

CALL FOR PAPERS

Issue 23.1

Publication: Spring 2019

The Journal invites government bodies, nongovernment organizations, military personnel, researchers, academics and industry experts to contribute their articles or case studies. We are actively looking for theoretical and practice-based contributions.



Ammunition in Spartak, Eastern Ukraine.
Photo courtesy of UNICEF Ukraine.

The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction is sponsored by:



U.S. Department of State

SUBMIT ALL MATERIALS TO:

The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery
James Madison University MSC 4902
Harrisonburg, VA 22807 / USA
Phone: +1 540 568 2503
Email: cisr-journal@jmu.edu
Website: jmu.edu/cisr

For complete submission guidelines, please visit
<http://jmu.edu/cisr/journal/submission-guidelines.shtml>.

Subscribe to *The Journal*:
<http://jmu.edu/cisr/journal/subscribe.shtml>

The Journal editorial staff reserves the right to reject submissions that include text copied from other sources in part or as a whole. Works that have been published previously and for which the author retains publishing rights may be submitted, but *The Journal* requires the author provide notification of this when submitting the article and give contact information for the original publisher so that reprint permission may be verified. Reprint submissions for which this information is not provided may be rejected. Please note that *The Journal* reserves all rights to content published and requires notification and written approval before content is used again by another source or publication.

Authors who submit articles to *The Journal* are expected to do so in good faith and are solely responsible for the content therein, including the accuracy of all information and correct attribution for quotations and citations.

EDITORIAL

Planning for the Future: Advancing Solutions for Unforeseen Threats

The prevalence of improvised explosive devices (IED) in conflicts throughout the world has shown the counter-IED and humanitarian mine action communities' ability to improvise solutions, bridge information gaps, and align goals in order to create a safe environment for civilians in a post-conflict world. However, technological progress and determined groups will ensure the vehicle for explosive hazards evolves. Despite this, how do we prepare for future threats? Can we devise solutions now for yet unanticipated explosive hazards? Share your thoughts and concerns on the field's state of preparedness and current ability to contend with upcoming threats.

Ukraine

Since 2014, conflict has contaminated Ukraine with antipersonnel landmines and unexploded ordnance. With the most extensively contaminated regions being Luhansk and Donetsk, where are humanitarian demining organizations working? What kind of booby traps and anti-handling devices are humanitarian mine action operators encountering in Ukraine? What kind of improvements can be made to existing stockpiles to reduce the likelihood of unplanned explosions of munitions sites? Have there been efforts to establish a national authority for demining in Ukraine? Due to the extensive contamination caused by the recent conflict, should Ukraine submit a request to extend the Article 5 clearance deadline?

Eastern Europe

The dissolution of the Eastern Bloc in the late 1980s, the fall of the communist dictatorship in Yugoslavia, and the civil war all contributed to regional instabilities in Eastern Europe. Excess Cold-War-era munitions stockpiles, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and widespread explosive contamination continue to affect the development of Eastern Europe. Targets for a mine-free Balkans in 2019 continue to be pushed back as large areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, and Serbia remain contaminated. With funding levels fluctuating over the years, what is being done to combat remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)? How have initiatives reduced mine/UXO contamination, munitions stockpiles, and risks of unplanned explosions of munitions sites? Which organizations are currently working in the area, and what programs are they conducting?

Anti-lift and Anti-handling Devices

Designed to prevent munitions from being disturbed, anti-lift or anti-handling devices increase the risk of unintentional detonation by deminers seeking to disarm them. Where are the devices frequently employed? How do they affect the clearance process? To what extent are anti-handling devices incorporated into improvised explosives? Which types of anti-handling devices are the most dangerous and how do explosive ordnance disposal and humanitarian mine action operators approach them when encountered?

Small Arms and Light Weapon Destruction

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) continues to be a growing issue in Africa and the Middle East. Fragile states in these regions have limited capacity to regulate aging government stockpiles, while armed violence, political instability, militias, and criminal networks hamper developing countries' ability to manage and secure stockpiles. Focusing specifically on the destruction of SA/LW in Africa and the Middle East, what are the main issues faced by organizations working in this region? Organizations, policy-makers, and researchers are encouraged to submit articles discussing weapons-destruction projects involving surplus or seized weapons, programs focusing on unsecured or abandoned weapons due to regional instability, or case studies including best practices and lessons learned.

EOD Spot Tasks

In areas where clearance has already occurred or was considered unnecessary, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot task teams rely on the local community and local authorities to indicate specific explosive hazards that need to be cleared. As these teams are typically smaller and operate more independently than larger groups of EOD specialist deminers, how do organizations ensure operational safety and effectiveness? In areas such as Syria and Iraq, where more complex tasks involve building searches or clearing rubble, how is output measured and how is efficiency achieved?

Research and Development

The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction seeks research and development (R&D) articles. All technical articles on **current equipment, technology, trends, and developments** in the field of mine action and CWD will be considered. Commercial companies, NGO's, and researchers are encouraged to submit. R&D articles are submitted to three experts for anonymous peer review. Two of the three reviewers must approve the article for publication. Reviewers approve articles for publication, suggest revisions or reject articles for publication.