the hammer design is the rotating speed of Flail Rotating Speed transportation and storage of spare parts. Such hammers that will be worn out in a few hours.

we had with the square-shaped ones.

for maximum cutting. These hammers are especially recommended for vegetation cutting.

Square shape, tempered hammers (380 HB) (hard) 14–18 60–80

Square shape, untempered hammers (150 HB) (soft) 6–7 30–40

The cost is about 20% less than the tempered version. These hammers are especially recommended for maximum cutting.

Square shape, tempered, shaped hammers (380 HB) 14–18 60–80

Table 5.

Square-shaped hammer:"

for maximum cutting. These hammers are also tempered to provide the same advantages we had with the square-shaped ones.

Cost Aspects

as indicated above, in order to reach a good efficiency life span, rate, technological solutions (best quality, tempering, process, etc.) have to be engaged, to increase the price of the hammers. According to Digger’s experience, it is more effective to have high-quality hammers with an appropriate design than to use low-cost hammers that will be worn out in a few hours.

Flat Rotating Speed

Another important point with regard to the hammer design is the rotating speed of the flail. The faster a flail rotates, the greater

the wear of the hammers. Decreasing the rotating speed of the flail, however, can lead to very dangerous conditions affecting the digging profile, lowering skip zones, or areas where the hammers will not dig into the ground. It is advisable and counterproductive to reduce the rotating speed of the flail to try to reduce the wear. This will ultimately reduce the quality of the work, and it is not recommended.

Conclusion

Flail hammer choice represents a critical aspect of mechanical-demining operations with flails. The design and quality of the hammers need to be considered carefully since these factors will have cost and operational implications for the project as a whole in the long run. Regarding the comparison between life span and digging efficiency, Table 2 (above) summarizes the characteristics of the standard hammers Digger developed and corresponding lifespans based on Digger’s operational experience in Sudan.

Some flail manufacturers offer low-cost wearing parts, such as hammers to reduce the total running cost of the machine advertised on commercial documents. It is important to consider this factor and not just their initial cost, to gauge all costs associated with machine operation. This aspect must be thoroughly evaluated according to the factors described above when considering where and under which conditions the flail will be used.
In 1979, the OAS/IMSMA database, established in October 2000 in Nicaragua. The database provides a comprehensive resource for information on landmine and unexploded ordnance incidents, site locations, and other relevant data. The database is used by governments, NGOs, and other organizations to track the extent of landmine contamination and to monitor progress in demining efforts.

The database includes data from more than 100 countries and territories, including data on landmine incidents, unexploded ordnance (UXO) incidents, and cases of cluster bomb use. The database is updated regularly and is accessible online through the OAS website.

The information provided in the database is critical for evaluating the effectiveness of landmine and UXO clearance efforts. It allows for the tracking of progress and helps identify areas that are still contaminated, enabling more targeted and effective clearance efforts.

The database also helps to raise awareness about the ongoing challenges of landmine and UXO contamination and the need for continued efforts to eliminate these hazards.

E-mail correspondence with Dave Diaz, Albania Country Program Officer, U.S. Department of State.

Times.

In 1997, the Senate passed the Landmine Treaty, also known as the Ottawa Convention, banning all clusters.

In 1980, 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 entered into force. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW.


The Convention was adopted in 1980 by the Conference of Plenipotentiary Commissions of the Seven Governments, the Co-Chairmen of the Conference are the United States, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China.

The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1983, and has been signed by over 120 countries. It prohibits the use, production, and transfer of specific types of conventional weapons, including landmines, cluster munitions, and incendiary projectiles.

The convention is widely supported as a means of reducing the number of deaths and injuries caused by these types of weapons, and it has been successful in reducing the production and use of certain types of weapons.

E-mail correspondence with Adrienne Liron, Fundraising and Publicity, Internal Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, 24 September 2008.


Kakar Suleman. Semi-structured qualitative interview with Mr. Suleman Kakar Senior advisor to NCTC: IED Incidents Afghanistan: Worldwide Incidents Tracking System: [Criteria] (Location-Date) [ISAF/October 2008].

MRA in MA: How is it Effective? Baaser, et. al. [from page 44]

The mine risk education program has been successful in reducing the number of casualties caused by landmines. As of 2009, the number of new incidents remains at zero in the areas covered by the program. This is due to the efforts of the international community and the local organizations involved in mine risk education.

In Afghanistan, the Afghan Ministry of Defense and Interior is responsible for mine risk education. They are working with international organizations, including the ICRC, to provide training and awareness campaigns.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is responsible for mine risk education. They are working with local organizations to provide training and awareness campaigns.

In Cambodia, the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) is responsible for mine risk education. They are working with international organizations, including the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), to provide training and awareness campaigns.

In Georgia, the Georgian Mine Action Center (GMAC) is responsible for mine risk education. They are working with international organizations, including the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), to provide training and awareness campaigns.

In Vietnam, the Vietnamese Mine Action Center (VMAC) is responsible for mine risk education. They are working with international organizations, including the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), to provide training and awareness campaigns.

The mine risk education program has been successful in reducing the number of casualties caused by landmines. As of 2009, the number of new incidents remains at zero in the areas covered by the program. This is due to the efforts of the international community and the local organizations involved in mine risk education.

E-mail correspondence with Mojca Petrovi, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. 24 September 2008.

ReAth and the Arms Trade Treaty, Wall and Hill [from page 56]

The “Arms Trade Treaty” was signed by 124 countries in May 2013, with the goal of regulating the trade in conventional arms.

The treaty entered into force on 22 February 2014, and has been ratified by over 100 countries. It aims to reduce the flow of lethal weapons to conflict zones and prevent arms from reaching non-state actors.

The treaty has been effective in reducing the number of deaths and injuries caused by armed conflict.

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which includes a goal to “Significantly reduce all forms of violence, including targeted killing, sexual violence, and human trafficking” by 2030.

This goal is supported by the Arms Trade Treaty, which aims to reduce the flow of lethal weapons to conflict zones and prevent arms from reaching non-state actors.

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E-mail correspondence with Mojca Petrovi, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. 24 September 2008.
Prostheses for Elephants, Jackson [from page 89]

The Friends of the Asian Elephant Foundation runs the Elephant Hospital. See note 2 for web address.

Editors’ Note: Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since different legal documents regulate them (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.

According to the United Nations, Security Phase 4 is defined as Program Suspension, where “All internationally-recruited staff are not directly concerned with urgency or humanitarian relief operations but are available for security support in case of emergency.” More information can be found at http://www.unhcr.org/545433b21. Accessed 22 June 2009.

Colombia, Young [from page 75]

E-mail interview with Pablo Esteban Para Gallego, Director of Humanitarian Demining, Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral Contra las Minas Antipersonal de Colombia, 27 December 2008.


Five of the Ottawa Convention requires that signatories identify all mined or mine-suspected areas; ensure these areas are marked, monitored and protected so as to effectively exclude civilians; and destroy or ensure destruction of all mines in these areas as soon as possible and no later than 10 years after the Convention’s entry into force. The Ottawa Convention is open for signature at http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text/english. Accessed 23 October 2008.


6. For more information on each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center’s “Munitions Reference.” Available at: http://www.munic.org/supplemental/munitions/index.munic.html. Accessed 3 April 2009.


