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23.3 Endnotes

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HMA in the Gray Zone by Kadlec [ from page 5 ]


A Twenty-Minute Walk Through Fallujah: Using Virtual Reality to Raise Awareness about IEDs in Iraq by Bialystok [ from page 10 ]


3. “Clouds over Sidra” was released in January 2015 and filmed at the Za’atari Refugee Camp in Jordan. It tells the story “a 12-year-old girl who has lived there since the summer of 2013. The ﬁlm follows her to school, to her makeshift tent and even to the football pitch.” It was the ﬁrst virtual reality experience created by the UN and was first used to support the Secretary General’s MDG Advocacy Group’s work. https://bit.ly/2k0wly6


Long-Term Risk Management Tools and Protocols For Residual Explosive Ordnance Mitigation: A Pretest In Vietnam by Stauffer and Mestre [ from page 18 ]


3. If signatory to APMBC or CCM ‘tolerable’ risk is determined as ‘every effort’ or ‘all reasonable effort’ to remove all known landmines/cluster munitions.


5. It may be that risks posed by the remaining contamination increase above a tolerable level again in a few years, due to changes in the context. This implies that the thresholds used for the evaluation of the tolerable level of risk and the evaluation itself have to be reconsidered and reviewed on a regular basis (e.g. every ﬁve years).

6. Indicator 1 was subdivided to test four options (A, B, C1 and C2): “The residual state (tolerable level of risk) is achieved, if the percentage
of EO victims (injuries and fatalities)/per population/per year in a district over the last 10 years [(A) does not exceed the lowest percentage of EO victims in the whole province over the last 10 years; (B) does not exceed the average percentage of EO victims in the whole province over the last 10 years; (C) has not been one of the top 10 (C1) or top 20 (C2) causes of death in Vietnam in the last 10 years] more than [threshold (th.) 1: 0 time / th. 2: 3 times / th. 3: 5 times].”

7. Stakeholders had some reservations on the use of indicator 5 on cost-benefit analysis, arguing that in the context of Quảng Trị, land prices are very volatile and would not provide a solid basis for analysis. Indicator 5 was therefore not used in the pretest.

8. For the purpose of the article, only findings of Cam Lô’s pretest are presented.

Cluster Munition Remnant Survey in Southeast Asia by McCosker, Stoa, and Harrison [from page 22]

1. The full publication is available at https://bit.ly/2OIgNIt.

Providing IMAS Training to Local Military Forces and Mitigating Long-Term ERW Risks in Vietnam by Vosburgh [from page 27]


2. Hoang Nam, (Speech, Quang Tri PPC, Hue, Vietnam, 19 April 2019).


4. CEN International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

5. Vietnam People’s Army 4th Military Region Headquarters in Vinh performs military command and control of PMCs in six Provinces: Thanh Hóa, Nghệ An, Hà Tĩnh, Quảng Bình, Quảng Trị, and Thừa Thiên–Huế Province.

6. There are also five Level One Cities that qualify as provinces: Hanoi, Hải Phòng, Đà Nẵng, Ho Chi Minh City, and Cần Thơ, but these don’t have separate PMCs.

7. The PMC Range is located in Cam Nghia Commune, Cam Lo District, Quảng Trị Province, Vietnam. Coordinates: Latitude: 16.743326/Longitude: 106.909428

8. This project has not yet been approved.

Game-Based Learning: An Innovative and Scalable Approach to Mine Risk Education by Yen [from page 31]


2. Landmine casualties from 2008 to 2017 taken from the Landmine Monitor; Excel file of casualty data available upon request.


Community Based Inclusive Development: Integrating Survivors into a Broader Victim Assistance System by Franck, Koolmees, and French [from page 38]


2. Ibid.


8. The approximate average number of accidents per year between 2014–2018, from the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) IMSMA database.


10. BRAC’s Ultra-Poor Graduation Approach is a comprehensive, time-bound, integrated and sequential set of interventions that aim to enable the poorest households to achieve key milestones towards sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic resilience in order to progress along a pathway out of extreme poverty. The approach holistically provides both short-term support and long-term investments in areas such as financial literacy and savings and enterprise development. For more information, please see: http://www.brac.net/program/ultra-poor-graduation/

11. The Washington Group for Disability Statistics (WG) was established in 2001 by the United Nations Statistical Commission to address the need for improved statistical methodologies and measures related to disability that are comparable across countries. Since its inception, the WG has developed survey tools and worked to strengthen international cooperation.

12. USAID Okard referenced the following psychometrically tested surveys to develop the Modular Tool: Washington Group Extended Set (WG-ES), WHO Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (WHODAS 2.0), Model Disability Survey (MDS), Rapid Assessment on Disability (RAD), WHO Quality of Life (WHO QoL BREF), Short Form Health Survey (SF-36), WHO Assistive Products Tool (WHO AP Tool), Adult Caregiver Quality of Life (AC-QoL), Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Primary Care PTSD Screen (PC-PTSD), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS).


14. GC-MS/MS is an analytical method that combines the features of gas-chromatography and mass spectrometry to identify and quantify substances within a test sample down to the picogram per gram range.


The Development of a Humanitarian IED Clearance Capacity in Afghanistan by Tan [from page 49]

1. The note on the term “improvised explosive device” in International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 4.10 explains that these devices may also be referred to as improvised mines. In Afghanistan this translates well when using local languages and was given consideration during HALO’s deliberations with the IMAS Review Board and its Terminology Working Group in 2018.

2. HALO Afghanistan employs over 3,300 national staff and is Afghan led and managed. HALO works closely with the DMAC and the MAPA, as well as local and international development partners to protect and improve the lives of beneficiaries across the country. HALO conducts mine clearance, battle area clearance, weapons and ammunition disposal, non-technical survey, technical survey, explosive ordnance risk education, physical stockpile and security management, and most recently, AIM clearance.

A Real-Time Video Streaming System for Monitoring Demining by Al-Husseini, Alipour, Ghaziri, and El-Hajj [from page 54]