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ENDNOTES

**Time to Stem Lightweight Approaches and Focus on Real Minefield Data? by Fardoulis and Depreytere [ from page 4 ]**

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**Table 2**

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**Mine Action in Times of COVID-19: A Donor's Perspective by Bindseil and Mansfield [ from page 9 ]**

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of Foreign Affairs, [https://www.fdfa.admin.ch/dam/eda/en/documents/publications/Friedenspolitik/humanitaere-minenraeumung-strategie\\_EN.pdf](https://www.fdfa.admin.ch/dam/eda/en/documents/publications/Friedenspolitik/humanitaere-minenraeumung-strategie_EN.pdf).

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**Operationalized Management Information Systems in Iraq’s DMA by Steyn and Claessens [ from page 12 ]**

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3. Steyn, M. (2018, Oct 1). RMAC-S Field Map App Design Guidelines. Basra, Iraq.

**On-the-Ground Information Management Tools in Northeast Syria by Nyamwaya and Ndegwa [ 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 (Raqqqa Internal Security Force).

**International Mine Action Standard 10.60 (“Safety & occupational health – Investigation and reporting of accidents and incidents”)—Notes on the Revised Second Edition by Evans [ from page 19 ]**

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 International 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)
2. IMAS 10.60 Safety & occupational health - Reporting and investigation of demining incidents, [mineactionstandards.org](https://mineactionstandards.org), accessed 30 September 2020, <https://bit.ly/3n6ZTCs>.
3. The distinction between a mine incident 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/34gllqA>.

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

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2. “IMAS 07.11 Land Release,” Mine Action Standards, 10 June 2009, Amendment 5, February 2019, <https://bit.ly/3lfrmRv>.
3. Specifically IMAS chapters 08.10, 08.20, 09.10 and 09.11 are all related to land release.
4. “IMAS 04.10 Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations,” Second Edition, 01 January 2003. Accessed 30 October 2020. <https://bit.ly/3jtTtdY>.

**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 ]**

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2. “Common Security and Defence Policy Eufor Operation Althea,” European Union External Action, [http://www.euforbih.org/eufor/images/pdfs/EUFOR\\_Mission\\_Factsheet.pdf](http://www.euforbih.org/eufor/images/pdfs/EUFOR_Mission_Factsheet.pdf).
3. “The Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Control Strategy In Bosnia And Herzegovina (2016-2020),” United Nations Development Programme, [http://msb.gov.ba/PDF/SALW\\_ENG%20FINAL\\_web.pdf](http://msb.gov.ba/PDF/SALW_ENG%20FINAL_web.pdf).
4. South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), “Roadmap for a Sustainable Solution to the Illegal Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their Ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024,” <https://www.seesac.org/publications-salw-control-roadmap/>.
5. *Ibid*, p 8.
6. J. Carapic, B. King, BiH Regulatory Refinement Analysis, Small Arms Survey, 2017, p 7.
7. Small Arms Survey, “Research Notes, Measures and Programmes: Lessons Learned from Weapon-marking Initiatives,” Number 28 April 2013. <https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/research/disarmament/dualuse/pdf-archive-att/pdfs/small-arms-survey-lessons-learned-from-weapon-marking-initiatives-english.pdf>
8. Heinemann-Gruder, Bonn International Centre for Conversion, Assessment of The HALO Trust Marking and Registration of SALW Project in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 2019, p 22.

9. MOSAIC 06.10, UNODA, 2017, p 9.
10. UN General Assembly A/CONF.192/15, International Tracing Instrument, IV Record-keeping, Paragraphs 11–13.
11. Feasibility Study on Linking Small Arms & Light Weapons Registration Systems in South East Europe, SEESAC, 2016, p 38.

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

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2. “An Assessment of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation and Fragility Situations, the Democratic Republic of Congo.” The Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, 2018, <https://recasac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/DRC-FRAGILITY-pdf.pdf> [accessed 10 June, 2020]
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6. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are sometimes placed temporarily in host communities (instead of IDP camps) where they reside with extended family or friends; however, host communities are not always relatives of the IDPs.
7. Central African Convention for the Control of SALW, their Ammunition, Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair or Assembly, also known as the Kinshasa Convention, aims at regulating SALW and combating their illicit trade and trafficking in Central Africa, 2010, <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/kinshasa/text> [accessed 10 June 2020].
8. Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of SALW in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, 2004. The Protocol requires certain national legislative measures, the strengthening of operational capacity and sufficient measures to control SALW both state-owned and in civilian possession. Other provisions cover tracing, safe disposal, transfer of SALW and brokering, <https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/research/disarmament/dualuse/pdf-archive-att/pdfs/recsa-nairobi-protocol-for-the-prevention-control-and-reduction-of-small-arms-and-light-weapons-in-the-great-lakes-region-and-the-horn-of-africa.pdf> [accessed 10 June, 2020].
9. United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW PoA is a globally agreed framework for activities to counter the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and control the negative consequences of Small Arms and Light Weapons. It was adopted by all UN member states in 2001, [https://undocs.org/en/A/CONF.192/15\(SUPP\)](https://undocs.org/en/A/CONF.192/15(SUPP)) [accessed 10 June 2020].
10. Arms Trade Treaty, regulating the international trade in conventional arms – from small arms to battle tanks, combat aircraft and warships—entered into force, 2014, <https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/English7.pdf> [accessed 10 June 2020].
11. As mandated by Security Council Resolutions 2098 (2013), and subsequently 2409 (2018), 2463 (2019), and 2502 (2019).
12. Impact Evaluation Report, SA/LW project, UNMAS DRC, Katrin Stauffer, external M&E specialist provided by the Swiss Armed Forces, 2019
13. Data collected by UNMAS as of November 2020.
14. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, “The Democratic Republic of the Congo Takes Action Towards a National Framework on Weapon and Ammunition Management”, 2016, <https://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/drc-takes-action-towards-better-weapons-and-ammunition-management> [accessed 10 June 2020].
15. United Nations Mine Action Service, DRC SA/LW project impact evaluation report, 2019. Also see United Nations Mine Action Service, DRC SA/LW post-project activity implementation case study conducted in Bukavu, 2020.
16. SDG 1 End poverty and all its Forms everywhere and SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive communities.
17. The CNC 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 covertly, 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. 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 to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure, or kill one or more persons.

3. Jack Kelly, *Gunpowder: Alchemy, Bombards and Pyrotechnics: The History of the Explosive that Changed the World* (New York, NY, 2004), 202.
4. These landmines are also referred to in the literature as self-detonating devices. S. W. Gross, “On Torpedo Wounds,” *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Isaac Hays, MD, ed., vol. 51 (April 1868), 370.
5. To a lesser extent, Confederate landmines also employed the Girardey percussion fuse, which was fabricated for the contact detonation of artillery shells. The fuse 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. Kochan and John C. Wideman, *Civil War Torpedoes: A History of Improvised Explosive Devices in the War Between the States*, 2nd ed. (Paoli, PA, 2011), xiv–xv.
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.
9. President Jefferson Davis to Col. William M. Browne, Aide-de-Camp, Augusta, Georgia, November 22, 1864, United States War Department. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Volume 44, 880–881. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880–1901.
10. G. T. Beauregard to Maj. Gen. S. Jones, December 6, 1864, United States War Department. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Volume 44, 934. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880–1901.
11. William Tecumseh Sherman, *The Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman by Himself* (Bloomington, IN, 1957), 194.
12. Fired artillery shells did not always detonate for a wide variety of reasons. “Field recoveries,” in *North South Trader’s Civil War*, vol. 35, no. 6, 17. Jack W. Melton, Jr., “Accurate Projectile Names,” in *North South Trader’s Civil War*, vol. 35, no. 6, 56.
13. Jack W. Melton, Jr., “Accurate Projectile Names,” in *North South Trader’s Civil War*, vol. 35, no. 6, 56.
14. Notable exceptions include landmine use in Jackson, Mississippi; Williamsburg and Yorktown, Virginia; and on the roads around Goldsboro and Kinston, North Carolina.
15. John R. Weaver II, *A Legacy in Brick and Stone: American Coastal Defense Forts of the Third System, 1816–1867* (McLean, VA, 2001), 33.
16. Robert Knox Sneden, *Eye of the Storm: A Civil War Odyssey*, Chares F. Bryan Jr. and Nelson D. Lankford, eds. (New York, NY, 2000), 283. More recently, in 2008, a relic restorer in Chester, Virginia, was killed in his driveway working on a live artillery round.
17. Chester G. Hearn, *Mobile Bay and the Mobile Campaign: The Last Great Battles of the Civil War*. (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 1998), 200; Nineteenth-century newspaper headlines in the Mobile area regarding the finding of unexploded ordnance and landmines, included “Old Shells Unearthed Here at Civil War Battery Site,” “Civil War Munitions Dump Found in Mobile,” and “Old Shell Found in Yard.”
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 laid 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.
21. “Landmine Monitor 2019,” *The Landmine Monitor*, May 2019, <https://bit.ly/3bdIMKR>, accessed 31 August 2020.

**Table 1**

- i. 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 torpedoes.
- ii. 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 defenses. To avoid double counting, the deployment of these nuisance landmines are placed in the column for Spanish Fort rather than Fort McDermott.
- iii. 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 likely the Southern defenders used them as a delaying weapon so that they could recalibrate their own defensive strategy and gain additional time.
- iv. Port Hudson is the only known American Civil War location where command-

detonated and victim-activated landmines were used simultaneously. It is also the first time in the world’s history, as far as the author knows, that both command and victim activated landmines were used in the same location.

**Strengthening a Sustainable National Capacity for Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Mine Action by Biscaglia, Sophal, Sochenda, and Sabeeh [ from page 39 ]**

1. “Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.” Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations. Accessed 18 September 2020. <https://bit.ly/2EC9wy6>
2. “Supporting Capacity Development: The UNDP Approach.” United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Development Policy. n.d.
3. “Goal 10: Reduced inequality within and among countries.” Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations. Accessed 18 September 2020. <https://bit.ly/3mvp4h8>
4. Bourke, Julie and Andrea Espedido. “The Key to Inclusive Leadership.” *Harvard Business Review*, 6 March 2020. Accessed 18 September 2020. <https://bit.ly/3hQdvH5>
5. Notably, the CMAA, with the support of the CFR-Project/UNDP, is contracting a national consultant to address these challenges.
6. As of July 2019, the ToR is pending approval by the CMAA Secretary-General.
7. “Oslo Action Plan Draft.” 4th Review Conference Mine Free World, Oslo, Norway, 25-29 November 2019. Accessed 18 September 2020. <https://bit.ly/2RCWFYO>

**Assessing Ukraine’s Victim Assistance Capacities by Mashchenko, Shymanchuk, Stoiev, and Vovk [ from page 43 ]**

1. Government of Ukraine, Request for an Extension of the Deadline for Completing the Destruction of Anti-Personnel Mines in Accordance with Article 5 of the Convention: Executive Summary [sic], (Geneva: AP Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, 2020), <https://bit.ly/3izQn8A>.
2. International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC), *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor 2019: Twenty Year Review*, Geneva: ICBL-CMC, 2019, <https://bit.ly/2CspuDx>.
3. Referring to the terminology of IMAS 13.10 and to avoid ambiguity with legal jargon, the article uses ‘EO victims’ as an expression for both injured survivors and those killed by EO accidents.
4. United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), IMAS 13.10 Victim Assistance (First Edition), New York: UNMAS, 2020, <https://bit.ly/32iFskO>.
5. Danish Refugee Council-Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG), Assessment Report: Mine Victim Assistance Needs, Ukraine: DRC-DDG, 2018, <https://bit.ly/3foXXRB>.
6. Due to the absence of a nationally held EO casualty database, DRC-DDG has been compiling this information via open source data; it is, therefore, not a conclusive dataset. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2Zj2Y8D>.
7. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (OSCE: SMM), Thematic Report: The Impact of Mines, Unexploded Ordnance and Other Explosive Objects on Civilians in the Donetsk and Luhansk Regions of Eastern Ukraine, Ukraine: OSCE SMM, 2019, <https://bit.ly/3jiYHkK>.
8. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), Humanitarian Needs Overview: Ukraine, Ukraine, 2020, <https://bit.ly/2CfV8g>.
9. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (OSCE: SMM), Thematic Report: The Impact of the Conflict on Educational Facilities and Children’s Access to Education in Eastern Ukraine, Ukraine: OSCE SMM, 2020. <https://bit.ly/2GLAz4f>.
10. National VA-related regulations include: Constitution of Ukraine (article 27 – right to life; article 46 – right to social protection; article 49 – right to healthcare; and article 50 – right to safe environment) and other laws related to social protection depending on the context (law no. 875 – basics of social protection of individuals with disabilities; law no. 2402 – on protection of childhood; law no. 1706 – on ensuring rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons (IDPs), etc.). Ukraine signed certain applicable international treaties (e.g. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mine and on Their Destruction*, *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, *Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol*, etc.) and plans to ratify more in the near future (i.e. European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes).
11. The amendment is designed to address some of the concerns outlined in this article. However, at this moment it is impossible to predict the scope and the effect of its implementation, as they rely on the Cabinet’s development of the related by-laws, budget allocations, and the quality of their enforcement by the local authorities and other actors. Therefore, this article is written based on the still valid edition of MAL, adopted on 6 December 2018, and amended on 25 April 2019.
12. United Nations, *The United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action*. 2016 Update, n.p.: United Nations, 2016, <https://bit.ly/2WjAh9W>.
13. Kasack, Sebastian, “Assistance to Victims of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War: Guidance on Child-focused Victim Assistance,” New York: UNICEF, 2014, <https://bit.ly/3exTNpj>.
14. United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), “IMAS 13.10 Victim Assistance: First Edition,” New York: UNMAS, 2020, <https://bit.ly/3ehUcO3>.
15. The Likert scale is a five (or seven) point scale that is used to allow the individual to express how much they agree or disagree with a particular statement.
16. The term “snowball sampling” refers to a recruitment method in which participants assist researchers in identifying additional potential subjects.
17. At the national level, DRC-DDG conducted interviews with ministries of Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, Social Policy, Health, and Education; State Service for War Veterans’ Affairs; Commissioner for Observance of the Human Rights of the Verkhovna Rada; State Emergency Services of Ukraine (SES); and two national experts on child protection. In Luhansk and Donetsk re-

- gions, interviews were held with Child Affairs Services; Center for Social Services for Families, Children, and Youth; national and juvenile police; regional SES and departments of education, health, social and civil protection. Interviews were also conducted with local social protection units, administration representatives, Child Affairs Service, Inclusive Resource Center, rehabilitation center for children with disabilities, four (children's) hospitals, four village councils, and three schools. Other interviewed stakeholders included (inter)national NGOs and international entities (ICRC, Education Cluster, WHO, and the OSCE).
18. The term "purposive sampling" is an intentional selection of informants based on their ability to elucidate a specific theme, concept, or phenomenon.
  19. For the sake of accuracy, the initial draft law was titled Law 9080/01 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-DDG is currently advocating for the adoption of draft amendment No. 2618.
  20. Underage 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).
  21. Chernysh Vadym, Interview with Chernysh Vadym, Minister of the Ministry for Reintegration of Temporary Occupied Territories of Ukraine, Chernysh Vadym: Population Warning About Mine Contaminated Areas and Assistance for Affected Persons – What is Needed and Can Be Done Right Now, First National TV Channel, 13 June 2019, <https://bit.ly/2ZnSo0a>.
  22. Constitution of Ukraine, article 19, <https://bit.ly/2Wlepel>.
  23. Fiederlein, Suzanne and Sarajane Rzegocki, "The Human and Financial Costs of the Explosive Remnants of War in Afghanistan, Costs of War," Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, Brown University, 2019, <https://bit.ly/3iifRpp>.
  24. Center for International Stabilization and Recovery, "Landmine Casualty Data: Best Practices Guidebook," Global CWD Repository, 12, 2008, <https://bit.ly/33keLo7>.
  25. Durham, Jo, Peter S. Hill, and Damian Hoy, "The Underreporting of Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War Injuries in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam," *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 91, 2013: 234-6, <https://bit.ly/33cfWG2>.
  26. World Health Organization (WHO), "ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics," WHO, version 04, 2019, <https://bit.ly/2OsUwY>.
  27. REACH, Protection Assessment of Isolated Settlements in Government-Controlled Areas Along the Contact Line, Ukraine: REACH, 2019, <https://bit.ly/3kf8NMe>.
  28. It is noteworthy that DRC-DDG, together with partners from the Working Group on MAL of the MA Sub-Cluster in Ukraine, have recently succeeded to incorporate a provision on compensation of housing costs for EO victims during the rehabilitation. As for the provision of EO victim status and VA data collection, they are anticipated to be fixed at the level of by-laws once the amendment is adopted.
  29. Ferguson, Angela D., Beth Sperber Richie, and Maria J. Gomez, "Psychological Factors After Traumatic Amputation in Landmine Survivors: The Bridge between Physical Healing and Full Recovery," *Disability and Rehabilitation* 26 (2004): 14-5, 931-8, <https://bit.ly/3bV7AGY>.
- Explosive Ordnance Victims and Risk Education: Lessons Learned from Colombia 2012–2019 by Valencia, De Santis, Wilson, Jaramillo, Sánchez, Alfonso [ from page 49 ]**
1. OACP is a dependency of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia. Within its structure is the Action Against Antipersonnel Mines - AICMA working group. The aim is to assist the National Government in the design, formulation, and coordination of plans, programs, and activities related to mine action (humanitarian demining, education on the risk of antipersonnel mines, and comprehensive assistance to victims).
  2. Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz. Descontamina Colombia. <http://www.accioncontraminas.gov.co/Paginas/aicma.aspx>.
  3. International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC). *Landmine Monitor* 2020. 22nd ed. <http://www.the-monitor.org/media/3168934/LM2020.pdf>.
  4. Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining. GICHD - Risk Education. cited 2020 Apr 28. Available from: <https://www.gichd.org/en/our-response/risk-education/>.
  5. "Imas Mine Risk Education Best Practice Guidebook 1. An Introduction To Mine Risk Education." Geneva, 2005.
  6. There is evidence of EORE activities before 2010. Work was carried out in the affected communities through mobile classrooms, where EORE training and basic life support were given. Through agreements with the coordinating entity of National Parks (NP) of Colombia, workshops were held for NP staff and the population surrounding the parks; talking maps to collect information on the impacts to the community; design of prevention cards for NP staff; and the inclusion of prevention messages within their risk action plans. Training was also carried out for municipal civil servant and other territorial entities. In addition, the EORE standard was prepared, as well as the guidelines for the construction of EORE materials. This work was done in coordination with UNICEF and other EORE partners. Likewise, before 2010 the National EORE technical tables were held. In 1996, the strategy "We all have the right to have our feet on the Earth" was launched by UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Colombian Campaign against Antipersonnel Mines, among other partners.
  7. Rapid response EORE is a strategy to assist early alerts, which was designed by the Ombudsman's Office of Colombia to identify and evaluate risk situations for the civilian population resulting from the armed conflict (among which are the presence of EO) and informs the OACP.
  8. Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz. Descontamina Colombia. [cited 2020 May 8]. <http://www.accioncontraminas.gov.co/Paginas/aicma.aspx>.
  9. Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz. Descontamina Colombia [Internet]. <http://www.accioncontraminas.gov.co/Paginas/aicma.aspx>.
  10. Military activities.
  11. J Durham, S Gillieatt, B Sisavath. "Effective Mine Risk Education in War-Zone Areas - A Shared Responsibility." *Health Promot Int*. 2005;20(3):213-220. doi:10.1093/heapro/dai014
  12. Manual eradication 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. It consists of the elimination of illicit crops in an artisanal way, through the physical force of a person. The plants are held and pulled, producing the detachment of their roots. [https://www.mindefensa.gov.co/irj/go/km/docs/Mindefensa/Documentos/descargas/Documentos\\_Descargables/espanol/Erradicacion%20manual%20de%20coca.pdf](https://www.mindefensa.gov.co/irj/go/km/docs/Mindefensa/Documentos/descargas/Documentos_Descargables/espanol/Erradicacion%20manual%20de%20coca.pdf).
  13. Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas. Educación en el Riesgo De Minas, Una Estrategia Que Salva Vidas [Internet]. 2015 [cited 2020 Feb 15]. Available from: <https://colombiasinminas.org/accion-contra-minas/educacion-en-el-riesgo-de-minas/educacion-en-el-riesgo-de-minas-una-estrategia-que-salva-vidas/>.
  14. Durham, Jo & Gillieatt, Sue & Sisavath, Bounpheng. (2005). "Effective mine risk education in war-zone areas - A shared responsibility." Health promotion international. 20. 213-20. 10.1093/heapro/dai014.
- Proof: How Small Drones Can Find Buried Landmines in the Desert using Airborne IR Thermography by Fardoulis, Depreytere, Gallien, Djouhri, Abdourhmane, and Sauvage [ from page 55 ]**
1. J. Fardoulis, X. Depreytere, E. Sauvage, and P. Gallien, "Drones in the Desert: Augmenting HMA and Socio-Economic Activities in Chad," *J. Conv. Weapons Destr.*, vol. 23, no. 1, Article 16, 2019.
  2. K. Khanafer and K. Vafai, "Thermal analysis of buried land mines over a diurnal cycle," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 40, no. 2, pp. 461–473, 2002.
  3. R. L. Van Dam, B. Borchers, and J. M. H. Hendrickx, "Strength of landmine signatures under different soil conditions: Implications for sensor fusion," *Int. J. Syst. Sci.*, vol. 36, no. 9, pp. 573–588, 2005.
  4. N. T. Thành, H. Sahli, and D. N. Hào, "Finite-difference methods and validity of a thermal model for landmine detection with soil property estimation," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 45, no. 3, pp. 656–674, 2007.
  5. N. T. Thành, H. Sahli, and D. N. Hào, "Detection and characterization of buried landmines using infrared thermography," *Inverse Probl. Sci. Eng.*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 281–307, 2011.
  6. S. Frankenstein, A. M. Wagner, and J. L. Clausen, "Effects of soil properties, emplacement depth, and object composition on thermal signature," no. April, p. 15, 2020.
  7. "FLIR Duo Pro R HD Dual-Sensor Thermal Camera for Drones | FLIR Systems." [Online]. Available: <https://www.flir.com/products/duo-pro-r/>. [Accessed: 27-Jul-2020].
  8. "Zenmuse XT - Unlock the Possibilities of Sight - DJI." [Online]. Available: <https://www.dji.com/au/zenmuse-xt>. [Accessed: 27-Jul-2020].
  9. "Matrice 200 Series V2 – Enhanced Aerial Efficiency – DJI." [Online]. Available: <https://www.dji.com/au/matrice-200-series-v2>. [Accessed: 27-Jul-2020].
  10. "Mavic 2 Enterprise - Built to Empower. Destined to Serve - DJI." [Online]. Available: <https://www.dji.com/au/mavic-2-enterprise>. [Accessed: 27-Jul-2020].
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  12. G. B. Maksymonko, B. S. Ware, and D. E. Poole, "Characterization of diurnal and environmental effects on mines and the factors influencing the performance of mine detection ATR algorithms," *Detection Technologies for Mines and Minelike Targets*, 1995, vol. 2496, pp. 140–151.
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  14. I. Chant, D. Lee, and D. Ireland, "DSTO Landmine Detection Test Targets," p. 34, 2005.