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Geneva Diary: Report From the GICHD

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resulting from the harm or risk of harm caused by mine and UXO hazards and hazardous areas.

Meta-impact is the product of:

1. The presence of a mine/UXO hazard in the community.
2. Inherently risk associated with the use of infrastructure such as roads, markets, etc.
3. Inherently risk associated with livelihood activities such as agricultural land, water sources and distribution.
4. The number of victims of mine and UXO incidents within the last two years.

Impact Survey
An assessment of the socio-economic impact caused by the actual or perceived presence of mines and UXO, in order to assist the planning and prioritisation of mine action programmes and projects.

Technical Survey
The detailed topographical and technical investigation of known or suspected mined areas identified during the planning phase. Such areas may have been identified during the general mine action assessment or have been otherwise reported.

Endnotes
1. DMAS 010
2. DMAS 038
3. Defined in this paper as affected communities, mine action operations, national authorities, national/international organisations and donors.

Mine Action Technologies assisted from page 89

resolution, much better behaviour in magnetic tools, etc.). Not all tools are available for mine detection; there are dangerous areas where it is impossible to conduct detection because of the soil characteristics. In order to solve this safety problem, an analysis of the soil characteristics is to be undertaken to identify the suitability of TPT.

2. Handheld dual mine sensor detection (a metal detector plus CPRS) if CPRS, the dual mine sensor has been successfully used in Bosnia and Lebanon. In 2003, operational tests will be performed with 24 mine detectors in four different mine-affected countries. The lessons learned will be collated and enhancements will be made, if needed. The benefits include reduced training, reduced operational costs, and allowing the use of digitised map and satellite images. Satellite images with appropriate information overlays can be used as maps. Management tools have been developed or are under development (e.g., to assist with the planning of clearing campaigns, can-be-help analyses for the introduction of specific equipment, and the definition of a mine clearance strategy at the country/regional level). 4P. A test methodology has been developed based on the in-depth analysis of the physics of metal detectors and metal detectors (Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies, CCMAT-US) and standards will be developed for TPT under the umbrella of TPT.

5. Photocetf fly (CCMAT): These photofly provides greater comfort for the

4. As the shapes of the SIA are unknown, circles were used to demonstrate the reduction of area in a consistent manner. Circles also represent the upper limit of area some polygons would show even greater reduction.
5. Design setting this can be by passed by using the "Dangerous Area" component of IMMA.

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References
2. The audience of the CEN Workshop Agreement CWG 1474:2003 on "Humanitarian Mine Action—Test and Evaluation—Mental Detection", stressed the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) to act as a warehouse for test targets.
3. E.g., TPT for TAD 1 for information exchange on lessons learned when applying technologies through the Demining Technology Information Forum (DTIF).

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The GICHD has recently published a handbook titled: "Developing Mine Action Legislation." The booklet is intended to assist governments, mine action professionals and others to develop national legislation to coordinate and regulate mine action in a country affected by landmines. It identifies the principal elements to be included in such a law and the issues that should be considered in its preparation.

States have used various kinds of legal instruments to create a National Mine Action Authority (NMA) and/or a mine action centre (MAC), and in most cases, these types of organizations are new to the country.

Our News
Just prior to the 5th Session of States Parties to the AP Mine, the GICHD also launched another publication, called "A Guide to Mine Action." Over the past decade, mine action has rapidly developed as a humanitarian and development discipline. For a newcomer to the subject, however, the disparate nature of the sources sometimes makes it difficult to understand the complexities and inter-relationships of the different mine action components and activities. Moreover, specialists in one area of the discipline may not be aware of developments in another.

"A Guide to Mine Action" has been prepared by the GICHD as a basic grounding to the diplomat, donor, lawyer,
Another victim that Cleora knew was a young boy. This boy was walking to school with his friend when he had the urge to go to the bathroom. After they were in the "Caucasian" schoolhouse, the boy thought it was safe to go off the road to relieve himself. He walked two to three meters from the road and stepped on an AP landmine. The school and the road leading up to it had only a two-meter surrounding perimeter demined. The boy stepped no more than three meters from the road and ended up losing his leg. Hearing this story made me realize the need for not only general mine risk education (MRE) but also for detailed education on the specific risks of landmines in a particular area. The boy knew that stepping off the road in an unknown area was dangerous, but they did not know enough about cleared areas to avoid injury.

An Encounter in Caux

The most remarkable experience I had during the Exchange for Peace program as an ethnically South Korean-U.S. citizen and a worker in mine action efforts was an encounter at a peace community near Geneva called Caux. In this community, I had the opportunity to meet a North Korean named Ho Chul Son. Born in Japan and having inherited his North Korean citizenship from his grandfather, this young man traveled to Switzerland with a Japanese NGO worker to speak about his efforts in Japan to establish a friendly Korean-Japanese relationship. Chul is hoping to start a youth camp that brings together and helps to establish relationships between Korean and Japanese teenagers. "The older generation carries too many hurts," he explained in Korean. "We must work with the younger generation to help build a better relationship." As our conversation continued, we spoke about hopes for Korean reconciliation. My parents immigrated to the United States from South Korea and held a strong distaste for North Koreans. My parents likewise felt resentment and distrust of South Koreans. In our respective homes, we were diametrically South and North Korean. In Caux, however, where we were the only ones who spoke Korean, the Koreans food and lived a part of Korean culture; we were of one nation. Because of that encounter at Caux, the people of North Korea became less of a factional threat and more of a people to me. I came to a greater understanding of their fears and hopes and gained a greater hope for a better future between our respective motherlands. Ho Chul told me about his one and only visit to North Korea. There he saw a girl who was around the same age as he, standing guard in uniform at a government building. He timidly approached her to ask, "Is it hard living as a soldier?" She responded easily, "Not at all; that's just how it is."