

A Mine-free Central America: How Can We Improve on Success? Case [from page 6]

1. Organization of American States. General Assembly. AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96), "The Western Hemisphere as an Antipersonnel Land-Mine-Free Zone." 7 June 1996. <http://bit.ly/aMGpSI>. Accessed 8 June 2010.
2. The only minefield reported in Guatemala, located at Tajumulco Volcano, was cleared in 1997 by demobilized insurgents under the supervision of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala prior to the initiation of Guatemala's National Demining and UXO Destruction Plan in 1998. For additional details see United Nations Security Council Report S/1997/432, "Report of the Secretary-General on the Group of Military Observers Attached to MINUGUA," 4 June 1997.
3. Note: The final clearance number for Nicaragua includes mines reported by the Nicaraguan Army as "certified," which refers to the number of mines in military records for minefields that have been cleared.
4. *IMAS 08.20: Land Release, First Edition*, UNMAS (10 June 2009). <http://tinyurl.com/y8h8kmf>. Accessed 20 May 2010.
5. *IMAS 08.21: Non-technical Survey, First Edition*, UNMAS (10 June 2009). <http://tinyurl.com/39qemm8>. Accessed 20 May 2010.
5. CMAC list of CBMRR volunteers elected to other community leadership positions, 2009.
6. Chan Sambath. *Case Study of Ros Sovan, CBMRR Mine/UXO Committee Network Member, in the National Mine/UXO Risk Education and Risk Reduction Six Month Activity Report, 01 January–30 June 2009*. Phnom Penh, CMAC, December 2009.
7. The Mines Advisory Group (MAG) Community Liaison teams regularly work with the CBMRR network as part of their data-collection activities.
8. Durham, Jo. *Evaluation of Mine Risk Education in the Kingdom of Cambodia*. Phnom Penh, CMAA and UNICEF, October 2008.
9. CMAC data compiled by the Provincial Coordinators shows that in 2009, 131 CBMRR requests were submitted to MAPU, and 69 of these requests were included in the 2010 annual work plan.
10. The three largest accredited humanitarian mine-clearance organizations in Cambodia are the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, Mines Advisory Group and The HALO Trust.
11. *Cambodian Mine Action Standards Chapter 14: Baseline Survey*. Phnom Penh, CMAA, August 2009.
12. E-mail from H.E. Oum Phumro, CMAC Deputy Director General, 26 January 2010. *Draft National Mine Action Strategy "NMA" 2010–2019*. Phnom Penh, CMAA, February 2009.

Community Empowerment and Leadership in Cambodia, Bottomley and Sambath [from page 11]

1. Bottomley, Ruth. *Community Participation in Mine Action: Review and Conceptual Framework*. Oslo: Norwegian People's Aid, December 2005. <http://bit.ly/aUfZhd>. Accessed 21 May 2010.
2. Bottomley, Ruth. *Crossing the Divide: Landmines, Villagers and Organizations*. Oslo: International Peace Research Institute. January 2003. <http://bit.ly/bHJdZP>. Accessed 21 May 2010.
3. The CBMRR Project is targeted in the districts and villages where landmines and UXO cause high casualty rates. Data from the Cambodian Mine Victim Information System is used to initially target high-priority villages in which the networks will be set up.
4. An isolated UXO that can be quickly cleared by an explosive ordnance disposal team.

Prioritization and Partnership in Lao PDR, Sutton [from page 17]

1. Documentation of grants provided by HDI to *The Journal*. Not available for public viewing. 21 June 2010.
2. Bombie is the local name for cluster-bomb submunitions.

Demining Albania 2000–2009: Successes and Lessons Learned, Sančanin [from page 21]

1. "Series 2: Establishment of Mine Action Programmes." *A Guide to International Mine Action Standards*. Geneva: International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 2010: 20–22. <http://tinyurl.com/3xalyk9>. Accessed 28 April 2010.

The Humpty Dumpty Institute: Sri Lanka, Rodrigo [from page 27]

1. The leaves of the gliricidia tree, rich in protein, are often

used for their nutritional value to feed cattle. “*Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq. Steud).” Purdue University, Center for New Crops & Plants Products. 7 January 1998. <http://tinyurl.com/2cnc8hq>. Accessed 7 June 2010.

2. Urea is a white, crystalline solid high in nitrogen content frequently added to animal feed in the agricultural business. Overdahl, Curtis J., Rehm, George W., Meredith, Harvey L. “Fertilizer Urea.” University of Minnesota Extension. 1991. <http://tinyurl.com/2alyqy7>. Accessed 7 June 2010.
3. The farm gate value is the net value of the product when it leaves the farm.

Mine-action Success Story: Nepal, Robinson [from page 33]

1. A socket bomb is an improvised, predominantly hand-grenade type of weapon made from plumbing joints filled with locally available explosives. *Evaluation of U.N. Mine Action Team in Nepal Executive Summary*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Geneva, Switzerland (26 June 2009). <http://bit.ly/dqJA4a>. Accessed 21 June 2010.

Redefining Success: Whose Reality Counts? Massleberg [from page 36]

1. Filippino, Eric GICHD and UNDP. *A Guide to Socio-Economic Approaches to Mine Action Planning and Management*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 2004. <http://tinyurl.com/3anlkvs>. Accessed 20 May 2010.
2. Chambers, Robert. *Whose Reality Counts? Putting the First Last*. ITSD Publishing, 1997. p. 58, 103. Ref: 10-CP-2004-EN.
3. GICHD. *A Guide to Land Release: non-technical methods*. November 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/lf38bv>. Accessed 19 May 2010.
4. GICHD. *Mine and ERW Risk Education. A Project Management Guide*. November 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/2cbs4no>. Accessed 19 May 2010.
5. GICHD. *LMAD Guidelines for Policy and Programme*. June 2008, p. 17. <http://tinyurl.com/259wb94>. Accessed 19 May 2010.
6. *IMAS 08.21: Non-technical Survey*, Draft First Edition, UNMAS, (10 June 2009). The term SHA refers to an area suspected of having a mine/ERW hazard. A SHA

can be identified by an impact survey, other form of national survey or a claim of presence of explosive hazard. <http://tinyurl.com/2fyvrqa>. Accessed 19 May 2010.

7. The term CHA refers to an area identified by a Non-technical Survey in which the necessity for further intervention through either Technical Survey or clearance has been confirmed.
8. E-mail correspondence with MAG southern Sudan Programme Manager, Hannah Bryce, 26 January 2010.

The HALO Trust Activities in Kuando Kubango, Angola, Forbes [from page 40]

1. Different colored sticks mean different things in different countries. In Angola the white sticks mark locations where mines were found and destroyed. The sticks are placed after mine destruction simply to show the mine-laying patterns and allow clearance tactics to be adapted accordingly.
2. E-mail interview with Darren Manning, Program Manager, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the United States Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. 6 April 2010.

The Roots of Peace Model: Demine-Replant-Rebuild, Kühn [from page 46]

1. Nasir, Khurram, Adnan A. Hyder and C.M. Shahbaz. “Injuries Among Afghan Refugees: Review of Evidence.” *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine*, Vol 19, 2 (2004). <http://bit.ly/cUij5F>. Accessed 3 June 2010.
2. “Living in a Minefield: The Landmine Problem in Afghanistan.” 1 May 1997. <http://bit.ly/azibiP>. Accessed 3 June 2010.
3. “Human Development Report 2009: Afghanistan.” <http://bit.ly/9fGdV9>. Accessed 3 June 2010.

Non-state Actors and Mine Action: Complications and Solutions, Kuklick and Wall [from page 50]

1. Geneva Call. *Workshop Report: Towards a Mine Free World*. 16 March 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/2duaymm>. Accessed 9 June 2010.
2. Geneva Call. *Armed Non-State Actors and Landmines, Vol. 1*, October 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/2v4f7ev>. Accessed 4 June 2010.
3. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. “Key

Developments: Non-State Armed Groups.” Presented at the Ninth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, Geneva, Switzerland, 24–28 November 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/2bbcbja>. Accessed 28 June 2010.

4. “Ban Policy.” *The Landmine Monitor Report 2009*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/2fzmlcz>. Accessed 27 June 2010.
5. “Signatories to the *Deed of Commitment Banning Anti-personnel Mines*.” *Geneva Call*. 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/2clsmc7>. Accessed 4 June 2010.

Physical Security and Stockpile Management, Diaz [from page 54]

1. Zenelaga, Brunilda. “The Role of Education on Awareness of Ammunition-dismantling Risks.” *The Journal of ERW and Mine Action*, Issue 13.1 (Summer 2009: 39–41). <http://bit.ly/datl0e>. Accessed 21 May 2010.

Consolidating Peace through PSSM Projects in Burundi, Claveau [from page 56]

1. Pézard, Stéphanie and Nicolas Florquin, *Small Arms in Burundi: Disarming the Civilian Population in Peacetime: A Study by the Small Arms Survey and the Ligue Iteka with Support from the UNDP–Burundi and Oxfam–NOVIB*. Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, August 2007. This estimate takes into account all firearms and grenades. <http://bit.ly/935xkP>. Accessed 5 May 2010.
2. *The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa*. <http://bit.ly/ddl6bH>. Accessed 5 May 2010.
3. A total of 616 people were killed by violence in Burundi in 2008, including 133 in grenade attacks. “Grenade Attack Kills Two in Burundi Market.” *Relief Web. Agence France Presse*. 27 December 2009. <http://bit.ly/d3pxP5>. Accessed 5 May 2010.

Tripwires: An Invisible Component?, King [from page 62]

1. Tripwire feeling is the act of carefully searching for tripwires using a long, flexible rod and following the proper procedures outlined by the United Nations.
2. 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

Micro-projects Help Socioeconomic Recovery of Cleared Areas, Orozco [from page 65]

1. IMAS 04.10: *Glossary of Mine Action Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations*, Second Edition, United Nations Mine Action Service (01 January 2003). <http://tinyurl.com/3vzbw5>. Accessed 3 March 2010.
2. *Ending the Suffering Caused by Anti-personnel Mines: Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009*. The Nairobi Summit on a Mine-free World. 29 November–3 December 2004. <http://bit.ly/9vPexe>. Accessed 23 April 2010.
3. “What are the Millennium Development Goals?” *United Nations Development Programme*. <http://tinyurl.com/547owy>. Accessed 26 March 2010.
4. “*Estudio sobre el Impacto del Desminado en Nicaragua*.” PADCA-OEA. <http://tinyurl.com/272h6eg>.

Trial of Ground-penetrating Radar, Neutron and Magnetometry Methods in Arid Soil in Egypt, Crawford [from page 76]

1. “Combined Devices for Humanitarian Demining and Explosives Detection.” Proceedings of an International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Meeting, 13–17 November 2006, INFN, Padova, Italy (2007). <http://tinyurl.com/236qutx>. Accessed 30 April 2010.
2. RST-Group. 2009. <http://rst-group.net/index2.htm>. Accessed 1 July 2010.
3. F.D. Brooks and M. Drosog, *Appl. Rad. and Isotopes* 63 (2005) 565–74.
4. V.R. Bom, A.M. Osman and A.M.A. Monem, *IEEE TNS* 55 (2008) 741–747.
5. F.D. Brooks, private communication. November 2007.
6. RST Report GPR-RST-RP-0022, available from RST, Bahnhofstrasse 108, D-88682 Salem (Germany); E-mail: rst@w-4.de
7. This mine can be supplied with an 18-g metal plate to make it easier to find.
8. V.R. Bom, e-mail message to author. 27 April 2010.

For a glossary of common terms used in many of our articles, please view *The Journal's Common Terms and Definitions list* at <http://tinyurl.com/JournalTerms>.