

# Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction

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Volume 13  
Issue 3 *The Journal of ERW and Mine Action*

Article 32

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November 2009

## Endnotes Issue 13.3

CISR JOURNAL

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### Recommended Citation

JOURNAL, CISR (2009) "Endnotes Issue 13.3," *The Journal of ERW and Mine Action* : Vol. 13 : Iss. 3 , Article 32.

Available at: <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol13/iss3/32>

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**Amending the Ottawa Convention: A Way Forward, Barlow [ from page 4 ]**

1. Keeley, Robert. "Clearing the Falkland-Malvinas Islands." *The Journal of ERW and Mine Action*, Issue 13.1 (Summer 2009: 7–8). Available at <http://tinyurl.com/ya6nfnz>. Accessed 30 September 2009.
2. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and Their Destruction. 17 December 1997. <http://tinyurl.com/m6e8jq>. Accessed 22 September 2009.

**Aid Effectiveness in Insecure Areas, Naidoo [ from page 6 ]**

1. Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. 2 March 2005. Paris. <http://tinyurl.com/djjuzh>. Accessed 5 October 2009.
2. Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations. April 2007. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. <http://tinyurl.com/pvpcnr>. Accessed 5 October 2009.
3. Accra Agenda for Action. 25 July 2008. Accra. <http://tinyurl.com/5kwlpj>. Accessed 5 October 2009.
4. Roberts, Rebecca. "Reflections on the Paris Declaration and Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan." Discussion Paper, Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit. April 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/y9apaaf>. Accessed 6 October 2009.
5. Whole-of-government approaches refers to public-service agencies working across portfolio boundaries and, in this context, typically involves ministries responsible for defense, diplomacy and development working closely together.
6. Policy coherence refers to greater coherence in policies across sectors that affect developing countries (e.g., trade and development).
7. Accra Agenda for Action. Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. 2–4 September 2008. Accra, Ghana. <http://tinyurl.com/n9nefv>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
8. 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://tinyurl.com/ltucz5>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
9. MAG. "Burundi." <http://tinyurl.com/knz3vl>. Accessed 5 October 2009.
10. MAG. "Burundi: Supporting human security." <http://tinyurl.com/dlh9ek>. Accessed 5 October 2009.
11. MAG. "MAG's approach to Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal." <http://tinyurl.com/ngykpu>. Accessed 5 October 2009.
12. Danish Refugee Council and Danish Demining Group. Concept Paper: Community Safety in North West Somalia (Somaliland). February 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/mstztl>. Accessed 21 August 2009.

**Regional Cooperation: MDD Center for SE Europe, Trlin [ from page 9 ]**

1. The Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe is mainly designed to train mine-detection-dog teams for use in regional mine-action centers and demining entities, to support demining efforts in the region with its own MDD teams, and to provide expertise and knowledge in area of MDD use. However, MDCC also trains other kinds of official dogs, e.g., drug- and explosive-detection dogs, police-patrol dogs, search-and-rescue dogs, etc.
2. Mine Detection Dog Center for South East Europe was established by a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the U.S. Department of State (Office of Humanitarian Demining Programs), Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance on 22 October 2002, and officially opened on 14 October 2003, with initial funds from the U.S. Department of State (HDP). Since the start of operation, MDCC has trained approximately 150 dogs.
3. "Mine Detection Dogs." Humanitarian Demining Standard for South East Europe. South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council. <http://tinyurl.com/lvh4dl>. Accessed 25 August 2009.
4. Prior to starting a demining task, each demining team, consisting of one dog and one handler, must undergo the accreditation process to verify their performance and capability. Procedures of accreditation vary from country to country, but are basically consistent on testing and issuing periodic accreditations.

**USAFRICOM's Approach to International Stability, Wuestewald [ from page 12 ]**

1. Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2009, Twelfth Edition. United Nations Mine Action Service. U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Pg 59–263. <http://tinyurl.com/kunko6>. Accessed 9 October 2009.
2. "U.S. Africa Command." United States Africa Command. <http://tinyurl.com/l3uaut>. Accessed 24 August 2009.
3. E-mail interview with Denise Shorey, Commander, U.S. Navy. U.S. Africa Command Public Affairs. 10 July 2009.
4. "Questions and Answers about AFRICOM." United States Africa Command. <http://tinyurl.com/me4nw6>. Accessed 24 August 2009.

**ITF's Experience with Regional Cooperation, Buhin [ from page 14 ]**

1. International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance: Strategy 2006–2009. International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. <http://tinyurl.com/yevk5oh>. Accessed 8 October 2009.
2. Regional Cooperation in Mine Action: The Case of South-Eastern Europe. *Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining*. November 2005.
3. <http://tinyurl.com/ylo7dp7>. Accessed 23 September 2009.
4. Beber Boštjančič, Sabina (ITF). "Regional Approach to Mine Action—Experiences and Prospects on the Meeting of the Mine Action Support Group." PowerPoint presentation. 27 March 2009.
5. ITF Annual Reports in period 1999–2009. <http://tinyurl.com/laj2nk>. Accessed 8 October 2009.
6. South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council. <http://tinyurl.com/ywocqt>. Accessed 9 September 2009.
7. Hočevar, Iztok (ITF). "ITF Regional Approach to Mine Action in Central Asia." PowerPoint presentation. 7–8 July 2009.
8. Conversion as of 9 September 2009.

**In Remembrance: Felisberto Novelo [ from page 17 ]**

1. Evripidou, Stefanos. "UN soldier killed in demining accident." The Free Library. <http://tinyurl.com/ye77kr8>. Accessed 5 November 2009.
2. "Cyprus." Electronic Mine Information Network. <http://tinyurl.com/yc85wfb>. Accessed 5 November 2009.
3. Kreouzos, Netha. "De-miners – Clearing a path for peace." The Blue Beret. June/July 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/yl9u9yd>. Accessed 5 November 2009.

**UNMAS's Rapid-response Exercise by Holm, Kuklick and McCoull [ from page 18 ]**

1. Because the exercise is a compressed version of what a possible real scenario would be, one "practice day" is one day's time in the framework of the exercise, but less than one day in actual time.
2. The Protection Cluster is a forum for agencies involved in a specific crisis/emergency where interventions can be targeted and priorities from different agencies can be discussed and coordinated. <http://tinyurl.com/ycf8e3v>. Accessed 12 November 2009.
3. Interview with Maxwell Kerley on the Rapid Response Exercise by the UN TV.
4. E-mail interview with Angel Belen, Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, U.S. Department of Defense. 18 August 2009.

**Change is the Only Constant, Gegic [ from page 22 ]**

1. Alvin Toffler's famous comment originating from a quote by Heraclitus, Greek philosopher, 500 B.C.
2. On 18 April 2008, the FSD program in Burundi ceased its field activities due to an escalation in armed conflict between government forces and Forces Nationales de Libération (the last remaining armed group in Burundi, better known by its acronym FNL). The field activities were on stand down for nearly two months.
3. A drastic example is an attack launched by the Lord's Resistance Army, a Ugandan rebellion group on the FSD convoy in South Sudan in November 2005 in which one international and one national FSD staff member were killed. FSD had no other options but to terminate the program due to complete paralysis and powerlessness from both United Nations and national authorities to cope with the problem.
4. On 12 March 2008, the FSD mine-clearance team was ambushed by armed bandits while returning from a task in Bururi province, Burundi (the convoy was under police escort). As result of the attack, one deminer sustained a minor head injury and two vehicles were severely damaged. It was pure luck that more serious injuries or deaths were avoided. The remaining tasks in the area were suspended and FSD continued working only in areas in close vicinity of main and well-guarded roads. This caused yet another change in deployment and operational planning.

**Sri Lanka: Mine Action in a Deteriorating Environment, Rush [ from page 24 ]**

1. "Agreement on a Ceasefire between the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam." <http://tinyurl.com/lhhvkl>. Accessed 8 July 2009.
2. Muggah, Robert. Relocation Failures in Sri Lanka—A Short History of Internal Displacement and Resettlement. Zed Book: 147.
3. "Sri Lanka." Landmine Monitor Report 2002. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/l3wb9q>. Accessed 26 June 2009.
4. "Sri Lanka." Landmine Monitor Report 2004. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/mjj7jg>. Accessed 26 June 2009.
5. "Sri Lanka." Landmine Monitor Report 2003. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/lckjcz>. Accessed 26 June 2009.

6. Level Two Survey is the step between identifying danger zones and completely clearing a mine field; it is the process of area reduction. Mine fields are reduced from general locations to actual mine field perimeters. Demining personnel enter suspected areas then mark off the smaller mined areas, declaring the outside areas safe and suitable for use.
7. "Armed Non-state Actors and Landmines." Global Report of Mine Action. Geneva Call 2006: Volume 11: 78.
8. "Sri Lanka." Landmine Monitor Report 2006. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/mnv53z>. Accessed 26 June 2009.
9. "Sri Lanka." Landmine Monitor Report 2007. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/ld5g96>. Accessed 26 June 2009.
10. "What is the Sri Lankan military up to in Vaharai?" LTTE Peace Secretariat.
11. "Sri Lanka." Landmine Monitor Report 2008. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/llq2o8>. Accessed 24 June 2009.
12. Meetings with government of Sri Lanka officials, 26 July 2007, 6 March 2008, and 27 November 2008.
13. Meeting with Mine Programme Manager and Geneva Call. 24 July 2007.
14. E-mail from Mine Programme Manager, 3 July 2006.
15. "Statement on Space for Humanitarian Work—Issues of Safety, Access and Restrictions." Centre for Policy Alternatives, 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/nfs6o6>. Accessed 10 May 2009.
16. "Mine Action in the Midst of Internal Conflict: A Report on the Workshop Organised by Geneva Call and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines Non-State Actors Working Group." Geneva Call 2005: 43.
17. E-mail from Jane Filseth Andersen, Norwegian People's Aid, 2 June 2009
18. "Blow to demining efforts in Sri Lanka: NPA pulls out." Tamilnet. 2 December 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/6lj38e>. Accessed 15 May 2009.
19. Centre for Policy Alternatives 2009. A profile of Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues in the Vanni and Vavuniya, Annex 1: 63.
20. "Demining suspended following killing of NGO staffer." Tamilnet. 22 August 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/2ab7f9>. Accessed 24 June 2009.
21. Meeting between Mine Action Programme Manager and Geneva Call. Colombo, Sri Lanka. 14 October 2006.
22. Meeting with Mine Programme Manager and Geneva Call, 21 July 2007.
23. Meeting with Civil Society Representative and Geneva Call. Geneva, Switzerland. 2 December 2005.
24. Meeting with a Diplomat and Geneva Call. Colombo, Sri Lanka. 18 July 2007.
25. Speech by Julian Wilson, U.K. Ambassador to Sri Lanka International Day for Mine Awareness. 4th April 2006 (internal document).
26. "Mine Action in the Midst of Conflict." Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation 2005. Paper prepared for Mine Action in the Midst of Internal Conflict Workshop. Zagreb, Croatia. 27 November 2005.
27. Statement of Sri Lanka at the 7th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. 18 September 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/mktcpq>. Accessed 1 April 2009.
28. Geneva Call. Annual Report 2007.
29. Fernando, Shamindra. "While Claymore Attacks continue in Cleared Areas, Funds to Demine Tiger Territory Absurd." The Island, 2006. 12 April 2009.
30. "2009 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects: Sri Lanka." Electronic Mine Information Network. <http://tinyurl.com/o9gtjm>. Accessed 10 September 2009.

#### Mine-risk Education in Nepal, 2009, Chitrakar [ from page 29 ]

1. NCBL gathers and compiles casualty data continuously. This data was gathered from a media report and from facilitators of NCBL. This included landmines and all types of explosives.

#### The Rapid Response to Operation Cast Lead, Rice [ from page 33 ]

1. United Nations. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1860: 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/9poobj>. Accessed 28 August 2009.
2. The civilian population was largely unable to leave Gaza during the conflict (Israel controlled exit points), but U.N. and NGO workers were evacuated.
3. Data gathered informally, based on information from the Palestinian Red Crescent society and media reports. At this stage, a formal victim data-collection mechanism had not been established.
4. UNMAT—GO Situation Briefing Note. February 2009.

#### The Colombian HD Workshop: Developing a Plan of Action, Cox [ from page 40 ]

1. "Refuerzo en desminado en departamentos más afectados por este flagelo, anuncia Estados Unidos." El Tiempo. <http://tinyurl.com/yhfdttv>. Accessed 13 October 2009.

#### Research in Colombia on Explosives Detection by Rats, Pardo, et. al. [ from page 45 ]

1. See for example: <http://tinyurl.com/d4g6fh>, <http://tinyurl.com/c8fhyz>, <http://tinyurl.com/cpa48>, <http://tinyurl.com/cpo9yw>, <http://tinyurl.com/y8hkk3>.
2. "Colombia." Landmine Monitor Report 2008. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/cu875m>. Accessed 20 August 2009.
3. "Colombia." Landmine Monitor Report 2000. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/lujbbh>. Accessed 20 August 2009.
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5. Verhagen, Ron, Frank Weetjens, Christophe Cox, and Bart Weetjens. "Rats to the Rescue: Results of the First Test on a Real Minefield." Journal of Mine Action, 9.2. February 2006, 96–100. <http://tinyurl.com/cha9cb>. Accessed 20 August 2009.
6. "Frequently Asked Questions." Herorat. <http://tinyurl.com/yj7b4nb>. Accessed 20 November 2009.
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8. Cifuentes Morales, Javier; Méndez Pardo, Luisa Fernanda; Ojeda Rincón, Carolina. "Detección de explosivos con ayuda de roedores especie Rattus norvegicus cepa Wistar." Poster presented at the XXXI Interamerican Congress of Psychology. Mexico City, July 2007.
9. Cifuentes Morales, Javier, Isabel Zorro Cáceres, Luisa Fernanda Méndez Pardo, and Carolina Ojeda Rincón. "¿Es posible la detección de explosivos con roedores?" Revista Policía Nacional de Colombia. August 2008, pp. 56–57.
10. "Ratas antiexplosivos." Revista Cromos. 1 May 2006, pp. 48–49.
11. "Crean escuadrón de ratas para detectar minas y otros explosivos." Diario La Nación (Costa Rica). 2 May 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/dhgecv>. Accessed 20 August 2009.

#### Geneva Diary: Report from the GICHD, Mansfield [ from page 47 ]

1. "Linking Mine Action and Development: Workshops." Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. <http://tinyurl.com/nbtyqh>. Accessed 28 August 2009.
2. "Bibliomines." Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. <http://tinyurl.com/lqdq6f>. Accessed 28 August 2009.
3. "Guide to Cluster Munitions." Second ed. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. June 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/585xrp>. Accessed 8 September 2009.
4. "MDE Catalogue." Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. <http://tinyurl.com/lgkve3>. Accessed 29 October 2009.

#### IEDs: A Major Threat for a Struggling Society, Gallego [ from page 49 ]

1. The United States military defines an IED as "A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from nonmilitary components." United States Department of Defense, The Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (Joint Publication 1-02) as amended through 17 March 2009.
2. Diana Carolina Durán Núñez. "La faena de arrancar la mata." El Espectador. 25 August 2008.
3. The FARC (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia) and the ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional) were created in Colombia in 1964 as Marxist-Leninist armed movements against the national government. During their height, around the year 2000, they had 40,000 members in Colombia combined, a 45-million-person country. As of today, combined, they are expected to have between 10,000 and 15,000 members. Unable to engage combat with the State Forces as in previous years, their strategy is now to use IEDs and improvised landmines.
4. Associated Press. "Fiscalía española comprobó cooperación Eta—FARC." El Espectador. 14 November 2008.
5. United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2008—Colombia. 30 April 2009.
6. United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2008—Chapter 6: Terrorist Organizations. 30 April 2009.
7. Official Journal of the European Union, Council of Common Position 2009/67/CFSP. 26 January 2009.
8. Grupo de Información y Estadística. "Logros de la Política de Consolidación de la Seguridad Democrática." Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Colombia. 30 June 2009.
9. Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal. "Situación Nacional de Minas Antipersonal." Vicepresidencia de la República de Colombia. 30 June 2009.
10. Boletín de noticias, Secretaría de Prensa, Presidencia de la República de Colombia. 27 January 2009.

#### IEDs and Their Impact on Mine Action, by King [ from page 54 ]

1. Statistics are supplied by the HMS TRITON database of insurgent and terrorist incidents, with technical and tactical assessment carried out by expert analysts. <http://tinyurl.com/tritondb>. Requires subscription to access. Accessed 20 October 2009.
2. "Iraq Index: Tracking Variables of Reconstruction & Security in Post-Saddam Iraq." Brookings Institution. 1 September 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/2ene9h>. Accessed 11 September 2009.
3. "Landmine Monitor Report 2008: Toward a Mine-Free World, Executive Summary." Landmine Monitor Report 2008. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/n5wk52>. Accessed 20 October 2009.

#### Organization Profile: Humanitarian Peace Support School, Monroe [ from page 60 ]

1. "Kenya." Landmine Monitor Report 2008. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/lxh3g4>. Accessed 19 August 2009.
2. "Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS)." Promotional materials received via e-mail from Major Mike Liddicoat, Programmes and Plans Officer. Humanitarian Peace Support School. 13 August 2009.
3. Untitled. PowerPoint presentation given by Col. Robin Swanson at the Inter-Sessional Work Programme for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. April 2007. Currency conversion as of March 2005.
5. "Kenya: Focus on mine-removal training." United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs—Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), ReliefWeb. 9 March 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/l2tczy>. Accessed 19 August 2009.
6. "IMATC Record of Training 2005–2008." Spreadsheet received via e-mail from Col. Boniface Ngulutu, Commandant. Humanitarian Peace Support School. 14 August 2009. E-mail interview with Col. Boniface Ngulutu, Commandant. Humanitarian Peace Support School. 14 August 2009.
7. "East Africa's First Dedicated Dog Detection Training Centre Opens for Business." U.K. in Kenya: Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 20 February 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/lgkve3>. Accessed 19 August 2009.
8. "UK and Kenya share Firmin Sword of Peace." Government of the United Kingdom, ReliefWeb. 20 July 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/n4aat7>. Accessed 19 August 2009.
9. "IPSTC Draft Strategic Plan 2009–2011." Document received via e-mail from Major Mike Liddicoat, Programmes and Plans Officer. Humanitarian Peace Support School. 13 August 2009.
10. E-mail interview with Major Mike Liddicoat, Programmes and Plans Officer. Humanitarian Peace Support School. 13 August 2009.
11. "Training and Education Framework." PowerPoint presentation received via e-mail from Major Mike Liddicoat, Programmes and Plans Officer. Humanitarian Peace Support School. 13 August 2009.
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#### Unsung Hero: Akech Athieu by Crockett [ from page 62 ]

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2. Mines Advisory Group. "Sudan: Partnership and Dedication." 27 April 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/yg9wvm8>. Accessed 23 October 2009.

#### Data Analysis and Performance Evaluation of Japanese Dual Sensor Systems Tested in Croatia by Takahashi and Gülle [ from page 66 ]

1. Sato, M., and Takahashi K. "ALIS—A Hand Held Dual-Sensor with Imaging Capability." Mine Action Technology Newsletter. No. 9, January 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/yjj395w>. Accessed 23 October 2009.
2. "Detectors and Personal Protective Equipment Catalogue 2009." Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. January 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/ygnf2eh>. Accessed 23 October 2009.
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elling." ITEP Project Report 2.4.2.1, 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/yfe88wa>. Accessed 20 November 2009.

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10. Simonson, K.M. "Statistical Considerations in Designing Tests of Mine Detection Systems: II—Measures Related to the False Alarm Rate." SAND98-1769/1, Sandia National Laboratories, 1998.
11. Gaal, M. "Trial Design for Testing and Evaluation in Humanitarian Mine Clearance." Ph.D. thesis, Brandenburg Technical University. Cottbus, Germany, 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/ykwa25z>. Accessed 23 October 2009.
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13. Brunzell, H. "Detection of Shallowly Buried Objects Using Impulse Radar." Geoscience and Remote Sensing, IEEE Transactions. Vol. 37, pp. 875–886. March, 1999.
14. See endnote 5 for the STEMED trial search speed of stand-alone metal detectors.
15. Borry, F. "An Update on the ITEP Program and Activities." The Journal of ERW and Mine Action, Issue 12.2 (Winter 2008/2009). 98–100. Available at <http://tinyurl.com/yjyplay>. Accessed 20 November 2009.

#### Blast Testing of Visors Used for Humanitarian Demining by Fawcett [ from page 71 ]

1. It is important to note that this result was because the European Centre for Standardization Workshop Agreement in question (CWA 15756) was misleading and it has subsequently been withdrawn. Security Services devices should not be considered unsafe to use based on the results of this study.
2. Editor's note: At the time of the tests in this article the CWA referenced (CWA 15756) was in draft form but was published afterwards. Due to the apparent discrepancy highlighted in this study, the CWA has subsequently been withdrawn. There is a problem with the TNT equivalent amount when plastic explosive or an explosive other than TNT is used to test PPE. However, while highlighting an error in the CWA, it should not be forgotten that the article does conclude on what it set out to measure, namely the effect of surface heat-treating polycarbonate face protection. The conclusion is that this procedure is not safe to use to repair face protection and so is not recommended. Further tests will be carried out to find the realistic TNT equivalent that can be used in the recommended tests in the CWA, at which time the CWA will be re-issued.
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8. Soil ejecta refers to all debris ejected from an explosion, including dirt, rocks, and soot.
9. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) Standardization Agreement (STANAG): Ballistic Test Method for Personal Armour Materials and Combat Clothing. STANAG 2920 Edition 2, July 2003.
10. United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 10.30, Safety & Occupational Health – Personal Protective Equipment, October 2001. <http://tinyurl.com/yalc62w>. Accessed 11 November 2009.