strategies formally approved

COUNTRY FOCUS: SRI LANKA

Since 2015, the GICHD has worked together with national authorities and mine action stakeholders in Sri Lanka for stronger strategic planning processes. This collaboration led to the development of two national mine action strategies, the review of one and the development of Sri Lanka's Completion Process. The GICHD has also played a key role in supporting coordination efforts, including with international donors. These initiatives have strengthened information sharing and collaboration and have resulted in greater clarity on the remaining challenges and next steps.

Progress was seen quickly in the implementation of Sri Lanka's national mine action strategy. In 2017 Sri Lanka had already succeeded in cancelling large areas through efficient non-technical survey activities.

GICHD's support to strategic planning in Sri Lanka shows that:

- ▼ By identifying lessons learnt and good practice through collaborative and inclusive strategy review and assessment activities, strategic planning processes enable continual improvement
- ▼ Long-term and ongoing partnerships with National Mine Action Centres and other partners strengthen trust and the effectiveness of GICHD's support
- ▼ Strategic planning processes can strengthen coordination and information sharing, resulting in greater clarity and collaboration

The economic crisis and political instability faced by Sri Lanka since mid-2022 severely affected the mine action programme. However, despite these challenges Sri Lanka's programme convened to discuss strategic challenges and next steps, demonstrating its commitment and resilience. Sri Lanka's national mine action completion strategy 2023–2027, approved by the government in early 2023, sets the country on the road to continue progress toward completion.



GICHD has provided invaluable support to Sri Lanka's mine action programme on strategy development and survey. My experience working with GICHD is that they are very results oriented and collaborative, involving all relevant stakeholders in a friendly manner until the final goal is reached”

V.Premachanthiran

Deputy Director, NMAC, Sri Lanka/Director, Housing & Construction
Ministry of Urban Development & Housing




DANGER MINES!
நீலிநெல்லை அணைக்கால்
மிதவெடி அபாயம்!

2019 – 2022 STRATEGY

AT A GLANCE



With the 2019–2022 Strategy, the GICHD launched a period of significant transition. This meant building upon and strengthening its traditional areas of work in mine action — following the completion of its 2015–2018 strategic cycle. In this period, the Centre also intensified efforts on thematic work areas such as gender, diversity, equality, and inclusion; ammunition management; and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). Institutionally, in 2019, this was reflected in the integration of the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP) into the Centre; the creation within the Centre of the Ammunition Management Advisory Team (AMAT), as a joint initiative between the Centre and the UN SaferGuard Programme; and the establishment of the EORE team.

With these programmatic developments came a clearer articulation of GICHD's underlying strategic narrative toward reducing risks stemming from EO. Increased strategic focus continued to be given to understanding mine action as part of a comprehensive response to interconnected challenges that can affect humanitarian efforts, the 2030 Agenda, and the Sustaining Peace Agenda. Finally, during its 2019–2022 strategic cycle, the GICHD further improved its RBM system.

RESULTS IN A NUTSHELL 2019–2022

Results during the 2019–2022 Strategy were tracked under 11 immediate outcomes, as part of the Theory of Change. Highlights from the period included the following results:



IO 1

4 strategy assessments completed

5 national strategies and **1** donor strategy developed in line with good practice

4 strategies revised

7 strategies implemented with support of GICHD

4 strategies formally approved by governments

6 national and/or donor strategies integrated gender and diversity considerations

5 countries included management of residual contamination in their national strategies, policies and practices



IO 2

10 NMAS needs assessments completed

7 NMAS reviewed and updated

1 NMAS related to improvised explosive devices (IED) response updated

2 publications

12 workshops/ Training courses conducted attended by 499 people



IO 3

14 IM baseline assessments conducted

28 states/partners adapted/using GICHD produced IMSMA tools

- ▼ **10** national mine action centres adapted/using IMSMA tools
- ▼ **17** UNMAS programmes adapted/using IMSMA tools
- ▼ **1** partner adapted/using IMSMA tools

9 States/Partners improved their information management capacity score

4 states/partners incorporated humanitarian/development datasets into their IM systems

13 training courses/workshops conducted



IO 4

4 baseline assessments completed

5 tools developed and implemented

1 country improved land release operations as per GICHD's assessment framework

20 training courses conducted

4 workshops delivered

10 publications



IO 5

30 national mine action authorities (NMAAs) and/or mine action programmes exchanged good practice

21 NMAAs/programmes adopted good practice

102 mine action resources/IMAS translated to local languages



IO 6

14 countries/other partners gender and diversity assessments were completed

31 countries/other partners adopted methods, tools or approaches developed, promoted, or shared by the EORE Advisory Group (AG) and the GICHD

16 countries/other partners equipped with a dedicated capacity on gender and diversity

2 countries improved their Gender and Diversity responsive systems and practices

11 publications/studies on gender and diversity developed and/or delivered

11 global policy documents or agendas produced or adapted promoting EORE



IO 7

10 SSMA baseline assessments completed

27 states/partners assisted to improve the safe and secure management of ammunition (SSMA) based on good practice

4 countries made ammunition stocks safer and more secure in line with good practice in IATG

4 tools developed: AMAP, Digitalised IATG in beta version, SAM Tool, Comprehensive Training Package on IATG in beta version

44 ammunition experts validated by the United Nations (UN) SaferGuard Programme and/or ready for deployment

26 publications



IO 8

19 extension requests under the APMBC and CCM that reflect GICHD's inputs

▼ APMBC: **13**

▼ CCM: **6**

8 states supported with country-focused and individualised approach

154 references to the GICHD's substantive and logistical support



IO 9

23 IMAS and TNMAs submitted for consideration and approved by the IMAS Review Board

33 IMAS and TNMAs revised

100% of new standards/TNMAs approved by the IMAS Review Board were gender and diversity sensitive

1 global training course conducted

1 IMAS e-learning course developed

5 IMAS outreach events

3 workshops conducted
▼ **179** participants



IO 10

GICHD provided advice/ contributed to international normative and policy processes through presentations and side events

18 international and policy processes received advice

9 references to GICHD's expertise in various fora

1 study conducted on the socio-economic impact of anti-vehicle mines (AVM) in Angola (**12** references to the AVM study in international fora and **20** references to the AVM study in various websites)



IO 11

7 SDG-aligned national mine action strategies, standards and policies

24 cross-thematic partnerships with gender equality, humanitarian, peace, security, and development stakeholders

8 publications/case studies linking mine action and broader agendas

EGIS tool adapted to benefit gender equality, humanitarian, peace, security, and development stakeholders. **6** tools adapted under EGIS for peace monitoring in Ukraine and systems-based IM approach

5 training courses linking risk reduction with broader gender equality, humanitarian action, peace, security, and development conducted

32 interventions (training courses, presentations, side events, podcasts) in external training courses and policy debates

CROSS STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Information management for mine action helps national authorities make data-informed decisions on how to prioritise work and clear landmines and other explosive ordnance, building the foundation for effective and efficient humanitarian demining operations. In the framework of information management capacity development, the GICHD provides partners with training, exchange of good practices, improved tools and infrastructures to facilitate their work.

In 2017, the GICHD launched IMSMA Core, the latest version of the GICHD's flagship Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) tool. IMSMA Core is built from state-of-the-art geographic information systems (GIS) software provided by GIS market leader Esri. IMSMA Core is a system of workflows, data collection forms, reports/dashboards and analytic tools that are configured to fit national programmes' specific operational and reporting requirements. These provide access to information for a wide range of stakeholders, foster information sharing and provide near-real time maps and reports on the extent of contamination. By the end of 2022, 25 states and partners were using IMSMA Core.

29

IM capacity assessments
conducted in

22 countries

“

We are honoured to support the GICHD in its mission to address this unique humanitarian challenge, which affects people in over 60 countries and territories globally. Demining is an inherently geographic challenge that requires modern information management, and our ongoing partnership provides organisations with greater situational awareness of the hazards they seek to eliminate and help them to save lives.”

Ryan Lanclos

Director of national government and public safety solutions,
Esri



COUNTRY FOCUS: UKRAINE

The GICHD has a long-standing relationship with Ukrainian national authorities, supporting them address landmines and other explosive ordnance contamination, a legacy from the conflict in 2014, the Soviet era, and World War II. In 2020, the GICHD took active steps to strengthen its country-based approach, by coordinating the work of its thematic divisions and sequencing activities more systematically. The following years, in 2021 and 2022, the GICHD reviewed and scaled up its planned support to Ukraine. With the escalation of the conflict in 2022, the GICHD intensified its support to national authorities in their emergency response efforts, prioritising work that can be carried out even when full-scale humanitarian demining efforts are limited by the on-going hostilities.

A cornerstone of the GICHD's support has been the establishment of Ukraine's IMSMA, which initially transitioned to an emergency coordination platform before being permanently re-focused on long-term information management work. This allows Ukrainian National Authorities and mine action organisations to aggregate, interpret, and share the flood of data across partners and sources, to map areas where threats exist and define possible actions. Access to up-to-date data helps national authorities target resources and act strategically.

The strong level of mine action collaboration and coordination possible during active conflict in Ukraine is linked to the years of GICHD support to the national authorities and mine action stakeholders there. In addition to supporting information management, since 2015 the GICHD has supported Ukraine to strengthen mine action legislation, increase capacity on explosive ordnance risk education, non-technical survey, quality management systems and develop national standards in line with international standards.



ANNEXES



ANNEX I: GICHD STRATEGY 2015–2018



ANNEX II: GICHD STRATEGY 2019–2022



PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

8 YEARS OF GICHD

2015–2022

June 2023 ©GICHD

Maison de la paix, Tower 3, Chemin Eugène-Rigot 2C
PO Box 1300, CH – 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
info@gichd.org | gichd.org

