

ALPHABETICAL TERMINOLOGY LIST FOR THE WORLD BANK DATABASE

Abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO) is explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, which has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under its control. Abandoned explosive ordnance is included under the broader category of explosive remnants of war.

A **battle area** is an area of combat affected by explosive remnants of war (ERW) but which does not contain mines.

Battle area clearance (BAC) is the systematic clearance of a battle area. It will typically use less sensitive metal detectors (or settings on those detectors) than is the case for mine clearance as it is seeking to detect much higher quantities of metal. BAC does not normally leave an area free of metal, as mine clearance normally does.

Children (boys and girls) are all persons under 18 years of age.

A **cluster munition casualty** is one who has been killed or injured by a submunition. It includes only casualties *after* cluster munition strikes, but encompasses all cluster remnants (unexploded submunitions, abandoned submunitions, etc).

Cluster munition remnants are unexploded submunitions and bomblets and abandoned or failed cluster munitions.

Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) refers to an area identified by a non-technical survey in which the necessity for further intervention through either technical survey or clearance has been confirmed.

Defined Hazardous Area (DHA) refers to an area, generally within a Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA), that requires full clearance. A DHA is normally identified through thorough survey.

Explosive remnants of war (ERW) means unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO).

International funding is funding for mine action raised from international sources, especially donor governments, regional and international organizations, as well as private citizens and private companies or other institutions outside the country being supported.

Land release is an evidence-based information assessment process that can help determine with confidence which land needs to be cleared and which does not. Land can be released by technical survey or by clearance. A Suspected Hazardous Area can be canceled (not released) by non-technical survey.

Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor provides research and monitoring for the Cluster Munition Coalition and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and is formally a program of the ICBL. It is the *de facto* monitoring regime for the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It monitors and reports on States Parties' implementation of, and compliance with, the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and more generally, it assesses the international community's response to the humanitarian problems caused by landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). See www.the-monitor.org.

Mine casualty means a person who has been killed or injured by the explosion of an antipersonnel mine or an antivehicle mine, including an improvised explosive device (IED) designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person or vehicle.

Mine clearance is the systematic clearance of all explosive hazards from a mined area to a specified depth (i.e. humanitarian standards).

Mine/cluster munition/other explosive remnants of war (ERW) casualty means a person who has been killed or injured by a landmine, victim-activated improvised explosive device (IED), submunition, or other ERW.

Mined area means an area suspected or confirmed to contain mines.

National funding is funding for mine action raised from national sources, especially the government, regional authorities, private citizens, and national private companies.

Non-technical survey (NTS) is survey which involves collecting and analyzing new and/or existing information about a Suspected Hazardous Area. Its purpose is to confirm whether there is evidence of a hazard or not, to identify the type and extent of hazards within any hazardous area, and to define, as far as is possible, the perimeter of the actual hazardous areas without physical intervention. A non-technical survey does not normally involve the use of clearance or verification assets. Exceptions occur when assets are used for the sole purpose of providing access for non-technical survey teams. The results from a non-technical survey can replace any previous data relating to the survey of an area.

Risk education is information about the dangers of mines/cluster munition remnants/other ERW intended to protect people from their effects.

Stockpiles are stocks of unused munitions held by armed forces or other authorized entities. There may be abandoned stockpiles or caches that are discovered once stockpile destruction has been completed.

Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA) refers to an area suspected of having a mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) hazard. An SHA can be identified by an impact survey, other form of national survey, or a claim of presence of explosive hazard.

Technical survey (TS) is a detailed intervention with clearance or verification assets into a Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA), or part of a CHA. It should confirm the presence of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) leading to the definition of one or more Defined Hazardous Area (DHA) and may indicate the absence of mines/ERW which could allow land to be released when combined with other evidence.

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) refers to munitions that were designed to explode but for some reason failed to detonate when used.

Victim assistance encompasses the range of aid, support, and assistance that mine/ERW survivors and other mine/ERW victims need to successfully reintegrate into society.