

References and Endnotes

ALARA Strategic Planning, Bowness (from page 30)

Endnotes

1. LIS is an abbreviation for Level One Survey that is commonly used in Cambodia. This is not to be confused with the abbreviation LIS (for Landmine Impact Survey), which is in common use in most other parts of the world and is referenced in this article as well.
2. The approach and system described under the ESS for Mine Action concept described in this article are currently in use in two mine-affected countries.

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2. "Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices" as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons as amended on 03 May 1996); "Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War"—Protocol V to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, 28 November 2003).
3. *Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The UN Policy 1998*, U.N. General Assembly Document A/53/496 (Under revision 2005).
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5. "International Mine Action Standards," 01 March 2003. <http://www.mineactionstandards.org>.
6. *A Guide to Mine Action*, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, July 2003.
7. U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Organization Standard 1910.1200. (Hazardous materials including explosives, toxic chemicals) Illustrative, most developed countries have these standards.
8. *ALARA and Material Safety Data Sheets Hyper Glossary*. Interactive Learning Paradigms Incorporated. <http://www.ilpi.com/msds>.

OAS Mine Action, Ruan (from page 15)

Endnotes

1. A number of countries provide assistance to OAS mine action activities, by giving either funds (donor countries) or personnel (contributing countries). Donor countries are Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia (which provides technical equipment) Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States; contributing countries are Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, the United States and Venezuela.
2. Editor's Note: Many countries and mine action organizations have begun using the term "mine safe" as opposed to "mine free" because of the impossibility to guarantee that every single landmine has been cleared from a mined area. "Mine safe" usually refers to the removal of mines that can or will have an immediate impact on a community.

Regional Approach to Mine Action, Fiederlein (from page 16)

Endnotes

1. Editor's Note: Many countries and mine action organizations have begun using the term "mine safe" as opposed to "mine free" because of the impossibility to guarantee that every single landmine has been cleared from a mined area. "Mine safe" usually refers to the removal of mines that can or will have an immediate impact on a community.
2. The Central American states, along with Mexico, committed to establishing a "mine free" zone in May 1996. The OAS General Assembly has passed a series of resolutions since 1996 in support of eliminating landmines in member states. Since 2000, states in the region have met regularly to discuss mine action. These gatherings have included seminars on topics like stockpile destruction (Argentina, 2000), mine victims' assistance (Colombia, 2003), and comprehensive regional meetings, beginning with one in Miami in 2001, followed by annual meetings in 2002 (Nicaragua), 2003 (Peru) and 2004 (Ecuador). These meetings were largely dominated by state actors but did involve non-governmental organizations, particularly as they related to mine risk education, victim assistance and advocacy.
3. For more on the history of Nicaragua's program, see International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), "Nicaragua," *Landmine Monitor Report 1999*, available at <http://www.icbl.org/lm/1999/nicaragua.html> (accessed 3/18/2005) and U.S. Department of State, *Hidden Killers 1998: The Global Landmine Crisis*, available at http://www.state.gov/www/global/arms/rpt_9809_deminc_ch3j.html (accessed 3/23/2005).
4. For more on Guatemala's program, see Guillermo Pacheco, "The Process of Demining and Destroying UXO in Guatemala," *Journal of Mine Action* 8.2 (2004): 29–31 (also available online at <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/8.2/focus/pacheco.htm>; accessed 5/18/2005).
5. The government of El Salvador contracted with a Belgian firm to provide training and to direct mine clearance during 1993–1994. The clearance program involved the Salvadoran Armed Forces and former Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas, with support from the United Nations Observer Mission to El Salvador and limited technical assistance from the OAS/IADB. For more information, see ICBL, "El Salvador" *Landmine Monitor Report 1999*, http://www.icbl.org/lm/1999/el_salvador.html (accessed 3/11/2005) and "Landmines in Latin America: El Salvador," *Journal of Mine Action* 5.2 (summer 2001), <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/5.2/profiles/elsalvador.htm> (accessed 3/11/2005).

Mine Action in Yemen, Azi (from page 17)

Endnotes

1. Editor's Note: Many countries and mine action organizations have begun using the term "mine safe" as opposed to "mine free" because of the impossibility to guarantee that every single landmine has been cleared from a mined area. "Mine safe" usually refers to the removal of mines that can or will have an immediate impact on a community.
2. These donors are Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Mine Action Lessons and Challenges, Filippino and Paterson (from page 24)

Endnotes

1. See for example, Andersson et al., 2001. Another observer has aptly termed debates over the number of mines as "a persistent distraction." (Horwood, 2000, p. 3)
2. The standard criteria for evaluating development programmes are efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, impact and relevance. DAC/OECD, 1991, *Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance*.
3. This term also was coined in the late 1980s to describe the situation in Mozambique. Such emergencies feature intra-state conflict, a blurring of lines between combatants and civilians, violence directed largely against civilians, fluidity in terms of conflict zones and populations on the run, and a breakdown of the state and loss of legitimate authority over increasing swaths of the country. (DAC, 1999, *Guidance for Evaluating Humanitarian Assistance in Complex Emergencies*, OECD, Paris)
4. For an example from Mozambique, "ADP was originally criticised for concentrating on mine-dense fields at the exclusion of examining socio-economic impact. Early tasks were in logistically favourable areas." GICHD/UNDP, 2001, *Socio-Economic Approaches to Mine Action: An Operational Handbook*, p. 152. (available online at http://www.gichd.ch/pdf/publications/S_E_ApproachesMineAction.pdf; retrieved June 13, 2005). Reports from Bosnia claimed that "much of the effort is focused on farmland and pastures, not built-up areas, which take longer to rid of mines." Aida Cerkez-Robinson, "Undermining Demining: Mine Removal Snarled in Conflicting Interests, Mismanagement," Associated Press, 28 May 2000.
5. *Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Policy*, UNMAS, NY, 1988, available online at <http://www.mineaction.org/pdf/file/UNMASPolicy.doc>; retrieved June 13, 2005.
6. Formally, *Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes From a Development-Oriented Point of View: The Bad Honnef Guidelines*, reproduced as Annex F of UNMAS, 1998. op. cit.
7. From Osborne and Gaebler, 1992, *Reinventing Government*, Chapter 5, "Results-Oriented Government," cited in Quinn Patton, 1999, p. 27.
8. Quoted in Maslen (forthcoming), *Mine Action After Diana: An Audit of International Efforts Against Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance*, Pluto Press: London.
9. Such resistance has been reported in a number of countries such as Afghanistan, Cambodia and Mozambique. Over-reliance on efficiency measures puts more flexible and responsive approaches at a disadvantage even though they may deliver higher—but hard to quantify—benefits.
10. In many cases, the critics have also claimed the mobile teams are ineffective, but on close examination such claims represent confusion concerning the meaning of "effectiveness."

For example, a recent critique of mine action in Bosnia (Banks, 2003, and Banks and Banks, 2003), which otherwise contains a good deal of valuable information, is marred by this confusion between efficiency and effectiveness.

11. Information obtained from <http://www.ngoforum.org.kh/>, the NGO Forum on Cambodia website, accessed on 2 October 2003.
12. See for example, HALO Trust (<http://www.halotrust.org/cambodia.html>).

ITF Mine Action, Maršič, (from page 27)

Endnotes

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2. In 1995, the Dayton Accords created two multiethnic constituent entities within the state: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Federation) and the Republika Srpska (RS). Both of the entities maintain separate armies, but, under the Constitution, these are under the ultimate control of the presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNMEE MACC's Four Years, Poelling (from page 35)

Endnotes

1. On December 12, 2000, Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Algiers, which ended more than two years of serious border conflict.
2. Prior to the U.N. involvement, the government of Eritrea initiated mine clearance activities through the establishment of an Eritrean Humanitarian Demining Programme (EHDP), based on a bilateral military programme between the government of the United States and the government of Eritrea.
3. Security Council Resolution 1344 (2001): "Facilitate Mine Action in Coordination With the United Nations Mine Action Service, in Particular Through Exchanging and Providing Existing Maps and Any Other Relevant Information to the United Nations." Security Council Resolution 1430 (2002): "Demining in Key Areas to Support Demarcation."
4. Under the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of Algiers (2000), a 25-kilometer-wide (15.53 miles) and 1000-kilometer-long (621.37 miles) TSZ was established. The TSZ separates the two countries and is patrolled by the U.N. peacekeeping forces.
5. HALO Trust, Danish Demining Group, Danish Church Aid and Mine Awareness Trust.
6. Proclamation 123/2002 of July 8, 2002.
7. Only one mine action NGO received permission to stay in Eritrea and continue its operations. It was evicted a year later.
8. "Evaluation of the UNMEE Mine Action Coordination Centre." Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Revised Final Draft, February 2005 (Geneva).

From Demining to Mine Action, Barber (from page 39)

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Are We Setting the Wrong Target, Keeley (from page 41)

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1. The full title is "The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer or Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction." Source: the website of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. See <http://old.icbl.org/treaty/>.
2. <http://old.icbl.org/treaty/treatyenglish.rtf>.
3. <http://www.reviewconference.org/>.
4. Presentation by Alastair Craib, Technical Advisor to the UK Department for International Development, during the EUDEM2 Final Workshop in Brussels, October 2004. See http://www.eudcm.vub.ac.be/events/event.asp?event_id=73.
5. See Chapter 2 of *Bureaucracy: Servant or Master?* by William A Niskanen, 1973.
6. Based on William A Niskanen's model of bureaucracy, set out in *Bureaucracy and Public Economics*, Edward Elgar, 1971.
7. See Chapter 9 of *The Economics of Collective Choice* by Joe Stevens, Westview, 1993.
8. See also Chapter 8 of *Economics of the Public Sector* by Joseph E Stiglitz, WW Norton, 2000.
9. See the World Bank/Nordic Consulting cost-benefit analysis of the Mine Action Programme in Afghanistan (2001) for an example of differing land values for clearance tasks.
10. i.e., where TB >= TC.

OAS Landmine Victim Assistance Component, Orozco (from page 53)

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Unsung Heroes: Adnana Handzic, Dombrower (from page 64)

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Unsung Heroes: German Avagyan, Dombrower (from page 65)

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Angola, Loveman (from page 69)

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Bosnia and Herzegovina, Loveman (from page 71)

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Croatia, Sensamaust and Robertson (from page 77)

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