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Post Clearance Inspection: How Much is Enough? by Gasser [ from page 4 ]

1. GICHD. "A Review of External Post-Clearance Inspection in Mine Action." (February 2012). <http://bit.ly/1KZUHR6>
2. To be more precise: the maximum confidence of 10 percent sampling is 10 percent, but would be less if the original and inspection detection methods are correlated. In an honest lottery there is no correlation between successive results. This is simplified in the main text to improve clarity.
3. IMAS 09.20 Annex B, section B.3.1.
4. Paragraph 2: Specified Quality Limit is 0.35% for calculations. This is the "maximum fraction of contaminated land" after clearance. Annex B, section B.3.4.
5. In the equation: p is the maximum fraction of land still contaminated after clearance, which should be zero according to IMAS 09.10 and not 0.35%.
6. d is the maximum number of non-conforming items found during inspection before rejecting the clearance, which should also be zero according to IMAS 09.20.
7. "Vroom Expectancy Motivation Theory." YourCoach. Accessed 14 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1ExOXQj>. The source provides an introduction to the positive reward view of Expectancy Theory, but instead of reward for a job well done there is avoidance of serious negative consequences of a job not well done.
8. "Motivation Theory and Industrial and Organizational Psychology." University of Minnesota 140-157. <http://bit.ly/1G3ei9q>.

Preparing for Humanitarian Demining in Post-conflict Colombia by Case [ from page 7 ]

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3. Government of Colombia. "Directorate for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines-DAICMA." Accessed 27 April 2015. <http://bit.ly/1dkyc4h>.
4. Government of Colombia. "Colombia: Mine Action in Post-Conflict Context." Directorate for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines-DAICMA Eighteenth International Meeting of Mine Action National Program Directors and UN Advisors. 17 February 2015.
5. Government of Colombia. "Victimas de Minas Antipersonal." Accessed 29 April 2015. <http://bit.ly/1ATCDNi>.
6. "The State of the World's Children 1996." UNICEF. Accessed 27 April 2015. <http://bit.ly/1QA8GU>.

The Case for a National Assessment on Landmine Contamination through NTS in Colombia by Parra and Bonnet [ from page 13 ]

1. Landmine Monitor 2010." Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. Accessed 24 April 2015. <http://bit.ly/1bBn6az>.
2. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and Their Destruction Article 7 Report, Colombia. (2014) Accessed 24 April 2015. <http://bit.ly/1OP7dti>.

Healing and Reconciliation for Survivors of War in North Central Colombia by Macauley [ from page 16 ]

1. "Estadísticas del conflicto armado en Colombia." Centro de Memoria Histórica, Bogotá. Accessed 22 June 2015. <http://bit.ly/SXSPth>.

2. "The Day after Tomorrow: Colombia's FARC and the End of the Conflict". International Crisis Group, Latin America Report No. 53. 11 December 2014. <http://bit.ly/1smBCom>.
3. Uppsala Conflict Data Program, "Colombia, One-Sided violence, AUC-Civilians, 1997-2005," Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research. Accessed 22 June 2016. <http://bit.ly/1CoiACZ>.
4. Departments are subdivided areas, much like a state, province or county, set up by the Colombian government.
5. Cardona, Lorena, Jovani Jiménez, and Nelson Vanegas. "Landmine detection technologies to face the demining problems in Antioquia." *DYNA*; Vol. 81, num. 183 (2014); 115-125. Published 20 September 2013. <http://bit.ly/1Iueo6J>.
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11. Otis, John. "Inside the Struggle to Clear Colombia of Mines." *Time*. 2 April 2015. <http://ti.me/1LgalQw>.

Mine Action in Myanmar by Fasth and Simon [ from page 20 ]

1. "Myanmar army and rebels sign draft ceasefire agreement." *BBC News*, 31 March 2015. <http://bbc.in/1Kxmb9J>.
2. "Myanmar/Burma." *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, December 2014. <http://bit.ly/1HIrCSf>. States and regions include the Karenni State, Karen State, Kachin State, Mon State, Pegu division, Rakhine State, Shan State, Tenasserim division, Chin State and Sagaing region.
3. Projects conducted by MSWRR with the support of UNICEF and DanChurchAid.
4. "Myanmar." International Committee of the Red Cross, Annual Report 2013. 293. <http://bit.ly/1PKwNW0>.
5. Internal data collected by DRC/DDG.
6. "Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System' (CMVIS) Monthly Report for November 2014." Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), (November 2014). <http://bit.ly/1wuKQmV>.

Implementing Culturally-Sensitive Risk Education in Somalia by Jones and Breili [ from page 26 ]

1. "The Somali Compact." The Federal Republic of Somalia. Accessed 30 April 2015. <http://bit.ly/1Ie8Ced>.
2. "About UNMAS in Somalia." Somalia. UN Mine Action Gateway. Accessed 30 April 2015. <http://bit.ly/1mHdivu>.
3. UNDP Somalia. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy 2011-2015. Accessed 5 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1EV6ndt>.
4. Bradbury, Mark, and Healy, Sally. "Whose peace is it anyway? Connecting Somali and international peacemaking." *Accord*, Issue 21. Conciliation Resources. Accessed 5 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1EV8RIF>.
5. Online survey response of the Deputy Country Director of the

Mines Advisory Group. May 2014.

6. Thirion, Rudie. Skype interview with UNMAS Somalia MRE coordinator. September 2014.
7. PSW is a methodology that was developed by the Danish Demining Group (DDG), the specialist mine action unit of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The approach aims to raise awareness amongst key community members (elders, religious leaders, local government officials, representatives from women groups and youth) of the dangers related to ERW that individuals have collected and stored in their homes. ERW held in private stockpiles, a common practice throughout Somalia and Somaliland, represent a threat to safety and security and is a problem that cannot easily be removed; it must be mitigated through consensual interventions stressing awareness raising, advocacy and RE. DDG has identified that awareness raising should be conducted as part of an approach to community safety integrated with other development agencies to provide full chain assistance to target populations. After the workshop, families with ERW in their homes are encouraged to inform the agency, which will immediately visit the house with an EOD team to safely remove items from the house and destroy them. To date PSW has proven a successful approach.
8. Somalia IMSMA database. January 2015.
9. Non-scholarized children are children that receive their education through a madrasa as opposed to an education received at a government-established school or private school.
10. Breili, Kjell. Interview with UNMAS Somalia Humanitarian Explosive Management Programme Manager. September 2014.
11. Afgooye, Garbaharey, Baidoa, Hudur, South Galkayo, Buloburti, Burhakaba, Dhusamareb, Wajid, Beledweyne, Yeed, El Barde and El Wak.
12. Breili, Kjell. Skype interview with UNMAS HEM Programme Manager. December 2014.

#### Child-to-Child, Mine Risk Education by Horsley [ from page 31 ]

1. Bloch, Jared. "Dramatic drop in landmine casualties, lives saved as clearance and funding reach new peaks; yet anti-personnel mine use by Yemen and a small number of states and armed groups must be urgently addressed." Relief Web. 28 November 2013. <http://bit.ly/1BOrUE6>. Accessed 26 January 2015.
2. Oguzertem, Isik. "More Progress Required to Eliminate Threat of Landmines to Iraqis." UNICEF. 4 April 2013. <http://uni.cf/1DIDLaW>. Accessed 21 January 2015.

#### Counting the Uncountable: Measuring the Benefits of MRE by Keeley [ from page 35 ]

1. See IMAS 04.10 at [www.mineactionstandards.org](http://www.mineactionstandards.org).

#### Influence of Mine Risk Education on Explosive Ordnance Disposal in Quang Tri by Ngo and Nguyen [ from page 39 ]

1. "A Study of Explosive Remnants of War Accidents and the Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, Beliefs of People in Quang Tri Province, Viet Nam." *Project RENEW*. 2011. Accessed 19 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1HsvK8O>.
2. "Mine Action Alert: Scrap Yard Explosion Injures Five." *Project RENEW*. Accessed 14 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1IDwpmG>.

#### MRE Certification Courses – Sri Lanka, Mali and Tajikistan by Kasack [ from page 44 ]

1. IMAS 12.10, see <http://bit.ly/1Eabl4Q> ; UNMAS/CARE

Landmine/ERW Safety Handbook (2nd rev. ed. 2005) and training resources, see <http://bit.ly/1wDR6Mi> ; UNICEF/GICHD IMAS MRE Best Practice Guidebooks (2005), see <http://bit.ly/1BPBQhh> , these were complemented by seven Training Manuals published in 2009, <http://bit.ly/1wDRudO>

2. UNICEF provides in-country support, but to date, does not offer basic or advanced MRE courses. SWEDEC at some point provided MRE courses but stopped; so did GICHD upon request. Major INGOs that engage in MRE/ Community Liaison such as HI, MAG, DCA, DDG, etc., have their own in-house training or provide training on-the-job.
3. Based on RedR training materials for training trainers, on RedR see <http://bit.ly/1EFKqhX>.

#### Democratic Republic of the Congo's National Landmines Contamination Survey by Simon and Thoma [ from page 48 ]

1. A slightly different methodology was also used at that time called General Mine Action Survey. However, for the sake of clarity, this article only refers to GMAA.
2. DRC's total surface is 2.35 million sq km (907,340 sq mi)—approximately two-thirds of the size of Western Europe.
3. The survey methodology complied with non-technical survey 08.10 and land release 07.11.
4. MAG, HI, NPA, DCA.
5. National Red Cross, Africa for Mine Action (*Afrique Pour la Lutte Antimines*), *Synergie Pour la Lutte Antimines*, *Bureau des Actions de Développement et des Urgences*, *Synergie de la Lutte Anti-Mines en Equateur Sud*, *Actions pour le Développement Intégral par la Conservation Communautaire* and the Monitoring, Database and Information branch of the Department of Disarmament Affairs.
6. *Enquête Nationale sur la Contamination par Mines Anti-personnel et Armes à Sous-Munitions en République Démocratique du Congo. Rapport Final*. Mars 2014. *Centre Congolais de Lutte Antimines et Service de Lutte Antimines des Nations Unies*.

#### Unplanned Explosions of Munition Stockpiles by Rutherford and Williams [ from page 52 ]

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5. Talbott, Kirk. "What Gave Rise to Boko Haram." *The Washington Post*, 26 January 2015. <http://wapo.st/1BjGzrM>.
6. Murphy et al. "Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States 1775-1945." *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District*. Accessed 5 May 2015. <http://1.usa.gov/1Pi17Sv>.
7. "Port Chicago Naval Magazine Explosion, 1944." *Naval History and Heritage Command*. Accessed 5 May 2015. <http://1.usa.gov/1bWrNeD>.
8. Marquis, Amy Leinbach. "A Silent Explosion." *National Parks* 82 (Winter 2008) 14–15. <http://bit.ly/1PIFEgT>.
9. Kuranda et al. "Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage During the Cold War (1946-1989)." *U.S. Army Environmental Command*. Accessed 5 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1GUxODo>.

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12. Welborn, Vickie. "EPA Orders Army to Clean up Camp Minden Explosives." *Shreveporttimes.com*, 18 March 2014. <http://bit.ly/1bS2xWJ>.
13. "UEMS Incidents by Country (1979–2014)." *Small Arms Survey*. Accessed 5 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1I8j4IT>.

Observations on Cluster Strike Patterns in Laos by Evans [ from page 58 ]

1. Colin King, C King Associates Ltd, Ove Dullum, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment and Grethe Østern, Norwegian People's Aid/M85. "An Analysis of Reliability." 2007. <http://bit.ly/1RvjXJN>.
2. Dullum, Ove. "Cluster Weapons – Military Utility and Alternatives." Forsvarets Forskningsinstitutt/Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), 01 February 2008.
3. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. "Cluster Munitions Identification Tool: Dispersion." Accessed 13 May 2015. <http://bit.ly/1ItYoXq>.
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5. Comptroller General of the United States. "Review of BLU-63/B Bomblet Program: Department of the Air Force." 14 Jan 1971: 8. "The tests showed that, for similar release conditions, the BLU-63/B had a lower dud rate (fuse-nonfunction rate), produced dispersal patterns which were similar but more evenly distributed than those of the BLU-26/B, and tended to break apart on ground impact at dispenser-opening altitudes below approximately 1,000 feet."
6. Comptroller General of the United States. "Review Of BLU-63/B Bomblet Program. Department of the Air Force." 14 Jan 1971: 10. "ADTC's conclusion was determined by the fact that BLU-26/Bs fall over a somewhat wider area than do BLU-63/Bs when dropped from the same altitude."
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