U.S. and Vietnam Sign MOU by Cunningham [from page 6]
1. In Vietnam, this war is called the American War.

Outcome Monitoring in Humanitarian Mine Action by Nedergaard [from page 7]
3. For more information, please refer to http://tinyurl.com/kh22drt, and download DDG’s impact-monitoring manual.
7. An informal mine action M&E practitioners meeting was held in Copenhagen to facilitate more knowledge-sharing on data collection within the sector. The meeting took place 2-3 July 2013 and included the following participants: UNMAS, UNDP, UNOOPS, GMAP, MAG, NPA, DCA, GICHD and DDG.
8. After this article was written, a Statement on Outcome Monitoring in Mine Action was developed as a joint effort within the sector. The statement sets principles and guiding indicators for outcome monitoring in mine action. HI, MAG, NPA, DCA and DDG all signed up to the principles in the statement. Accessed 21 February 2014. http://bit.ly/1l9kRm.

Amendments to the IMAS Land Release Series by Gray [from page 11]

Effects of Mixed Teams on Land Release by Bini, Janssen and Jones [from page 14]
1. Baseline assessments were conducted in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya and South Sudan (two different organizations). These assessments were conducted for different organizations and have not been published.
2. Note that all answers from respondents represent their personal views and experiences and do not always reflect GMAP’s views.
3. The land release process encompasses the efficient application of survey and clearance and the subsequent handover of land.

Scalable Technical Survey for Improved Land-release Rates by Bach [from page 17]
1. Subdivision is normally only applicable to mine survey.
2. The latter implies, as a minimum, considerable increase in the percentage coverage during grid clearance, but more often it implies full clearance over the entire area if patterns are not determined. TS should not be considered light clearance of areas with low densities of mines. The latter would imply some form of risk mitigation, which is not the purpose of TS and may also be a violation of the conventions.
3. This process is less applicable when searching for CMR and not applicable when searching for other ERW.

Managing Residual Clearance: Learning From Europe’s Past by Passula [from page 22]
17. Conventional Munitions Disposal Capacity Development in South Sudan by Commandant Francis O’Grady [from page 29]

5. Interview with UNMAS press officer, 18 September 2013.

Lessons From Lebanon: Rubble Removal and Explosive Ordnance Disposal by Lauritzen [from page 32]

4. The laydown area is an area needed to dump the material from the work site.

Applying NGO Resource-mobilization Strategies to the Mine Action Community by Sonniecki and Fiederlein [from page 38]

15. “South-South cooperation is a defined as “a broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains.” according to the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation. Accessed 20 March 2014. http://bit.ly/1gWrBV.

Quality Management Systems in Mine Action Programs by Simon and De Coninck [from page 42]

1. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are specific operational procedures for mine action activities. SOP are evaluated against either International Mine Action Stan-
dards or national standards before use in the field. SOP can be adjusted relatively quickly to suit specific situations.

2. Standard Work Procedures (SWP) are an organization’s internal procedures related to documentation, reporting and administration. Sometimes these are also called work practices. Depending on the organization, these are not easily changed and normally rely on a periodic formal review to have changes implemented. SWP are normally part of a QMS.

Typhoon Haiyan Leaves Ordnance Contamination in its Wake by Feigleson [from page 45]


Machine-integrated Magnetic Collector Design and Testing by de Brun and Ahnert [from page 52]


A Discrimination Method for Landmines and Metal Fragments Using Metal Detectors by Kaneko, Fukushima and Endo [from page 59]


