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Victim Assistance Today, Boddington, [from page 4]


2. Laos National Regulatory Authority, Annual Report, 2006, showing the results from three clearance organizations in Laos. Cost of removal varies per item of UXO removed from $64 ($76,275 items) through $564 ($2,625 items) to $8384 ($2,958 items), with an average of $113 ($72,858 items).


5. Editor’s Note: The 2008 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects includes victim assistance projects with budgets totaling $25,178,239, representing about 6 percent of the total for all the projects in the Portfolio ($404,355,683). Woefully small as this amount seems, as a percentage of the funds requested through the Portfolio, this is actually an increase over 2005 and 2006. The Landmine Monitor Report 2007 discusses these trends and the difficulties in sorting out the funding streams for victim assistance in its “Executive Summary” referenced above. Portfolio of Mine Action Projects: http://tinyurl.com/5ysldw. Accessed 30 May 2008.

6. Author is referring to the elements of victim assistance adopted by the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention, originally listed as nine elements and now condensed to six. These are: data collection; emergency first aid and ongoing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support and social reintegration; economic reintegration; and disability laws and policies. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. (Sub-articles: guiding principles). http://tinyurl.com/3tabj. Accessed 28 May 2008.


Still Seeking the Way, Fiedelerin [from page 7]

1. Editor’s Note: Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, while others are defined 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.


Cultivating a Broader Base, Warms and Emery [from page 17]


Basra, Iraq, Prosthetics Project, Young [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.


6. E-mail correspondence with Linda Smythe. 3 June 2008.
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AICMA-OAS: Enhancing Aid., Vera [from page 25]

1. Editor’s Note: The conflict noted here was between the Sandinistas and U.S.-backed Contras. The Sandinistas, of the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional, were a leftist political organization in Nicaragua that overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 and established government with assistance from Cuba and its leader, Fidel Castro. The U.S.-supported insurgent groups, known as Contras, violently battled the Sandinistas until the latter stepped down from power in 1990.

2. Figures from the AICMA office in Managua, Nicaragua.

3. Editor’s Note: The Colombian government argues a connection between such groups and narcotics traffic because landmines have been found around illegal drug laboratories and plantations.

4. Table 4 lists the political structures of departments are comparable to states found in the United States.

5. Figures are according to the Colombian Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal, or PPAMICA, which is the presidential program for mine action in the country.

Surveys to Achieve Quality of Life, Muminova [from page 27]


Azerbaijan’s Victims: Realities and Challenges, Rent and Safikhov [from page 30]


2. The Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World in 2004, which was held from 29 November to 3 December, is the name given to the First Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. The summit, a gathering of various high-ranking political representatives throughout the international community, focused on the examination of the problems caused by anti-personnel mines and the appropriate actions needed to address the landmine situation across the globe. Participants of the summit included five heads of state/government, six vice presidents/deputy heads of government, and 20 ministers. For summit highlights: http://tinyurl.com/4w4t4x. Accessed 19 June 2008.

3. Historical currency conversion completed for mid-2006.


Discrimination Against Persons With Disabilities, Miller [from page 35]


Yemen Association for Landmine and UXO Survivors, Capelle [from page 37]


2. Act on Landmine Survivors Network is now the Survivor Corps.


5. 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.

6. The National Mine Action Committee in Yemen was established by Prime ministerial decree, it is responsible for formulating the integrated national mine-action plan and directing the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre to conduct mine-action operations. http://tinyurl.com/5zx6fd. Accessed 11 August 2008.

Developing Medical Capacity in Lao PDR., Lewis and Brunninho [from page 40]


2. Founded in 1951 to meet the needs of the educationally disadvantaged, World Education provides training and teacher education in informal education across a wide array of sectors. World Education contributes to individual growth, strengthens the capacity of local partner institutions, and catalyzes community and national development.

3. The War Victims Assistance Project was one specific USAID-funded project that World Education implemented from 1996 through 2004 for medical and emergency services upgrading in Xing Khouang and Hounaphan provinces. However, World Education has implemented numerous other projects (including current projects) involved in medical training and survivor assistance with funding from several sources.

4. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s assessment noted the lack of infrastructure, training, and equipment.

5. For all donated equipment, training is provided on how to use the equipment, as well as how to provide routine maintenance, cleaning and repair. Several months after initial training, World Education ensures there is follow-up training to provide necessary additional support. Additionally, WE provides training on the use and care of equipment that has been donated to hospitals by the U.S. Department of Defense.

6. This includes project, annual, and quarterly plans. The most comprehensive plans are for training, in which the government staff select priority topics for training and then choose the trainers, students, and venue.

7. The Ministry of Health is sometimes also referred to as the Department of Health. In reality, there is one Ministry of Health, based in Vientiane, and each province, as well as each district, has an overall Department of Health. In this context, the authors were referring to the provincial departments of health.

8. The UXO Awareness and Education curriculum uses a teaching methodology based on activity-based, child-centered learning. Teachers are trained using model lessons to teach students about the dangers of UXO through drawing posters, songs and creating story books. World Education also works with student puppetry teams who present shows on UXO awareness in their communities.

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Lebanon, WRF/Lebanon Team [from page 43]


Rehabilitation Training in Bosnia, Prvulov and Miller [from page 46]

1. An intergovernmental organization is an organization constituted of governments, such as the World Bank and the OECD.


Azerbaijan Mine Victim Association, Nwolisa [from page 48]


6. “Group II” and “group III” are designations given to disabled persons when considering their eligibility for pensions. Each country sets specific guidelines for classification and
compensation, although a “group I invalid” classification is generally given to lesser disabili-
ties and “group III” to greater disabilities.

Local NGOs and Foci in Mine Action. Filipponi and Paterson (from page 50)

1. Afghanistan appears to be an exception, with most mine action conducted by “local
NGOs,” some of which are very large (up to 2,000 staff). In practice, these “NGOs” are
extremely dependent on the U.N. Mine Action Programme, and in some important ways
can’t be viewed as independent organizations.

2. In most donor countries, NGOs also have more stringent rules for financial reporting
than most firms. This additional transparency also enhances trust.


5. Commonly called the Green Zone, this is the center of the international presence in
Baghdad, Iraq.

6. E-mail from Dennis Hadrick, Program Manager, DOS–PM/WRA. 30 June 2008.

7. Phone interview with Daniel Bowen, Middle East Regional Manager, RONCO Consulting

8. The International Food Aid Conference took place 14–16 April 2008, in Kansas City, Missouri.

9. E-mail interview with Kent Paulusson, Senior Mine Action Advisor, UNDP–Iraq, 30

Adnan Al Aboodi, Youg [from page 57]

1. Editor’s Note: While Landmine Survivors Network recently changed its name to
Survivors Corps, the name of its branch in Jordan, Landmine Survivors Network–Jordan,
remains the same.

2. Information for this article was received via e-mail correspondence with the author. 7
April 2008.

3. The purpose for this committee is the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and
Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and
Dignity of Persons with Disabilities.


The Supreme Choice, Cox [from page 59]

1. Editor’s Note: Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate enti-
ties, 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
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ing 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 International Food Aid Conference took place 14–16 April 2008, in Kansas City, Missouri.


Cluster Munitions: Should They be Banned? Dowlen [from page 61]

1. Cluster Munition Coalition, “Cluster Munitions Key Facts for Media” (February 2007): 1

2. This article was written before the Dublin conference. However, this article has been up-
dated to reflect recent changes.


6. Rapporteur, B. Moyes, R. “Failure to Protect: A Case for the Prohibition of Cluster

7. U.S. General Accounting Office. Cost and Performance of the Aircraft and Munitions in


13. Hiznay, M. “Operational and technical aspects of cluster munitions.” Disarmament


Memorandum for Delegates to the Fourteenth Session of the CCW Group of
Governmental Experts,” June, 20–21.

16. Duncan, H. “United Kingdom Permanent Representation to the Conference on
Disarmament.” Statement by H.E. Ambassador John Duncan, Ambassador for
Multilateral Arms Control and Disarmament Convention on Conventional

17. Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom – Meeting of the Group of
Governmental Experts (GGE) of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
November 2007.

18. ICRC: “Humanitarian, Military, Technical and Legal Challenges of
Cluster Munitions” Montreux, Switzerland (18–20 April 2007 p.66–68, 74)

19. United States, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and
Logistics), Unexploded Ordnance Report, transmitted to the U.S. Congress 29 February
2000, p. 2.

Department of State. To Walk the Earth In Safety, 7th Edition, (June, 2008), 55.

Questionnaire on International Humanitarian Law & Explosive Remnants of War.
Thirteenth Session, Geneva, 6–10 March, 2006, Item 7 of the Agenda, Explosive
Remnants of War. Working Group on Explosive Remnants of War. Prepared by the Asia
Pacific Centre for Military Law, presented at the request of the Coordinator on ERW

International Mine Action Standard, United Nations Mine Action Service, draft pub-
lished 19 April 2007.

23. Lauritzen, K. “2006 Industrial Ammunition Stockpile Recovery: Saving Energy and


25. Moyes, R. “Explosive Remnants of War: Unexploded ordnance and post-conflict com-
August 2008.

26. Mannion S.J. “Potential health hazards of cluster bombining in the Somali Valley, Afghanistan” Presentation by Mr. Mannion, Consultant Orthopaedic & Trauma

27. International Committee of the Red Cross, “Cluster Bombs and Landmines in Kosovo:

28. Cave, R. Lawson A. and Sherriff A. “Cluster Munitions in Albania and Lao PDR. The
Humanitarian and Socio-Economic Impact.” UNIDIR Publications (September 2006).

29. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the

Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate
Effects, Geneva, Switzerland, 10 October 1980. The Convention is also referred to as


November 2007.


34. cse.gov.uk, 2007. “What is CSR?” U.K. Government Gateway to Corporate Social Respon-

35. Convention on the Prohibition, Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel
Mines and Their Destruction, Oslo, Norway 18 Sept 1997. The document was open for sig-
nature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, known as the Ottawa Convention. http://

36. Handicap International “Cluster Munitions Systems: Situation and Inventory,” Handicap

37. Kidd, R. “U.S. Landmine Policy and the Ottawa Convention Ban on Anti-Personnel

Cluster Munitions: The Bad Process, Tice [from page 63]

Medical Support to Demining in Sudan, Wyper [from page 70]
2. South Sudan is referred to independently from Sudan because the nation is now semi-autonomous.
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Tuberculosis—A disease that primarily affects the lungs. TB can also affect other parts of the body, such as the brain, the kidneys or the spine. If left untreated, TB can cause death.
Leprosy—A disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium leprae, which attacks skin cells and nerves. If left untreated, leprosy can cause permanent nerve damage, skin and limb damage.
Sexually Transmitted Diseases—Diseases spread by sexual contact, which include HIV, gonorrhea, chlamydia, HSV, etc. Some STDs, such as HIV, are incurable and can lead to death.
Ebola Virus—A virus that causes Ebola hemorrhagic fever, a severe, often-fatal illness characterized by the onset of fever, headache, joint and muscle aches, sore throat, and weakness, followed by diarrhea, vomiting and stomach pain. There is currently no standard treatment for Ebola HF.
Buruli ulcer—A disease that occurs when Mycobacterium ulcerans enter the human body. It can cause extensive damage to skin and soft tissue with the formation of large ulcers usually on the legs or arms. If not treated early, disabilities such as restriction of joint movement can occur.

Review of Geneva Call’s Action, 2000–2007, Bongard [from page 73]
1. While only states can sign the Ottawa 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 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.
4. Bongard, Pascal. "Engaging Armed Non-State Actors in a Landmine Ban. An Assessment of Geneva Call’s Performance (2000–2007).” Internal document 2007. The assessment was made with the help of Geneva Call’s senior staff members and the organization’s archives were thoroughly researched. The assessment benefited from the support of the governments of Italy and Switzerland, as well as from the United Nations Mine Action Service.


6. Young’s modulus (E), or modulus of elasticity, the ratio of stress to strain, is the measure used to describe the elasticity of materials. http://tinyurl.com/5u2osh. Accessed 4 June 2008.


