



**GICHD**

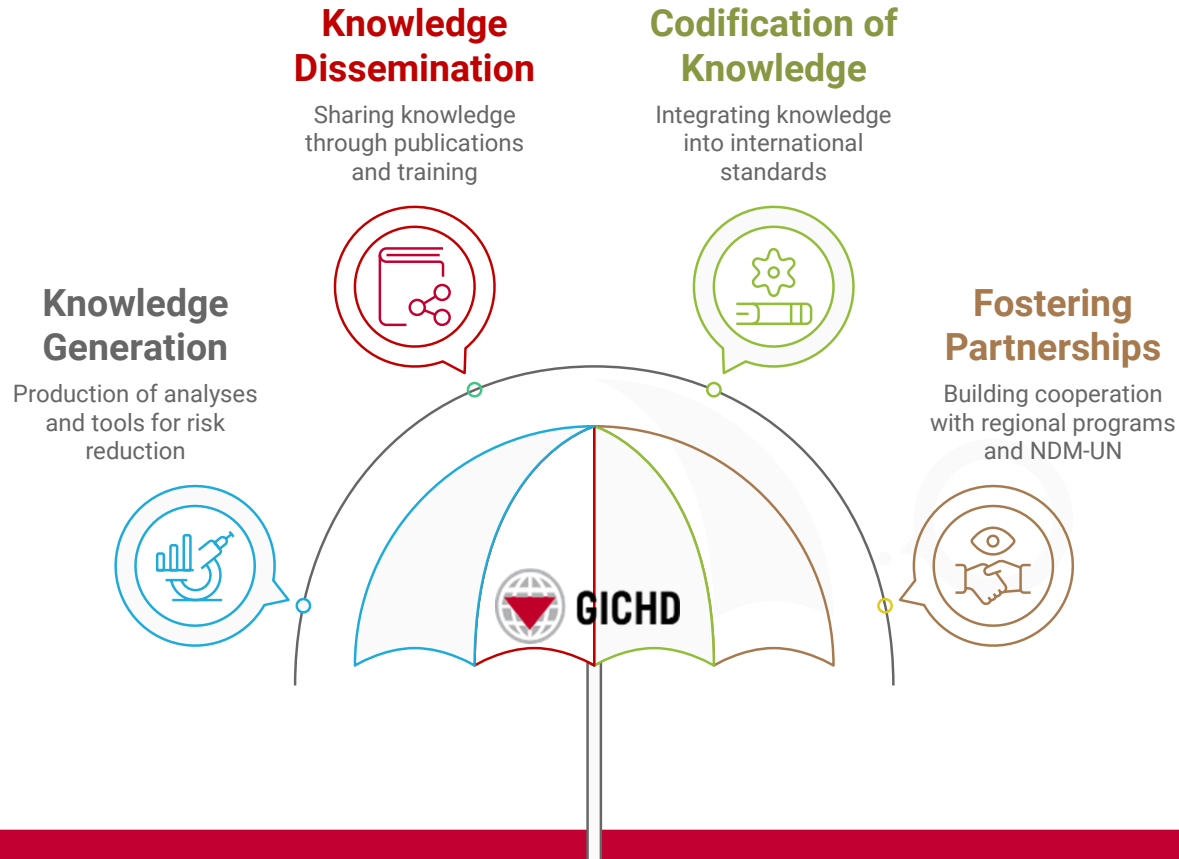
# **RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT**

Regional Stakeholder Dialogue  
San Salvador, May 2026

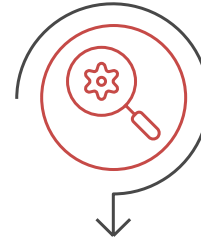
# INTRODUCTION



# GICHD – OUR LINES OF SERVICES

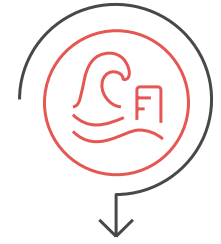


# RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT



## Area Clearance

States must ensure all known contamination areas are cleared. This is a crucial step in completion.



## Capacity Maintenance

States are responsible for maintaining the capacity to respond to new contamination.

# RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS



## EOD

Mandated, accredited, resourced teams — formally designated, not informal



## Risk Assessment

Proactive monitoring and re-survey where new finds suggest wider contamination



## Risk Education

Message shifts from 'stay out' to 'here is who to call'



## Info Management

Data must survive the transition — accessible to national actors after handover



## Victim Assistance

Permanent APMBC obligation — embedded in national health and social systems



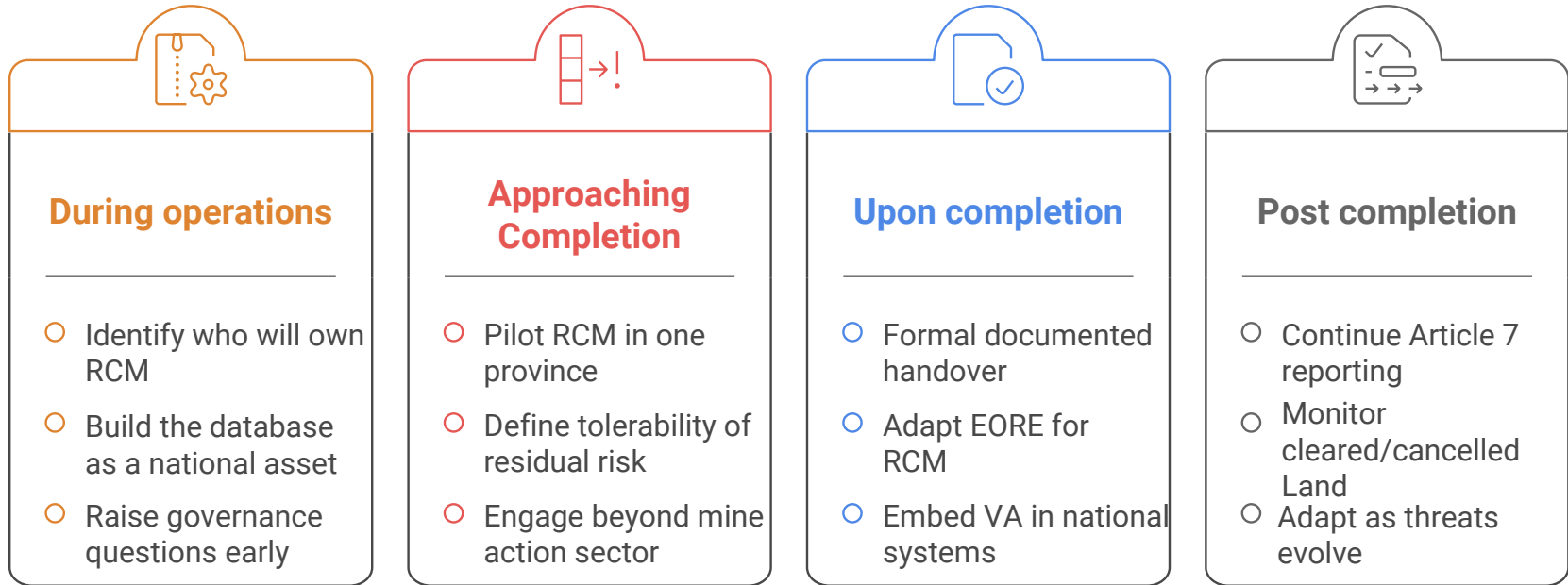
## Monitoring

Cleared, cancelled and reduced land verified over time — the feedback loop matters

# THAILAND RCM JOURNEY



# RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT APPROACH



# THAILAND — TRANSITION PLAN AND LESSONS LEARNED

## TRANSITION PLAN: CORE PROCESSES

A

### New EO Found

Police 191 → triage → EOD dispatch. If mine: TMAC involved. All finds in national IMS. New mined area → Article 5+7 re-triggered.

B

### Changes in Land Use

Risk assessment before building on cleared land. TMAC maps to Dept of Land. Proactive, not reactive.

C

### EO-Related Accidents

191 or emergency 1669. If mine involved: TMAC provides emergency clearance for safe medical access. Investigation required.

Backed by: Responsibilities · IMS · QM · Budget · Liability)

## LESSONS LEARNED

✓ Police 191 integration: EO reporting now routine — took 3 national workshops

✓ Multi-task team model (15 persons, HMAU-4): callouts work operationally

✓ EORE shift to 'call this number' — more relevant for residual context

✗ No national policy directive or budget line — governance gap remains

✗ Database integration incomplete: province → central IMS not yet routine

→ Bottom-up operations work. Top-down governance must follow or pilots cannot scale.



## GERMANY

<b>Contamination</b>	WWI + WWII deep-buried aircraft bombs and scattered ERW
<b>Legal framework</b>	Basic Law — each of 16 federal states is responsible. No national mine action law.
<b>Responsibility</b>	State UXO services, commercial companies, police, fire brigade — varies by state
<b>Approach</b>	Primarily reactive (EOD callouts). Active investigation of 'points of interest' when resources permit.
<b>Liability</b>	Government in principle; private investors/landowners share responsibility for construction on contaminated land
<b>Standards</b>	National standards in place; SOPs vary by state. No national centralised database.



## SWITZERLAND

<b>Contamination</b>	Armed forces training — UXO from artillery, ammunition dumped in lakes
<b>Legal framework</b>	Basic Law — Armed Forces responsible. No specific mine action law.
<b>Responsibility</b>	Swiss EOD Centre (Armed Forces) — national hotline, coordinated callout system
<b>Approach</b>	Reactive (callouts) + proactive (continual survey and clearance of training grounds)
<b>Liability</b>	Government in principle; moving toward greater responsibility for private landowners
<b>Key example</b>	Mitholz: 1947 exploded depot still being cleared — village relocated, billion-franc project

# KEY REFLECTIONS



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Ownership and  
Responsibility



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Long term data  
management



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Risk Assessment in the  
Residual phase

**THANK YOU!**





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