



# Sudan Mine Action Sector

## Multi Year Plan



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# Acronyms

<i>BAC</i>	<i>Battle Area Clearance</i>
<i>CBO</i>	<i>Community-based organisation</i>
<i>CPA</i>	<i>Comprehensive Peace Agreement</i>
<i>DA</i>	<i>Dangerous Areas</i>
<i>EOD</i>	<i>Explosive Ordnance Disposal</i>
<i>ERW</i>	<i>Explosive Remnants of War</i>
<i>GMAA</i>	<i>General Mine Action Assessment</i>
<i>LIS</i>	<i>Landmine Impact Survey</i>
<i>LSP</i>	<i>Landmine Safety Project</i>
<i>MF</i>	<i>Minefield</i>
<i>MRE</i>	<i>Mine Risk Education</i>
<i>NMAC</i>	<i>National Mine Action Centre</i>
<i>NSTG</i>	<i>National Standards and Technical Guidelines</i>
<i>PWD</i>	<i>Persons with disabilities</i>
<i>QA</i>	<i>Quality Assurance</i>
<i>QC</i>	<i>Quality Control</i>
<i>SHA</i>	<i>Suspected Hazard Areas</i>
<i>SSDA</i>	<i>South Sudan Demining Authority</i>
<i>ToT</i>	<i>Training of Trainers</i>
<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>United Nations Children's Fund</i>
<i>UNDP</i>	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
<i>UNMAO</i>	<i>United Nations Mine Action Office</i>
<i>UNMAS</i>	<i>United Nations Mine Action Service</i>
<i>VA</i>	<i>Victims Assistance</i>
<i>WFP</i>	<i>United Nations World Food Programme</i>

# Foreword

On behalf on the Mine Action Sector in Sudan, we are very pleased to introduce you to the Multi Year Plan, which we believe is a reflection of the commitment of each partner to the work in Sudan.

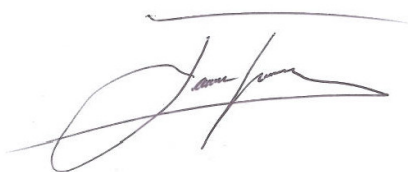
Ever since the beginning of the Emergency Mine Action Programme in 2002, hundreds of individuals have worked hard to reduce the threat of landmines and ERW and create a positive impact on the lives of many communities in Sudan.

We are particularly pleased to report that to this day several thousands of kilometres of roads have been opened, facilitating humanitarian assistance activities, the safe return of IDPs and refugees and the recommencement of trade. Through the destruction of two separate batches of stockpiled anti-personnel mines, the sector ensured that Sudan would comply with its obligations as a signatory of the Mine Ban Treaty. Our flexibility and rapid response capacity successfully passed the test when demining assets deployed in the central region of Abyei following clashes between northern and southern government forces. And through our combined efforts, more than 2.5 million people, especially among the IDPs and returnees population, received mine-risk education.

But the major accomplishment remains the completion of a series of workshops to develop a plan to transfer the ownership of the Sudan Mine Action Programme from the United Nations to the National Mine Action Centre and the South Sudan Demining Authority. As we look into the future of the programme, we are truly dedicated to building a strong and sustainable national capacity.

The Multi Year Plan is not a UN, Government or NGO strategy. Instead it brings all partners together in a consolidated programme. It is our pledge to the people of Sudan that we will continue to work towards a country free of landmines and ERW.

Finally, we would like to thank all of you who have contributed to this plan, donated resources or advocated on our behalf. Your support in reducing the impact of landmines and ERW is greatly appreciated.



*Commissioner Jurkuch Barach Jurkuch*  
*South Sudan Demining Authority*



*Brigadier Alawad AlBashir*  
*National Mine Action Centre*



*Nigel Forrestal*  
*United Nations Mine Action Office*

# PART 1

## *INTRODUCTION*

Over twenty years of internal conflict between the North and the South, which ended with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, have left Sudan with a threat of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). The main areas of contamination are in the central (a.k.a. the Three areas – Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile States and Abyei State) and southern regions, as well as along parts of the eastern borders with Eritrea and Ethiopia. The ongoing conflict in Darfur is also creating an ERW contamination problem and causing general insecurity.

In Sudan, mines were laid on routes, in villages, wells and arable land. The general perception that many roads are mined has led to road closures, with many roads not being used for the past 20 years, at a considerable cost to the movement of people in the country and to aid delivery and development.

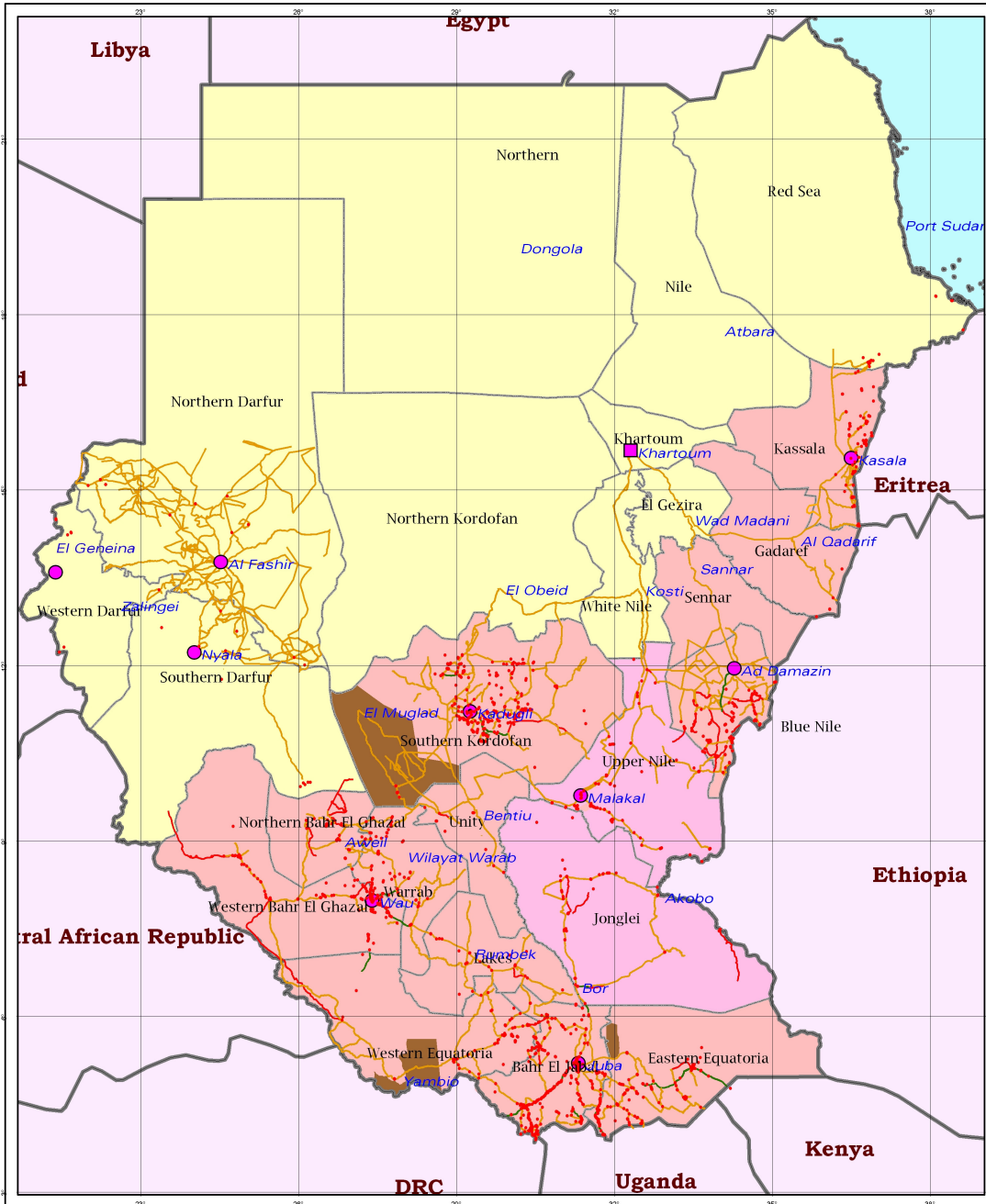
*Of the country's 25 states, 19 were suspected to be affected by landmines and/or ERW. The Landmine Impact Survey was commissioned in 2005 to identify and verify the threat as well as the degree of socio-economic impact that these items have on local communities.*

Over the years the Mine Action Sector in Sudan has focused on opening primary and secondary routes and on removing the landmines/ERW threat. The sector has so far declared more than 28,000 km of roads open through assessment and clearance and 44 million m<sup>2</sup> of land released as of January 2009. However, the programme has also grown in complexity in terms of mandates as well as funding streams and implementation modalities. The number of partners has increased rapidly, posing challenges to the coordination of efforts. The sector therefore felt it was time to develop a plan to address the long-term commitments that have been made and to collaborate in mobilizing resources in order to meet the defined sector targets.

# GENERAL THREAT MAP

## General Threat Map

As of February 2009



**UNMAO Office Locations**

- Head Quarter
- Regional Office
- Sub Office

**Road Category**

- Cleared
- Mined Roads
- No Evidence of mines/UXO found

**Area to be covered by LIS**

- LIS in progress
- LIS Completed
- LIS Not Done
- Not Accessible
- Mines/UXO location

Datum : WGS 84  
 Projection : Geographic

Warning: Not all contents of this product have been field verified.  
 Caution should be exercised when making measurements.  
 Spelling of towns and features may conflict with local or other usages

Contact: UNMAO - Khartoum, GIS department, Tel: +249912145194, mohammadi@unops.org



## *BACKGROUND*

After the signing of the Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement in 2001, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) started to cooperate in the area of mine action. The Emergency Mine Action Programme was launched in September 2002 through a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the United Nations, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army. This emergency operation started in the Nuba Mountains area where limited survey and clearance work was conducted in support of the Joint Monitoring Commission. In parallel, the United Nations also supported dialogue between national counterparts in the North and the South through a so-called Cross-Line Support initiative. The Government of Sudan established a National Mine Action Office (NMAO) in Khartoum while the SPLM established the New Sudan Mine Action Directorate (NSMAD) in Rumbek and Nairobi (later relocated to Juba).

With the signing of the CPA, the future structure for national mine action was more clearly defined and two national mine action centres were established – the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) in the North, and the South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA) in the South. Later on in December 2005, the Government of National Unity established the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) through a presidential decree. Sudan ratified the Ottawa Convention in October 2003 as well as signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in March 2007.

Through the CPA and the UN Security Resolution 1590, the role and mandate of the UN was further enhanced. The existing UNMAS coordination body in Sudan was re-established as the United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) to assist the parties to the CPA, as well as UNMIS by providing humanitarian demining assistance, technical assistance and coordination. UNMAO embodies an inter-agency approach and comprises of UNMAS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR. Together they provide technical expertise, coordination and resource mobilisation in the different pillars of mine action<sup>1</sup>, maximizing the comparative advantages and mandates that each has.

Currently, UNMAO is headquartered in Khartoum with northern, southern and western regional offices in Khartoum, Juba and El Fasher respectively. In addition, UNMAO is represented through a sub-office in each peacekeeping sector, plus one for the Eastern States.

With the support of UNDP, the two national authorities have also established their field offices in Kassala, Malakal, Yei and Wau, with plans to set up new offices in Kadugli and Damazin in the near future.

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<sup>1</sup> Survey/Clearance, Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance, Stockpile Destruction, Advocacy

## *PURPOSE OF THE MULTI YEAR PLAN*

The purpose of the Multi-Year Plan is to demonstrate the commitments of each partner in the Mine Action Sector in Sudan to implement mine action activities in accordance with the National Strategic Framework and towards meeting national and international obligations, most importantly the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (the Ottawa Convention). Under Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, each country must clear all known or suspect minefields within ten years after the Convention came into force in that country: Sudan's deadline for clearance is 2014.

This document presents the sector plan for the Phase 1 starting in January 2009, ending in June 2011.

## *NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2006-2011*

This document was developed in 2004 through joint efforts between the UN and national authorities as a guiding document for mine action operations in Sudan and was passed by the cabinet of Government of National Unity in August 2006.

The document sets out eleven Strategic Goals, which are as follows:

- 1. Continue to undertake emergency mine/ERW clearance and survey operations in high priority areas jointly determined by the national authorities and the UN;*
- 2. Continue to provide Mine Risk Education to communities at risk;*
- 3. Identify, register and prepare maps for areas suspected with landmines/ERW in order to determine their impact on communities. This will be achieved through a survey of impact of landmines;*
- 4. Strengthen and expand the existing national capacities to ensure physical, psycho-social and economic rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ ERW victims and survivors;*
- 5. Strengthen and expand the existing national mine action institutional framework in order to better plan, implement, coordinate and monitor all aspects of mine action.*
- 6. Develop and implement a transition plan to facilitate the transition of mine action management from the UN to the national mine action authorities.*
- 7. Strengthen and expand the existing national capacities in mine action surveys, mine/ERW clearance, MRE and victim assistance.*
- 8. Mainstream mine action into national recovery and development plans.*
- 9. Develop and implement short, medium and long term national mine action plans and budgets.*
- 10. Mobilise the necessary funds from the national and international sources to achieve the mine action strategic goals.*
- 11. Ensure that Sudan honours its obligations under the Mine Ban Convention and other relevant treaties.*

## *PLANNING PROCESS*

In mid-2008, the Mine Action Sector, comprised of national authorities, the United Nations and NGOs, agreed to develop a multi-year plan which should cover all components of mine action as implemented in Sudan and entail sector-wide consultations. Therefore, this plan encompasses the planned activities of all mine action stakeholders in Sudan. The document will reaffirm the sector's commitment to the National Strategic Framework, and will serve as a common planning and resource mobilisation tool for all partners in the sector. Annual planning documents that are prepared for different audiences, such as the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, the UN and Partners Workplan for Sudan (equivalent to the Consolidated Appeal) and UN Mission planning documents will be generated each year based on the objectives and targets that are laid out in this Multi Year Plan.

The planning process was motivated by a comprehensive review of a range of documents and strategies developed over the past several years that commit the sector to fulfilling certain targets or commitments at national and international levels. The documents include, first of all, the National Mine Action Strategic Framework passed in August 2006 by the national governments and the UN, defining the key priorities during the years up to 2011. They also include the UN Mine Action Strategy 2006-2010, the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), the Government of Unity Five-Year Strategic Plan, the Southern Sudan Demining Commission Mine Action Strategy, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement. In addition, this document is closely anchored in the outcomes and outputs of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Sudan for 2009-2012. Most importantly, the Sector partners have jointly reconfirmed the importance of working towards achieving the Ottawa Convention targets by April 2014.

The review concluded that the majority of the mine action targets that are expressed in these different documents are directly relevant to the National Strategic Framework.

### **Sector**

The Mine Action Sector was already active by the time the CPA was signed, with a number of national and international mine action organizations already conducting clearance and mine risk education in the North and the South for several years. The UN had already established a coordination body and implemented an Emergency Programme which allowed the sector to fully support the deployment of UNMIS and the growing humanitarian sector.

The capacities however increased rapidly after the signing of the CPA. A rapid growth of UN-channeled funds, from the UN Peacekeeping budget, the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, the World Food Programme and the UNHCR has resulted in an increase in commercial firms and NGOs bidding for work. The amount of humanitarian funding from donors also increased to allow emergency mine action to support the return of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In addition, the UNMIS peacekeeping forces that were deployed included five demining contingents from troop contributing countries<sup>2</sup>. A huge influx of refugees returning from neighbouring countries and the resettlement of IDPs required a surge of Mine Risk Education capacities to offer materials and sessions at refugees/IDP camps and way-stations. Victim Assistance has grown into a comprehensive national programme with the participation of a number of international and national NGOs as well as government ministries. The Sector continued to grow with the inception of the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) through the UN Security Council Resolution 1769 on 1 January 2008. UNMAO in Darfur became an integral part of the Peacekeeping Mission and of its annual budget.

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<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh, Pakistan, Cambodia, Kenya and Egypt

The sector currently comprises of two national authorities, the United Nations, five UN military demining contingents from troop contributing countries, five commercial companies and over thirty NGOs. With funding coming from different sources for various purposes, consolidated efforts were needed to meet defined targets and identify resource shortfalls.

Starting the long-term planning in 2008 seemed opportune, due to the considerable amount of information so far made available by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and other assessments and general surveys. The Transition Planning process, which started in and continued throughout 2008, also followed a similar process of reaffirming the sector goals, identifying gaps and activities to address these shortfalls over the coming years.

## Process

The process started with general consultations with partners on their respective strategies and capacities in Sudan. UNMAO examined the data that were available from the LIS and other surveys and assessments that had been conducted. Against the commitments, activities are spread across the years, and costing was done in reference to the existing costs used by the current partners.

## Phases

In order to seek solutions to meet obligations under the Ottawa Convention, the sector agreed that the Multi Year Plan should cover the period up to April 2014. However, the sector also agreed on the rationale to split the period in two phases since it is generally understood that these two periods will take on different operating environments. These phases are:

*Phase 1: January 2009 – June 2011*

*Phase 2: July 2011 – April 2014*

The first phase, ending on June 2011, largely takes into consideration the expiration of the current UNMIS mandate in January 2011. The expiration would mean the end of support from UN peacekeeping budget which has sustained a large UN coordination mechanism and demining activities. Should this happen, the size of the operation will then be reliant on voluntary contributions from donors. The end date of June was selected, should the mandate not be extended, to allow the complete withdrawal of UN peacekeeping capacities.

It is expected that UNAMID will remain in Darfur far beyond 2011 and landmines/ERW activities will remain part of the mission. However it will be on a much smaller scale than the current UNMAO's support to and from UNMIS.

In addition, the year 2011 is also considered a key milestone from a national point of view that all the high and medium impacted communities will be freed from the threats of landmines/ERW, leaving only low threats residual tasks. The transition process is also designed to transfer management responsibilities from the UN to the national mine action authorities by 2011.

At this point, it is envisaged that the Multi Year Plan Phase 2 document will be prepared during the course of 2010 with a full involvement of sector partners and the process will be led primarily by the national authorities.

## Benefits

The Multi Year Plan aims to bring all partners together to work out a solution for the problems related to landmines/ERW faced by the people of Sudan. This plan is not intended as a UN, Governments or NGOs plan, instead it is a consolidated plan that can be used by any organization that is a partner of the Mine Action Sector in Sudan.

Having this common document will clarify the gaps in terms of capacities and resources against the defined and shared targets. It will make tracking of resources against activities easier, providing more transparency vis-à-vis donors and stakeholders. It will help the partners re-align their strategies and activities to the common goals, and the coordination of tasks can be done against this Multi Year Plan.

## Baseline data

The primary needs assessment used in the sector is the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) which started in 2005 in Eastern Equatoria with approval and cooperation from the national authorities. The LIS is a common tool used in many landmines/ERW affected countries worldwide. It is a community-by-community survey that measures the scale, type, location, hazard and socio-economic impact experienced by communities affected by mines and ERW. The survey, at the time of writing, has been completed in 12 states and is now in its final phase with only three states remaining (Jonglei, Upper Nile and Southern Kordofan). The survey will be completed by mid-2009 for the North and the South. The security situation in Darfur is too volatile to conduct a full LIS; however teams are working to assess areas where the security situation permits access. The contamination in all three Darfur states is primarily from ERW and at this time, there are no confirmed reports of use of landmines.

Results from the LIS help identify what key resources see their access denied by the presence of landmines/ERW. They also highlight affected communities that are accordingly scored as high-, medium- or low impacted. This further assists with prioritizing clearance tasks, but also feed into the Mine Risk Education (MRE) and Victim Assistance programming, as the survey also records recent victim data as well as the last MRE visits to the communities.

As such, the LIS serves as the primary baseline data for mine action programming. In addition to the LIS, the sector also conducts separate needs assessment, or General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) as situations change with population movement over time, and in Darfur in particular, the sector only utilizes GMAA as a means to collect mine action data, due to its particular operational environment.

## Transition

Transition to national ownership is a goal that was envisioned since the inception of the mine action programme. The National Strategic Framework specifically articulated the need for transition planning under the Strategic Goal 6.

*“Develop and implement a transitional plan to facilitate the transition of mine action management from the UN to the national mine action authorities.”*

Other strategic goals also placed emphasis on the activities that support transition such as the strengthening of national capacities (both operational and institutional) as well as the mainstreaming of mine action into national budgets.

The process of discussing the goals and challenges of transition was formalised in 2008 through a “Transition Planning Process”. The United Nations, the two authorities and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs conducted a series of workshops to discuss and develop a transition framework.

The transition will build on the 'core management responsibilities' of a mine action entity. These include the planning and coordination of mine action activities, application of national technical standards, quality and information management, accreditation and fundraising. National authorities will also be responsible to ensure Sudan's compliance with the Ottawa Convention and other related treaties to which Sudan is a Party, as well as raising awareness of threats and assisting victims and persons with disabilities.

The transition will be undertaken in three stages: capacity development; joint activities; and full national ownership by 2011, dependent on the extension of the UNMIS mandate. UNMAO will implement an exit strategy while placing key national and international staff among national authorities' technical advisors. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) demonstrating the commitment of the United Nations and of the national authorities to the transition of the Sudan Mine Action Programme should be signed in the early part of 2009.

The Multi Year Plan will integrate the work of the transition planning process. Two projects specifically reflect the capacity development tasks that have been jointly identified by the UN and the national authorities as contributing to the transition namely focusing around on-the-job training to the two authorities to support their planning, coordinating and quality assurance capacities. Development of national capacity in view of transition is now embedded as a cross-cutting objective for the majority of activities in the sector.

## ASSUMPTIONS

The smooth implementation of the activities contained in this Multi Year Plan is dependent on the fact that key assumptions are in place:

- *All sector partners (the UN, national authorities and NGOs) and the donor community, the Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan, remain committed to removing threats of landmines/ERW in Sudan.*
- *The implementation of the CPA continues as planned without any major breach or disruption.*
- *All landmines/ERW contaminated areas remain accessible to mine action organisations.*
- *Adverse security or political environment do not completely halt mine action activities*
- *Qualified staff are retained in the Mine Action Sector.*
- *Sufficient funds for mine action continue to be provided from the peacekeeping budgets (i.e. UNMIS and UNAMID Assessed Budgets)*
- *Funding requirements are adequately met through various funding sources.*

Specific risks faced by the Mine Action Sector in Sudan were identified and analysed in Part 3 (see page 52) of this document. A number of risk mitigation measures have been developed and are being put in place, or are being investigated for further implementation.

# PART 2

## *SECTOR ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE*

Based on the review of commitments and problems identified so far, the Sector developed ten key interventions which are formulated as sector's projects for the Phase 1 period (2009-2011). Each of the ten projects directly contributes to one or more strategic goals of the National Strategic Framework. The ten projects are also published in the Annual Portfolio of Mine Action Projects<sup>3</sup>.

In the following pages, each intervention will be justified with an analysis of the problem as currently found and a proposed sector response. Under each project, specific year-to-year outputs are presented in logical frameworks<sup>4</sup>, with identified or proposed partners that will jointly implement each activity, and resource requirements.

In summary, based on the information available to date, the total sector resource requirements for the Phase 1 are estimated as follows:

**Total: US\$ 244,500,500**

*Note: Use of terminology*

*Prior to the Landmine Impact Survey, the Mine Action Sector used only Dangerous Areas (DA) and Minefields (MF) reports as a means of defining hazard areas. As a result of the LIS and the subsequent retrofit action that occurred, the programme has refined its definition of hazard areas so that there is greater consistency. The programme now refers to hazard areas in three ways; Suspected Hazard Areas (SHA) which are largely defined as a result of the LIS and may include landmines/ERW; Dangerous Areas which include any area where there is a suspected hazard largely created by an ERW threat; and lastly by Minefields where the presence of mines has been confirmed normally as a result of a technical survey. In the first year of the Multi Year Plan and as the LIS is completed, UNMAO shall continue to standardise the use of hazard areas and ensure consistency throughout the database.*

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<sup>3</sup> The Portfolio of Mine Action Projects is compiled and published annually by the mine action community. See [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org) for the latest version (2009 edition).

<sup>4</sup> In each Logical Framework, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 corresponds to Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3 respectively.

# *CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES*

(Portfolio Code: P09-SU01, P09-SU02)

## **SECTOR ANALYSIS**

As mandated by the CPA, the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) with its Khartoum-based executing arm, the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), was established by GONU Presidential Decree No. 299 on 24 December 2005. In addition, GOSS Presidential Decree No. 45, established the South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA) on 27 June 2006.

Based on the provisions of these decrees, the head offices NMAC-Khartoum and SSDA-Juba were established during 2006 and 2007 with management, technical, advisory and financial assistance from the UN, primarily UNDP. Field offices in four key locations including Yei, Malakal, Wau, and Kassala have been established with plans to set up more field offices in Kadugli and Damazin. NMAC and SSDA have recruited more than one hundred staff members to staff their head offices and field offices.

To build the capacities of the staff of NMAC and SSDA, since 2006, a number of training courses have been delivered to members of the national authorities from general management disciplines to basic Explosive Ordnance Disposal and some of them have already assumed partial responsibility in various mine action fields. The transition planning process that took place during the course of 2008 resulted in parties agreeing to ten “core management responsibilities” for a transition which will see NMAC and SSDA perform the following:

- 1. Plan, coordinate, monitor and oversee all aspects of mine action;*
- 2. Prioritise, task and authorise all mine action activities;*
- 3. Accredite mine action organisations in accordance with National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSGs) prior to authorisation of mine action activities;*
- 4. Quality manage all mine action activities;*
- 5. Revise NTSGs according to in-country needs and conditions, that all concerned are obliged to adhere;*
- 6. Maintain the integrity of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA);*
- 7. Mobilise necessary funds from national and international sources to achieve mine action strategic goals;*
- 8. Coordinate and manage the implementation of mine risk education to communities at risk on a priority basis;*
- 9. NMAC shall coordinate and manage the implementation of Victim Assistance to ensure physical, psycho-social and economic rehabilitation, as well as the reintegration of landmines/ERW victims and survivors;*
- 10. Ensure that Sudan honours its obligations under the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty and other relevant treaties.*

Identification of these ten core management responsibilities highlighted the specific areas where the two authorities require further capacity building in order to achieve those end states. The parties agreed that operational staff of the national authorities need practical understanding of mine action management processes and that practical on-the-job training would be the most effective solution to address this gap.

## SECTOR RESPONSE

Structured around the ten core management responsibilities of national ownership, the major areas that the national authorities and the UN have jointly agreed as requiring further capacity building are: 1) Planning, Coordinating and Monitoring, and 2) Quality Management. In principle, both projects evolve around operational staff from the two authorities trained on-the-job while working with the UNMAO staff. This training includes office-based activities (such as planning, desk accreditation) and field missions (such as operational accreditation, QA monitoring, incident investigation). The activities will cover all aspects of mine action including clearance, mine risk education (MRE), victim assistance (VA) and advocacy and will contribute to “strengthening the national mine action institution to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action”. It should however be noted that the capacity building initiatives contained in these two projects are not exhaustive. Other projects in this Multi-Year Plan, MRE and VA projects in particular, also have strong elements of capacity building vis-à-vis their national counterparts included in their outputs. It is noteworthy that international partners in the South<sup>5</sup> already have partnership in place with SSSA to conduct capacity development of SSSA staff. It is also expected that the plan will include joint activities such as press releases, field visits, donor liaison and fundraising.

The response is currently estimated as follows:

2009: US\$ 3.2 million

2010: US\$ 2.6 million

2011: US\$ 2.5 million

See Logical Framework next page.

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<sup>5</sup> Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) and Danish Demining Group (DDG)

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES						
Portfolio Codes: P09-SU01, P09-SU02						
National Strategic Framework Goal: Strengthen the national mine action institutions to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action in the Sudan						
National Outcome: NMAC and SSDC able to plan effectively and efficiently, conduct quality assurance in accordance with NTSGs across all pillars of mine action, and are supported by robust administration, logistics and finance support system						
Sector outcome	Sector Data	Yearly Activities		Partners	Resources Targets	Resources Achieved
NMAC and SSDC assume responsibility for planning, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing all aspects of mine action in Sudan with associated support services systems.	4 NMAC and 4 SSDC Ops/plans staff, 6 NMAC and 6 SSDC support services staff require capacity building	2009	5 Training courses with on the job training post-courses; 24 field visits; 3 workshops on planning; equipment procurement; technical assistance and support; advocacy activities. On the job training in admin, logistics and finance; training in MRE and VA; business management software installation and training; IT equipment procurement; office supplies and partial operational expenses; technical assistance and support.	UNMAO, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, SCBL, INGO/Partner	1,600,000	250,000
		2010	On the job training on UNMAO planning; 3 workshops in planning processes; 12 field visits; participation in all planning and monitoring activities/aspects; advocacy activities. Advanced training courses in Operations, MRE and VA; IT equipment procurement; office supplies and partial operational costs; technical assistance and support.	UNMAO, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, SCBL, INGO/Partner	1,300,000	250,000
		2011	Mentoring with UNMAO planning/Ops staff; involvement in annual planning processes; 2 workshops in planning process; on the job training in planning and advocacy, short term training consultancies for MRE, VA, Ops; IT and communications equipment procurement; office supplies and partial operational expenses, technical assistance and support.	UNMAO, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, SCBL, INGO/Partner	1,300,000	0
NMAC and SSDC assume responsibility for quality management of all mine action activities including prioritisation, tasking, authorization of all mine action activities, accreditation of mine action organisations in accordance to NTSGs, maintaining NTSGs and information management (IMSMA).	Quality Assurance Department (6 NMAC and 6 SSDC QA staff in separate locations), IMSMA Departments (6 SSDC and 6 NMAC IMSMA officers) require capacity building	2009	Translation of NTSGs into Arabic; formal training in NTSGs; participating in accreditation process; 24 field visits; 4 QA/QC workshops; 5 training courses in IMSMA; assisted data-entry/manipulation; equipment procurement (IT, navigation, vehicles); field visits; technical assistance and support.	UNMAO, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, INGO/Partner	1,600,000	280,000
		2010	Refresher training in QA/QC; assisted accreditation; 24 field visits; 2 workshops on QA/QC processes; equipment procurement & running costs; training of trainers course. Managing data entry, producing IMSMA maps and reports with monitoring, technical assistance and support.	UNMAO, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, INGO/Partner	1,300,000	0
		2011	24 Field visits; accreditation with monitoring; 1 workshop on QA/QC; training of trainers' course; refresher training and field visits; assume custodianship of IMSMA with monitoring, technical assistance and support.	UNMAO, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, INGO/Partner	1,200,000	0

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE

(Portfolio Code: P09-SU03)

## SECTOR ANALYSIS

At the end of 2008, the IMSMA database maintained by UNMAO recorded 4,138 victims<sup>6</sup>.

The Victim Assistance (VA) response, as called for in the Ottawa Treaty, has been one of the 5 components of the mine action programme, however there was no nation-wide coverage and funding was limited until 2006. The signing of the CPA provided a unique opportunity to bring parties from the North and the South to discuss victim assistance and the sector was successful in receiving support from the UN Human Security Trust Fund which enabled sector-wide consultations. This resulted in two key documents which were published in March and August 2007; the National VA Strategic Framework which identified six key strategic objectives, and the VA National Workplan Sept 2007-August 2009 detailing activities for each of the six objectives. Key achievements to date include over 650 landmines/ERW victims supported through various VA related projects, first-aid trauma training in the North and the South, needs assessment in Juba and Wau areas, establishment of 3 survivors associations and GoSS appointment of the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs to act as the focal point for VA in the South. VA activities have focused on building the national capacities since 2007 and have established very strong coordination mechanisms through two working groups in the North and the South, chaired by the National Mine Action Centre and the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare respectively. UNMAO provides training on technical and programmatic topics to the working group members to enhance the overall capacity of the VA community. However, a lack of skilled health workers and infrastructure to deliver physiological and medical care in Sudan continues to be a gap. The sector has also integrated disability issues in its scope and was active in advocating awareness on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which Sudan signed in March 2007.

## SECTOR RESPONSE

The VA sector continues to implement activities identified in the National Workplan 2007-2009. A national workshop has been organized on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> February 2009 in Juba to review progress and revise the Workplan up to 2011. Needs assessments of Upper Nile State have already been planned for 2009. The sector has already secured substantial funding from the Canadian government (CIDA) for a three-year period which will support the core activities, such as needs assessments and projects to directly support landmines/ERW victims and persons with disabilities. Partners will actively seek bilateral funding from donors. The ongoing LIS and information provided by partners continuously inform planning of appropriate interventions.

The response is currently estimated as follows:

■ 2009-2011: US\$4.3 million

*See Logical Framework next page*

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<sup>6</sup> The figures represent those that were reported to UNMAO by mine action partners and other aid agencies.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE					
Portfolio Code: P09-SU03					
National Strategic Framework Goal: Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors					
National Outcome: Information Management system improved					
Sub-Outcomes	Location of interventions	Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets	Resources Achieved
A nation-wide, reliable and comprehensive mine/ERW data collection system-based on IMSMA standards established by December 2010.	North, South Sudan and Darfur areas	Institutions and organizations are coordinated, collect and share data/reports on a quarterly basis throughout the period covered by the plan.	UNMAO, NMAC, SSDA, SSWDWOC, DDR and NGOs	0	0
Technical support in using the IMSMA format for the identification and registration of the mine/ERW victims provided to healthcare, physical rehabilitation centres and DDR sub-offices by December 2009.	Kassala, Darfur, Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile, South Sudan	130 workers trained in using IMSMA format by December 2009	UNMAO, NGOs DDRN/S, UNMAO	50,000	50,000
Synchronization of all existing databases into a standardized national mine/ERW victims database carried out by December 2009	Various	Synchronized data and information available through IMSMA data base by December 2009.	UNMAO	0	0
VA surveys conducted in 6 mine/ERW affected areas by December 2010	Khartoum, Kassala, Malakal, CES, Blue Nile	At least 100 mine victims identified and registered in each of 6 selected areas using IMSMA format each year.	UNMAO, NGOs (ISCO, FPDO and JASMAR), CBOs	200,000	200,000

VICTIM ASSISTANCE					
<b>Portfolio Code: P09-SU03</b>					
<b>National Strategic Framework Goal:</b> Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors					
<b>National Outcome:</b> Coverage, effectiveness and sustainability of Medical Care and Physical Rehabilitation services enhanced					
Sub-Outcomes	Location of interventions	Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets	Resources Achieved
Assessments conducted to ascertain the technical and operational capacity of medical and physical rehabilitation facilities by December 2009	Khartoum, Damazin, Nyala, Juba, Kassala, Kadugli, Rumbek and new centres.	3 health facilities in critical areas assessed in year 2008 and 3 in 2009. Findings shared with partners.	NAPO, NMAC, SSDA, UNMAO	50,000	50,000
Prosthetic and orthotic technicians trained to international standards	Khartoum, Juba	32 prosthetic and orthotic technicians trained and employed by December 2011.	NAPO	0	0
Training provided to physiotherapists and physiotherapy assistants	Khartoum and Juba	30 physiotherapists trained to international standards by end of 2011. 12 physiotherapist assistants trained by December 2011.	OVCI, Universities and other NGOs	0	0
Awareness initiatives of the benefits of an interdisciplinary and patient-friendly approach in the provision of physical rehabilitation services organized	Juba and Khartoum	a patient-friendly and interdisciplinary approach is promoted through the day to day work at institutional level and through coordination events organized on a regular basis.	NAPO, NGOs and SCBL	50,000	50,000
Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) services established	CES/Southern Sudan States, and Khartoum	50 CBR workers are trained and TOT CBR course are organized for 4 staff by June 2009.	NGOs	200,000	200,000
Capacity of local partners for the production of assistive device enhanced	Khartoum, Juba	2 workshops selected and supported and 2 technicians selected and sent to TATCOT for 1 year course by December 2009.	NAPO, NAD and NGOs	200,000	29,000
Good practice module for medical care and physical rehabilitation services to mine/ERW victims and PWDs developed by December 2011	Khartoum, Juba	technical committee formed to develop the module and to disseminate the developed module by December 2011.	NAPO, UNMAO, NGOs and Institutions	50,000	0

VICTIM ASSISTANCE					
Portfolio Code: P09-SU03					
National Strategic Framework Goal: Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors					
National Outcome: Programs for Psychosocial support, Social Reintegration and Economical Empowerment developed and implemented.					
Sub-outcomes	Location of interventions	Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets	Resource Achieved
Needs assessments in at least 5 mine/ERW affected areas carried-out by December 2009	Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile, Bar El Ghazal, CES, Southern Kordofan, Upper Nile	Field Assessment reports and recommendations produced and shared by end of 2009	Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs (MoGSWRA), SSDA, SSWDWOC UNMAO, DDRN&S and NGOs	200,000	200,000
Effective and sustainable socio-economic reintegration projects with a focus on the most remote areas, developed and implemented by June 2010	Khartoum, Kassala, Kadugli, Juba, Damazin, Wau, Malakal	To support 600 LMS/V in the year 2008 and 900 LMS/V in 2009 and to assist in securing jobs for 500 mine victims and other PWDs by June 2010	NMAC, MoGSWRA, DDRN&S, SSWDWOC, UNMAO, NGOs, CBOs, Unions of PWDs	2,300,000	600,000
Community-based service providers in developing activities and program supported by June 2010	Khartoum, Juba	6 orientation sessions and workshops organized by June 2010	NMAC, MoGSWRA, SSDA, SSWDWOC, SCBL, UNMAO, NGOs	80,000	40,000
Peer-to-peer support network to support mine/ERW victims and PWDs established by June 2010	CES, Khartoum	4 TOT organized and 40 peer-to-peer counsellors trained and active in the field by June 2010	NMAC, MoGSWRA, SSWDWOC, UNMAO, NGOs	150,000	150,000
Promoting the establishment of counselling centres (within health facilities or at community level) and integration of counselling related activities within existing programs for the support of LMV/S by August 2010	Khartoum, Kassala, Damazin, Kadugli, Nyala, Juba, Malakal, Wau, Rumbek, Torit	10 centres are identified for carrying out counselling and psychosocial support related activities by August 2010	NMAC, MoGSWRA, SSWDWOC, UNMAO, NGOs	300,000	0
A plan to promote education for affected children developed and implemented by December 2009	Juba and Khartoum	300 children with disability have access to education, 2 sports centres are selected and supported and 50 teachers trained on Special Needs Education by December 2009	NMAC, MoGSWRA, SSWDWOC, UNMAO, NGOs	200,000	0

**VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

**Portfolio Code: P09-SU03**

**National Strategic Framework Goal:** Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors

**National Outcome:** Advocacy, legislation and policies to meet the needs of mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities enhanced.

<b>Sub-Outcomes</b>	<b>Location of interventions</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Resource Targets</b>	<b>Resources Achieved</b>
Awareness raising activities organized using user-friendly information, to raise the priority given to mine/ERW victims and disability issues within relevant ministries and government bodies throughout the period covered by the plan.	Khartoum, Juba	At least 50 awareness programs organized.  Material developed and distributed during workshop and VA or disability related events with the direct involvement is mine/ERW victims.	NMAC, SSWDWOC, UNMAO, NGOs & DPOs.	100,000	50,000
National disability policies and laws reviewed, adopted and implemented	Khartoum, Juba	Policies, reports and recommendations shared with relevant authorities and organizations	Local governments	0	0

**VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

**Portfolio Code: P09-SU03**

**National Strategic Framework Goal:** Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors

**National Outcome:** Adequate resources mobilized for VA and disability sectors

<b>Sub-Outcomes</b>	<b>Location of interventions</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Resource Targets</b>	<b>Resources Achieved</b>
Relevant Ministries and government bodies and States will ensure that VA related activities are included in their work and financial plans and strategies by December 2011. This applies to ministries directly involved in VA and disability related issues. Most of them have been mentioned in the work plan.	Khartoum and Juba	Government's financial and work plans include issues regarding mine/ERW victims & PWDs	Relevant Ministries at central and state levels, NMAC, SSSDA, DDR, SSBL, NGOs and various institutions	0	0
Various resource mobilizations tools reflect needs agreed by the VA working groups	Khartoum and Juba	Annual Mine Action Portfolio, UN and government workplans have VA projects			
Continuity in promotion of VA activities and resource mobilization ensured by VA coordination groups	Khartoum and Juba	VA and disability sectors receive funding and recognition by local and international communities			

VICTIM ASSISTANCE					
Portfolio Code: P09-SU03					
National Strategic Framework Goal: Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors					
National Outcome: Coordination mechanisms at national and local levels strengthened.					
Sub-Outcomes	Location of interventions	Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets	Resources Achieved
Coordination mechanisms involving all relevant ministries and other actors developed by October 2007.	Khartoum and Juba	TORs of coordination groups developed and roles and responsibilities of authorities involved are identified. TORs will be updated on a yearly basis.  Coordination meetings organized on a monthly basis.  1 National VA workshop organized annually	Loc. Gov., institutions, various NGOs, CBOs, DPOs and other organizations.	20,000	20,000
VA related plans and achievements are monitored and evaluated periodically.	Various	Missions carried out and reports produced and disseminated.		0	0
National Capacities working on VA and disability related activities are strengthened.	Khartoum and Juba	Members of NMAC, Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, SSDC and other relevant authorities involved in all VA activities and program phases by August 2009		0	0
Directory and list of working in the VA & disability sectors developed and disseminated.	Khartoum and Juba	Data base/directory of NGOs, CBOs, organizations and government bodies finalized and shared with authorities and organizations by December 2009		0	0

# MINE RISK EDUCATION

(Portfolio Code: P09-SU04)

## SECTOR ANALYSIS

The focus of the sector after the signing of the CPA in 2005 was primarily on the emergency delivery of Mine Risk Education (MRE) by international NGOs at IDPs/refugees camps and way-stations in order to assist with the safe return of populations to their places of settlement/resettlement. With the decline of assisted returns, the sector has focused on the locations where voluntary returns of IDPs and refugees occur. Furthermore, MRE is delivered in communities that have been identified as landmines/ERW affected by the ongoing LIS or where recent accidents occurred, and in schools by teachers who have been trained for this purpose. There is an ongoing need to deliver MRE to at-risk populations in affected communities as well as in IDP/refugee camps. Since late 2007, the sector has also dispatched teams to Darfur to deliver emergency MRE sessions to IDPs and civilians in impacted communities. Implementation is gradually being nationalized with the number of national NGOs growing over the last few years. Where required, international NGOs are paired with national NGOs to assist with capacity development. More resources will be required to build and strengthen sustainable national capacities that can take over the responsibility of managing and implementing MRE activities. The sector currently comprises of 45 MRE teams and is coordinated through two MRE Working Groups (in the North and the South) with involvement of the two national authorities and the line ministries and UNICEF as the sector lead.

## SECTOR RESPONSE

MRE sector response is structured along five common objectives for the three regions. The sector will also place strong emphasis on national capacity building vis-à-vis government counterparts in view of transition.

In Darfur, the immediate requirement is to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to develop appropriate interventions that are feasible amidst the ongoing conflict. For the North and the South, the intent is to continue with the delivery of MRE to affected populations while gradually building up sustainable local capacities through national NGO capacity building and mainstreaming of MRE into national education systems. The landmines/ERW awareness raising targeting UN civilian and military personnel and humanitarian agencies personnel will be continued through UNMAO's Landmine Safety Project.

The response is currently estimated as follows:

2009: US\$ 15.4 million  
2010: US\$ 12.1 million  
2011: US\$ 10.1 million

See Logical Framework next page.



MRE session. Photo courtesy of MAG

**MINE RISK EDUCATION (NORTH)**

**PORTFOLIO CODE: P09-SU04**

**National Strategic Framework Goal:** Provide Mine Risk Education to communities at risk on priority basis

Also contributing to NSF Goals:

- Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors
- Strengthen the national mine action institutions to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action
- Develop a transitional plan to facilitate the transition of mine action management from the UN to national authorities

<b>Sector Outcome</b>	<b>Sector Data</b>	<b>Yearly Outputs</b>		<b>Partners</b>	<b>Resource Targets (US\$)</b>	<b>Resources Secured (US\$)</b>
<b>KORDOFAN</b>					<b>1,993,800</b>	<b>-</b>
At-risk communities and populations received community-based MRE	Estimated 108,000 persons in 200 villages need MRE, 5 victims reported as of November 08	2009	Community Based MRE provided to target groups while prioritising high impact areas	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	616,000	
		2010	Community Based MRE provided to target groups while prioritising remaining high impact areas and medium impact areas	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	616,000	
		2011	Community Based MRE provided to identified specific target groups;	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	616,000	
MRE integrated in the national educational system	Total 960 schools in Southern Kordofan. 1050 teachers trained up to now, refresher training conducted and further training required for 1300 teachers	2009	500 teachers trained in MRE	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	33,500	
		2010	400 teachers trained in MRE	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	26,500	
		2011	400 teachers trained in MRE; MRE integrated in regular school curriculum	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	26,500	
Surveillance system for mine / ERW incidents established	No formal surveillance system in place, 90 data collectors trained up to 2008, SMOH briefed on surveillance mechanism	2009	Data collectors trained, coordination body and surveillance database established	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	4,500	
		2010	New data collectors trained and existing data collectors provided refresher training	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,000	
		2011	New data collectors trained and existing data collectors provided refresher training	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,000	
Capacity of existing MRE assets	4 MRE teams operational in 2008, NMAC regional	2009	3 additional MRE teams and community liaison volunteers trained; NMAC staff trained in MRE QA and coordination	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	10,000	

increased, and the role of national MRE counterparts enhanced.	capacity minimal	2010	1 additional MRE team and community liaison volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	10,000	
		2011	1 additional MRE team and community liaison volunteers trained / 1 existing and 1 new NMAC staff trained in MRE QA and coordination	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	10,000	
Targeted MRE activities and special events implemented to raise awareness	Increased public awareness and LSP required to support Mine Action activities and humanitarian efforts	2009	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,800	
		2010	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	8,000	
		2011	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	8,000	
<b>ABYEI</b>					<b>613,500</b>	-
At-risk communities and populations received community-based MRE	30,000 persons incl. IDPs, returnees and others at risk population in 20 villages and 3 IDP/Refugee camps require MRE	2009	Community Based MRE provided to identified specific target groups	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	298,800	
		2010	Community Based MRE provided to identified specific target groups	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	244,000	
		2011	Community Based MRE provided to identified specific target groups	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	37,000	
MRE integrated in the national educational system	Sector Data for School Based MRE not available	2009	20 master teachers and 100 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,500	
		2010	10 master teachers and 100 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,500	
		2011	5 master and 100 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,500	
Surveillance system for mine / UXO incidents established	No regular surveillance in place; MRE NGOs collect data during regular MRE activities	2009	Data collectors trained; Reporting system coordination body and surveillance database established	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,300	
		2010	new data collectors trained and existing data collectors received refresher training	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,000	
		2011	new data collectors trained	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,000	

Capacity of existing MRE assets increased, and the role of national MRE counterparts enhanced.	1 MRE team operating , additional one MRE team needed	2009	1 additional MRE teams and 10 community liaison volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	5,000	
		2010	10 community liaison volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	1,000	
		2011	10 community liaison volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	1,000	
Targeted MRE activities and special events implemented to raise awareness	Increased public awareness and LSP required to support Mine Action activities and humanitarian efforts	2009	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,300	
		2010	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,300	
		2011	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,300	
<b>EASTERN STATES</b>					<b>4,033,500</b>	-
At-risk communities and populations received community-based MRE	Estimated 212,000 persons including IDPs and at-risk communities need MRE	2009	Community Based MRE provided to target groups while prioritising high impact areas and potential returnees	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,400,000	
		2010	Community Based MRE provided to target groups while prioritising remaining high impact areas, medium impact areas and potential returnees	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,307,000	
		2011	Community Based MRE provided to identified specific target groups and potential returnees	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,250,000	
MRE integrated in the national educational system	refresher training needed for 742 teachers currently trained in 553 schools	2009	20 master teachers and 150 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	10,000	
		2010	15 master teachers and 250 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	17,000	
		2011	10 master and 400 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	26,000	
Surveillance system for mine / ERW incidents established	No regular surveillance in place; MRE NGOs collect data during regular MRE activities	2009	20 data collectors trained, Reporting system, coordination body and surveillance database established	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	5,000	
		2010	New and existing data collectors trained	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,000	

		2011	10 new data collectors trained	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,000	
Capacity of existing MRE assets increased, and the role of national MRE counterparts enhanced.	3 MRE teams operating, one additional MRE team needed.	2009	10 community volunteer focal points trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	1,000	
		2010	1 additional MRE team trained and 10 community volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	5,000	
		2011	1 additional MRE team trained and 10 community volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	6,000	
Targeted MRE activities and special events implemented to raise awareness	Increased public awareness and LSP required to support Mine Action activities and humanitarian efforts	2009	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,500	
		2010	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,500	
		2011	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,500	
<b>BLUE NILE STATE</b>					<b>1,214,600</b>	-
At-risk communities and populations received community-based MRE	Estimated 62,000 persons in 60 villages and 3 transition points need MRE	2009	Community Based MRE provided to target groups while prioritising high impact areas and potential returnees	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	298,000	
		2010	Community Based MRE provided to target groups while prioritising remaining high impact areas, medium impact areas and potential returnees	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	392,000	
		2011	Community Based MRE provided to identified specific target groups and potential returnees	Local/INGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	467,000	
MRE integrated in the national educational system	323 schools in BN state;	2009	150 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	10,000	
		2010	150 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	10,000	
		2011	200 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	13,500	
Surveillance system for mine / ERW	No regular surveillance in place; MRE NGOs collect	2009	40 data collectors trained/ Reporting system, coordination body and surveillance database established	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	2,600	

incidents established	data during regular MRE activities	2010	Implementation of surveillance system monitored	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	-	
		2011	15 data collectors trained and received refresher training	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	1,000	
Capacity of existing MRE assets increased, and the role of national MRE counterparts enhanced.	2 MRE teams operating currently; 3 teams needed	2009	10 Community volunteer focal points trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	1,000	
		2010	1 additional MRE team trained; 10 Community volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	5,000	
		2011	10 Community volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	1,000	
Targeted MRE activities and special events implemented to raise awareness	Increased public awareness and LSP required to support Mine Action activities and humanitarian efforts	2009	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	4,000	
		2010	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	4,000	
		2011	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	5,500	
<b>KHARTOUM AND NORTHERN STATES</b>					<b>6,691,200</b>	<b>-</b>
At-risk communities and populations received community-based MRE	IDPs in Khartoum camps moving in and out which creates the needs for further MRE for 239,000 at risk /IDPs/returnees over 3 years	2009	Community Based MRE provided to potential returnees	Local/iNGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,587,000	
		2010	Community Based MRE provided to potential returnees	Local/iNGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,438,000	
		2011	Community Based MRE provided to potential returnees	Local/iNGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,438,000	
MRE integrated in the national educational system	MRE required in schools catering to IDP children in Khartoum and White Nile states	2009	60 master trainers and 600 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	40,000	
		2010	50 master trainers and 1,600 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	107,300	
		2011	45 master trainers and 1,900 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	127,500	

Surveillance system for mine / ERW incidents established	No regular surveillance in place; MRE NGOs collect data during regular MRE activities	2009	30 data collectors trained/ Reporting system, coordination body and surveillance database established	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	3,000	
		2010	Implementation of surveillance system monitored and 30 data collectors trained	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	2,000	
		2011	Refresher training for existing data collectors conducted	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, NMAC	2,000	
Capacity of existing MRE assets increased, and the role of national MRE counterparts enhanced	Currently one MRE team operating in Khartoum; IDP population in Khartoum approx 1.2 million	2009	10 Community volunteer focal points trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	1,000	
		2010	1 additional MRE team trained/10 Community volunteers trained/1 NMAC staff trained in MRE QA and coordination	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	6,000	
		2011	10 Community volunteers trained	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	1,000	
Targeted MRE activities and special events implemented to raise awareness	Increased public awareness and LSP required to support Mine Action activities and humanitarian efforts	2009	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,900	
		2010	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	5,500	
		2011	LSP ToT and trainings conducted Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NMAC, NGOs, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNMAO	3,000	
Coordination, technical support and programme support	Increased support to the programme	2009	Support to the programme	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	788,000	
		2010	Support to the programme	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	643,000	
		2011	Support to the programme	NMAC, NGOs, UNMAO	453,000	
Support to Transition	Increased support to the transition process	2009	Support to transition	NMAC, UNMAO	12,000	
		2010	Support to transition	NMAC, UNMAO	9,000	
		2011	Support to transition	NMAC, UNMAO	18,000	
<b>TOTAL NORTH</b>					<b>14,466,600</b>	<b>3,475,714</b>

<b>MINE RISK EDUCATION (DARFUR)</b>						
<b>PORTFOLIO CODE: P09-SU04</b>						
<b>NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK GOAL:</b> Provide Mine Risk Education to communities at risk on priority basis Also contributing to NSF Goals: -Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors -Strengthen the national mine action institutions to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action -Develop a transitional plan to facilitate the transition of mine action management from the UN to national authorities						
<b>REGIONAL OUTCOMES:</b> Implement Community-based MRE to 225,000 persons, mainly IDP's, returnees and other at risk population in the Western region. Integrate MRE in the educational system through training 30 master trainers, TOT training of 300 teachers and Health workers Establish a data collection mechanism, and put in place a surveillance system for mine / UXO incidents. Develop the capacity of existing MRE assets, and enhance the role of national MRE counterparts. Implement targeted MRE activities and special events, to spread awareness and sustain MRE achievements.						
<b>Sector Outcome</b>	<b>Sector Data</b>	<b>Yearly Outputs</b>		<b>Partners</b>	<b>Resources target (US\$)</b>	<b>Resources Secured (US\$)</b>
At-risk communities and populations received community-based MRE	ERW have wide impact on IDPs and residents movements especially the increasing number of incidents among women and school children; over 2.6 million IDPs; no comprehensive assessment	2009	75,000 persons at risk received MRE Comprehensive MRE needs assessment conducted/Darfur-specific MRE material developed	INGOs, Local NGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,688,000	
		2010	100,000 persons at risk received MRE	INGOs, Local NGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	966,000	
		2011	50,000 persons at risk received MRE	Local NGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	620,000	
MRE integrated in the national educational system	3101 schools in Darfur; 450 teachers trained upto 2008	2009	30 master teachers and 100 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	16,500	
		2010	30 master teachers and 100 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,500	
		2011	30 master teachers and 100 teachers trained	MoE, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,500	
Surveillance system for mine / ERW incidents established.	No regular surveillance in place; MRE NGOs collect data during regular MRE activities	2009	NGOs and local government authorities trained in reporting mine/UXO incidents	NGOs, MoH, UNICEF	23,250	
		2010	NGOs and local government authorities trained in reporting mine/UXO incidents	NGOs, MoH, UNICEF	23,250	
		2011	NGOs and local government authorities trained in reporting mine/UXO incidents	NGOs, MoH, UNICEF	23,250	

Capacity of existing MRE assets, and enhance the role of national MRE counterparts.	All accredited MRE NGOs currently operating in Darfur are from other regions	2009	3 local MRE organisations identified and trained	NGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	20,000	
	local NGOs to accredited	2010	3 local organisations accredited and supported, one in each of the three states	NGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	20,000	
	to improve local capacities within 3 local NGOs	2011	Capacity of 3 local organizations developed	NGOs, NMAC, UNICEF, UNMAO	20,000	
Targeted MRE activities and special events implemented to raise awareness	Increased public awareness and LSP required to support mine action activities and humanitarian efforts	2009	30 new focal points trained in LSP	NGOs, UNAMID, UNMAO,	20,000	
		2010	20 existing focal points and 10 new focal points trained in LSP	UNAMID, UNMAO, NGOs	20,000	
		2011	20 existing focal points and 10 new focal points trained in LSP	UNAMID, UNMAO, NGOs	20,000	
Coordination, technical support and programme support	Increased support to the programme	2009	Support to the programme	UNAMID, UNMAO, NGOs	353,000	
		2010	Support to the programme	UNAMID, UNMAO, NGOs	155,000	
		2011	Support to the programme	UNAMID, UNMAO, NGOs	69,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>4,070,250</b>	<b>1,708,000</b>

**MINE RISK EDUCATION (SOUTH)**

**PORTFOLIO CODE: P09-SU04**

**National Strategic Framework Goal:** Provide Mine Risk Education to communities at risk on priority basis  
 Also contributing to NSF Goals:  
 -Strengthen national capacities to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors  
 -Strengthen the national mine action institutions to be able to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action  
 -Develop a transitional plan to facilitate the transition of mine action management from the UN to national authorities

<b>Sector Outcome</b>	<b>Sector Data</b>	<b>Yearly Outputs</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Resource Targets (US\$)</b>	<b>Resources Secured (US\$)</b>	
At-risk communities and populations received community-based MRE	Estimated 580,000 persons including IDPs need MRE; Potential community MRE networks need strengthening	2009	Community Based MRE provided to target groups and peer to peer educators trained while prioritising high impact areas	INGOs, Local NGOs, SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	6,560,000	
		2010	Community Based MRE provided to target groups and peer to peer educators trained while prioritising remaining high impact areas and medium impact areas	INGOs, Local NGOs, SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	5,120,000	
		2011	Community Based MRE provided to identified specific target groups; and peer to peer educators trained	Local NGOs, SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	4,280,000	
MRE integrated in the national educational system	3,500 schools, 1, 600,000 schools children in South Sudan 437 teachers trained in MRE in 2008	2009	1000 teachers trained in MRE	MoE, SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	95,000	
		2010	800 teachers trained in MRE	MoE, SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	86,000	
		2011	MRE included in the regular school curriculum	MoE, SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	50,000	
Surveillance system for mine / ERW incidents established.	No regular surveillance in place; MRE NGOs collect data during regular MRE activities	2009	Regular data collection continued/Surveillance system organized in Yei	NGOs, other UN agencies, SSDA, MoH, UNICEF	25,000	
		2010	Regular data collection continued/Surveillance system for victims piloted in Juba, Torit and Yambio hospitals	NGOs, other UN agencies, SSDA, MoH, UNICEF	25,000	

		2011	Regular data collection continued/Surveillance system started (MoH) in Southern Sudan	NGOs, other UN agencies, SSDA, MoH, UNICEF	25,000	
Capacity of existing MRE assets increased, and the role of national MRE counterparts enhanced.	MRE coordination conducted by UNMAO; MRE implementation mainly done by international NGOs	2009	SSMAA and local NGOs supported and staff trained core MRE functions	SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	116,000	
		2010	Responsibility for MRE coordination progressively handed over to SSMAA	SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	22,000	
		2011	Capacity of Local NGOs, CBOs, Ministries (MoE, MoH) developed. Exit strategies MRE activities fully nationalised	SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO		
						26,000
Targeted MRE activities and special events implemented to raise awareness	Increased public awareness and LSP required to support Mine Action activities and humanitarian efforts	2009	LSP ToT and trainings conducted. Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NGOs, UNMIS, UNMAO	35,000	
		2010	LSP ToT and trainings conducted. Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NGOs, UNMIS, UNMAO	26,500	
		2011	LSP ToT and trainings conducted. Mine awareness campaigns and other special events organised	NGOs, UNMIS, UNMAO	31,500	
Coordination, technical support and programme support	Increased support to the programme	2009	Support to the programme	SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	1,368,000	
		2010	Support to the programme	SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	793,000	
		2011	Support to the programme	SSDA, UNICEF, UNMAO	443,000	
Support to Transition	Increased support to the transition process	2009	Support to Transition	SSDA, UNMAO	8,000	
		2010	Support to Transition	SSDA, UNMAO	6,000	
		2011	Support to Transition	SSDA, UNMAO	12,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>19,153,000</b>	<b>4,414,286</b>

# *LANDMINE IMPACT SURVEY*

(Portfolio Code: P09-SU05)

## **SECTOR ANALYSIS**

The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) has been ongoing since 2005. The Survey has been systematically working its way around the impacted states of Sudan and it has completed surveys in all but three. To date the LIS has identified 202 impacted communities and has rated these High, Medium or Low depending on the number of victims that have occurred within two years of the survey, and the number of blockages to socio-economic activities that landmines/ERW are creating. The information provided by the LIS serves as a useful baseline to assist with the prioritisation and also as a progress indicator for the mine action programme.

## **SECTOR RESPONSE**

Under the National Strategic Framework, the sector has committed to clear all threats to High and Medium impacted communities by 2011. Therefore the completion of the survey in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Southern Kordofan is essential. Funds were secured in 2008 and a partner is already contracted to complete this work by mid-2009. Following the completion of the survey, operational plans will be revised as appropriate to ensure that targets and obligations can be met.

The sector intends to continue promoting the LIS data source as a useful tool for other development agencies/bodies in Sudan.

Although the LIS is a distinct project, its outputs are included as a part of the two regional logframes where the LIS is taking place (“Mine and ERW Survey and Clearance in North” and “Mine and ERW Survey and Clearance in the South”).



Consultation with communities during the LIS. Photo courtesy of SAC

# *MINE AND ERW SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN THE NORTH*

(Portfolio Code: P09-SU 06)

## **SECTOR ANALYSIS**

The situation facing the mine action sector in the northern region is defined by the civil war that occurred along the line of demarcation between SPLM and Government of Sudan forces. There is contamination in the border regions with Ethiopia and Eritrea. In more recent years, further ERW contamination was caused by flash points in localities such as Abyei. Since commencing operations UNMAO has focused on facilitating access for UNMIS and other humanitarian actors by verifying and clearing routes in three areas i.e. the Eastern Region, Blue Nile State and Southern Kordofan. The sector has been conducting a Landmine Impact Survey which confirms that 6 of the 12 northern states are contaminated and is awaiting finalization of the survey in Southern Kordofan. This will allow an accurate impact situation to be defined for the North. The sector has also been conducting clearance work in support of IDP movements in areas such as Kurmuk and the Eritrean Border. A rapid response capacity is maintained to respond to flash points and other high priorities at the request of UNMIS and other humanitarian agencies. UNMAO has sub-offices in Kadugli, Damazin and Kurmuk and a regional office based in Khartoum providing coordination, close liaison and support to UNMIS, humanitarian agencies and national authorities.

Based on available information the sector believes that there are 47 impacted communities in the North, less Southern Kordofan. It is estimated that only 1,526 km of current priority routes need to be assessed, and verified. Routes continue to be prioritized through a collaborative approach aimed at meeting the needs of all stakeholders. ERW contamination including cluster munitions will require a specific response. A review of the Northern plan will be necessary once the LIS is completed.

In 2008 the eastern region provided the highest number of casualties nationally and since this region is outside of the UNMIS mandate, the sector applies special efforts in order to mobilize resources to reduce the threat to civilians and livestock.

## **SECTOR RESPONSE**

The sector has developed a plan through till June 2011 which provides a mine clearance and ERW response to high and medium-impacted communities. It aims to complete the LIS and the verification of priority routes. The northern region has less mine clearance partners operating compared to southern region and the UN together with partners will coordinate efforts to mobilize adequate resources. The sector maintains a rapid response capacity to address ERW threats and new priority routes as necessary.

The response is estimated as follows:

2009: US\$ 17.7 million  
2010: US\$ 16.8 million  
2011: US\$ 6.5 million

*See Logical Framework next page.*

<b>MINE AND ERW SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN THE NORTH</b>						
<b>Portfolio Codes: P09-SU06</b>						
<b>National Strategic Framework Goal:</b> Undertake Mine /ERW clearance and survey operations in the northern region.						
<b>Regional Outcome:</b> Identify and clear all suspected mined and ERW areas, all routes surveyed.						
<b>Sector Outcome</b>	<b>Sector Data</b>		<b>Yearly Outputs</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Resource Targets (US\$)</b>	<b>Resources secured (US\$)</b>
Verification of mined routes conducted in support of UNMIS and humanitarian priorities in Southern Kordofan.	Total of 974 km identified as hazardous routes.	2009	792km of High Priority routes verified and/or cleared	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	1,357,000	678,500
	792 km identified as High Priority and 182 km identified as Medium Priority	2010	182 km of Medium Priority routes and identified low priority routes verified/cleared	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	2,300,000	0
Verification of mined routes conducted in support of UNMIS and humanitarian priorities in Eastern States	Total of 47 km identified as High Priority	2011	47 km of High Priority routes verified and/or cleared	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	80,500	40,250
Verification of mined routes conducted in support of UNMIS and humanitarian priorities in Blue Nile State	Total of 505 km identified as High Priority.	2009	505 km of High Priority routes verified and/or cleared	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	862,500	862,500
Clearance and Technical Survey conducted on minefields and Dangerous Areas in support of UNMIS priorities and relief of impacted communities in Southern Kordofan.	791,942 m <sup>2</sup> identified as High Priority.	2010	375,000 m <sup>2</sup> (47.3% Of High Priority) cleared. Technical survey conducted on 20 suspected minefields	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor, UN Military, DCA	5,475,200	2,737,600
	1,600,646 m <sup>2</sup> identified as Medium Priority.	2011	Technical survey conducted on 19 suspected minefield	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor, UN Military, DCA	5,674,958	0
Clearance and Technical Survey conducted on minefields and Dangerous Areas in support of UNMIS priorities and relief of impacted communities in Eastern States.	6 High Impacted communities (384,845m <sup>2</sup> ).	2009	256,200 m <sup>2</sup> (66.5 % Of High Priority) cleared. Technical survey conducted on 15 suspected minefields.	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	1,918,500	1,151,100
	10 Medium Impacted Communities (428,827m <sup>2</sup> ).	2010	128,645 m <sup>2</sup> (High Priority) and 127,555 m <sup>2</sup> (Medium Priority) cleared. Technical survey conducted on 15 suspected	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	2,640,000	0

			minefield.			
	13 Low Impacted communities (4,266,174m2).	2011	28,274 m <sup>2</sup> (Medium Priority) and 227,926m <sup>2</sup> (Low Priority) cleared	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	2,080,000	0
Clearance and Technical Survey conducted on minefields and Dangerous Areas in support of UNMIS priorities and relief of impacted communities in Blue Nile State.	2 High Impacted communities (1,623,660m2).	2009	800,220 m <sup>2</sup> (High Priority) cleared. Technical survey conducted on 21 suspected minefields.	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor, MAG, NMMAS	6,200,000	3,100,000
	2 Medium Impacted communities (777,000m2).	2010	800,220 m <sup>2</sup> High Priority cleared. Technical survey conducted on 20 suspected minefields.	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor, MAG, NMMAS	6,183,000	0
	29 Low Impacted communities (3,139,464m2).	2011	23,220 m <sup>2</sup> (High Priority) and 777,000 m <sup>2</sup> (Medium Priority). Technical survey conducted on 20 suspected minefields.	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor, MAG, NMMAS	4,508,000	0
Conduct of BAC in support of UNMIS and humanitarian priorities in Southern Kordofan.	Total of 51 Dangerous Areas contaminated with ERW	2009	Battle Area Clearance conducted on 51 Dangerous Areas	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Military, UN Contractor, DCA	1,200,000	600,000
Conduct of BAC in support of humanitarian priorities in Eastern States.	Total of 26 Dangerous Areas contaminated with ERW	2009	Battle Area Clearance conducted on 26 Dangerous Areas	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Contractor	700,000	350,000
Conduct of BAC in support of UNMIS and humanitarian priorities in Blue Nile State.	Total of 27 Dangerous Areas contaminated with ERW	2009	Battle Area Clearance conducted on 27 Dangerous Areas	UNMAO, NMAC, UN Military	0	0
Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) completed in Southern Kordofan.		2009	Socio-economic impacts of mines and ERW in Southern Kordofan are known through LIS	UNMAO, NMAC, SAC	fully funded	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>41,179,658</b>	

# *MINE AND ERW SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN THE SOUTH*

(Portfolio Code: P09-SU07)

## **SECTOR ANALYSIS**

The situation facing the mine action sector in the southern region is defined by the areas affected by the civil war. The contamination tends to largely focus along routes and important settlements and garrison towns located on these routes. The southern region is also impacted by flash points and also by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) activity in the border regions with DR Congo and Uganda. The more recent contamination is largely ERW, though landmines were also used during the civil war. Since commencing operations, the sector has focused on facilitating access for UNMIS and other humanitarian actors by verifying and clearing routes from Kenya and Uganda into Juba as well as working on the North-South ring road. Routes in the South are prioritized for clearance by the Transport and Demining Steering Committee.

The Landmine Impact Survey has so far revealed that 8 states in the South have a contamination problem. The LIS for Jonglei and Upper Nile States will be completed by mid-2009 and this should assist with further defining the scope of contamination in the South. The sector has also been conducting clearance work in support of IDP movements in areas such as Malakal and important settlements such as Kajo Keji and Kapoeta. A rapid response capacity is maintained to respond to flash points and other high priorities on the request of the mission and other humanitarian agencies. For coordination, UNMAO has sub office locations in Wau, Malakal and Juba (with additional responsibilities for Yei) and a regional office based in Juba providing close liaison and support to UNMIS, humanitarian agencies and national authorities.

Based on the information available by the end of 2008, there are estimated 329 impacted communities and 234 ERW spot tasks in the South. It is estimated that 4,154 km of current priority routes still need to be assessed, and verified. Routes continue to be prioritized through a collaborative approach aimed at meeting the needs of all stakeholders. Access to parts of the border region with Congo and Uganda remain problematic dependant on LRA movements in the area.

Central and Eastern Equatoria remain the states with the highest number of casualties, and they remain the second and third most affected from a victim perspective in Sudan.

## **SECTOR RESPONSE**

The sector has developed a plan through till June 2011 which provides a mine clearance and ERW response to the 101 high and medium impact affected communities. It includes plans to complete the LIS and to complete the verification of priority routes. It maintains a rapid response capacity to deal with ERW threats and new priority routes as necessary and based on the request of the Transport and Demining Steering Committee. It is anticipated that the sector may be required to address additional route verification/clearance to 26m width due to the increasing demand from development actors, though this will come with a significant increase in resource requirements.

Based on the existing requirements, the response is estimated as follows:

2009: US\$ 44 million  
2010: US\$ 45.6 million  
2011: US\$ 32.3 million

*See Logical Framework next page.*



Demining assets in the south. Photo courtesy of NPA, Benjamin Dixie

MINE AND ERW SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN THE SOUTH						
<b>Portfolio Codes: P09-SU07</b>						
<b>National Strategic Framework Goal:</b> Undertake Mine /ERW clearance and survey operations in the southern region.						
<b>Regional Outcome:</b> Identify and clear all suspected mined and ERW affected areas, all routes surveyed.						
Sector Outcome	Sector Data		Yearly Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets (US\$)	Resources secured (US\$)
Verification of mined routes conducted in support of UNMIS and humanitarian priorities in south Sudan	Total of 4,154 km identified as hazardous routes	2009	1,661 km and associated Dangerous Areas verified and/or cleared	UNMAO, SSDA, UN Contractors	14,224,800	7,112,400
		2010	1,661 km and associated Dangerous Areas verified and/or cleared	UNMAO, SSDA, UN Contractors	13,896,016	-
		2011	832 km and associated Dangerous Areas verified and/or cleared	UNMAO, SSDA, UN Contractors	7,084,000	-
Clearance and Technical Survey conducted on minefields and Dangerous Areas in support of UNMIS priorities and relief of impacted communities in south Sudan	51 High Impacted Communities.	2009	26 High and 7 Medium Impacted Communities cleared	UNMAO, SSDA, UN Contractors, NPA, MAG, SIMAS	23,420,994	11,241,112
	50 Medium Impacted Communities.	2010	25 High and 7 Medium Impacted Communities cleared	UNMAO, SSDA, UN Contractors, NPA, MAG, SIMAS	25,226,849	3,500,000
	228 Low Impacted Communities.	2011	36 Medium Impacted Communities cleared	UNMAO, SSDA, UN Contractors, NPA, MAG, SIMAS	19,088,228	-
All ERW-affected communities cleared	Total of 234 communities affected by ERW	2009	50 ERW spot tasks conducted	UNMAO, SSDA, DDG, MAG, NPA	6,402,373	3,889,710
		2010	50 ERW spot tasks conducted	UNMAO, SSDA, DDG, MAG, NPA	6,501,725	371,320
		2011	50 ERW spot tasks conducted	UNMAO, SSDA, DDG, MAG, NPA	6,113,281	6,113,281
Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) completed in south Sudan		2009	Socio-economic impacts of mines and ERW in Upper Nile and Jonglei states are known through LIS	UNMAO, SSDA, SAC/HI	fully funded	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>121,958,266</b>	<b>32,227,823</b>

# *MINE AND ERW SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN DARFUR*

(Portfolio Codes: P09-SU08)

## **SECTOR ANALYSIS**

The situation facing the mine action sector in Darfur is complex and requires a high level of flexibility. Years of civil war and conflict with neighbouring countries have resulted in ERW contamination across the three states of Darfur. Some evidence suggests that there may be isolated spots of landmine contamination<sup>7</sup>. Since commencing operations in Darfur, the sector has focused on verifying and opening routes in North Darfur as well as conducting assessments and ERW spot tasks as requested. For coordination purposes, UNMAO has established an office in each of the three states and works closely with UNAMID, humanitarian agencies and other local authorities.

Currently, UNMAO activities based out of the sub-offices include conducting General Mine Action Assessments of communities and other sites requested by UNAMID and humanitarian agencies and destroying any ERW found in the area. Due to the ongoing conflict, the sector is at times required to return to areas that have already been previously assessed and cleared because of recontamination.

Based on UNMAO's prior experience in the area and information collected to date, it is estimated that up to 30% of communities are contaminated with ERW 86 victims were reported to UNMAO since the beginning of the programme. UNMAO calculated that there are still 3,600 kilometres of primary routes needing assessment in all three states. Information in parts of Darfur is extremely limited due to lack of access, especially in South Darfur where, in some areas, the most recent known visits occurred in 2005.

Security remains the greatest constraint facing the sector and requires a flexible response in planning and operating methodologies. The current implementation of UN Security Phase IV means that all deployments require UNAMID force protection. UNMAO works closely with the UNAMID Sector Force Commanders to arrange necessary escorts. The mine action sector maintains a high state of readiness in order to take opportunities as they arise on a day to day basis.

## **SECTOR RESPONSE**

Currently, the Mine Action Sector in Darfur is primarily UNMAO and its contractor, with the exception of small national NGO's MRE capacity. The current security phase IV will likely remain in place for the foreseeable future and the current mine action capacity will continue to be financed via the UNAMID peacekeeping budget.

The sector has developed a plan through till June 2011 which provides an assessment and ERW response for affected communities. The primary aim is to survey all relevant communities in Darfur to confirm whether there is mine contamination, particularly facing the communities on the western border, and to ascertain the extent of ERW contamination in all

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<sup>7</sup> based on assessments conducted in neighbouring Chad, there is an indicated that some communities on the Western border may be impacted by mines in addition to unconfirmed reports of isolated areas in North Darfur

three states. The sector maintains a rapid response capacity to deal with ERW threats as they arise.<sup>8</sup>

The sector's plan also aims to conduct assessments and verification on primary routes in the southern and western States in the first two years and then shifting to secondary routes throughout Darfur. Due to a lack of access to parts of South Darfur, the sector is attempting to gain access through northern Bahr el Ghazal. It is expected that opening alternate routes into Darfur will assist with improving UNAMID, humanitarian and economic access into Darfur.

The response is estimated as follows:

2009: US\$ 7.5 million  
2010: US\$ 7.3 million  
2011: US\$ 5.8 million

*See Logical Framework next page.*



Children receive MRE in IDP camps in Darfur. Photo courtesy of UNMAO

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<sup>8</sup> As emergency requirements take priority, workplan targets may be delayed in order to respond to new ERW emergency tasks.

MINE AND ERW SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN DARFUR						
<b>Portfolio Codes: P09-SU08</b>						
<b>National Strategic Framework Goal:</b> Undertake Mine /ERW clearance and survey operations in Darfur						
<b>Regional Outcome:</b> Identify and clear all suspected mined/ERW areas, all routes surveyed.						
Sector Outcome	Sector Data		Yearly Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets	Resources Achieved (Note 2)
By 2011, identify, technical survey and clear any mined areas in Western Darfur. All communities surveyed for ERW threat and High Priority ERW tasks executed. Strong emergency response capacity maintained.	150 suspected mine impacted communities on Darfur/Chad border	2009	480 GMAAs conducted. Up to 30 technical surveys as identified by the GMAA conducted. 125 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted.	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,900,000	950,000
	1,450 communities require GMAA	2010	530 GMAAs conducted. 180 (30% of 530) ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted.	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,475,000	1,475,000
	435 (30% of 1450) suspected ERW contaminated communities	2011	533 GMAAs conducted. 180 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted	UNMAO, UN Contractors	983,000	983,000
By 2011 all routes surveyed in Western Darfur	3,370 km of roads (Note 2)	2009	1,400 kilometres of roads surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,164,000	582,000
		2010	1,970 kilometres of road surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,015,000	1,015,000
By 2011, identify, technical survey and clear any mined areas in Northern Darfur. All communities surveyed for ERW threat and High Priority ERW tasks executed. Strong emergency response capacity maintained.	1,479 communities require GMAA	2009	499 GMAAs conducted. 150 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted.	UNMAO, UN Contractors	950,000	475,000
	445 (30% of 1479) suspected ERW contaminated communities.	2010	490 GMAAs conducted. 150 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted.	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,475,000	1,475,000
		2011	490 GMAAs conducted. 145 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted.	UNMAO, UN Contractors	983,000	983,000
By 2011 all routes surveyed in Northern Darfur	8,680 km of roads (Note 2)	2009	800 km of roads surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	638,350	319,175
	(Primary roads already surveyed)	2010	1,200 km of roads surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	638,000	638,000
		2011	6,680 km of roads surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	2,117,000	2,117,000
By 2011, identify, technical survey and clear any mined areas in Southern Darfur.	1,672 communities require GMAA	2009	557 GMAAs conducted. 167 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted.	UNMAO, UN Contractors	950,000	475,000

All communities surveyed for ERW threat and High Priority ERW tasks executed. Strong emergency response capacity maintained.	501 (30% of 1,672) suspected ERW contaminated communities.	2010	557 GMAAs conducted. 167 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted.	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,475,000	1,475,000
		2011	558 GMAAs conducted. 167 ERW spot tasks in affected communities conducted	UNMAO, UN Contractors	983,000	983,000
By 2011 all routes surveyed in Southern Darfur.	7,240 km of roads (Note 2)	2009	2,400 km of roads surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,952,600	976,300
		2010	2,400 km of roads surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	1,247,000	1,247,000
		2011	2,440 km of roads surveyed	UNMAO, UN Contractors	783,000	783,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>20,728,950</b>	<b>16,951,475</b>
<p>Note 1) The primary funding source for the activities in Sudan is UNAMID Assessed Budget.  Note 2) Data source is HIC (Humanitarian Information Centre)</p>						

# *THREAT REDUCTION AND SURVEILLANCE*

(Portfolio Code: P09-SU09)

## **SECTOR ANALYSIS**

There are currently 442 suspected hazard areas at the end of 2008 throughout Sudan that are affecting 202 communities. The most contaminated states are Central and Eastern Equatoria followed by Blue Nile and Kassala. The contamination is a combination of mines and ERW that has been caused as a result of the civil war as well as border disputes, infractions and other flashpoints. Suspected hazard areas (SHA) are characterized by the creation of victims but also blockages to socio economic factors such as water, grazing and agricultural land.

In 2008 a variation of the threat reduction and surveillance project was conducted by one of the sector partners in Eastern Equatoria focusing on High and Medium impacted communities and the results of this were positive.

## **SECTOR RESPONSE**

Under the National Strategic Framework, the sector has committed to clear all threats to High and Medium impacted communities by 2011. The threat reduction and surveillance project in Sudan is aimed at further defining SHA by clearing the most problematic blockages affecting a community's livelihood. As a result of this clearance a community will be re-scored and further prioritized for future and more systematic clearance.

The threat and surveillance project will also conduct post impact assessments by recording what activities are occurring on previously cleared land. This information will provide an important reference for assessing the impact of clearance but also to assist in better defining prioritisation models and methods. The project will also create a regional ability to conduct impact assessments in identified vulnerable and/or abandoned communities. This will give the sector a quick survey response to new or unknown areas that are suspected of having a contamination problem.

A variation of the threat and surveillance project has been occurring in the South with good success. This project aims to extend the southern activities whilst replicating and extending operations in the North.

Although the threat reduction and surveillance is a distinct project, its outputs and requirements are integrated as part of the two regional logical frameworks ("Mine and ERW Survey and Clearance in the North" and "Mine and ERW Survey and Clearance in the South") as it contributes to the overall goals of reducing and removing threats of landmines and ERW.

# *COORDINATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT*

(P09-SU10)

## **SECTOR ANALYSIS**

The Mine Action Sector in Sudan comprises of five UN bodies, five contractors, five UN Military Demining Companies and more than thirty NGOs both international and national. The coordination of this growing sector is managed by the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO).

UNMAO coordinates, facilitates and oversees all mine action activities in Sudan. Second largest mine action programme in the world, UNMAO alone has an annual budget of US\$92 million supported by three main funding sources<sup>9</sup>. UNMAO maintains a headquarters in Khartoum, three regional offices and ten sub offices to coordinate mine action activities with civil and military elements of the two UN Missions, humanitarian agencies and national authorities throughout Sudan. UNMAO conducts donor liaison and resource mobilization activities as well as facilitate customs and other protocol matters in support of the programme implementation.

UNMAO is mandated to conduct planning and quality management for all mine action activities within Sudan. As such it maintains the accreditation and licensing system as well as physical quality assurance and quality control as necessary. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database is maintained at UNMAO to keep an accurate record of contamination, victims, clearance and mine risk education work conducted by all partners.

In addition to overall coordination, UNMAO has additional tasks of monitoring UN-funded contracts and grants through UNMAS and UNOPS, which currently amounts to US\$ 47 million and growing.

## **SECTOR RESPONSE**

The sector has committed to address all priority routes as well as high and medium impacted communities by 2011. UNMAO will continue to provide support and coordinate with both UNMIS and UNAMID priorities as defined by each respective mission.

Since its inception in 2002, UNMAO has focused on building the capacities of national staff and has formally committed to extending capacity building support to national authorities.

While gradual downsizing of the coordination mechanism is to be anticipated with the decreasing landmines/ERW problem in Sudan, the plan is to maintain the current level of coordination mechanism in all UN Mission sectors during Phase 1. UNMAO recognizes the importance to provide required support to the two UN Missions especially in instances of

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<sup>9</sup> UNMIS and UNAMID Assessed (peacekeeping) Budgets, Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action. (Source: 2009 Work plan for Sudan)

emergencies, as well as nationalise positions where possible and review the structure regularly in view of changing situations.

The response is estimated as follows:

2009: US\$ 4 million  
2010: US\$ 3.6 million  
2011: US\$ 3.2 million

*See Logical Framework next page.*

**COORDINATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

**Portfolio Codes: P09-SU10**

**National Strategic Framework Goals:** Develop and implement short-, medium, and long-term national mine action plans and budgets. Mobilise the necessary funds from national and international sources to achieve the mine action strategic goals. Strengthen the existing national mine action institutional framework to be able to plan, implement, coordinate and monitor all aspects of mine action.

Sector Objective	Sector Data		Yearly Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets	Resources Secured
All mine action activities in Sudan are coordinated and sufficient funds are mobilised from UN and other sources to support activities in the Multi Year Plan.	More than 30 NGOs, 5 commercial companies, military demining companies and several UN agencies to be coordinated.	2009	Provide technical advisors and support staff in Khartoum HQ, three regional offices (El Fasher, Khartoum and Juba) and seven field locations.	UNMAO	4,000,000	2,000,000
		2010	Provide technical advisors and support staff in Khartoum HQ, three regional offices (El Fasher, Khartoum and Juba) and seven field locations.	UNMAO	3,600,000	0
		2011	Provide technical advisors and support staff in Khartoum HQ, three regional offices (El Fasher, Khartoum and Juba) and seven field locations.	UNMAO	3,240,000	0
					<b>10,840,000</b>	2,000,000
<p>Note) A large portion of UN coordination requirements is covered by UNMIS and UNAMID budgets. The targets presented here reflect the requirements for voluntary donor contributions.</p>						

# PART 3

## RISKS

The responses as developed in the previous section rely upon key assumptions that the current situation is at least maintained or does not deteriorate in the following areas such as political stability, security, donor funding and commitments from different sector partners. For smooth and efficient implementation of mine action activities, it is also important that agreed priorities are not changed frequently by stakeholders. Emergency/ad-hoc tasks are also likely to cause a review and revision of the workplans.

As the sector coordinator, UNMAO has developed a Risk Matrix (see Table 1 next page) for the delivery of the multi year plan. In many instances the sector is heavily dependant on the active involvement of all stakeholders for information and agreement on prioritization and other requirements.

*Note: The probability and impact grading used for the Risk Matrix have been derived from tables 2 and 3. The probability and impact grading is then used to reach a probability impact score as defined in table 4.*

**Table 2. Probability Grading**

Probability Grading	%
Low	0-30%
Medium	31-70%
High	71-100%

**Table 3. Impact Grading**

Area of Impact	Low Impact	Medium Impact	High Impact
Performance	Minor goals are not achieved	1 or 2 major goals are not achieve	Failure
Time	Delays can be accommodated within the overall timeline	Delay disrupts other activities	Delay threatens completion or delay 6 months
Cost	Increase is less than 10%	Increase is greater than 10%<30%	Increase is > 30%
Safety	Minor Injuries / Carjacking	Serious Injuries / Kidnapping	Deaths occur

**Table 4. Probability and Impact Scoring Table**

		IMPACT		
PROBABILITY	High	5	8	10
	Medium	3	5	8
	Low	1	3	5
		Low	Medium	High

**RISK MATRIX**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Threats</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Treatment/Mitigation</b>	<b>Project Affected</b>
<b>Deteriorating Security</b>	Flashpoints	Medium	Medium	5	a. Maintain good security situation awareness.	P09-SU05/06/07
					b. Maintain strong relationships with all concerned parties and neutrality	
					c. Strong quick reaction capacity	
	ICC ruling confirming indictment	High	High	10	a. Robust contingency planning	P09-SU01/02
					b. Accurate staff manning lists for tracking and evac purposes	
					c. Rehearsals of contingency planning	
	Deterioration of Sudan-UN relationship	High	Medium	8	a. Robust contingency planning	P09-SU05/06/07
					b. Accurate staff manning lists for tracking and evac purposes	
					c. Rehearsals of contingency planning	
					d. Consider and where possible implement options for maintenance of operations	
Increased LRA activity	High	High	10	a. Develop contingency task plan	P09-SU07	
				b. Maintain strong security updates		
Tribal Conflicts	Medium	Low	3	a. Develop contingency task plan	P09-SU07	
				b. Maintain strong security updates		
<b>Security Deteriorating in Darfur</b>	Increased danger to staff	High	Medium	8	a. Maintain good communications with all parties	P09-SU08
					b. Restrict movements to high risk areas	
	Confirmed use of mines	Low	High	5	a. Increase advocacy against the use of landmines	P09-SU08
					b. Quick response to mark/remove mines and inform affected groups	
	Increased bureaucracy to staff	High	Low	5	a. Keep staff updated on latest protocols	P09-SU08
					b. Ensure that internal procedures are up-to-date on protocols	
				c. Maintain cooperative relationships with local authorities		

	Increased movement restrictions	High	High	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Maintain strong liaison with local authorities</li> <li>b. Redeploy assets to other areas</li> <li>c. Maintain close liaison with Force Protection Units at UNAMID</li> </ul>	P09-SU04/08
<b>Global Economy/ Financial</b>	Exchange rate fluctuations	High	Medium	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Minimise delay in negotiating and finalising funding agreements</li> <li>b. Build in contingency lines in the budget</li> </ul>	All projects
	Donor fatigue	Medium	Medium	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
	Reductions of the Peacekeeping budgets	Low	Medium	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
	Competing priorities reducing money for mine action	Medium	Medium	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Active donor liaison and profiling to ensure effective resource mobilisation</li> <li>b. Increase attempts to integrate mine action into other development initiatives</li> <li>c. Strong and timely reporting</li> <li>d. Promote donor visibility</li> <li>e. Diversify donors base</li> </ul>	
<b>priorities Changing</b>	Priority or requirement changed by stakeholders	Low	High	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strong briefing and relationship building with key stakeholders.</li> <li>b. Prioritisation forum includes all relevant stakeholders</li> <li>c. Increase ownership of plan by key stakeholders so that change is less likely</li> </ul>	P09-SU07

	Priority or requirements changed by other factors (weather, security, conflicts)	Medium	Medium	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strong advocacy and relationship building with key stakeholders .</li> <li>b. Communication to stakeholders on impacts of workplan changes</li> <li>c. Contingency plans prepared for any priorities changes .</li> </ul>	All projects
<b>Explosives</b>	Explosive shortages	Medium	Low	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. UNMAO maintains contingency stock for emergency use.</li> <li>b. Investigate non explosive means</li> <li>c. Investigate local purchase sources</li> </ul>	P09-SU07/08
	Transport of explosives by air	High	High	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Transportation of explosives by special land vehicles with force protection.</li> <li>b. Investigate non explosive means.</li> <li>c. Investigate local purchase sources</li> </ul>	P09-SU07/08
	Low Retention of staff	Medium	Low	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop a good rewarding system</li> <li>b. Apply good scale fo salary and benefits</li> </ul>	P09-SU01/02
	National capacities not fully independent and sustainable	Low	Medium	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop organisation strategy and regularly monitor progress</li> <li>b. Conduct viability study on sustainability of organisation</li> </ul>	P09-SU01/02
<b>Transition Progress below expectation</b>	JIDU not accredited	Low	Medium	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. UNMAO to formulate a clear plan to accredit the JIDUs</li> <li>b. UNMAO to improve understanding of JIDU operations</li> </ul>	P09-SU06/07
	<b>Changing Weather patterns</b>	Variations in weather patters from year to year	Low	Medium	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strengthen planning and understanding of weather patterns</li> <li>b. Develop contingency task planning</li> </ul>

## *PARTNERSHIP*

The sector partnership strategy is guided by the principle that the attainment of the desired outcomes is possible only with the support and concerted action of stakeholders. Building consensus, creating a deeper sense of ownership and joining efforts to examine the problems together and seek better solutions and resources is critical in achieving results within the set timeframe.

A list of partners in the Mine Action Sector can be found in Appendix 2 “Partner Profiles”.

## **PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

The Mine Action Programme is implemented through different arrangements which include:

- *UN Peacekeeping Budgets implemented by UNOPS to support UNMAO coordination structure and demining contracts*
- *Voluntary donor funds channelled through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF) to support humanitarian mine action.*
- *Other voluntary donor funds channelled through UNDP and UNICEF to support capacity building and Mine Risk Education respectively.*
- *Other Multi-Donor funding mechanisms such as the Sudan Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF) supporting activities through the UN*
- *National Budgets supporting operating expenses and activities of the national authorities.*
- *Voluntary donor funds (including private funds) providing direct support to NGOs.*

Resource mobilisation efforts vis-à-vis all these channels will be continued and new opportunities will be explored by the sector. Emphasis will be on sector coordination to ensure that there will be no duplication of activities, and that activities that will request funding can be directly linked as contributing to the goals of this Multi Year Plan. National authorities will be more exposed to resource mobilisation activities in collaboration with other sector partners.

Resource tracking mechanism will be established so that the sector can fully report on the overall achievements against the Multi Year Plan.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

UNMAO is developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system which includes the following aspects:

1. *Production of Annual Workplan for each project which fits with the Multi Year Plan targets*
2. *Establishment of review board which will monitor progress against the Multi Year Plan outputs*
3. *Physical inspections of activities through Quality Assurance visits and Evaluation visits.*

Already, a strong reporting system exists within the Sector that allows UNMAO to incorporate outputs from the field on a weekly basis into the IMSMA database. In certain cases, activities are monitored and analysed on a daily basis.

Quality Assurance visits by UNMAO to clearance and MRE sites are required by the National Technical Standards and Guidelines to ensure that partner organizations are implementing activities in accordance with their Standing Operating Procedures and to required safety and quality standards. Feedback on non-compliance is provided to the organizations systematically. The Victim Assistance team at UNMAO also conducts period visits to the projects.

MRE and VA programmes already have established working groups of partners to discuss issues and share lessons learnt and best practices. With the launch of the Multi Year Plan, a review board will be established which will cover all activities contained in this document. The review board will meet quarterly, co-chaired by the Director Mine Action (UNMAO), Director NMAC and Director SSDA. Substantive members from different projects will be invited to brief the board on the progress.

The purpose of the review board shall be to discuss progress against the Multi Year Plan as well as investigate if any shortfalls are identified in terms of outputs or resources. The board will also identify key activities for the coming quarters and decide on allocation of any available funds to support key activities.

The monitoring system will be the basis for allowing the review board to make decisions regarding allocation and reallocation of funding resources.

The board shall also review the risk matrix and as necessary rescore and deliberate on treatment. The review board will commission special working groups to address issues facing the sector or to investigate and incorporate best practices being presented in other agencies or mine action programmes.

## **REVISION**

This Multi Year Plan is a living document. It will be reviewed on a quarterly basis and any changes to circumstances, priorities and workplans will be examined and adjustments will be made upon sufficient consultation with relevant parties.

The document will be annually revised with contributions from partners and will be disseminated to all stakeholders. Donors will be updated on the progress and requirements of the sector on a regular basis.

The first revision of the Multi Year Plan is scheduled for June-September period, to be published in late 2009.

# APPENDIX 1: REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- *Memorandum of understanding between the Government of Sudan, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the United Nations regarding the United Nations Mine Action Support to Sudan (signed in September 2002)*
- *National Mine Action Strategic Framework (endorsed in 2006)*
- *National Victim Assistance Strategy (adopted in July 2007)*
- *National Victim Assistance Workplan (adopted in October 2007, revised in February 2009)*
- *Sudan Mine Action Programme Transition Plan*
- *United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2006-2010*
- *Government of Unity Five-Year Strategic Plan*
- *South Sudan Demining Commission Mine Action Strategy*
- *Comprehensive Peace Agreement (signed on 9 January 2005)*
- *Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement*
- *United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009-2012*
- *Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) Report*
- *Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty*
- *GONU Presidential Decree No. 299 (24 December 2005)*
- *GOSS Presidential Decree No. 45 (27 June 2006)*
- *UN Security Council Resolutions 1590 and 1769*

# APPENDIX 2: PARTNERS PROFILES

Find here a (non exhaustive) list of Sudan Mine Action Sector's partners:

## *AAR - Association for Aid and Relief Japan*

[www.aarjapan.gr.jp](http://www.aarjapan.gr.jp)

AAR Japan was established in 1979 to support Indo-china Refugees arrived in Japan. The main focus of the NGO is mine action, emergency aid, and assistance to people with disabilities, as well as HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention. AAR Japan currently operates in 10 countries around the world.

AAR Japan started activities in Sudan with an objective to increase the knowledge and the safe behaviour of the population on landmines and UXO issues. The NGO started to work with UNMAS in 2006. At the beginning of the project, AAR Japan focused on developing MRE materials then, in 2007 it started to implement MRE projects in Southern Kordofan. It now has 2 MRE team conducting sessions for at-risk-communities and returnees.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Designing and printing various MRE materials such as leaflets for IDPs, returnees and at-risk communities
- Training of Trainer (TOT) for primary school students,
- Distributing posters for Public Information Campaign reaching a total of over 450,000 people so far.
- Providing MRE to 17,000 people at-risk.

### **Contacts**

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## *ABRAR - Organization for Care of War Disabled and Protection from Landmines*

ABRAR is a national organization established in 1997 with operations in Khartoum, Kassala, Algedarf, Southern Kordofan and Darfur states. Its aim is to achieve sustainable development and to assist war victims, while cultivating peace and promoting the values of voluntary work, solidarity, self-reliance and justice, with a special focus on young landmine victims.

ABRAR's activities include victims' assistance (socio-economic reintegration, rights of people with disabilities, physical and psychological rehabilitation and training of victims), advocacy and awareness campaigns, Mine Risk Education (MRE), trauma rehabilitation, job placement, income generating tools, as well as gender-related programs to confront HIV/Aids and Female Genital Mutilation.

### **Major Achievements**

- Publication of a newsletter for VA and MRE activities
- Development of a rehabilitation centre for landmine victims in Sudan
- Design of a training manual and trauma care curriculum
- Various advocacy activities and a lawyers' association to provide free legal aid to landmine victims.

### **Contacts**

Naga Salih Mustafa, Managing Director, ABRAR, Hay Al-Zuhur, P.O box 11021, Khartoum, Sudan. Mobile: (+249) 925955535, Tel: (+249) 183 568940, Fax: (+249) 183 492859, E-mail: [nagatsalih@hotmail.com](mailto:nagatsalih@hotmail.com)  
[WWW.abrar-sd.org](http://WWW.abrar-sd.org)



## *ArmorGroup Mine Action*

ArmorGroup is part of G4S Risk Management and is a commercial leader in the environmental remediation of landmine and UXO pollution. ArmorGroup operates globally, supporting sustainable humanitarian and reconstruction programmes to remove the menace of landmines and UXO as well as assisting commercial clients to conduct their reconstruction and development business safely in post-conflict regions. Over the last decade ArmorGroup Mine Action teams have operated in 25 countries including Afghanistan, Bosnia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nepal and Sudan.

Since September 2006 AGMA has been working with the UN in support of peacekeeping operations in South Sudan. To this end AGMA have deployed manual, mechanical and mine detection dog teams and technical survey capacities.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Clearing over 1,400,000m<sup>2</sup> of land using manual and mechanical assets and through Battle Area Clearance
- Destroying over 21,000 UXO, 200 Anti-Personnel Mine and 20 Anti-Tank Mines
- Operating large demining machinery such as the Armtrac 100, Mini-MineWolf and Armtrac 400 Machines
- Employing over 250 personnel, of whom approximately 85% are Sudanese nationals

### **Contacts**

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[www.armorgroupmineaction.com](http://www.armorgroupmineaction.com)

**ARMORGROUP**  
MINE ACTION

## AVSI

AVSI is an international Non Governmental Organization (NGO) founded in Italy in 1972. AVSI's mission is to support human development in developing countries with special attention to education and the promotion of dignity of every human person. In Sudan, AVSI is implementing a Mine Risk education Programme in eastern Equatoria State to reduce accidents and risks associated with Landmines/Explosive Remnants of War through promotion of safe behaviour, advocating for demining and demolition of abandoned and unexploded ordinance in the areas of operation.

### Major achievements include:

- Conducted twelve ToT (Training of Trainers) trainings for teachers, community, youth and women leaders and health workers.
- Sensitised 16200 persons including 4,094 boys, 3,929 girls, 4,248 men and 3929 women.
- Produced IEC materials for safe behaviour promotion in form of T/Shirts (1000), 2000 pictorial cartoon books, 500 wrappers and 1000 baseball caps and 20 billboards designed by community members and are yet to be displayed in communities.
- Trained and facilitated and monitor two drama groups to carry out mine risk awareness in communities.

### Contacts

Andrea Bianchi, Country Representative, Email: [andrea.bianchi@avsi.org](mailto:andrea.bianchi@avsi.org)  
[www.avsi.org](http://www.avsi.org)



[www.avsi.org](http://www.avsi.org)

## *CORD - Charity Organization for Rehabilitation and Development*

CORD is an NGO was established to build and develop the skills of poor people, to reintegrate former combatants, mines and war victims, disabled people, displaced families, and to encourage vocational training.

Recently, CORD implemented a project for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Mine Victims, where victims received vocational training in carpentry, welding, tailoring, leather and shoe making, auto-mechanic, and computer & networking.

### Major achievements include:

- Reintegration of 40 mine victims in Kassala through income generating activities.



## *DanChurchAid*

DanChurchAid (DCA) was established in 1922 to assist the oppressed, neglected and marginalized groups in poor countries. DCA became involved in mine action in the mid-1980s, starting on a Demining and Resettlement Project in Cambodia and it was one of the leading agencies in campaigns and advocacy within the church network and in Denmark. Today, DCA is successfully implementing programmes in Albania, Angola, Burundi, DR Congo, Lebanon and Sudan.

In 2003, DCA started mine action activities in the Nuba mountains. Activities included the clearance of roads, EOD and MRE activities in cooperation with two local NGOs (JASMAR from the north and OSIL from the south).

### **Major achievements include:**

- Deployment of one Multitask team (EOD/BAC/manual Demining/Technical Survey), two EOD Teams and three MRE Teams
- Disposal of more than 3,000 UXO and 248,000 small ammunitions in Southern Kordofan
- Delivery of more than 1,000 MRE school presentations and 1,000 presentations to communities to a total of 98,000 adults and 130,000 children.

### **Contacts**

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[www.dca.dk](http://www.dca.dk)



## *DDG Mine Action – Danish Demining Group*

The objective of the programme is to support and facilitate the repatriation process of refugees to Southern Sudan. DDG has provided information on safe corridors and relocation sites and areas by providing surveys, MRE and EOD in high priority areas of Central and Eastern Equatoria as identified by UNHCR. DDG is committed to capacity building, gender equality and a gradual transfer to national management and ownership. Current donors include SIDA, Netherlands, UNHCR, UNMAS and UNDP/GPSF (Canada).

### **Major achievements include:**

- training and establishment of 4 EOD teams and 4 MRE teams
- national staff qualified on IMAS Level 2 and 3 EOD courses
- national staff management level supervision of MRE teams and HR
- capacity building through distance learning for key national staff
- strategic plan including exit strategies for expatriate staff based on milestones
- a formal partnership with SIMAS, a local NGO, to provide training and capacity building opportunities
- destruction of 4,637 UXO and 135,395 SAA
- 251 sites and 108 Bomas surveyed
- MRE to 29,528 people during 314 presentations

### **Contacts**

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## *FPDO - Friends of Peace and Development Organization*

The Friends of Peace and Development Organization is a Sudanese non-profitable NGO concerned with the promotion of peace, development and mine action. Its objective is to fight against the impact of landmines and UXO through data collection, mines awareness, demining, victim assistance and rehabilitation of the displaced.

FPDO is involved in monitoring Sudan's government's compliance to the Ottawa Treaty with regard to the transport, storage and demolition of mines.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Six MRE projects funded by UNICEF and UNMAO in different regions in Sudan
- Educating over 341,000 persons
- Organizing information days on mine awareness
- Implementing a project of rehabilitation of war survivors through training in ceramic tiling.

### **Contacts**

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## *HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL*

Handicap International is an international organisation specialised in the field of disability. Non-governmental, non-religious, non-political and non-profit making, it works alongside people with disabilities, whatever the context, offering them assistance and supporting them in their efforts to become self-reliant. Since its creation, the organisation has set up programmes in approximately 60 countries. Handicap International works in the fields of emergency, rehabilitation, mine action, physical and mental health, inclusion, and rights and politics of disability.

### **Major achievements in South Sudan include:**

Disability/Victim Assistance:

- Nursing and rehabilitation cares for people victims of injuries and disabilities via two mobile teams,
- Delivery of assistive and mobility devices for People with Disabilities and partners,
- Training for health staff on basic rehabilitation topics and practices to reduce the number of secondary disabilities following injuries,

Mine Risk Education/Community Liaison:

- Provide settled and returnees at-risk populations with Mine Risk Education
- Community awareness through training of community leaders and focal points
- Community liaison with demining actors, authorities, UN, and others (I)NGOs

### **Contacts**

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## *ISCO – International Sisterhood Charity Organization*

ISCO's mission is to combat poverty through humanitarian activities. This ranges from sustaining formal and informal education (especially for girls), providing health care (incl. HIV/AIDS), combating landmines to reduce landmines victims, and campaigning against harmful traditional practices through peace advocacy in communities.

ISCO has been working in collaboration with UNMAO, the National Mine Action Authority, the Southern Sudan Demining Commission/Authority, the Ministry of Social Welfare - Juba, and communities of people affected by mines and ERW, as well as with State Governments in affected regions.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- MRE in Juba County
- Training of 20 people in data collection techniques and conducting a survey of landmines and ERW victims in Juba.
- Implementing a VA project for mobility aid and economic reintegration for 20 beneficiaries who received tricycles and goods and equipment for petty trading.



### **Contacts**

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## *ISRA - Islamic Relief Agency*

ISRA is an organisation which seeks to empower rural and urban poor communities to achieve food security, sustainable livelihood, to gain self-sustenance and to ensure rehabilitation of broken-down systems.

ISRA provides essential aid to victims of catastrophes, such as shelter for the homeless and handicapped, and sponsors orphans and their families. The NGO also rehabilitates the needy to enable them to earn their livelihood and satisfy their essential needs.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Implementation of socio-economic projects in Kassala State for 50 landmine victims.
- Establishment of landmines victims union in Blue Nile State

### **Contacts**

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## JASMAR

JASMAR Human Security Organization (former known as Sudan Association for Combating Landmines) is a national NGO established in November 2001. JASMAR enjoys the consultative status of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council.

JASMAR's vision is to see durable peace in a Sudan free of landmines & ERWs, and sustainable livelihoods. JASMAR is contributing to the recovery and development of mine-affected areas and consolidating peace in Sudan through implementing Humanitarian Mine Action by ensuring meaningful participation of the communities and active engagement with the partners.

### Major achievements include:

- Provision of MRE to over 450,000 persons
- Community Liaison, EOD and BAC in partnership with MAG in Blue Nile and Kassala states
- Assistance to Mine Victims and persons with disability in partnership
- Advocacy for the implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty, the International Treaty for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Cluster Munitions Convention

### Contacts

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## MAG - Mines Advisory Group

MAG's mission is to build the futures of people affected by the remnants of conflict through responsive, quality-driven and progressive action. MAG removes the physical threat of injury and death and alleviates economic devastation. The organization provides clearance and education, enabling an escape from the poverty and suffering caused by conflict.

### Major Achievements include:

- Destruction of over 180,000 Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)
- Clearance of the first Barrier Minefield around a town in South Sudan since the signing of the CPA
- Delivered Mine Risk Education to over 130,000 beneficiaries
- Released more than 500,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land back to the community
- Completed more than 7,000 m<sup>2</sup> of Battle Area Clearance
- Completed 424 km of route assessment

### Contacts:

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## *MCDI - Medical Care Development International*

MCDI is a division of Medical Care Development Inc, Augusta, Maine, USA. MCDI's Rumbek Rehabilitation Project (RRP) is funded by the Leahy War Victim's Fund under the Omega Initiative. The overall goal of the project is to provide quality rehabilitation services to disabled war victims in Bahr el Ghazal region of southern Sudan. It aims to improve the capacity, quality and sustainability of physical rehabilitation services and prostheses/ orthoses production and accessibility to orthopedic care and physical therapy services.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Providing Capacity building to Nationals
- Providing treatment to 1,740 (PWD) Peoples with Disabilities at the centre
- Facilitating transportation to and from the centre to PWD
- Supporting PWD with income generation projects

### **Contacts:**

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## *MECHEM (Pty) Ltd.*

As a world leader in cost effective Mine Action, Battle Area Clearance and Contraband Detection towards creating a safer environment, MECHEM works productively towards a mine free Sudan. The training of Sudanese personnel is part of their daily activities within all areas of operation and the company uses local expertise within the current standing personnel structures.

MECHEM is committed to humanitarian assistance and to relieving Sudan from the maiming burden of landmines and UXO. Therefore their contractual obligation is a guideline and never a constraint to the safety of any person within their area of responsibility.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- More than 3,300km of roads were verified and cleared
- 16,700,000m<sup>2</sup> road surface area cleared by means of Vehicle Mounted Mine Detection Systems (VMMDS).
- 2,600,000m<sup>2</sup> area cleared by means of Mine Detecting Dogs (MDD).
- And 3,900,000 m<sup>2</sup> of road surface areas cleared with manual Road Clearance Teams.

### **Contacts**

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## *MTI - MineTech International*

As one of the world's leading mine clearance contractors, MineTech International (MTI) possesses supreme experience in the implementation and management of integrated mine clearance solutions. MTI uses manual, canine and mechanical methods for demining and security projects. Services include Mine Detection Dogs (MDD), Unexploded Ordnance Removal (UXO), Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Battle Area Clearance (BAC), Mine Risk Education (MRE) and Explosive Detection Dogs (EDD). MTI is accredited by the United Nations. During the last three years, MTI has successfully cleared over 9 million m<sup>2</sup> of land in 30 countries, on contracts worth US\$43 million.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Conducted over 7million m<sup>2</sup> of BAC visual search and 430,000 m<sup>2</sup> of BAC sub-surface search.
- Surveyed 219 km of road, visited 51 villages and destroyed 106 items of UXO
- MRE teams have reached over 19,000 recipients
- Managed the logistics of simultaneous projects in the South, East and Darfur regions

### **Contacts**

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## *NAPO - National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics*

NAPO is a Sudanese organisation that offers rehabilitation services, as well as social and psychological support through the provision of prosthesis, orthotics and other mobility appliances for disabled people. NAPO strives to produce accurate data about disability in Sudan and to train qualified personnel in prosthetics and orthotics.

The organisation also supervises and executes researches in rehabilitation field and works as a governmental counselling body in the disability sector.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Establishment of Sudan diploma of Prosthetics and Orthotics (SDPO).
- Upgrading course in prosthetics and orthotics (UTPO).
- Mobile orthopedic workshop.
- Fellowship of International Society of Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO). Recognition of orthopedic technology profession within Sudan medical jobs council (Ministry of Health).
- Production of some of the orthoprosthesis components locally in NAPO

### **Contacts**

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## *NMAA - National Mine Action Authority*

The NMAA was established in 2005 by a Presidential Decree. It is responsible for the follow-up on the implementation of the obligations of Sudan under the Ottawa and other relevant treaties. NMAA approves and endorses all national policies, regulations, and mine action plans, and it ensures that mine action is allocated sufficient funds with the national budget. The authority also supervised the activities of the National Mine Action Office (NMAC) and the execution of its strategies.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Recruitment of 40 national staff members located at the National Mine action office (NMAC) in Khartoum and the three sub offices in Damazin, Kassala and Kadugli.
- Lobbying the Government of National Unity (GONU) to allocate US\$ 5.7 million in 2007-08 to mine action activities.
- Destruction of more than 4,400 antipersonnel on 30 April 2007 in Khartoum following Mine Ban Convention (MBT).
- Development of a National Mine Action Policy Framework and National Mine Action Strategic Framework (2006-2011)
- Urging the GONU to provide funds for the deployment of the Joint Integrated Demining Units

### **Contact**

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## *NMIAD - Nuba Mountains International Association for Development*

The Nuba Mountains International Association for Development (NMIAD) is a local NGO founded in 2000 by the Southern Kordofan Expatriate community abroad to respond to the humanitarian situation, particularly to the needs of the civilian population affected by the civil war.

NMIAD's aim is to support mine victims and people with disabilities (PWD) by providing them confidence skills and reintegration in the community. NMIAD also conducts mine risk education sessions to local communities in Kordofan.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Offering health insurance to 55 mine/ERW victims and PWD.
- Providing 55 mine/ERW victims with donkeys and carriers to support their income generation activities
- Organizing one Mine awareness day jointly with UN agencies and NGOs in Kadugli.
- Distributing 2,000 mine awareness leaflets to the public in Southern Kordofan.

### **Contacts**

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## *NMMAS - Nuba Mountains Mine Action Sudan*

Nuba Mountains Mine Action Sudan (NMMAS) is a Sudanese NGO, which aims to save lives and promote livelihood activities through the removal of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERWs) in affected areas. NMMAS secured a Bozena 4 mini flail machine from UNDP Slovakia in order to provide mechanical support to manual mine clearance operations, most recently in Blue Nile State. As a partnership with the United Nations Mine Action Office and other demining organizations, NMMAS is working on promoting and contributing to national ownership and building of national mine action capacities.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Signed its first grant agreement with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) for the Mechanical Support Project in Blue Nile State
- Commenced operations in Kurmuk in partnership with RONCO
- Cleared over 77,000 m<sup>2</sup> areas.

### **Contacts**

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**NUBA MOUNTAINS MINE ACTION SUDAN**  
*For Safe and Mine free Sudan*

## *NPA – Norwegian People's Aid*

NPA has implemented projects in Sudan since 1986, including food security, rural development, health, vocational training and other civil society interventions. The Mine Action programme was opened in April 2004; operations commenced in September 2004. The programme has established an operational, logistical and administrative base in Yei County, Central Equatoria. The long term objective is to assist the South Sudan Mine Action Authority (SSMAA) in meeting its obligations under Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty (deadline 01 April 2014). A strong emphasis is placed on capacity building in order to achieve a sustainable programme.

### **Major achievements include:**

- 260 national staff; 10 expatriates
- Survey, Clearance (Manual and Mechanical) and Battle Area Clearance capacities
- Operational deployment in three states: Jonglei, Central and Western Equatoria
- Removal of 787 AP mines, 360 AT mines, 73,865 UXO and 281 sub-munitions (from 2004 to 2007)
- Clearance target of 3,000,000m<sup>2</sup> for 2009 (includes mechanical verification and BAC sub-surface)

### **Contacts**

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**Norwegian People's Aid**

## *OSIL - Operation Save Innocent Lives*

OSIL was established following a conference held in Yei, South Sudan, in July 1997 initiated by New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in an attempt to redress the impact of landmines.

OSIL's mission is to create a safe environment for Sudanese people that is conducive to socio-economic and cultural development. OSIL aims to save lives through implementing mine action programs in Southern Sudan, building local capacity through MRE, and facilitating livelihoods and economic recovery. The organisation also wishes to reduce mine injuries and fatalities by marking risk areas, and by conducting landmine and ERW clearance programs.

### **Major achievements include:**

- More than 2,500km roads cleared
- Clearance of more than 1,050 hectares of land
- Over 130,000 mines and UXOs removed and destroyed
- Over 50 mine risk education trainers trained according to international standards

### **Contacts**

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Operation Save Innocent Lives

## *OVCI – Organisation of Volunteers for International Cooperation*

OVCI was founded in 1982 to promote the development and autonomy of people in developing countries, with a particular attention to integrating the disabled. The NGO aims to raise awareness and a sense of responsibility towards the problems faced by disadvantaged people especially, in developing countries. OVCI's activities focus mainly on children's rights and the personal development of the disabled.

### **Major achievements include:**

- 26 years of experience in developing countries
- Direct intervention in 10 developing countries
- 250 volunteers abroad
- More than 300 volunteers working in Italy
- 12 recreational groups working in 6 Italian regions
- 31 projects accomplished

### **Contacts**

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## *RONCO Consulting Corporation*

RONCO Consulting Corporation is an international professional services firm specializing in humanitarian mine clearance, security services, environmental remediation, and post-conflict operations. RONCO is currently engaged in both manual and mechanical clearance projects in northern Sudan for the United Nations. Previously, RONCO carried out mine risk education, survey, clearance, and disposal for the United Nations in both northern and southern Sudan.

RONCO has also performed road clearance and removal of explosive remnants of war in southern Sudan on behalf of the United Nations, US Department of State, USAID and the UN World Food Programme.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Mine risk education, clearance, survey, and disposal on behalf the United Nations
- Deployment of a Quick Reaction Force to conduct emergency mine clearance tasks
- Support to the Joint Military Council under the US Department of State
- Road clearance in southern Sudan for the UN World Food Programme
- Clearance of the US new embassy compound in Juba, Sudan

### **Contacts**

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## *RUFAIDA*

RUFAIDA's health foundation is a Sudanese non-governmental organization that aims to improve the health status of Sudanese people and their well-being. RUFAIDA works towards rendering and promoting health services available in Sudan, particularly in war and natural disaster affected areas. The NGO is involved in providing services to landmine victims and PWDs, mental health support, prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. It contributes to spreading Primary Health Care services in areas where services are not extended to.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Socio economic reintegration to war disabled soldiers funded by NS-DDR commission Khartoum state April -October 2008 ongoing.
- Provision of health insurance
- Organization of meetings with related agencies and the Ministry of Social welfare concerned about the employment of land mines victims.
- Organization of Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) workshop to train social workers and psychologists on how to fill mine victim questionnaire
- Submission of health insurance project to Zakat Chamber who accepted to fund it

### **Contacts**

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## *SAC – Survey Action Centre*

SAC's mission is to improve the planning and resource allocation processes within the international mine action community by providing timely, accurate and complete mine impact survey information to key decision makers.

The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) provides Sudan and international donors with quantifiable, standardized data regarding the impact of landmines and UXO upon communities. This information will allow planners to focus national strategies and tailor the mine action program based on socio-economic indicators. The LIS database will continue to serve as a baseline against which to measure progress by the mine action program.

### **Major achievements include:**

- As of July 2008, the LIS has been completed in 13 states where the Preliminary Opinion Collection recorded in total 3,610 communities of which 1,046 were considered by key informants as possibly impacted.
- The LIS has identified 220 of these communities, or 6%, as being truly impacted by landmines.
- Associated with these 220 communities are 474 Suspected Hazardous Areas (representing 87.29 sqKm) and 95 recent victims.

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## *SCBL - Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines*

The Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines (SCBL) is a civil society network, which emerged in 1997. The network is currently composed of 72 national and international NGOs involved with mine action in Sudan and who work in conformity with the values of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL).

SCBL's mission is to advocate for a Sudan free from the threat of landmines, through awareness and training events, workshops and national and international conferences, and by lobbying with donors, government representatives and other mine action stakeholders for the provision of support for mine action activities.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Playing a key role in Sudan's ratification of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and Their Destruction* also known as the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Coordinating joint mine action activities in Northern and Southern Sudan areas even before the CPA.

### **Contacts**

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## *SEM – Sudan Evangelical Mission*

The Sudan Evangelical Mission is a local NGO focusing on the production and distribution of mobility aids and social reintegration in the Western Bar el Ghazal state.

Activities include the provision of basic business and management skills training to victims of mines/ERW in order to start their own income-generating activities. SEM also provides aid to improve their mobility and increase their autonomy of survivors.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Community meetings held to identify over 200 mine/ERW survivors and other people with different types of disabilities.
- Training of 10 people as community based rehabilitation (CBR) workers
- Counseling and provision of mobility aids, including tricycles, wheelchairs, and pairs of crutches.

### **Contacts**

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## *SIMAS – Sudan Integrated Mine Action Services*

Created in 1999, SIMAS is a Sudanese NGO who aims for a peaceful and mine-free Sudan where every individual, family and community is able to lead productive lives and experience life in its fullness. SIMAS works toward sustainable and integrated mine action, by undertaking mine action activities that create an environment conducive for peace building, reconstruction and development in south Sudan.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Mine awareness campaigns in Bahr El Ghazal, Nuba Mountains and Western Equatoria regions between 1999 and 2003
- Recruitment and management of nearly two hundred local de-miners, through a partnership agreement with the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) in 2004
- First local NGO to be accredited by UNMAO to conduct minefield and battle area clearance in 2007
- Clearance of humanitarian and community sites for the benefit of local people, IDPs and returning refugees, as tasked by UNMAO

### **Contacts**

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## *SLR – Sudan Landmine Response*

SLR was created in 2002 with the aim to save lives and livelihoods and to prevent injuries through the elimination of landmines and other ERW.

Its objectives are to survey and clear mine-affected areas, to raise awareness among the communities about the risk of mines and ERW, and to provide psycho-economic support to victims of war and mines.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Survey of the dangerous areas in the SPLA/M-controlled areas, Nuba Mountains and Kurmuk.
- MRE messages presented on radios of southern Sudan.
- Survey of Wau and Tonj's mines/ERW-affected areas.
- Provision of EOD training to SLR staff.
- Cross-line meetings before peace agreement between the south and north

### **Contacts**

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**Sudan Landmine Response**  
Working for Humitarian Mine Action in Sudan

## *SSDA - South Sudan De-mining Authority*

SSDA was formed in 2006 through a Government of Southern Sudan's Presidential Decree. It works with UNMAO and other government institutions to co-ordinate and facilitate all mine action activities in Southern Sudan. SSDA's vision is to reach a society free of the effects and impacts of landmines and ERW, and where people live in peace and harmony'.

### **Major achievements include:**

- Securing the inclusion of mine action in the Government of Southern Sudan's budget
- Establishing coordination mechanism with all actors of mine action in Sudan.
- Destruction of 6,000 anti-personnel mines in Southern Sudan, thus meeting its obligations under the Ottawa Mine Ban Convention.
- Initiating a Mine Action transitional plan process (from UN to national ownership) in collaboration with UNMAO, UNDP and the National Mine action Centre.
- Staff training in various fields, further developing capacity
- Establishment of three regional offices and purchase of various vehicles, computers, office and communication equipment

### **Contacts**

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**Government of Southern Sudan**  
South Sudan - Demining Authority/Commission  
Juba - Sudan



## *SSDRA - South Sudan Development and Relief Agency*

SSDRA is a national NGO that carries out MRE in Maiwut and Longechuk counties. SSDRA participates in projects of re-construction, and rehabilitation of infrastructures in Upper Nile State and other states in Southern Sudan. In partnership with UNMAO and other Mine Action organizations, SSDRA has been conducting Mine Risk Education and Victims Assistance activities.

The Sudanese NGO provides educational support through scholarships and vocational training facilities to the vulnerable groups especially to women, widows, girl child, people with disabilities and the youth. SSDRA also aims to grant rural health communities access to safe and adequate health facilities.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- 631 community members reached in its first month.

### **Contacts**

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## *UNDP – The United Nations Development Programme*

Within the UN Mine Action Office, UNDP is the lead UN agency for national mine action programme development and capacity building. The goal of the capacity development project is to provide comprehensive management, technical, material and financial support to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), and the Southern Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA); to establish a sustainable legislative and institutional framework for mine action; to effectively and efficiently address the humanitarian and developmental problems related to the contamination of landmines and ERW; and to provide support to the socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of landmine and ERW.

In addition to providing technical assistance, since January 2004, UNDP mobilized approximately US\$ 5,000,000 in support of the development of national institutional and operations capacities.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Technical and financial assistance provided to the establishment of the NMAA and the SSDA.
- Technical and financial assistance provided to the development of the mine action law for the GONU and GOSS.
- Mine Action included in the state budget with approximately US\$8 million state funding for mine action since Jan 2007 and linked mine action to reconstruction and development projects.



### **Contacts**

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[www.sd.undp.org](http://www.sd.undp.org)

## *UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund*

Within the framework of UNMAO and in collaboration with the National Mine Action Authority, UNICEF coordinates and provides technical and financial support to national and international organizations in undertaking MRE projects and activities. These activities primarily focus on most at risk groups including IDPs and returnees. UNICEF also provides training and capacity building to the national authorities and collaborates with the Ministry of Education in integration of MRE in the school curriculum and in training teachers.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Over 2.6 million individuals have received MRE
- Over 1 million copies of MRE materials have been produced and distributed
- Over 3,000 school teachers in affected states have been trained in providing MRE to students
- MRE activities were coordinated throughout the country and technical support provided to MRE stakeholders
- Capacity of national partners have been developed in implementing MRE effectively

### **Contacts**

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## *UNMAO - The United Nations Mine Action Office*

The United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) co-ordinates, facilitates, and oversees all mine action activities in Sudan. The agency assists the parties to the CPA by providing humanitarian demining assistance, technical advice and coordination, and to build national mine action capacities, under the overall supervision of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) and Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator.

Second largest mine action programme in the world, UNMAO has an annual budget of \$92 million. UNMAO works with the National Mine Action Authority, the Southern Sudan Demining Commission and UN, national and international agencies to reduce the impact of landmines and ERW in Sudan.

### **Major Achievements since the beginning of the programme include:**

- the opening of more than 29,000 km of roads;
- the clearance of more than 44 million square metres of land;
- the destruction of 837,000 mines and UXO;
- and the education of 2.6 million people about mine awareness issues.

### **Contacts**

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United Nations Mine Action Office  
Sudan

## *War Child Holland*

[www.warchild.nl](http://www.warchild.nl)

War Child is an independent humanitarian NGO assisting children. The goal of War Child is the empowerment of children in war affected areas, through conducting Psychosocial programs applying the power of creative arts and sports to strengthen the children's psychological and social development and well being.

War Child operates on three levels, implementing aid projects, providing technical assistance to support the capacity building of and funding to local NGOs.

### **Major Achievements include:**

- Training 40 members from Civil Society and Youth Organizations trained on MRE in Yei and Juba
- Piloting a project on MRE including presentations and performances at schools, markets, places of worship and in communities close to minefields.
- Coordinated awareness activities implemented by nine youth organizations in eight communities and at Juba University reaching over 6,000 people (children, young people and adults).

### **Contacts**

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## Sudan Mine Action Sector Multi Year Plan

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United Nations Mine Action Office

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