

**FORCE REQUIREMENT: MILITARY DE-MINING PLATOON**

**References:**

- A. Generic Guidelines for Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) Deploying Military Units to United Nations Peacekeeping Missions dated 07 March 2008.
- B. Authority, Command and Control in UN Peacekeeping Operations dated 15 February 2008.
- C. The United Nations Manual for Contingent Owned Equipment.
- D. UNMIS Military Strategic Concept of Operations (CONOPS) dated 23 May 2008.
- E. Rules of Engagement (ROE) for the Military Component of UNMIS dated 29 April 2005.

**Situation**

1. For background of conflict including the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), UNMIS mandate and threat assessment, refer to UNMIS Military-Strategic CONOPS (Reference D).

**Employment Concept**

2. **Force Concept.** The military-strategic intent is to assist the parties in CPA implementation by effectively monitoring and verifying the ceasefire and security arrangements, and by contributing to maintaining a stable and secure environment. The UNMIS military component will deploy its forces in a dynamic manner in its Area of Responsibility (AOR) comprising the ceasefire zone (CFZ), conduct robust mobile operations to monitor and verify redeployment of forces as per the ceasefire arrangements, and maintain visible UN presence in areas of potential conflict.
3. **Overall Deployment Concept.** The UNMIS military component will conduct operations by deploying the following elements in its AOR:
  - (a) **Static Elements.** The UNMIS AOR is sub-divided into six sectors, each with a Sector HQ. Team Sites are deployed within each sector to provide force protection and to serve as firm bases for mobile operations. Flexibility will be achieved by deploying temporary operating bases (TOB), for protracted periods of time, in areas of potential threat.
  - (b) **Mobile Elements.** The mobile elements include Joint Monitoring Teams (JMTs), UNMO patrols and military contingent patrols, which operate from firm bases to carry out the mandated tasks of monitoring and verification. Long Range Patrols will be conducted in specific areas, to ensure extended UN presence and deterrence to potential spoilers.
  - (c) **Reserves.** The UNMIS Military component will maintain Force Reserve Battalion at operational level to react to planned contingencies and unforeseen incidents in an acceptable timeframe. Tactical Quick Reaction Forces will also be maintained within sectors.
4. **MDP Deployment Concept.** The Military De-mining Platoons (MDP) will primarily deploy in all sectors less sector VI and be co-located with the Construction Engineer Companies (CEC)/ Sector HQ. The MDP allocated to Sector IV will also be responsible for Sector VI. Based on operational requirements, MDPs should be capable of deploying anywhere within the Mission AOR. MDPs will be dependent on the sector infantry battalion for area security and protection during move. For administrative and logistics support they will be dependent on the Sector of operations/CEC/nearest Team Site. De-mining undertaken by MDPs will be primarily in support of the force although humanitarian tasks will be undertaken within capability, in consultation with the Force Commander.

**Mission**

5. Conduct de-mining and EOD operations to reduce or eliminate the hazards of explosive ordnance that threaten UNMIS operations.

**Organization and Capabilities**

6. **Organization.** The MDP of all sectors will have strength of 40 personnel except the MDP of Sector III who will comprise of 50 personnel. All the MDP will comprise of a Command Team, two Manual Clearance Teams (MCT)/Battle Area Clearance (BAC) Teams and one Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team. However, MDP of Sector III will have an additional admin support team of 10 personnel to include administrative staffs and basic level medical support personnel including a doctor. Detailed organisation of the MDP is provided at Annex A.
7. **Capabilities.** The MDP must have:
  - (a) Capable of detecting mines and unidentified ordnance (UXO) in accordance to Sudan National Technical Standard Guidelines (NTSG). All detection systems shall be able to achieve accreditation from United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO), shall be capable of detecting mines and UXO according to the country specific threat and shall be authorized by COE prior to deployment to Sudan.
  - (b) The capability of detection, recognition, disposal and elimination of UXO through manual or remote procedures.
  - (c) Capable of detecting mines in real time (instantaneously) so that any mine located by the detector will be indicated to the operator before he stands on it.
  - (d) The capability to undertake Battle Area Clearance (surface and sub-surface), bulk demolition tasks, survey and manual de-mining activities and mine marking capability.
  - (e) MDPs will not conduct mechanical or EDD (explosive detection dog) operations; they may be supported by UNMAO commercial-contracted mechanical and/or EDD assets, as required.
  - (f) The capability of dealing with common types of Land Service Ammunition (LSA) such as grenades, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, ground-to-ground rocket systems and aerial-delivered bombs, in accordance to NTSGs, International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and UNMAO accredited SOPs.
  - (g) MDPs are required to pass UNMAO accreditation before operations can commence.
  - (h) The capability (qualifications, tools, protective clothing and equipment) and mobility to conduct operations in accordance with NTSG, IMAS and accredited MDP SOPs.



(j) **EOD capability & Own Safety.**

- (i) EOD teams must be qualified to at least Level 3 EOD standard, but ideally qualified to Level 4 standard according to IMAS 09.30.
- (ii) EOD teams must have the capability to conduct operations anywhere within the mission AOR with logistics and force protection support from the sector of operations/CEC/nearest Team Site, as required.
- (iii) Mine marking material shall be according to Sudan NTSG and IMAS 08.40 -Marking mine and UXO hazards.
- (iv) Mine protection equipments must be provided to all de-mining personnel to the standard of IMAS 10.30 safety and occupational health – Personal protective equipment and Sudan NTSG.

**Tasks**

8. In accordance with the agreements made between the TCC and the UN, all EOD/de-mining tasks directed by the Force Commander or his delegated representative in accordance with Authority, Command and Control in The United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (Reference B), must be executed in keeping with the operational needs of the mission.

9. **EOD tasks.** Within capability:

- (a) Respond to reports of UXO.
- (b) Detect, identify and neutralize UXO.
- (c) Examine and report new and unusual ordnance for future reference.
- (d) Provide range and area cleaning operations to force mission.
- (e) Conduct routine EOD sanitation sweeps as part of force protection.
- (f) Conduct mine and explosive awareness seminars, lecture sessions for deployed troops and threatened civilian when directed.

10. **De-mining tasks.** De-mining is centrally coordinated and tasked by the UNMAO, through the Office of the DSRSG. MDPs will conduct mine action tasks, issued by UNMAO, in consultation with the Force Commander in keeping with the priorities set by the Regional De-mining Committees. However the following should be emphasized:

- (a) MCT/BAC teams must be able to undertake two independent manual de-mining or BAC operations concurrently for up to 21 days with logistics and force protection support, as required, by the Sector of operations/CEC/nearest Team Site.
- (b) All teams must be capable of reporting and marking Danger Areas (DA) in accordance to Sudan NTSGs and accredited SOPs using the appropriate IMSMA report form.

11. **Operational Directives.**

- (a) MDPs are required to spend 6 hours per day in the minefield 'beyond the start point' of which a minimum of 5 hours shall be active 'in the end of the lane' de-mining to include detecting, prodding, excavating, pulling and demolitions.
- (b) Each MCT/BAC Team is required to maintain an operational capability to run 6-8 active working lanes at 1 man per lane.
- (c) All MDPs should operate a one man drill per working lane unless authorized to do otherwise by UNMAO. An exception to this directive will be considered by UNMAO where it is deemed a team requires consolidation of training when first assuming their duties.
- (d) All MDPs are to submit daily, weekly and monthly reports to UNMAO using UNMAO standard report templates.
- (e) Equipment allocated for MDP use is not to be used under any circumstances for other non clearance tasks if it will have a negative impact on MDP clearance operations.
- (f) All explosive stored by the MDPs must be stored in accordance to NTSG, IMAS and accredited SOPs. Explosive stores must be open for inspection by UNMAO.
- (g) MDPs are to effectively co-ordinate with UNMAO regarding operational planning, including rotations dates and training.

**Capability Requirements**

12. **Weapons and Equipments.** The platoons must have personal weapons for self protection. Details of vehicles and equipment to be deployed by the platoon, in order to carry out tasks listed above, are provided at Annex B. Special requirements are given below:

- (a) All requirements under the publications: "Standards and Definitions for EOD and De-mining Equipment Category", "Basic EOD Team Equipment List – Operational Deployment", and "IMAS 10.30 (First Edition 2001-10-01) – Personal Protective Equipment", must be adhered to. A copy of these documents can be obtained from FGS or UNMAS.
- (b) Mine protection equipment must be provided to all de-mining personnel to the following standard:
  - (i) Ballistic body armour (flak jacket/fragmentation vest/body armour) capable of withstanding a NATO STANAG 2920 v50 rating (dry) of 450m/s for 1.102g fragments.
  - (ii) A helmet that has a ballistic rating equivalent to the specifications for ballistic body armour.
  - (iii) Full frontal coverage of face and throat in conjunction with specified body protection ensemble, equivalent to that offered by a minimum 5mm of untreated polycarbonate, capable of retaining integrity against the blast effects of 240g of TNT at 60cm.



(c) 3 fully equipped ambulances, one for each team, with minimum standards in accordance to existing COE Manual along with NTSG, IMAS and accredited SOPs. The medical staff along with the Ambulance driver will be required to achieve accreditation with MDP from UNMAO

(d) All vehicles must have 4 x 4 wheel drive and be diesel operated as this will be the only fuel available in the mission area. Additional mud tyres are required for the rainy season.

**13. MDC Deployment and Rotation.**

(a) English is the official language within UNMIS, and all officers of the unit must be capable of both written and verbal communication in English language.

(b) MDPs are to conduct re-deployment training to a sufficient standard and intensity to ensure UNMAO accreditation can be achieved within two weeks of the incoming MDP arriving in Sudan.

(c) The rotation of the MDPs at the end of their tour of duty is to be conducted during the low productivity period during the rainy season (July to Sept)

(d) A minimum two week handover is to be conducted between key staff of the outgoing and incoming MDP.

(e) The rotation of the MDPs should take no longer than 3 weeks, to reduce loss of production to a minimum.

**Administration and Logistics**

14. The MDP should have limited self-sustaining capacity, which should include catering including water storage, minor engineering, small generators, laundry, tentage, field ablutions, drainage and miscellaneous general stores. The platoon will largely be dependent on the affiliated Sector /CEC for self-sustaining, especially to deploy on independent operations. Administration and discipline of the unit remain national responsibilities.

**15. Medical.**

(a) One fully equipped ambulance is to be stationed at each de-mining task site. Each ambulance must be equipped with a medic capable of dealing with mine casualties, the ability to dress traumatic amputations, multiple fragmentation wounds and administration of saline drip, provide stretcher and be within 5 minutes of the task site according to NTSG, Chapter 10 (Medical Support, Training and Casualty Evacuation). A copy of this document can be obtained from Force Generation Service or UNMAS.

(b) Level I facility will be provided by the affiliated Level II, or the receiving CEC when deployed out of Sector. A Level II medical facility will be located at Sector HQs for use by all UN personnel and a Level III medical facility will be co-located with the Sector IV HQ (Kadugli).

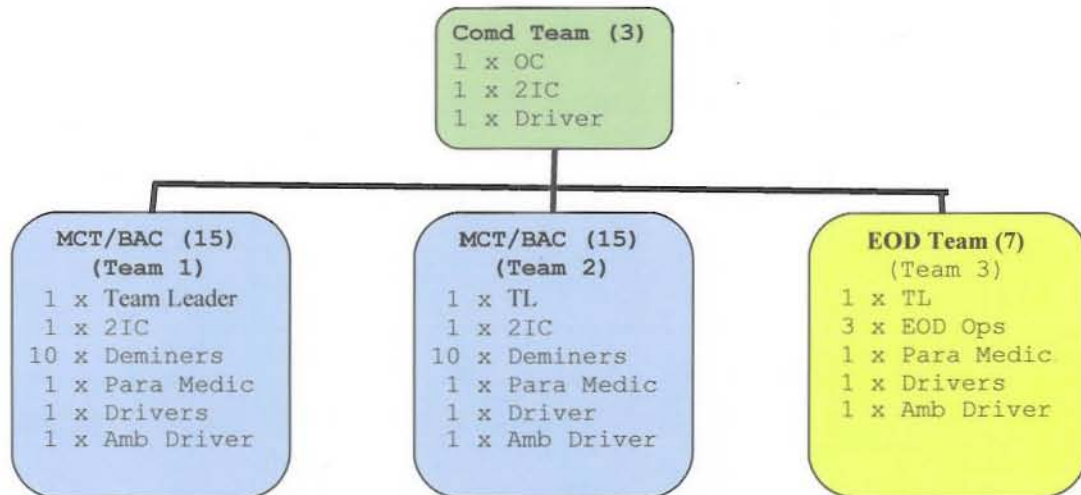
(c) The Cambodian MDP will deploy with a doctor and three medics. They will be responsible for Basic Level (First Aid) and High Risk (Epidemiological) medical cover.

16. **Communication.** All MDPs must have following communication arrangements:
- (a) Integral communications, down to team level and with CEC / Sector HQ.
  - (b) The VHF communication equipment should have the range up to 30-35 km. VHF air-band communications is desirable.
  - (c) The long range communication for deployment will be arranged by affiliated Sector HQ / CEC once deployed.
17. **Navigation.** GPS navigation systems must be provided down to team level, which includes a Laser Range Finder.

**Command and Control**

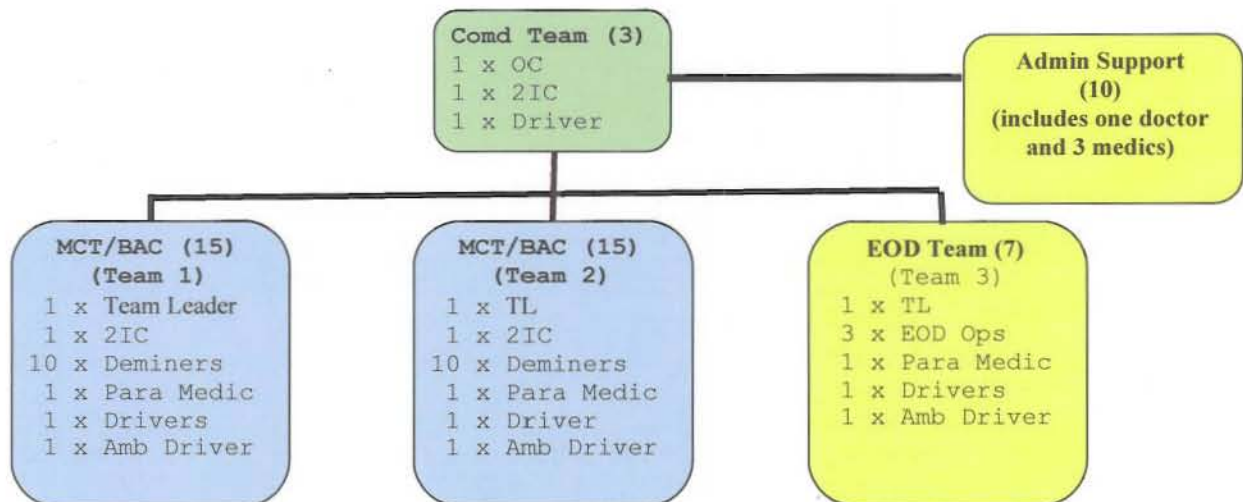
18. In accordance with reference B, the Force Commander UNMIS exercises 'UN Operational Control' over the De-mining Platoons. The UNMAO shall exercise 'tasking authority' and all de-mining / EOD tasks will be done on technical clearance from UNMAO. Humanitarian tasks will be undertaken by the platoon under authority of UNMAO after clearance by the Force Commander. UNMAO have authority over the MDPs for reports, working standards, accreditation, quality assurance and quality control for the release of cleared areas.

**MILITARY DEMINING PLATOONS OF SEC I, II, IV and V**  
**(Organization Chart)**



Note: Total 40 personnel.

**MILITARY DEMINING PLATOON – ONLY SEC III**  
**(Organization Chart)**



Note: Total 50 personnel.



**Military De-mining Platoon**

<b>Major Equipment</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Number required</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Personnel</b>		
Strength ceiling	40 / *50	*Sector III (50) which include 10 Admin Personnel including a doctor
<b>Containers</b>		
Other containers	2	
<b>Support Vehicles (Commercial)</b>		
Truck, water (up to 10,000 litres)	1	All with pumps
<b>Support Vehicles (Military Pattern)</b>		
Ambulance	3	Fully equipped, 1 per team ( needs to be equipped w/ air conditioning)
Jeep 4x4 with military radio	3	
Truck utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	3	With bows and canopies, 1 set per vehicle.
<b>Water Storage Equipment</b>		
Water Storage (7001 to 10,000 litres)	4	All static water tanks are to be made only with food accepted materials. TCC need to select sufficient static water tanks for seven days storage of treated water at 84.5 liters per person per day. Bladders are acceptable replacement. The total requirement for a platoon is 29,575 liters.
<b>Unique Equipment for this type of Unit</b>		
Demolition / EOD Kit (Special Case)	2	Sufficient supply of markers, explosives, electronic and safety fuse detonators, detonating cords, safety fuse, shaped charges, demolition firing device and spare battery, firing cable, crimping tool, Leatherman tools, ohmmeter, explosive storage box, detonator transit box, red warning flag, megaphone, digital camera (for safety) ,hammer , whistle, wrench , shear metal cutting, calipers and sandbags.
Mine Detector Set (SC)	30	Should be able to detect mines with very small metal content alloy (0.15g) upto 200mm depth.
De-mining Personal Protection Set	35	Consists of Flak Jacket, Helmet and Eye Protection.
Tool kits with Prodders	35	Sufficient quantities of vegetation cutters, trowel or digging tool, Leatherman tool, lane tape, lane limit marker, string, megaphone, red warning flag, digital camera (for Safety), steel brush, copper brush , etc.
Mine Marking material Sets	1	

Note: Recommended that all vehicles be equipped with air conditioning- Keeping in mind the Extreme hot weather conditions in Sudan.