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Introduction

Humanitarian crises, particularly crises in which landmines are involved, may occur without warning and require an immediate response. Examples of such crises include: Hurricane Mitch, which struck Central America in 1998, the 1999, post-war air return of refugees to mine-infested Kosovo, and the 2002, cyclones Hudah and Fane that ravaged Mozambique in 2000, displacing thousands of landmines. To respond to such emergencies quickly and efficiently, the United States developed a Quick Reaction Demining Force (QRDF).

Overview of the QRDF

In April 2001, the U.S. Department of State's Office of Humanitarian Demining Programs (now the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement), in cooperation with the Republic of Mozambique, established the QRDF as a result of lessons learned from the immediate post-conflict situation in Kosovo, where threats to returning refugees existed. The QRDF is a permanent, professional humanitarian demining group composed primarily of four 10-man teams of mine clearance specialists augmented by eight mine detection dog (MOSS) teams of one dog and handler each. The teams can be deployed worldwide within 14 days of activation to provide immediate demining assistance in emergency humanitarian situations. The QRDF is deployed in demining crisis situations as directed by the U.S. government. The force incorporates proven demining procedures, including the use of MOSS and specially designed mechanical equipment, and is outfitted with demining-specific tools and materials. Mine detectors, the vector locate, identify, map, record and destroy landmines, UXO, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) found in the areas designated for clearance. The United States overseas requirements provision of equipment, training and supervision of QRDF personnel within and outside the Republic of Mozambique. The United States has also established an independent management unit in Maputo to manage QRDF operations in coordination with Mozambican authorities. In both deployments overseas Mozambique, the QRDF engages in humanitarian demining in support of Mozambique's National Demining Institute, which allows the QRDF to both perform valuable service in that mine-afflicted nation as well as keep its professional skills finely honed.

Demining Assistance to Sudan

On January 19, 2002, the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLA/M) accepted a formal cease-fire agreement following the mediation of the United States and Switzerland for a war that had lasted 17 years in the Nuba Mountains. This war had resulted in massive population displacement within the region, and landmines had consequently been cited as a major threat to the civil population and a barrier to freedom of movement and generation of income. The government of Sudan believed that between 1989 and February 2002, 1,160 persons became mine victims in the Nuba Mountain region. Following the ceasefire, the displaced population from both within and outside the region had begun spontaneous relocation and movement despite advice from authorities to wait until their security and safety could be assured. The actual presence of landmines in some areas, their suspected presence in other areas and the inability to differentiate between the two situations all posed real threats to the Nuba Mountains community. The landmines also threatened the implementation of the ceasefire and the sustainability of peace in the Nuba Mountains.

The cease-fire agreement specifically referred to the creation of mine laying and in the Jaffna Peninsula. The QRDF deployment provided an on-site demining capability until the United Nations could begin its program of assistance, which demonstrated the U.S. government's continuing support for efforts to bring peace to Sri Lanka. In early May 2002, QRDF operations began in the key village of Sanalndu about 15 km from Jaffna where Tamil civilians, taking advantage of the cease-fire, were returning to their homes and fields. The QRDF team deployed in two 10-person teams from 25, 2002, by clearing nearly 123,000 sq m of land in this area to Sri Lankan authorities. The team cleared 980 anti-personnel mines and 42 pieces of UXO and additionally collected and destroyed numerous other pieces of UXO that had been brought to its attention by local residents. In early 2003, the United States demonstrated its continued commitment to humanitarian mine clearance in Sri Lanka by returning the QRDF to render another six months of demining assistance. This provided a bridge of assistance while the United States geared up to support the next step in the demining effort: establishing a humanitarian mine clearance training program for Sri Lankan civilian and military personnel so that Sri Lankans could continue the work in their own country.

Demining Assistance to Iraq

Under the direction of the United States and in coordination with the RONCO Task Leader, EOD/Demining Supervisor and MDD, the four eight-man demining teams and eight dog-handler/MDD teams conducted operations with respect to the reconstruction and threat removal effort being coordinated by the OCHA/CPA along with Coalition Forces (CF). By incorporating proven land- and mine-clearance procedures, with the added asset of MDD teams, the QRDF safely cleared nearly 1.2 million sq m of land, which yielded over 2,000 mines and UXO from BAC and demining tasks in and around forts, wheat fields, power lines, government buildings and homes and along major highways in the Baghdad area. On August 27, 2003, four months after the deployment to Iraq, the QRDF teams returned to their home base in Mozambique after they responded successfully once again to an imminent humanitarian crisis. Today, the QRDF remains "on call" as a quick-response asset to humanitarian mine clearance in the world while it continues to contribute to the establishment of a mine-safe Mozambique.

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