Feedback Prodders: A Training Tool to Improve Deminer Safety

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Interview with an Amateur Deminer

After losing a bull and a pig to landmines in his fields, a Nicaraguan farmer undertakes the arduous task of meticulously removing 500 AP mines from his farm. The Nicaraguan Army discourages amateur demining because of the danger, but many who depend on the land for survival resort to mine clearance to make their plots safe and usable.

by Russell Gassett, Joseph Rowntree Quaker Fellow

Man's Work with God's Help

Some people would consider José Soto a lucky man, but he prefers to speak of God helping him in his work. José owns a small farm in the village of Liawe in the center of Nicaragua, a zone where the Contra war was active for several years, and the Sandinista Army laid defensive strip mine fields around its bases and command posts. Three rows of PMN anti-personnel mines were spaced at about 1-m (3.3-ft) intervals in each direction, with stranded wire fences on each side of the mined strip. The mines are still there, but the fenced areas are not always survived.

After the end of the war, José received title to a small parcel of hilltop land where a Command Post had been. Before leaving, the army cleared the site of UXO but did not have the resources to immediately clear the mines; hence, José’s farm was put on the waiting list, which could mean waiting for several years. So he went ahead and cleared about 500 mines by himself.

Even though I arrived unannounced, José greeted me warmly and sat down on the porch of his wooden house to answer my questions. "Why did you clear the mines?" I wondered. "Wouldn't it have been easier and safer to repair the fences on each side of the mine field?" "Well," he replied in a serious manner, "for several reasons. I can't afford to lose any more animals; I only have two cows, a male and a horse. Already a bull and a pig have been killed by mines, and someone else lost a horse. Every year, at the end of the dry season we burn the undergrowth before planting and several mines explode, which is very dangerous. I have my children, 11, 8 and 5 years old, who don't pay enough attention to staying away from the mines. I can tell you that in another village two boys found a mine and took it home to play with. (Coming from a poor family, they had no other toys at all.) The mine exploded and one boy was very badly wounded, but the other escaped with some bruises and a big scare." José shaves his head as he tells me this, but he's very matter-of-fact about the accident. Life is precarious for local people, and many poor children die from illness or accidents.

He continues with a bit more animation. "Most of all I got really fed up with local people breaking down the fences and coming onto my land to steal the mines to use for [illegal] fishing in the river. Even though some careless people have been killed while taking the explosives out of mines, many people still want to get hold of them. Two men found a mine in the bottom of a ditch and got a long stick to hit it with until it went off. They were lucky, as the ditch protected them and they were only bruised by the blast."

Amateur Demining Technique

José took me out to his former mine field which is still a bit overgrown. Wearing rubber boots and carrying the only tools that he owns, a shovel and a machete, he looked just like any campesino farmer going to tend his land. As we walked down the road, he explained that there had originally been about 600 mines and 100 of these had detonated or been stolen. Of the 500 mines he cleared, nearly 200 still had the safety pin fitted. "The people who laid them had been reservists and recent recruits who didn't understand mines and didn't like to take the risk of removing the safety pin in case the mine went off," he explained. We crossed into the formerly mined area and he showed me his technique for finding the mines, many of which were either laid on or very near the surface. By working out the pattern of the mines, he could guess where the next one would be and gently tap the ground with the tip of his machete. "Where there is a buried mine you can easily hear the difference," he said. "It's a hollow sound not like tapping the ground." Starting on one side of the mine he would excavate all around it with the machete and then scoop up the mine in a shovel held at arm's length, then carefully turn it over so that the pressure-sensitive face was hidden. "Once I had removed a mine I would stand where it had been and reach out to the next one. "But what about mines that were not laid in the pattern?" "No," he insists, "they were all there and I took them all out." I try a different angle: "But if someone made a mistake and put a mine in the wrong place? Would you have found it?" The same answer comes back, "I'm sure I got all the mines." He sees the care that I take to walk exactly where he has already stepped and patiently explains yet again that I can stand wherever I want as there are no mines left. "Okay," I say, and we both smile, but I still do not share his total confidence and go on walking in his footsteps.

Danger for Amateur Deminers

A few days later, Major Sandoval of the Nicaraguan Army confirms my fears and insists that unless the officer in charge was very inexperienced, he would have left a few extra mines out of pansers to catch unwary deminers. Sandoval, a precise, quietly-spoken military engineer with 22 years of service, explains that the army really wants to discourage this type of informal demining as it is simply too dangerous. We discussed the well-known case of another amateur deminer from the north of Nicaragua who lost his leg in an accident and then went back to demining and lost his other leg in a second accident.

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José Argüello walks down the main street of Lisawe, Nicaragua with his mine clearing tools: a shovel and a machete.

"What happens," the Major said, "is that you get someone who knows a little about mines and then everyone wants the local "expert" to come and clear the land for them. They buy them drinks and tell them how good they are at demining just to get them going and promise to pay them, and the person gets hurt or killed. People who fall for that line and think they know it all are not going to be the right sort of people to do the work anyway."

"Not far from where José lives is the town of Mohulíkiki where another local amateur deminer, Erasmo Ochoa, had cleared land for a large landowner who promised that he would pay Ochoa well. After removing 200 mines from a dense three-row strip, the landowner would only pay $200, and Erasmo went away disgruntled and swearing he would never touch a mine again. The extremes of rural poverty in Nicaragua may force him to change his mind.

José strikes me as different from these others who cleared mines for payment. He only demined for himself and was clearly a man who knew his own mind and would not be talked into anything. As a member of an evangelical church, he doesn't drink and before beginning the work, he tried to get some help. As he explained: "When I started I went to the local army HQ and asked for help, and the people I talked to showed me how to disarm these mines, but I didn't really trust what I learned." This caution is a surprise as the PMN is an easy mine to disarm.

So how did he dispose of the mines? "I carefully dropped them into deep holes, one by one. It took me over two months to move the mines. I carried them on my shovel held far away from my body as possible, and I put about 150 over there in a deep trench, another 100 there in a hole about 3m (10 feet) deep and a lot down an old pit latrine that was over 3m deep. No one else knows where they are except my wife. If I told any one, then people [would] start to dig them up again for fishing."

One day, of course, someone is going to have to dig up those mines to dispose of them properly, but that is in the future, and José is more than happy to leave final disposal to the experts. As I took one last photo before departing, he smiled and repeated: "I don't regret doing it."

"All photos courtesy of the author."

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Field Trip With MARMINCA
In the field with the deminers of MARMINCA, the editor of the JMA was able to witness first-hand how centralized demining practices are coordinated and carried out in Central America.

by Margaret S. Busé, Editor

The organized approach to mine action in Central America results in a uniform, controlled and highly organized method in demining. All aspects of demining operations are supervised by MARMINCA and carried out by the national armies/security forces. Once a country is approved for demining operations through the OAS, supervisors are trained, dispatched and placed in a supervisory role over the local army at various fronts of operation in each country.

Colonel Luis E. Ramos, chief of all of MARMINCA's operations in Central America, stresses that the strength of MARMINCA is that of a humanitarian mission under the IADB. The OAS supplies equipment and training, donor funding and coordination for all mine action operations. Donors contribute or pick up the cost for the demining of area specific modules that comprise a front of operation.

The Supervisors have a unique, consistent and significant role in MARMINCA and they are the cornerstone of the efficiency of the centralized demining operations in Central America. They have a one-year tour of duty as supervisor. There are currently 30 Supervisors working in Central America, with 19 operating in Nicaragua. The supervisors come from the following countries: 11 from Brazil, three from Guatemala, four from Honduras, three from Venezuela, four from El Salvador, three from Colombia, two from Bolivia. The Supervisors mission tasks to:

• Train new deminers with the help of U.S Special Forces
• Give technical assistance with equipment, explosives and destruction of mines
• Guarantee that demining practices meet international standards
• Update demining data received from different locations and prepare weekly and monthly reports that are sent to the IADB.

• Update the Tabla de Cheques (checklist)
• Certify demined areas

Captain Curri of Brazil referred to the Tabla de Cheques as their "bible." The Tabla de Cheques is an adaptation of the international standard for the entire demining mission in Central America. It is updated every year based on the supervisor's experiences after nine months in the field. Based on the Tabla de Cheques they develop specific Procedimientos Operativo Normal (PON) or standard operating procedures, for each aspect of the mission. MARMINCA has PONs for medical, destruction of mines, demining/emergency clearance operations and communications. It should be noted that they have already incorporated the new international standards into their operations.

Captain Siquiera of Brazil feels it is important to update the checklist because it is based on what everyone has seen in the camps and it has direct practical applications. The checklist is especially important for new deminers in the field. Every front of operation has different characteristics whether it is terrain or area to be cleared, i.e., mountains (or high tension towers) vs. bridges. All aspects are taken into consideration and are accounted for in the checklist.

To update the Tabla de Cheques and to aid in maintaining accurate demining records, MARMINCA requires that the supervisors record their demining experiences daily—square meters of area demined, mines found, metal found, accidents etc. These