



STRUCTURE OF THE SUDAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME (SUDANMAP).

Due to the size of Sudan and political environment, the **SUDANMAP** is, as provided for by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), subdivided into two autonomous institutions that cooperate, coordinate and collaborate in achieving their **vision and mission**:

- The National Mine Action Center (**NMAC**).
- The South Sudan De-mining Commission (**SSDC**) / South Sudan Mine Action Authority (**SSMAA**) in the South.
- The UN institutions supporting mine action recognize this structure.
- Apart from Sudanese mine action organizations, some international humanitarian and commercial mine action organizations operate in both sides of the country.



National Mine Action Authority (NMAA)

Sudan is party to the Ottawa Convention through signing and ratifying the convention in 1997 and 2003 respectively.

- On 30th April 2007 Sudan destroyed its first batch of 4,488 AP landmines at Al Salait 30 km north east of Khartoum. The government did this from its own resources (*human and non-human*).
- The stockpile destruction was witnessed by GoNU, GoSS, UNO's, Civil Society and non governmental institutions high level representatives.



Types of antipersonnel landmines destroyed (NMAC).

S / No.	Type of Mine	Origin.	Total in stock.	No destroyed	No retained.
1.	MA plastic	Iran	1780	1780	0
2.	BMN	USA	476	300	176
3	Type 14 plastic.	USA	330	200	130
4.	Desert plastic	Egypt	185	100	85
5.	Type 35 plastic	Belgium	161	100	61
6.	Jump metal	China	83	83	0
7.	Valmara plastic	Italy	346	300	46
8.	Abumise 2 metal	Rusia.	772	772	0
9.	P. P. M plastic.	USA	1160	853	307
Total			5293	4488	805

GoSS meeting Ottawa Convention Deadline

- Demolition of the second batch conducted on 31st March 2008.
- 6,078 antipersonnel landmines destroyed and none was retained for any purpose.

GoSS political commitment:

- Underlines GoSS President statement of "not going back to war"
- SPLM Deed of Commitment statement "**TO ADHERE to a total ban on anti-personnel mines**" – all AP landmine stockpile destroyed.

Administration of the SSMAA AP landmine Demolition.

To achieve the AP demolition, SSMAA made the activity highly participatory by involving its key partners:

- UNDP participated in planning / organizing.
- UNMAO participated in mobilization of technical resources.
- UNMIS Bangladeshi De-mining Company and the SPLA field engineering Corp worked hand in hand (implies capacity development for national authorities).
- First demolition of this size for national authorities.



Method used for the AP demolition.

The AP demolition was conducted at a CDS site constructed by the Bangladeshi de-mining Company about 40 kilometres west of Juba town and methods used were for the demolition :

- 6 Pits – 2 Electrical initiation
- 4 Non Electrical initiation.
- According to IMAS.
- Environmental impact (CDS, vehicles,....)
- Order for demolition.



Details of antipersonnel and antitank landmines destroyed on 31st April 2008 (SSMAA)

S / No.	Type of Mine	Origin.	Total in stock.	No destroyed.	No retained.
1	PMN	Russia	731	731	0
2	Type 72	China	175	175	0
3	Type TS 50	Italy	3	3	0
4	Type MN 21	Russia	1	1	0
5	POMZ 2	Yugoslavia	4400	4400	0
6	Type No 4	Israel	180	180	0
7	Type R2 M2	South Africa	93	93	0
8	M - 14	USA	19	19	0
9	PMN 2	East Germany	22	22	0
10	Type 69	Russia	180	180	0
11	Type PMA 2	Yugoslavia	264	264	0
12	Type PRB - 35	Belgium	3	3	0
13	Type AUPS	Yugoslavia	1	1	0
14	PROM - 1	?	2	2	0
15	Unknown	Italy	4	4	0
Total				6, 078	

AP landmines retained.

Sudan (North) retained 4,979 AP landmines for training and research/development; as permitted by Article 3.

However, owing to the size of Sudan, number of war fronts opened and ad hoc storage facilities for SAF and SPLA, there is possibility of abandoned AP landmines being found.



Funding For Demolition

The stockpile destruction was funded by two parties.

- GoSS general administration and logistical support during collection of AP mines.
- Through UNDP, DFAIT (Canada) pledged funding for the stockpile destruction. When the funding is finally at hand, it will be utilised to refund finances loaned from sympathisers.



Challenges in realization of the stockpile destruction.

- In working to meet the deadline of the stockpile destruction SSMAA / SPLA met a number of challenges:
 - Size of Sudan / Southern Sudan is large and collection of AP personnel spread out during the war in many locations was very difficult.
 - Roads in Sudan are very bad.
 - Funding to support the logistics to collect AP mines from the many locations was not available therefore the task took longer than expected.
 - Inadequate capacity to conduct demolition (Southern Sudan).
 - No external funding for the first demolition by NMAA.
 - Technical support for first demolition by NMAC.



Attendance of AP demolition occasion

- GoSS Ministers, Chairpersons of Commissions.
- GNU Ministers.
- UN Agencies.
- GoSS Officials and SPLA officers.
- GNU officials and military officers.
- National and International NGO's
- Community stakeholders.



