

**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Country: Sudan**  
**Project Document**

**Project Title**

Mine Action Capacity Development

**Main outcome: Technical Working Group-Peace Building:**

By 2012, improved environment for sustainable peace in the Sudan, through increased respect for rights and human security with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict.

**UNDAF**

**Outcome(s):**

**Sub-outcome 1:**

Threats to social and physical security of individuals and communities from mines, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and small arms significantly reduced.

**Expected CP**

**Outcome(s):**

*(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)*

**Programme Outcome #7:** Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated. Threats to human security (mines, small arms) reduced, and crisis affected groups returned and reintegrated.

**Output # 1:** Institutional and management capacities of the NMAA, NMAC and SSDC developed/strengthened to be able to manage national mine action in accordance with IMAS.

**Expected Output(s):**

*(Those that will result from the project)*

**Output # 2:** Mine/ERW clearance capacities of the Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs) developed/strengthened and accredited to meet International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

**Output #3:** Linkage between mine action and the broader recovery and development processes and initiatives enhanced.

**Output #4:** Sudan assisted to meet its obligations under the Mine Ban Convention and other relevant treaties.

**Executing Entity:**

United Nations Development Programme, Sudan

**Implementing**

United Nations Development Programme, Sudan

**Agencies:**


**Brief Description**

**Narrative**

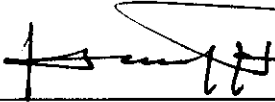
The first phase (2004-2008) of the UNDP support to mine action focused on the establishment of the legislative frameworks, development of the basic organizational infrastructures including establishment of the head/field offices of NMAC and SSDC and training of the newly recruited staff in basic mine action management. The second phase of this project (2009-2011) aims to provide comprehensive management, technical, material and financial support to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), National Mine Action Centre (North) and Southern Sudan Demining Commission (South) to consolidate and strengthen their existing institutional, management and technical capacities to be able to plan, co-coordinate, monitor, accredit, quality assure, manage information, and implement all other aspects of mine action in the country, within the framework of the UN approved International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and National Mine Action Standards and Technical Guidelines (NTSGs).

**Programme Period:** 2009-2012  
**Key Result Area:** Restoring the foundations for development at local level  
**Project Title:** Mine Action Capacity Development  
**Project ID:** 00014877  
**Project Duration:** 2009-2011  
**Management Arrangement:** Direct Execution


**Total Budget** US\$ **7,630,000**  
**Allocated resources:**  
 • Government: Not included here.  
 • Regular \_\_\_\_\_  
 • Other:  
   ○ US DOS US\$ 500,000  
   ○ US DOS US\$ 300,000  
**Total:** US\$ **800,000**  
 • In kind contributions \_\_\_\_\_  
**Unfunded budget:** US\$ **6,830,000**

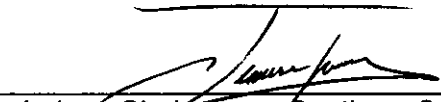
Agreed by:   
 H.E. Ahmed Mohamed Haroun, Secretary General of the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and State Minister of Humanitarian Affairs.

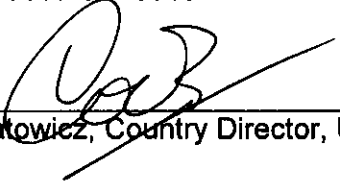
Agreed by:   
 H.E. El Fatih Ali Siddig, Under Secretary, Ministry of International Cooperation, Government of National Unity, Sudan

Agreed by:   
 H.E. Kuol Athien Mawein Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Government of Southern Sudan



Agreed by:   
 Mr. Al Awad Elbashir Ali Elbashir, Director National Mine Action Centre, Khartoum

Agreed by:   
 Mr. Jurkuc Barac Jurkuc, Chairperson Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), Government of Southern Sudan

Agreed by:   
 Mr. Jerzy Skuratowicz, Country Director, UNDP Sudan

## **I: SITUATION ANALYSIS**

### **Scope and Impact of the Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Problem in the Sudan**

1. More than two decades long civil war between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) has left Sudan with a large scale landmines and Explosives Remnants of War (ERW) contamination problem, which not only hamper economic recovery and development, but also safe and free movements of communities. 19 out of the 25 states in the Sudan are reported to be affected with landmines and ERW to various degrees.
2. The situation analysis undertaken for the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Sudan for the period 2009-2012 and the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) has identified that landmine/ERW contamination threatens civilians and impedes economic recovery and development. Contaminated land reduces agricultural activity and productivity and thereby the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities. Landmines and ERW contamination on key logistical/supply routes continues to hamper safe and free movement, trade and humanitarian interventions, and endanger the lives of local communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and staff of aid community. The presence and/or perceived threat of landmines/ERW prevents and delay IDPs and refugee populations from returning to their hometowns, and as a result, constrain recovery, reconstruction and development efforts in mine/ERW and war affected areas.
3. The true extend of the landmine/ERW problem in the Sudan remains unknown as a country wide Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) is still ongoing. However, as of May 2008 identified 3,845 dangerous areas have been identified of which 2,011 have been cleared. The dangerous areas cleared covers and estimated 34 million m<sup>2</sup> of high priority land and 19,221 km of roads. During clearance operations, 5,329 Anti-Personnel mines, 2,441 Anti-Tank mines, and more than 640,000 explosive devices were found and destroyed. Under the overall coordination of UNICEF, more than 1.8 Million Sudanese civilians have received Mine Risk Education (MRE). The mine action information management system has recorded more 4,000 victims of landmine/ERW in the country during the past five years with more than half of them in Southern Sudan.

### **Obligations of the Sudan under Mine Ban Convention:**

4. Sudan is a State Party to 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 or the Ottawa Treaty. The Republic of the Sudan signed the Convention on 4 December 1997, and following its ratification on 23 October 2003, the Convention entered into force for the Sudan on 1 April 2004 As a State Party to the convention, the Sudan has committed itself to all the articles and provisions of the Convention and of particular importance is Article V, under which Sudan is obliged legally to have made every effort to identify mined areas under its jurisdiction or control and to destroy all

antipersonnel mines, by 2014. Other important obligations of the Sudan with deadlines are stipulated in Articles 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9.

### **Mine Action in the Sudan:**

5. After the signing of the Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement in 2001, the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) started to cooperate in the area of mine action, which established a unique precedent for cooperation and peace-building even during ongoing conflict. Based on this cooperation, a tri-partite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed among the GoS, the SPLM and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) on 19 September 2002 in Geneva, which provided the framework for mine action activities to be undertaken throughout the Sudan. In addition, the CPA and the UN Security Council Resolution 1590 further enhanced the mandate and role of the UN in the Sudan in the field of mine action.

6. In addition to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), there are currently five UN agencies actively engaged in undertaking various mine action activities within the unified framework of the United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO), which was established in 2005 and in close coordination and cooperation with concerned national and local authorities. The UN agencies involved in mine action and their respective roles include:

- United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), in cooperation with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), conducting humanitarian demining and providing coordination and technical advice in support of the UNMIS mandate and the CPA.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), providing support to national authorities in building sustainable local/national mine action capacities.
- United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), coordination and undertaking mine risk education projects/activities.
- World Food Programme (WFP) undertaking clearance of key supply and access routes as part of the road reconstruction process,
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) providing mine risk education to returning refugees and IDPs.

7. UNDP, working in cooperation with the UNMAO, is the lead UN agency for Mine Action Programme Development and Capacity Building with the aim of providing comprehensive management, technical, material and financial support to the Mine Action Authorities in the Sudan (North and South) in establishing a sustainable legal and institutional framework to deal effectively with the humanitarian and developmental problems related to the contamination of landmines/ERW and support landmine/ERW survivors/victims.

## **Achievements of the UNDP Mine Action Capacity Development Project:**

8. The National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) was established by Presidential Decree No. 299 on 24 December 2005. In addition, the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) established the Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), through GOSS Presidential Decree No. 45 on 27 June 2006.

9. Based on the provisions of these Decrees, the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) in the Sudan with its Khartoum based executing arm, the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) and the Juba based Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC) were established during 2006 and 2007 with management, technical, advisory and financial assistance from UNDP Sudan. Field offices in six key locations – e.g. Yei, Malakal, Wau, Kassala, Kadugli and Damazin – were furthermore established. A detailed mine action legislation is currently being developed in cooperation with both GONU and GOSS.

10. In fulfilling its obligation under Article 4 of the Mine Ban Convention, Sudan has completed destruction of more than 10,562 declared stockpiled anti-personnel mines. UNDP will continue to work with GONU and GOSS to report and destroy any catches of AP mines discovered in the future.

11. As a sign of commitment towards fulfilling its obligations under the Ottawa treaty and to address the landmine and ERW problem, Sudan included mine action in the national budget in 2006 for the first time. During 2007 and the first half of 2008, the GONU contributed US\$ 5.5 Million Dollars to mine action, while the GOSS contributed US\$ 1.5 Million Dollars. The funds covered cost of the personnel of the NMAC and SSDC and cost of the field operations of the national demining teams (JIDUs).

12. UNDP, UNMAS and UNICEF mobilized US\$ 1.7 million from the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (OCHA) under an umbrella project. Of this amount, US\$ 688,000 was managed by UNDP. This project was jointly implemented by UNMAS, UNICEF and UNDP, with UNDP responsible for implementing a variety of projects for the socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine survivors in war and landmine/ERW affected communities of Sudan. As part of this joint project, UNDP implemented 11 (6 in the North and 5 in the South) community based projects through local NGOs. UNDP continues to provide technical assistance to the National Authority on Prosthetics and Orthotics (NAPO) in resources mobilization and meeting the obligations of the Sudan under the Mine Ban Convention.

13. As part of the mine/ERW national clearance capacity development, 110 national deminers were trained, equipped and field deployed for clearance of mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in high priority areas. The deminers have been jointly provided by both the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) within the framework of the Joint Integrated Units (JIU). Bringing the two parties together has not only contributed to improved confidence and trust, but also a partnership and improved cooperation between the SAF and the SPLA.

14. Between January 2007 and June 2008, the national mine/UXO teams completed clearance/verification of three high priority tasks including the clearance of 446 Km long Babanusa-Wau railway line , 234 Km high priority roads in Eastern Sudan (Kassala state) and 140 Km road between Malakal and Ayod (Malakal State). During clearance/verification operations of these three tasks, the national teams found and destroyed 149 anti vehicle mines, 37 anti personnel mines, and more than 25,000 pieces of explosive devices/ammunitions. All these tasks were successfully completed without any incident or accident.

### **Intended Beneficiaries:**

15. Through the implementation of this project, UNDP aims to further develop and strengthen the capacities of the Mine Action Authorities in Sudan (North and South) to reach a high level of maturity, including being able to carry out their respective mandates and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. The primary beneficiaries of the project therefore include the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) and the Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC).

16. Establishing capable Mine Action Authorities will ensure that donor contributions are utilized effectively and efficiently and will provide conducive environment for the participation of civil society in addressing Sudan's mine action challenges. This project will facilitate a long-term partnership among UNDP, Mine Action Authorities, donors, and civil society organizations – a partnership which is crucial for the sustainability of mine action activities until the goal of a landmine impact free Sudan is realized

17. The development of national as well as local operational mine action capacity will create jobs for qualified and experienced Sudanese, and by doing so promote confidence building, stability, and ultimately peace.

18. Clearance of landmine/UXOs encourages IDPs and refugees to return to their hometowns, which eventually assists in the rehabilitation and development of affected communities and lessens their dependence on state or foreign aid. Humanitarian and development actors operating in the Sudan will furthermore benefit from the project, as the clearance of land will enable them to safely implement rehabilitation and development projects in the country.

19. The global mine action community will benefit from the experience gained in Sudan in the field of national mine action capacity development and lessons learned.

### **II. STRATEGY:**

20. The strategy for the implementation of this Project Document is closely aligned with the provisions of the Mine Ban Convention to which Sudan is a State Party, CPA, UNSC Resolution 1590, Presidential Decrees of the GONU and GOSS on the establishment of the legislative framework for mine action, National Mine Action

Strategic Framework 2006-2011 endorsed by the Council of Ministers in August 2006, the UN global Mine Action Strategy 2006-2011, the Sudan Five Year Development Strategy 2007-2011, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2009-2012, the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2009-2012 and the UNDP corporate strategic plan for 2008-2011. Detailed outputs, baseline, indicators and targets are provided in the “Results and Resources Framework” of this document.

21. The duration of this ProDoc 2009-2011 especially takes into account the UN global Mine Action Strategy 2006-2011, National Mine Action Strategic Framework 2006-2011, and the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan which comes to an end in early 2011. In addition, this Prodoc takes into account the ongoing mine action transition planning process which aims to transition mine action to full national ownership and responsibility by early 2011.

22. The UNDAF for Sudan for the period 2009-2012 was developed and signed in August 2008. The UNDAF gives due recognition to the problems posed by the contamination of mine/ERW in Sudan under “Peace Building Working Group” and stresses the development/strengthening of national capacities to address the problem.

23. In addition, this Prodoc addresses the findings, observations and recommendations of the independent evaluation of the project conducted in October 2007 and the mine action capacity assessment conducted by a UNDP consultant during July-August 2008.

24. This Prodoc also takes in to accounts the findings and assessment of the mine action transition planning process and the results of the self assessment of the NMAC and SSDC. The aim of the transition planning process is to transition all mine action functions from the UN to the national mine action authorities by 2011.

25. Consolidation and strengthening of the organizational, managerial, individual and technical capacities of the NMAC and SSDC is a key output of this Prodoc. This Prodoc aims to address the shortfalls and gaps identified within the NMAC and SSDC through the UNDAF, independent evaluation of the project and self assessment of the NMAC and SSDC through various measures including theoretical and on the job training, training workshops, coaching and mentoring. In addition, Prodoc provides for providing two full time technical advisors and three part time consultants who will work within NMAC and SSDC in various mine action fields including planning, coordination, priority setting, information management, accreditation, quality assurance, monitoring, and reporting to consolidated their managerial and technical capacities to a level so they are able to manage national mine action with limited or no technical assistance.

26. This Prodoc aims to work with NMAC, SSDC and UNMAO to provide the necessary technical and materials assistance to the Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs) to be accredited to IMAS. Deminers to JIDUs are provided jointly by SAF and SPLA. The Prodoc provides for a full time technical advisor to assist the JIDUs with

refresher training, development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), training on NTSGs, preparation of operational and field deployment plans, internal quality control and reporting according to IMSMA requirements. In addition, the Prodoc provides for meeting the shortfalls and gaps in technical equipment.

27. This Prodoc aims to enhance the linkages between mine action and the broader recovery and development processes and initiatives by educating the development community about the socio economic impact of landmine and ERW contamination and assisting it to consider mine action in all reconstruction and development projects in the affected communities including development of road infra structure, return and settlement of IDPs and refugees, agricultural and cattle raising projects. The UNDP mine action team will also work with NMAA, NMAC and SSDC to maintain the funding for mine action from the national budgets.

28. Assisting Sudan in meeting its obligations under the provisions of the Mine Ban Treaty is a key component of this Prodoc. Therefore, this Prodoc plans to undertake a number of activities aimed at promoting the understanding of the policy and decision makers within GoNU and GoSS and the civil society. The activities include workshops, media events and publications of various materials. Better understating of the provisions of the Mine Ban Treaty will assist in meeting its obligations at various fields.

#### **Resource Mobilization:**

The resources for this project increased from an average of US\$ 500,000/year in 2004-2006 to an average of US\$ 2,000,000/year in 2007-2008. The budget for this ProDoc is based on these averages. In addition, the GONU allocated approximately US\$ 5.5 million while the GOSS allocated US\$ 2.2 million during 2007 and 2008. UNDP will continue to work with NMAC and SSDC to ensure allocation of government funds for mine action in the years to come.

29. With support from the UNDP Country Office, UNMAO, UNDP/BCPR and the national mine action authorities good partnership has been developed with the donor community. A detailed resource mobilization strategy will be developed to secure the necessary resources for the implementation of the project.

#### **Mid Term Review:**

30. A mid-term performance review of the project will be conducted in mid 2010 to examine and review its performance against its stated objectives, outputs and targets and to identify challenges faced and lessons learnt. The findings and observations of the review would used to make necessary adjustment to the project and fine-tune its approach to achieve its remaining objectives and targets.



## **Mine Action and Environmental Considerations:**

31. The environmental impact of mine clearance/mines destruction may include erosion of soil due to the use of mine clearance machines/mechanical equipment to cut vegetation/trees or pollution of water and soil due to lubricants/fuel used for operating these machines, burning of vegetation to pave the way for mine clearance and destruction of stockpiled mines by open detonation techniques. Another potential environmental impact/risk of mine clearance could be unintentional damage to unknown archeological, heritage and cultural sites due to use of mechanical equipment for mine clearance/verification.

32. The mine/UXO clearance/verification operations normally do not pose any serious damage or risk to the environment. However, to mitigate all these environmental impacts/risk, all mine clearance/verification operations and MRE activities are undertaken in compliance with the UN approved International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). In addition, specialized Standing operating Procedures (SOPS) are developed for specific circumstance and are followed by demining personnel to preserve the environment.

## **Mine Action and Gender Considerations:**

The United Nations has developed and endorsed gender guidelines to ensure gender equality in all pillars of mine action including mine/ERW clearance, Mine Risk Education, mine/ERW victim assistance, advocacy and capacity building. The United Nations *Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes* are intended to help United Nations mine action policy makers and field personnel incorporate gender perspectives in all relevant mine action initiatives and operations.

33. UNDP's support to mine action is guided by these Guidelines and strives to achieve the following objectives for each pillar of mine action.

### Gender Objectives for Mine Clearance:

- ✓ Ensure that the most comprehensive and representative information on the threat of mines and ERW is collected from affected communities.
- ✓ Ensure that when prioritizing areas for clearance, the various needs of adults and children of both sexes are taken into consideration.
- ✓ Ensure that all individuals, regardless of sex, have equal access to the benefits of mine clearance (including employment opportunities and training).
- ✓ Ensure that the behavior and attitudes of clearance teams do not adversely affect local populations.

### Gender Objectives for Mine Risk Education:

- ✓ Ensure that all individuals at risk have access to culturally appropriate forms of MRE that specifically address those activities that put them at risk.

- ✓ Enhance the participation of vulnerable groups of adults and children of both sexes in MRE initiatives.
- ✓ Ensure that men and women have equal access to employment opportunities

Gender Objectives for Advocacy:

- ✓ Ensure that advocacy initiatives reach individuals of both sexes, as appropriate.
- ✓ Ensure that public information/outreach conveys the benefits of mine action for all individuals, regardless of age or sex.
- ✓ Encourage advocacy behavior among men, women, boys and girls in mine/ERW-affected communities.
- ✓ Ensure that men, women and children have equal opportunities to participate in advocacy-related initiatives.

34. Based on the relevant provisions of the Security Council Resolution 1325, and the “UNDP’s Eight Point Agenda for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crises Prevention and Recovery” the Project Team will:

- Educate NMAA, NMAC and SSDC on the provision of Council Resolution 1325, UN Gender Guidelines for mine action and the “UNDP’s Eight Point Agenda for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crises Prevention and Recovery” by conducting two one day workshops (One in Khartoum and one in Juba)
- Work with NMAA, NMAC and SSDC to adopt gender-sensitive approach to the beneficiaries of all their projects including mine risk education, mine/ERW clearance, advocacy and victim assistance.
- Work with NMAC and SSDC to adopt gender-sensitive employment policies.
- The UNDP Mine Action Project team will consider women in all the project activities including training, capacity building and sponsorship to international events and meetings.
- Work actively with SSDC to achieve the 25% quota allocated for employing women in the various departments of the GoSS.
- Work with NMAC and SSDC to foster gender-equitable relations within these institutions and to ensure gender-sensitive resource mobilization, budgeting and funds allocation

**Linkages to MDGs:**

35. The UNDP mine action support to landmine/ERW affected countries is not so much about landmines/ERW as it is about people and their interactions with mine/ERW affected environments. Its aim is humanitarian and developmental - to recreate an environment in which people can live safely; in which economic and social well-being can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmines; and in which victims’ needs are addressed.

36. Vast tracts of fertile land remain uncultivated due to the actual or perceived threat of mines. Explosives in the ground degrade soil and have a long-lasting toxic effect on the environment. Mine action has provided a unique example of how global partnerships can support development causes. Mine action directly supports three of the Millennium Development Goals: poverty reduction (MDG 1), environmental sustainability (MDG 7), and Global Partnerships for Development (MDG 8).

### III: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b>						
<b>Programme Outcome #7.</b> Post–conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated. Post –conflict socio-economic Threats to human security (mines, small arms) reduced, and crisis affected groups returned and reintegrated.						
<b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</b>						
<b>Indicator:</b> Change in the level of threats to human security (mines, small arms) and crisis affected groups returned and reintegrated National mine action management and technical expertise in place to address social/economic impacts of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).						
<b>Baseline:</b> National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), and Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC) established through presidential Decrees. Head offices of NMAC-Khartoum and SSDC-Juba and six field offices staffed, equipped and functional.						
<b>Target:</b> At least 80% of high priority roads/routes cleared by national deminers and handed to public for productive use						
<b>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):</b> Crises Prevention and Recovery						
<b>Partnership Strategy:</b> National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), and Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC), UNOPS, UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), UNICEF and national and international mine action organizations						
<b>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</b> Mine Action Capacity Development, 00014877						
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS \$ (Total)	North \$	South \$
<b>Output #1:</b> Institutional and management capacities of the NMAA, NMAC and SSDC developed/strengthened to be able to manage national mine action programme in accordance with IMAS.  <b>Baseline:</b> National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), and Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC) established through Presidential Decrees and their staff trained. Head offices of NMAC-Khartoum and	<b>Targets: 2009</b> Enhance and consolidate the knowledge of the staff of NMAC and SSDC in the programmatic aspects of mine action including planning, coordination, accreditation/quality assurance, and information management through theoretical and on the job training within the	<b>1. Activity Result:</b> Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC consolidates and enhances their knowledge of mine action including planning, coordination, quality management and information management and apply it their daily activities with technical assistance from UNDP and UNMAO.  <b>Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct four one-week theoretical training workshops one each in planning, coordination,</li> </ul>	NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO	<i>Technical Assistance/ Personnel (2x International technical advisors, 3x International Consultants, 4xSenior national staff)</i> <b>\$ 900,000</b>	\$ 400, 000	\$ 500,000
				<i>On the job training:</i> <b>\$ 100,000</b>	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
				<i>Equipment +Materials</i> <b>\$ 400,000</b>	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000

<p>SSDC-Juba and six field offices staffed, equipped and functional.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC trained on job in various mine action functions</li> <li>NTSGs reviewed, validated, translated into Arabic and applied</li> <li>Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC able to plan, coordinate, accredit, quality assure, manage information, set priorities, allocate resources, and report all mine action activities.</li> <li>Requirement of the NMAC and SSDC for additional essential equipment fulfilled</li> <li>Gender-sensitive employment policies of NMAC and SSDC adopted</li> </ul>	<p>infrastructure of the UNDP/UNMAO.</p>	<p>accreditation and quality assurance followed by a three month long on the job training, 12 field visits for accreditation and quality assurance, practical training on IMSMA with assistance from UNMAO and GICHD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Validate NTSGs, translate NTSGs from English into Arabic, print and distribute to all relevant stakeholders, and conducted training on NTSGs for relevant staff all stakeholders.</li> <li>Procure necessary equipment and supplies for the quality assurance and information management sections of the NMAC and SSDC</li> <li>Conduct two workshops for the staff of NMAC and SSDC on the provisions of the Security Council Resolution 1325, UN Gender Guidelines for mine action and the “UNDP’s Eight Point Agenda for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crises Prevention and Recovery” (One in Khartoum and one in Juba)</li> <li>Drafting of gender employment policy for NMAC and SMAC</li> </ul>		<p><i>Translation and printing of NTSGs</i> <b>\$ 50,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 50,000</p>	<p>00</p>
	<p><b>Targets: 2010</b></p> <p>Concerned NMAC and SSDC staff members assume partial responsibility for coordination, planning,</p>	<p><b>1. Activity Result</b></p> <p>Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC increasing apply their knowledge of mine action including planning, coordinating, monitoring, accreditation, quality assurance and oversight with reduced</p>	<p><i>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</i></p>	<p><i>Technical Assistance/ Personnel (2x International technical advisors, 3x International Consultants, 4xSenior national staff)</i> <b>\$ 900,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 400, 00</p>	<p>\$ 500,00</p>

	<p>accreditation, quality assurance, priority setting and information management with technical assistance from UNDP/UNMAO</p>	<p>technical assistance from UNDP and UNMAO.</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revise and refine ToR's for SSDC and NMAC staff and make sure they met the requirements necessary for a successful transition process , develop learning plans for each position</li> <li>▪ Conduct on the job training within UNMAO/UNDP in planning, accreditation, quality assurance and information management; 12 field visits; participation of NMAC and SSDC staff in all planning and monitoring activities of mine action operations.</li> <li>▪ Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC engages in conducting accreditation and quality assurance activities with supervision from UNDP/UNMAO.</li> <li>▪ Assist concerned NMAC and SSDC staff in data-entry/manipulation, ;procurement of necessary IT equipment, conduct of 6 field visits</li> </ul>		<p><i>On the job training:</i> <b>\$ 100,000</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>Equipment +/-Material</i> <b>\$ 200,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 50,000</p> <hr/> <p>\$ 100,000</p>	<p>\$ 50,000</p> <hr/> <p>\$ 100,000</p>
	<p><b>Targets: 2011</b></p> <p>Concerned NMAC and SSDC staff members assume full responsibility for coordination, planning, accreditation, quality assurance, priority setting and information management with</p>	<p><b>1. Activity Result</b></p> <p>Key staff of NMAC and SSDC have comprehensive knowledge and understanding of mine action including planning, coordinating, monitoring, accreditation, quality assurance and oversight with limited assistance from UNDP and UNMAO.</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p>	<p><i>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</i></p>	<p><i>Technical Assistance/ Personnel (2x International technical advisors, 2x International Consultants, 4xSenior national staff)</i> <b>\$ 600,000</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>On the job training:</i> <b>\$ 100,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 300,000</p> <hr/> <p>\$ 50,000</p>	<p>\$ 300,000</p> <hr/> <p>\$ 50,000</p>

	technical assistance from UNDP/UNMAO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist UNMAO to fully transition all responsibility of leading the planning and coordination of mine action from UN to NMAC and SSDC</li> <li>▪ NMAC and SSDC becomes responsible for conducting accreditation and QA of mine action operations</li> <li>▪ NMAC and SSDC becomes responsible for managing all inputs and out put of the IMSMA system</li> </ul>		<i>Equipment +Materials</i> <b>\$ 50,000</b>	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
<b>Output # 2:</b>  Mine/ERW clearance capacities of the Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs) further developed/ strengthened to meet International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).  <b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 250 national de-miners within the framework of Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) have been trained to IMAS standards.</li> <li>• Of the 250, 110 de-miners have been structured to Demining Teams, equipped and field deployed without proper accreditation to IMAS.</li> <li>• 110 deminers cleared 446 km of Babanusa-Wau railway line, 234 km of roads in Kassala state and 140 Km road between Malakal and Ayod without accreditation to IMAS.</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desk and field accreditation of the 110 national de-miners completed to IMAS, equipped and field deployed for mine/ERW clearance</li> </ul>	<b>Target: 2009</b> JIDUs assets are accredited to IMAS (Desk and field accreditation) and mine/ERW clearance operations undertaken by JIDUs in compliance of IMAS in highly impacted communities.	<b>1 Activity Result:</b> JIDUs mine/ERW clearance assets accredited to IMAS standards and undertaking mine/ERW clearance in Protocol Areas including South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.  <b>Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide one full time technical advisors to assist with accreditation and field deployment process of JIDUs to assist in the preparation of field deployment plans, validation of SOPs, conducting refreshing training, internal quality control and reporting.</li> <li>• Review and validation of mine/ERW clearance SOPs</li> <li>• Refresher training of JIDUs mine/ERW clearance assets on IMAS and NTSGs.</li> <li>• Procure additional equipment and supplies required for accreditation and undertaking mine/ERW clearance operations including vehicles, communications gear and supplies.</li> </ul>	NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO	1x International technical Advisor <b>\$ \$250,000</b>	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
				<i>Equipment:</i> <b>\$ 400,,000</b>	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
				<i>Refresher Training + Materials +supplies</i> <b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000

<p>operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All mine/ERW clearance data of the JIDUs deminers are recorded in the IMSMA database</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target: 2010</b></p> <p>Continue to undertake mine/ERW clearance operations in compliance of IMAS in highly impacted communities.</p>	<p><b>1. Activity Result:</b></p> <p>IMAS compliant Mine/ERW clearance operations undertaken in communities that of high priority for GONU and GOSS, particularly in Protocol Areas including South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide one full time technical advisors to assist with accreditation and field deployment process of JIDUs to assist in the preparation of field deployment plans, validation of SOPs, conducting refreshing training, internal quality control and reporting.</li> <li>Assist NMAC and SSDC to ensure coordination and that clearance is conducted in priority areas.</li> </ul>	<p>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</p>	<p>1x International technical <b>\$ \$250,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 125,000</p>	<p>\$ 125,000</p>	
					<p>Equipment +Materials <b>\$ 200,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 100,000</p>	<p>\$ 100,000</p>
					<p>Refresher Training + Materials +supplies <b>\$ 500,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 250,000</p>	<p>\$ 250,000</p>
		<p><b>Target: 2011</b></p> <p>Continue to undertake mine/ERW clearance operations in compliance of IMAS in highly impacted communities.</p>	<p><b>2. Activity Result:</b></p> <p>IMAS compliant Mine/ERW clearance operations undertaken in communities that of high priority for GONU and GOSS, particularly in Protocol Areas including South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.</p>	<p>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</p>	<p>1x International technical Advisor <b>\$ \$250,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 125,000</p>	<p>\$ 125,000</p>
					<p>Equipment +Materials <b>\$ 200,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 100,000</p>	<p>\$ 100,000</p>



		<p><b>Action:</b> Provide two technical advisors to assist with accreditation and field deployment process of JIDUs to assist in the preparation of field deployment plans, validation of SOPs, conducting refreshing training, internal quality control and reporting</p>		<p><i>Refresher Training + Materials +supplies</i> <b>\$ 500,000</b></p>	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
<p><b>Output #3:</b> Linkage between mine action and the broader recovery and development processes and initiatives enhanced</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds for mine action allocated from the budgets of GoNU and GOSS</li> <li>Mine/ERW clearance already considered in some road reconstruction and agriculture projects,</li> <li>Mine action already considered in the return and settlement of IDPs and refugees</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation of sufficient funds from the budgets of GoNU and GOSS continues</li> <li>Mine action considered in the planning and implementation of all reconstruction and development projects</li> <li>Mine action considered in all return and settlement projects of IDPS and refugees</li> <li>Mine Action is implemented based on gender disaggregated analysis</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target: 2009-2011</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds allocation for mine action from the budges of GoNU and GOSS continues and mine action considered in all reconstruction and development projects including return and settlement of IDPs and refugees</li> <li>Establishment of an inter-ministerial / UN steering committee to provide guidance and secure a broader development perspective.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Activity Result</b> Sustained and increased funding for mine action from GONU and GOSS budgets and increased awareness of the mine/ERW contamination impact on reconstruction and development sector within the development community</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist national authorities to develop a resource mobilization strategy and implement it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two policy level briefings, including gender specific analysis and recommendations, for GoNU and GOSS to maintain resources for mine action</li> <li>Two workshops on mine action and development, including gender priorities for Mine Action, for key development organizations and relevant ministries</li> <li>Mine action considered by relevant organizations and ministries in the return and settlement projects of IDPs and refugees and reconstruction of roads and routes</li> <li>Exchange of views, lessons</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><i>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</i></p>	<p><i>Publications and promotion materials</i> <b>\$ 150,000</b></p>	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
				<p><i>Training/workshops, media events:</i> <b>\$ 150,000</b></p>	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000

<p>and targeting marginalized groups, including women.</p>		<p>learned and best practices with other mine/ERW affected countries through visits and participation in international Mine Action workshops/events.</p> <p><b>2 Activity Result</b> Increased services and support provided for the socio economic rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/UXO victims/survivors</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance to national authorities and local NGOs to address the needs/issues related to victim/survivors of mines/ERRW including families of survivors/victims. Work closely with other UN agencies, national authorities, national and international organizations for the socio-economic rehabilitation and re-integration of the victims/survivors of mine/ERW including families of survivors/victims.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Output #4:</b> Sudan assisted to meet its obligations under the Mine Ban Convention.</p>	<p><b>Targets: 2009</b> Increased understanding of the obligations of Mine Ban Convention of the policy</p>	<p><b>1. Activity Result</b> Detailed mine action laws passed through the legislative process of GONU and GOSS and accurate</p>	<p><i>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP</i></p>	<p><i>Publications and promotion materials</i> <b>\$ 50,000</b></p>	<p><b>\$ 25,000</b></p>	<p><b>\$ 25,000</b></p>

<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sudan is a state party to the Mine Ban Convention</li> <li>• Initial legislation on the establishment of NMAA and SSDC in place</li> <li>• Destruction of stockpiled AP mines completed</li> <li>• Article 7 Transparency report for 2004-2007 prepared and submitted to the UN</li> <li>• Detailed mine action laws at levels of GONU and GOSS drafted</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed mine action laws for GoNU and GOSS developed, adopted, publicized and enacted.</li> <li>• Article 7 reports prepared and submitted</li> <li>• Increased knowledge of mine ban obligations within public, military and police</li> <li>• Mine action laws at GONU and GOSS passed through the legislative process</li> </ul>	<p>and decisions makers within the GoNU and GOSS and provide support to Sudan in meeting its Article 7 and Article 9 reporting obligations.</p>	<p>and timely Article 7 report transparency prepared and submitted</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist NMAC and SSDC in the passing the draft mine action laws through the legal process</li> </ul> <p>Assist in preparation and submission of Article 7 report for 2008</p> <p><b>2. Activity Result</b></p> <p>Increased awareness and understanding of the Mine Ban Convention obligations</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold training workshops for Government Ministries, Military officer and Police Officers on the obligations of the Mine Ban Convention.</li> <li>• Hold media events and publish leaflet and posters.</li> <li>• Treaty obligations considered in other UNDP projects (Rule of Law and governance)</li> <li>• Assist the NMAC and SSDC to ensure active participation by the Sudan in relevant international meetings, including meetings related to the Mine Ban Convention</li> </ul>		<p><i>Training/workshops, media events:</i></p> <p><b>\$ 50,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 25,000</p>	<p>\$ 25,000</p>
	<p><b>Targets: 2010</b> Sudan continues to meet its Article 7 reporting obligations</p>	<p><b>1. Activity Result</b></p> <p>Accurate and timely Article 7 report prepared and submitted</p>	<p><i>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</i></p>	<p><i>Publications and promotion materials</i></p> <p><b>\$ 50,000</b></p>	<p>\$ 25,000</p>	<p>\$ 25,000</p>

		<p><b>Action:</b> Assist in preparation of Article 7 report for 2009</p> <p><b>2. Activity Result</b> Increased awareness and understanding of the Mine Ban Convention obligations</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold training workshops for Government Ministries, Military officer and Police Officers on the obligations of the Mine Ban Convention.</li> <li>• Hold media events and publish leaflet and posters.</li> <li>• Treaty obligations considered in other UNDP projects (Rule of Law and governance)</li> </ul>		<p><i>Training/workshops, media events:</i></p> <p><b>\$ 50,000</b></p>	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
	<p><b>Targets: 2011</b> Sudan continues to meet its Article 7 reporting obligations</p>	<p><b>1. Activity Result</b> Accurate and timely Article 7 report prepared and submitted</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Assist in preparation of Article 7 report for 2010</p>	<p><i>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</i></p>	<p><i>Publications and promotion materials</i></p> <p><b>\$ 150,000</b></p>	\$ 75,00	\$ 75,00
				<p><i>Training/workshops, media events:</i></p> <p><b>\$ 150,000</b></p>	\$ 75,00	\$ 75,00

		<p><b>2. Activity Result</b>  Increased awareness and understanding of the Mine Ban Convention obligations</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold training workshops for Government Ministries, Military officer and Police Officers on the obligations of the Mine Ban Convention.</li> <li>• Hold media events and publish leaflet and posters.</li> <li>• Treaty obligations considered in other UNDP projects (Rule of Law and governance)</li> </ul>				
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## VI: ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS				
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount US\$		Combined Total
									North	South	
<p><b>Output #1:</b> Institutional and management capacities of the NMAA, NMAC and SSDC developed/strengthened to be able to manage national mine action programme in accordance with IMAS.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), and Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC) established through Presidential Decrees and their staff trained. Head offices of NMAC-Khartoum and SSDC-Juba and six field offices staffed, equipped and functional.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC trained on job in various mine action functions</li> <li>NTSGs reviewed, validated, translated into Arabic and applied</li> <li>Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC able to plan,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Activity Result:</b> Concerned staff of NMAC and SSDC consolidates and enhances their knowledge of mine action including planning, coordination, quality management and information management and apply it their daily activities with technical assistance from UNDP and UNMAO.</p>										
	<p><b>Activity Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct four one-week theoretical training workshops one each in planning, coordination, accreditation and quality assurance followed by a three month long on the job training, 12 field visits for accreditation and quality assurance, practical training on IMSMA with assistance from UNMAO and GICHD.</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X	NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO	US DOS,	(2x International technical advisors, 3x International Consultants, 4xSenior national staff), materials, supplies,	400,000	500,000	900,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Validate NTSGs, translate NTSGs from English into Arabic, print and distribute to all relevant stakeholders, and conducted training on NTSGs for relevant staff all stakeholders.</li> </ul>		X	X			N/A	Translation and printing of NTSGs	50,000	00	50,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure necessary equipment and supplies for the quality assurance and information management sections of the NMAC and SSDC</li> </ul>		X	X			N/A	Equipment +Materials	200,000	200,000	400,000

coordinate, accredit, quality assure, manage information, set priorities, allocate resources, and report all mine action activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirement of the NMAC and SSDC for additional essential equipment fulfilled</li> <li>Gender-sensitive employment policies of NMAC and SSDC adopted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct two workshops for the staff of NMAC and SSDC on the provisions of the Security Council Resolution 1325, UN Gender Guidelines for mine action and the “UNDP’s Eight Point Agenda for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crises Prevention and Recovery” (One in Khartoum and one in Juba)</li> </ul>			X	X		N/A	Facilities, services, supplies and materials	50,000	50,000	100,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drafting of gender employment policy for NMAC and SMAC</li> </ul>	X	X				N/A	Technical advice and inputs	00	00	00
<b>Output # 2:</b>  Mine/ERW clearance capacities of the Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs) further developed/ strengthened to meet International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).  <b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250 national de-miners within the framework of Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) have been trained to IMAS standards.</li> <li>Of the 250, 110 de-miners have been structured to Demining Teams, equipped and field deployed without proper</li> </ul>	<b>Activity Result:</b> JIDUs mine/ERW clearance assets accredited to IMAS standards and undertaking mine/ERW clearance in Protocol Areas including South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.										
	<b>Activity Actions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide one full time technical advisors to assist with accreditation and field deployment process of JIDUs to assist in the preparation of field deployment plans, validation of SOPs, conducting refreshing training, internal quality control and reporting.</li> </ul>						N/A	One International technical advisor	250,000	00	250,00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and validate mine/ERW clearance SOPs and refresher training of JIDUs mine/ERW clearance assets on IMAS and NTSGs.</li> </ul>	X	X				N/A	Refresher Training + Materials +supplies	250,000	250,000	500,000

<p>accreditation to IMAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>110 deminers cleared 446 km of Babanusa-Wau railway line, 234 km of roads in Kassala state and 140 Km road between Malakal and Ayod without accreditation to IMAS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Desk and field accreditation of the 110 national deminers completed to IMAS, equipped and field deployed for mine/ERW clearance operations.</li> <li>All mine/ERW clearance data of the JIDUs deminers are recorded in the IMSMA database.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure additional equipment and supplies required for accreditation and undertaking mine/ERW clearance operations including vehicles, communications gear and supplies.</li> </ul>	X	X					<i>Equipment</i>	200,000	200,000	400,000
<p><b>Output #3:</b> Linkage between mine action and the broader recovery and development processes and initiatives enhanced</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds for mine action allocated from the budgets of GoNU and GOSS</li> <li>Mine/ERW clearance already considered in some road reconstruction and agriculture projects,</li> <li>Mine action already considered in the return and settlement of IDPs and refugees</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation of sufficient funds from the budgets of GoNU</li> </ul>	<p><b>2. Activity Result</b> Sustained and increased funding for mine action from GONU and GOSS budgets and increased awareness of the mine/ERW contamination impact on reconstruction and development sector within the development community</p> <p><b>Activity Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist national authorities to develop a resource mobilization strategy and implement it</li> <li>Two policy level briefings, including gender specific analysis and recommendations, for GoNU and GOSS to maintain resources for mine action</li> <li>Two workshops on mine action and development, including gender priorities for Mine Action, for key development organizations and relevant ministries</li> </ul>		X	X	X	NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO	N/A	<i>Training/workshops, media events, Publications and promotion materials</i>	50,000	50,000	100,000



<p>and GOSS continues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine action considered in the planning and implementation of all reconstruction and development projects</li> <li>• Mine action considered in all return and settlement projects of IDPS and refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine action considered by relevant organizations and ministries in the return and settlement projects of IDPs and refugees and reconstruction of roads and routes</li> <li>• Exchange of views, lessons learned and best practices with other mine/ERW affected countries through visits and participation in international Mine Action workshops/events.</li> </ul>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine Action is implemented based on gender disaggregated analysis and targeting marginalized groups, including women.</li> </ul>	<p><b>3. Activity Result <sup>1</sup></b></p> <p>Increased services and support provided for the socio economic rehabilitation and reintegration of mine/UXO victims/survivors</p> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance to national authorities and local NGOs to address the needs/issues related to victim/survivors of mines/ERRW including families of survivors/victims.</li> <li>• Work closely with other UN agencies, national authorities, national and international organizations for the socio-economic rehabilitation and re-integration of the victims/survivors of mine/ERW including families of survivors/victims.</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X	<p>NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP, UNMAO, INGO</p>		00	00	00

<sup>1</sup> Funding for this activity have been mobilized by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

<p><b>Output #4:</b></p> <p>Sudan assisted to meet its obligations under the Mine Ban Convention.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sudan is a state party to the Mine Ban Convention</li> <li>Initial legislation on the establishment of NMAA and SSDC in place</li> <li>Destruction of stockpiled AP mines completed</li> <li>Article 7 Transparency report for 2004-2007 prepared and submitted to the UN</li> <li>Detailed mine action laws at levels of GONU and GOSS drafted</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed mine action laws for GoNU and GOSS developed, adopted, publicized and enacted.</li> <li>Article 7 reports prepared and submitted</li> <li>Increased knowledge of mine ban obligations within public, military and police</li> <li>Mine action laws at GONU and GOSS passed through the legislative process</li> </ul>	<p><b>3. Activity Result</b></p> <p>Detailed mine action laws passed through the legislative process of GONU and GOSS and accurate and timely Article 7 report transparency prepared and submitted</p> <p><b>Activity Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist NMAC and SSDC in the passing the draft mine action laws through the legal process</li> </ul> <p>Assist in preparation and submission of Article 7 report for 2008</p>	X	X	X		NMAA, NMAC, SSDC, UNDP		Publications and promotion materials	25,000	25,000	50,000
	<p><b>4. Activity Result</b></p> <p>Increased awareness and understanding of the Mine Ban Convention obligations</p> <p><b>Activity Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold training workshops for Government Ministries, Military officer and Police Officers on the obligations of the Mine Ban Convention.</li> <li>Hold media events and publish leaflet and posters.</li> <li>Treaty obligations considered in other UNDP projects (Rule of Law and governance)</li> <li>Assist the NMAC and SSDC to ensure active participation by the Sudan in relevant international meetings, including meetings related to the Mine Ban Convention</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X			Training/workshops, media events:	25,000	25,000	50,000
<b>Total Director Cost</b>									<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>
<b>UNDP Management Support Cost 7%</b>											<b>196,000</b>
<b>Security support contribution 2%</b>											<b>56,000</b>
<b>Project Grand Total for 2009</b>											<b>3,052,000</b>

**Budget Summary for 2009-2011**

Category	Description of activities	Budget Estimates US\$					
		2009	2010	2011	Total	North	South
<b>Institutional and management capacity development assistance</b>	Personnel (2x International technical advisors, 3x International Consultants, 2xSenior national staff)	900,000	900,000	500,000	<b>2,300,000</b>	1,100,000	1,200,000
	On the job training of the staff of NMAC and SSDC	100,000	100,000	100,000	<b>300,000</b>	150,000	150,000
	Equipment for QA/QC Units of NMAC and SSDC	400,000	200,000	100,000	<b>700,000</b>	350,000	350,000
	Translation of NTSGs into Arabic and printing	50,000	0	0	<b>50,000</b>	50,000	0
<b>Mine/ERW clearance capacity development technical assistance</b>	Operations Technical Advisor	250,000	250,000	250,000	<b>750,000</b>	375,000	375,000
	Equipment	400,000	200,000	200,000	<b>800,000</b>	400,000	400,000
	Refresher training + supplies + materials	500,000	500,000	500,000	<b>1,500,000</b>	750,000	750,000
<b>Support to linking mine action to development</b>	Publications and promotion materials	50,000	50,000	50,000	<b>150,000</b>	75,000	75,000
	Training workshops and media events	50,000	50,000	50,000	<b>150,000</b>	75,000	75,000
<b>Support to mine ban treaty implementation</b>	Publications and promotion materials	50,000	50,000	50,000	<b>150,000</b>	75,000	75,000
	Training workshops and media events	50,000	50,000	50,000	<b>150,000</b>	75,000	75,000
<b>Total Direct Cost</b>		<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>2,350,000</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	3,475,000	3,525,000
<b>UNDP Project Management Support @ 7%</b>		<b>196,000</b>	<b>164,500</b>	<b>129,500</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>243,250</b>	<b>246,750</b>
<b>Security Contribution 2%</b>		<b>56,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>70,500</b>
<b>Project Grand Total</b>		<b>3,052,000</b>	<b>2,561,500</b>	<b>2,016,500</b>	<b>7,630,000</b>	<b>3,787,750</b>	<b>3,842,250</b>

## **V: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS:**

37. The UNDP Mine Action Capacity Development project is managed at national level. Under the overall supervision of the UNDP Sudan Country Director, this project is being executed under the UNDP's Direct Execution (DEX) modality both in Khartoum and Juba. As the project progresses and a plan for the transition of management and coordination responsibility from the UN to the Government is developed and agreed on by all stakeholders, the management arrangements will be reviewed and revised to reflect national capacity to manage the UNDP assisted programme.

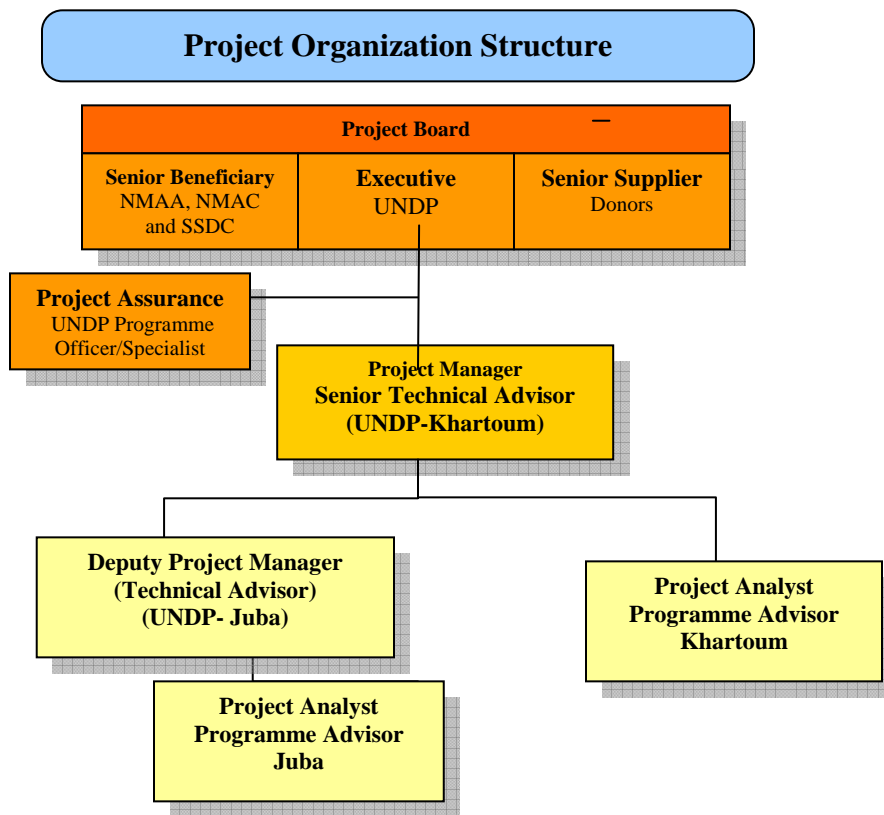
38. At national level, the project is managed by the Project Manager (Mine Action Senior Technical Advisor-International), with support from a National Programme Officer in the UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (HSRU). In Southern Sudan, the mine action project is managed by the Deputy Project Manager (UNDP Mine Action Technical Advisor-International) with support from a Project Assistant within the Crises Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU) of the UNDP Juba office. In addition, the project will recruit two senior national staff as Programme Advisors to assist the NMAC and SSDC on programmatic issues on daily bases. All the national and international personnel recruited under this project will be based at the offices of NMAC and SSDC.

39. A Project Board will be established to provide overall strategic direction for the Project. The Project Board will be Co-chaired by National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), and Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC) as the senior beneficiaries of the project to ensure realization of the project benefits from the perspective of the project beneficiaries. The Deputy of Country Director (Programme), UNDP Khartoum Office and the Head of Office of UNDP Juba will serve as the Project Board members. The Senior Supplier role is represented by UNDP and the donors supporting the project. The Membership may be extended to other participants as the Project Board sees it fit including additional development partners if additional funding becomes available.

40. The Project Board will meet on a quarterly basis on alternate bases in Khartoum and in Juba. The Board will review and approve project quarterly plans/budgets and authorize any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans/budgets. It is the authority that signs off on the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It will ensure that the required resources are committed, and will arbitrate on any conflicts within the project and negotiate solutions to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it will approve the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager, the Deputy Project Manager and any delegation of the Board's Project Assurance responsibilities to the designated UNDP Programme Officer.

41. A Programme Officer from the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit at UNDP Country Office Khartoum and a Programme Specialist at the Crises Prevention and Recovery Unit of UNDP Juba will assure the quality of the project outputs. The Programme Officer and Programme Specialist will provide independent project oversight and monitoring functions. S/he ensures that appropriate project management

milestones (planning, reporting, Project Board meetings, etc.) are managed and completed, as well as ensuring effective communications among stakeholders.



### Coordination and Partnership Mechanisms:

42. UNDP is committed to developing partnerships and a sector wide approach to programming (SWAP) with all mine action stakeholders in order to achieve the outcomes of the project. This will include regular meetings with the NMAA and SSDC, participation in the UN, government, donor and project coordination meetings, as well as engaging in day-to-day coordination and information sharing with the relevant government departments, donor representatives, UN agencies and mine action operators. UNDP will ensure that the objectives of the project are integrated into the UN, national and regional work plans and strategies in line with the overall development goals and priorities stipulated in UNDAF, CPD and CPAP.

43. UNDP will also build on the existing good coordination and cooperation between the NMAA, NMAC and SSDC on the bases of “one country and two systems” in the fields of long term planning, priority setting, resource allocation, government funding and exchange of information on mine/ERW contamination between the SAF and SPLA. Another area of cooperation that UNDP would like to build on is the establishment and field deployment of the joint demining teams from North and South who have

successfully completed mine/ERW clearance of the Babanusa-Wau railway line and 234 km of high priority roads in Kassala state in eastern Sudan.

44. UNDP will make special efforts to establish coherent and effective cooperation and coordination mechanisms with donors who share the common mission of promoting indigenous and integrated humanitarian mine action capacities in the Sudan. UNDP will assist NMAA and SSDC to form and strengthen partnerships with national, regional and international organizations with expertise in areas related to humanitarian mine action and institutional/capacity building.

45. All the project activities will be undertaken in partnership with the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), the National Mine Action Center (NMAC), Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SDC), and other UN agencies working under the umbrella of the unified UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO). In addition, the project will assist the NMAA and SSDC to develop and maintain close coordination with relevant departments and ministries within the GONU and the GOSS to ensure linking mine action to the broader recovery and development programming and processes. Efforts will also be made to strengthen the link between mine action and Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR), Small Arms and Rule of Law initiatives and processes.

46. From the UNDP/BCPR headquarter, the Armed Violence, Mine Action and Small Arms Team will provide programmatic support and technical backstopping to the project as required in coordination with the Arab States Team. The project will also seek technical assistance, cooperation, sharing of experience and lessons learned from other UN agencies active in the field of mine action as necessary.

47. Partnership agreements will be developed between UNDP and accredited international and national non-governmental organizations operating in Sudan for the implementation of various project activities as required. Organizations will have their capacities assessed and will be selected through the relevant UNDP procurement processes and on the basis of their management, technical and geographical expertise as well as their ability to work under the institutional and results-based management framework required for the implementation of the project activities.

## **VI: MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION:**

48. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

### ***Within the annual cycle:***

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods of UNDP.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex A), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

***Annually:***

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

49. Progress made towards achieving project outcomes and outputs will be monitored by the CO results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation Framework while day to day monitoring of the project will be the responsibility of the UNDP Project Manager (Senior Technical Advisor) with assistance from the Juba based Deputy Project Manager (Technical Advisor). Through the project assurance function, UNDP will monitor and evaluate the output and outcome indicators agreed upon through timely data collection from both routine and non-routine sources and regular monitoring missions to intervention areas.

50. As part of project activities, UNDP, NMAC and SSDC will agree on a monitoring and evaluation plan for this Project Document, that would monitor performance outcome and output indicators, giving details on indicator definitions and data sources, methodology and responsible persons involved at each stage of monitoring and evaluation effort.

51. Monitoring missions to the intervention areas will be included in the annual work plan submitted to the Project Board. Missions will be undertaken in line with existing CO programming events namely: annual work-planning and target setting exercise (January- February), mid-year programming reviews (July), and end line outcome evaluation of the project in addition to routine monitoring of key project performance indicators.

52. Critical reflections to improve actions through participatory technical review meetings with implementing partners at project level to compare performance against planned activities will be conducted. These meetings will examine the status of planned activities in the agreed period and identify implementation challenges and solutions including lessons learnt. The technical review meetings will create synergies within and between projects and programmes, which will then be transferred to interventions.

53. In addition ATLAS based, monthly, quarterly and annual reports will form the basis for assessing and steering performance of the project. The Project Manager is responsible for the preparation and timely submission of all relevant project and donor reports. After the approval of the UNDP Management, reports will be provided to national and international partners and stakeholders as appropriate, to strengthen the existing feedback mechanisms. Risks Log and Issues will also be regularly updated in ATLAS and necessary measures taken to address the issues and risks.

54. A final report will be assembled on the basis of the Final Review Report template currently adopted by UNDP globally. Delivered within 3 months of project closure, the final report will focus on the extent to which progress has been made towards production of deliverables required to generate output and identification of project issues and their solutions. It will also document lessons learned. Any post review, evaluation or recommendations for next phases of the project will be discussed in the report based on which future intervention of UNDP in this field will be determined.

## **VII: LEGAL CONTEXT:**

55. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Sudan and UNDP, signed by the parties on 24 October 1978 and ratified by the Government of Sudan on 2 January 1980. Any dispute between the UNDP and Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan arising out of or relating to this Project Document shall be settled in accordance with Article XII of the SBAA.

56. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

57. The executing agency shall:



- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

58. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

59. The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

## Annex A: OFFLINE RISKLOG

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	<p>Enter a brief description of the risk</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, use the Description field. Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)</i></p>	<p>When was the risk first identified</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, select date. Note: date cannot be modified after initial entry)</i></p>	<p>Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other</p> <p><b>Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information)</b></p> <p><i>(In Atlas, select from list)</i></p>	<p>Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur</p> <p>Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P =</p> <p>Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I =</p> <p><i>(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. Check "critical" if the impact and probability are high)</i></p>	<p>What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk</p> <p><i>(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times)</i></p>	<p>Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk</p> <p><i>(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)</i></p>	<p>Who submitted the risk</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, automatically recorded)</i></p>	<p>When was the status of the risk last checked</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, automatically recorded)</i></p>	<p>e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change</p> <p><i>(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)</i></p>
1	Potential overall political instability in the Sudan	2005	Political	Any down turn in the fragile security situation in the country in relation to the CPA and other ongoing conflicts will jeopardize the implementation of this project. P=3 I=3	Any action in this regard is beyond the responsibility of UNDP	GONU, GOSS	UNDP	2006	No change
2	Slow progress on the development and endorsement of detailed national mine action legislation	June 2006	Regulatory	NMAA and SSDC have been established with GONU and GOSS Presidential Decrees, respectively. However, lack of detailed mine action to enforce the implementation of Mine Ban Treaty will be non-	UNDP has worked with NMAC who has prepared a draft mine action law in Arabic. The law is being reviewed by the ministry of Justice. UNDP has also assisted SSDC to develop a detailed mine	NMAA, NMAC and SSDC	UNDP	June 2006	No change

				compliance of the convention and may cause reduction in external funding and support for mine action. P=2 I=2	action law and pass it through the GOSS legislative assembly.				
3	Different interpretations of the provisions of CPA by NMAA, NMAC and SSDC	2006	Political	If this confusion continues it will hamper national coordination and planning and ultimately mine action as a whole. P=3 I=2	UNDP will continue work with NMAA, NAMC and SSDC to develop a common understanding and resolve the issues.	NMAA,NMAC and SSDC	UNDP	April 2008	No change
4	Discovery of new catches of antipersonnel mines after the destruction of the known stockpiles of antipersonnel mines	June 2008	Political	If the newly discovered AP mines are not reported and destroyed in a timely manner, this will have impact on resources mobilization and may damage the credibility of Sudan as a state party to the Mine Ban Convention P=3 I=2	UNDP will work with NMAA/NMAC and SSDC so they make sure that any AP mines discovered are reported and destroyed as required by the Mine Ban Convention	NMAA,NMAC and SSDC	UNDP	April 2008	No change
5	GoNU and GOSS employment benefits are not attractive to recruit and retain qualified and experienced staff within NMAC and SSDC	April 2008	Regulatory	Lack of qualified and experienced staff and high turn over of staff will severely hamper the performance of the NMAC and SSDC. P=3 I=2	UNDP will work with NMAC and SSDC to put in place necessary measure to recruit and retain qualified staff and arrange various types of training for newly recruited staff.	NMAC and SSDC	UNDP	April 2008	No change
6	High turnover of UNDP staff in Southern Sudan	June 2007	Management	High turn over of UNDP staff, including mine action staff, hampers the mine action capacity development efforts of UNDP in Southern Sudan and result in provision of limited assistance to SSDC.	UNDP will try to take timely steps to retain the staff and be prepared for a quick replacement.	UNDP	UNDP	June 07	Reducing

				P=3 I=3					
7	Limited donor funding for Mine Action capacity building and allocations from the government budget are on ad hoc bases	Sept 2008	Financial	This project is totally dependent on bilateral funding and the available funds do not cover the whole period. Any shortfall in funds will result in limited delivery of the project. P=3 I=2	UNDP will continue to expand the donor base and work with NMAA, NMAC and SSDC to regularize and increase allocation of funds for mine action from national budget.	NMAC and SSDC	UNDP	April 2008	No change
8	Accreditation and mine/ERW clearance of JIDUs not do not conform to IMAS	March 2007	Operational	If the JIDUs continue to undertake mine/UXO clearance operations without accreditation to IMAS, this will bring the areas cleared by JIDUs under question and the JIDUs will not receive any additional international funding. P=3 I=2	UNDP will work with NMAA, NMAC and SSDC so the JIDUs are accredited to IMAS.	NMAA, NMAC and SSDC	UNDP	March 2007	No change
9	Lack of proactive support and commitment by NMAA, NMAC and SSDC for the implementation of this project.	May 2008	Strategic	Lack of proactive support and commitment by NMAA, NMAC and SSDC will result in limited delivery and effectiveness of the project P=1 I=3	UNDP will work with NMAA, NMAC, SSDC and other stakeholders to keep them engaged in all phases of the project activities and that the project response to their needs.	UNDP	UNDP	Jan 2008	No change
10	Ambiguity with transition of mine action management from the UNMAS to national mine action authorities by 2011	August 2008	Strategic	If the transition process is not well scheduled and planned, this will widen the gape between UNMAO and national mine action authorities which will cause the whole mine action to suffer in many ways.. P=2 I=3	UNDP continues to work with NMAA, NMAC, SSDC and UNMAS to overcome any difficulties so the transition could take place smoothly.	UNDP	UNDP	Sept 2008	Reducing

11	No access of NMAC to the UN approved Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)	June 2006	Political	Due to the US trade embargo on Sudan, it does not have access to IMSMA. If this issue is not resolved, this will make the information management very difficult which is essential for planning and tasking of mine action activities. P=3 I=3	UNDP and NMAA are working with US Department of State and the Sudanese Embassy in Washington to obtain exemption certificate from the US DOS and the US Treasury Department	NMAA	UNDP	June 2006	No change
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## List of Acronyms

AP:	Anti-Personnel (mine)
AT:	Anti-Tank (mine)
BAC:	Battle Area Clearance
CCA	Country Cooperation Agreement
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CO	Country Office
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EOD:	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
DEX	Direct Execution / Directly Execute
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GNU	Government of National Unity
GoS	Government of Sudan
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HQ	Headquarters
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
JIUs	Joint Integrated Units
LIA	Landmine Impact Assessment
MA:	Mine Action
MACD	Mine Action Capacity Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mines Risk Education
NGO	Non Government Organization
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NMATC	National Mine Action Technical Committee
RBM	Results Based Management
RMAO	Regional Mine Action Office
SAC	Survey Action Centre
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SCBL	Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines
SPLA/M	Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
SWG	Survey Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAMIS	United Nations Advance Mission in Sudan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UNMAO	United Nations Mine Action Office
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNOCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
VTF	Voluntary Trust Fund
WFP	World Food Programme