ENDNOTES

UKRAINE: Coordinating the Response by Crowther [from page 6]

1. "Ukraine: Russian Cluster Munition Hits Hospital," Human Rights Watch, 25 February 2022, https://bit.ly/3uQDduU.
2. Ukraine," *The Landmine & Cluster Munition Monitor*, https://bit.ly/3uG7xs0.
3. Sphere Core Humanitarian Standards, https://bit.ly/3iSoudw.

The Recovery of Human Remains in Weapon-Contaminated Settings: Towards Guidance for the Mine Action Community by Maresca, Poole, and Taylor [from page 8]

1. Humanitarian forensic action refers to the use and application of forensic sciences and other related areas of expertise to address the humanitarian needs of people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence, disasters, and migration. This includes support for the proper management and identification of the dead, prevent and resolve the problem of missing persons, and ensure proper medico legal documentation of injuries in the case of the living.
2. This is due in part to the high death toll associated with protracted urban conflicts.
3. S. Cordner et al. (eds), *Management of Dead Bodies after Disasters: A Field Manual for First Responders*, 2nd ed., Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, ICRC, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva, 2016, https://bit.ly/3t9vhoV; INTERPOL, "Disaster Victim Identification,", https://www.nist.gov/osac.
4. ICRC Shop. *The Recovery of Human Remains in Weapon-Contaminated Settings*, ICRC 2019, available at https://bit.ly/3vbZo0o.
5. Prior assessment does not necessarily mean a "technical survey" as understood in EOD/mine action terms. Simple mitigation strategies or even a "non-technical survey" may suffice.
6. *The Coordination Mechanism on Persons Unaccounted for in Connection with the Events of the 1992-1993 Armed Conflict and After* gathers Abkhaz and Georgian participants, and the Coordination Mechanism On Persons Unaccounted for in Connection with the 90's, August 2008 armed conflicts and their aftermath includes Georgian, South Ossetian, and Russian participants.
7. The HALO Trust stated that it had cleared more than nine thousand mines and nearly 49,000 items of unexploded ordnance between 1997 and 2011, https://bit.ly/3sWYa6y.
8. New hazards identified since 2019 include one confirmed hazardous area (CHA) totaling 9,600m2 while five minefields were identified in April 2021, their area estimated at a total of 10,300m2. *Mine Action Review; Clearing the Mines* 2020 (6 Nov 2020); p.328. https://bit.ly/3Mv6tyZ
9. Guidelines on the management of human remains located during mine action operations, TN 10.10/01, 2013.

Integrating Humanitarian Mine Action and Humanitarian Forensic Action by Cobham, Márquez-Grant, Harris, Barker, Medina, Naranjo-Santana, and Collett [from page 12]

1. K. B. Harpviken and B. A Ska˚ra. Humanitarian mine action and peace building: exploring the relationship, *Third World Quarterly.* 2003. 24:5, pp.810. DOI:10.1080/0143659032000132867
2. United Nations. https://www.unmas.org/en/humanitarian-response. Accessed 15 February 2022.
3. UN OCHA humanitarian response coordination services and country specific Mine Action Area of Responsibility (AoR). https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en
4. According to the International Mine Action Standards the term 'explosive ordnance' refers to a range of munitions: mines, unexploded and abandoned ordnance, including cluster munition remnants, and other devices such as IEDs and booby-traps. IMAS 04.10. February 2019. Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations. Edition 02.10.https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/MAS/documents/standards/Glossary_of_mine_action_terms_and_abbreviations_Ed.2_Am.10.pdf
5. The term "booby-trap" has traditionally been used to describe a "cunning contrivance…designed to catch an unwary enemy". It may or may not include an explosive component. I. Jones. Malice Aforethought. *A History of Booby Traps from World War One to Vietnam*. 2004. London.
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7. United Nations. UN Mine Action. https://www.mineaction.org/en/ihl-and-treaties. Accessed 15 February 2021.
8. ICRC. Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict: Finding common ground in respect for the dead. International Committee for the Red Cross. 2021. https://bit.ly/3wBdXd5.
9. Forensic scientists involved in the investigation of a range of graves are usually anthropologists and archaeologists. J Hunter and B Simpson in R Ferllini, Forensic Archaeology and Human Rights Violations.2007. Charles C Thomas. pp.267.
10. R. C. Parra., S. C. Zapico, D and H. Ubelaker. *Forensic Science and Humanitarian Action: Interacting with the Dead and the Living. 2020. pp. DOI:10.1002/9781119482062*
11. W. J. M. Groen, N. Márquez-Grant and R. Janaway. *Forensic Archaeology: A Global Perspective*. 2015.
12. S. Blau and D.H Ubelaker. *Handbook Of Forensic Anthropology and Archaeology*. Volume 2. 2016.
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16. C. Moon, C. Human rights, human remains: forensic humanitarianism and the human rights of the dead. 2016. *International Social Science Journal*, 65: pp.49.
17. M. V. Tidball- Binz and S.Cordner. Humanitarian forensic action: A new forensic discipline helping to implement international law and construct peace. April 2021. pp.2. https://doi.org/10.1002/wfs2.1438
18. N. E. Nahlik. A brief outline of International Humanitarian Law. International Review of the Red Cross. 1986. 24(241). pp.208. doi:10.1017/S0020860400076282
19. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). (1949). Geneva conventions and additional protocols. https://bit.ly/3wpiK2g
20. ICRC. https://bit.ly/3MnH8qG, and M. Tidball-Binz. Chapter 13 'Global forensic science and the search for the dead and missing from armed conflict: the perspective of the International Committee of the Red Cross', pp.339 in D. H Uberlaker. 2012. *Forensic Science*.
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27. ICBL. *Landmine Monitor Report.* 2020, http://www.the-monitor.org/media/3168934/LM2020.pdf
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37. Defined by the International Court of Justice in 1986 as activities undertaken by organisations and individuals to 'alleviate suffering' and 'to ensure respect for the human being'. Nicaragua v. United States of America. pp.125. https://bit.ly/3FVwvZV
38. Reference to the coordination of humanitarian actors by the UN Office of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) responsible for coordinating humanitarian response to

enable a coherent and principled response in emergencies. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/

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Missed Opportunities: A Chance to Develop Synergy Between Humanitarian Mine Action and Humanitarian Forensic Action by Nowak [from page 19]

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Mine Action and the Reintegration of Former Combatants: Expanding the Debate by Druelle, Garbino, and Åhlin [from page 24]

1. The authors are listed in alphabetical order, and equal authorship applies. Henrique Garbino is the corresponding author.
2. For a recent update on the concept of DDR, see e.g. United Nations (UN), "Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards" (Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR, 2020), https://www.unddr.org/; European Union (EU), "Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: An EU Strategic Approach in Support of Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration of Former Combatants" (Brussels, Belgium: European Commission, December 21, 2021); African Union (AU), "National DDR Frameworks Operational Guideline" (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: African Union Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Capacity Program, 2014).
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4. UN, "Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants," Practice Note (New York, United States: United Nations Development Programme, December 2005), 41.
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9. Irma Specht, "Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants: Peacebuilding Essentials for Economic Development Practitioners," Practice Note, Strengthening the Economic Dimensions of Peacebuilding Practice Note Series (London, United Kingdom: International Alert, September 2010).
10. 10. See, for example, Stefan Åström and Bengt Ljunggren, "DDR and Community Based Integration: How to Mitigate Stigmatisation of Former Combatants,"

Brief (Stockholm, Sweden: Folke Bernadotte Academy, 2016); Randolph Rhea, Emelie Tiger, and Frida Lundström, "Community-Based Reintegration Support in Eastern DRC," Brief (Stockholm, Sweden: Folke Bernadotte Academy, 2019).
11. UN, "Mine Action Is at 'the Nexus' of Peace, Security and Development: UN Official," *UN News*, June 29, 2018, https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/06/1013572.
12. See UN, "IDDRS 2.10: The UN Approach to DDR."
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14. See, for example, Government of Japan, "The Trust Fund for Human Security: For the 'Human-Centered' 21st Century" (Tokyo, Japan: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Global Issues Cooperation Division, August 2009), 2; Government of the Netherlands, "Security and Rule of Law" (The Hague, The Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Directorate-General for International Cooperation, May 2020), https://www.dutchdevelopmentresults.nl/2019/theme/security-and-rule-of-law; Michael Small, "Should Canada Revisit the Human Security Agenda?" (Calgary, Canada: Canadian Global Affairs Institute, September 2016), 4, http://www.deslibris.ca/ID/10094118.
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16. Adriana Erthal Abdenur and Laurie Druelle, "Incorporation of Ex-Combatants in Humanitarian Demining: Lessons from Colombia, Somaliland & Southern Somalia," *Innovation in Conflict Prevention* (blog), January 18, 2018, https://igarape.org.br/en/incorporation-of-ex-combatants-in-humanitarian-demining/.
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19. Deborah Montserrat Tasselkraut, "Desminando la confianza en América del Sur: el rol del desminado humanitario en la construcción de confianza entre Ecuador y Perú (1998-2016)" (Master's thesis, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, 2017).
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23. Wenche I. Hauge, "In Support of Peacemaking: Demining Sri Lanka's Highway A9," in *Preparing the Ground for Peace: Mine Action in Support of Peacebuilding*, ed. Kristian Berg Harpviken and Rebecca Roberts (Oslo, Norway: International Peace Research Institute Oslo, 2004), 25–38.
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43. Garbino, "Un potencial poco explorado."
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53. Garbino, "Un potencial poco explorado."
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Mine Action in Afghanistan and Tajikistan: Challenges and Opportunities by Schindler [from page 30]

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2. CIA World Factbook: *Tajikistan*. https://bit.ly/3uzY07E. Retrieved 5 May 2022.
3. "Scope of the Problem," Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre: United Nations Development Programme. https://bit.ly/3vLVM5b. Retrieved 5 May 2022.
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6. Except for the border with Afghanistan, which is demarcated by the Panj and Amu Darya rivers.
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10. The situation of the National Mine Action Authority in Afghanistan is currently somewhat precarious. With TNMAC unable to conduct QM on FSD's teams in Afghanistan, FSD and other mine action organizations will have to await further developments in Kabul.
11. One of the foundations of *do-no-harm* approaches is the acknowledgement that whenever an intervention of any sort enters a context it becomes part of the context. FSD's teams therefore liaise with and engage local communities that include mine survivors to have a clear picture of the context in which they live. This provides FSD with a better understanding of how details of its intervention interact with that context, which subsequently allows FSD to adapt its approach in order to minimize any potential negative impacts of its interventions on the context and to maximize positive impacts.
12. With the opening of a new operations HQ in Kunduz, FSD's demining teams will be able to clear areas around Kunduz from February to April, and then return to Badakhshan for demining from May to December.

TNMAC's Victim Assistance Activities: The Mental Health Aspect of Survivors and HMA Personnel by Muminova and Ibrohimzoda [from page 36]

1. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, https://bit.ly/3yG6zje.
2. Oslo Action Plan, 29 November 2019, https://bit.ly/3AbKMNC.
3. Critical incident stress refers to the range of physical and psychological symptoms that might be experienced by someone as a result of being involved in a traumatic critical incident. Critical incident stress debriefing is a facilitator-led process conducted soon after a traumatic event with individuals considered to be under stress from trauma exposure. OSHA, "Critical Incident Stress Guide," https://bit.ly/3NEBly6.
4. Tajikistan's Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MHSPP), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, and donor support from the U.S. Department of State, United Nations Development Programme, Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies, etc.
5. Muminova, Reykhan, "Art Therapy and Sports Activities Enhance Psychosocial Rehabilitation," *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol. 15 issue 2, https://bit.ly/3p0dz5C.
6. From 2016–2017, participants received trainings from the Polus Center for Social and Economic Development, an international NGO with extensive experience with victim assistance in mine-affected countries.
7. For more information on the independent living philosophy, see: https://ncil.org/about/aboutil/.
8. Trainings were held in the Penjikent, Darvoz, Kulyab, Rasht Central District Hospitals, Khujand and Bokhtar Regional Clinical Hospitals, as well as in the Tajikistan National Medical Center in the capital, Dushanbe.
9. Muminova, Reykhan, "Solutions for Increasing Physical Accessibility, Capacity Building and Psychological Support in Tajikistan" *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol.19 Issue 3, https://bit.ly/3vkgRSA.
10. In 2018, a new project was organized using new certification training as a logical continuation of the previous project supported by the U.S. Department of State.\
11. TNMAC used the UNDSS Critical Incident Stress Management Unit (CISMU) presentation "Psycho-social aspects of COVID-19 pandemic" in Tajikistan after its adaptation and translation into Tajik.

National Capacity Building for Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in Iraq by Wilkinson [from page 40]

1. Lodhammar, Pehr and Mark Wilkinson, "Mechanical Equipment in IED Clearance: Observations from Iraq," *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Construction*, Vol.25, Issue 2 (2021), https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol25/iss2/10/.
2. "The Lethality Index: Re-Conceptualizing IED Clearance Planning and Delivery in Iraq", Mark Wilkinson, *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol. 24, Issue 1 (Jul., 2020), pp. 42.
3. "IED Threat Consistency and Predictability in Fallujah: A 'Simple' Model for Clearance", Mark Wilkinson, *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol. 23, Issue 2 (Jul., 2019), pp. 7-12.
4. "IEDs and Urban Clearance Variables in Mosul: Defining Complex Environments", Mark Wilkinson, *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol. 23, Issue 2 (Jul., 2019), pp. 13-20.
5. "The Lethality Index: Re-Conceptualizing IED Clearance Planning and Delivery in Iraq", Mark Wilkinson, *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol. 24, Issue 1 (Jul., 2020), pp. 38-44.
6. Wilkinson, Mark, "The Elusive Just Enough: Re-inventing Explosive Hazard (EH) Clearance Management in Iraq," *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol.25, Issue 2 (2021), https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol25/iss1/25/.

New EOD and IEDD Competency Standards for Mine Action: Notes on T&EP 0930, 0931, and IMAS 0930 by Evans and Perkins [from page 45]

1. Test and Evaluation Protocol 09.30/01/2022. *Conventional Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Competency Standards*. Second Edition. February 2022. p.2.
2. *Convention on certain Conventional Weapons*. Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War. Article 2. Available at: https://www.un.org/disarmament/ccw-protocol-v-on-explosive-remnants-of-war/

Environmental Soil Sampling and Analysis: Application in Supporting Sustainable Land Use Practices in Areas Impacted by Explosive Ordnance by Bach, McCosker, and Cottrell [from page 52]

1. *Mine Action Review*, 2021. Mitigating the environmental impact of explosive ordnance and land release, https://tinyurl.com/4fwtz22n.
2. Abdo, H.G, 2018. Impacts of war in Syria on vegetation dynamics and erosion risks in Safita area, Tartous, Syria. Reg Environ Change 18, 1707–1719 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-018-1280-3
3. Hamad, K. Kolo, and H. Balzter, 2018. Land cover changes induced by demining operations in Halgurd-Sakran National Park in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Sustainability, Vol. 10, No. 7 (2018), p. 2422. https://tinyurl.com/yrzkpp6b
4. IMAS, 2017. International Mine Action Standard 07.13 - Environmental management in mine action. https://tinyurl.com/5dfkshup
5. GICHD, 2009. https://tinyurl.com/ycnhtsn8
6. GICHD, 2021. Guide to Explosive Ordnance Pollution of the Environment. https://tinyurl.com/22zscaan
7. UNEP, 2017. Conflict pollution and the toxic remnants of war: a global problem that receives too little attention. https://tinyurl.com/yc37nrp9
8. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADW139.pdf
9. "Sustainable Development Goals," Food and Agricultural Organization of the United States, https://bit.ly/3sak9aC.
10. The cation exchange capacity (CEC) indicates a soil's capacity to retain positively charged ions (cations) which can include nutrients such as potassium, ammonium, magnesium, and calcium, as well as metal contaminants. CEC is used as a measure of fertility, nutrient retention capacity, and the capacity to protect groundwater from cation contamination. Clay soils generally have higher CEC values and a higher potential to retain nutrients.
11. "Agent Orange Advocacy," War Legacies Project, https://bit.ly/38MRSQm.
12. "Maps of Heavily Sprayed Areas and Dioxin Hot Spots," Aspen Institute, https://bit.ly/3vDCcrF.
13. A maximum concentration of 206 mg/kg was recorded. This compares to a permissible level of 200 mg/kg for zinc in agricultural soils, as given in Vietnam Technical Regulation (QCVN) 03-MT:2015/BTNMT.

Proof: How TIR Imaging Can Locate Buried Cluster Munitions in the Iraqi Desert by Fardoulis , Depreytere, and Guthrie [from page 58]

1. J. Fardoulis, X. Depreytere, P. Gallien, K. Djouhri, and B. Abdourhmane, "Proof : How Small Drones Can Find Buried Landmines in the Desert Using Airborne IR Thermography," *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, vol. 24, no. 2, 2020.
2. "What is a Cluster Bomb? | Cluster bombs | CMC." http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/en-gb/cluster-bombs/what-is-a-cluster-bomb.aspx (accessed 26 January, 2022).
3. "Battle of Al Busayyah - Wikipedia," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Al_Busayyah (accessed 26 January, 2022).
4. J. Fardoulis, X. Depreytere, E. Sauvage, and P. Gallien, "Drones in the Desert: Augmenting HMA and Socio-Economic Activities in Chad," *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, vol. 23, no. 1, Article 16, 2019, [Online]. Available: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol23/iss1/16
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10. GICHD, "A Guide to Cluster Munitions, Third Edition," Geneva, May 2016, p 33–34, https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/publications/A-Guide-to-Cluster-Munitions.pdf (accessed 11 April 2022).
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12. "ECOWITT Welcome to Ecowitt!" https://www.ecowitt.com/shop/goodsDetail/4 (accessed 27 January 2022).
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