As Mines Grow Old, King [from page 4]

1. For more information on each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at http://snipurl.com/munref. Accessed 7 November 2007.
2. "Area Reduction: the process through which the initial area indicated as contaminated (during any information gathering activities or surveys which form part of the GMAA process) is reduced to a smaller area." *International Mine Action Standards 04.10. Second Edition*. 01 Jan. 2003. http://tinyurl.com/3yfqzq, accessed 7 November 2007.

Time to Steady the Pendulum, Banks [from page 8]

1. In other words, are the U.N. and IMAS principles being contravened by the IMAS standards?
2. For more information on IMAS, see http://www.mineactionstandards.org/imas.htm. Accessed 8 November 2007.
3. One of the major conclusions of the 1996 Copenhagen Conference. For more information, see http://tinyurl.com/yvpolj. Accessed 10 April 2008.
4. Risk assessment is a norm in most commercial activities and the E&I Group of companies has utilised this method as an integral element of its management tools for all projects in its environmental, infrastructure and mine-action work for many years.
5. Presently there is one that is estimated at around 25 percent of the clearance costs for IMAS implementation (external QA and QC); this does not include the increase in internal QA/QC to meet the IMAS.

The Parable of the Two Sons, Barlow [from page 11]

1. *Bible.org*, Matthew 21:29-31. http://snipurl.com/1wgmn, accessed 3 January 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. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. Accessed 19 February 2008.
3. Barlow, Dennis. "The Ottawa Convention in Perspective." *Journal of Mine Action* 8.1 (2004). http://snipurl.com/1wgob. Accessed 3 January 2008.
4. *NET Bible*, 1 Corinthians 13:1. http://snipurl.com/1wgx6. Accessed 3 January 2008.
5. Country and Area Reports. *Landmine Monitor Report* 2007. http://snipurl.com/1wgok, accessed 3 January 2008.
6. Factsheet. *Landmine Monitor Report* 2007. http://snipurl.com/1wgos, accessed 2 January 2008.
7. *Milestones in Humanitarian Mine Action*, U.S. Dept. of State. http://snipurl.com/1wgyj. Updated 19 December 2005. Accessed 3 January 2008.
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.

Iraq Facing the Legacy of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War, Schreuder [from page 12]

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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.

Jordan: Safeguarding Life and Promoting Development, Al-Samari/Bryant [from page 15]

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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.
2. "The Landmine Retrofit Survey (LRS) team has finalized the Task Impact Assessment whereby 48 affected communities were visited. The team provided a map, community questionnaire, household interviews and grids for start and end of suspected hazardous areas (SHA) for each community." *Jordan Mine Action Quarterly*. 2007 March, Volume 2, Issue 1. http://tinyurl.com/yv3zoc. Accessed 6 November 2007.
3. "Cancelled Area: an area previously recorded as a hazardous area which subsequently is considered, as a result of actions other than clearance, not to represent a risk from mines and ERW. This change in status will be the result of more accurate and reliable information, for example from technical survey, and will normally only be authorised by the NMAA, in accordance with national policy. The documentation of all cancelled areas shall be retained together with a detailed explanation of the reasons for the change in status." *International Mine Action Standards 04.10. Second Edition*. 01 Jan. 2003. http://tinyurl.com/3yfqzq, last accessed 13 November 2007.
4. "Area Reduction: the process through which the initial area indicated as contaminated (during any information gathering activities or surveys which form part of the GMAA process) is reduced to a smaller area." *International Mine Action Standards 04.10. Second Edition*. 01 Jan. 2003. http://tinyurl.com/3yfqzq, last accessed 13 November 2007.

Getting a Piece of the Pie: Lebanese Women Become Deminers, Mills [from page 17]

1. Clark, C.J., *Situation Report and Operations Update*. 31 October 2006. http://tinyurl.com/y436g2. Accessed 27 August 2007.
2. "Lebanon – Damage and Early Recovery Needs," *Assessment of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry FAO,* November 2006. http://tinyurl.com/ytnugm. Accessed 14 November 2007.
3. *Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes,* United Nations Mine Action Service, February 2005. http://tinyurl.com/27wl2e. Accessed 29 August 2007.
4. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often compared to pyramid. Each person has needs that need to be fulfilled. The most basic needs are on the bottom of the pyramid, once those needs are fulfilled the next layer is focused on. The levels are physiological, safety, love/belonging, esteem and self-actualization. "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs." http://tinyurl.com/6ujce. Accessed 24 October 2007.

Kurdish Landmine Plight Across and Along the Borders, Köhli [from page 20]

1. Armed Kurdish fighters.
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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.
3. "Essential Background: Overview of Human Rights Issues in Iran *Human Rights Watch*, 31 December 2005. *Human Rights Watch*. http://snipurl.com/1ttui. Accessed 18 November 2007.
4. The Iran-Iraq War took place from 1980 to 1988. For more information, visit http://snipurl.com/1qisq. Accessed 10 September 2007.
5. "Iran," *Landmine Monitor Report*, 2006. http://snipurl.com/1q9kw. Accessed 3 September 2007.
6. "Iran," *Landmine Monitor Report*, 2005. http://snipurl.com/1q9kx. Accessed 3 September 2007.
7. Geneva Call's *Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action* engages non-state actors in the landmine ban. http://snipurl.com/1qisy. Accessed 10 September 2007.
8. "Turkey," *Landmine Monitor Report*, 2005. http://snipurl.com/1q9ks. Accessed 3 September 2007.
9. Under Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention, each State Party signatory is required to file an annual report with the Secretary-General of the United Nations stating what obligations they have fulfilled during the past year.
10. "Turkey," *Landmine Monitor Report*, 2006. http://snipurl.com/1q9kq. Accessed 3 September 2007.
11. "Iraq," *Landmine Monitor Report*, 2006. http://snipurl.com/1q9ko. Accessed 3 September 2007.

Landmines/Explosive Remnants of War and the War on Terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Sorour [from page 23]

1. This is based on using an average for the quantity of explosives found in most anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines.
2. "Algeria," 2006 *Landmine Monitor Report*. http://www.icbl.org/lm/2006/algeria.
3. For more information each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at http://snipurl.com/munref. Accessed 29 November 2007

Clearing the Way in Chad: Assessment, Access and Impact, Hopper [from page 26]

1. The Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJC) was a guerrilla movement dedicated to ousting Chadian President Idriss Deby. It has been disbanded since the signing of the 2003 peace accord and the death of Yousouff Togoimi, the founder and leader. For more information, see "The Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJC)." *MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Database*. http://tinyurl.com/2u5f4d. Accessed 26 November 2007.
2. For more information each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at http://snipurl.com/munref. Accessed 13 November 2007.
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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.

Survey and Ordnance Disposal in the Polisario-controlled Areas of the Western Sahara, Gegic and Harutyunyan [from page 29]

1. "Western Sahara," *Wikipedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Sahara. Accessed 19 November 2007.
2. Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic is a government in exile formed by the Polisario.
3. United Nations Mine Action Service (2003), *International Mine Action Standards*, New York: UNMAS. The IMAS can be found online at http://snipurl.com/intmas. Accessed 19 November 2007.
4. While only governments can sign the 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. For more information, see http://www.genevacall.org/home.htm.
5. For more information each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at http://snipurl.com/munref. Accessed 19 November 2007.

Demining and the Environment: A Primer, Morin [from page 34]

1. Berhe, A. A. 2007. "The Contribution of Landmines to Land Degradation." *Land Degradation & Development*, 18, 1–15.
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 12 December 2007. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. It is also sometimes referred to as the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention.
3. Mine Action Information Center. 2002. *The Landmine Action Smart Book*. First edition. Harrisonburg, VA. http://tinyurl.com/yttb9u. Accessed 9 November 2007. p. 9–12.
4. GICHD, 2004. *A Guide to Mine Action*. Geneva, Switzerland. http://snipurl.com/1vf9o. Accessed 17 December 2007.
5. McLean, I. June 2006. "Environmental Applications in Demining." *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 9.2, 59–60. http://snipurl.com/1vf9x.
6. GICHD, 2004. *A Study of Mechanical Applications in Demining*. Geneva, Switzerland.
7. Banks, E. April 2003. "Spoiled Soil." *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 7.1, 56–58. http://snipurl.com/1te5r. Accessed 9 November 2007.
8. Sanchez, P. March 2002. "Soil Fertility and Hunger in Africa." *Science*, Vol. 295, 2019–2020. Available online at http://snipurl.com/1te5d. Accessed 16 July 2007.
9. Habib, M. 2002. "Mechanical Mine Clearance Technologies and Humanitarian Demining." Available online at http://snipurl.com/1te5k. Accessed 16 July 2007.
10. UNMAS, 2006. "Mechanical Demining." *International Mine Action Standards*, Draft First Edition 09.50. New York, NY. Available online at http://www.mineactionstandards.org/IMAS_archive/Draft/IMAS_9.50_1_Draft1.pdf. Accessed 13 July 2007.
11. *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/ccwtxt. Accessed 10 July 2008. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW.
12. Article 7(1)(f) of the *MBC* states that "The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed." While this represents an explicit reference to the required creation of national environmental standards, it does not prescribe the establishment of any international standards regarding environmental management practices. For more information, see endnote 10 of this article.
13. Torres-Nachon, C. 2000. "Environmental Aspects of the International Crisis of Antipersonnel Landmines and the Implementation of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty." *Landmine Monitor Report* 2000. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. Available online at http://snipurl.com/1te5t. Accessed on 25 June 2007.
14. EPP-ED Group in the European Parliament. *Policies*. Available online at http://snipurl.com/1te5u. Accessed 16 July 2007.
15. *TN 10.10 01*. "Environmental Management during Mine and UXO Clearance Operations." Version 1.0.

Global Environmental Demining Issues, McLean and Sargisson [from page 37]

1. All quantitative estimates and some interpretations are taken from McNeill (2000).
2. Bruntland, G. (1987), *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*, Oxford: Oxford University Press. http://tinyurl.com/2v68ge
3. *U.N. Conference on Environment and Development* http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html
4. *Agenda 21* was developed by the United Nations Environmental Programme. http://tinyurl.com/3exelp
5. Harpviken, K.B., Isaksen, J. 2004, *Reclaiming the Fields of War: Mainstreaming Mine Action in Development,* UNDP, New York. http://snipurl.com/1vala
6. McLean, I.G. 2005. "Environmental Applications in Demining," *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 9.2, pp 59-60. http://tinyurl.com/385c3e
7. McNeill, J. 2000, *Something New Under the Sun: An Environmental History of the Twentieth Century*. Penguin.
8. *The NET Bible, New English Translation Bible* (1996), Genesis 1:28. http://tinyurl.com/33hlyx

Environmental Damages from Minefields, Misak & Omar [from page 40]

1. One kilometer is equal to 0.621 miles.
2. "Kuwait," *Landmine Monitor Report*, International Campaign to Ban Landmines, http://snipurl.com/1vez8/.
3. Misak, R., M. Said, M. Al Ghunaim, D. Al Ajmi, H. Ma Allah, and A. Muhareb, 1999, *Landmines and the Destruction of the Environment of Kuwait*. Center for Research and Studies on Kuwait.
4. Linden, O., A. Jernelov, and J. Egerup, 2004, *The Environmental Impacts of the Gulf War 1991*, Interim Report, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis A-2361-Laxenburg, Austria.
5. UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme), 1991, *A Rapid Assessment of the Impacts of Iraq-Kuwait Conflict on Terrestrial Ecosystems, Part 2*.
6. Cave, S. 1991, *Our Planet*: 3(2) UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya.
7. Al Dousari, A., R. Misak and S. Shahid, 2000. "Soil Compaction and Sealing in Al Salmi Area," *Journal of Land Degradation and Development* 11:401–418.
8. Al Sudairawi, M., R. Misak and Al Nifaisi, 1996, *Environmental Impact Assessment of the Iraqi Strategic Mine Fields in the Southern Portion of Kuwait*. Proceedings of the international Conference on the Effects of the Iraqi Aggression on the State of Kuwait, 2–6 April 1994, Kuwait.
9. Al Ajmi, D., R. Misak, F. Khalaf, M. Al Sudairawi and A. Al Dousari, 1994, *Damage Assessment of the Desert and Coastal Environment of Kuwait by Remote Sensing,* Final Report, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, KISR4405, Kuwait.

Mine Action and the Environment, Paktian [from page 43]

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. "Environmental Impact Assessment is used to identify the environmental and social impacts of a project prior to decision-making," *UNEP* Web site. For more information, visit http://snipurl.com/1tr6z. Accessed 16 November 2007.
3. *IMAS 10.50: Storage, Transportation and Handling of Explosives*, United Nations Mine Action Service, New York, January 2003. http://snipurl.com/1tr6u.pdf. Accessed 16 November 2007.
4. *Technical Note for Mine Action 10.10/01: Guidelines on the management of human remains located during mine action operations,* June 2007, http://snipurl.com/1tr6v. Accessed 16 November 2007.

MAG. Canfield [from page 48]

1. For more information about the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, visit http://www.icbl.org. Accessed 29 October 2007.
2. "MAG: What is MAG?" *Mines Advisory Group* Web site, http://tinyurl.com/ytgsfw. Accessed 29 October 2007.

Unsung Hero: Howard "Jim" Yoder, FitzGerald [from page 50]

1. A Uni Disk, Shin cutter system is similar to backhoe. Basically consisting of a Cat 325B excavator tractor with a long excavator arm and fitted with an extra engine that runs the Shinn cutter. It is heavily armored against mine detonations and is primarily used with various attachments to remove vegetation from mine effects areas.

I Remember My Lost Leg: The Story of Istahil, Odwaa [from page 53]

1. Landmine Impact Survey conducted by Danish Demining Group in 2002 estimated the population 73,026.

"Buy a Schonstedt, Save a Life," Powers [from page 54]

1. E-mail correspondence with Bob Ebberson, Director of Business Development, Schonstedt Instrument Company, Inc. 20 August 2007.
2. The Rasht Valley is located in Tajikistan.
3. E-mail correspondence with Justin Brady, Planning Officer, United Nations Mine Action Service. 10 September 2007.
4. Telephone conversation with Bob Ebberson, Director of Business Development, Schonstedt Instrument Company, Inc. 11 January 2008.
5. To read more, go to http://tinyurl.com/yqqv2t, accessed 22 January 2008.

Mine-clearance Activities and ANSA Participation: An Analysis, Cayci [from page 56]

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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.
2. Ottawa Sozlesmesi, Turkish General Staff Official Web site, 17 December 2007, http://tinyurl.com/38434t *Silahlarin Kontrolu ve Silahsizlanma*, Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Official Web site, 17 December 2007, http://tinyurl.com/2u9lsp.
3. *Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines*, ICRC Official Web site, 17 December 2007, http://tinyurl.com/3xpz6v; *A crucial summit in Nairobi: Let's end the era of antipersonnel mines*, ICRC Official Web site, 17 December 2007, http://tinyurl.com/2dgpul.
4. Anki Sjöberg, "Armed Non-State Actors," *Journal of Mine Action*, Summer 2007, 11/1, http://tinyurl.com/34du2v.
5. A Critical Summit at Nairobi..., ibid.
6. *Zagreb Progress Report*, para. 48; http://tinyurl.com/297mdu, accessed 22 January 2008.
7. *Geneva Progress Report*, para. 10, http://tinyurl.com/2ggg2v, accessed 22 January 2008.

UNDP Management Training Programme for National Mine-Action Managers, Downs [from page 59]

1. Van Ree, Bill and Mike McAlpine (1999), *Mine Action Management Training Study Report*, New York: UNDP, 1999.
2. United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (1997), *Development of Indigenous Mine Action Capacity*, New York: UN/DHA.
3. The GICHD did engage local consultants in four countries to interview local delivery partners for the middle-management training course.
4. The author was actively supported Elke Hottentot, (Training Coordinator), Juliana Buzi (Programme Officer, Operations) and Marina Wyss (Programme Officer, Evaluation).
5. **Editor's Note:** SMC coordinators have provided SMC participants with a listserv since 2006 to facilitate communication among each participant group after the courses ended.

The VA Information System in BiH, Grujic [from page 63]

1. BiH is composed of two entities (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzego-vina and Republika Srpska) and one autonomous district (Brčko district).
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina's mine-action strategy and sub-strategies for MRE and Landmine Victim Assistance can be found at http://www.bhmac.org. Accessed 5 February 2008.

Mine Action Support Group Update, Canfield [from page 67]

1. The full text of this newsletter can be found at http://snipurl.com/1xk6q. Accessed 16 January 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. *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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.
4. Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention requires that signatories annually report: national implementation measures; details on anti-personnel mines in stockpiles, retained or transferred for training; currently owned or possessed; and destroyed; known AP mine locations; program statuses; and measures taken to warn the population. The Ottawa Convention is available at http://snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 16 January 2008.
5. The Eighth Meeting of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty took place 18-22 November 2007 by the Dead Sea, Jordan. For more information about this meeting please visit, http://snipurl.com/1xk6x. Accessed 16 January 2008.

Geneva Diary: Report from the GICHD, Mansfield [from page 70]

1. Presentations from the workshop, together with some of the papers, can be found at http://snipurl.com/1rnny. Accessed 2 October 2007.

A Harvest of Hope: Roots of Peace Celebrates 10 Years, Kuhn [from page 71]

1. *CIA-The World Factbook for Afghanistan*, http://tinyurl.com/yrkmrh, accessed 19 February 2008.
2. "Background Note: Afghanistan Profile" *U.S. Department of State* Web site, see http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5380.htm.
3. Dr. Kenneth Neils, et. al., "Executive Summary of Afghanistan Agriculture Master Plan," prepared for Asian Development Bank's Project Preparatory Development Assistance. http://www.adb.org.

Algeria, Keane [from page 74]

1. "Threat Assessment." 16 August 2007. http://tinyurl.com/225p6r. Accessed 14 January 2008.
2. Hoge, Warren. "Algeria: UN Death Toll Raised to 17," 15 December 2007. http://tinyurl.com/yqz949. Accessed 9 January 2008.
3. "Algeria," International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor Report 2001: Toward a Mine-Free World,* October 2006. http://tinyurl.com/2fz2p5. Accessed 16 January 2008.
4. Revised Draft Review of the Operation and Status of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,* from 1999–2004. 26 November 2004. p 5. http://tinyurl.com/2hwamg. Accessed 26 September 2007.
5. "France Tells Algeria Location of Landmines," *Reuters.* 21 October 2007. http://tinyurl.com/2c7lvq. Accessed 3 December 2007.
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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://snipurl.com/yccr. Accessed 16 January 2008.
7. Gabelnick, Tamar. "Algeria Completes Stockpile Destruction," 24 November 2005. http://tinyurl.com/2y7a3c. Accessed 17 Oct. 2007.
8. "Algeria," International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor Report 2007: Toward a Mine-Free World*. http://tinyurl.com/2z7whn. Accessed 10 January 2008.
9. Lewis, Aidan, "Shifting Violence Afflicts Algeria," *BBC News.* 11 December 2007. http://tinyurl.com/2ev5yo. Accessed 11 January 2008.
10. E-mail with Mohamed Adimi, 5 November 2007.
11. "Clearing Landmines in Algeria," *United Nations Development Programme*, 2 December 2006. http://tinyurl.com/336ogv Accessed 28 January 2008.

Islamic Republic of Iran, Voegel [from page 75]

1. "Iran," *Landmine Monitor Report* 2006, International Campaign to Ban Landmines. http://www.icbl.org/lm/2006/iran.html. Accessed 10 July 2007.
2. "Iran" *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*, International Campaign to Ban Landmines. http://www.icbl.org/lm/2007/iran.html. Accessed 19 February 2008.
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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.
4. *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/ccwtxt. Accessed 10 July 2007. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW.
5. "Iran's Minefield Clearing Continues," *Press TV.* 2 August 2007. http://tinyurl.com/38c3g4. Accessed 9 August 2007.

Iraq, Voegel [from page 76]

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, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. http://www.snipurl.com/otcon. Accessed 19 February 2008.
2. Explosive remnants of war is a humanitarian term used to describe the explosive ordnance left after an armed conflict. ERW includes hand grenades, mortars, rockets and other explosive ordnance.
3. "Iraq," *E-MINE: The Electronic Mine Information Network*. http://snipurl.com/1xqal. Accessed 23 January 2008.
4. According a press release from U.S. State Department, these five governorates were: Baghdad, Al-Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa and Salah ad-din. The press release also stated that the PM/WRA would continue landmine impact survey work in those particular regions when security conditions would allow it. For more information, visit http://tinyurl.com/2e3hct, accessed 21 February 2007.
5. E-mail interview with Salomon Schreuder, Iraq Senior Mine Action Advisor, United Nations Development Programme. 13 September 2007.
6. "Iraq," 2006 *Landmine Monitor Report*. http://snipurl.com/1y2ve. Accessed 23 January 2008.
7. A victim-activated IED, which detonates following contact with a person, is considered an anti-personnel mine. A command-detonated IED is detonated voluntarily by the combatant using it as a means to inflict damage on others.
8. "Iraq," 2007 *Landmine Monitor Report*. http://snipurl.com/1y2vv. Accessed 23 January 2008.
9. "Iraq," 2005 *Landmine Monitor Report*. http://snipurl.com/1y2w4. Accessed 23 January 2008
10. "First Phase of 'Landmine Impact Survey' of Iraq Completed" Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State. http://tinyurl.com/2e3hct. Accessed 23 January 2008.
11. PowerPoint presentation delivered at the U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement by Zahim J. Mutar, Director of the Iraqi Mine/ UXO Clearance Organization, on 9 October 2007.

Jordan, Morin [from page 78]

1. "Universalization Activities," National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation. http://snipurl.com/1r9lw . Accessed 31 July 2007.
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Lebanon, Canfield and Wightman [from page 79]

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DEMICHAIN: A New Concept of Mechanical Demining, Joeckle [from page 90]

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6. The DEMICHAIN concept is new and different from the other methods of mechanical demining. Since the aim of this paper is to simply present the concept, a detailed description of the tests performed up to now has not been provided by the author. To discuss the specifics, contact the author.
7. Maquis is a dense growth of small trees and shrubs in the Mediterranean area.

MineSweeper: Not Just a Game Anymore, Mack [from page 93]

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4. A standard EMI doesn't have a high-resolution receiving end, but the conceptual Cornell MineSweeper EMI array will have one. In addition, ground-penetrating radar will potentially be incorporated to complement the array, by determining distance and approximate shape of the object.
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Intelligent Robotic Behaviors for Landmine Detection and Marking, Bruemmer [from page 97]

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13. The mines have a diameter of 33.4 cm.

Lessons Learned from Field Tests in Croatia and Cambodia, Debenest [from page 103]

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