

The Mine Action Express, Barlow [from page 8]

1. Kjellman, Kjell and Harpviken Kristian. "National Ownership in Mine Action." *International Peace Research Institute Policy Brief 2/2006*. September 21, 2006. <http://snipurl.com/ynqw>. Accessed October 10, 2006. For more info on the International Peace Research Institute please visit <http://www.prio.no>.
2. U.N. Millennium Development Goals. Can be viewed at <http://snipurl.com/ynqs>. Accessed October 10, 2006.
3. **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
4. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. September 18, 1997. <http://snipurl.com/ycrc>. Accessed October 10, 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.
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, October 10, 1980. <http://snipurl.com/yi7e>. Accessed October 10, 2006.
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7. Kidd, Richard. "Mine Free: Note Anytime Soon." *Journal of Mine Action*. Issue 9.2, February 2006, pg. 4. <http://snipurl.com/yoec>. Accessed October 10, 2006.
8. *The European Roadmap Towards a Zero Victim Target*. The EC Mine Action Strategy and Multi-annual Indicative Programming 2005–2007. <http://snipurl.com/ynqi>. Accessed October 10, 2006.
9. The ninth International Meeting of Mine Action Programme Directors and U.N. Advisors was held in Geneva, Switzerland, July 3–6, 2006. Presentations and documents of these proceedings are available at: <http://snipurl.com/yoel>. Accessed October 10, 2006.
10. Keeley, Robert. "Are We Setting the Wrong Target?" *Journal of Mine Action*. Issue 9.1, August 2005, pg. 40. <http://snipurl.com/ynqo>. Accessed October 10, 2006.

The Rise of ERW as a Threat to Civilians, Nema [from page 10]

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. The F-117 is a precision-strike aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-surface missiles. More information is available online at <http://snipurl.com/ykvs>. Accessed October 9, 2006.
3. The B-52 is a long-range, heavy bomber that deploys such weapons as gravity bombs, cluster bombs and precision-guided missiles. More information is available online at <http://snipurl.com/yku6>. Accessed October 9, 2006.
4. The Patriot missile, also known as the MIM-104, defends against aircrafts and ballistic missiles. It was used extensively during the first Gulf War to defend against Iraqi Scud missiles and is subject to much criticism about its actual success rate. More information is available online at <http://snipurl.com/ykum>. Accessed October 9, 2006.
5. "Latest update on cluster munition problem in south Lebanon." Cluster Munition Coalition. <http://snipurl.com/yog4>. Accessed October 10, 2006.

Closing the Circle, Banks [from page 14]

1. More information about the ISO at <http://www.iso.org/>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
2. More information about the IMAS at <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
3. Assessments and surveys refer to a multitude of documents that are based on the same or similar premise but with varying differences of thought, conclusions and principles.
4. The IMAS identify a framework of standards and guidelines to improve coordination of mine action activities and tasks which are conducted by the various organizations and agencies at all levels, including all United Nations mine action operations. IMAS documents can be found at: <http://snipurl.com/15cd2>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
5. TNMA documents are designed to accompany or supplement IMAS by providing principles, advice and information relevant to a specific IMAS or technical subject. TNMA documents can be found at: <http://snipurl.com/15cd5>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
6. *Socio-Economic Approaches to Mine Action—An Operational Handbook*, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining/United Nations Development Programme, Geneva, May 2002. This publication is an operational manual written to improve long-term social and economic development through more effective mine action, and can be accessed at: <http://tinyurl.com/ndw4n>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
7. *IMAS 8.10: General Mine Action Assessment*, United Nations Mine Action Service, New York, January 2003, p.1. <http://snipurl.com/y075>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
8. *A Guide to Socio-Economic Approaches to Mine Action Planning and Management*, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Geneva, November 2004. <http://snipurl.com/y076>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
9. In the Islamic Republic of Iran alone, E&I has conducted more than 100 EIAs, SIAs and baseline studies in the last five years for a variety of clients.

Quality Assurance for Mined and Survey Areas, Rath and Schröder [from page 17]

1. One such publication is Philip C. Paterson's *The Use of Mechanical Means for Humanitarian Demining Operations*. Handicap International, 2000. Available in hard copy or on CD-ROM through the Handicap International Web site, <http://www.handicap-international.org>. Accessed 22 September 2006.
2. *A Study of Mechanical Application in Demining*. May 2004. Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining, Geneva. <http://snipurl.com/15cd9>. Accessed 14 August 2006.
3. The total area perceived to be at risk, according to surveys, is 292,050,515 square metres (113 square miles); however, the total area representing actual risk averaged to 6,092,268 square metres (2 square miles), according to *A Study of Mechanical Application in Demining*, page 65 (see endnote 2).

4. **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.

Explosive Remnants of War in Azerbaijan, Ismaylov and Hasanov [from page 20]

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 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, October 10, 1980. <http://snipurl.com/yi7e>. Accessed August 31, 2006
3. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. September 18, 1997. <http://snipurl.com/ycrc>. Accessed October 13, 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.
4. See "ANAMA Work Plan 2006" at <http://www.anama.baku.az> and "Azerbaijan is in Favour of Ottawa Process." December 7, 2005. <http://snipurl.com/yy7z>. Accessed October 13, 2006.

Protection of Soft Vehicles Against ERW, Hvidfeldt [from page 22]

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. The purpose is to provide common operational and administrative procedures and logistics, so one member nation's military may use the stores and support of another member's military. See <http://snipurl.com/yo2e>. Accessed 10 October 2006.
3. A fully armoured SUV is normally designed to withstand rifle ammunition (usually complies to the norm EN [European Standards] 1522 Level FB6 in Europe, or the National Institute of Justice Standard 0101.04 Level III in the United States, both of which define a level of protection against 7.62-mm rifle ammunition), whereas flexible solutions are primarily designed to defeat fragments (and in addition are capable of stopping powerful pistol rounds). To provide protection against rifle projectiles with flexible solutions would require either steel or ceramic, which would be very difficult because there are limited flat surfaces on the outside of an SUV.
4. It is important to note that in some contexts, different types of landmines are sometimes described indifferently as "mines," but in connection with passenger's safety there is a huge difference between the aforementioned anti-personnel mines and anti-vehicle or anti-tank mines. In general, it is not possible to provide any good level of protection against the effects from AV or AT mines in a light and low vehicle like the SUV.

Explosive Remnants of War and Their Consequences, Rajabov [from page 24]

1. Amended Protocol V (which addresses the effects of explosive remnants of war on civilian and civilian economies after conflicts end) of the *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://tinyurl.com/yxpjqp>. Accessed 19 October 2006.
2. Formally known as the *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://tinyurl.com/yxpjqp>. Accessed 25 October 2006.
3. "Landmine Fact Sheet." Adopt-A-Minefield (UK). <http://www.landmines.org.uk/325>. Last updated 14 August 2006. Accessed 16 October 2006.
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. <http://snipurl.com/ycrc>. Accessed 26 September 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.

Industrial Ammunition Stockpile Recovery, Lauritzen, et al. [from page 29]

1. *International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 11.10 Guide for Stockpile Destruction and IMAS 11.20 Open Burning and Open Detonation*. <http://snipurl.com/10w9j>. Accessed 31 October 2006.
2. Nitrogen Oxides are mixtures of nitrogen and oxygen, which are often produced as air pollutants.
3. Insensitive munitions are munitions that fulfill performance readiness and operational requirements on demand but minimize the probability of inadvertent initiation and severity of subsequent collateral damage to the weapon platform logistic systems and personnel when subjected to unintentional stimuli. See NATO Munitions Safety Information Analysis Center. <http://snipurl.com/10wch>. Accessed 31 October 2006.
4. Nitramines is the generic name of a group of chemical substances composed of nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen. See IUPAC Compendium of Chemical Technology, Electronic Version. <http://snipurl.com/10yb7>. Accessed 1 November 2006.
5. A cross-linked polymeric matrix is a complex chemical structure, consisting of multiblock chains (i.e., polymeric molecules—long molecules constituted by repetition of the same chemical unit) bound by strong chemical bonds.
6. Prepared by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan and United Nations Development Programme, June 2005.
7. In accordance with the ANBP Project Document, Annex 2.
8. Erik K. Lauritzen, Robert J. Scott and Max Wenbo. *EU Support to Mine Action and Ammunition Stockpile Destruction, Assessment Mission and Preparation of Formulation Proposal and Financing Proposal*, Afghanistan. February 2006.
9. EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, reference document on the Best Available Techniques for Incineration, July 2005.
10. *IMAS 11.30 Guide for the Destruction of Stockpiled Anti-personnel Mines, IMAS 11.20 Principles and Procedures for Open Burning and Open Detonation Operations, and IMAS 11.30 National Planning Guidelines for Stockpile Destruction*. <http://snipurl.com/10w9j>. Accessed 31 October 2006.
11. Owen Greene, Sally Holt, and Adrian Wilkinson. *Biting the Bullet—Briefing 18: Ammunition Stocks: Promoting Safe and Secure Storage and Disposal*. London: International Alert; Saferworld; University of Bradford, 2005.

Mine-risk Education and the Amateur Scrap-metal Hunter, Vosburgh [from page 32]

- Qtd. in "Mine Risk Education." Adopt-A-Minefield. <http://snipurl.com/10tqh>. Accessed October 30, 2006.
- "Monthly Mine/UXO Victim Information Report, August_2006." Cambodian Red Cross and Handicap International–Belgium. August 2006. <http://snipurl.com/10e5w>. Accessed September 10, 2006.
- "On the other hand, almost **90% of casualties had received mine/UXO risk education training sessions** before the accident. 41% of them received direct training (meetings, school training, in-house training...). The others were only informed by indirect education (posters, leaflets, radio, TV)." From *Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System, Annual Report 2005 Summary*. December 2005, p.22. <http://snipurl.com/10tp0>. Accessed October 13, 2006.
- See "The War Goes On," in the *Journal of Mine Action*, Volume 9.2, February 2006, p.25–27, for a description of Golden West programs. <http://snipurl.com/10e7k>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
- Moyes, Richard. *Tampering: Deliberate Handling and Use of Live Ordnance in Cambodia*. Funded by Handicap International–Belgium, Mines Advisory Group and Norwegian People's Aid. London, August 2004. <http://snipurl.com/10e49>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
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- Field-expedient* means improvised from locally available materials.
- Mr. BIP is an improvised blast-mitigation tool using inexpensive, locally procured materials to limit the blast and fragmentation damage from small, controlled detonations. The tool was invented by Bret A. Dunkelbarger during clearance operations in Vietnam and Laos.

The Aftermath of War, FitzGerald [from page 34]

- "Security Council Calls for End to Hostilities between Hizbollah, Israel." United Nations Department of Public Information. August 11, 2006. <http://snipurl.com/wo4l>. Accessed September 18, 2006.
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- "The Emergency Situation in Lebanon." Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. <http://snipurl.com/wo4x>. Accessed November 2, 2006.
- "Lebanon Update." *E-MINE: The Electronic Mine Information Network*. October 8, 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/y2t2dh>. Accessed October 15, 2006.
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Cluster Munitions and ERW in Lebanon, Ressler and Wise [from page 39]

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- "Cluster Munition Questions and Answers: The M26 Rocket." Human Rights Watch. August 18, 2006. <http://snipurl.com/10h37>. Accessed August 21, 2006.
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Explosive Remnants of War in the Republic of Croatia, Simunović [from page 42]

- For more information about the Croatian Mine Action Centre, visit <http://www.hcr.hr>. Accessed October 31, 2006.
- Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)—A Threat Analysis*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. Geneva, 2002. <http://snipurl.com/10w17>. Accessed October 31, 2006.
- For more information concerning the past conflict in Croatia, visit <http://www.domovinskiar.com>.
- This information refers to the total surface, the six locations where mine clearance has been executed in order for UXO removal.
- The international symposium "Humanitarian Demining 2006" was hosted by CROMAC along with the Centre for Testing, Development and Training. It was held in Šibenik, Croatia, on April 24–26, 2006, with the intention to bring together representatives from mine action centres all over the world to share ideas and new demining technologies and techniques. Participants from 26 different countries attended the event. For more information on the symposium, visit <http://www.hcr.hr>.
- According to *IMAS 09.10—Clearance Requirements* the specified depth at which demining projects much search in the ground is determined by technical surveys, assessments, etc. done by the demining organisation of that area, in this case CROMAC and the Republic of Croatia. Other considerations are made when deciding a specified depth, including the types of mines and UXO in the country and their technical threat. The IMAS, or International Mine Action Standards, are the standards used by all United Nations mine-action operations. Available at <http://snipurl.com/10w1b>. Accessed October 31, 2006.
- According to *Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)—A Threat Analysis* from the GICHD, the use of the term "medium risk" or "medium threat" is purely qualitative. Labeling certain munitions as either low, medium or high was, "based on the experience of a small group of EOD technicians with extensive post-conflict EOD clearance experience."
- "INE" is the Yugoslav abbreviation for "nuclear blast simulator."

Explosive Remnants of War in North Africa, Sorour [from page 47]

- Editor's Note:** Some organisations 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.

- "North African Campaign." *Wikipedia*. <http://snipurl.com/11i6b>. Accessed 7 November 2006.
- Statement made by a representative of the Ministry of Interior before the International Symposium on Implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, Algiers, Algeria, 8–9 May 2005.
- "Algeria." 2004 *Landmine Monitor Report*. <http://snipurl.com/11i6g>. Accessed 7 November 2006.
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- A "wind farm" is a power plant that uses wind turbines to generate electricity.
- For more information about these sanctions, visit <http://tinyurl.com/yhg5ct>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
- "Libya." 2006 Landmine Monitor Report. <http://tinyurl.com/ykbbwo>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
- For more information on of each of these munitions, see <http://snipurl.com/10y9t>. Accessed 12 December 2006.

Successful Implementation of Protocol V, Brinkert [from page 49]

- 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/yi7e>. Accessed 2 November 2006. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW.
- 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://snipurl.com/yccr>. Accessed 2 November 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.
- 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.
- Preamble, "Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War" of the *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. November 2003. <http://snipurl.com/112e6>. Accessed 2 November 2006.
- As of 1 November 2006, 25 State Parties had signed Protocol V. For a list of the signatories see <http://snipurl.com/112e8>. Accessed 2 November 2006.
- Article 6, paragraph 3, *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. See endnote 2.
- Article 3, paragraph 2, "Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War." See endnote 3.

Spacetoon Kids TV: Educating Kids ERW, Ressler [from page 50]

- E-mail correspondence on November 13 and 16, 2006 with Rami Allawama, Program Planning Director for Spacetoon Kids TV Regional Office–Jordan. Email statements were written by both Allawama and Hussam Hadi, Regional Manager for Spacetoon Kids TV Regional Office–Jordan.
- "Mine Action Coordination Centre South Lebanon Unexploded Ordnance Fact Sheet." Mine Action Coordination Centre of South Lebanon. November 13, 2006. <http://snipurl.com/12cgr>. Accessed November 16, 2006.

Unsung Heroes: Elnur Gasimov, Shane [from page 52]

- Personal interview with Elnur Gasimov, Team Leader of Training and Quality Assurance, Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action. May 17, 2006.

Finally, Safe Demining, Souza and Eugênia Sá [from page 54]

- "Peru." *Landmine Monitor Report* 2005. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. Updated October 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/yhxopt>. Accessed October 23, 2006.
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, September 18, 1997. <http://tinyurl.com/y7w4um>. Accessed October 17, 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.

The Killer Toy, Sisawath [from page 55]

- For descriptions of these munitions, visit <http://snipurl.com/10y9t>. Accessed November 1, 2006.

Increasing the Impact of Mine-action Survey, Downs [from page 63]

- The Information Management System for Mine Action is a software-based data-management tool that combines a geographical information system with a relational database. It allows mine-action practitioners to enter pertinent data, and access, edit and manage that mine information efficiently and quickly. IMSMA is distributed by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. For more information see <http://www.gichd.ch/22.0.html>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
- Blockage* is a term referencing the impact landmines have on community life, particularly through interference—blockage—of normal access to important resources (e.g., agricultural land, schools, water sources, bridges). Eliminating these blockages is the focus of attention to remove socioeconomic impact of landmines on communities. Focus on blockage is an important step forward to increase the effectiveness of mine action in benefiting communities, in comparison to the previous focus on technical features of minefields and their complete clearance.
- See Downs in *A Study of the Role of Survey in Mine Action* regarding the rapid appraisal roots of the LIS. "Chapter 1: Key Lessons, Challenges and Recommendations for Survey in Mine Action." Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. Geneva, March 2006. <http://snipurl.com/10bbz>. Accessed October 24, 2006.
- The *Task Impact Assessment* is a methodology created by Norwegian People's Aid to prioritise and plan projects. NPA notes that "key components of the methodology establish: who the mine-affected groups are; what their needs are; what activities are hindered by landmines; the intended/planned post-demining land use; and the potential for these activities to materialize." From "Principles and Objectives of NPA Mine Action," Norwegian People's Aid. March 22, 2004. <http://snipurl.com/10ba1>. Accessed October 24, 2006. For more information see NPA's Web site: <http://www.npaid.org>. Accessed September 26, 2006.

- The *Task Assessment and Planning* methodology of the Survey Action Centre, piloted in 2003 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, evaluates "high impact" communities after the LIS by collecting and analysing socioeconomic and terrain data to recommend if SHA's should be cleared, Technically Surveyed and fenced, monitored or left with no action taken. Goslin, Belinda. "Making Analytical Tools Operational: Task Impact Assessment." *Third World Quarterly*, October 2003, Vol. 24, No. 5. See SAC's Web site at: <http://www.sac-na.org/index.html>. Accessed September 26, 2006.
- See "Landmine Impact Survey: Bosnia and Herzegovina." Survey Action Centre and Handicap International, 2003. <http://snipurl.com/10h0c5>. Accessed October 24, 2006.
- Demex and Scanteam. *Evaluation of the Global Landmine Survey Process, Final Report*, Oslo, February 2004.

Contributing to Progress in Sri Lanka, Wegman [from page 65]

- 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.
- The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is a separatist terrorist group that seeks an independent state in areas in Sri Lanka inhabited by ethnic Tamils. Definition taken from <http://snipurl.com/11cylf>. Accessed November 6, 2006.

Humanitarian Landmine Action in China and the Role of the NGO, Dequan [from page 67]

- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, September 18, 1997. <http://snipurl.com/11d8a>. Accessed November 6, 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Otrawa Convention.
- 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, October 10, 1980. <http://snipurl.com/yi7e>. Accessed November 6, 2006.
- Since China signed the CCW and its Amended Protocol II in 1998, it has stopped producing and exporting landmines that do not meet the standards and has begun modifying mines to the standards. It is also destroying its landmine stockpiles that are not in compliance with the standards. So far, 1,700,000 anti-personnel mines of old types have been destroyed, including 500,000 mines destroyed in the past three years. Some mines have been retained for research and development purposes.
- With limited resources, China sent mine-clearance experts to Eritrea in 2002 and 2003 and to Kampuchea (Cambodia) in 2005 to train the local engineers. It also ran two workshops in 1999 and 2001 on mine-clearance training for participants from several mine-affected countries. These efforts were undertaken in addition to its own comprehensive mine clearance and rehabilitation of mine victims in China.
- From January to July 2005, an area of 97,000 square meters (24 acres) has been cleared and 350 mines and pieces of UXO have been removed inside China along the Chinese-Vietnamese border.
- Under guidance from the Chinese experts, the Eritrean trainees cleared 90,000 square meters (22 acres) of 600 mines and pieces of UXO within 14 days during the 2002 training course.
- In addition to China, eight mine-affected countries (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Eritrea, Burma [Myanmar], Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand and Vietnam) and five donor countries (Australia, Canada, France, Switzerland and the United States) attended the workshop. Eight international nongovernmental organizations (the Australian Network of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Handicap International–Belgium, the ICBL, Mines Advisory Group, UNICEF, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the United Nations Development Programme) and the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association participated.
- To find out more about CACDA, see <http://www.cacda.org.cn> or <http://www.armscontrol.org.cn>.

Geneva Diary Report from the GICHD, Mansfield [from page 71]

- There are 12 Guidebooks available free of charge from the GICHD at <http://snipurl.com/124wf>.

Mine Victims Needs Assessment and Assistance Coordination, Aliyev, et al. [from page 76]

- The MVA Needs Assessment Survey was created with the specific objectives of establishing an extensive database, a well-articulated strategy and an effective network with relevant stakeholders on MVA. This sub-task was an integral part of a larger overall project titled Support to Azerbaijan Mine Action Programme that was funded by the European Commission through the United Nations Development Programme from June to October 2004.
- This survey defines *husbandry* as working on growing crops, vegetables fruits, etc.
- People with first-degree disabilities are completely disabled and incapable of working. They require constant assistance. People with second-degree disabilities are disabled but do not require constant attention. People with third-degree disabilities are partially disabled and cannot complete usual work. For more information see "Old Age, Disability, and Survivors" *Social Security Programs throughout the World, Asia and the Pacific*, 2004: Azerbaijan. <http://snipurl.com/122nb>. Accessed November 13, 2006.
- The disability degree is given for a period of time and subject to review by special medical-social expert commissions to ensure the classification is still correct.
- According to this survey, the monthly average of personal income including pensions from the state received for persons with a disability degree were US \$50 for first-degree, \$37 for second-degree, \$28 for third-degree and only \$8 for those not having an officially recognized disability. The respective figures for total average monthly family income were \$62, \$50, \$43 and \$24.
- The information gathered from the Azerbaijan Free Trade Unions Confederation was through an informal phone interview for purposes of the MVA Survey. The Azerbaijan Free Trade Unions Confederation is the national free trade union center for Azerbaijan with 1.3 million members.
- A *consumer basket* refers to a sample of goods and services used to track the prices of basic commodities and as a base for the Consumer Price Index. The minimum consumer basket is the minimum commodities and services needed to survive and is used to determine the minimum cost of living.
- A minimum expenditure shows how much each working person actually needs to spend at a minimum to survive. Compared to the minimum consumer basket, minimum expenditure per working person is higher because additional real-life expenses are included, such as daily transportation expenses.

Effects of Landmines on Sri Lanka, Hemapala [from page 78]

- "Sri Lanka." *The World Factbook*. <http://snipurl.com/10eaj>. Accessed October 25, 2006. Last updated October 17, 2006.
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway, September 18, 1997. <http://snipurl.com/yccr>.

Accessed October 25, 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.

3. "Peace in Sri Lanka." Official Web site for the Sri Lankan Government's Secretariat for Coordinating the Peace Process. <http://snipurl.com/10jq0>. Accessed October 27, 2006.
4. An anicut is a dam or mole made in the course of a stream for the purpose of regulating the flow of a system of irrigation. <http://snipurl.com/10eb0>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
5. Media Center for National Security. <http://snipurl.com/10jq2>. Accessed October 27, 2006.
6. "Sri Lanka." *Landmine Monitor Report* 2003. <http://snipurl.com/10ebh>. Accessed October 25, 2006. Last updated February 28, 2005.
7. "Sri Lanka." *Landmine Monitor Report* 2005. <http://snipurl.com/10eb9>. Accessed October 25, 2006. Last updated November 10, 2005.
8. In Sri Lanka a rake process is currently used for manual demining and it guarantees nearly 100-percent clearance but takes quite a bit more time than using a metal detector.
9. The MV-4 Mini Flail is a remote-controlled demining machine designed to clear anti-personnel landmines from various terrains. For more information visit <http://snipurl.com/10ebb>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
10. The Bozena 4 is a mine clearing flail system designed for clearing anti-personnel mines that are both pressure and tripwire fused, and some anti-tank mines. For more information visit <http://snipurl.com/10ebc>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
11. *Mechanical Demining Equipment Catalogue* 2006. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. Geneva, March 2006. Available online at <http://snipurl.com/10ebr>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
12. Schoeck, Peter A. "The Demining of Farmland: Cost/Benefit Analysis and Quality Control." *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 4.3, August 2006, p. 89–93. <http://snipurl.com/10ebi>. Accessed October 25, 2006.

2006 UNMAO Planning Process in Sudan, Heymans [from page 82]

1. *Sudan National Mine Action Strategic Framework*. Government of Sudan and SPLM, 27 August 2004.
2. *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2007*, Tenth Edition. United Nations Mine Action Service, United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Children's Fund. New York: 2007. Available at <http://tinyurl.com/y4q69q>. Accessed 13 December 2006.
3. For the United Nations and Partners 2006 Work Plan for Sudan, as well as for Sudan's work plans from other years, visit <http://www.unsudanig.org/workplan/>. Accessed 13 December 2006.
4. *Mine Action Annual Operational Plan 2006*. United Nations Mine Action Office. Version 1.2. 30 November 2005. The full Operational Plan is available from the United Nations Mine Action Office.
5. Primary roads are the main roads used for logistical support by the mission and other humanitarian agencies while secondary roads can include roads not in this category but still a priority in terms of mine action.
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. <http://snipurl.com/yccr>. Accessed 20 November 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.

Information Management System for Mine Action in Sudan, Kabir [from page 83]

1. The information-management policy is a document approved by Programme Managers designed to follow the information flow from the field to IMSMA and is available at each mine-action office in Sudan.

Mine Action Support Group Update, Davis [from page 87]

1. The full text of this newsletter can be found at <http://snipurl.com/13nz5>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
2. "Middle East Crisis, UNICEF Situation Report–Lebanon." UNICEF, Thursday, September 28, 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/y6w32s>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
3. In 1994, the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action was established to provide resources for mine-action programs and projects when other immediate funding is not available. For more information visit, <http://tinyurl.com/y5eyyz>. Accessed October 25, 2006.
4. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Oslo, Norway, September 18, 1997. <http://tinyurl.com/y7w4um>. Accessed October 25, 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.
5. The 7th Meeting of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty took place September 18–22, 2006, in Geneva, Switzerland. For more information, visit <http://tinyurl.com/y7942h>. Accessed October 26, 2006.

Explosive Harvesting Program, Hess [from page 93]

1. We already knew the technologies commonly used and did a market survey to assess the cost/performance of each system. We personally did not test a sample of each system as that would have been expensive and time consuming, so we used the available data from other tests that were already conducted.
2. We haven't fully captured all the costs involved with the band saw approach yet; so 75 percent is a safe figure to use at this point in time on the cost reductions over using the hydro-cutter. We've had to do modifications to the band saw for remote operations and there are other expenses that go into using it, such as special carbide blades instead of the standard tempered steel versions, cutting fluid, etc.
3. The 25 percent reduction was over the previous system we used. We have weekly reports covering a four-month period which include the steaming times for the various sized projectiles; however the information is not in an individual table.

ITEP Test and Evaluation of Humanitarian Demining Equipment, Borry [from page 95]

1. *ITEP Work Plan* (database). International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian Demining. <http://snipurl.com/10t84>. Accessed 28 September 2006.
2. Additional contacts for this article are:
 - ITEP Secretariat (secretariat@itep.ws)
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 - Evaluation of Metal Detector Arrays for Humanitarian Demining: Kevin Russell (kevin.russell@drdc-rddc.gc.ca)
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 - MINEHOUND trials: David Lewis (dwlewis@qinetiq.com)

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 - Test and Evaluation of Magnets: Goran Danielsson (goran.danielsson@mil.se)
 - MINE STALKER TESTING: Lee Offen (Lee.offen@nvl.army.mil)
3. *ITEP Test and Evaluation of Humanitarian Demining Equipment, 2006*. International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian Demining. <http://snipurl.com/10t89>. Accessed 23 October 2006.
 4. *Reports*. International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian Demining. <http://snipurl.com/11d7q>. Accessed 6 November 2006.
 5. *Projects*. International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian Demining. <http://snipurl.com/10t8e>. Accessed 23 October 2006.
 6. *Evaluation of Metal Detector Arrays for Humanitarian Demining 2.1.2.5*. <http://snipurl.com/10t8k>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 7. *CEN Workshop Agreement on T&E of Metal Detectors*. CWA 14747-2003. <http://tinyurl.com/y33xdk>. Accessed 28 September 2006.
 8. *Final Report*. International Pilot Project for Technology Co-operation. Eds. Y. Das (CA), J.T. Dean (EC), D. Lewis (UK), J.H.J. Roosenboom (NL), G. Zahaczewsky (US). <http://snipurl.com/10t8p>. Accessed 28 September 2006.
 9. *Handheld STAand-Off Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) Operational Field Trials and Demonstration 2.4.2.6*. <http://snipurl.com/10t8v>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 10. *Assessment of the Next Generation of the ERA Dual-sensor Mine Detector 2.4.2.6*. <http://snipurl.com/10t92>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 11. *MINEHOUND™ Trials, 2005–2006*. <http://snipurl.com/10yai>. Accessed 1 November 2006.
 12. *Test and Evaluation of Available Dual Sensors to be used in Humanitarian Demining 2.4.1.3*. <http://snipurl.com/10t94>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 13. *BAM-ITEP Workshop on Reliability Tests for Demining, 30-31.01.2007*. Call for papers. <http://snipurl.com/10yau>. Accessed 1 November 2006.
 14. *Bozena 5 Flail Test and Evaluation 3.2.33*. <http://snipurl.com/10t96>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 15. *MV 10 Test and Evaluation 3.2.35*. <http://snipurl.com/10t9b>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 16. *MV 20 Test and Evaluation 3.2.36*. <http://snipurl.com/10t9c>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 17. *ITEP Cerovac Test Facility*. <http://snipurl.com/10ypw>. Accessed 28 September 2006.
 18. *In-country Trial of the MV-4 and Bozena-4 Mini-flails 3.2.41*. <http://snipurl.com/10t9l>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 19. *CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA 26) on Test Methodology for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for use in Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) 5.1.2*. <http://snipurl.com/10t9q>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 20. *CEN Workshop Agreement on Test and Evaluation of Metal Detectors 2.1.1.1*. <http://snipurl.com/10t9u>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 21. *CEN Workshop on Characterisation of Soils for Electromagnetic Sensors – Test and Evaluation 2.4.1.2*. <http://snipurl.com/10t9z>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 22. *APOPO-PARADIS Field Tests 1.2.4*. <http://snipurl.com/10ta2>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 23. *Evaluation of Conditioned Bees for Detecting of Buried Landmines 2.3.2.6*. <http://snipurl.com/10ta6>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 24. *Test and Evaluation of Magnets 2.5.2.6*. <http://snipurl.com/10tab>. Accessed 30 October 2006.
 25. *Integrate and Test and Evaluate the "Mine Stalker" NIITEK Ground Penetrating Radar System 2.2.2.3*. <http://snipurl.com/10taf>. Accessed 30 October 2006.

Visor Scratch Repair and Prevention, Heafitz, et al. [from page 99]

1. "What Use is a Database of Demining Accidents?" Andy Smith, *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 6.2, p. 98, August 2002, <http://snipurl.com/12nf3>. Accessed November 13, 2006.
2. "How Product Design Can Improve Manual Demining," Anders Iloøy, *Journal of Mine Action*, Issue 7.1, p. 29, April 2003, <http://snipurl.com/122n0>. Accessed November 13, 2006
3. Database of Demining Incidents and Victims, version 4, record #310, <http://snipurl.com/122lu>. Accessed November 13, 2006.
4. "Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane) Hazard Summary"—Revised January 2000, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <http://tinyurl.com/sw9r8>. Accessed November 14, 2006.
5. The term "jig" refers to a device used to hold pieces of material into position during fabrication.
6. For example, data sheets for Lexan brand polycarbonate are available from GE Plastics, <http://www.geplastics.com>. Accessed July 21, 2006.
7. Security Devices (PVT) Ltd., <http://secdvnc.com/>. Accessed July 21, 2006.
8. PETN or Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate is a very sensitive and powerful type of explosive. It is often mixed with either TNT or wax to reduce its sensitivity.
9. *The Use of Plastic Laminations to Protect Polycarbonate Blast Protection Visors*, Brian McLean, 1998 UWA Demining Project. <http://snipurl.com/122la>. Accessed November 13, 2006
10. *MIT Design for Demining*, <http://mit.edu/demining>. Accessed July 21, 2006.

Throwing Out Mines: The Effects of a Flail, McLean, et al. [from page 104]

1. *A Study of Mechanical Application in Demining*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, May 2004; <http://snipurl.com/1z86l>. Accessed 30 September 2006.
2. For example, many mines found in Bosnia today in ground where there is regular frost are not functional.
3. 1 meter= 1.1 yard; 10 centimeters = 3.9 inches; 10 millimeters = 0.39 inch
4. *Mechanical Demining Equipment Catalogue* 2006. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. <http://snipurl.com/14v3d>. Accessed 13 December 2006.
5. 60 mm: orange; 90 mm: green; 110 mm: blue.

MineWolf Flail and Tiller Machines, Rath and Schröder [from page 108]

1. For more information on each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at <http://snipurl.com/10y9t>. Accessed 12 December 2006.
2. Nies, TROI O. *Report/Subtask: Mine-clearing Vehicle MINEWOLF—Biomechanical Assessment of Mine-Clearing Tests with Live Mines in March 2004*. WTD 91: German Federal Armed Forces Technical Center for Weapons and Ammunition. Report ID: WTA-Nr.: E/ KPOA/ 31880/ 1F050 TA, Nr.: 507. 2004. <http://snipurl.com/14v7r>. Accessed 12 December 2006.
3. Wagner, BR z.A. M. *Final Report: MineWolf Clearing of Live Mines*. WTD 91: German Federal Armed Forces Technical Center for Weapons and Ammunition. Report ID: WTA: Nr. E/ KPOA/ 31880/ 1F050. 2004. Available at <http://snipurl.com/14s36>. Accessed 12 December 2006.