Endnotes Issue 21.3

CISRJMU
Improved Explosive Devices and the International Mine Action Standards by Rhodes, Ph.D. [from page 4]

1. An IED is defined as a ‘device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating explosive material, destructive, lethal, noxious, incendiary, pyrotechnic materials or chemicals designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass. They may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from non-military components’ (IMAS 04.10 3.334: 2013 & IATG 01.40:2011). Those victim–operated devices laid as landmines are referred to in this paper as locally manufactured landmines or improvised landmines.

2. The phrase Humanitarian Mine Action is redundant as Mine Action by definition is humanitarian. In this paper Mine Action is used where others may use the phrase Humanitarian Mine Action.

3. Excluding EO of a nuclear, biological, or chemical nature; see endnote 13.


5. Email correspondence with MAG. Statistics current to August 2017.


7. IMAS 01.10 Section 5.

8. IMAS 01.10 Section 6.2.

9. Mine action operators must therefore conduct risk assessments that include proper assessments of the conflict in question and of the actors involved. Such assessments will examine whether areas being targeted for clearance are permissive environments, where explosive devices are no longer in use for the parties to the conflict, or whether conflict is ‘active’ in a given area and therefore not appropriate for mine action operations.


12. For instance IMAS 09.11 concerns Battle Area Clearence ‘including UXO, AOX, buoyy traps and failed, or abandoned, IEDs left behind after hostilities have ceased.’

13. IMAS 04.10 and IATG definition: EO – all munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges; pyrotechnics; cluster and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices (IEDs); and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

14. IMAS 04.10 anti-personnel landmine definition – ‘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.’ The definition of an anti-personnel mine by virtue of its emphasis on the impact of the mine, as opposed to its contents, has excluded mines in have been constructed in an improvised manner. This is well-in-tune with the negotiations for the treaty.

15. See extent of improvised devices from the operational statistics of one mine action operator, MAG: Figures 3 and 4.

16. Excluding EO of a nuclear, biological, or chemical nature; see endnote 10.

Quality Management and Standards for Humanitarian Improvised Explosive Device (IIED) Response Activities by Keeley [from page 9]

1. See the UNMAS mine action portal at http://www.mineaction.org/issue.

2. Assuming victim assistance is mainstreamed into health and disability sectors and supported by specialist organizations that may not be involved in the ‘field’ elements of mine action.


Crossing the Fence: Challenges of Operationalizing PSSM by Isikodzi, Krötz, and Trancart [from page 14]


2. Other agreements that are in force in the region include the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa, and Bordering States (2004) and most recently, the Kinshasa Convention (2017).


Promoting Secure Stockpiles and Countering Diversion by Berman and King [from page 18]


2. MSAG is an apolitical, informal, and multinational platform of a dozen or so like-minded governments that, to the extent possible, since 2005 have worked together to support each other’s efforts to improve stockpile management practices across the globe. See www.msag.es.


4. The PSSM Best Practice Cards are available in Albanian, Arabic, Bosnian-Croatian-Montenegrin-Serbian (BCMS—in the Latin alphabet), French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swahili.

5. For example, over the past three years, the Survey has added eight incidents and deleted five during the period 1979–2013.


7. The UEMS Database records 19 events as having occurred in the United States, which have resulted in four dead and two injured. By way of comparison, while casualty data for many incidents is incomplete (including for those in the United States), the average number of casualties recorded for the other 548 UEMS in the 100 other countries in the database comes to more than 50.

8. The RASR Initiative Steering Committee comprises the International Trust Fund (ITF) Enhancing Human Security, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Defence and Procurement Agency (NSPA), the RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation, the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearing House for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), and the Small Arms Survey. The nine participating states since 2009, when the Initiative was launched, include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia. WRA provided funding from 2009 through 2017. The European Union is funding RASR for the 2017–2019 period. Moldova has been invited to contribute to the Initiative. For more information, see www.rasrinitiative.org.


Strengthening Security in Mali With Weapons and Ammunition Management by Dupouy [from page 23]


Clearing Landmines and Building Peace in Colombia by Finson and Diffendriff [from page 25]


Humanitarian Mine Action and IEDs by Mcnally and Risher [from page 30]


Recovering The Past: A Photographic Documentary Exploring Post-Conflict Reconciliation by Alderman [from page 35]


Preparing for the Future: How the SDGs Impact Mine Action by Ursign Hofmann and Olaf Juergensen [from page 42]


9. In 2016, HALO, MAG, and NPA took an interesting parallel step by standardizing beneficiary definitions that could inform a possible standardization of indicators.


Using Small Unmanned Aircraft (SUA) in HMA by Smith [from page 46]

1. National database IMSMA for Gray Area managed by IMMP.


4. The acronym UAV is widely used but the word vehicle implies transportation of some kind; not all SUA have the capacity to transport a payload. In Britain at the time of writing, SUA is defined as covering any unmanned aircraft up to 7 kg (15.4 lbs) in take-off weight, whatever its design purpose.

5. The term drone is avoided because it has unhelpful associations in some contexts.


8. These pictures are published in the 2017 document "Islam State's Multi-role-IEDs" at http://bit.ly/2zP5pRID. Permission to use these pictures was granted by Damien Spleeters, Head of Regional Operations, Conflict Armament Research (spleeters@conflictarm.com).


10. The author was seconded to the Libyan Mine Action Centre (LMAC) by Norwegian People's Aid to serve as Chief Technical Advisor in 2012 when Google Earth images were widely used by many INGOs in country.

11. Contact Ed Rowe at edrowe2006@yahoo.co.uk for more detailed information about this use. Ed is currently with the Norwegian Peoples' Aid program in Vietnam.

12. John Fardoulis is a specialist in using unmanned aerial systems (UAS) to map hazardous environments, currently working as a researcher at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom.

Refining Explosive Safety Outreach by Carton and Grindstaff [from page 49]


The Challenge of Long-term Risk Management in Mine Action by White [from page 56]


Black Adder Disruptors by Smith and Bagley [from page 61]
