

Linking Mine Action and Development, Gasser [from page 6]

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. *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.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 18 September 2008.
3. "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's): Linking Mine Action and Development." May 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/6on6js>. Accessed 25 July 2008.
4. "Overview." <http://tinyurl.com/6lah3h>. Accessed 28 July 2008.
5. The author thanks the staff of HI Bosnia and Herzegovina for bringing this example to his attention.

An African Perspective, Mweemba [from page 9]

1. *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, Dublin, Ireland, May 2008. Also referred to as CCM. Proposed complete ban on cluster munitions with victim assistance and decontamination information standards. The convention opens for signature, Oslo, Norway, December 2008. www.clustermunitionsdublin.ie. Accessed 3 October 2008.
2. The Oslo Conference on Cluster Munitions is a series of conferences whose aim is to enact an international ban on cluster bombs. Also called the Oslo Process. <http://tinyurl.com/66uqf4>. Accessed 12 November 2008.
3. Extract from the Livingstone Declaration. Part of the final Livingstone Conference Report prepared by the Zambian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. www.clusterconvention.org/livingstone/. Accessed 26 September 2008.
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.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 10 September 2008.
5. *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 26 September 2008.
6. Statement made by Hon. Francis Musa Eweru, Ugandan Minister of State for Relief and Disaster Preparedness & Refugees during the Livingstone Conference on Cluster Munitions on 31 March 2008.
7. Draft Kampala Action Plan, dated 30 September 2008. Circulated at the Kampala Conference.
8. African Union Statement was issued by the AU Situation Room, CMD Daily News Highlights on Saturday 21 June 2008. www.africa-union.org. Accessed 26 September 2008.

Gender Stigma and ERW Injuries, Chaganti [from page 12]

1. Beltrami, Simona. "Women's Own Struggle Against Landmines." *International Campaign to Ban Landmines*. 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/4ptmow>. Accessed 19 May 2008.
2. Ruberry, Mary. "The Effect of Landmines on Women in the Middle East." *Journal of Mine Action* 5.3 (2001): 69-73. <http://tinyurl.com/5xvhsn>. Accessed 19 May 2008.
3. "Women and Cluster Munitions." *Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*. 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/49l2qa>. Accessed 19 May 2008.
4. "Conflict, Peace-Building, Disarmament, Security: Gender Perspectives on Landmines." United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. <http://tinyurl.com/4hm653>. Accessed 1 October 2008.
5. The World Bank defines "extreme poverty" as living on less than US\$1 a day. <http://tinyurl.com/3wrkjc>. Accessed 18 September 2008.
6. "Landmines Ruin Lives, Leave Hundreds Dead." *IRIN Asia*. 4 April 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/5x3m82>. Accessed 19 May 2008.
7. "Survivor Studies: Enquayehu Asres – Ethiopia." *Landmine Survivors Network*. <http://tinyurl.com/4f3tqn>. Accessed 29 May 2008.
8. Taylor, Sarah. "Upsetting Lives: The Public Health Impact of Landmines in Africa." *Journal of Mine Action* 6.3 (2002). <http://tinyurl.com/4k4qhy>. Accessed 19 May 2008.
9. Somasundaram, Daya. "Collective Trauma in Northern Sri Lanka: a Qualitative Psychosocial-Ecological Study." *International Journal of Mental Health Studies* 1 (2007). <http://tinyurl.com/6pn2ur>. Accessed 19 May 2008.
10. Mitchell, Suzette. *UXO Clearance and Community Development in Thua Thien Hua Province*. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. 2003. <http://tinyurl.com/5k46a4>. Accessed 19 May 2008.
11. *Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes*. United Nations Mine Action Service, February 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/27wl2e>. Accessed 23 May 2008.
12. "The Miss Landmine Manifesto." *Miss Landmine Angola 2008*. <http://tinyurl.com/2g5rmt>. Accessed 19 May 2008.

Gender and Mine Action, Sabatier/McCarthy [from page 14]

1. Beltrami, Simona. "Women's Own Struggle Against Landmines." *International Campaign to Ban Landmines*. 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/4ptmow>. Accessed 3 October 2008.
2. Contrary to these findings, a great deal of risk education—and much of the advocacy and communications work surrounding mine action in the 1990s focused on the plight of women and children.

Increasing Female Voices, Cecil and Rasmussen [from page 16]

1. "Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System." *Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System Annual Report 2006*: 11. <http://redcross.org/kh/khmer/downloads.asp>. Accessed 22 October 2008.
2. "Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System." *Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System Monthly Report* (December, 2007): 5.
3. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, "Combined Initial, Second and Third Periodic Reports of State Parties, Cambodia" (United Nations): 40. <http://snipurl.com/4bq6y>. Accessed 13 October 2008.
4. "Policy Guidelines and Operational Guidelines on Socio-Economic Management of Mine Clearance Operations." *Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority* (2006).

5. The Mine Action Planning Units were established by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority in order to systematize and increase the transparency of landmine clearance and post-clearance land distribution and utilization.
6. The Australian Volunteers International recently concluded a three-year program, the objective of which was to strengthen the capacity of Cambodian Mine Action Planning Units to improve coordination of mine/UXO clearance.
7. One exception is in Oddar Meanchey province, where the vast majority of MAPU-led planning and prioritization meetings begin at the village level. About 30 to 40 people attend each meeting, with strong representation from men and women. Expanding this practice to other provinces would likely require greater resources.
8. The pilot project targeted the villages of Badak Tboung, O Daikla and Neang Lem in Sdau commune and Chisang village in Traeng commune.
9. However, it is possible that these village chiefs consulted with people informally before they attended the commune-level meeting.
10. Interview with Boot Bunnee and Peng Pou in Badak Tboung village, 20 June 2008.
11. Interview with Khaet Yung in Neang Lem village, 12 June 2008.
12. This is speculation based on the authors' combined 28 years experience with Buddhist culture and knowledge of Buddhist beliefs that people who are afflicted with diseases, disabilities or misfortune are often believed to have somehow "caused" their misfortune due to bad behavior in a past lifetime.
13. "Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System." *Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System Annual Report 2006*: 11. <http://redcross.org/kh/khmer/downloads.asp>. Accessed 22 October 2008.
14. "Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System." *Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System Monthly Report* (December, 2007): 5.
15. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, "Combined Initial, Second and Third Periodic Reports of State Parties, Cambodia" (United Nations): 40. <http://snipurl.com/4bq6y>. Accessed 13 October 2008.
16. "Policy Guidelines and Operational Guidelines on Socio-Economic Management of Mine Clearance Operations." *Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority* (2006).
17. The Mine Action Planning Units were established by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority in order to systematize and increase the transparency of landmine clearance and post-clearance land distribution and utilization.
18. The Australian Volunteers International recently concluded a three-year program, the objective of which was to strengthen the capacity of Cambodian Mine Action Planning Units to improve coordination of mine/UXO clearance.
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22. Interview with Boot Bunnee and Peng Pou in Badak Tboung village, 20 June 2008.
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24. This is speculation based on the authors' combined 28 years' experience with Buddhist culture and knowledge of Buddhist beliefs that people who are afflicted with diseases, disabilities or misfortune are often believed to have somehow "caused" their misfortune due to bad behavior in a past lifetime.

Community Consultations, Wallacher [from page 19]

1. Wallacher, Hilde. "Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action – A Critical Background Analysis." *PRIO Paper*, Oslo, 2007.
2. "Cambodian Strategy and 2005–2009 Plan to Implement Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention." Paper presented at the Mine Free World First Review Conference Nairobi, Kenya, 29 November–3 December 2004.
3. Gorman, Siobhan, Pon Dorina and Sok Kheng. "Gender and Development in Cambodia: An Overview", Working Paper. *Cambodia Development Resource Institute*, June 1999: 45–46.
4. Bottomley, Ruth. "Crossing the Divide. Landmines, Villagers and Organizations." *PRIO Report*, January 2003.
5. The author cannot testify to the central strategies of MAG; these arguments are thus made solely on the approach of the Cambodia office, headed by Rupert Leighton.
6. Staff from AVI and CMAA. Interview by Hilde Wallacher. Phnom Penh, April 2007.
7. World Bank and UNESCO found that 43.6 percent of pupils in primary schools are female, but only 35.6 percent in secondary school are female. <http://tinyurl.com/58fhdk>. Accessed 29 August 2008.
8. Rasmussen, Kristen. Interview by Hilde Wallacher. Phnom Penh, Cambodia, April 2007.

NPA's All-Female Demining Team in Sudan, Young [from page 23]

1. E-mail correspondence with Charles Frisby, Norwegian People's Aid Program Manager, 29 May 2008.
2. "Southern Sudan's Female Drivers." *United Nations Mine Action Office Sudan, January/February 2008 Newsletter*. <http://tinyurl.com/5bhajk>. Accessed 25 July 2008.
3. Wheeler, Skye. "Women Join Demining Charge in South Sudan." 23 March 2008. Reuters. <http://tinyurl.com/6qj5t>. Accessed 25 July 2008.

Gender in the Mine-action Community, Canfield and McCoull [from page 25]

1. The five pillars of mine action describe the different areas of work that encompass mine action. These include clearance (removing and destroying mines), stockpile destruction, mine-risk education (helping people understand the risk that mines pose), victim assistance (including medical and rehabilitative assistance) and finally advocacy (advocating for a ban on the future use of mines).
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.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 21 August 2008.
3. E-mail interview with Marie Nilsson, Virginie Rozés and Helena Hermansson of the Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines, 15 April 2008.
4. E-mail interview with Vanessa Farr, UNDP/BCPR, Geneva, 21 April 2008.
5. E-mail interview with Justin Brady, Officer-in-Charge, Programme Section United Nations Mine Action Service, 29 April 2008.

6. "Gender and Landmines: From Concept to Practice." Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines. April 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/3esjkg>. Accessed 30 May 2008.
7. "United Nations Charter." United Nations. <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/>. Accessed 18 May 2008.
8. "The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women." Division for the Advancement of Women. <http://tinyurl.com/2go57l>. Accessed 18 May 2008.
9. "Resolution 1325 (2000)." United Nations Security Council. <http://tinyurl.com/4vg6kb>. Accessed 18 May 2008.
10. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, U.N. General Assembly, New York, 13 December 2006. The Convention was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 13 December 2006 and opened for signature on 30 March 2007, entering into force with the 20th ratification on 3 May 2008. <http://snipurl.com/28t0q>. Accessed 4 November 2008.
11. "What is Mine Action?" *E-MINE: The Electronic Mine Information Network*. <http://tinyurl.com/4adivf>. Accessed 29 April 2008.
12. **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.
13. "Mine Risk Education." Adopt-A-Minefield. <http://tinyurl.com/3sg3br>. Accessed 29 April 2008.
14. *Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes*. United Nations Mine Action Service, Feb. 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/27wl2e>. Accessed 29 April 2008.
15. "Women's Own Struggle Against Landmines." International Campaign to Ban Landmines. 8 March 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/4ptmow>. Accessed 29 April 2008.
16. "Mine/UXO-awareness Programmes and Women." International Committee for the Red Cross. <http://tinyurl.com/4quq5t>. Accessed 29 April 2008.
17. E-mail interview with Justina Demetriades of BRIDGE, Gender and Development Institute of Development Studies, UK, 30 April 2008.
18. Adongo, Sarah. "90% of Landmine Victims Divorced." *The Spotlight: Independent Voice of Northern Uganda*. 6 May 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/0>. Accessed 25 August 2008.

Gendered Structures of Mine Action, Nilsson [from page 29]

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. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 14 March 2008. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.
2. According to the author, 85–90 percent is a common figure used in the mine-action sector that has no specific source; however, in areas like Azerbaijan, Afghanistan and Kosovo, the International Campaign of the Red Cross has found that women make up 5–10 percent of total casualties, and about 20 percent in areas like Angola. <http://snipurl.com/25nc7>. According to *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*, males constituted 89 percent of the 5,751 casualties from landmines and ERW identified in 2006.
3. "Landmine Facts." *Adopt-a-Minefield*, available at <http://tinyurl.com/6p52u6>. Accessed 18 December 2008.

Gender In Lao PDR, Durham [from page 32]

1. United Nations. (2003) *International Mine Action Standards*, 04.10, Edition 2, 1 January 2003, Standard 3.124. <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/imas.htm>. Accessed 10 October 2008.
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. On 18 September 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 55/2, the United Nations Millennium Declaration. At the United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed to a set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. Placed at the heart of the global agenda, they are now called the Millennium Development Goals. The Summit's Millennium Declaration also outlined a wide range of commitments in human rights, good governance and democracy. <http://www.un.org/millennium/>. Accessed 10 October 2008.
4. For more information on the Lao PDR's National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy, please visit <http://snipurl.com/4lvxb> for a full copy of the text. Accessed 10 October 2008.
5. Chant, Sylvia (2008) "The 'Feminisation of Poverty' and the 'Feminisation' of Anti-Poverty Programmes: Room for Revision?" *Journal of Development Studies*, 44, 2: 165–197.
6. Asian Development Bank (2002) *Socio-legal Status of Women in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand* (Manila: ADB).
7. Punch, K.F., *Mixed methods and evaluative criteria in Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*, K.F. Punch, Editor. 2005, London, Sage Publications: 234–243.
8. Patton, M.Q., *Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods*. 3rd ed. 2002, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
9. UNICEF (2006) *UXO Risk Education Needs Assessment*. MAG, AusAID, CDC, Lao Youth Union.
10. Actual responses from those who took the MAG survey: *Assessment of Gender Perspectives in UXO Action in the Lao PDR*. MAG/UNDP March 2008, Vientiane, Lao PDR.
11. United Nations Mine Action Service (2003). New York: UNMAS. *International Mine Action Standards*. IMAS online: <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/imas.htm>. Accessed 21 October 2008.
12. *The U.N. Gender Guidelines for Mine Action* can be found online at <http://tinyurl.com/47dsk9>. Accessed 10 October 2008.

Battle-area Clearance In South Lebanon, Pasha [from page 39]

1. "March 2008 Report of the Mine Action Co-ordination Centre-South Lebanon." 3 April 2008. *Mine Action Coordination Centre South Lebanon*. <http://tinyurl.com/3qcxdv>. Accessed 16 October 2008.

Connecting the Dots, Rutherford [from page 42]

1. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, U.N. General Assembly, New York, 13 December 2006. The Convention was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 13 December 2006, and opened for signature on 30 March 2007, entering into force with the 20th ratification on 3 May 2008. <http://snipurl.com/28t0q>. Accessed 10 September 2008.
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 10 September 2008.
3. The Oslo Conference on Cluster Munitions, also known as the Oslo Process, is a series of conferences whose aim is to enact an international ban on cluster bombs. <http://snipurl.com/3rvld>. Accessed 10 September 2008.
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. <http://tinyurl.com/3ukas4>. Accessed 18 December 2008.
5. See Article 6 of the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english#6>.
6. The Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World in 2004, was held 29 November–3 December, is the name given to the First Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. The summit, a gathering of various high-ranking political representatives throughout the international community, focused on the examination of the problems caused by anti-personnel mines and the appropriate actions needed to address the landmine situation across the globe. Participants included five heads of state/government, six vice presidents/deputy heads of government and also 20 ministers. For summit highlights: <http://tinyurl.com/4w84sx>. Accessed 30 September 2008.
7. However, over the course of the last 10 years, the states have committed to reporting on VA and Form J has been developed to ensure this happens, but this reporting is optional. Form J has no meaningful impact on the accountability of the governments.
8. See Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english#7>.
9. CCW Protocol V has the same victim-assistance language as the Ottawa Convention.

Will Oslo be the Next Ottawa? Abramson [from page 45]

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.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 2 September 2008.
2. *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, Dublin, Ireland, 30 May 2008. The CCM will be opened for signature on 3 December 2008 in Oslo, Norway. <http://clusterconvention.org>. Accessed 5 September 2008.
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://disarmament.un.org/ccw/>. Accessed 2 September 2008.
4. Statement by Minister Micheál Martin at Closing Ceremony, Dublin Diplomatic Conference on Cluster Munitions, 30 May 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/6lmr44>. Accessed 13 July 2008.
5. Goose, Steve. "Cluster Munition Coalition Statement to the Committee of the Whole on the Agreement to Adopt the Cluster Munitions Convention," 28 May 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/9z8rcr>. Accessed 21 January 2009.
6. Secretary of Defense, "DoD Policy on Cluster Munitions and Unintended Harm to Civilians," stamped 19 June 2008, released 9 July 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/3m3mp6>. Accessed 22 September 2008.
7. "U.S. Cluster Munitions Policy," on the record briefing by Stephen D. Mull, Washington, D.C., 21 May 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/6jxcn2>. Accessed 13 July 2008.
8. Statement by Gordon Brown, 28 May 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/5t67c3>. Accessed 13 July 2008.
9. See for example, "Over 100 Countries Adopt Groundbreaking Treaty to Ban Cluster Bombs," CMC Press Release, 30 May 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/4dsjip>. Accessed 14 July 2008. For a study of cluster munitions types, see for example, M. Hinzay, "Operational and Technical Aspects of Cluster Munitions," *Disarmament Forum*, 4, 2006: 15–26.
10. "Fitzgibbon Wants to Keep SMARt Cluster Shells" ABC News, 29 May 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/45twux>. Accessed 14 July 2008. Also confirmed in Jeff Abramson, "107 Countries Approve Cluster Munitions Treaty," *Arms Control Today*, July/August 2008: 31–33.
11. "Fatal Footprint: The Global Human Impact of Cluster Munitions," *Handicap International Preliminary Report*, November 2006.
12. See, for example, "Survey of Cluster Munitions Produced and Stockpiled: Briefing Paper Prepared for the ICRC Experts Meeting on Cluster Munitions," Human Rights Watch, April 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/5pajc>. Accessed 13 July 2008.
13. See Jeff Abramson, "107 Countries Approve Cluster Munitions Treaty," *Arms Control Today*, July/August 2008: 31–33.
14. While CCW Protocol V on explosive remnants of war is relevant to certain post-conflict issues such as clearance of cluster munitions, the proposed Protocol IV is intended to establish restrictions on future military use of these munitions. For more information on this distinction, please see the draft CCW protocol for cluster munitions below.
15. Draft CCW protocol for cluster munitions, CCW/GGE/2008-III/2, 16 June 2008.
16. Wiebe, Virgil, Maya Brehm and John Borrie. "The CCW: Can it Find its Way?" *Disarmament Insight*, 10 September 2008. Importantly, critics from the Cluster Munition Coalition expressed deep concern about the direction of the CCW conversation, saying, "the proposed text mainly serves to legalise and legitimize cluster bombs again." From "USA, Backed by Denmark, Works to Legalise Cluster Bombs After Ban Agreed." Cluster Munition Coalition press release, 5 September 2008.
17. "Protocol II: Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices" as amended on 3 May 1996. <http://tinyurl.com/6gamgo>. Accessed 2 September 2008.
18. For a discussion of the accomplishments of the Ottawa Mine Ban Convention see Peter Herby and Eve L. Haye, "How Does It Stack Up? The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention at 10," *Arms Control Today*, December 2007.
19. "Georgia: Join Treaty Banning Cluster Munitions. Government Acknowledges Using Weapon Against Russian Forces," Human Rights Watch press release, 1 September 2008.
20. "Clarification Regarding Use of Cluster Munitions in Georgia," press release, 3 September 2008.
21. "South Lebanon Cluster Bomb Info Sheet," Mine Action Coordination Centre South Lebanon, 4 November 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/519wgb>. Accessed 2 September 2008.

Azerbaijan Campaign to Ban Landmines, Safikhonov [from page 48]

1. *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. <http://snipurl.com/34u0j>. Accessed 25 July 2007. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW.
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. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 15 May 2008. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. It is also known as the Mine Ban Treaty.
3. For full accounts of these meetings, please check the AzCBL News Bulletins at <http://www.azcbl.org>.
4. ICBL. *Landmine Monitor Report 2007: Towards a Mine-Free World*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://snipurl.com/34twk>. Accessed 15 May 2008.
5. Information on the Eighth Meeting of State Parties can be found at <http://snipurl.com/28sww>. Accessed 15 May 2008.
6. Information on the Belgrade Conference of States Affected by Cluster Munitions can be found at <http://snipurl.com/2pccn>. Accessed 26 June 2008.
7. Information on the Vienna Conference to Ban Cluster Munitions can be found at <http://snipurl.com/2pcl7>. Accessed 26 June 2008.

Nelson Castillo, N. Wall [from page 52]

1. Information for this article was received via e-mail correspondence with Nelson Castillo. 3 April 2008.
2. Additional information for this article was received via e-mail correspondence with Guillermo Leal. 18 February 2008.
3. Further information for this article was received via e-mail correspondence with Carlos Orozco. 8 February 2008.

Noimany Pialeuxay, Young [from page 54]

1. Tom Morgan. "All Female Clearance Team." <http://tinyurl.com/4t27u>. Accessed 5 May 2008.
2. Tom Morgan. "MAG Lao's First Female Driver." <http://tinyurl.com/3w768t>. Accessed 5 May 2008.

Proud Students Against Landmines, Shane [from page 56]

1. *Landmine Monitor Report 2007: Toward a Mine-Free World*. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2007/colombia.html>. Accessed 6 November 2008.
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.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 21 August 2008.
3. The Dublin Diplomatic Conference on Cluster Munitions adopted the *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.clustermunitionsdublin.ie. Accessed 3 October 2008.
4. *A Mine-Free World: Through the Eyes of Today's Children*. Beirut: Landmine Resource Center, University of Balamand, 2004. A copy of the book can be obtained by emailing landmine@balamand.edu.lb.

Looming Ottawa Deadlines, Shane [from page 60]

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.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 12 August 2008.
2. The Falkland/Malvinas Islands are a self-governed, overseas territory of the United Kingdom, but they are also claimed by Argentina.
3. "United Kingdom (Falkland Islands)." *Landmine Monitor Report 2007* (October 2007). <http://tinyurl.com/6syc9t>. Accessed 12 August 2008.
4. According to Tamar Gabelnick in an e-mail message to *The Journal* 18 November 2008, "This number is a bit tricky. Of the 3 extras, Niger said in June that actually it is not mine-affected (though the ICBL would like it to wait to declare this until it has access to possibly contaminated regions) and Djibouti said a few years ago that it was "mine-safe" but never made a formal declaration of completion. So Uganda is officially the only one that still is working toward completion by 2009."
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Mixing It Up: Rotary Mine Comb, Wanner [from page 106]

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