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Implementing International Obligations to Clear Mines, by Casey-Maslen [from page 5]


Mobile Data Collection: Interoperability Through New Architecture, by Vinek, Mukhalal and Cottray [from page 7]


From the Field: Mobile Technologies for Mine Action, by Vikström [from page 12]

12. CMAA Database Unit in Phnom Penh.

Mobile Technology in Mine Action: The Fulcrum Application, by Wallen and Torbet [from page 17]


Integrated Cooperation on Explosive Hazards Program in Central Asia, by Buhin [from page 24]

1. Explosive hazards include: unexploded and abandoned munitions including landmines; unsecured, excess and unserviceable munitions; and the presence of booby traps and improvised explosive devices.
2. Since the OSCE OiT had limited experience in applying the regional approach in Mine Action, ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) had been contracted at that time to carry out numerous rounds of technical consultations and events throughout Central Asia in order to mobilize countries in the region to partake in joint cooperation efforts.

Afghanistan’s National Mine Action Strategic Plan (2016–2021), by Oriakhil [from page 33]

8. SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats).
9. PESTLE analysis (political, economic, social, technological, legal, environmental).

The UXO Sector in Laos, by Peachey [from page 37]

Explosive Remnants of War: A Deadly Threat to Refugees, by Rutherford and Cooney [ from page 45 ]


Armed Violence Reduction in Central Mali: A Community-based Approach, by Pezier and Larsen [ from page 42 ]


Explosive Remnants of War: A Deadly Threat to Refugees, by Rutherford and Cooney [ from page 45 ]

1. In many cases, economic migrants make up a portion of the people fleeing the country. Fed up with the lack of opportunities for financial success, some individuals leave their home country and join the current massive refugee movements. They do so to increase their financial wealth in their destination country.
8. Tactical mine fields are easier to demine as a result of military units already having familiarity with the area as well as possessing the technical know how to safely clear the area.
33. “Angola has long been recognized as one of the most landmine contaminated countries in the world. MAG continues to work in Mexico—the poorest and worst-affected province.” MAG. http://bit.ly/1TRQQEq.
43. “1,000th Landmine Removed In Sri Lanka This Year.” MAG. http://bit.ly/1Gzx9Bm.
44. “Blinds’ are munitions that have been successfully fired, launched or dropped but which have failed to function on arrival at the target.” Bruce Cochrane, “What’s in a name?: bomb disposal in the British Army,” Explosives Engineering, September 2015. P. 12.

Finding Legacy Minefields in the Jordan Valley, by Odibat [from page 51]

Flail Technology in Demining, by Juneja [from page 54]

Maximizing the Effectiveness of Mobile Technology, by Rudat [from page 63]