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2006 UNMAO Planning Process in Sudan

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Cost for manual demining

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average cost per deminer</td>
<td>US$10,000/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily working hours</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed of a manual deminer</td>
<td>25 m/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working days per year</td>
<td>240 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific cost of manual demining</td>
<td>$10,000 / (6 hours/day x 240 days x 25 m/h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific cost of manual demining</td>
<td>$0.10/m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Table 1: Factors that affect the costs of manual demining. |

Cost for mechanical mine clearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment cost for MV- Mini Flail System</td>
<td>US$18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel consumption</td>
<td>12 liters/hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area deminer per day</td>
<td>1500 m²/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of fuel</td>
<td>US$1 per liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating cost per year</td>
<td>$12/liter x 12 hours x 240 days = $1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for manual demining</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Table 2: Costs for mechanical mine clearance in Sri Lanka. |

The other most important factor concerning demining efforts in Sri Lanka, after speed and efficiency, is cost. Table 1 shows the factors that affect the costs of manual demining and mechanical mine clearance. By comparing Table 1 to Table 2, one can see the operating cost of demining machines is less than that of manual demining. However, the most problematic element in mechanical demining is the initial capital expenditure on the machine itself. Sri Lankan technicians are not familiar with the technology behind the machines mentioned above; therefore, after the warranty period, maintenance costs will be high because the machines will require specialists to fix them and the parts are difficult to find.

Conclusion

When considering the challenges of demining in Sri Lanka, it is vital to understand the importance of developing new technologies or introducing existing current technology to improve the efficiency of the task—only with proper training. Humanitarian-demining efforts in Sri Lanka are daunting, not only due to the terrain but also due to the tense situation between rebel groups and the Sri Lankan government as well. See Endnotes, page 111.

2006 UNMAO Planning Process in Sudan

A national strategic framework for mine-action efforts in Sudan drives the development of several planning documents that involved several national and international organisations to ensure the successful implementation of a successful framework. The author discusses the development process for the various national mine-action planning documents.

By Hansie Heymans | United Nations Mine Action Office in Sudan

The Annual Operational Plan is the final output for the overall mine-action planning process. This process follows directly from the Mine Action Strategic Framework that was developed and signed in 2004. Based on the Framework, the United Nations used the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects’ process to develop a list of proposed projects for various mine-action players. From the portfolio process, mine-action stakeholders such as the United Nations, local authorities and nongovernmental organisations (fiscal and international) developed and agreed upon the United Nations and Partners 2006 Work Plan for Sudan. Based on these processes, stakeholders developed the 2006 Annual Operational Plan using the logical framework analysis.

Figure 1 illustrates the overall process followed in Sudan to develop three separate but interrelated documents for mine-action planning. The results of these three processes are:

- Portfolio of Mine Action Projects for Sudan
- United Nations and Partners 2006 Work Plan for Sudan
- Mine Action Annual Operational Plan for Sudan

The processes are listed in the centre blocks of the figure (e.g., input from stakeholders, Portfolio and Work Plan; and regional priority development and priority setting). The final products of the three processes were the 2006 MAP document, the Work Plan for 2006 and the 2006 Annual Operational Plan.

Mine Action Strategic Framework

The Mine Action Strategic Framework was developed in 2004. The United Nations Mine Action Service and the United Nations Development Programme jointly led this process, which involved the authorities from both the North and South Sudan. The government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement both agreed upon and approved the MASF. The document was developed before the GoS and the SPLM signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and consequently was revised in 2006; therefore, the MASF will be used to guide the planning process. The development of the Portfolio and the 2006 Work Plan should be guided by the overall strategic priorities identified in the document.

Mine Action Projects

The preparation and development of the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects started in June 2005. Input was requested from U.N. agencies, national authorities and nongovernmental organisations. The MASF strategic priorities were used to develop project sheets supporting the MASF. Project sheets are used to submit and register a project in the MAP. The development of the MAP was facilitated through two review panels—one in the south representing the SPLM and one in the north representing the government of Sudan. The panels consisted of members from nongovernmental organisations, demining authorities and the UNMAO. The panels reviewed all project sheets, ensuring all projects support the MASF strategic priorities and were overseen and approved by both mine-action authorities. Participating U.N. agencies, national and international NGOs and the national mine-action authorities completed the final in-country review of all project sheets in August 2005 and submitted them to UNMAS–New York for review. Together, they submitted well over 30 projects.

2006 Work Plan

In June 2005, the U.N. Country Team started work on the Work Plan for 2006, developing U.N. Strategic Priorities for Sudan. Mine-action stakeholders developed the mine-action sector priorities using the MASF as a starting point. After these priorities were finalised, mine-action objectives were developed involving all mine-action partners. Both national mine-action authorities and the U.N. Country Team, as well as with the MAP, this process included other U.N. agencies, demining organisations and nongovernmental organisations.

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While these objectives relate to the pillars of mine action with either a humanitarian or peacekeeping focus, they do not make explicit provision for the definition of their specific activities.

Conclusion

The planning process in Sudan is an inclusive, proven and holistic approach that aims at developing various planning tools that are linked and consistent with each other. The process is driven by the MAP and Work Plan follow, developing projects in support of the objectives contributing to the success of the planning process.

Landmines Affect Civilians and Military Forces

Landmines in two of the most heavily mined countries in the world, Afghanistan and Iraq, pose a constant threat to local populations. In 2004, the U.S. Campaign to Ban Landmines cited 261 Iraqi injuries or deaths from landmines. In the same period, 895 Afghans were injured or killed by landmines. The landmine contamination also seriously affects United States Armed Forces serving in the two countries. Since 2003, more than 100 U.S. soldiers and service members have been cited 261 Iraqi injuries or deaths from landmines. In the same period, 895 Afghans were injured or killed by landmines. The landmine contamination also seriously affects United States Armed Forces serving in the two countries. Since 2003, more than 100 U.S. soldiers and service members have been injured or killed by landmines.

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