Endnotes

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Available at: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol24/iss1/15

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toward new, but common middle ground. Toward that end, two other documents explore both policy and operational considerations in terms of linking mine action and development—the 2017 joint publication by GICHD and UNDP, “Looking Beyond One.”

The latest among the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019–2023. The former maps and explains major direct and indirect linkages between the six primary HMA tasks (land release, victim assistance, mine awareness, gender mainstreaming, humanitarian demining, and international law). The latter establishes the Global Humanitarian Demining Programme (GNDP) as the lead HMA Programme, as listed by https://bit.ly/39Y1G2z. The former lists the seven other United Nations development agencies (UNDP, UNDP, and UNHCR). The latter establishes the Global Mine Action Programme (2018–2021)—strategically. They aimed to find good empirical research that demonstrates the link between HMA and other stakeholders and long-term local and national security. It is still some work needs. However, the two different development methodology and community action, each working

The tension and need to balance between the moral and political imperatives has long been present, going back, for example, to the first U.S. government interagency strategic plan for humanitarian demining, which was prepared at the Directive of President Clinton back in 1999. (It is not clear whether the authors of this plan would have prioritized this change based on current political priorities, the context of international security and post-conflict recovery, and our application of programmatic tools to achieve those objectives). (See “Evaluating Funding Models and Donors Remarks.”) The plan stated that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations.

The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity while providing for the safety of U.S. citizens in U.S. military and civil operations. The goals of the USG human mine programming are to facilitate and coordinate the support of civil authorities, with necessary resources, in order to achieve a sustainable and effective HMA program for countries with EUROMOD. The plan states that the purpose of the USG (USG) human mine programming is to assist selected countries to relieve human suffering and develop an indigenous demining capacity...
The graphic covers (APII) is interpreted here includes: mines, cluster munitions, unexploded ordnance, abandoned ordnance, booby traps, improvised explosive devices and other devices aided by APII = Convention on Certain Weapons Amended Protocol II (CCW APII).

Evans, Roly and Hewitson, David (2019) Key Performance Indicators and HMA: Time to Stan

11. The normative elements are those ‘shall’, ‘should’ and ‘may’ statements found within the main body of each standard (which is always ‘normative’) and in a small number of normative aspects of the IMAS system such as the IMAS management structure, terms of reference for the IMAS Review Board and the procedure for amending or developing an IMAS.

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17. For more information, please see gichd.org/en/7thminetechworkshop/.

18. Seventh Mine Action Technology Workshop: A Space for Innovation by Khyan and Cruz

19. For more information, please see gichd.org/en/7thminetechworkshop/.


21. Imperial College London. Space and Atmospheric Physics, Fluxgate Magnetometers. https://tfd.sciencesambles.org/

22. Understanding the logic of Rebel Restraining on Landmine Use by Garbine [from page 48]

23. This article is based on the author’s master’s thesis entitled “Rebels Against Mines: Explaining Rebel Landmine restraint on landmine use in the Democratic Republic of the Congo” at Uppsala University, 2019.

24. The research includes the analysis of the AMA 700 on the conditions of monitoring visits, or Annex C to IMAs 93.1 which provides recommendations on working practices and management oversight during IED operations.

25. The Lethality Index: Re-Conceptualizing IED Clearence Planning and Delivery in Iraq by Wilkinson

26. While UNMAG has a number for Iraq, and it’s relevant, the same question still applies to other landmine clearance implementations. More discussion of this can be found on the UNMAG website for the year 2019.

27. The normative elements are those ‘shall’, ‘should’ and ‘may’ statements found within the main body of each standard (which is always ‘normative’) and in a small number of normative aspects of the IMAS system such as the IMAS management structure, terms of reference for the IMAS Review Board and the procedure for amending or developing an IMAS.

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34. UNSDS estimates 2019 strength at between 4,000 to 10,000.


23. Of the 16 civilian organizations, not all were accredited or operational.

24. The peace agreement was signed on 24 November 2016 between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP.


26. Colombia’s National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) were updated 1 March 2013.


