



UNMAS

National Directors' Meeting

Side Event: IEDs and the Challenges for Humanitarian Mine Action

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8 February 2017

UNMAS: Expert Entity and Service Provider

- UNMAS is the **United Nations coordinator specialized in all explosive hazards** – mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), cluster munitions, and improvised explosive devices (GA Res A/70/80);
- UNMAS has **two decades of experience** of policy, operations and capacity building of affected states;
- UNMAS is already **implementing 13 of the 32 recommendations** contained in the SG’s report to the GA on “Countering the threat posed by IEDs “ (A/71/187).



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UNMAS Assistance: Training, Advice, & Mentoring

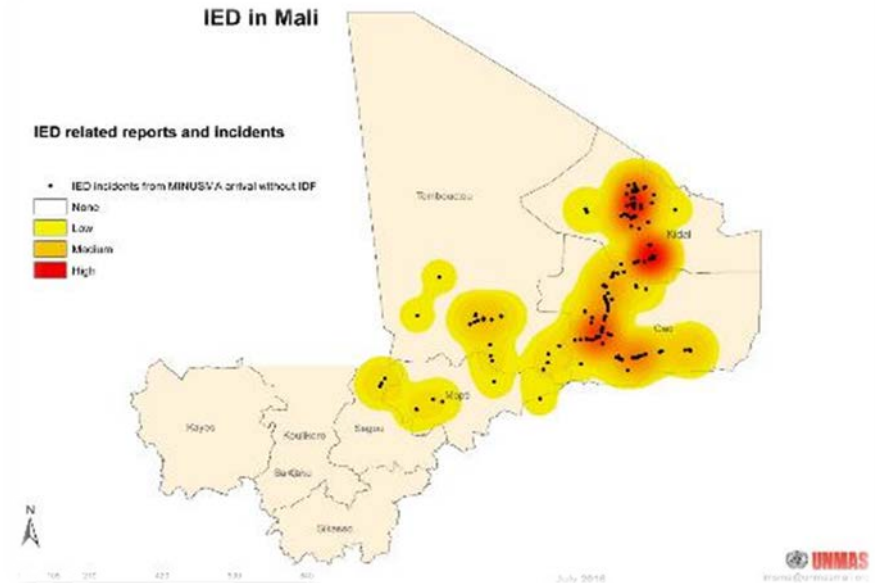
- **Strengthens capacities** in IED disposal, mitigation, risk education, clearance & Victim Assistance
- **Assists and advises national authorities** to manage/coordinate IED threat mitigation policies and procedures
- **Trains/advises/mentors civilian EOD and IED clearance teams** (IED Disposal, Search and Detect, convoy, escort and protection)
- **Carries out threat assessments and emergency IED clearance** to support national and UN response (e.g. retaken areas in Iraq)
- **Provides expert advice on innovation & technologies and specialized equipment** (Detection, Ground Penetrating Radars, electronic counter measures, mine protected vehicles, robots)
- **Carries out clearance** of explosive remnants of war
- **Carries out weapons & ammunition management (WAM) programmes** (IATGs, UN SaferGuard) as vital to IED Threat Mitigation



Mali

While the number of IED attacks increased, the number of casualties decreased.

- **Provides in-country and pre-deployment specialized trainings** to MINUSMA, TCCs, PCCs, host country and humanitarians (awareness, emergency trauma training, IED Disposal certification);
- **Provides expert advice and specialized equipment** to mitigate IED threat;
- **Supports development of national technical; capacity** of Malian Defense and Security Forces to safely manage explosive threats (including IEDs), coordinate threat response and comply with internationally-recognized standards.



Iraq

Enables **stabilization** efforts and the **delivery of humanitarian assistance**.

- **Implements threat assessments & immediate IED clearance** to support national and UN emergency response efforts in retaken areas;
- **Develops existing national capacities and regional capacities** in IED disposal, mitigation, risk education, and clearance supported by international technical experts where needed;
- **Provides training and mentoring at local police** from Anbar, Salah ah Din and Ninewah governorates to support the enhancement of capacity to respond to the longer-term threat posed IEDs in areas retaken from Da'esh.



Somalia

Increased use of roads has led to increase in IEDs targeting AMISOM on **key supply routes** (some 67%), followed by **within towns** (19%) and **on routes within towns** (14%).

- **Ensures coherence and effective responses** to explosive hazards, including IEDs;
- **Delivers specialist trainings and mentorship** to provide the **Somali police** with IED Disposal capability;
- **Provides** specialized IEDD equipment (metal locators, portable x-rays, tracked Remote Operated Vehicles and Individual First Aid Kits).



Syria

Estimated 6.3 million affected people; victim operated explosive devices are likely present in over 50% of communities reporting UXO; contamination concentrated around major transport routes and residential areas;

Recovered IEDs often stockpiled within towns, increasing risk to civilians and providing resources for further IEDs.

- **Provides information sharing, and coordination** to protect IDPs and humanitarian workers;
- **Conducts risk education** for at-risk groups including IDPs, farmers, reconstruction workers and children (targeted for specific threat);
- **Removes explosive hazards through clearance** in high-priority areas when access and security allow.

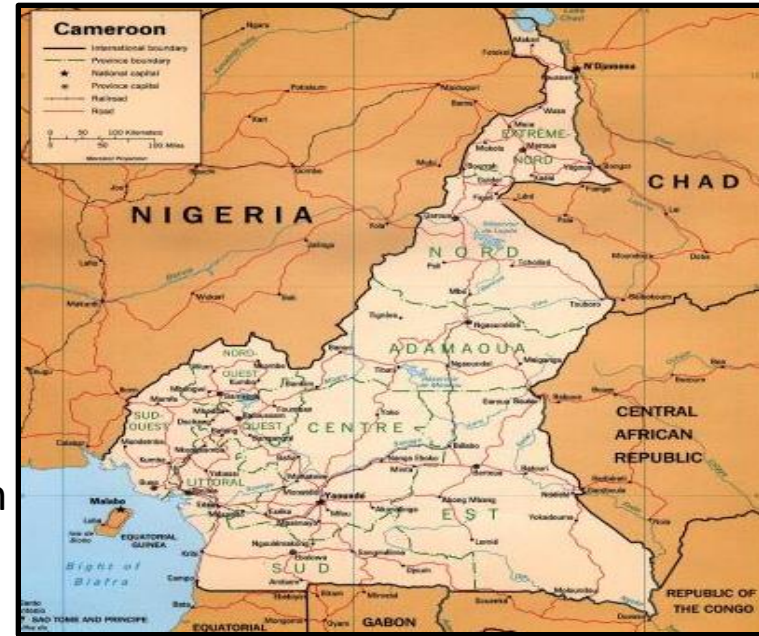


Cameroon

Use and presence of explosive devices is increasingly restricting humanitarian access. Mass displacement resulting from regular attacks by Boko Haram elements.

In September 2016, at request of UN RC/HC in Cameroon, UNMAS conducted a technical scoping mission to analyse explosive /security threats and impact, and recommend mitigation measures.

- **Raise awareness** on explosive threat of humanitarian actors deployed in the Far North;
- **Compile, analyze, and share** with stakeholders information related to the explosive threat;
- **Assess need for capacity development** of Cameroonian defense and security forces in the field of explosive threat mitigation;
- **Rapidly deploy IED threat mitigation expert** to: (1) Deliver explosive hazard awareness to approximately 200 humanitarian actors and; (2) Assess and map the extent and nature of the explosive threat.



Evolution of Explosive Hazard Clearance

Traditional clearance



Current Threat



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UNMAS Role in Policy and Doctrine

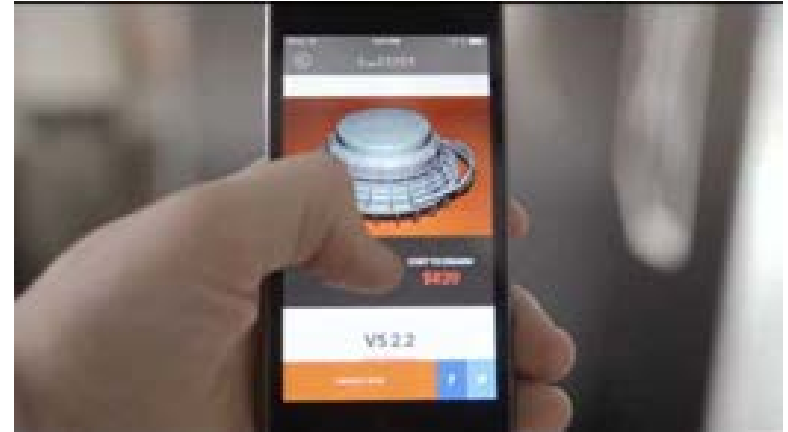
Increasing reliance on UNMAS to advise and coordinate development of guidance and standards related to IED threat mitigation.

Guidance and Standards

- Elaboration of Guidelines on IED Threat Mitigation in Mission Settings applicable to civilian staff and uniformed personnel
- Substantive contribution to OMA and Chairs for IED Handbook and EOD (IED disposal) Unit Manual
- Leads and coordinates review of IMAS and elaboration of IED Disposal Standards in consultation with Member States

UNMAS Tools

- IED Safety Handbook and App, IED Lexicon, Online IED Hub



Members and Timeline for Development of IEDD Standards

Coordinator



Bryan Sand,
UNMAS

Chairs



LT Col Gunther
Haustrate, Belgian



Lou Yaping
People's Public
Security University
of China

Members



Major Michel
Labonte, Canada



Captain Jean Broch,
MoD, France



Dorinda ten Brinke,
Netherlands



Captain Raúl Díaz
Roa, Spain



TBD, Russia



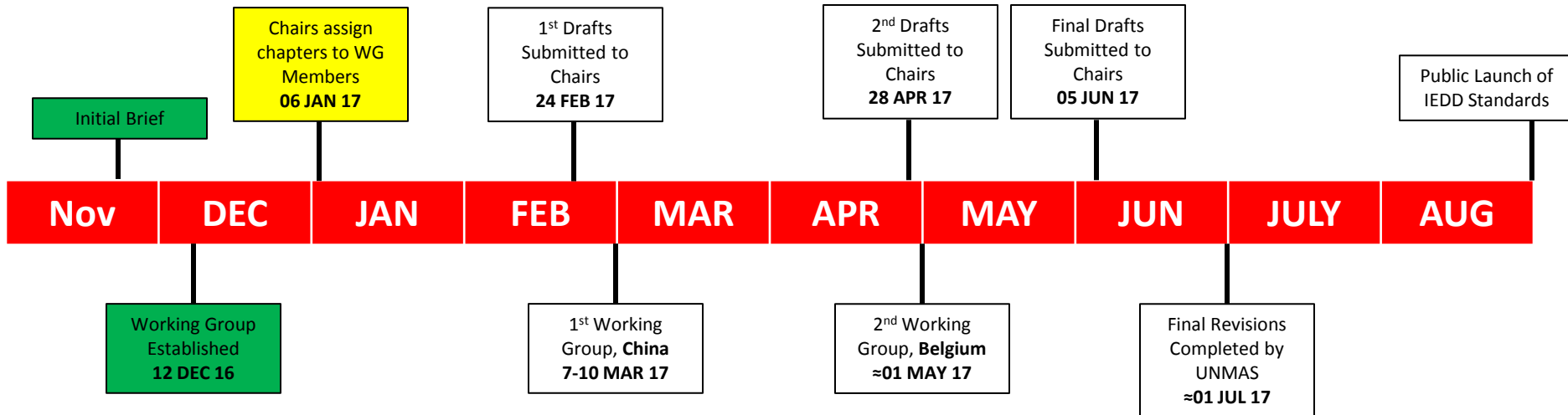
Brigadier Ahmed
Gaber Ahed
Ibrahim, Egypt



LTC Jose Latorre,
OMA



MAJ Phil Cordaro,
NATO



Challenges Ahead

- Increased volume, sophistication and impact of IEDs
- Increased relevance of CCW work (Member States' representation & expertise)
- Importance of exchanging information & good practices (UNMAS Community of Practice)
- Importance of partnerships to strengthen knowledge and expertise
- Importance of adapting risk education material (context-specific)
- Necessity for States to support Affected States as well as United Nations (UN GA Res/OP 11 “provision of adequate financial resources” + “of appropriate training, capabilities, information and knowledge management and technology required to mitigate IED”)
- Call for States' (funding & expertise) support to strengthening UNMAS IED Threat Mitigation Advisory Team

Thank you
for your attention

Questions?

Visit the UNMAS Dedicated Online IED Information Hub at
<http://www.unmas.org>