

Annual Report

2008

GICHD | CIDHG



PROMOTING CO-OPERATION | PROVIDING SUPPORT

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

At the beginning of 2009 I was pleased to assume the presidency of the Council of Foundation of the GICHD. My predecessor, Dr. Cornelio Sommaruga, devoted more than eight years to this task, and under his presidency the GICHD became a world leading centre of competence in mine action. We thank him for his tireless efforts to promote the humanitarian cause, and I will do my best to follow his example. Dr. Sommaruga will remain closely related to the Centre as Honorary President.

The 2008 State of the Future report of the World Federation of United Nations Associations' Millenium Project says: "It becomes increasingly clear that humanity has the resources to address its global challenges. What is less clear is, how much wisdom and goodwill will be focused on these issues."

While much has already been achieved within the mine action world, it is obvious that much work remains to be done. However, the signing of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Oslo in December 2008 makes me optimistic. The adoption of this new Convention is a significant progress towards the elimination of threats that stem from explosives remnants of war. It is an important message for all those struggling in their daily work to make this world more peaceful and secure today and for next generations.

Dr Barbara Haering | President



FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR

It was a great pleasure for me to take over as Director of the GICHD from Ambassador Stephan Nellen on 16 June 2008. The year was a particularly important one for the GICHD, which celebrated its tenth anniversary on 28 April. In the decade since its establishment, the Centre has played a critical role in promoting effective mine action and it is my task to continue this work.

Since joining the Centre, I have taken the opportunity to visit several major mine action programmes in Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Thailand, in order to understand how mine action operations are being implemented on the ground. I have also met with many governments and organisations in Geneva to learn about their perspectives in supporting affected countries to eliminate mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and to reduce their humanitarian impact.

I am pleased that, in November 2008, the Council of Foundation adopted our 2009-2011 strategy. It identifies the core aim of the GICHD: to increase the performance and professionalism of mine action. Our approach is to work in partnership with others to provide capacity development support, undertake applied research, develop standards, and support the implementation of relevant instruments of international law – the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

Among a wide range of operational challenges, we will focus on supporting strategic programme planning and management, more efficient ways to release suspected hazardous areas, better use of appropriate information management tools and procedures, and enhanced survey and clearance methods. These will all help to ensure that we are moving rapidly and safely to rid the world of explosive hazards that continue to claim far too many lives and ruin livelihoods.

Ambassador Stephan Husy | Director



MINE ACTION | THE CHALLENGE

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affect more than 80 countries and territories worldwide. There is no way of knowing the full extent of the harm they inflict, but according to the latest figures compiled by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) more than 5,400 new casualties were recorded in 2007, although many more go unrecorded. Around half a million existing mine and ERW survivors are believed to be living with disabilities (www.icbl.org/lm).

Long after conflicts have ended, landmines and ERW continue to delay reconstruction and development in some of the world's poorest countries. They can prevent farmers from growing food and stop their animals from grazing safely. They can block roads and deny access to schools and hospitals. They disrupt infrastructure and impede access to water sources and basic sanitation. The United Nations Millennium Development Goal which aims to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, will remain difficult to achieve while landmines and ERW continue to litter developing countries.

Since the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention was adopted, significant progress has been made to stop the use of anti-personnel mines. Over 41 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed, large tracts of land have been cleared or released, and the number of people killed or injured in mine blasts continues to decrease.



But anti-personnel mines are still a threat. While 156 states have joined the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, 39 have still to do so, and of these, 13 retain the capability to produce anti-personnel mines. Two states deployed anti-personnel mines in 2007 according to the ICBL, while armed non-state actors in nine countries continued to use anti-personnel mines.

Anti-personnel mines must be cleared worldwide, but items of abandoned and unexploded ordnance also have to be dealt with. Unexploded ordnance comprises bombs, mortars, grenades and other devices that failed to explode on impact and may remain live and potentially lethal if touched. Abandoned explosive ordnance is ammunition that has not been used during an armed conflict, but has been left behind or dumped.





In many affected countries, the number of these ERW is far higher than the number of mines, and often includes cluster munition remnants. Cluster munitions are conventional weapons, launched from the ground or air, which are packed with hundreds of smaller 'bomblets'. On release from a single cluster munition these bomblets are scattered over several thousand square metres. They often fail to detonate and may remain highly volatile. Such is the threat they pose that in 2008 more than 90 states signed a new international treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which bans the production, stockpiling, transfer and use of cluster munitions that cause excessive harm to civilians.

The ultimate responsibility for taking action against landmines and ERW rests with the mine-affected countries themselves. In 2008, the GICHD, together with its many partners, continued to assist affected countries to eliminate anti-personnel mines and cluster munition remnants, and to reduce the negative impact of other landmines and ERW.

OUR WORKING METHODS

The GICHD provides professional services to mine action programmes worldwide. Our advice and support is based on a combination of experience, applied research, information exchange and programme evaluations, to ensure relevance and effectiveness in everything we do. We provide expertise in areas such as programme planning and management, mine risk education, survey and detection, risk assessment, manual and mechanical clearance, destruction of mines and unexploded ordnance, safe ammunition storage, and quality control.

Research findings are followed by outreach, through the development of international and national standards, publishing guide books and the conduct of training workshops. Our aim is to help spread knowledge and best practice among mine-affected countries and mine action donors.

Our work is based on a wide range of partnerships – with governments, the United Nations, international and national non-governmental organisations, and academic institutions. In 2008, GICHD staff visited almost 70 countries and territories worldwide to deliver training, conduct research, hold workshops, or provide professional advice and expertise on mine action. During the year we worked throughout Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America.

OPERATIONS

In 2008, the Centre's operations focused on five elements: support for programme management, information management, land release, technical methods and the conduct of evaluations.



Management of Mine Action Programmes

Much of the work undertaken by the GICHD in 2008 assisted mine-affected countries to improve the management of their mine action programmes. This can be in a comprehensive way, like the advice provided to the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) on a programme-based approach to developing their new national strategy, through to more focussed interventions. Information and training was provided to various programmes on legislation, priority setting, needs assessments, etc. One other major project in this regard is Linking Mine Action to Development, or LMAD.

LMAD provides organisations with the tools required to integrate mine action into development plans and budgets. In 2008, LMAD continued to make significant progress, with over 230 people now members of the on-line network. Working with key partners, such as UNDP, in 2008 the Centre;

- > Published LMAD guidelines for Humanitarian and Development NGOs, Official Development Cooperation Agencies and National Mine Action Centres and launched them during the Ninth Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in November.
- > Organised an LMAD Contact Group meeting during the Meeting of States Parties. Presentations focused on LMAD and current mine action trends, innovative approaches to funding mine action in support of development, the funding implications of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the LMAD guidelines for Official Development Cooperation Agencies. More than 70 people attended.

Information Management

Effective information management is key to a successful mine action programme. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is the GICHD's single biggest project.

Used in more than 80% of mine action programmes around the world, IMSMA has been specifically designed to meet the requirements of users in the field. Since its initial release in 1999 the system has been continuously revised and updated and is now a de facto standard in mine action information management, as well as being the UN's preferred system for the programmes it supports. In 2008, based on feedback from the field, important changes were made to the IMSMA project. In addition, translations of user guides were finalised in French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

Having completely re-engineered, updated and upgraded the IMSMA software over the past four years, the IMSMA team spent 2008 installing it in mine action programmes.

It also received, and fulfilled, additional requests for new installations from national and UN programmes, field operators, and peacekeeping training centres, including within the UN peacekeeping mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). A total of 18 locations were upgraded during the year to the latest IMSMA version, and preparations were made in another dozen for possible future upgrade. Following the Russian-Georgian conflict in summer 2008, a team from an organisation called iMMAP was trained in the use of the latest version of IMSMA.

The GICHD is currently working to introduce a broad-based systems approach to the overall management of information of all kinds in mine action. The goal is the successful integration of proven information management techniques, systems such as IMSMA, maXML (the eXtensible Markup Language project aims to improve the ability to import and export data in different types of mine action database), the IMSMA Handheld Data Collection tool kit, and other tools into day-to-day operations in the field.

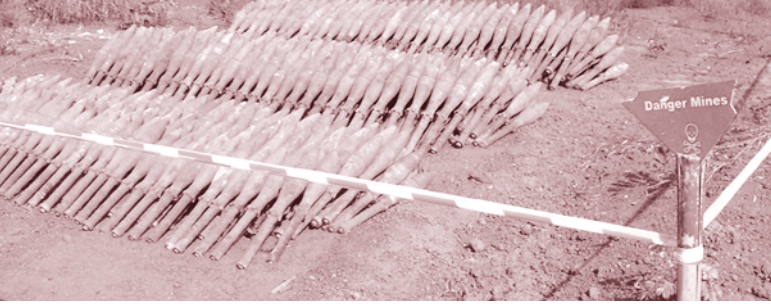
Land Release

Assisting affected countries to release suspected land safely and efficiently continues to be a priority project for the Centre. Our investigations into land release methods began in response to a growing awareness within the mine action community that much of the land being cleared, using expensive and resource intensive methods, did not actually contain anti-personnel mines or other explosive hazards. General assessments and impact surveys often overstate the scale of the mine/ERW problem and the GICHD's study is an attempt to help to redress the balance.

During the year, the GICHD worked, at both the policy and operational levels, to support mine-affected states and mine action organisations with issues related to land release and help states to develop national land release policies. In 2008, support was provided to Cambodia, Chad, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Uganda, among others. At the field level, we again assisted a number of organisations in land release. In February, the Centre ran a workshop for Norwegian People's Aid in Angola, which focused on the development of non-technical survey methods for land release. Discussions were also conducted with Handicap International in France.

In addition, in October 2008, the Centre assisted the Danish Coastal Authorities in an assessment of the mined areas remaining on the Skallingen peninsula, the clearance of which is part of their obligations to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.





GICHD Missions & Meetings | Visits | Seminars

IMSMA

GICHD & IMSMA activities

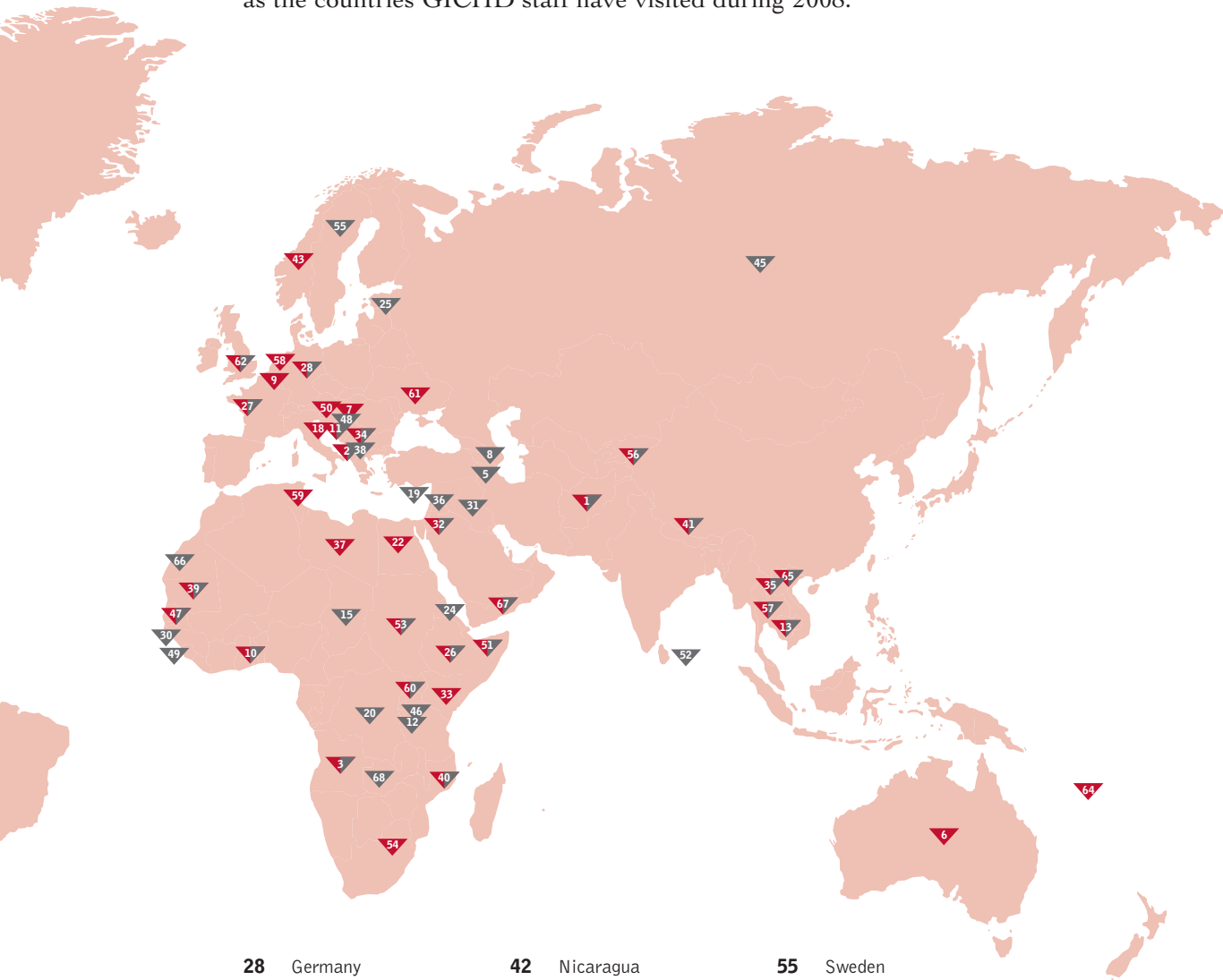


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|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Afghanistan | 15 | Chad |
| 2 | Albania | 16 | Chile |
| 3 | Angola | 17 | Colombia |
| 4 | Argentina | 18 | Croatia |
| 5 | Armenia | 19 | Cyprus |
| 6 | Australia | 20 | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| 7 | Austria | 21 | Ecuador |
| 8 | Azerbaijan | 22 | Egypt |
| 9 | Belgium | 23 | El Salvador |
| 10 | Benin | 24 | Eritrea |
| 11 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 25 | Estonia |
| 12 | Burundi | 26 | Ethiopia |
| 13 | Cambodia | 27 | France |
| 14 | Canada | | |

GICHD | WORKING AROUND THE WORLD

In 2008 GICHD staff visited almost 70 countries to deliver training, conduct research, hold workshops or provide professional advice and expertise on mine action. During the year we worked across all continents, with an emphasis on Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and South America.

This map illustrates those countries where IMSMA is installed and running, as well as the countries GICHD staff have visited during 2008.



28	Germany	42	Nicaragua	55	Sweden
29	Guatemala	43	Norway	56	Tajikistan
30	Guinea-Bissau	44	Peru	57	Thailand
31	Iraq	45	Russian Federation (Chechnya/Ingushetia /North Ossetia)	58	The Netherlands
32	Jordan	46	Rwanda	59	Tunisia
33	Kenya	47	Senegal	60	Uganda
34	Kosovo	48	Serbia	61	Ukraine
35	Lao PDR	49	Sierra Leone	62	UK
36	Lebanon	50	Slovenia	63	USA / UN (UNMAS, UNDP, UNICEF)
37	Libya	51	Somaliland	64	Vanuatu
38	Macedonia, FYR	52	Sri Lanka	65	Vietnam
39	Mauritania	53	Sudan	66	Western Sahara
40	Mozambique	54	Swaziland	67	Yemen
41	Nepal			68	Zambia

Technical methods

Research by the GICHD into new techniques and tools, especially to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of demining, continued in 2008. This research includes all aspects of the management and application of machines for ground preparation and mine clearance. In Angola, repeatable field trials on throw-outs from flail machines and detonations during Casspir steel-wheel deployments were carried out in May in cooperation with NPA and UNDP. Early in the year, we published our biennial catalogue of demining machines, which constitutes a standard reference for the field.

Research investigating the factors affecting the detection accuracy of dogs has focused on methods for verifying that TNT is serving as the critical cue for a dog's indication response; understanding sources of variability in a dog's detection accuracy across training sessions; and identifying effective ways of reducing false-alarm rates. The GICHD was the key sponsor and organiser of an international conference called "Odour Detection by Animals: Research and Practice", held in Bergen, Norway in mid-June 2008. Around 120 participants attended. In cooperation with UNMAS, the GICHD hosted the biennial Mine Action Technology Workshop in September. The workshop was attended by 73 participants from more than 34 countries, including field operators, scientists, and manufacturers of mine clearance equipment. The workshop covered a range of topics from the field of applied technology and methodology within demining.

Requested by UNICEF, the Community Liaison Study continued in 2008, with the completion of country case studies of community liaison efforts in Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Lebanon, and Sudan. The Study proper was being finalised in early 2009 and will be published online. The accompanying Guide to Community Liaison was also completed and is due for publication.

Evaluations

Quality management in mine action has traditionally focused on safety and efficiency. The GICHD has broadened this remit. The Centre's evaluations also consider whether a policy, programme or project is sustainable, relevant to local needs and effective in promoting reconstruction and development priorities in affected countries.

In 2008, the Centre conducted evaluations of the Humanitarian Demining Centre of Western Africa in Benin (CPADD), Cambodia (for AusAID); and the Danish Demining Group mine action in Somaliland for the Swedish International Development Agency; and missions were conducted for the ongoing evaluation of European Commission support to mine action in Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, and Yemen. In addition, the Research and Evaluation Database (www.gichd.org/links-information-database/research-and-evaluationreports/) serves as the largest online repository of mine action evaluations, with over 200 reports available for download



MINE ACTION STANDARDS

Working under a mandate from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the GICHD is responsible for preparing and developing International Mine Action Standards, in consultation with mine action experts from donor countries, the UN, and other international, governmental, and non-governmental organisations.

The IMAS include standards and procedures for mine detection, mine clearance, destroying stockpiles of landmines and other ordnance, and for mine risk education. There are currently 45 IMAS, including one in draft edition. In 2008, one IMAS and one Technical Note for Mine Action (TNMA) were completed and published. The work on three new IMAS on land release issues formed a significant part of our standards work in 2008.



An introduction to IMAS training course was provided to the international and national instructors of the CPADD demining school in Benin in February. This was delivered, for the first time, in French. A three-day IMAS application training was provided to 18 senior military officers from nine African countries in Ouidah, Benin, in June. The workshop included guidance on the development of national standards. In July, a workshop on IMAS application was conducted for representatives of the Peruvian Government, army and police forces, the OAS and national NGOs in Lima, Peru.

The Centre continued its work to assist mine-affected countries to establish their own National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), based on international standards. In 2008, six countries were helped with developing NMAS: Albania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Vietnam. Ten countries, including Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mozambique, and Sudan have now posted their national standards on the IMAS website (www.mineactionstandards.org).

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Since 1999, the GICHD has supported the *Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention* in a number of practical ways. The Centre hosts meetings of the Standing Committees established by the States Parties to the Convention, administers a delegate sponsorship programme, and provides technical and operational input as an observer delegation at the Convention's meetings.

The Convention's *Implementation Support Unit (ISU)*, hosted by the GICHD, was established in 2001 under a mandate by the States Parties. The ISU provides State Parties with professional advice, assistance and information concerning all aspects of the Convention's implementation process. The ISU serves as the principal support for the Convention's President and Co-Chairs of the Standing Committees and advises the Sponsorship Programme's Donors' Group.

Under its agreement with the States Parties to the Convention, the GICHD reports to the States Parties in detail on the activities of the ISU. During 2008, the ISU:

- > Provided substantive and organisational support to the President of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties and support and assistance to the Co-Chairs of the Convention's Standing Committees
- > Offered advice to all relevant States Parties on the preparation of requests for extensions on the period required to fulfil mine clearance obligations, and assisted others in reporting the completion of these obligations
- > Helped initiate or provided support to the inter-ministerial planning processes established by several States Parties with responsibilities for large numbers of landmine survivors
- > Assisted States Parties in fulfilling their reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Convention and in disseminating information provided in transparency reports. In the first half of 2008, the number of outstanding initial reports dropped to its lowest level ever
- > Maintained the Convention's Documentation Centre, which was established by the ISU as part of its mandate.



The GICHD participated actively in all the preparatory meetings to the *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, signed in Oslo by 94 states in December 2008, and gave technical input to the negotiating process. The Convention represents a new milestone in international humanitarian law and is expected to significantly reduce casualties from cluster munitions in the years to come.

The GICHD also has observer status to the 1980 *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)* – a framework convention that aims to ban or restrict the use of various types of weapons deemed to cause unnecessary human suffering. The Convention has five protocols, two of which deal with the use of landmines and ERW. *Amended Protocol II* restricts the use of landmines, booby traps and other devices, while *Protocol V* sets out obligations and best practice for the clearance of ERW. The GICHD also administered the CCW sponsorship programme, designed to promote the universalisation and implementation of the CCW and its annexed Protocols.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

In 2008, the Centre produced a wide range of books and documents. These included a number of studies, based on the results of new research conducted by specialists at the Centre. We also published guides for the field staff of demining organisations and operators, manuals for specialists, as well as up-to-date equipment catalogues.

During the year the Centre produced, among others, the following publications:

- > A Guide to Land Release: Non-Technical Methods
- > Linking Mine Action and Development: Mine Action Centres
- > Linking Mine Action and Development: Humanitarian and Development NGOs
- > Linking Mine Action and Development: Official Development Cooperation Agencies
- > Mine and ERW Risk Education – A Project Management Guide
- > A Guide to Ammunition Storage
- > A Guide to Marking and Fencing in Mine Action Programmes
- > A Guide to Road Clearance
- > Mechanical Demining Equipment Catalogue 2008
- > Mine Action and the Implementation of CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War.



In keeping with the GICHD's ethos to provide practical and relevant assistance to those working in the field, as well as at national and international levels, we worked hard to ensure that the Centre's publications remained accessible, clear and useful. Where relevant, we translated publications into appropriate languages. In particular, and following many requests, a number of IMAS are being translated into other languages. Some IMAS are already available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish. In 2008, 14 new translations of IMAS into French were completed. An IMAS homepage in Spanish was also created and published. Further information on non-English IMAS can be found at www.mineactionstandards.org.

All our publications are available free of charge. They can be downloaded or ordered online via the Centre's website www.gichd.org. The Centre has also developed an online library of mine action resources in French (Bibliomines) thanks to support from Canada, France, the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, and Switzerland. At the end of 2008, some 800 documents had been entered in the database with their descriptions.

French and Spanish versions of key GICHD webpages were also put in place for the first time (www.gichd.org/fr/; www.gichd.org/es/), strengthening the GICHD's efforts to ensure access to our publications and other mine-action-related material to as wide an audience as possible.

Resources

The GICHD enjoys effective partnerships with many donor governments and organisations, whose contributions allow us to achieve our mission. In 2008 we received support from more than 20 donors (without counting those contributing to the Implementation Support Unit Trust Fund). Many of these donors have funded us over several years. Some financial contributions are earmarked for specific projects; while others provide flexible core funding, in particular the major financial support of the Swiss government.

To undertake our planned activities in 2008, we had a total expenditure of just over 15 million CHF during 2008. The effect of that expenditure can be seen in our continuing contribution to capacity development support, applied research, developing standards and supporting the implementation of international humanitarian law.

The Centre's strength lies in the abilities and knowledge of our staff members – during 2008 we had more than 50 staff supporting the aims of our strategy. Our operations staff formed the largest part with about half of the total; the Implementation Support Unit numbered seven; the remaining staff work within support functions (conferences, communications, publications and sponsorship programmes), as well as the administration and the management of the Centre.



As we have done during the last few years, we also selected a young professional person from a mine-affected country to work with us. During 2008 Iraq and Sri Lanka were both represented in this role. We also regularly host interns in the Implementation Support Unit and the Operations section, providing young graduates with professional experience and a window onto the topic of mine action.

Following our usual practice, we also held a training period for all staff which gave us the opportunity to examine our activities in relation to the future of mine action, as well as different aspects of our organisational structure and procedures. An internal discussion and training process on gender and diversity issues started in 2008, and will continue to inform and influence the Centre's activities and practices during 2009. We particularly wanted to understand the gender and diversity issues as they relate to our activities within mine action, as well as our human resource policy.

Our Council of Foundation and Advisory Board are of great importance to the Centre. 18 States - 6 of whom are mine-affected - make up the Council of Foundation; UNMAS has observer status. The Council of Foundation meets twice a year to review our performance and supervise activities. The Council of Foundation approved our new Strategy 2009 – 2011 at the end of 2008.

The Advisory Board has 16 members representing national authorities, NGOs, commercial organisations, and international organisations such as UNMAS, UNDP, and UNICEF. These experts advise the Centre on how to make the most useful and relevant contributions to the mine action community.

COUNCIL OF FOUNDATION

The Council of Foundation unites 20 members nominated by States contributing significantly and/or participating in the Centre's immediate activities.

President

Dr Cornelio Sommaruga

(Honorary President as from 1 January 2009)

Incoming President

(from 1 January 2009)

Dr Barbara Haering

Members of the Council in 2008

Afghanistan | **Ambassador Nanguyalai Tarzi** | Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the UN and other International Organisations in Geneva

Australia | **Ambassador Caroline Millar** | Permanent Representative of Australia to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva

Canada | **Ambassador Marius Grinius** | Permanent Representative of Canada to the Conference of Disarmament | Geneva

Colombia | **Ambassador Clemencia Forero Ucros** | Permanent Representative of Colombia to the UN and other International Organisations in Geneva

Croatia | **Mrs Dijana Plestina** | Advisor on Mine Action to the Minister of Foreign Affairs | Croatia

Finland | **Ambassador Hannu Himanen** | Permanent Representative of Finland in Geneva

France | **Ambassador Eric Danon** | Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament | Geneva

Germany | **Ambassador Bernhard Brasack** | Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament | Geneva

Italy | **Ambassador Giovanni Manfredi** | Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament | Geneva

Jordan | **His Royal Highness, Prince Mired bin Raad bin Zeid al-Hussein of Jordan** | Chairman of the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation

Mozambique | **Ambassador Frances Victória Velho Rodrigues** | Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the UN and other International Organisations in Geneva

Netherlands | **Ambassador Johannes Landman** | Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the Conference of Disarmament | Geneva

Norway | **Ambassador Susan Eckey** | Deputy Director General, Department of UN, Peace and Humanitarian Affairs, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Senegal | **Mrs Seynabou Dial** | Second Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Senegal | Geneva

Sweden | **Ambassador Hans Dahlgren** | Permanent Representative of Sweden to the UN and other International Organisations in Geneva

Switzerland | **Ambassador Jürg Streuli** | Treasurer of the Council of Foundation, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Conference of Disarmament | Geneva

Switzerland | **Ambassador Raimund Kunz** | Secretary of the Council of Foundation, Head of the Security Policy Directorate, Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport | Berne

United Kingdom | **Ambassador John Duncan** | Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the Conference of Disarmament | Geneva

United States of America | **Ambassador Warren W. Tichenor** | Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the UN and other International Organisations in Geneva

Observer

UNMAS | **Mr John Flanagan** | Officer-in-charge | United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) | New York

ADVISORY BOARD

Members in 2008

The Advisory Board provides advice to both the Council of Foundation and the management of the GICHD. It consists of a group of distinguished practitioners who are in charge at various levels of the international mine action community. The Advisory Board is chaired by the Director of the GICHD.

Mr Martin Borck | Executive Secretary of the National Demining Commission | Ministry of National Defense | Chile

Mr Justin Brady | Officer-in-charge | United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Mrs Paula Claycomb | Senior Advisor | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Mr Hansjoerg Eberle | Director General | Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)

Mr Steinar Essén | Director | Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

Mr Etsay Gebre Selassie | Deputy Director | Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) | Ethiopia

Mr Shohab Hakimi | Director | Mine Dog Centre | Afghanistan

Mr David Hewitson | Director | European Land Solutions (ELS)

Mr Oto Jungwirth | Director | Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) | Croatia

Mr Ben Lark | Head of ERW/Mine Action Sector | International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Mrs Deemah Naser | Head of Planning Department | National Committee of Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) | Jordan

Mr Heng Rattana | Deputy Director | Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) | Cambodia

Mrs Sara Sekkenes | Senior Programme Advisor | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Mr Steve Wilson | Deputy Director | Mines Advisory Group



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