PART III

Actors
Overview

This section profiles 37 actors who undertake activities or provide services with a goal of securing munitions safely or identifying and destroying surplus munitions. The focus is on bodies and organizations that make their expertise available to, or seek to influence agendas of, beneficiaries across the globe. The actors selected to be profiled are particularly involved in preventing UEMS events, although some of the actors also conduct post-explosion clearance and remediation activities. With only one exception, for an actor to be profiled it must address at least three of the following eight activities:

- Agenda-setting
- Standard-making
- Funding and tendering
- Technical assessment
- Education and training
- On-site munitions management
- Loading and transport
- Disposal and destruction

(See Figure 13 for a fuller description of what these activities entail and exclude.)

As noted in Part I, the actors come primarily from the United Nations system (5); regional organizations (8); non-governmental organizations (many of which are also active in humanitarian demining) and private companies (23); and ‘other’ (1), which includes an informal intergovernmental ‘platform’ initiative. Certain for-profit commercial enterprises have also been included. For the most part, however, companies undertaking industrial demilitarization of munitions primarily on their own territories have been excluded. Rather this Handbook features actors who offer their experts, expertise, and equipment to help countries address their needs in situ, in particular countries with limited or non-existent demilitarization capacities.

Part III is intended to highlight activities, rather than evaluate them (see Figure 14). Indeed, each profile is largely based on self-assessment, although all have benefited from the process of peer review. Those actors who participate in more activities are not necessarily better than those participating in fewer. And many actors who are not profiled here do valuable, related work.
### Agenda-setting

The actor helps to engage decision-makers and practitioners to focus on addressing stockpile management, and surplus identification, disposal, and destruction.

**Examples:** International-level engagement would include supporting these specific concerns within the UN PoA framework. Regional-level engagement would include supporting the ECOWAS Convention, the Nairobi Protocol, or the RASR Initiative. National-level engagement would include working with governments to address and develop their own national standards on these issues.

**Notes:** Although ISaCS do not explicitly address munitions, work on ISaCS modules that address stockpile management and destruction are deemed UEMS-relevant. Support for developing, promoting, and implementing IMAS is ‘credit-worthy’, given the numerous standards that address stockpile handling, management, and destruction. However, marking, tracing, and record-keeping initiatives, while important components of stockpile management, are not included here.

### Standard-making

The actor is instrumental in developing and providing guidelines and best practices for the implementation of commitments or objectives.

**Examples:** International-level best practices would include the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). Regional-level best practices would include the Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives and the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on Conventional Ammunition. National-level engagement would include working with governments to develop their own national standards and best practices.

**Notes:** Some profiles include references to environmental and management standards (e.g. ISO 14000 and ISO 9000). These accomplishments, however, do not garner credit for the activity of standard-making.

### Funding and tendering

The actor is active in fund-raising, funding, or coordinating international assistance and cooperation to undertake UEMS-related work.

**Examples:** Too many to mention.

**Notes:** When an actor funds an activity or service, or helps to secure service providers, or helps to choose—but does not engage itself in implementing—the activity or service, it receives credit for this activity, funding and tendering, but not elsewhere.

### Technical assessment

The actor oversees the physical inspection of munitions sites to help ensure adherence to best practice regarding storage. Physical inspection includes the chemical testing of munitions’ explosives and stabilizers.

### Education and training

The actor offers classroom- or field-based instruction on UEMS-related best practices.

### On-site munitions management

The actor assists in the planning, design, construction, or refurbishment of sites for the safe storage of munitions, and conducts audits of sites.

### Loading and transport

The actor undertakes the movement of munitions within locations in accordance with the proper management, disposal, or destruction of munitions.

### Disposal and destruction

The actor implements either (1) the responsible removal, transfer, or destruction of munitions, or (2) the design, development, and production of demilitarization processes.
# Profiles

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**Other**

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**Figure 14.** Services provided and activities undertaken by selected actors

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UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA)

HEADQUARTERS
New York, United States

WEBSITE
www.poa-iss.org/CASA/CASA.aspx
www.smallarmsstandards.org

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on ISACS:

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
Created in 1998, CASA is the UN internal coordination mechanism on small arms, the arms trade, and ammunition issues. It is chaired by UNODA.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES

UN CASA has facilitated the coordination of national needs and available resources as part of the PoA framework. Lately, in collaboration with partners from within the UN system and without, International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) were developed through UN CASA. ISACS provide clear, practical, and comprehensive guidance on the control of small arms and light weapons to policy makers and practitioners. The standards include modules on stockpile management and surplus destruction.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE

Currently 23 UN entities participate in CASA, from the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) to the World Health Organization (WHO). All these entities strive to adhere to and incorporate the ISACS guidelines in their implementation work. All 193 UN member states are eligible to receive assistance. As a result of UN CASA’s efforts to match needs with resources, several states, particularly in Africa, have secured assistance for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) and destruction of their surplus munitions.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE

- UN CASA. n.d. International Small Arms Control Standards. (Available at www.smallarmsstandards.org)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)

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New York, United States

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www.undp.org

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
UNDP, established in 1966, strives to reduce poverty, promote democratic governance, prevent crises, facilitate recovery, and support sustainable development. In so doing, it aims to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
UNDP mainly addresses small arms and munitions management issues in the work of its Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), which was created in 2001. UNDP support of small arms and ammunition management forms part of its broader support to strengthen countries’ capacities to address the challenges of small arms control and armed violence reduction. At national levels UNDP supports the development and implementation of national small arms and light weapons strategies. Activities covered include developing legislative frameworks, supporting the development of weapons registration systems, and improved stockpile management of state holdings, including munitions, such as the development of software to determine what is defined as surplus and to track it. UNDP also helped establish the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) in 2002 and the Central American Programme on Small Arms Control (CASAC) in 2007, and assisted in small arms control initiatives in the respective regions. UNDP has participated actively in the development of ISACS; it manages and finances the ISACS Secretariat, including the ISACS Project Coordinator position.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
UNDP has provided significant funding to SEESAC, which supports stockpile management and destruction efforts in South-east and Eastern Europe. Since 2006, UNDP has been supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina in the prevention of UEMS by destroying munitions (e.g. cluster munitions) and improving the infrastructure of munitions-storage sites. UNDP and the OSCE developed software to help Belarus manage its weapons and munitions stockpiles. The software is being made available to eight other OSCE member states initially and thereafter to other interested UN member states.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

HEADQUARTERS
Geneva, Switzerland

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www.unidir.org

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NAME Theresa Hitchens
TITLE Director
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
UNIDIR, established in 1980 by the UN General Assembly, is a voluntarily funded autonomous think tank within the United Nations. An impartial actor, the Institute assists the international community in developing the practical, innovative thinking needed to find solutions to the security challenges of today and tomorrow.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
UNIDIR was one of the first entities in the UN system to focus on small arms in a systematic manner, conducting a series of studies in the mid-1990s in areas of arms management in peace processes. Since 2002 it has worked with the Small Arms Survey on a series of studies examining governments’ reports as part of the UN Small Arms Programme of Action (PoA), which includes sections on stockpile management initiatives. UNIDIR created a tool to help states determine surpluses by more accurately costing management expenses of its munitions and firearms. Its project on identifying gaps and needs for assistance on small arms control measures also addressed stockpile management and surplus weapons. Most recently, UNIDIR, together with the Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS), has developed a self-assessment software tool to support the practical application of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISaCS), which includes a focus on stockpile management best practices.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
UNIDIR actively promotes the PoA, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), and ISaCS. It makes its publications available to UN Permanent Missions in New York and in Geneva, to UN information centres worldwide, and via an extensive mailing list sent to top policy-makers and academics, among others.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- Parker and Green. 2012. A Decade of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Analysis of National Reports.
UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

HEADQUARTERS
New York, United States

WEBSITE
www.mineaction.org/unmas

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
UNMAS, established in 1997, serves as the UN focal point for mine action. It collaborates with 12 UN entities to ensure an effective response to the challenges of landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), cluster munitions, unsafe ammunition stockpiles, small arms and light weapons, and improvised explosive devices.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
UNMAS responds to requests from affected states for assistance in the safe and secure management of stockpiles and coordinates with national authorities, donors, and practitioners. This assistance includes technical assessments, training, infrastructure rehabilitation, temporary storage, disposal, and destruction. (UNMAS administers the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, through which donor funding has supported rapid-response activities to clear away explosive remnants of war (ERW) after unplanned explosions.) UNMAS is responsible for the implementation of Security Council mandates related to the stockpile management of ammunition and small arms. UNMAS is the key UN technical expert and partner for the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs for the development and implementation of International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). The UN General Assembly has also recognized the technical expertise and full involvement of UNMAS in developing and supporting the implementation of the IATG and the UN SaferGuard knowledge-resource management programme. UNMAS promotes and supports the adherence to and compliance with relevant treaty obligations by states parties, including those relating to stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, and assisting victims.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
UNMAS has managed the introduction and supported the implementation of IATG in several countries through training, assessments, refurbishment of infrastructure, disposal of unsafe ammunition, and the development of national guidelines. UNMAS has undertaken weapons- and ammunition-safety management programmes in Afghanistan, Central African Republic (CAR), Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Mali, and the Seychelles. UNMAS has raised funds and overseen the construction of secure depots for hundreds of tons of munitions in Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Libya, and South Sudan.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- Earth Survey. n.d. UNMAS Quantity Distance Tool for Google Earth.
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

HEADQUARTERS
New York, United States

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www.un.org/disarmament

POC
Gillian Goh
Political Affairs Officer
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
UNODA, whose roots go back to 1992, works on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, on biological and chemical disarmament regimes, and on control measures to address conventional weapons, including small arms.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
UNODA supports the work of member states and UN partners on small arms and ammunition control as part of the UN Secretariat. UNODA and its three regional centres in Kathmandu, Lima, and Lomé assist countries with their stockpile management and work with donors to hold technical training sessions in support of the PoA. UNODA chairs the UN internal coordination on small arms, the arms trade, and ammunition (see UN CASA profile). It took the lead in the development within the UN of the IATG to help secure ammunition stockpiles and oversees the UN SaferGuard programme in support of implementing the guidelines. Under this programme, UNODA hosts a quick-response mechanism that is able to rapidly deploy ammunition experts to provide assistance in high-risk and post-explosion situations. Its dedicated web pages include risk management tools, such as software to calculate safety distances, and other training tools (see below). Under CASA, UNODA and UNDP manage the development of the ISaCS, which complement the IATG.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
All 193 UN member states are eligible to receive UNODA assistance to help improve the safety and security of their national stockpiles and to destroy their surplus munitions safely and securely. The three UNODA regional centres work with donors who strive to assist states in their stockpile management and surplus destruction.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- UN CASA. n.d. International Small Arms Control Standards. (Available at www.smallarmsstandards.org)
- UN SaferGuard. 2013. IATG Implementation Support Toolkit.
- UNODA. n.d. UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation.
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

HEADQUARTERS
Abuja, Nigeria

WEBSITE
www.ecowas.int

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
The objective of ECOWAS, established in 1975, is to promote cooperation and integration, including economic and monetary union, in order to stimulate growth and development in West Africa. The 1993 Revised Treaty provides a mandate for ECOWAS to promote peace and security in the region.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
The ECOWAS Convention (see below) requires that ECOWAS member states take appropriate steps to manage and secure government stocks of weapons and munitions, which includes identifying surplus and obsolete stocks for disposal (Article 16). Material deemed ‘obsolete’ is to be destroyed (Article 17). The Convention also includes provisions for marking of munitions (Article 18) to assist with tracing and record keeping. The ECOWAS Small Arms Unit participated actively in the development of ISACS, meetings within the UN Small Arms PoA, and the Arms Trade Treaty. In 2013, ECOWAS secured financial support from the EU through the Regional Indicative Programme/10th EDF to help implement key activities of the regional ‘roadmap on stockpile management and security’, which includes inventory of states arms and ammunition and destruction of obsolete ones. This programme is expected to start in 2014. It also includes training of the personnel in charge of arms and ammunition depots, physical security, and assessment of the security of the depots.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
All 15 ECOWAS member states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) are legally bound to adhere to the ECOWAS Convention which entered into force in 2009. The EU funding to be channelled toward PSSM and surplus destruction activities will be available to assist all 15 ECOWAS members.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- ECOWAS. 2006. ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials.
Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites

European Union (EU)

HEADQUARTERS
Brussels, Belgium

WEBSITE
www.europa.eu
www.eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/salw

POC
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TITLE  Political Desk Officer and SaLW Focal Contact Point, European External Action Service
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       +32-2-584-89-58

SHORT DESCRIPTION
The EU, with its origins dating from 1958, is an economic and political partnership with the main objectives of promoting peace and the well-being of its people through common economic, foreign, security, and justice policies.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
In the framework of its 2005 SALW Strategy, the EU assists third countries seeking to reduce their surplus stocks of small arms and their ammunition, and to prevent their diversion to the illegal trade. Particular attention has been paid to the enormous accumulations of small arms in Eastern and South-east Europe, but other regions also regularly receive assistance. The EU has also provided significant assistance to promote stockpile management and the destruction of surplus conventional weapons and munitions. To encourage proper oversight of munitions stockpiles the EU is also supporting the establishment of a global reporting mechanism on illicit small arms and light weapons and other illicit conventional weapons and ammunition (‘iTrace’) to reduce the risk of illicit trade (Council Decision 2013/698/CFSP).

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
All 28 EU members are expected to adhere to its guidelines and strategies. EU funding for third countries has recently been provided to support the safety and security of stockpile storage sites, stockpile management, and surplus destruction in, for instance, the Western Balkans (Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP, 2013/730/CFSP) or Bosnia and Herzegovina (Commission Decision C (2013) 1740 final), the OSCE region (Council Decision 2012/662/CFSP), as well as in Libya and its region (Council Decision 2013/320/CFSP).

The EU also provided funding for the development and implementation of the UN technical guidelines on ammunition stockpile management by supporting the work of the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs in this regard (Council Decision 2011/428/CFSP), covering, among other things, relevant activities in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in Africa.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- EU. 2006. EU Strategy to Combat the Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of SALW and Their Ammunition.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

HEADQUARTERS
Brussels, Belgium

WEBSITE
www.nato.int; www.nspa.nato.int
www.msiac.nato.int

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One can also reach the NATO Munitions Safety Information Analysis Center (MSIAC) at:

SHORT DESCRIPTION
NATO, created in 1949, is a political and military alliance. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and security means.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
NATO’s Conference on National Armament Directors’ Ammunition Safety Group (AC/326) has developed a manual on safety principles for storing munitions (see below). NATO has since posted this unclassified guideline on the Internet for public access. Munitions Safety Information Analysis Center (MSIAC) provides best-practice guidance on the transport and storage of munitions to all 28 NATO members and 41 partners. MSIAC also collects munitions-accidents data for the purposes of sharing lessons learned among those nations willing to contribute. Officials from these 69 countries can attend courses on PSSM and arms control and on non-proliferation, held at the NATO School. NATO Support Agency (NSPA) implements NATO Trust Fund projects that support PSSM initiatives across the globe, including depot construction and surplus destruction. NSPA also hosts an Ammunition Support Partnership, comprising 24 countries, which provides demilitarization and technical services, among other activities. NATO’s Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) Ad Hoc Working Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Mine Action meets every four to six weeks. Principal concerns discussed at these meetings include the destruction of surplus weapons and the promotion of stockpile management.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
NATO’s 28 members are expected to adhere to NATO guidelines on munitions management and safe transport. NATO makes numerous UEMS-related activities available to its members, plus 41 global partners. NATO has posted its manual on storing munitions safely online, making it freely available. As of November 2013, the NSPA-managed NATO Trust Fund had supported projects totalling EUR 75 million, conducted in 12 partner countries. (The vast majority of this funding has gone towards preventative measures to counter UEMS incidents, not to post-explosion clean-up.)

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
The OSCE, with its origins dating back to 1975, addresses a wide range of security-related concerns. These include arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism, and economic and environmental activities.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
OSCE addresses UEMS with two approaches. On the one hand, it has adopted commitments and norms on stockpiles of conventional ammunition. The 2003 OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition serves three purposes: it outlines criteria for identifying surpluses; recognizes states’ responsibility for their stockpiles; and identifies destruction as the preferred method of disposal. Subsequently, in 2008, OSCE supplemented this norm-setting agenda with its Handbook of Conventional Ammunition to help its members implement that which they had agreed upon. Both the Document and the Handbook consider ammunition, with a goal of reducing the hazards posed by surplus as well as outdated and unstable munitions. On the other hand, it has initiated an assistance mechanism to upgrade security and safety of storage or destruction of surpluses.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
OSCE’s 57 participating states (which include 56 UN member states and the Holy See) are politically committed to achieving and implementing OSCE objectives. All OSCE participating states are eligible to receive assistance, which is provided on a voluntary basis. As of April 2013, OSCE had received more than 40 requests for assistance on small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition and has raised more than EUR 20 million to this end. The OSCE has implemented projects in Central Asia, the Caucasus, South-east Europe, and Eastern Europe, including in Ukraine, across which it has eliminated more than 16,000 tonnes of mélange (a rocket fuel component).

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- OSCE. 2003b. OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- OSCE. 2012. OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons.
Organization of American States (OAS)

HEADQUARTERS
Washington, DC, United States

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
The OAS, created in 1948, has a broad mandate; its charter promotes peace and security, with an emphasis on representative democracy (with due respect for the principle of non-intervention).

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
The OAS Department of Public Security has provided assistance to many OAS member states through its Program of Assistance for Control of Arms and Munitions (PACAM) on stockpile management of munitions and identification and destruction of surplus munitions. The OAS has underscored the importance of stockpile management through various resolutions (see below) and accordingly has supported numerous relevant training initiatives. Examples include support for an annual course for EOD operators and supervisors at the Spanish Army Engineer Academy (with financial assistance from Spain and other donors); as well as OAS training in member states for personnel responsible for handling, transporting, storing, and destroying ammunition stockpiles. OAS has helped members evaluate the PSSM needs pertaining to their national munitions stores and has provided technical assistance in identifying and destroying surplus, expired, abandoned, and deteriorated explosives and ammunition. OAS also developed a mobile destruction unit called SEMAFORO (Sistema para la Eliminación de Municiones y Armas de Fuego – Regional; semaforo meaning ‘traffic light’ in Spanish). The SEMAFORO unit can process 300 weapons and more than 100,000 cartridges of ammunition (up to 12.5 mm) a day.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
All 34 active members of the OAS are committed to upholding OAS resolutions and implementing OAS guidelines. (Cuba, a founding member, had its membership suspended from 1962 to 2009 and remains inactive.) OAS has supported the safe disposal of more than 1,700 tons of munitions from national stockpiles of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua during the period 2007–2011 (with financial assistance from Canada, Italy, Spain, and the United States).

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
In 1987 PIF created its Forum Regional Security Committee (FRSC) to address law enforcement and security issues. In 1996 the FRSC was tasked to explore options to combat the proliferation of arms in the region, resulting in the adoption of a common set of principles to control firearms, ammunition, and explosives (known as the Nadi Framework) in 2000. In 2003 it adopted a PIFS Model Weapons Control Bill, which includes standards on safe secure storage. Since 2010 PIF has been paying special attention to the problem of abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO) and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from munitions sites, many dating back to the Second World War, which has resulted in a study and three regional meetings to help coordinate regional activities and develop national action plans and capacities (with Australian and US government support), several destruction projects, and the development of a regional UXO strategy. In 2011 PIF heads of state and government deemed ERW to be ‘a human security problem … [a] threat to public health, safety and the environment … [and] a serious obstacle to development’. The PIF Secretariat has worked with development partners, government donors, civil-society organizations, military forces, and mine-action operators with explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) expertise to develop and undertake safe destruction projects of surplus AXO and UXO at munitions sites in five PIF members (see below). It has identified needs for similar projects in three additional member states: Micronesia, Nauru, and Vanuatu.

RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation

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Zagreb (Bestovje), Croatia

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
RACVIAC has been an independent regional organization since 2011; it was established in 2000 as part of the Regional Cooperation Council. It fosters dialogue and cooperation on security matters in South-east Europe, targeting three overarching themes: a cooperative security environment, with a focus on arms control; security sector reform; and international and regional cooperation with a focus on Euro-Atlantic integration.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
Since RACVIAC’s creation it has provided practical and theoretical knowledge to organizations, working groups, and political and administrative structures in all areas of arms control, as well as confidence- and security-building measures. Every year since 2010, RACVIAC has held a five-day management or technical-level course focusing on different aspects of PSSM. Additionally, in 2011 it organized a three-day conference, ‘Towards a Sustainable Solution for Excess Weapons and Ammunition: Policy, Logistical and Financial Aspects of Excess Weapons and Ammunition Disposal’. As a result of the conference, a statement was issued, inviting political decision-makers to recognize the importance of the issue of excess weapons and ammunition disposal (see below). RACVIAC is also a founding Steering Committee member of the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Initiative and, accordingly, is active in setting a related agenda for its nine participating countries.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
RACVIAC responds to the needs and requests of its eight member states (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Turkey) and other stakeholders related to UEMS issues (RACVIAC has 14 associate member and observer states). RACVIAC has trained about 1,500 experts from the region in stockpile management and on best practices of surplus destruction.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- RACVIAC. 2010. RACVIAC Agreement.
Regional Cooperation Council (RCC)

HEADQUARTERS
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
The RCC, established in 2008, promotes mutual cooperation in the European and Euro-Atlantic integration of South-east Europe, focusing on economic and social development, infrastructure and justice and home affairs, and security cooperation, among other areas.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
The RCC (successor to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, founded in 1999), together with UNDP, oversees the execution by SEESAC of the Regional Implementation Plan to Combat the Proliferation and Impact of SALW (adopted in 2001 and revised in 2006). Having worked since 2002 under the joint mandate of the Stability Pact and UNDP, SEESAC has formulated a series of regional arms control standards, including many focusing on stockpile management and surplus destruction, as well as products supporting national arms control efforts (see below). SEESAC has assisted regional governments with managing and storing their SALW and munitions stockpiles better, with undertaking public awareness campaigns, with registering and tracking civilian weapons, and with surplus destruction. As a founding Steering Committee member of the RASR Initiative, SEESAC is active in setting an agenda for the nine participating countries. SEESAC is integral to the EU strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their munitions.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
The RCC has 46 members, of which 31 are UN member states (15 members are UN bodies, intergovernmental organizations, and development banks). The recipients of RCC and SEESAC assistance are five former Yugoslav republics (all but Slovenia), Albania, Bulgaria, and Moldova.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- SEESAC. 2006. Revised Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan for Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in South East Europe.
- SEESAC. n.d.b. SEESAC’s SALW Knowledge Base—a collection of dozens of publications covering issues ranging from SALW Destruction and SALW Stockpile Management to SALW Legislation.
- SEESAC. n.d.c. Software tools: (1) SALW Collection and Destruction Accounting Software; (2) Arms Exports Control Report Template; (3) SALW Agreements—Reporting System Software; (4) Cost–Benefit Analysis Model for SALW Stockpile Management; (5) SALW Media Monitoring Software.
Bonner International Center for Conversion (BICC)

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Bonn, Germany

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
BICC, established in 1994, is an independent, non-profit organization which undertakes a wide range of peace and conflict studies. It undertakes research, publishes reports, and works towards developing the capacities of civil society organizations and government bodies.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
BICC has undertaken technical assessments of stockpile management practices. It has convened workshops and training sessions to inform and educate decision-makers on safe storage of munitions and on the identification and safe destruction of surplus munitions (in cooperation with the German Military Verification Center and the Small Arms Survey). It has participated actively in developing UN guidelines on small arms control measures, including stockpile management, and has shepherded a study on certain practical measures that governments can undertake which fall short of the highest international standards, but are nevertheless effective initial steps.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
BICC has employed an adviser on stockpile management in the Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms Control within the Ministry of the Interior of the Government of South Sudan since 2011. BICC also provides technical advice on the drafting of rules and regulations, and on setting up dedicated management systems for stockpile management within the organized forces of South Sudan. Since 2012 it has worked with the Government of Sudan with a team of two advisers, aiming to increase cross-border cooperation on stockpile management among Chad, Libya, and Sudan.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
DanChurchAid (DCA)

HEADQUARTERS
Copenhagen, Denmark

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
DanChurchAid, with its origins dating from 1922, aims to strengthen the poorest people of the world in their struggle for a life of dignity. It is rooted in the Danish National Evangelical Lutheran Church, but is active wherever it finds dire need, regardless of religion, gender, political beliefs, race, national or ethnic origins, handicaps, or sexual orientation.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
DCA has identified the right to protect people from the damaging effects of landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnants of war as one of its five founding principles. For at least 15 years, it has worked on mine and UXO clearance in more than a dozen countries and has campaigned for the implementation of weapons-related treaties, internationally and in countries in which it operates. Its UEMS-related activity includes designing temporary storage sites to IATG standards, advising national and regional authorities, and weapons control and management (in particular small arms and light weapons). DCA has also provided physical storage measures designed to reduce weapons-related accidents in emergency response situations. More recently DCA has focused on training and capacity-building of national authorities (such as police and civil defence actors) in areas such as EOD and the safe storage of small arms. It has provided survey and clearance assistance in response to a series of smaller UEMS events and has conducted decontamination of bulk demolition sites.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
DCA and its operators are members of the Institution of Munitions Clearance and Search Engineers. DCA operates to IMaS standards for clearance and its work with national partners and authorities is geared towards the implementation of IATG standards. Accordingly, DCA uses and advocates for the SaferGuard and the IATG implementation support kit. The DCA commitment—to principles of community safety and well-being—and its management system are guided and supported by adherence to benchmarks within the ISO 9000-related Humanitarian Accountability Partnership. DCA has demolished munitions (predominantly grenades and mortars) at storage sites in countries such as Angola, DRC, and Sudan. It is working on establishing temporary storage areas to IATG standards in Libya.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
DHA Global

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
DHA Global, which was incorporated in 2006, provides training, mentoring, and technical services in the ammunition and explosives sectors. Its considerable experience with sea, land, and air weapon systems incorporates training, testing, project management, safety management, compliance, maintenance, system processing, disposal, and modification.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
DHA Global (originally known as David Hopps Associates Ltd.) provides a full range of services across the munitions and explosives safety-management sector, including environmental disposal. DHA Global also arranges and provides loading and transportation services for munitions and explosives. Its training services include a needs analysis at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels, and related instructions to the relevant parties. It offers a suite of safety management procedures, plans, and systems. DHA Global has the ability to dispose of all conventional munitions and explosives either on-site or at its specialized facility in Eastern Europe.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
DHA Global works with defence contractors (particularly in the United Kingdom), governments, and international aid agencies working on munitions and explosives management issues. It has established a long-term partnership with Dunarit Bulgaria to provide cost-effective munitions disposal services for the full range of conventional munitions, including white phosphorous and cluster bombs. DHA Global has also carried out work for British Aerospace in Romania and Saudi Arabia. In November 2013, DHA Global delivered a munitions stockpile management training course to senior military officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, under contract to UNDP. The company is certified as compliant under ISO 9001, 14001, and OHSAS 18001 standards.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
Dynasafe Demil Systems

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
Dynasafe, which was officially established in 2012 (but has its origins dating back to the early 1990s as Dynasafe under different names), specializes in the removal, management, and destruction of UXO, CBRNe (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and explosives), munitions, and other hazardous materials.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
Dynasafe Demil Systems is part of the Dynasafe Group, an international enterprise in the demilitarization industry. With decades of experience, the Group provides integrated solutions across the whole disposal value chain, offering survey, search, location, clearance, containment, safe transport, recycling, and disposal. The Group is composed of three business units: Area Clearance surveys, locates, and clears UXO on land and under water; Protection Systems designs, engineers, and manufactures EOD systems, bomb-disposal systems, and explosion-protection systems that contain and transport CBRNe material; and Demil Systems designs and engineers plants that dismantle and dispose of conventional and chemical munitions. Group companies include BACTEC, GRV LUTHE, MineTech, Dynasafe Demil Systems, Dynasafe Protection Systems, and Dynasafe Marine Services. Dynasafe Demil Systems provides complete plants (including operator training) for the destruction of conventional and chemical munitions, as well as equipment for dismantling munitions and off-gas treatment systems for munitions-destruction plants, meeting the highest international environmental standards. These plants can be mobile, semi-mobile, transportable, or stationary. The Dynasafe Static Detonation Chamber (SDC) is the main technology being used in the thermal destruction plants, but rotary kilns and other furnaces can be supplied too.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
Dynasafe Demil Systems works with defence contractors, governments, international organizations, and the private sector working on munitions and explosives disposal. The companies under Dynasafe Demil Systems are certified ISO 9001. Dynasafe Demil Systems has delivered more than 24 plants worldwide (Europe, Asia, North America, Middle East) with operational experience of more than 100 years.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
DynCorp International (DI)

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
DynCorp International, which dates back to 1946 (but became DynCorp International in 2005), is a global services provider of a wide range of services—including aviation, field deployments, logistics, base operations, and training—often in remote and austere environments.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
DI undertakes comprehensive munitions management services, which includes (but is not limited to) receiving, storing, inspecting, testing, transporting, and maintaining munitions. DI also undertakes destruction of obsolete and surplus ordnance. DI provides training and mentoring to increase capacity at local levels on which it operates. DI works with local partners and funders in Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America to ensure safety and quality programme implementation. (It also provides post-explosion clean-up services.) Starting in 2008 DI, through the US Department of State, has provided a ‘Quick Reaction Force’ (QRF) of fully trained and certified weapons removal and abatement technical specialists. Under this arrangement DI is to deploy a team of experts within a 72-hour window along with supporting infrastructure to rapidly implement short-term conventional weapons destruction and mitigation solutions designed to reduce or eliminate threats posed by explosive hazards to civilian populations.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
DI has deployed over 21 times since 2008 to numerous countries, including Afghanistan, Congo, Lebanon, Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines, providing training, munitions management, and PSSM. DI also provides munitions management services for the US government at facilities in several countries, including Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar. In Sierra Leone, DI destroyed more than 80,000 units of obsolete and surplus small arms ammunition and UXO (and 2,500 weapons) totalling around 90 tons for the armed forces, and more than 200 tons of ammunition for the Ecuadorian government. (It has also removed or destroyed conventional weapons and UXO in response to explosions in Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Tanzania.)

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
EOD Solutions (EODS)

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
EOD Solutions, established in 1987, is a private company specializing in the safe storage and transport of weapons and ammunition and the demilitarization of surplus stockpiles of this materiel. It also undertakes large-scale clean-up of unexploded ordnance left over from UEMS events and factory explosions.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
EODS specializes in the logistical requirements of disposing of surplus and obsolete stockpiles of munitions. It provides for the safe transport and storage of munitions for countries undertaking to upgrade their stockpiles and make them more secure. EODS produces the Transportable Ammunition Destruction System (TRadS) in two sizes for the destruction of small arms ammunition up to and including 14.5 mm.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
EODS works toward NATO standards. In Albania it destroyed more than 8,000 tonnes of ammunition (plus an additional 175,000 weapons), and also refurbished a factory to undertake the safe reverse-engineering and dismantling of thousands of 82 mm mortars. It has also been active for many years in destroying surplus munitions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Montenegro EODS safely destroyed 1,500 MANPADS (and additional munitions). EODS is active beyond South-east Europe, for example in Afghanistan, where it is destroying munitions at Camp Bastion military base in Lashkar Gah (the capital of Helmand Province) for small arms ammunition with expired shelf life in the possession of Australian and British forces stationed there. EODS has also provided a small, trailer-mounted TRadS unit for use by police forces and ammunition manufacturers to destroy relatively small quantities of munitions.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
None
Explosive Capabilities (ExCap)

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
ExCap, established in 1998, is a small specialist company offering impartial, independent, and world-class consultancy and project management services in the following fields: Blast Analysis, Counter-Proliferation, Disarmament, Demilitarization, Explosion and Ballistic Protection (EBP), Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), and Explosive Engineering.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
ExCap has staff with extensive strategic planning and operational experience of ammunition-stockpile management and demilitarization systems and processes. (ExCap staff and consultants have also functioned as arms experts on UN Sanctions Monitoring Panels.) The company or its staff has contributed to the technical authorship of the UN International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), provided technical advice to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, and given technical advice to the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Conventional Ammunition in Surplus. ExCap for years helped to set the agenda by issuing frequent updates on explosions at munitions storage sites (see below). (It stopped producing this report in 2011, when that data contributed to the development of the Small Arms Survey UEMS Database.) The company also has extensive expertise in the design, development, and operation of ammunition demilitarization processes.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
All Explosive Capabilities Limited operations and technical advice comply with numerous international standards and guidelines (such as IATG, IMAS, and ISOs). Its staff has formally investigated major UEMS events in Albania, Kuwait, Mozambique, Serbia, and Ukraine for a range of governments and international organizations. ExCap has also developed PSSM-related and ammunition-demilitarization projects in more than 40 countries.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- The Threat from Explosive Events in Ammunition Storage Areas (updated regularly 2007–2011; subsequently the data has fed into the Survey’s UEMS Database).
Fenix Insight

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
Fenix Insight, established in 2011, designs and oversees comprehensive, effective, and efficient practical solutions to the complex operational challenges in mine action, EOD, stockpile destruction, and other ordnance-related activities.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
Fenix Insight undertakes a wide range of activities related to the management and disposal of landmines and other ammunition categories. In addition to the operational destruction of munitions, Fenix has contributed to a range of studies, standards, and documents promoting the management and disposal of ammunition stockpiles. It has developed disassembly procedures, processes, systems, tools, and training aids (such as inert copies with sophisticated sensors and sectioned models) for use in demilitarization programmes. Fenix maintains an extensive image library and technical database, which are used for the identification and assessment of munitions and in the development of disassembly techniques. Fenix produces detailed technical reports on munitions for government agencies and NGOs (based in part on a director’s long affiliation with the Jane’s publishing group as a writer and editor of materials on munitions and explosives). The company also designs innovative programmes for the recycling of ammunition, such as the combined demilitarization and conversion (to demolition charges) of anti-personnel mines.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
Fenix Insight is certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, and OHSAS 18001. Clients include the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), GiCHD, and Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) on a variety of mine and ordnance disposal programmes. It has been active in more than 20 countries, on commissions including the disposal of cluster munitions in Macedonia, Moldova, and Serbia.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

HEADQUARTERS
Geneva, Switzerland

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
GICHD, established in 1998, is an international expert organization working towards the elimination of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, ERW, and other explosive hazards, such as potentially unsafe ammunition stockpiles.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
GICHD initially focused on supporting international efforts to combat anti-personnel landmines and help implement the Ottawa Convention. It has subsequently expanded its efforts to support implementation of the Conventions on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). GICHD provides advice, supports capacity-building initiatives, undertakes applied research, disseminates knowledge and best practice, and develops standards. More recently its technical ammunition specialist, together with an extensive network of partner institutions, has undertaken a GICHD-led project to start to address problematic munitions stockpiles and UEMS. GICHD is producing a low-cost system to implement effective ammunition safety management (ASM) in developing countries. This ASM support would include the training of national authorities by GICHD staff. The GICHD ASM ‘toolset’, which was under development in 2013, is set to be tested and made available in 2014.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
In addition to serving as permanent secretary, GICHD follows and promotes adherence to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and—of greater relevance to countering UEMS—the more recent International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). GICHD can assess and evaluate a country’s ammunition-related organizations and, if necessary, can steer those organizations through a suitable improvement programme. GICHD offers expert advice and assistance on ammunition- and explosive-related topics to any nation which requests it.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West)

HEADQUARTERS
Woodland Hills, California, United States

WEBSITE
www.goldenwesthf.org

POC
NAME Roger Hess
TITLE Director, Field Operations

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Golden West, established in 1997, addresses operational limitations in landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance. It focuses on field-supportable technology to make operations safer, faster, and cheaper, drawing on its expertise: military (e.g. EOD), technical (e.g. engineering), and scientific (e.g. chemistry and geophysics).

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
Golden West strives to set the agenda and inform best practices by sharing its experiences of demilitarization and stockpile management through frequently referenced and reputable publications such as the Journal of ERW and Mine Action and the GICHD Mine Action Technology Newsletter. It has also helped develop governments’ national action plans to establish standards, and destruction plans to manage and dispose of a wide range of munitions. Golden West has designed and manufactured mobile and stationary cutting units to enable the safe removal of munitions’ initiating systems and facilitate the safe transport or storage of munitions, thereby reducing the time, effort, and expense required to safely dispose of or destroy surplus materiel. It has also produced a Modular Small Arms Burner, which safely and economically disposes of small arms ammunition in large quantities, and which can be used in remote areas using liquefied petroleum gas canisters. Golden West has also developed technologies and instruments to better detect and map underwater AXO.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
Golden West has undertaken UEMS-related preventative work in Belize, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Macedonia, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Nicaragua, the Solomon Islands, and Vietnam.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
None
The HALO Trust

HEADQUARTERS
Dumfries, United Kingdom

WEBSITE
www.halotrust.org

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
The HALO Trust, formally established in 1988, is a non-political, non-religious NGO specializing in the removal of hazardous debris of war.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
The HALO Trust focuses primarily on destroying unexploded ordnance and making land safe for local people to use. (In 25 years it has destroyed more than 1 million landmines, 50 million rounds of small arms ammunition, 10 million other items of ordnance, and 100,000 assault rifles, and in so doing cleared more than 10,000 km of roads and 100,000 hectares of land.) Recently, it has increased its work on ammunition security. In 2011, for example, HALO surveyed Côte d’Ivoire’s storage facilities and subsequently embarked on a far-ranging stockpile security project to relocate munitions from populated areas to more remote, purpose-built storage facilities. HALO is also working with the police and military to improve weapons security arrangements across the country. The project includes the small-scale rehabilitation and construction of dozens of armories, storage rooms, and large-scale ammunition storage areas. To help ensure that the new standards are maintained, HALO provides technical assistance and training to the Ivorian government, on matters including evaluating ammunition stocks; planning, segregating, and distributing ammunition; and the monitoring, mentoring, and evaluation (MME) of new stores. The work being undertaken in Côte d’Ivoire is likely to serve as a template for HALO PSSM activities elsewhere.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECipients OF ASSISTANCE
The HALO Trust has worked in more than a dozen countries, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. HALO’s Weapons & Ammunition Disposal (WAD) teams have worked in Cambodia, Mozambique, and Timor Leste. As of August 2013, HALO WAD teams were working in Afghanistan, Angola, Côte d’Ivoire, Georgia (Abkhazia), and Somalia (Somaliland). HALO has acted as the lead implementing partner for the destruction of unwanted stocks of weapons and ammunition for the governments of Afghanistan and Angola.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
Handicap International (HI)

HEADQUARTERS
Lyon, France

WEBSITE
www.handicap-international.org

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
Handicap International, established in 1982, is an independent and impartial aid organization working in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. HI works alongside people with disabilities and vulnerable populations, taking action, and bearing witness in order to respond to their essential needs, improve their living conditions, and promote respect for their dignity and fundamental rights.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
HI has long been active in advocacy work to promote a convention to ban anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions, both of which involve destroying munitions. HI is also active in demining and EOD operations. Besides providing disposal and destruction of munitions, via its global programmes, HI promotes and facilitates stockpile management, undertakes technical assessments of munitions sites, and provides training and instruction to national authorities.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
The eight national associations of Handicap International (from Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States) mobilize resources and manage projects across the globe, in support of disabled and vulnerable people. The federation has undertaken stockpile management and has carried out destruction of surplus munitions in the DRC, Libya, and Mauritania. In Mauritania HI supported the national authority in developing national standards for munitions management and destruction. This involved working with the national authority to identify and train key personnel to be responsible for stockpile management, transporting munitions, and cutting apart small arms and light weapons. HI was also involved in clearance activities held in Congo following the unplanned explosion of the Mpila ammunition depot. In post-conflict countries, HI works with relevant communities, including relevant authorities, to raise awareness about the dangers of poorly stocked and poorly managed armaments. In Libya, HI has gained access to, and helped ensure the safe storage and disposal of, munitions held by various non-state armed groups.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
Institute of Munitions Clearance & Search Engineers (IMCSE)

HEADQUARTERS
Sutton Valence, Kent, United Kingdom

WEBSITE
www.imcse.org

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
IMCSE, formed in 1998, is a non-profit organization which promotes professionalism within the international munitions clearance industry. To this end, it engages commercial, governmental, and non-governmental actors to develop and promote best practice.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
IMCSE vets its members, currently more than 500 individuals and organizations, to ensure that they are capable and proficient. It works with them to develop the profession and to share expertise and ideas for improving current practice. It maintains a database of skilled professionals and provides its expertise to those organizations, national and international, requiring munitions to be cleared. IMCSE works towards the effective and efficient regulation of clearance actors and activities, and accredits training academies and courses. It has designed and manufactured identification card sets (in the form of playing cards to promote use and familiarization) on mines, UXO, and IEDs (all currently available in English only). Upon request, IMCSE also conducts confidential reviews of UEMS events, detection methods, and disposal techniques.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
IMCSE is committed to the constant updating of regulations in the United Kingdom (and elsewhere) concerning its interests and is represented on UK regulatory bodies. Accordingly, it collaborates with relevant bodies, including the Institute of Explosives Engineers (IExpE), the UK Risk & Security Management Forum (RSMF), and the UK National Association of Security Dog Users (NASDU). IMCSE neither seeks nor receives assistance from governments, international bodies, nor commercial enterprises. It is funded by members’ fees to ensure its independence. It assists its members or approved agencies upon request for technical assistance and provides charitable contributions to members of its profession who have suffered occupational injuries.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
ICRC

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

HEADQUARTERS
Geneva, Switzerland

WEBSITE
www.icrc.org

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
ICRC, established in 1863, is an independent and neutral organization working to provide humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence, to promote the laws that protect victims of war.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
ICRC received a formal mandate for its work in 1949, with four Geneva Conventions adopted in the same year (supplementing earlier conventions dating back to 1864). In addition to providing a range of humanitarian assistance, the ICRC strives to reduce the impact of weapons on people and offers training and capacity-building support to national authorities in on-site munitions management and the disposal and destruction of munitions. The ICRC plans to continue and expand this work, in both the direct action that it carries out and the technical support that it supplies to national authorities. ICRC has been instrumental in developing and promoting the conventions on anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, and the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War and the Arms Trade Treaty. It participates in meetings within the PoA framework and has supported the development of ISACS.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
The ICRC may operate where there is an evident threat posed to civilians, with the agreement of all parties involved. In April 2013 the ICRC concluded an agreement with Moldova: the ICRC would provide the Moldovan military with training on dismantling and destroying munitions and would help to finance the destruction of approximately 50 tonnes of ammunition. (Similarly, the ICRC has supported the destruction of ERW in Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Iraq, and Libya.)

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
None
ISSEE

HEADQUARTERS
Chilmark, Wiltshire, United Kingdom

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
ISSEE, established in 2000, provides expertise on national security and counter-terrorism to governments and businesses. Explosives safety management—training courses, advisory, consulting, and management services—represents the major component of ISSEE’s work.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
ISSEE (formerly known as the International School for Security and Explosives Education, but now known only by its acronym) provides courses on explosives management and EOD training. Courses range from a two-day introduction on the proper storage of explosives to 15-day courses on EOD activities, designed for beginners and supervisors. It offers training and consulting on design measures appropriate for blast prevention and mitigation, and a full suite of services to address ammunition and explosives logistics and disposal needs. This includes testing explosives and setting up environmentally safe disposal. ISSEE adheres to, and its senior management has contributed to, the development of UK National Occupational Standards for Explosives, Munitions and Search Occupations, as determined by the UK Standards Setting Body, of which ISSEE is a member. The standards are now identified by EUExcert, the European Explosives Certification organization, as the basis for explosives-training best practice in Europe.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
ISSEE adheres to IMaS standards, UK national standards, and ISO 9001:2008 and 14001 quality-assurance standards. Its clients include government ministries, defence and police forces, emergency services, defence manufacturers, private companies, NGOs, and charities. It has delivered services identified above to more than 40 organizations in more than 20 countries during the past 13 years. ISSEE has addressed the ammunition and explosives logistics and disposal needs of 17 countries: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Montenegro, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
None
ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)

HEADQUARTERS
Ig, Slovenia

WEBSITE
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TITLE Head of International Relations Department

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
ITF, established in 1998, is a humanitarian, non-profit organization dedicated to the elimination of threat from post-conflict and disruptive challenges. Such challenges include landmines, ERW, and the illicit ownership and use of small arms and light weapons.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
ITF Enhancing Human Security—until 2012 known as the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victim Assistance—has recently broadened its focus from landmines to UXO, PSSM, and the disposal of ammunition surplus more broadly speaking. ITF has undertaken to dispose of old and unserviceable ammunition surplus (in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Lithuania, and Montenegro). It has worked with Lithuania to develop the country’s demilitarization capabilities, including the refurbishment of a military facility. (ITF has also undertaken post-UEMS clean-up operations in Gërdec, Albania, and in Chelopechene, Bulgaria, the latter of which included underwater operations.) ITF has provided PSSM and disposal/destruction training to government officials (including from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia). As a founding member of the Steering Committee of the RASR Initiative, ITF is active in setting an agenda for the nine participating countries. More recently, in collaboration with OSCE, ITF organized Explosives Hazards Reduction Training in Kyrgyzstan, and a Quality and Information Management workshop on explosive hazards reduction and response for participants from Central Asia.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
ITF initially focused on Bosnia-Herzegovina. Then it expanded its work to other countries in Southeast Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Lithuania. Its mandate does not preclude it from assisting countries in other regions.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- ITF. 2013. Design of Ammunition Taking into Account Safe Storage Concerns. (Available only in the Latin alphabet of Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrin, and Serbian (BCMS).)
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

HEADQUARTERS
Manchester, United Kingdom

WEBSITE
www.maginternational.org

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
For 25 years, MAG has worked towards establishing a safe and secure future for men, women, and children affected by armed violence and conflict. MAG saves lives and builds futures by working with others to reclaim land contaminated with the debris of conflict, to reduce the daily risk of death or injury for civilians, and to create safe and secure conditions for development.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
MAG’s initial programming focused on humanitarian mine-action activities, particularly survey and clearance operations and risk education. However, PSSM operations have also been a core component of MAG’s global programming for several years. MAG’s PSSM initiatives aim to promote secure conditions for states that it assists to prevent the diversion of weapons and munitions, destroy surplus arms, and reduce the risk of unplanned explosions at munitions sites (UEMS). Working under a principle of national ownership, MAG undertakes expert technical assessments of armouries and munitions stores, and provides technical support in the identification and disposal of surplus and obsolete weapons and munitions. This is in addition to the design and delivery of training programmes for national authorities, and support for the relocation or rehabilitation of armouries and munitions stores. MAG was an expert member of the ISaCS initiative and works actively to establish and promote best practice relating to the implementation of ISaCS and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), particularly in low-capacity and fragile contexts.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
MAG has worked in more than 40 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Central and South America since it was founded in 1989. MAG has provided PSSM support to Burundi, DRC, El Salvador, Libya, Rwanda, Somalia, and South Sudan—as well as support to regional organizations in Africa.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA)

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NAME Steinar Essén
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
NPA, established in 1939, is a humanitarian organization which supports people in the struggle for more power and influence over their own lives and in the development of their societies. It has its roots in the Norwegian Labour Movement.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
NPA has been active in humanitarian mine action since 1992. It lobbied hard for drafting and passage of both the landmine and cluster munitions conventions, drawing on its on-the-ground development and humanitarian experiences and activities. To promote implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), NPA developed the programme Self-Help Ammunition Destruction Options Worldwide (SHADOw) to assist lower-economy countries to destroy their cluster munitions when industrial demilitarization is not a viable option, or transportation of the material is deemed too risky. (This is part of NPA’s ethos to promote national ownership and capacity-building within its programmes.) The Ammunition Processing Buildings (APBs) established—or refurbished—under SHADOw can be and have been used for destroying other munitions as part of stockpile management operations. Additionally, NPA helps to secure Ammunition Storage Areas (ASAs) and undertakes Ammunition Stockpile Management (ASM) projects (including the inspection of facilities, proper storage, training, and advice) to help prevent accidental explosions and diversion of weapons and ammunition.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
As of December 2013, NPA had undertaken mine action and munitions management activities in 38 countries and was currently active in 22 of them. Prior to the advent of SHADOw, NPA routinely identified and helped destroy surplus, abandoned, and obsolete munitions in several countries in which it was active (including Iraq and South Sudan). The first SHADOw project was undertaken in Moldova, from 2009 to 2010, and NPA continued to work with Moldova on securing its munitions stockpiles through 2012 (including inspecting and re-storing munitions according to international best practices).

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- NPA. 2012. 20 Years of Action: Mines and Arms Department Portfolio 2012.
PICRITE

HEADQUARTERS
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
PICRITE, established in 2011, is an explosives ordnance engineering consultancy company, working in the fields of munitions storage, surveillance, demilitarization, and EOD.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
PICRITE provides advice on explosives safety, compliance and assurance, management of explosives storage and processing, design of explosive tools, counter-IED (improvised explosive device) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), risk assessment, and consequence analysis and mitigation. It reviewed parts of the IATG during their development and now actively promotes their use and trains to their standards. PICRITE worked in the development of storage standards as a peer reviewer of the NATO publication, AASTP-5—Operational Storage, and UK MOD Explosives Regulations JSP482. It has authored the joint ‘Guidance Notes for Commercial Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations’, set to be co-published with the Institute of Explosives Engineers/Health and Safety Executive in the first quarter of 2014. On behalf of the British army and various civil clients, PICRITE has conducted retrospective investigations into ammunition accidents, to determine root causes and recommend procedural and practical solutions to prevent such events from recurring.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
PICRITE is a member of EUExcert, working towards common competence standards for explosives workers across Europe. (Its director is chairman of EUExcert UK and a member of the Board of the EUExcert Association.) PICRITE has worked on stockpile management, storage licensing, and safeguarding explosives facilities for the British Army in Afghanistan, Belize, Cyprus, Germany, Kenya, Iraq, and the United Kingdom, providing assurance of safe storage and the safe condition of munitions through local in-service surveillance and the destruction of unserviceable stock. In Afghanistan, Belize, Iraq, and the United Kingdom, PICRITE personnel have destroyed surplus, unserviceable, or damaged stocks of small arms ammunition, pyrotechnics, propellant, artillery shells and rockets, aircraft bombs, mines, guided missiles, and UXO.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
• None
SAFEX International

HEADQUARTERS
Blonay, Switzerland

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www.safex-international.org

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SHORT DESCRIPTION
SAFEX International, a non-profit organization established in 1954, is a voluntary association of global manufacturers of civil and military explosives as well as technical-grade ammonium nitrate (TGAN). It strives to eliminate the harmful effects of explosives on people, property, and the environment by encouraging its members to learn from each other’s experiences.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
SAFEX activities encompass the life cycle of explosives from design to development, manufacture, storage, distribution, and ultimately use and disposal or recycling of explosives products. The exchange of incident information by way of incident reports and the maintenance of an incident database has been SAFEX’s focus since its inception. This information is used to drive subsequent activities such as the development of good practices and the promotion of explosives competencies. Networking internally among members and externally with like-minded individuals and organizations in pursuit of SAFEX’s purpose is also an important activity. SAFEX promotes good practices through its specialist Workgroups and Expert Panels, as well as promoting explosives competencies by way of training courses and publications. (It also vets best practices from other organizations and promotes those that it believes merit adherence by its members.)

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
SAFEX has 250 member companies in more than 50 countries. Each member company declares its willingness to share all relevant experiences, in line with SAFEX’s goals: especially information about explosives incidents. (Incident information is available to SAFEX members only, as this provides a non-litigious environment for the open exchange of information.) SAFEX Good Practice Guides (GPGs), available only to its members, tend to focus on manufacturing safety, but also include guidelines focusing on storage and destruction (see below). (SAFEX also periodically publishes a Topical Paper series, which is available to members and non-members alike. Some of these have focused on storage and transport of industrial explosives, but not military munitions.)

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- SAFEX. n.d.a. Site Remediation: Historical Reviews of Explosives Contaminated Sites and Facilities (GPG05(1)). Available upon request from SAFEX.
- SAFEX. n.d.b. Storage of Solid Technical Grade Ammonium Nitrate (TGAN) (GPG02Rev1). Available upon request from SAFEX.
- SAFEX. forthcoming. Disposal of Blasting Explosives. Available upon request from SAFEX.
Small Arms Survey

HEADQUARTERS
Geneva, Switzerland

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www.smallarmssurvey.org

POC
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
The Small Arms Survey, established in 1999, is a research institute which examines all aspects of small arms and armed violence. It conducts evidence-based research and analysis, to support governments in countering illicit arms proliferation and in promoting armed violence reduction efforts.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
The Small Arms Survey (referred to as ‘the Survey’) supports UN and regional efforts to promote best practice regarding stockpile management, through the UN PoA process. It does so by assisting UNODA and various meeting chairs, reviewing national reports, and commissioning, publishing, disseminating, and promoting policy-relevant and agenda-setting studies. The Survey’s researchers routinely contribute to training courses for mid- and senior-level policy-makers and practitioners, promoting stockpile management and surplus destruction as appropriate means to counter to the illicit proliferation of small arms and ammunition. As a founding member of the Steering Committee of the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Initiative, the Survey is active in setting an agenda for nine countries participating in that initiative and, accordingly, is responsible for the content and upkeep of its website (www.rasrinitiative.org), making available information on PSSM courses and relevant reference materials.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
The Survey routinely lectures and trains military and civilian government officials on the importance of stockpile management and surplus identification and destruction. This takes place at seminars and workshops on stockpile management and security, including at international and regional forums such as MSAG-led courses, NATO and OSCE workshops, and UN PoA framework meetings. The Survey’s expertise contributed to the EU-led assessment of international efforts to respond to the UEMS which took place in 2012, in the Congo.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- Berman, King, and Reina. 2014. *The UEMS Incident Reporting Template (IRT).*
- Small Arms Survey. n.d. *PSSM Best-practice Cards.* (Available in Albanian, BCMS, English, Russian, and Spanish.)
Sterling Global Operations (SGO)

HEADQUARTERS
Lenoir City, Tennessee, United States

WEBSITE
www.sterlinggo.com

POC
NAME William Reid
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SHORT DESCRIPTION
SGO, established in 1981, is an employee-owned stability operations company employing approximately 3,500 professionals worldwide. The company serves customers with munitions response, intelligence support, logistics, security operations, and other services in some of the world’s most austere and hostile environments.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
SGO works with governments and international corporate clients on stockpile management, surplus munitions destruction, and explosives clearance. (It also clears UXO-contaminated land to make it safe for commercial and agricultural development and residential use.) SGO works with governments to help establish national technical standards and guidelines (NTSGs) to control and manage their munitions. SGO provides training to host governments on stockpile management and storage, including advice on demilitarization or destruction of excess or unsafe munitions.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
Although it is US-based, SGO works at home and abroad. (In the United States it has cleared and disposed of UXO and discarded munitions and explosives at various defence sites.) SGO has surveyed and disposed of munitions and provided PSSM training in several other countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Libya, and Montenegro. SGO’s staff with extensive EOD and counter-IED experience have taught courses and helped develop curriculums at government schools in Afghanistan, Cambodia, El Salvador, Iraq, Laos, and Libya.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE
- None
**Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)**

**HEADQUARTERS**
Geneva, Switzerland

**WEBSITE**
www.fsd.ch

**POC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Matt Wilson</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Deputy Head of Operations</td>
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</table>

**SHORT DESCRIPTION**
FSD, an NGO established in 1997, focuses on locating and destroying landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to prevent accidents. Its overarching aim is to alleviate and diminish the social, economic, and environmental impacts of landmines and UXO to create favourable conditions for the reconstruction and development of war-torn countries.

**UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES**
FSD’s expertise has grown over the years to include all aspects of mine action and explosive threat reduction, including (but not limited to) surveys, chemical testing, training and mentoring, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), ammunition technical management, and stockpile management and capacity building. Increasingly, PSSM and ammunition-safety management (ASM) activities have become integrated within FSD’s mine-action operations and doctrine in order to further mitigate the threat from explosive hazards and contamination in affected communities. Where possible, FSD strives to address immediate threats and develop national capacities to enable recipients to safely manage their own ordnance.

**ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE**
FSD adheres to IATG best practice and relevant national doctrine. It has undertaken PSSM and ASM activities and destruction programmes for munitions other than landmines in five countries: Iraq, Libya, Mali, South Sudan, and Tajikistan. Specifically, FSD has conducted training and mentoring of security personnel on stockpile management issues in Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, South Sudan, and Tajikistan. In Libya and Tajikistan FSD has also implemented physical stockpile destruction operations. FSD disposed of up to 25 tonnes per month over three years in Tajikistan and projected a further 200 tonnes for 2013. In 2012 FSD disposed of approximately 300 tonnes of ordnance and stockpiled ammunition in Libya; a further operation is planned for 2014. Ordnance destroyed in these programmes ranges from MANPADS and large-calibre rockets to air-dropped bombs and artillery ordnance.

**PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE**
- None
Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG)

HEADQUARTERS
n/a

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www.msag.es

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n/a

SHORT DESCRIPTION
MSAG, established in 2005, is an apolitical, informal, and multinational platform which strives to develop training modules, support standard setting, share experience, and coordinate assistance concerning PSSM. Its 15 members contribute according to national priorities and capacities.

UEMS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
MSAG was created to assess how international instruments promoting stockpile management could be implemented effectively. MSAG contributes to standard-setting efforts, develops training modules for donor nations, implements common projects, and provides a platform to exchange knowledge and expertise. MSAG offers classroom- and field-based training to decision-makers, practitioners, and managers. MSAG nations can provide comprehensive support in the establishment of proper life-cycle management of weapons and munitions. MSAG’s half-yearly meetings (the 18th was held in November 2013) improve coordination, facilitate pooling of resources, and help to prevent costly duplication of efforts. (These meetings benefit from expertise from international and regional institutions as well as from civil society organizations.) A typical project cycle for a country receiving assistance from MSAG would include an assessment visit, awareness raising, project planning, training and technical advice, supporting implementation, and reassessment and evaluation of changing needs and progress made.

ADHERENTS TO COMMITMENTS AND RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE
MSAG members (Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the United States) review their course modules annually to ensure that they adhere to latest international standards and best practice. Although all MSAG members are also OSCE members, recipients of MSAG assistance need not be members of that organization. Officials from some 30 countries in the OSCE ‘region’ as well as Africa have participated in MSAG-sponsored courses at regional training centres (e.g. RACVIAC in Croatia, International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya, and NATO School in Germany), and at MSAG members’ training facilities. Countries receiving direct and sustained support to manage their weapons and munitions stores include—but are not limited to—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF NOTE