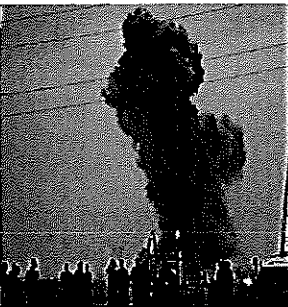


Republic of the Sudan

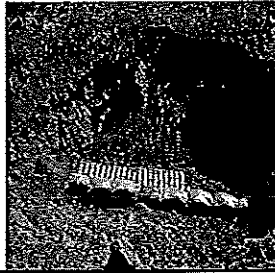
Presentation on the fulfillment of Article 4, Stockpile destruction
25-29 May 09, Geneva

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Summary

- Initially declared total APMs stockpiles=14,485
- During physical stock taking accounted for only 12,513
- Destroyed 4,488 APMs on 30 April 2007 and 6,087 on 31 March 2008 using open demolition method and IMAS
- Retained 1,938 APMs for training purposes



APMs destroyed on 30 April 2007 in Khartoum

S/No.	Type of Mine	Origin	Total in stock	No destroyed	No retained
1.	MA plastic	Iran	1780	1780	0
2.	BMJ	USA	476	300	174
3.	Type 14 plastic	USA	330	200	130
4.	Desert plastic	Egypt	165	100	65
5.	Type 16 plastic	Belgium	141	100	41
6.	Jump metal	China	83	83	0
7.	Valmara plastic	Italy	346	300	46
8.	Abumiso 2 metal	Russia	772	772	0
9.	P, P, M plastic	USA	1160	833	307
Total			6293	4488	805

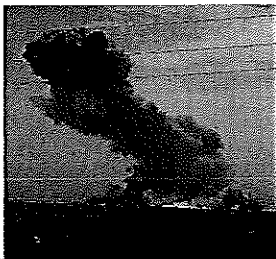
APMs destroyed on 31 March 2008 in Juba

S/No.	Type of Mine	Origin	Total in stock	No destroyed	No retained
1	PMN	Russia	731	731	0
2	Type T2	China	178	178	0
3	Type T3 80	Italy	3	3	0
4	Type MN 21	Russia	1	1	0
5	PMN 2	Yugoslavia	400	400	0
6	Type No 4	Israel	186	186	0
7	Type M2 M2	South Africa	87	87	0
8	M-14	USA	16	16	0
9	PMN 2	East Germany	23	23	0
10	Type 16	Israel	186	186	0
11	Type PMA 2	Yugoslavia	264	264	0
12	Type PAB - 25	Belgium	3	3	0
13	Type ALP2	Yugoslavia	3	3	0
14	FROM - 1	?	2	2	0
15	Unknown	Italy	4	4	0
Total				6,078	0

AP landmines retained and used for training purposes

#	Types of APMs	Quantity Retained
1	PMN Plastic	176
2	Type 14 Plastic	130
3	Desert Plastic	85
4	Type 35 Plastic	1,194
5	Valmara Plastic	46
6	P.P.M Plastic	307
Total		1,938

75 of Type 35 Plastic mines have been provided to UNMAO for training purposes



Attendance of APMs demolition Ceremonies

- GoSS/GONU Ministers and high level officials s.
- UN Agencies, ICBL, SCBL,
- National and International NGO's
- Electronic and print media



Funding and resources

- The stockpiles destruction in Khartoum was funded by GONU with limited technical assistance from UNDP
- The stockpiles destruction in Juba was supported by GOSS, UNDP, Canada and UN Mine Action Office

Challenges, lessons learned

- The commitment and political will from the CPA partners proved to be determining factors in this process
- As no proper records have been maintained, determining the exact number and types of APMs was a challenge
- Due to poor infrastructure in most parts of the country collection and transportation of APMs was difficult and costly
- The financial assistance from Canada through UNDP and the technical assistance from UNMAO in Juba were crucial factors
- GONU did not receive any financial assistance form any source
- Long rainy seasons delayed the transportation of APMs for several months.

