

Appendix 1

The User Focus Group

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Appendix 2

Glossary of terms and abbreviations¹

anti-personnel mine

a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons.

anti-tank mine

a landmine other than an anti-personal mine designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle.

area reduction

the process through which the initial area indicated as contaminated (during the general mine action assessment process) is reduced to a smaller area.

Note: Area reduction may involve some limited clearance, such as the opening of access routes and the destruction of mines and UXO which represent an immediate and unacceptable risk, but it will mainly be as a consequence of collecting more reliable information on the extent of the hazardous area. Usually it will be appropriate to mark the remaining hazardous area(s) with permanent or temporary marking systems.

booby-trap

an explosive or non-explosive device, or other material, deliberately placed to cause casualties when an apparently harmless object is disturbed or a normally safe act is performed.

casevac

casualty evacuation.

CEMOD (cost-effectiveness model)

Excel-based software model with visual basic interface design for managers of mine action programmes to evaluate cost-effective methods of clearance.²

cost-effectiveness

an assessment of the balance between a system's performance and its operational costs, relative to other methods of doing the same job.

demining

activities which lead to the removal of mine and UXO hazard including technical survey, mapping, clearance, marking, post clearance documentation, community mine action liaison and the hand-over of cleared land. Demining may be carried out by different organisations, such as NGOs, commercial companies, national mine action teams or military units. Demining may be emergency based or developmental.

demining lane

the generic term for any lane, other than a boundary, cleared by a survey or clearance team to the international standard for cleared lane. This may include access lanes for machines to enter the minefield.

Note: A breaching lane is also a demining lane.

1. This glossary is for the purposes of this study only. Where an existing IMAS definition exists, this has been used.

2. CEMOD was developed for the GICHD by Dan Marsh and John Gibson.

deminer

a person qualified and employed to undertake demining activities or work on a demining worksite.

demining organisation

refers to any organisation (government, NGO, military, or commercial entity) responsible for implementing demining projects or tasks.

dummy mine

objects used to represent a mine. Used for testing and demonstration.

follow-up

the process of conducting clearance subsequent to the use of a machine or any other initial method of clearance.

ground preparation

preparing the ground, usually by mechanical means, by removing or reducing terrain obstacles.

increase rate

refers to the number of times the clearance rate of a deminer/s has been increased.

intrusive machine

any machine that is capable of operating inside a mined area or minefield as it is capable of protecting the operator from the effects of blast and fragmentation from mine and UXO detonations and has a high level of survivability. Intrusive machines can be operator driven or remotely controlled.

Note. Machines are fitted with tools designed to clear mines e.g. flails.

mechanical application

the generic term to describe the use of machines conducting various roles within mine clearance operations.

mechanical clearance

the application of mechanical systems as the primary clearance tool.

mine risk education (MRE)

a process that promotes the adoption of safer behaviours by at-risk groups, and which provides the links between affected communities, other mine action components and other sectors.

mine threat

Mine and UXO threat. An indication of the potential harm from the number, nature, disposition and detectability of mines and UXO in a given area.

mined area

an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines

minefield

an area of ground containing mines laid with or without a pattern.

Note. Differs from a mined area as dimensions of the area, the quantity and type of mines and ordnance are better understood.

Note. A minefield is considered to have a pattern when information about the location of one or more mines can be used to predict the location of others. A minefield is considered non-patterned when information about the location of one mine cannot be used to predict the location of others.

non-intrusive machine

a machine which works from the fringes of minefields (in safe or clear areas) as it affords the operator limited protection from a effects of mine or UXO blast.

Note: machine is usually fitted with ground preparation tools.

quality assurance (QA)

quality control (QC)

part of the management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be met. (ISO 9000:2000)

Note: QC relates to the inspection of a finished product.

R & D

research and development

residual risk

in the context of demining, the term refers to the risk remaining following the application of all reasonable efforts to remove and/or destroy all mine or UXO hazards from a specified area to a specified depth.

residual threat

in the context of demining, the term refers to the mines and UXO remaining in the ground after a machine has been applied as a single stage in a multiple stage clearance process.

risk

is the combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm.

risk assessment

a process of identifying potential areas of harm to enable informed decisions to be made.

risk reduction

control measures taken to reduce the impact and/or probability of risks.

surrogate mine

a replica of a mine, the same in all aspects less a main charge. Used for testing and demonstration. In some cases, surrogate mines may contain a live fuze mechanism, particularly when used in testing machines.

technical survey

the detailed topographical and technical investigation of known or suspected mined areas identified during the planning phase. Such areas may have been identified during the **general mine action assessment** or have been otherwise reported.

tolerable risk

the degree to which a risk is acceptable.

unexploded ordnance (UXO)

explosive ordnance that has been primed, armed or otherwise prepared for use or used. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected yet remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other reason.