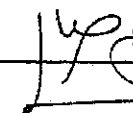


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**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**  
**BETWEEN**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN,**  
**THE SUDAN PEOPLES LIBERATION MOVEMENT**  
**AND THE**  
**UNITED NATIONS**  
**REGARDING UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SUPPORT TO**  
**SUDAN**

Signed: 

Dr Sulafadin Salih  
Commissioner G  
Humanitarian Aid  
Government of S

At the request of the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM), the United Nations (UN) is implementing an Emergency Mine Action Project in Sudan.


The Project intends to operate in both GoS and SPLM controlled areas with the objective of reducing mine/UXO casualties among the civilian population and humanitarian aid community with initial offices being established in Khartoum and Rumbek.

Signed: 

Edward Abeyi Li  
Commander  
Sudan Peoples L

The UN will seek to assist both parties to jointly develop a National mine action strategy that meets the immediate needs of the emergency humanitarian situation and plans ahead to a post-conflict Sudan. Such a strategy will eventually lead to a mutually agreed National Mine Action Plan.

The Project will operate under the guiding principle of Sudanese ownership and will seek from the outset to support the development of a national capacity that is able to adequately manage the mine/UXO situation in Sudan.

Signed: 

Mr Martin Barbe  
Chief  
United Nations M

A National Mine Action Office, supported by the UN and with representation of both parties, will be established to develop common strategies and a prioritised humanitarian clearance plan.

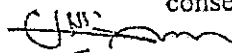
Key elements that will be addressed are: Accreditation, Operational Co-ordination, National Technical Guidelines and Standards, Quality Assurance monitoring, centralised reporting, appropriate resource mobilisation and capacity building. These elements will establish a framework to encompass the work of all organisations involved now, or in the future, in mine action activities within Sudan.

Date: 19 Septem

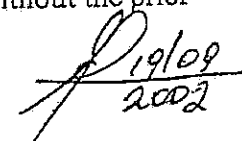
Place: Geneva

The UN recognises the conflict situation in Sudan and the resulting sensitivity of mine/UXO related information. Field Offices will be established where operationally appropriate and the dissemination of any mine/UXO information gathered at these locations will be limited to an agreed Area of Responsibility. Each Field Office will be equipped with the Information Management System for Mine Action.

At no time will any information regarding mine/UXO's be released without the prior consent of the relevant Party.





  
19/09  
2002

14 July 13, 2004 Nairobi

Sudan Policy Framework

## **SUDAN MINE ACTION MINE ACTION POLICY FRAMEWORK**

### **PREAMBLE**

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLM/SPLA), referred to as the parties, having met in two meetings in Nairobi to develop a Sudan Mine Action Policy Framework, under the auspices of the United Nations Mine Action Service:

**Deeply concerned** and alarmed over the tragic consequences of the prolonged war, particularly the presence of landmines, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and the subsequent injuries and death caused by landmines and ERW,

**Concerned** about roads, land, water and other public utilities denied by landmines and ERW to its citizens, Internal Displaced People and Refugees,

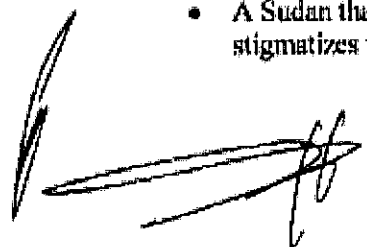
**Aware** of the effect that landmines and ERW will have on sustainable development,

**Considering** the fact that Sudan has ratified the Ottawa convention:

In the context of the ongoing Sudanese peace negotiations, meetings were held in Nairobi on January 12, 2004 and on July 13 2004. The specific aim of these meetings were to confirm and strengthen the agreement between the GoS and the SPLM that mine action is one of the priorities of the peace process, not only in building confidence through operations prior to a peace agreement, but also in removing obstacles to stabilizing the peace and promoting development after a future peace agreement has been signed.

### **VISION**

- A Sudan free from the effects of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)
- A Sudan where mine action is a humanitarian imperative that has been removed from politics, and where Sudanese enjoy durable peace and sustainable development, which is built on promotion of human security, ensuring law and order, respecting human rights and adhering to the principles of good governance.
- A Sudan that adheres to all international protocols on landmine issues and stigmatizes the use, transfer and manufacture of landmines.



## **MISSION**

- A Sudan free from the threat of landmines and ERW, where Sudanese communities live in a safe environment conducive to national confidence building, a peace culture, and socio-economic development; where mine survivors are fully integrated; and where Sudan has committed itself to stigmatize the use of landmines and to implement international, regional and national agreements.

## **PRINCIPLES**

- Sudanese ownership and leadership through the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA).
- Common approach through the NMAA, during the interim period.
- National reconciliation and peace building through mine action and the establishment of links with other peace building programmes and initiatives.
- National Regulation and co-ordination of mine action activities.
- Internationally accepted standards and quality assurance.
- Developmental links of mine action.
- Cost effectiveness and use of appropriate and suitable technology in mine action.
- National capacity building.
- Prioritization of mine action to be based upon needs-based assessment process, including national, regional and local levels
- Transfer of technology and capacity to Sudanese structures and organizations.
- Accreditation of national and international organizations to be conducted by the Regional Mine Action Offices, in conjunction with United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), for submission to the National Mine Action Authority for approval. Pre-conflict agreements to continue in the post-conflict interim period, unless and until decided otherwise.
- Mine action activities must be community based and gender sensitive.



## **OBJECTIVES**

- The establishment of an Interim National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), together with the establishment of Regional Mine Action Offices, in both the SPLM/GoS controlled/ administrated areas.
- Obtain the means to remove the threat and the impact of mines and ERW.
- Development of the Sudanese authorities' mine action capacity,
- Realization of mine action programs, taking cognizance of humanitarian and developmental aims and needs.
- International, regional and neighboring cooperation in mine action, taking cognizance broader issues as appropriate.
- Capacity building of national stakeholders.
- Development of national legislation, strategy and work plan for mine action.
- Research and Development and the transfer of applicable mine action technology,
- Information management and Information sharing.

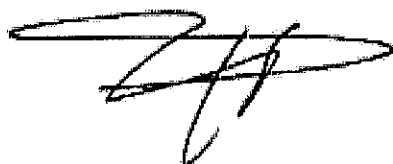
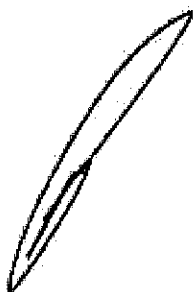
## **PROGRAMS**

- Advocacy and implementation of all relevant treaties and agreements.
- Information management using IMSMA.
- Poverty reduction, peace building and sustainable development through mine action activities.
- Mine risk reduction, through mine action activities:
  - Victim Assistance, including treatment, rehabilitation and integration.
  - Mine Risk Education
  - Survey activities
  - Clearance activities
  - Advocacy




## COORDINATION AND STRUCTURES

- The institution of cross-line communication and coordination structures.
- These structures to be the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and the Regional Mine Action Offices (North and South). NMAA should ensure coordination between the Regional Mine Action Offices and should ensure coordination with other sectors, notably health, education, development, the SRRC and HAC.
- The NMAA to be supported by a National Mine Action Office (NMAO) which acts as the NMAA Secretariat and which executes the policies of the NMAA. Regional Mine Action Offices to report to the NMAO, to be responsible for operational execution, and for regional policies.
- The NMAA to be coordinated by a National Director, on a rotational or other agreed basis.
- Civil Society to liaise and interact on national, regional and local level.
- Technical committee(s) reporting to the NMAA
- Task force(s) for treaties and agreements reporting to the NMAA.
- UN as interim technical advisors to NMAA, the Regional Mine Action Offices and Sub-offices, as appropriate.



## **POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**


- Advocacy
- Resource Mobilization
- Regulation of Mine Action
- The involvement of Sudanese military structures and demobilized personnel in mine action, as appropriate



Head of GoS Delegation  
Mr. Hassabo M. Abdulrahman



Head of SPLM Delegation  
Dr. Achol Marial Deng



Witness by:  
Chief Technical Advisor (UNMAS)  
Mr. Gerhard (Jim) Pansegrouw

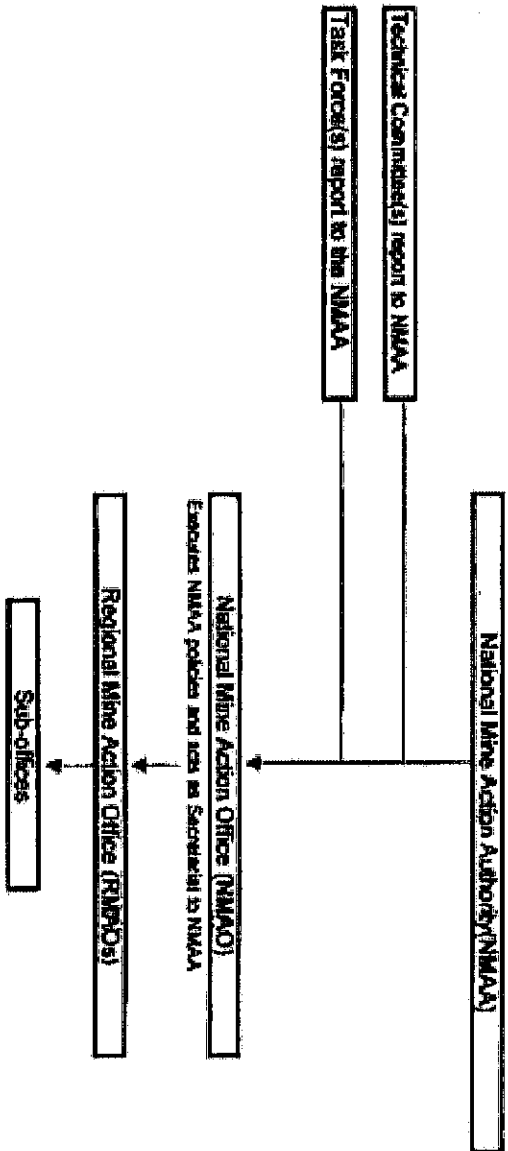
**ANNEX A: Sudan National Mine Action Authority Organogram**

**ANNEX B: List of Delegates**

**NAIROBI, KENYA**



**Sudan National Mine Action Organigram**



The number of such RMAOs to be determined, in the South and in the North, as appropriate

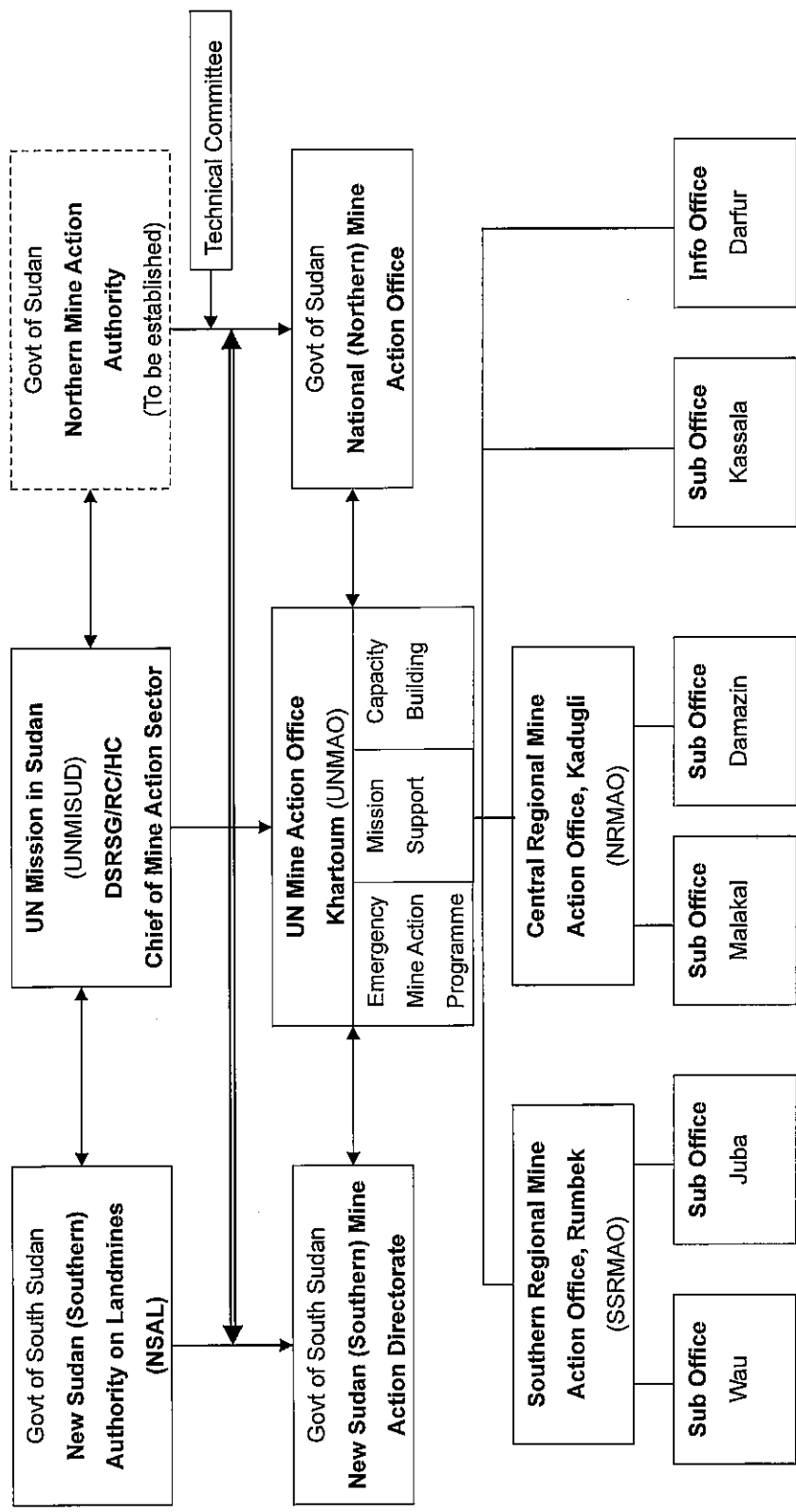
RMAOs are responsible for operational inspection of mine action, and for regional policies

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Mine Action Structure in Sudan (in accordance with the CPA)





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 جمهورية السودان  
 وزارة الشؤون الإنسانية  
 مكتب الوزير



## Decree No (5)

### **Formation of the National Mine Action Technical Committee**

**The Republic of Sudan,**

**Deeply concerned** over the tragic consequences of war particularly the presence of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs)

**Particularly alarmed** by the significant inquiries and death inflicted by landmines and UXOs to the civil population,

**Concerned** about land, roads and other public utilities denied by landmines and UXOs,

**Having considered** voluntary the United Nations Convention on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, which may be deemed to be excessively injuries.

**Committed** to our obligations in the Ottawa Treaty (signed, and ratified),

Base on the Presidency decree No (24) and the authorities delegated to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, I issued the decree stated as follows: -

The GOS commissioned The **National Mine Action Technical Committee** under the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and to be composed of the following GOS (Ministers / Secretariats/Departments) or their representatives: -

1. **Humanitarian Aid Commissioner - Chairman**
2. **Director, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Peace & Human Rights Unit - Co-chair**
3. **Director, National Mine action office - Member**
4. **Commander of Engineer Corp, National Military Force - Member**
5. **Director of Peace and humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of foreign Affairs - member**
6. **Representative of Ministry of Social affairs**
7. **Director of National Authority for Prostheses and Orthotics - Member**
8. **Representative of the Ministry of Education**
9. **Representative of the Ministry of information and communication - member**

The Function of the National mine action technical committee shall be as following: -

- **Develop and approve the national polices on landmines**
- **Develop and approve the national technical guidelines, human recourses polices and memorandum of understanding between the GoS and international parties,**
- **Coordination of the national efforts of mine actions to follow-up the implementation of MA at National level**
- **Cross conflict coordination and negotiation, on issues of landmines, supervision of the GOS Mine Action Directorate,**
- **Prioritization and approval of mine action activities and programmes,**

(Signed)





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
**SUDAN PEOPLES' LIBERATION MOVEMENT  
AND SUDAN PEOPLES' LIBERATION ARMY**



Chairman and Commander-in-Chief



SPLM/NSLMA/A-1  
Ref. No. ....  
Date 9<sup>th</sup> MAY 2004

**FORMATION OF NEW SUDAN AUTHORITY ON LANDMINES**

The Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement and Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLM/SPLA),

Deeply concerned over the tragic consequences of war particularly the presence of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs)

Particularly alarmed by the significant injuries and death inflicted by landmines and UXOs to the civil population,

Concerned about land, roads and other public utilities denied by landmines and UXOs,

Aware of key challenges posed by the landmines as we are moving towards peace,

Having considered voluntarily the 1980 United Nations Convention on the prohibitions or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious, (Doc.CM/1884(LX11) Annex II),

Committed to our obligations in the "Deeds of Commitment" signed between the SPLM/A and the Geneva Call,

Considering resolution CM/Res.1526 (LX) on respect for International Humanitarian Law and support for Humanitarian Action in armed conflicts,

The SPLM/A hereby commissions the New Sudan Authority on Landmines (NSAL) under the Office of the SPLM/A Chairman and to be composed of the following SPLM secretariats, commissions or their representatives:-

1. Commissioner for Foreign Relations – Chairman
2. Chief of General Staff – Member
3. Commissioner of SRRC – Member
4. Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning – Member
5. Secretary for Legal Affairs – Member
6. Secretary for Education – Member
7. Secretary for Health – Member
8. Secretary for Information – Member
9. Secretary for Local Government – Member
10. Secretary for Roads and Communications – Member
11. Secretary for Agriculture – Member
12. Secretary for women and Child Welfare – Member
13. Director of External Security – Member
14. Director of Military Intelligence – Member
15. Director of SPLM Peace Desk in the Civil Society Commission – Member
16. Director of SPLM Gender Desk in the Civil Society Commission – Member
17. Executive Director of New Sudan Mine Action Directorate – Secretary

The functions of the New Sudan Authority on Landmines shall be the following:-

1. Develop and approve national policies on landmines.
2. Develop and approve national technical guidelines, human resources policies and memorandum of understandings between SPLM Mine Action Directorate and International partners.
3. National and International advocacy in support of mine action.
4. Cross Conflict coordination and negotiations, on issues of landmines
5. Prioritisation and approvals of mine action activities and programmes.
6. Supervision of the SPLM Mine Action Directorate.
7. Keep the Chairman/Commander-in-Chief briefed and informed on landmine action.

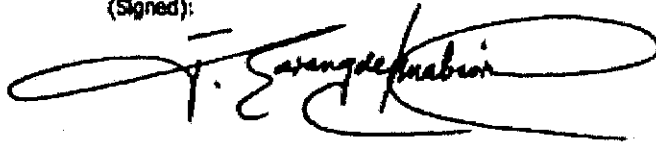
The New Sudan Authority on Landmines shall have under it the New Sudan Mine Action Directorate (NSMAD), functions of which shall be the following:-

1. Develop New Sudan's capacity to address mine action issues.
2. Develop programmes and help in raising funds for mine action activities
3. Sign MOUs and accreditations with international partners in consultation with New Sudan Authority on landmines
4. Conduct and refer matters of Cross-Conflict policies on landmines to New Sudan Authority on Landmines.
5. Supervise National and International partners' adherence to national policies, technical guidelines, human resources Policies and quality assurance, and monitoring and reporting of these to New Sudan Authority on Landmines.
6. Supervise information management systems for mine action with international partners and approve information sharing with non-partners.
7. Implement taskings and programmes approved by New Sudan Authority on Landmines.

These responsibilities for New Sudan Authority on Landmine and New Sudan Mine Action Directorate shall be revised from time to time as experience shall dictate, and as the progress of the peace process in the Sudan shall determine.

Cdr. Aleu Ayieny Aleu is here appointed as Executive Director of the New Sudan Mine Action Directorate with effect from May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2004, and all concerned are requested to kindly give him and his office all necessary assistance and facilitation of his work.

(Signed):



Dr. John Garang de Mabior  
Chairman and Commander-in-Chief, SPLM/SPLA  
Yei and New Cush; 9<sup>th</sup> May 2004

<b>Sudan National Mine Action Strategic Framework</b>	
<b>SUMMARY:</b>	
<b>Vision:</b>	A Sudan free from the effects of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); where mine action is a humanitarian imperative that has been removed from politics, and where all people in Sudan enjoy durable peace and sustainable development, built on the promotion of human security, ensuring law and order, respecting human rights and adhering to the principles of good governance; and a Sudan that adheres to all international protocols on landmine issues and stigmatises the use, transference and manufacture of landmines.
<b>Mission:</b>	<p>Sudan is to develop and implement a sustainable national mine action programme capable of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The development and implementation of a mine action strategy and policy;</li> <li>- The supervision and empowerment of a National Mine Action Office to act as an executive and coordination body;</li> <li>- Clearing the medium and high priority mine and ERW contaminated areas in Sudan;</li> <li>- Raising awareness of the mine action situation;</li> <li>- Rehabilitating the most serious mine victims; and</li> <li>- A smooth transition from an international to a national mine action capacity;</li> </ul> <p>In order to ensure the safety and well-being of the people and of planned development in Sudan, by 2011.</p>
<b>Goals:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement national policies, a strategic plan and priorities for mine action.</li> <li>• Strengthen and support national mine action structures.</li> <li>• Ensure that Sudan honour its international mine action obligations.</li> <li>• Develop and implement a national mine action information management system.</li> <li>• Establish a credible and sustainable national mine action capability.</li> <li>• Clear all high and medium priority mine and ERW contaminated areas in Sudan.</li> <li>• Implement a strategy to raise awareness for the mine/ERW situation.</li> <li>• Ensure the physical, social and economic reintegration of mine/ERW victims.</li> <li>• Support peace building, recovery and development initiatives.</li> <li>• Mobilise adequate resources to achieve the mine action mission.</li> </ul>



Page 1 of 8

## STRATEGIC ASSUMPTIONS

**Peace Process.** It is assumed that the peace process between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM will develop according to plan and that the comprehensive peace agreement is imminent.

**Security Situation.** A final assumption is that the security situation will improve at the current pace and that all mine and ERW affected areas will be accessible.

**Duration of the Programme.** The Sudan National Mine Action Strategy will cover the interim period in terms of the expected comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM, from 2004 to 2011.

**Resource Mobilisation.** It is assumed that funds will be available to implement the strategy and reach the objectives.

## MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

- Since almost three years ago mine action strived to be a step ahead of the peace process between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM), advocating a common approach as per the Naivasha Protocols for the interim period. Mine action policy should thus be set at the national level by the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and coordinated centrally at the National Mine Action Office (NMAO), with corresponding structures in Southern Sudan. Furthermore, mine action structures should be expanded to effectively coordinate mine action operations in all of the affected areas, with additional mine action offices in the areas currently not covered and as directed by the final peace agreement between the GoS and the SPLM. The coordination of mine action and the indispensable role of the NMAO and Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAO's) in this regard should be strengthened and supported. Support to and capacity building of the national mine action structures are core requirements of the national mine action strategy. The lack of national capacity and ownership of national mine action structures undermine the credibility and mandate of the NMAO and RMAO's. A plan of action should be implemented to phase in national capacity and ownership.
- The implementation of a realistic long term mine action strategy and clear priorities will facilitate the cost-effective application of mine action resources and increase donor confidence in the programme. This strategy should cover needs and priorities for all of the affected areas in Sudan. The strategic plan for mine action should be completed as soon as possible after a comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM.
- Mine action proved to be an important peace building mechanism and should be linked with other peace-building initiatives such as DDR and returnee programmes.
- Because of the assumption that a comprehensive peace agreement is imminent, the mine action programme and structures should position itself to direct mine action activities as required by the developments and outcomes of the peace process.
- The respective roles of UN agencies regarding mine action assistance in Sudan should be unambiguous and reflected in the strategy. The respective roles of UN agencies must be clarified.
- The Sudanese Army and the Sudanese Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA) have considerable knowledge, experience and capacities that would be of great assistance to the mine action programme and should, again, be reflected in the strategy.
- National resources are currently severely overburdened because of emergency humanitarian needs. Sudan's commitments to mine action in terms of the expectations of its own people and in terms of its Ottawa Convention obligations can only be met with the full support of the

international community. All potential donors should be made aware of the mine/ERW problem in Sudan.

- The Government of Sudan is committed and supportive to the mine action programme as is demonstrated by its ratification of the Ottawa Convention and in-kind support to mine action. It needs, however, to demonstrate more concrete support by fully implementing its Article 4, 5 and 9 obligations and providing more material support to the mine action programme.
- Although a competent coordinating structure consisting of the NMAO and two RMAO's has been established, a national legal framework is a priority now. This will invariably activate the National Mine Action Authority and the involvement of other Government Departments with a stake in mine action.
- The real impact and the extent of the minefields and unexploded ordnance contamination are still not known, but it is estimated that 21 of the 26 states are contaminated, with the following areas most seriously affected: Equatoria, South Kordofan, Upper Nile, Kassala and Red Sea, Bhar El Ghazal, Blue Nile and Abyei. Because of this, the employment of resources for an impact and technical survey is a high priority. It is also important to mobilise resources for the use of more efficient detection devices such as dogs and mechanical assets.
- Humanitarian relief is the immediate priority and the clearance of mines and ERW endangering human lives and impeding the delivery of humanitarian aid, is the immediate priority.
- The return of IDP's and refugees will have a considerable effect on the mine action situation and the demining and MRE plans should reflect this as a high priority.
- The mine/ERW affected areas are of the poorest and most vulnerable in Sudan and many of the people are rural and rely on the land for their living. The mines and ERW contamination exacerbates the land pressure and is to be addressed as a matter of urgency. The local authorities and communities in the affected areas should be key stakeholders and they should be represented on policy level by the SCBL. On district levels they should be consulted for all mine action activities. Socio-economic activities for the reintegration of mine/ERW victims should focus on this reality and concentrate on subsistence livelihoods.
- It is in the interest of the mine action community to ensure that mine action is considered in the reconstruction and development strategy of the affected regions. The mine action programme must be approached and implemented as an integrated programme and the NMAO should continually ensure this integration.
- Information is essential to the effective management and execution of mine action. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is to be optimised and information is to be exchanged and made available to all clients.
- Recent events such as the humanitarian crisis in Darfur might overshadow the mine action problem and the exceptional progress made in this regard. It is imperative that international and national awareness of Mine Action in Sudan be raised and maintained in this regard.
- To date there is limited accurate information available regarding the prevalence and incidence of landmine/ERW injury. The data that is available in South Sudan though, suggests that since the ceasefire, there have been few civilian deaths and injuries as a result of ERW. Lessons learned from other countries, however, show that in the immediate post peace phase, ERW injuries tend to increase, with returnees being particularly vulnerable. Further, there is a strong correlation between known risk factors associated with landmine/ERW injury and post peace changes in the social and economic climate. Nevertheless, it is important to bear in mind that the South Sudan health system is fragile with few referral hospitals and poorly kept patient records and it is unlikely that all injuries are reported, especially when the victim dies in-situ. Five groups of people who are likely to be most at risk from mine exposure

were identified: resource poor male, particularly with prior military experience, resource poor female adults and adolescents living or moving to mine/ERW contaminated areas and young children. The presence and/or perceived threat of landmines/ERW prevent IDP and refugee populations from returning to their places of origin. This further leads to a higher degree of uncertainty that limits any construction or re-construction efforts in mine/ERW and war-affected areas. In addition, those victims that are IDPs who are impacted as a result of internal migration over mined land, often do not have access to timely and adequate medical assistance. The MRE programme should thus concentrate on the collection of reliable victim data and a needs assessment in the North, the education of the most vulnerable, with returnees being the highest priority, and community based initiatives.

- Health facilities to treat mine victims in the mine and ERW affected areas are inadequate. This problem should be addressed, and national and international resources should be further developed for the treatment and rehabilitation of the mine victims.

### VISION

A Sudan free from the effects of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); where mine action is a humanitarian imperative that has been removed from politics, and where all people in Sudan enjoy durable peace and sustainable development, built on the promotion of human security, ensuring law and order, respecting human rights and adhering to the principles of good governance; and a Sudan that adheres to all international protocols on landmine issues and stigmatises the use, transference and manufacture of landmines.

### MISSION

Sudan is to develop and implement a sustainable national mine action programme capable of:

- The development and implementation of a mine action strategy and policy;
- The supervision and empowerment of a National Mine Action Office to act as an executive and coordination body;
- Clearing the medium and high priority mine and unexploded ordnance contaminated areas in Sudan;
- Raising awareness of the mine action situation;
- Rehabilitating the most serious mine victims; and
- A smooth transition from an international to a national mine action capacity;

In order to ensure the safety and well-being of the people and of planned development in Sudan, by 2011.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. **Implement national policies, a strategic plan and priorities for mine action.**
  - Obj. 1.1 The NMAO, in cooperation with the UN, is to formulate detailed mine action policies for Sudan for approval by the NMAA within 6 months after a comprehensive peace agreement is signed.
  - Obj. 1.2 The GoS and the SPLM will endorse the National Mine Action Strategic Framework by September 2004.
  - Obj. 1.3 The National Mine Action Strategic Plan, including priorities for action, will be formulated and approved by the NMAA in cooperation with other stakeholders and implemented by the NMAO within 6 months after a comprehensive peace agreement.
  - Obj. 1.4 The mine action work plan will be completed by the NMAO in cooperation with its partners annually in November.

Obj. 1.5 The national strategic plan and priorities for mine action will be reviewed by the NMAA on a quarterly basis.

**2. Strengthen and support national mine action structures.**

Obj. 2.1 The National Government will formulate, approve and implement national mine action legislation within six months after a comprehensive peace agreement is signed.

Obj. 2.2 The National and Southern Sudan Governments, with the assistance of the UN, will finalise mine action structures within 3 months after the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement.

Obj. 2.3 Adequate regional mine action offices will be operational within 6 months of a comprehensive peace agreement.

Obj. 2.4 UN, with the assistance of donors, will support the capacity building of national mine action structures to Sudan mine action authorities by 2008.

Obj. 2.5 Cross-line coordination of mine action between the GoS and the SPLM will be maintained on a quarterly basis for as long as is necessary.

**3. Ensure that Sudan honours its international mine action obligations.**

Obj. 3.1 The National Government will pass domestic legislation to enforce the Ottawa Convention, in terms of Article 9 of the Convention, within 3 months after a comprehensive peace agreement.

Obj. 3.2 The Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines will advocate for mine action locally, regionally and globally on a continuous basis.

Obj. 3.3 The NMAA, in cooperation with the NMAO and the UN, is to assist the National Government to submit the required reports on time to the UN Secretary General in terms of the Ottawa Convention and other international obligations in this regard.

Obj. 3.4 The NMAA, in cooperation with the NMAO, and with assistance of national and international NGOs will take necessary measures to inform the authorities, armed forces, and civil society of the Ottawa Convention and other International Obligations.

**4. Develop and implement a national mine action information management system (IMSMA).**

Obj. 4.1 The NMAO, with the assistance of the UN, will implement an effective and decentralised mine action information management system starting by January 2005.

Obj. 4.2 The NMAO, with the assistance of the UN and donors, will ensure that a comprehensive landmine impact survey be completed by December 2007.

Obj. 4.3 The NMAO will ensure that the IMSMA database is updated weekly.

Obj. 4.4 All key stakeholders will share mine action information on at least a monthly basis.

**5. Establish a credible and sustainable national mine action capability.**

Obj. 5.1 UN agencies, in collaboration with National Authorities, will implement a coordinated plan for the assistance of the national mine action strategy by December 2004.

Obj. 5.2 The NMAO, with the assistance of UNMAS, international and national NGO's, are to establish a sustainable technical mine action capacity in Sudan by December 2006.

- Obj. 5.3 The NMAO, with the assistance of UNDP and international organisations, are to establish a sustainable mine action management capacity, including that of local mine action NGO's, by December 2008.
- Obj. 5.4 The NMAA and Southern Sudan Mine Action Authority will implement a plan within 6 months of a comprehensive peace agreement, to involve the Sudanese army and the SPLA in the execution of humanitarian mine action activities.
- Obj. 5.5 UNMAS and UNDP, with the assistance of international partners, are to ensure the transfer of adequate mine action technological capacity and equipment for mine action to Sudan by December 2006.
- Obj. 5.6 Without prejudice to national ownership, the UN is to implement an exit strategy from an international to a national programme at the request of the National Authorities.

**6. Clear all high and medium priority mine and ERW contaminated areas in Sudan.**

- Obj. 6.1 The NMAO, 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.
- Obj. 6.2 De-mining organisations, under the direction of the NMAO, are to complete technical surveys of all medium and high priority mine and ERW contaminated areas by December 2008.
- Obj. 6.3 De-mining organisations, under the direction of the NMAO, are to clear medium and high priority minefields and battle areas with a cost effective mix of capabilities by December 2011.
- Obj. 6.4 All low priority minefields and battle areas are to be recorded and permanently marked by December 2008.
- Obj. 6.5 All mine action stakeholders are to mobilise resources for demining on an annual basis.
- Obj. 6.6 The NMAO is to ensure that demining is at all times conducted according to international and national humanitarian standards.

**7. Implement a strategy to provide accurate information in order to facilitate the development of appropriate risk reduction strategies for the mine/ERW situation.**

- Obj. 7.1 The NMAO, in cooperation with the UN and affected communities, will ensure that communities in immediate danger of mine/ERW injury and returnees are adequately informed of the mine/ERW risk and safe behaviour information by the end of 2008.
- Obj. 7.2 The NMAO, with the assistance of the MRE organisations and UNICEF, is to formulate and implement a mine action awareness strategy within 6 months after a comprehensive peace agreement.
- Obj. 7.3 MRE agencies, under the direction of the NMAO, are to ensure that vulnerable communities are kept continuously informed about the nature of the mine/ERW threat.

**8. Ensure the physical, psycho-social and economic reintegration of mine/ERW victims and survivors.**

- Obj. 8.1 The NMAO, with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF, victim assistance organisations and donors, is to establish a comprehensive mine victim database by December 2005.

- Obj. 8.2 The NMAO, with the assistance of the UN, victim assistance organisations and donors, is to complete a needs assessment for the physical, social and economic rehabilitation of mine/ERW victims by December 2006.
- Obj. 8.3 The NMAO is to implement a victim assistance strategy within 6 months after a comprehensive peace agreement.
- Obj. 8.4 The NMAO, with the assistance of the international community, is to establish a sustainable capacity for the physical rehabilitation of mine/ERW victims by December 2008.
- Obj. 8.5 The NMAO, with the assistance of the international community, is to establish a sustainable capacity for the psycho-social and socio-economic rehabilitation of mine/ERW victims by December 2008.
- Obj. 8.6 All mine action stakeholders are to advocate continuously for the rights of victims.

**9. Support peace building, recovery and development initiatives.**

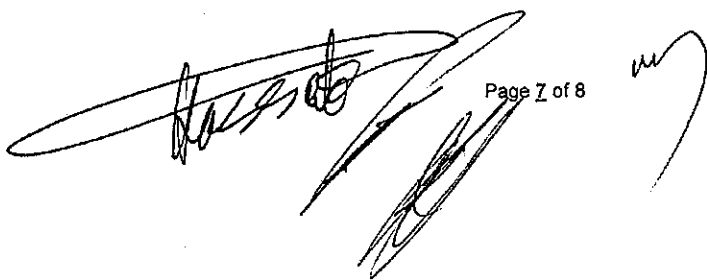
- Obj. 9.1 The NMAO, with the assistance of the UN, should determine by December 2004 the need and possibilities of linking with other peace-building initiatives such as DDR and returnee programmes.
- Obj. 9.2 The NMAO, in cooperation with the UN, will draft project proposals for joint peace-building initiatives by June 2005.
- Obj. 9.3 The NMAO will, in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, conduct resource mobilisation for and implement peace-building related projects by January 2006.
- Obj. 9.4 The NMAO, in conjunction with the UNDP, will conduct a needs assessment for development related projects by December 2005.
- Obj. 9.5 The NMAO, in conjunction with UNDP, will initiate the implementation of development related mine action projects in 2007.

**10. Mobilise adequate resources to achieve the mine action mission.**

- Obj. 10.1 The NMAO, in cooperation with the UN, is to identify by June 2005 and update on an annual basis, the necessary resources to achieve the mission.
- Obj. 10.2 The NMAO, with the assistance of the UN, and the other mine action actors, is to provide inputs to the Mine Action Portfolio and other resource mobilisation mechanisms when required and supports its efforts for resource mobilisation.
- Obj. 10.3 All mine action stakeholders are to raise national and international awareness of the Sudan mine/ERW problem on a continuous basis.

**PRIORITIES**

- The first priority is to reduce mine/ERW casualties and ensure an adequate flow of humanitarian aid. The emergency clearance of mines/ERW in the immediate vicinity of human habitation, proposed resettling areas for returnees and on resettlement and logistical routes is the highest priority. At the same time adequate MRE has to be conducted within the most vulnerable communities, IDP and refugee camps.
- An equally important priority is the expansion and support of the mine action structure to plan, coordinate and implement mine action nationally and in all of the affected areas.



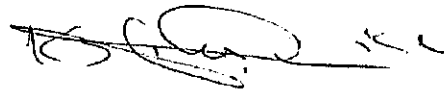
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- The third priority is the determination of the actual extent and impact of the mines and ERW contamination.
- The next priority is the linkage of mine action to other peace building activities such as DDR, IDP and refugee return and humanitarian relief.
- A cross cutting priority is the development of sustainable national capacity and ownership of the mine action programme.
- The priorities for demining are, in order of importance: Equatoria; South Kordofan; Upper Nile; Kassala and Red Sea; Bhar El Ghazal; Blue Nile, and Abiyei.

The Government of Sudan and the SPLM agree and approve this National Mine Action Strategy Framework for Sudan, on August 27<sup>th</sup> 2004, via the following signatories:

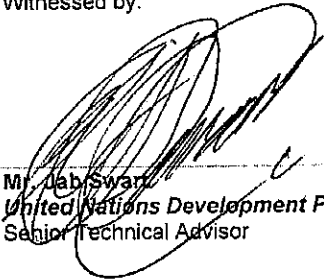


**Mr. Hassabo M. Abdurrahman**  
*Commissioner General of the Humanitarian  
 Aid Commission*  
 Government of Sudan

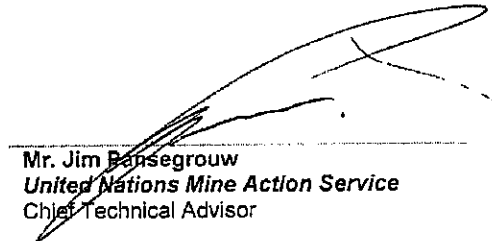


**Mr. Kostl Manibe**  
*Secretary for Education and  
 Member of the New Sudan Authority on  
 Landmines*  
 Sudan People's Liberation Movement

Witnessed by:



**Mr. Jaby Swan**  
*United Nations Development Programme*  
 Senior Technical Advisor



**Mr. Jim Bansegrouw**  
*United Nations Mine Action Service*  
 Chief Technical Advisor

**Annex 7:**

**Details of Government Institutions and other organizations involved in mine action in Sudan**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Assets Deployed</b>
National Mine Action Technical Committee / Authority (NMAA)	National policy and strategy formulation, development, coordination and implementation	Nationwide (North)	
New Sudan Authority on Landmines (NSAL)	Management and coordination of mine action operations	Nationwide (South)	4 national staff
National Mine Action Office (NMAO)		Nationwide (North)	4 national staff
New Sudan Mine Action Directorate (NSMAD)		Nationwide (South)	34 international and 60 national staff
United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Coordination and technical support	Nationwide	2 international and 1 national staff
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Capacity development	Nationwide	1 international and 1 national staff
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Mines Risk Education	Nationwide	Contracting FSD
World Food Programme (WFP)	Assistance to route clearance	South	3 X MRE
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	MRE, Clearance	South, Central	6 international and 22 national staff (UNOPS contract); 8 international and 60 national staff (WFP contract); 4 X Technical Survey 1 X Rapid Reaction Survey 2 X Route Verification (WFP)
Swiss Federation for Demining (FSD)	Survey, Clearance	Nationwide	10 international and 75 national staff; 4 X Manual Clearance 1 X EOD
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	Survey, Clearance, MRE	Central	4 X MRE
Save the Children – US (SC-US)	MRE	Central	
Save the Children – Sweden (SC-Sweden)	MRE	Central, East	
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Survey, Clearance, MRE	South	8 international and 100 national staff; 1 X Manual Clearance
Handicap International (HI)	MRE	South	
RONCO Consultants (RONCO)	Survey, Clearance	South, Central	24 international (includes 20 Mozambican deminers) and 90 nationals; 2 X EOD




<b>Organization</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Assets Deployed</b>
Landmine Action UK (LMA)	Survey, Clearance, MRE	Nationwide	2 international and 70 national staff
Mechem	Route verification	South, Central	30 national, and 35 national staff 3 X Route Verification
Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	MRE	Nationwide	Partnership with SC-Sweden
ABRAR Organization	Victim Assistance	Nationwide	
Sudan Landmine Response (SLIRI/SLR)	Survey, Clearance, MRE	Nationwide	Partnership with LMA
JASMAR	Clearance, MRE	Central	Partnership with DCA
Operation Save Innocent Lives (OSIL)	Clearance, MRE	South, Central	Partnership with DCA, MAG
Medical Care Development International (MCDI)	Victim Assistance	South	
Sudan Integrated Mine Action Service (SIMAS)	Clearance	South	Partnership with FSD
Friends of Peace and Development (FPDO)	Clearance, MRE	Central	Partnership with RONCO
Peace and Tolerance International Organisation (PTIO)	Victim Assistance	Nationwide	
Rehabilitation Program for Disabled Person (RPDP)	Victim Assistance	South	




Annex 8  
Clearance/Verification Achievements as of April 2005

Organization	State	Area (sqm)	Road Verified	Devices Destroyed				Devices Moved		
				AP	AT	Small Arms	UXO	AP	AT	UXO
DCA	Bahr El Ghazal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Equatoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kordofan	89,815	-	175	3	20	166	-	-	-
	Upper Nile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>89,815</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
FSD WFP	Bahr El Ghazal	20	-	0	0	0	1	0	84	64
	Equatoria	84,156	-	6	27	0	57,834	34	26	81,442
	Kordofan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Upper Nile	115	-	0	3	0	334	0	36	227
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>84,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,169</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>81,733</b>
FSD UNOPS	Bahr El Ghazal	2,857	-	8	53	0	695	77	176	7,552
	Equatoria	8,592	-	43	4	0	344	0	0	72
	Kordofan	4,246	-	6	4	18,375	6,925	0	0	0
	Upper Nile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18,375</b>	<b>7,964</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>7,624</b>
Land Mine Action UK	Bahr El Ghazal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Equatoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kordofan	47,599	-	105	1	500	1,481	0	0	0
	Upper Nile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>47,599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
MECHAM	Bahr El Ghazal	2,508	124,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Equatoria	86,327	152,448	5	47	0	178	0	4	5
	Kordofan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Upper Nile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>88,835</b>	<b>276,623</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Norwegian Peoples Aid	Bahr El Ghazal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Equatoria	52,435	-	3	0	0	13	9	2	13,812
	Kordofan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Upper Nile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>52,435</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,812</b>
RONCO	Bahr El Ghazal	108,772	-	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Equatoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kordofan	858,511	-	0	1	3,330	666	0	0	0
	Upper Nile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>967,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>1,345,958</b>	<b>276,623</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>22,225</b>	<b>63,340</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>103,174</b>



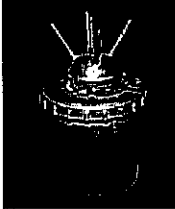
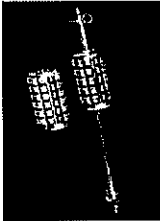

Annex 9:






Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed in Sudan by GoS or the SPLA



Type	Dimension	Fusing	Explosive Content		Metallic Content	Colour photo	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			Type	Grams			
PMN	112 x 57mm - 454g		TNT	234g			USSR_ This is a delay-armed, pressure-fired, high explosive (blast) antipersonnel (apers) landmine. The mine may be black, green, or brown. The black and green mines have no markings. Markings may be found on the bottom side of the brown mine. The initiator assembly has a booster charge and a percussion fired primer-detonator. The mine contains a cocked firing pin. The mine case is plastic; the pressure plate cover is rubber. The standard firing assembly adapter plug and the SVP arming device are plastic.
POMZ 2	60x- mm 2.30 kg		TNT	75 g			USSR_ This mine is normally employed in covering vegetation with the top of the mine approximately 30 cm above the ground with the tripwire attached to a fixed object. More than one mine can be attached to several tripwires, or several tripwires may be attached to one mine. Copies of this mine have been produced in China, former East Germany, and North Korea. The POMZ-2 differs from its successor, the POMZ-2M, in that it is heavier, has more serrations, and has a non-threaded fuse well. The mine is OD green. The mine has one fuse well but no power source. The mines case is made of cast iron.
TS 50	90x- mm 190g		Composition B	50 g			Italy_ The TS/50 is a small, blast antipersonnel mine produced by Technovar of Italy. The TS/50 is a cylindrical mine designed to be scattered from helicopters but is usually emplaced by hand, either surface-laid or buried. The mine is blast resistant and is designed to defeat most explosive countermeasures including explosive-line-charges and fuel-air-explosives. The mine is OD green or Sand colour. The mine case is plastic.

PMD 6	-x191 mm 400 g		TNT	200 g		USSR_ This is an antipersonnel mine. The PMD-6 is a wooden version of a box or "shu" mine with a two-piece case. The lower section is a rectangular wooden box housing the main TNT charge, the MUV-type fuse, and the detonator. The case colour is natural wood. The lid section is hinged to the lower box at one end and is designed to close over the lower box. In the armed position, the lid rests on a striker retaining pin at the end of the fuse. When pressure is applied, the lid removes the pin, beginning the initiation process. Probing for small "shu" type mines with their low pressure thresholds is a very hazardous operation. The case material is wood.
M14	N/A		Unknown	Unknown		The Indian AP NM M-14 is a copy of the US M14 pressure initiated, blast antipersonnel mine. When pressure is applied to the top of the mine, a Belleville spring is inverted, snapping the striker into the detonator and setting off the mine. The plastic body does provide the mine with a non-metallic construction, thereby limiting the total metal in the mine to the striker and detonator.
Type 72A	37x79 mm 140 g		TNT - RDX - A1	50 g		China_ The Type 72 antipersonnel mine is a small, plastic-bodied device that has seen widespread use in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Kuwait, and increasingly throughout Africa. The green colour is characteristic of other Chinese plastic devices but may be black. While not expected to be encountered, there are two antisturbance variants of the Type 72. The Type 72B utilizes a ball-in-cage mechanism to function solely as a booby-trap device. The Type 72C is intended to function both as an antipersonnel mine and a booby-trap device. There have been reports that the Type 72C is very sensitive and can be detonated in the presents of magnetic mine detectors. The South African Non-Metallic Antipersonnel Mine, indigenously produced, is a direct copy of the Chinese Type 72.

### 8. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently found in Sudan:

Type	Dimension	Explosive Content		Metallic Content	Colour or Photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance
		Type	Weight			
M14	N/A	Unknown	Unknown			The Indian AP NM M-14 is a copy of the US M14 pressure initiated, blast antipersonnel mine. When pressure is applied to the top of the mine, a Belleville spring is inverted, snapping the striker into the detonator and setting off the mine. The plastic body does provide the mine with a non-metallic construction, thereby limiting the total metal in the mine to the striker and detonator.
TS50	90x- mm 190g	Composition B	50 g			Italy_ The TS/50 is a small, blast antipersonnel mine produced by Technovar of Italy. The TS/50 is a cylindrical mine designed to be scattered from helicopters but is usually emplaced by hand, either surface-laid or buried. The mine is blast resistant and is designed to defeat most explosive countermeasures including explosive-line-charges and fuel-air-explosives. The mine is OD green or Sand colour. The mine case is plastic.
Valmara V 69	104x201 mm 3.60 kg	TNT – RDX – A1	586 g			Italy_ These are bounding, fragmenting, antipersonnel (apers) landmines which are actuated by pressure, pull, or a combination of the two. The Valmara 69 mine case and fuse are grey, olive drab, or khaki (sand) in colour and may or may not have markings. The practice Valmara 69 mine is painted the same as the service mine; however, the markings are blue. The Valmara 69 and practice Valmara 69 cases are plastic. The pre-cut fragments and fragmentation liner are steel. The fuse cap is aluminium.
POMZ 2	60x- mm 2.30 kg	TNT	75 g			USSR_ This mine is normally employed in covering vegetation with the top of the mine approximately 30 cm above the ground with the tripwire attached to a fixed object. More than one mine can be attached to several tripwires, or several tripwires may be attached to one mine. Copies of this mine have been produced in China, former East Germany, and North Korea. The POMZ-2 differs from its successor, the POMZ-2M, in that it is heavier, has more serrations, and has a non-threaded fuse well. The mine is OD green. The mine has one fuse well but no power source. The mines case is made of cast iron.
No 4	136x62 mm 350 g	TNT	170.10 g			ISRAEL_ This is a non-metallic, antipersonnel (apers) blast landmine used against infantry and light vehicles. The mine employs a pressure-actuated striker-release fuse. The mine is grey or olive drab with white Hebrew letters stencilled on the lid. The body and lid are plastic.

PMD 6	-x191 mm 400 g	TNT	200 g		USSR_ This is an antipersonnel mine. The PMD-6 is a wooden version of a box or "shu" mine with a two-piece case. The lower section is a rectangular wooden box housing the main TNT charge, the MUV-type fuse, and the detonator. The case colour is natural wood. The lid section is hinged to the lower box at one end and is designed to close over the lower box. In the armed position, the lid rests on a striker retaining pin at the end of the fuse. When pressure is applied, the lid removes the pin, beginning the initiation process. Probing for small "shu" type mines with their low pressure thresholds is a very hazardous operation. The case material is wood.
PMN	112x57 mm 454 g	TNT	234 g		USSR_ This is a delay-armed, pressure-fired, high explosive (blast) antipersonnel (apers) landmine. The mine may be black, green, or brown. The black and green mines have no markings. Markings may be found on the bottom side of the brown mine. The initiator assembly has a booster charge and a percussion fired primer-detonator. The mine contains a cocked firing pin. The mine case is plastic; the pressure plate cover is rubber. The standard firing assembly adapter plug and the SVP arming device are plastic.
PRB M35	65mm x 58mm	TNT	158g		Belgium_ Pressure activated blast antipersonnel mine. The body material is plastic, colour is olive green, and explosive content is 100 grams of TNT and potassium nitrate. The dimensions are 65mm X 58mm. This mine has an M5 pressure fuse, which has a stepped appearance, with a button-type pressure plate, a plastic safety pin is inserted through an hole in the pressure button, and a plastic ring is attached to the end of the safety pin, to secure it during transport. It needs pressure of about 5kg to be actuated.
Type 58	112x- mm 550 g	TNT	200 g		China_ The Chinese variant of the former Soviet designed PMN antipersonnel mine is the Type 58. Any remaining features are identical to the original. Two noticeable differences from the original former Soviet version include the all black colour and a slightly modified cover on the delay-arming device of the Chinese version. Former Soviet manuals describing the PMN forbid troops to disarm this mine. They recommend that the mine be blown in place or exploded by mechanical means. This guidance has been demonstrated as sound by the number of fatalities associated with removal of the Type 58, and a variant produced by Iraq, from Iraqi minefields in Kuwait. Most fatalities occurred upon continued handling of mines with sand jamming the detonator/booster assemblies within the mine body. The mine is plastic or rubber.
T/79	45x- mm 190 g	TNT	50 g		Egypt_ The T/79 is a small, circular antipersonnel mine which was designed for air-scatterable delivery or can be hand-emplaced. Since the mine is blast resistant, it will defeat most explosive line charges and fuel air explosives. The T/79 antipersonnel mine, produced in Egypt, is a copy of the Italian VS-50. The main difference is that the Egyptian explosive filler contains TNT, rather than RDX. The mine is a Khaki yellow colour. The mine is plastic.

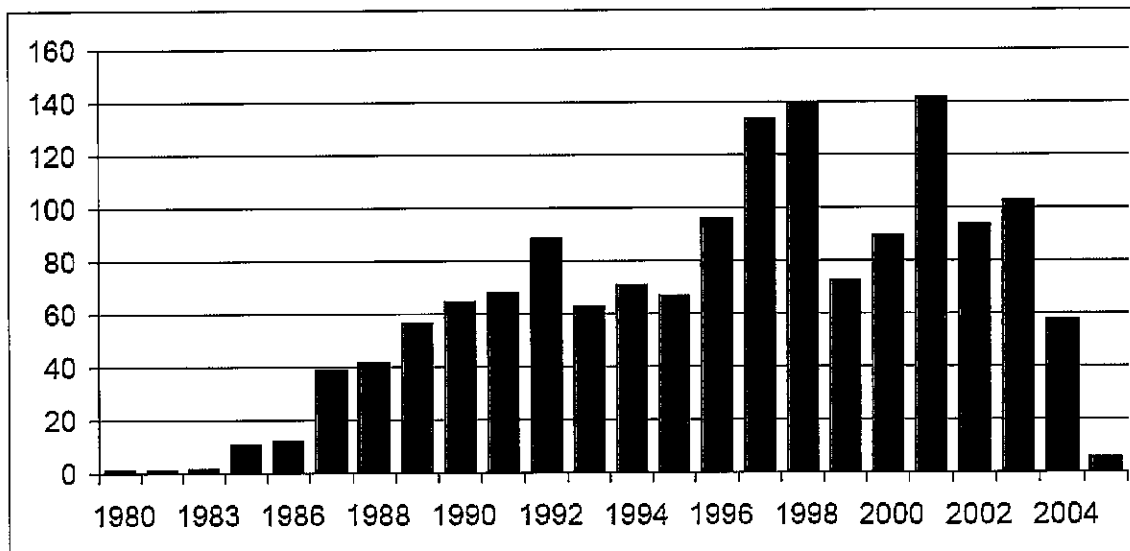
MAUS	89x46 mm 275 g	Tetryl	16 g		Italy_ These mines were developed for rapid placement of minefields using helicopters, hand-placement, or scattered from moving vehicles. An early model of the MAUS mine was manufactured without ribs. The MAUS and MAUS/1 are identical except the MAUS/1 has an additional plug that either provides access to the expansion bulb or possibly acts as a vent from the diaphragm. The tactical mines are high-explosive (blast), antipersonnel (apers) landmine which uses an integral, safety-pin armed, pressure-actuated, and pneumatic fuse. The pneumatic fuse is designed to withstand explosive overpressure for short duration and deployment impact. The MAUS may be deployed 1.00 meter (39.37 inches) under water. The mine is black or olive drab. An early model had MAUS embossed on the pressure plate. Later production models have no markings. The practice mine has blue markings. The mines have plastic bodies, rubber pressure plates, and two steel retaining rings.
Type 72 A	37x79 mm 140 g	TNT - RDX - A1	50 g		China_The Type 72 antipersonnel mine is a small, plastic-bodied device that has seen widespread use in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Kuwait, and increasingly throughout Africa. The green colour is characteristic of other Chinese plastic devices but may be black. While not expected to be encountered, there are two antidisturbance variants of the Type 72. The Type 72B utilizes a ball-in-cage mechanism to function solely as a booby-trap device. The Type 72C is intended to function both as an antipersonnel mine and a booby-trap device. There have been reports that the Type 72C is very sensitive and can be detonated in the presents of magnetic mine detectors. The South African Non-Metallic Antipersonnel Mine, indigenously produced, is a direct copy of the Chinese Type 72.

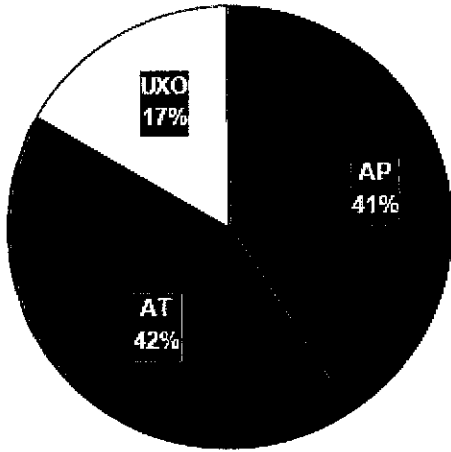
**Annex 10**

**Statistics of Landmine/UXO survivors/victims as of April 2005**

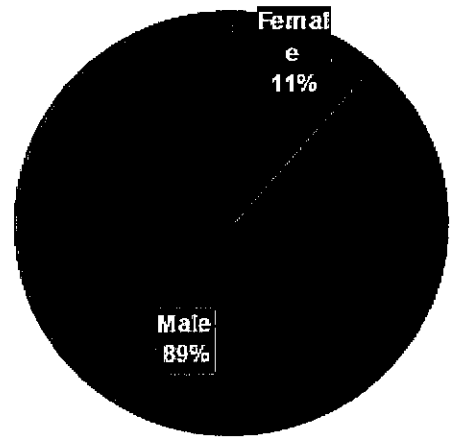
State	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified
Al Buhairat	16	13	2	1
Bahr Al Jabal	186	138	47	1
Blue Nile	134	131	3	0
East Equatoria	37	35	2	0
Jongley	38	36	2	0
Kassala	337	312	24	1
North Bahr Al Ghazal	4	4	0	0
North Darfur	1	1	0	0
Red Sea	41	38	3	0
South Darfur	1	1	0	0
South Kordofan	413	360	48	5
Unity	5	3	2	0
Upper Nile	149	115	33	1
Warab	19	18	1	0
West Bahr Al Ghazal	136	133	3	0
West Equatoria	13	10	3	0
West Kordofan	30	26	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>9</b>

**Landmines/UXO victims by year of incident**

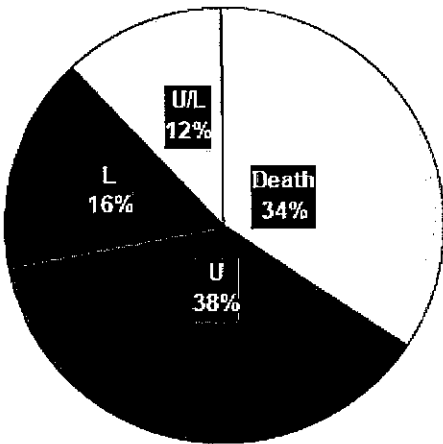




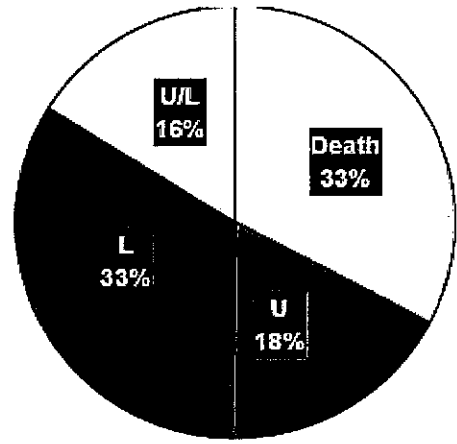
Landmines/UXO Victims by Gender



Landmines/UXO Victims by Device Type



Mine Victims by Device Type



UXO Victims by Device Type

# Victim by State

