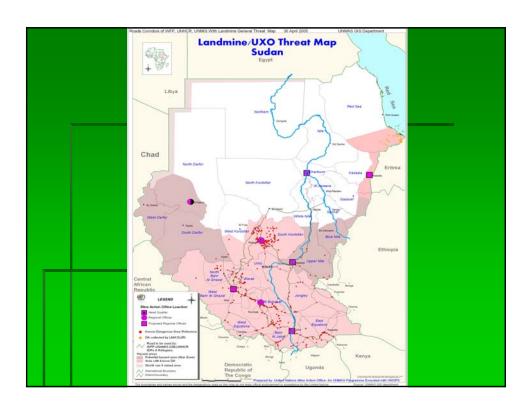


Background

- **▶** Permanent Ceasefire Agreement signed
 - 31st December 2004
- **▶** Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed
 - 9th January 2005
- National Mine Action Policy Framework and Strategy
 - endorsed by the GoS and SPLM in July and August 2004
 - months in advance of the CPA.
- Sudanese civil society engaged throughout the national planning process, vis-à-vis the SCBL

I. Problems 1.1 Surveys and Assessments: 1.1.1 Target Areas: 1 Bahr El Ghazal Equatoria Kordofan Upper Nile Red Sea Darfur 1.1.2 To date, 704 dangerous areas (DAs) have been identified through limited survey and community based impact assessments.



I. Problems (contd.) 1.2 Affected Areas: Vestern Equatoria (Yambio) Eastern Equatoria (Kapoeta) Bahr Al-Jabal (Juba) Bahr Al-Ghazal (Wau) Lakes (Rumbek) Jonglei (Bor) Vupper Nile (Malakal) South/West Kordofan (Nuba Mountain) Blue Nile (Damazin) Kassala Red Sea (Tokar).

I. Problems (contd.) 1.3 Needs: 1 Darfur, eastern and southern Sudan and transitional areas. 1 In addition, Sudan's borders with Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya and Uganda are considered to be affected by mines. 1 Significant international and domestic resources need to be mobilized for surveying and assessing the extent and impact of the mine/ERW contamination within medium-to-high priority areas.

II. Plans

2.1 **National Mine Action Strategy:**

2.1.1 Goals:

- 1 Implement national policies, a strategic plan and priorities for mine
- Y Strengthen and support national mine action structures.
- Figure that Sudan honour its international mine action obligations.
- £ Develop and implement a national mine action information management system.
- Establish a credible and sustainable national mine action capability.
- Clear all high and medium priority mine and ERW contaminated areas in Sudan.
- ^h Ensure the physical, social and economic reintegration of mine/ERW
- Support peace building, recovery and development initiatives.
- 1. Mobilize adequate resources to achieve the mine action mission.

II. Plans (contd.)

2.1.2 Goal 6:

Objective 6.1:

The NMAA/NMAO and NSAL/NSMAD, with the assistance of UNMAS, will facilitate the emergency clearance of routes for humanitarian aid, returnee routes and resettlement areas by the end of 2006.

Objective 6.2:

De-mining organizations, under the direction of the NMAO and NSMAD, are to complete technical surveys of all medium and high priority mine and ERW contaminated areas by December 2008.

Objective 6.3:

De-mining organizations, under the direction of the NMAO and NSMAD, are to clear medium—and high priority minefields and battle areas with a cost effective mix of capabilities by December 2011.

Objective 6.4:

All low priority minefields and battle areas are to be recorded and permanently marked by December 2008.

Objective 6.5:

All mine action stakeholders are to mobilize resources for demining on an annual basis.

Objective 6.6:

The NMAO and NSMAD is to ensure that demining is at all times conducted according to international and national humanitarian standards.

II. Plans (contd.) 2.3 National Priorities: Equatoria South Kordofan Upper Nile Kassala Red Sea Bhar El Ghazal Blue Nile Abyei.

III. Progress

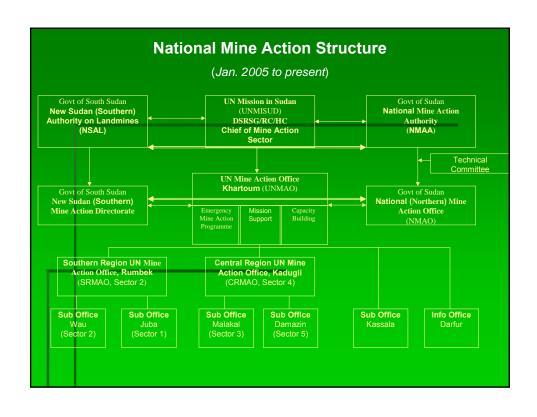
3.1 Status of Work:

- The Sudan Mine Action Policy Framework (Nairobi, 14th July 2004).
- The National Mine Action Strategy (Nairobi, 27th August 2004).
- 37 troops and 4 officers from the Government of Sudan's Armed Forces (SAF) and 37 soldier from the Sudan people's Liberation Movement have been selected for training in humanitarian demining.
- 64 SAF soldiers have been trained and employed for route clearance in Juba.

III. Progress (contd.)

3.2 Institutional Arrangements:

- National Mine Action Office (NMAO, North)
 - September 2002
- New Sudan Mine Action Directorate (NSMAD, South)
 - September 2002
- National Mine Action Authority (NMAA, *North*)
 - May 2004
- New Sudan Authority on Landmines (NSAL, South)
 - May 2004
- Agreement on unified National Mine Action Structure is pending the establishment of the Government of National Unity
 - (GNU, 9th July 2005)





III. Progress (contd.) 3.3 Mines Risk Education: Year Children Adults Mixed Age Sum 1,455 469 2,196 48 5,865 12,524 1,099 2004 2005 177,847 TOTAL 1,072 13,337 3,422 1,467 11,838 1,242

III. Progress (contd.) 3.3 Progress in Implementation: Total of 1,307,777 square meters has been cleared. Total of 342 APs destroyed and 115 moved Total of 134 ATs destroyed and 320 moved Total of 61,207 UXOs destroyed and 90,711 moved Total of 860 small arms destroyed The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) has been established and is managed by UNMAS at the United Nations Mine Action Office in Khartoum. Current statistics generated by IMSMA indicated that landmine and ERW casualty rates are decreasing.

Organization	State		Devices Destroyed			Devices Moved			
		Area (sqm)	AP	AT	UXO	Small Arms	AP	AT	UXO
	Bahr El Ghazal		i	1					
	Equatoria								
	South Kordofan	87,684	155	3	112	15			
Danish	Upper Nile								
Church Aid	Sub Total	87,684	155	3	112	15	0	0	
	Bahr El Ghazal	20	0	0	1			84	-
	Equatoria	61,046	6	27	57,834		33	20	81,2
	South Kordofan	0	1	0	42				
	Upper Nile	115	0	3	334			36	2
	Sub Total	61,181	7	30	58,211	0	33	140	81,5
	Bahr El Ghazal	2,857	8	49	692		77	175	2,18
	Equatoria	8,592	43	4	344				
	South Kordofan								
	Upper Nile								
FSD UNOPS	Sub Total	11,449	51	53	1,036	0	77	175	2,2
	Bahr El Ghazal								
	Equatoria								
	South Kordofan	46,596	124		1,474	500			
Land Mine	Upper Nile								
Action UK	Sub Total	46,596	124	0	1,474	500	0	0	
MECHEM	Bahr El Ghazal	2,508			-,			7	
	Equatoria	85,612	5	47	178			4	
	South Kordofan								
	Upper Nile								
	Sub Total	88.120	5	47	178	0	0	4	
	Bahr El Ghazal					1		\rightarrow	
	Equatoria	45,355			7		5		6.8
	South Kordofan	10,000							
Norw egian	Upper Nile								
Peolpes Aid		45,355	0	0	7	0	5	1	6,8
recipes Aiu	Bahr El Ghazal	108,772			3				5,0
	Equatoria	100,172							
	South Kordofan	858.621		1	186	345			
	Upper Nile	300,021				0.13			
RONCO	Sub Total	967,393	0	1	189	345	0	0	
-101100	Grand Total	1,307,777	342	134	61,207		115	320	90,7

Known Dangerous Areas by State:							
State	DA Cleared	DA Waiting Clearance	Dangerous Areas				
Bahr El Ghazal	31	174	205				
Equatoria	18	175	193				
Kordofan	42	128	170				
Upper Nile	7	39	46				
Red Sea	0	100	100				
TOTAL	98	616	714				

Road Verified/Cleared since 2004:

State	Road Length (meters)
Bahr El Ghazal	124,175
Kordofan	24
Upper Nile	0
Equatoria	152,303
TOTAL	276,501

IV. Priorities for Assistance

4.1 National Resources:

The GOS and SPLM/A provided technical support, personnel and information to the Mine Action Programme in Sudan.

4.2 Engagement of Development Banks:

► The World Bank conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), in cooperation with the UN, whereby Mine Action has been included as one of the key elements under the Livlihoods section of the JAM report.

4.3 Priorities for External Assistance:

- ► The <u>four</u> priority areas of the Mine Action Programme for 2005/6 are:
 - 1 Emergency Survey, Marking and Targeted Clearance
 - **Y** Route Verification
 - Targeted Mine Risk Education and
 - Capacity Building

