24.2 Endnotes

CISR JMU
Time to Stem Lightweight Approaches and Focus on Real Minefield Data?

Fardoulis and Depreytere

From page 4

"Time to Stem Lightweight Approaches and Focus on Real Minefield Data?"

Table 2


Endnotes


Mine Action in Times of COVID-19: A Donor’s Perspective by Bindseil and Mansfield


publications-salw-control-roadmap/.

South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms (SEESAC), 2016, p 38.

Improving Security in the DRC Through Weapons and Ammunition Management by Seiwoh, Fabry, de Nantes, and Pineda [ from page 31 ]


The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, Vol. 24, Iss. 2 [2020], Art. 16


Operationalized Management Information Systems in Iraq's DMA by Steyn and Claassen [ from page 12 ]


On-the-Ground Information Management Tools in Northeast Syria by Nyamwaya and Ndeqwa [ from page 15 ]

1. Clusters within the various groups include water rehabilitation and distribution (water tracking, installation of water systems, distribution of buckets, water taps, etc.); hygiene (hygiene awareness messages, kit distribution); sanitation (installing and maintaining of latrines, environmental sanitation of camps, solid waste management).

2. IMMAP Dashboard.

3. Turkish Operation Peace Spring is a military operation in northeast Syria which started on 9 October 2019 with the sole purpose of securing control of a large strip of territory in the region. The attack was aimed at removing Kurdish fighters from the border region and establishing a “safe zone” to resettle refugees in Turkey. 4. The MASC is a working group for all NGOs providing MA services.

5. Clearance organizations include TetraTech, MAG, HAMAP, and Risf (Raqqa Internal Security Force).


1. MAG (Mines Advisory Group), The HALO Trust (HALO), Norwegian People’s Group (NPA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Humanity & Inclusion (HI), Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC), Tetra Tech, Center for Internationally Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA)


3. The distinction between a mine accident and/or accident and a demining incident and/or accident can cause confusion. The key difference is the location of the event. If it happens at a demining workplace, i.e., a clearance site, it is a demining incident and/or accident. If it happens away from a demining workplace, it is designated mine incident and/or accident. The relevant definitions can be found in https://bit.ly/3q4GlIA.

The Mine Free Sarajevo Project by Trlin, Becker, and Urtić [ from page 23 ]


3. Specifically IMAS chapters 8.10, 8.20, 9.10 and 9.11 are all related to landmine release.


Weapons Marking and Registration in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Model for a Regional Approach to SALW Life-Cycle Management in the Western Balkans by Newton [ from page 27 ]


Impact Evaluation Report, SA/JW project, UNMAS DRC, Katrin Stauffer, external M&E specialist provided by the Swiss Armed Forces, 2019


16. SDG 1 End poverty and all its Forms everywhere and SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive communities.

17. The NC ALPC, FARDC/PNC, and UNMAS collectively undertake joint assessments of FARDC/PNC facilities and personnel to determine if additional WAM training and infrastructure needs (safes, containers, etc.) are necessary.

Landmines in America’s Backyard by Rutherford [ from page 35 ]

1. “Command-detonated” and “victim-activated” landmines are modern terms not used during the Civil War.

2. In the 19th century, the term “torpedo” was used to define a type of explosive device that was deployed covertsly, either on or just under the soil, or fixed to a river bank or bottom hidden by the water from unsuspecting ships. In today’s terms, these torpedoes are now referred to as landmines, sea mines, IEDs, or booby traps.
traps. In this article, I use the terms “torpedoes” and “landmines” interchangeably when referring to an explosive device designed to be placed under, on, or near the ground and by blast or fragmentation to cause destruction of the presence, proximity, or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure, or kill one or more persons.


5. To a lesser extent, Confederate landmines also employed the Girardey percussion fuze, which was fabricated for the contact detonation of artillery shells. The fuse was worked by placing a “serrated piece of a common artillery primer in the front of the fuze so that upon contact, the reaction was identical to that of the friction primer . . . anyone stepping on it detonated the shell.” Examples have been recovered in South Carolina. See Charles H. Jones, Artillery Fuses of the Civil War (Alexandria, VA, 2001), 129.

6. Although landmines were inexpensive to create, there was a certain complexity about them that had to be mastered for them to be fully (and reliably) useful.

7. Using POWs to clear landmines is violation under modern international law today, but some of the other Federal responses to Confederate landmines, including targeting civilians for retribution and burning their homes, would also have been prohibited under today’s international law. Moreover, the Federals also used marksmen as another counter-landmine measure to “clear a torpedo by shooting the fuse and exploding it.” Schneck, “Foreword,” in Michael P. Kocian and John C. Wideman, Civil War Torpedoes: A History of Improvised Explosive Devices in the War Between the States, 2nd ed. (Pasoli, PA, 2011), xv-vii.

8. William T. Sherman, Sherman’s Civil War, Selected Correspondence of William T. Sherman, 1860–1865, Jean V. Berlin and Brooks D. Simpson, eds. (Chapel Hill, NC, 1999), 731.


14. Notable exceptions include landmine use in Jackson, Mississippi; Williamsburg and Yorktown, Virginia; and on the roads around Goldsboro and Kinston, North Carolina.


18. According to the leading publication for Civil War relic hunters, “There have been scant few other explosions and injuries, most recently the July 2006 incident that injured Lawrence Christopher of Dalton, Georgia.” Stephen W. Sylvia, “Publisher’s Forum: Look Out for Baseballs,” in North South Trader’s Civil War, vol. 33, no. 2, 7.

19. United States Department of State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Hidden Killers: The Global Landmine Crisis (Washington, DC, 1994). This was the first report to estimate the magnitude of the landmine threat in terms of numbers of mines placed and numbers of mine-related deaths and injuries.

20. At Battery Wagner, Union engineers breached the Confederate minefields by digging trenches and saps toward the fortifications.


Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endnotes</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Although inadvertent and unnoticed by Union forces at the time, artillery fire proved the undoing of the minefields at Fort Fisher when it severed electric lines or destroyed the torpedo.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Fort McDermott is considered an extended fortification of Spanish Fort’s defenses, where Confederates had also deployed nuisance mines. Specifically, they were located at a watering hole distant from the fort’s immediate defensives. To avoid double counting, the deployment of these nuisance landmines are placed in the column for Spanish Fort rather than Fort McDermott.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>While General Sherman wrote that he believed the landmines that took the leg of one of his officers during their “March to the Sea” were “nuisance landmines,” they are not listed as such in this chart, as most historians who have authored volumes on the war considered them a delaying weapon so that they could recalibrate their own defensive strategy and gain additional time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fort Hudson is the only known American Civil War location where command-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
7. The term “purposive sampling” is an intentional selection of informants based on their ability to elucidate a specific theme, concept, or phenomenon.

8. For the sake of accuracy, the initial draft law was titled Law 0980/0L of 6 December 2018. The final adopted version was Law 2642-VIII. The only amendment adopted so far was No. 2706-VIII of 25 April 2019. DRC-ODG is currently advocating for the adoption of draft amendment No. 2181.

9. Landmine victims are additionally entitled to a one-time monetary compensation; annual healthcare assistance; free medical and psychological rehabilitation in specialized centers and compensation of travel costs; and a monthly disability assistance (until full age).

10. Civilian population resulting from the armed conflict (among which are the prepared, as well as the guidelines for the construction of EORE materials. This work was also conducted with local social protection units, administration representatives, Child Affairs Services, Inclusive Resource Center, rehabilitation center for children with disabilities, four (children’s) hospitals, four village councils, and three schools. Other interviewed stakeholders included (international NGOs and national entities (IRC, Education Cluster, WHO, and the OSCE).

11. Rapid response EORE is a strategy to assist early alerts, which was designed by the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining. GICHD - Risk Education.

12. LandmineCAS is a program that was implemented due to the critical increase of illicit crops in areas of peasant economy, areas belonging to the national system of natural parks and / or close to water bodies, streams and human settlements.

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