engagement with manufacturers, development of new techniques, and support from donors should increase the effectiveness of the use of thermite. 

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<td>Kareem Services Ltd</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Figure courtesy of the authors.

IED Threat Consistency and Predictability in Fallujah: A ‘Simple Model’ for Clearance by Wilkinson [from page 7]

1. Fallujah is located in the center of the map, bordered on the west by the Tigris River. Baghdad lies approximately 65 km to the east, the direction of approach for an Iraqi Security Force advance.
2. UNMAS (Iraq) IMSMA database.
3. IMSMA is the UNMAS Information System for Mine Action and is the repository of all data and reporting on EH within (in this case) the Iraqi area of operations.
4. UNMAS (Iraq) IMSMA database.
5. Ibid.
7. For further details on this detector see https://www.minelab.com/mea/metal-detectors/countermine-detectors/f3-compact.

IEDs and Urban Clearance Variables in Mosul: Defining Complex Environments by Wilkinson [from page 13]

1. For comparison, see “IED Threat Consistency, Predictability Suggest a ‘Simple’ Model for Clearance.”
2. United Nations Joint Analysis Unit.
3. Abu Hasan al-Muhaji, ISIS spokesperson. 18 March 2019. Message urging Sunnis in Syria and Iraq to join the “Caliphate,” and the and the supporters of the group abroad are called to launch attacks on “infidels.” Analysts interpret his quote, “The capital of the Caliphate, Baghdad, will never be Shiite” as an indication that the focus of the group will continue to be on Iraq. Translated read-out by UNAMI Joint Analysis Unit, Baghdad.
4. Ibid.
The Impact of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War on Food Security: The Lebanese Case By Garibino

1. The terms, definitions, and abbreviations used in this paper conform to the UN, ‘IMAS 04.10: Glossary of Mine Action Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations’ (United Nations Mine Action Service, August 2014).


Iraq: A Photo Essay by Sutton [ from page 27 ]


Ammunition Stockpile Management: A Global Challenge Requiring Global Responses by Allgier and Paunila [ from page 37 ]


More Bang for their Buck: Enhancing the Sustainability of Surplus Ammunition Destruction Programs by Farha, Krötz, and Mohammed [ from page 42 ]

1. For the purpose of this article we follow definition of ammunition defined by the MOSAICs. Ammunition is therefore considered as the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets or projectiles, that are used in small arms or light weapons including “cartridges (rounds) for small arms and light weapons; explosive shells, grenades and missiles for light weapons; and mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.” MODULAR SMALL-ARMS-CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION COMPREHEND (MOSAICs). https://bit.ly/2R2DuXh. Accessed on 10.06.2019.


4. Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly”, Accessed on 10.05.2019, https://bit.ly/2MDruVS.


8. As required by several international treaties, e.g., the Ottawa Convention.

Key Performance Indicators and HMA, Time to Standardize? by Evans and Hewitson [ from page 46 ]


2. It should not be thought that no attention had previously been paid to increasing the efficiency of survey and clearance operations or of linking mine action more clearly to development outcomes, but such efforts had not resulted in the formal adoption of methods, policies and procedures. Efforts to improve understanding of the links between the outputs of mine action and the outcomes that result are ongoing. Further efforts to explore the identification and adoption of KPIs relevant to outcomes are important but are not covered in this paper.


4. In Colombia, NGOs working to clear sites containing very low numbers of improvised landmines experienced m2/mine figures in the hundreds of square meters per mine in areas where it was possible to speak to the explosivistas who originally laid the mines as opposed to thousands of square meters in areas without access to such knowledge, [GICHD discussions as part of the Colombia landmine Ageing study]

5. As described in IMAS 07.12 Quality Management in Mine Action and 07.40 Monitoring of Mine Action Organisations

6. The question of how to encourage openness and transparency within improvement systems is fundamental to much of quality management in general. The degree to which HMA management systems are punitive, rather than supportive, impacts upon many aspects of quality and safety management as well as the way in which organizations view indicators as either helpful elements within a package of tools to help them improve, or as sticks with which they will be beaten.

7. Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons defines ERW as either UXO or AXO. Correct reporting should reflect this important distinction, not only for reporting purposes but also to enable databases to be used as risk management tools.

Practical Notes on the Application of Thermite Systems in Mine Action by Syfret and Cooper [ from page 56 ]


2. https://www.unitednuclear.com/thermiteinfo.pdf states “a temperature of over 3,000 degrees F”

3. It is noted, however that he addition of aluminium to an explosive mixture will increase the heat generated on decomposition and make the mix more sensitive.

4. The Disarmco BHD8 and Dragon Mk8 documentation used as an example.

5. Costs of various systems from various manufacturers.