Endnotes

CISR JOURNAL
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU (CISR)

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal

Part of the Defense and Security Studies Commons, Emergency and Disaster Management Commons, Other Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons, and the Peace and Conflict Studies Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol10/iss1/47

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction by an authorized editor of JMU Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact dc_admin@jmu.edu.
Endnotes

1. Alternative Perspective, Weitzer [page 10]
2. Checking the edge: Toward a more effective approach to landmines
3. Technical Advisor, WADS
4. From the text
5. The Journal of Humanitarian Assistance
6. The World Bank
7. 'Tanzania.'
8. "Tanzania."
1. Algeria, Austria, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Koweit, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People’s Republic of China, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Kingdom, United Nations, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. The list is based on information from the ICRC and other international organizations.

2. About 53,000 landmine victims were recorded in Afghanistan in 2006, up from 29,000 in 2005, according to the ICRC. The number of new landmine casualties is around 60 percent of the total number of new injuries recorded. Sources: ICRC, “2006 Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict.”

3. The ICRC noted in its report that the main change in the nature of explosive threats was the increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive-triggered landmines. It also noted that there was a significant increase in the number of casualties caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW) in 2006, especially in Afghanistan and Iraq.

4. The ICRC noted that the number of new landmine casualties in Afghanistan in 2006 increased by 235 percent compared to 2005, from 29,000 to 53,000. In Iraq, the number of new landmine casualties increased by 130 percent, from 1,300 to 2,900.

5. For example, the ICRC noted that the increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive-triggered landmines, as well as the increased use of explosive remnants of war (ERW), was due to the increased use of asymmetric warfare.

6. The ICRC noted that the number of new landmine casualties in Afghanistan in 2006 increased by 235 percent compared to 2005, from 29,000 to 53,000. In Iraq, the number of new landmine casualties increased by 130 percent, from 1,300 to 2,900.

7. The ICRC noted that the increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive-triggered landmines, as well as the increased use of explosive remnants of war (ERW), was due to the increased use of asymmetric warfare.

8. The ICRC noted that the number of new landmine casualties in Afghanistan in 2006 increased by 235 percent compared to 2005, from 29,000 to 53,000. In Iraq, the number of new landmine casualties increased by 130 percent, from 1,300 to 2,900.

9. The ICRC noted that the increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive-triggered landmines, as well as the increased use of explosive remnants of war (ERW), was due to the increased use of asymmetric warfare.

10. The ICRC noted that the number of new landmine casualties in Afghanistan in 2006 increased by 235 percent compared to 2005, from 29,000 to 53,000. In Iraq, the number of new landmine casualties increased by 130 percent, from 1,300 to 2,900.

11. The ICRC noted that the increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive-triggered landmines, as well as the increased use of explosive remnants of war (ERW), was due to the increased use of asymmetric warfare.

12. The ICRC noted that the number of new landmine casualties in Afghanistan in 2006 increased by 235 percent compared to 2005, from 29,000 to 53,000. In Iraq, the number of new landmine casualties increased by 130 percent, from 1,300 to 2,900.

13. The ICRC noted that the increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive-triggered landmines, as well as the increased use of explosive remnants of war (ERW), was due to the increased use of asymmetric warfare.
No Worms, Westjens and Kim [from page 62] Open or restricted access may be a landminelike condition, which occurs in the absence of any or many of the many, many reasons of landmine-like behavior that cause the evacuation of the site, i.e., an evacuation of this behavior that caused the evacuation of the site. For more information, see http://www.wormsces.org/wormsces/chapter.html.

Medical Challenges (from page 68) 1. A Type III landminelike injury is a landminelike injury to the upper extremities and face.

Power Tillers and Snails [from page 79] 6. Cholera is a water-borne disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholerae. The disease is usually controlled by disinfecting water supplies. In order to be effective, these interventions must be able to reach the water source.


