

## Just War Theory and Explosive Remnants of War, Patterson [ from page 4 ]

1. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.
2. Johnson, James Turner. *Morality and Contemporary Warfare*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1999: 34.
3. DDR stands for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. Considered a successful strategy for peacekeeping operations, disarmament refers to the physical removal of weapons from ex-combatants. Demobilization refers to the breaking up of armed groups, while reintegration entails the reintroduction of former combatants to society without the threat of future armed conflict.
4. Patterson, Eric. *Just War Thinking: Morality and Pragmatism in the Struggle Against Contemporary Threats*. Lanham, Maryland: Lexington Books, 2007. See chapter five.

## Clearing the Falkland-Malvinas Islands, Keeley [ from page 7 ]

1. **Editor's Note:** Some countries and mine-action organizations are urging the use of the term "mine free," while others are espousing the term "mine safe" or "impact free." "Mine free" connotes a condition where all landmines have been cleared, whereas the terms "mine safe" and "impact free" refer to the condition in which landmines no longer pose a credible threat to a community or country.
2. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 12 March 2009.
3. "Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention requires that signatories identify all mined or mine-suspected areas; ensure these areas are marked, monitored and protected so as to effectively exclude civilians; and destroy or ensure destruction of all mines in these areas as soon as possible and no later than 10 years after the Convention's entry into force." <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english#5>. Accessed 4 March 2009.
4. "Clearance of Landmines in the Falkland Islands," <http://tinyurl.com/d93cc7>. Accessed 3 February 2009.
5. "Falkland Islands/Malvinas," *Landmine Monitor Report, 2008*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/d8pgly>. Accessed 23 February 2009.
6. Gillan, Audrey, "How Falkland Islanders Plan to Help the World by Keeping Their Landmines." *The Guardian*, 5 June 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/aevdg4>. Accessed 9 February 2009.
7. The highest law of the United States, the Constitution was designed to be flexible, adjustable to the changing needs of a growing nation.
8. The leading guideline of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, created in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and officially adopted as legislation in 1997.

## International Support to Mine Action in Colombia, Downs [ from page 9 ]

1. See, for example, Human Rights Watch, *The "Sixth" Division: Military-Paramilitary Ties and U.S. Policy in Colombia*. Sept. 2001. <http://hrw.org/reports/2001/colombia/>. Accessed 6 February 2009.
2. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/cu875m>. Accessed 9 February 2009.
3. Departments are subdivided portions of a country much like a state, province, or county. Set up by the country's government, they are sometimes overseen by semiautonomous governing bodies.
4. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2004/colombia>. Accessed 6 February 2009.
5. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/3zsop7>. Accessed 5 February 2009.
6. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 6 February 2009.
7. Since the publication of the report, a 35th group has signed the *Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action*. A full list of signatories is available at <http://tinyurl.com/5xux63>. Accessed 1 December 2008.
8. While only governments can sign the Ottawa Convention, non-state actors can sign the *Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action* through an organization called Geneva Call. Geneva Call engages NSAs to respect and adhere to humanitarian norms, starting with the anti-personnel mine ban. <http://www.genevacall.org/home.htm>. Accessed 6 February 2009.

## Latin Victims are Invisible, Souza and Sá [ from page 12 ]

1. For an online copy of *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*, New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2008>.
2. For more information about the video documentary, "Mined America," <http://tinyurl.com/b7rsrx>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
3. For more information about the book, *Mined America*, <http://tinyurl.com/b7kzf>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
4. For more information about Mine Advisory Group, <http://www.maginternational.org/>.
5. "Celebrities Go Beyond." *No More Landmines*. Accessed 30 January 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/btsp8v>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
6. For more information about the film, "No Man's Land," <http://www.unitedartists.com/nomansland/>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
7. For more information about the film, "Beyond Borders," <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0294357/>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
8. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.
9. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2006*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2006/colombia.html>.
10. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2007/colombia.html>.
11. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2008/colombia.html>.
12. *2008 Landmine Monitor Executive Summary*: 61. <http://tinyurl.com/dxkwq9>.
13. "Nicaragua," *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2007/nicaragua.html>.
14. For a copy of the article, go to: <http://mediaquatro.sites.uol.com.br/minas-folha.html>. This English version of this article can be found at <http://www.worldpress.org/Americas/2271.cfm>.
15. To view this *Rolling Stone* article online, <http://tinyurl.com/dgr3x9>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
16. Unfortunately, this article is not available online. For more information about the *O Globo* newspaper, <http://oglobo.globo.com/>.
17. For an online copy of this edition of *Sobô*, <http://tinyurl.com/b2qmu9>. Accessed 30 January 2009.

18. For more information concerning the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, <http://www.icbl.org/>.
19. *Landmine Monitor Report 1999* <http://www.icbl.org/lm/1999/>.
20. *Landmine Monitor Report 2000* <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2000/>.
21. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2000*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2000/colombia.html>.
22. "Cambodia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2000*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2000/cambodia.html>.
23. "Nicaragua," *Landmine Monitor Report 2000*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2000/nicaragua.html>.
24. *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* available online at <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2001/>.
25. "El Salvador," *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. [http://www.icbl.org/lm/2001/el\\_salvador.html](http://www.icbl.org/lm/2001/el_salvador.html).
26. "Nicaragua," *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2001/nicaragua.html>.
27. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2001/colombia.html>.
28. For more information on the Colombian Campaign Against Mines, <http://www.colombiasinminas.org/>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
29. *Landmine Monitor Report 2005* available at <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2005/>.
30. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2005*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2005/colombia.html>.
31. *Landmine Monitor Report 2006* available at <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2006/>.
32. *Landmine Monitor Report 2007* available at <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2007/>.
33. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 23 February 2009.
34. "Demining: Enhancing the Process." MAJ Colin King. *The Journal of Humanitarian Demining* 2.2 (June 1998). Humanitarian Demining Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/auhwpx>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
35. "UNICEF in Latin America." Mary Ruberry. *The Journal of Mine Action* 5.2 (August 2001). The Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/cgcjzn>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
36. "Colombia," *The Journal of Mine Action* 5.2 (August 2001). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/b53re8>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
37. "Victim Assistance in Central America: A Regional Effort." Juan Carlos Ruan. *The Journal of Mine Action* 5.2 (August 2001). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/brz7gl>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
38. "Victim Assistance in Central America: IGOs, NGOs and Governments Team Up." Suzanne L. Fiedlerlein. *The Journal of Mine Action* 5.2 (August 2001). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/5.2/focus/NGO.htm>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
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40. *The Journal of Mine Action* 8.2 (November 2004). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/8.2/>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
41. "Colombia," *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2004/colombia.html>.
42. "Colombia: Mine Action and Armed Conflict." Eric Filippino. *The Journal of Mine Action* 8.2 (November 2004). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/8.2/focus/filippino.htm>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
43. *The Journal of Mine Action* 9.1 (August 2005). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/9.1/>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
44. "The Landmine Victim Assistance Component Implemented by the OAS in Nicaragua" Carlos Orozco. *The Journal of Mine Action* 9.1 (August 2005). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/cxytus>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
45. "Nicaragua," *Landmine Monitor Report 2005*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2005/nicaragua.html>.
46. "Understanding the Ottawa Convention's Obligations to Landmine Victims." Kerry Brinkert. *The Journal of Mine Action* 10.1 (August 2006). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/ddmraf>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
47. "Finally, Safe Demining." Vinicius Souza and Maria Eugénia Sá. *The Journal of Mine Action* 10.2 (Winter 2006). Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/d7nstx>. Accessed 30 January 2009.

## Comprehensive Action Against AP Mines, Case [ from page 16 ]

1. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
2. **Editor's Note:** Some countries and mine-action organizations are urging the use of the term "mine free," while others are espousing the term "mine safe" or "impact free." "Mine free" connotes a condition where all landmines have been cleared, whereas the terms "mine safe" and "impact free" refer to the condition in which landmines no longer pose a credible threat to a community or country.
3. For more information on country successes, see article on page 80.
4. Departments are subdivided portions of a country much like a state, province, or county. Set up by the country's government, they are sometimes overseen by semiautonomous governing bodies.

## OAS MA Program in Nicaragua, García and Chau [ from page 19 ]

1. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 Sept. 1997. <http://tinyurl.com/y7w4um>. Accessed 28 January 2009. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 Dec. 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.
2. Departments are subdivided portions of a country much like a state, province, or county. Set up by the country's government, they are sometimes overseen by semiautonomous governing bodies.
3. OAS Mine Action Database. Managua.

## Comprehensive Medical Assistance, Bustamante [ from page 22 ]

1. Departments are subdivided portions of a country much like a state, province, or county. Set up by the country's government, they are sometimes overseen by semiautonomous governing bodies.
2. A thrombosis can occur when there is an injury to a blood vessel; there is an abnormal change in blood flow; or there is a change in the coagulation ability of the blood. A thrombosis is characterized as a blood clot in the heart or a blood vessel. Thrombosis. (2009). *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. <http://tinyurl.com/cnrb4>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
3. An aneurysm is a potentially fatal condition in which the medial layer of a blood vessel is weakened or destroyed, leading to the widening of the artery. Aneurysm. (2009). *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. <http://tinyurl.com/cpde5>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
4. Possibly the result of injury, surgery, infection or inflammation, a fistula is an abnormal connection between an organ, vessel, or intestine and another structure. *How Stuff Works*. <http://tinyurl.com/c76r8w>. Accessed 23 February 2009.



## Impact Study on the Effects Of Demining In Nicaragua, Orozco [ from page 24 ]

1. Nicaragua's National Demining Plan started in 1990, when the Nicaraguan government asked the Organization of American States to evaluate the mine situation in the country. Based on their findings, the National Demining Plan was created, and gave information on clearance, budget and support.
2. Converted on 2 February 2009.
3. Figures come from the OAS/IMSMA database, established in October 2000 in Nicaragua. The database provides information on suspected mined areas, mine clearance, and information on accidents and victims.

## U.S. Dept. of State Support in Colombia, Trimakas [ from page 27 ]

1. Departments are subdivided portions of a country, much like a state, province, or county, set up by the country's government. They are sometimes overseen by semiautonomous governing bodies.
2. *Landmine Monitor Report 2005*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines, (New York: Human Rights Watch, October 2005.) <http://tinyurl.com/d5hvzu>. Accessed 13 March 2009.
3. International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor Report 2006*: New York: Human Rights Watch, October 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/ag37gu>. Accessed 13 March 2009.
4. International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*: New York: Human Rights Watch, October 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/3zso7p>. Accessed 16 April 2009.
5. International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*: New York: Human Rights Watch, October 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/cu875m>. Accessed 16 April 2009.
6. Plan Colombia is the name of the American legislation that was passed to eliminate cocaine and the drug trade in Colombia by supporting the Colombian government's war on drugs.
7. U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs' Electronic Information and Publications Office. "Background Note: Colombia." November 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/dfnu6u>. Accessed 16 April 2009.
8. The fixed, static cleanup is performed by two Canadian demining teams who are cleaning up demining sites, rather than civilian site cleanup performed by the American teams. Once demining sites have been completely cleaned, these two teams will join the American teams at civilian sites.
9. IDPs who leave are often seen by the FARC as government sympathizers or in days past, as collaborators with paramilitaries. If threatened villagers remained, they faced continual harassment from the FARC including mines and improvised explosive devices.
10. **Editor's Note:** Some countries and mine-action organizations are urging the use of the term "mine free," while others are espousing the term "mine safe" or "impact free." "Mine free" connotes a condition where all landmines have been cleared, whereas the terms "mine safe" and "impact free" refer to the condition in which landmines no longer pose a credible threat to a community or country.

## ICRC Weapons Contamination in Colombia, Wheatley [ from page 29 ]

1. ICRC Analysis completed by Andy Wheatley of official figures coming from the government body tasked with managing mine-action information collection and analysis—known in Spanish as the *Programa Presidencial de Acción Integral contra las Minas Antipersonal* (PAICMA).
2. Departments are subdivided portions of a country, much like a state, province, or county. Set up by the country's government they are sometimes overseen by semiautonomous governing bodies.

## MRE in Afghanistan, Hashimi and Akhgar [ from page 32 ]

1. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.

## MRE in Nicaragua, Zepeda [ from page 34 ]

1. In 1979, the *Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional*, or in English, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, overthrew the Somoza regime and seized control of Nicaragua. Resistance to the Sandinistas came from the guerrilla-warfare efforts of the *Contras*, or counter-revolutionaries until the Sapoa Accord ceasefire of March 23, 1988. This agreement, along with others in February and August of 1989, eventually lead to the disarmament of the *Contras* and their reintegration into the Nicaraguan political scene.

## MRE in Colombia, Rojas and Jiménez [ from page 35 ]

1. Departments are subdivided portions of a country much like a state, province, or county. Set up by the country's government, they are sometimes overseen by semiautonomous governing bodies.

## MRE in Ecuador, Landazuri [ from page 37 ]

1. Program personnel control for mine reports (alerts) of new suspected hazardous areas and reports of new landmine incidents. Since 2006 the local population has made five reports alerting about the presence of mines in their area. These five reports indicate the locals acted properly, and so are indicators of MRE effectiveness. The number of new incidents remains at zero in the areas covered by the campaigns.

## Ammunition Dismantling Awareness, Zenelaga [ from page 39 ]

1. Hala, Manjola. "Consequences Still Resonate Three Months After Gêrdec Blast." *Southeast European Times*. <http://tinyurl.com/bjxwax>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
2. Koleka, Benet. "Albanian Arms Dump Blasts Kill 5, Devastate Area," Reuters. <http://tinyurl.com/bqfoqu>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
3. Personal conversation with the author. 20 March 2008.
4. "Death Toll Mounts in Albania Blast." *Balkan Investigative Reporting Network*. <http://tinyurl.com/dhwzvz>. Accessed 30 January 2009.
5. *United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination: Assessments and Recommendations Following the Gêrdec Explosions, Albania 20 March–3 April 2008*. 8 April 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/arkkyu>. Accessed 13 February 2009.
6. E-mail correspondence with Dave Diaz, Albania Country Program Officer, U.S. Department of State (PM/WRA). 27 February 2009.
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 21 May, 2009.
8. "National Strategy." *Albanian Mine Action Executive*. <http://www.amae.org.al>. Accessed 20 April 2009.
9. All currency conversions as of 27 April 2009.
10. Greca, Galip. "Shqipëria 50 vjet mbi mina." [Albania 50 years living with Mines]. *Illiria*. 1–3 July 2008: 31.
11. Alibali, Besnik. Testamenti i një zhenieri ose Kodi jetik i çminuesit [*The Testament of a Sapper*]. *Instituti i Sociologisë* [Institute of Sociology], 2008: 27.

## MRE in Lao PDR, Lewis and Bruinooge [ from page 42 ]

1. "The Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Problem." *UXO Lao*. <http://tinyurl.com/dx3b22>. Accessed 6 May 2009.
2. "Circle of Impact," *Handicap International*, May 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/cxsx2u>. Accessed 6 May 2009.

## MRE in MA: How is it Effective? Baaser, et. al. [ from page 44 ]

1. "What is Mine Action?" *E-Mine*. <http://tinyurl.com/4adfvf>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
2. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://tinyurl.com/3clz5v>. Accessed 2 February 2009.

3. *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*, Geneva, Switzerland, 10 October 1980. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW. <http://tinyurl.com/bm3jar>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
4. *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, Dublin, Ireland, 19–30 May 2008. Also referred to as CCM. Proposed complete ban on cluster munitions with victim assistance and decontamination information standards. The convention opened for signature, Oslo, Norway, December 2008. [www.clusterconvention.org](http://www.clusterconvention.org). Accessed 2 February 2009.
5. A process whereby community members identify dangerous areas by drawing maps of the village or locality, highlight main resources and routes to these in the area and include the known location of mines and UXO and how these impact on resource use. It is crucial that information is triangulated by using different informant groups since, for example, children have a different focus of activity and world view than adults, while women and men may have differing knowledge and priorities.
6. ICBL. *Landmine Monitor Report 2006*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2006>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
7. Jalalov, Musa and Sadigov, Vagif. "Mine Risk Education in Azerbaijan." *The Journal of Mine Action* 9.1 (August 2005): 57–58. Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/lsgcq7>. Accessed 1 July 2009.

## The Challenges of IED Awareness, Hagstrøm [ from page 47 ]

1. McGrath, Rae. *Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance: A Resource Book*. London and Sterling, VA: Pluto Press. 30 May 2007.
2. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. "'Operation Salam': to build a future – (humanitarian and economic assistance to Afghanistan)." *UN Chronicle*. June 1990.
3. Ewans, Martin. *Afghanistan: A Short History of Its People and Politics*. New York: Harper Perennial, Harper Collins Publishers, 2002.
4. Rubin, Barnett R. *The Fragmentation of Afghanistan: State Formation and Collapse in the International System*. Yale University Press, 2002.
5. Gul, Shar. Semi-structured qualitative interview re: MRE OMAR: Documentation; recorded interview. Kabul, Afghanistan. 13 March 2008.
6. Internal Papers, DDG (Afghanistan) "Standard Operating Procedures, Mine Risk Education:" SOP Edition 1, Revision 2; 24. September 2006.
7. Safi, Aimal. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Dr. Safi, Deputy Chief of QM MACCA: Documentation; recorded interview, Kabul, Afghanistan. 30 March 2008.
8. Mayar, Awlia. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Mr. Mayar MRE Handicap International: Documentation; written notes: Kabul, Afghanistan. 3 March 2008
9. Observation 1-DDG MRE session in Mosque, Deh-ya 'qub village, Bagrami district: Documentation; written notes and photographs: Kabul province. 24 February 2008. Observation 2-OMAR MRE session in Mosque close to Qal'eh-ye Sefid village: Documentation; written notes and photographs: Kabul province. 3 March 2008. Observation 3-Two DDG MRE sessions in Mosque in Kata-i-Se Kata: Documentation; written notes, video and photographs, Kabul. 5 March 2008.
10. Trani, Jean-Francois and Parul Bakhshi. "Understanding the Challenges Ahead;" Exclusive Summary Report; National Disability Survey In Afghanistan 2005. Handicap International 2006.
11. Nassiri, Najibullah. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Najibullah Nassiri Chief of MRE/VA MACCA: Documentation; recorded interview: Kabul, Afghanistan. 10 March 2008.
12. Koji, Miyazaki. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Miyazaki Koji Project and Production Manager AAR Japan: Documentation; recorded interview: Kabul, Afghanistan. 11 March 2008.
13. Hazrati Ghulam Dastagir. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Dr. Hazrati Chief MRE OMAR: Documentation; recorded interview: Kabul, Afghanistan. 23 March 2008.
14. Saeed Abdul Baseer. "Afghan Government to Take Over Mine Clearance;" Environment News Service. 15 February 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/buyqvy>. Accessed 29 January 2009.
15. Hashimi Samim. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Hashimi Samim MRE/VA Operations/ Training Officer MACCA: Documentation; recorded interview: Kabul, Afghanistan. 23 March 2008.
16. Kakar Suleman. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Mr. Suleman Kakar Senior advisor to the Minister of Education, Ministry of Education: Documentation; recorded interview: Kabul, Afghanistan. 30 March 2008.
17. Nassiri Najibullah. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Najibullah Nassiri Chief of MRE/VA MACCA: Documentation; recorded interview: Kabul, Afghanistan. 25 March 2008.
18. Brouillete, Jane. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Jane Brouillette VA-MRE Advisor MACCA: Documentation; Written notes: Kabul, Afghanistan. 21 February 2008.
19. "Royal Engineers launch Afghan landmine awareness campaign." *Defence News*, Ministry of Defence. June 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/dbfgcy>. Accessed 29 January 2009.
20. Moore, William: Semi-structured qualitative interview with Capt. William Moore, ISAF HQ: Documentation; recorded interview: Kabul, Afghanistan. 22 March 2008.
21. Akhgar Mutahar Shah: Semi-structured qualitative interview with Mr. Mutahar Shah Akhgar Mine Action Advisor, Ministry of Education; Documentation; Written Notes, Kabul, Afghanistan. 16 February 2008.
22. Board Member: Semi structured Qualitative Interview with a Ministry of Education Board member of the MRE review board: Documentation; Written Notes, Kabul, Afghanistan. 24 February 2008.
23. Booklet: "Mine-UXO-IED Awareness." Draft IED awareness booklet (English): ISAF, MACCA & The Ministry of Education. 5 February 2008.
24. Booklet: "Information on mines, unexploded ammunition and planted bombs." Draft IED awareness booklet Dari: ISAF, MACCA & the Ministry of Education. 28 August 2008.
25. Kearney Pat: Short enquiry over the telephone with Lt. Col. Pat Kearney (USAF) HQ ISAF CIED Info Ops: Documentation; Written Notes. 26 August 2008.
26. The Bonn Conference occurred in December of 2001 and produced an initial set of agreements meant to recreate the state of Afghanistan after the U.S. led invasion toppled the Taliban. The Bonn Agreement established ISAF and the Afghanistan Interim Authority.
27. Tate, Deborah: "US Official Says Afghan Government Controls Only 30 Percent of Country." *Voice of America*. 27 February 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/bv8utm>. Accessed 29 January 2009.
28. NCTC: IED Incidents Afghanistan: World Wide Incidents Tracking system: [Criteria] (Location-Country Includes Any Of [ "Afghanistan" ] AND Incident-IED Flag Is Set): National Counterterrorism Center. [www.nctc.gov](http://www.nctc.gov). 29 November 2008.

## ITF, Keane [ from page 53 ]

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5. After having declared its independence from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in March 1992, BiH fought in a war that lasted over three and a half years. After the Dayton agreement was signed on Dec. 14, 1995, the war officially ended and the country was divided into two entities: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska. "Country Profile: Bosnia and Herzegovina." *Journal of Mine Action* 4.1 (2000). <http://tinyurl.com/d6cdkc>. Accessed 18 February 2009.
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9. "ITF Supported MGA Programmes." *International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance*. <http://tinyurl.com/ba28mn>. Accessed 18 February 2009.
10. E-mail Interview with Mojca Petrovi, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. 24 September 2008.

## Carson Harte, Tice [ from page 50 ]

1. E-mail correspondence with Carson Harte, Executive Director, *The Cambodia Trust*. 14 April 2008.
2. "Cambodia." *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*. <http://tinyurl.com/cokf6v>. Accessed 20 February 2009.
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6. "What We Do: ASSERT East Timor." *The Cambodia Trust*. <http://tinyurl.com/buwqoh>. Accessed 20 February 2009.

## SA/LW and the Arms Trade Treaty, Wall and Hill [ from page 56 ]

1. "Towards an Arms Trade Treaty." The United Nations. <http://tinyurl.com/mxedbm>. Accessed 16 June 2009.
2. *Unregulated arms availability, small arms & light weapons, and the UN process*. The International Committee of the Red Cross. 26 May 2006. <http://snipurl.com/5qlxq> Accessed 29 January 2009.
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4. "Man-Portable Air Defense System (MANPADS) Proliferation." Federation of American Scientists. <http://snipurl.com/62omn>. Accessed 11 June 2009.
5. E-mail interview with Laurie Freeman, U.S. Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement. 12 March 2009.
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10. *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*, Geneva, Switzerland, 10 October 1980. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW. <http://disarmament.un.org/ccwl>. Accessed 29 January 2009.
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12. *ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and other Related Materials*. <http://tinyurl.com/d5f63q>. Accessed 3 February 2009.
13. *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://tinyurl.com/b87nmt>. Accessed 3 February 2009.
14. *Frequently Asked Questions on the Arms Trade and the Arms Trade Treaty*. Control Arms. April 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/dhr6ne>. Accessed 29 January 2009.
15. *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, Dublin, Ireland, 19–30 May 2008. Also referred to as CCM. Proposed complete ban on cluster munitions with victim assistance and decontamination information standards. The convention opened for signature, Oslo, Norway, December 2008. [www.clusterconvention.org](http://www.clusterconvention.org). Accessed 29 January 2009.
16. "Golden Rules for an Arms Trade Treaty." *Control Arms*. <http://tinyurl.com/c7hrod>. Accessed 29 January 2009.
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21. "United States Statement: ATT Session One." *The United Nations*. <http://tinyurl.com/n4yzdf>. Accessed 18 June 2009.
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## SA/LW Synergies, Fillippino [ from page 60 ]

1. For example, in South Eastern Europe, the ISO-based IMAS format has had a major influence on the design and structure of the SEESAC developed standards and guidelines: MRE best practices were used to develop the SALW awareness concept, and General Mine Action Assessment and the Landmine Impact Survey have similar aims in terms of information gathering to SALW surveys.
2. Wazink, C. "Mine Action and small arms and light weapons action." Unpublished working paper. 2004.
3. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 19 November 2008.
4. *EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export* is a politically binding instrument that seeks to create "high common standards" for all EU members to use when making arms export decisions and to increase transparency among EU states on arms exports.
5. The Seila program was an aid mobilization and coordination framework for support to Cambodia's decentralization and deconcentration reforms. Under the governments overall reform program, a three-tiered system of planning and budgeting emerged in the country focusing on the commune, the province and the national levels.
6. DDR is short for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration.

## SA/LW and the OSCE, Čimpešek [ from page 63 ]

1. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. <http://www.osce.org>. Accessed 8 June 2009.
2. This was said in a discussion of experts at one of the meetings in Vienna during 2005–06 when the European Union was promoting the E.U. strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SA/LW and their ammunition. The strategy was adopted by the European Council on 15–16 December 2005. In this document, the EU was explicitly connecting illegal SA/LW trafficking in Africa with the stockpiles in Eastern and Southeastern Europe (the Balkans), as reported in the U.N. reports.

3. As OSCE is not a fully pledged international organization, states are called participating states, as opposed to members.
4. The Forum for Security Co-operation is OSCE's second autonomous decision-making body on politico-military security.
5. "OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons." *The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe*. 24 November 2000. <http://tinyurl.com/n5xpw7> Accessed 8 June 2009.
6. FSC Chairperson progress report "Further Implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons", to the XVth Ministerial Council, November 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/mtncee>. Accessed 12 June 2009.
7. "Handbook of Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons." *The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe*. 19 September 2003. <http://www.osce.org/item/13550.html>. Accessed 8 June 2009.
8. "Best Practice Guide on National Procedures for Stockpiles Management and Security." *The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe*. 19 September 2003. <http://tinyurl.com/l6uhm>. Accessed 8 June 2009.
9. English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian
10. Currency conversion as of 19 June 2009.
11. "Consolidated Summary of Workshop on the Implications of Technical, Managerial and Financial Issues on Existing and Planned OSCE Projects on SA/LW and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition Vienna." 5–6 February 2008.

## MAG's SA/LW program, Priestly [ from page 66 ]

1. DDR stands for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Considered a successful strategy for peacekeeping operations, disarmament refers to the physical removal of weapons from ex-combatants. Demobilization refers to the breaking up of armed groups, while reintegration entails the reintroduction of former combatants to society without the threat of future armed conflict.
2. For more information on each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." <http://tinyurl.com/6hwz2f>. Accessed 29 May 2009.
3. "MAG CWMD Global Update, January/February 2009." *Mines Advisory Group*. <http://tinyurl.com/mmpfck>. Accessed 29 May 2009
4. "Where We Work: Burundi." *Mines Advisory Group*. March 2009. <http://tinyurl.com/knz3vl>. Accessed 29 May 2009.
5. Signed in March 2005, the Nairobi Declaration is an acknowledgement by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa of the problems associated with the proliferation and trafficking of SA/LW. <http://tinyurl.com/lcwccp>. Accessed 12 June 2009.

## Beyond Weapons Collection, Florquin, et. al. [ from page 68 ]

1. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 2006, "Identifying Synergies between Mine Action and Small Arms and Light Weapons," 3: 62–63
2. Danish Demining Group is a Humanitarian Mine Action unit in the Danish Refugee Council. Since 1997, DDG has been working to recreate an environment free from threat of landmines, unexploded ordnance and other remnants of wars. DDG is currently active in seven countries creating pre-conditions for durable returns and sustainable development. In early 2008 DDG began implementing an SA/LW program in Somaliland, and is opening a regional office in Nairobi in 2009 to enhance programming in SA/LW and Armed Violence Reduction in Africa. See [www.drc.dk](http://www.drc.dk). Accessed 22 January 2009.
3. Geneva Call has been engaging armed non-state actors in a landmine ban since 2000. The Swiss-based nongovernmental organization was created in response to the realization that the landmine problem could only be comprehensively addressed if NSAs, who are the primary users of such weapons today, were included in the solution. To facilitate the process, Geneva Call has developed an innovative mechanism—the *Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action*—that enables NSAs, who cannot accede to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention, to undertake to respect its norms. <http://www.genevacall.org/home.htm>. Accessed 22 January 2009.
4. The coordinated bombings in Hargeisa on 29 October 2008, are a cruel reminder of the fragility of the situation, however. See <http://tinyurl.com/cs9b7>. Accessed 22 January 2009.
5. *A Baseline Survey of Community Attitudes Toward Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALW) in North West Somalia (Somaliland)*, Danish Demining Group and Danish Refugee Council. October 2007.
6. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.
7. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 22 January 2009.
8. For an overview of progress made in engaging NSAs on the anti-personnel mine ban, see "Engaging Armed Non-State Actors in a Landmine Ban: The Geneva Call Progress Report (2000–2007)," *Geneva Call*. 2007, Geneva, at <http://tinyurl.com/57aa8q>. Accessed 22 January 2009.
9. Reproduced in *Human Rights Council, Adoption of the Report on the Fifty-Eighth Session to the Human Rights Council*, U.N. document A/HRC/Sub.1/58/L.11/Add.1, 24 August 2006, Annex. <http://tinyurl.com/c6hfu6>. Accessed 22 January 2009.
10. *United Nations' Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials*, at <http://tinyurl.com/aka3uf>. Accessed 22 January 2009.
11. Without commenting on the desirability or legality of NSAs assuming policing or other state-like functions, this article recognizes that such situations do arise in practice.
12. See for instance the Africa National Congress (<http://tinyurl.com/byslbg>), the *Ejército de Liberación Nacional* (<http://tinyurl.com/chwsbk>) and the Ogaden National Liberation Front (<http://tinyurl.com/c9qynj>). Accessed 22 January 2009.
13. See Nicolas Florquin and Stéphanie Pézard, 2005, "Insurgency, Disarmament, and Insecurity in Northern Mali, 1990–2004," in Nicolas Florquin and Eric G. Berman (eds), "*Armed and Aimless: Armed Groups, Guns and Human Security in the ECOWAS Region*," Geneva, Small Arms Survey.
14. These regulations can be found on the ANC's website at <http://tinyurl.com/byslbg>. Accessed January 2009.

## Mapping Development Organizations, Downs [ from page 82 ]

1. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.

## RASR Workshop, Ressler, et. al. [ from page 85 ]

1. The Adriatic Charter grew out of the NATO Prague Summit in November 2002 and was signed May 2, 2003 as an initiative in the spirit of the 1998 U.S.-Baltic Charter. The Charter builds on the achievements of the NATO Prague Summit by reinforcing continued U.S. support for the Alliance's "Open Door," underscoring the goal of Albania's, Croatia's, and Macedonia's eventual full integration into NATO and other Euro-Atlantic institutions. The Adriatic Charter Partners decided in September 2008 to invite Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro to join the Charter. Learn more at <http://tinyurl.com/nf4eqs>.



## Prostheses for Elephants, Jackson [ from page 89 ]

1. "Burma." *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. <http://tinyurl.com/cqoolp>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
2. The Friends of the Asian Elephant Hospital; Lampang, Thailand. <http://www.elephants-sorida.com/>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
3. The Center for International Rehabilitation is a not-for-profit organization that develops rehabilitation programs to improve the lives of people with disabilities. Based in Chicago, with programs in some of the poorest nations on earth, the CIR operates in collaboration with the renowned Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago and Northwestern University. The CIR conducts fieldwork, research, training, and education around the globe. More information can be found at <http://tinyurl.com/d9doh>. Accessed 4 February 2009.
4. Stanton, Mary and Kim D. Reisinger. "Survivor Assistance through Technology Transfer in Tanzania." *Journal of Mine Action* 10.1 (August 2006): 25-27. Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University. <http://tinyurl.com/m68bnk>. Accessed 22 June 2009.
5. Sukai, Somsak. "Finding Her Feet." *Bangkok Post*. <http://tinyurl.com/b8lyrx>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
6. BBC News. "New leg for wounded Thai elephant." Monday, August 29, 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/bu5bud>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
7. The Friends of the Asian Elephant Foundation runs the Elephant Hospital. See note 2 for web site information.
8. Svasti, Pichaya. "The medical inventor." *Bangkok Post*, Tuesday, September 16, 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/a9ntrx>. Accessed 2 February 2009.
9. For more information about the process used to fabricate Mosh's prosthesis, please see: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fEP\\_s\\_inN8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fEP_s_inN8). Accessed 22 June 2009.

## DoD Support/Uzbekistan Ammo Depot Explosion, Voegel [ from page 90 ]

1. Bradley, Col. Leo E. PowerPoint presentation provided overview of essential equipment and training for the Uzbek Ministry of Defense. 26 November 2008.
2. Phone interview with LTC Gary Bolos. 12 February 2009.
3. "Uzbek Army Base Blast Kills Three," *BBC News*. 10 July 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/paz3ea>. Accessed 14 May 2009.
4. *EurasiaNet*, "Uzbekistan: Officials Eye Fire at Military Base as Possible Terrorist Act," 10 July 2008. UNHCR Refworld. <http://tinyurl.com/owmhwh>. Accessed 26 June 2009.
5. "Conventional Ammunition Stockpiles Parliamentary Handbook 2008." *Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons*. 24 October 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/q2fb2o>. Accessed 26 June 2009.

## GICHD Update, Mansfield [ from page 93 ]

1. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since different legal documents regulate them (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, because mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW, and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.
2. *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, Dublin, Ireland, 19-30 May 2008. Also referred to as CCM. Proposed complete ban on cluster munitions with victim assistance and decontamination information standards. One hundred seven states adopted the convention on 30 May 2008 and signed it in Oslo, Norway, 3 December 2008. [www.clusterconvention.org](http://www.clusterconvention.org). Accessed 12 May 2009.
3. All publications produced by GICHD are available online at <http://www.gichd.org/gichd-publications/overview/>.
4. *United Nations Mine Action Service*, New York. <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/imas.htm>. Accessed 19 June 2009.

## MASG Update, Young [ from page 94 ]

1. Additional information about the Mine Action Support Group is available online at <http://tinyurl.com/6yrl2h>.
2. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.
3. According to the United Nations, Security Phase 4 is defined as Program Suspension, where "All internationally-recruited staff who are not directly concerned with emergency or humanitarian relief operations or security matters are relocated outside the country." More information can be found at <http://www.aidworkers.net/?q=unsecurityphases>. Accessed 22 June 2009.
4. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 15 June 2009.

## Argentina, Wall [ from page 71 ]

1. "Argentina." *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*. <http://tinyurl.com/cgzoqy>. Accessed 3 April 2009.
2. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 23 October 2008.
3. *Field Survey to Examine the Feasibility of Clearing the Landmines in the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)*. Cranfield University. 9 July 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/cn9tjo>. Accessed 3 April 2009.
4. "Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention requires that signatories identify all mined or mine-suspected areas; ensure these areas are marked, monitored and protected so as to effectively exclude civilians; and destroy or ensure destruction of all mines in these areas as soon as possible and no later than 10 years after the Convention's entry into force. The Ottawa Convention is available at <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english#5>." Accessed 23 October 2008.
5. "AP Mine Ban Convention: Article 5 Extension Requests." *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. <http://tinyurl.com/dl4soq>. Accessed 21 April 2009.
6. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. "9 MSP Agenda Item 11: Comments." *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. <http://tinyurl.com/c6xtrl>. Accessed 21 April 2009.
7. For more information on each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/supplemental/munitions/munitions.asp>. Accessed 3 April 2009.
8. *Cluster Munitions in the Americas and Caribbean*. Human Rights Watch. April 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/cualvp>. Accessed 3 April 2009.
9. *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, Dublin, Ireland, 19-30 May 2008. Also referred to as CCM. Complete ban on cluster munitions with victim assistance and decontamination information standards. The convention opened for signature, Oslo, Norway, December 2008. [www.clustermunitionsdublin.ie](http://www.clustermunitionsdublin.ie). Accessed 23 October 2008.
10. *Report of the Argentine Republic on the Implementation of the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects*. Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations. Buenos Aires, 20 June 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/5qzvef>. Accessed 23 October 2008.

11. Conte, Gabriel. "Assessment of the Arms Control Process in Argentina in 2007." *En la mira – The Latin American Small Arms Watch*. 10 March 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/5w2ksm>. Accessed 23 October 2008.
12. "Over 20,000 Weapons Destroyed." *The Association for Public Policy*. 24 October 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/67ov45>. Accessed 23 October 2008.
13. "97 Thousand Arms Handed over in 319 Days." *National Program for the Voluntary Surrender of Weapons*. <http://tinyurl.com/56ht6e>. Accessed 23 October 2008.

## Chile, Eislej [ from page 73 ]

1. "Chile." *Landmine Monitor Report 2004*. <http://tinyurl.com/c37q55>. Accessed 20 March 2009.
2. Muñoz, Carlos. "Statement by Mr. Muñoz: Chile." Security Council Meeting on the Importance of Mine Action in Peacekeeping Operations, 13 November 2003. <http://www.mineaction.org/doc.asp?id=287>. Accessed 4 February 2009.
3. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english>. Accessed 18 March 2009.
4. "Chile." *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*. <http://tinyurl.com/cb7mrl>. Accessed 4 February 2009.
5. *Comisión Nacional de Desminado* was created in 2002 to ensure fulfillment of the Ottawa Convention and is responsible for proposing policies, legal norms and plans for compliance with the Ottawa Convention, while obtaining resources to develop national humanitarian mine-clearance plans.
6. *United Nations Mine Action Service* (2003). New York: UNMAS. *International Mine Action Standards*. IMAS online: <http://www.mineactionstandards.org>. Accessed 5 June 2009.
7. *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*, Geneva, Switzerland, 10 October 1980. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW. <http://disarmament.un.org/ccw/>. Accessed 23 March 2009.
8. "Chile to Spend Millions Removing Borders' Landmines." *Merco Press*. <http://tinyurl.com/5jg4dn>. Accessed 4 February 2009.
9. *National Commission for Humanitarian Demining*. <http://tinyurl.com/6nzfrj>. Accessed 25 March 2009.
10. "Overview." *Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining*. [www.gichd.org](http://www.gichd.org). Accessed 25 March 2009.
11. E-mail correspondence with Philipp von Michaelis of MineWolf. 17 December 2008.
12. "Appendix F: Hidden Killers 2001—The World's Landmine Problem." *To Walk the Earth in Safety: The United States Commitment to Humanitarian Demining*, November 2001: A-50.
13. "Chile." *Landmine Monitor Report 2008*. <http://tinyurl.com/5glzcd>. Accessed 4 February 2009.
14. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.

## Colombia, Young [ from page 75 ]

1. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.
2. "Colombia." *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*. <http://tinyurl.com/3zsp07>. Accessed 29 September 2008.
3. "Colombia." *The CIA World Factbook*. <http://tinyurl.com/29zyny>. Accessed 29 September 2008.
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5. **Editor's Note:** Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is often impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a "working definition" (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.
6. "Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention requires that signatories identify all mined or mine-suspected areas; ensure these areas are marked, monitored and protected so as to effectively exclude civilians; and destroy or ensure destruction of all mines in these areas as soon as possible and no later than 10 years after the Convention's entry into force. The Ottawa Convention is available at <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english#5>." Accessed 1 April 2009.
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