

Mine Action in Sudan



Scope of the problem,
opportunities and
Challenges

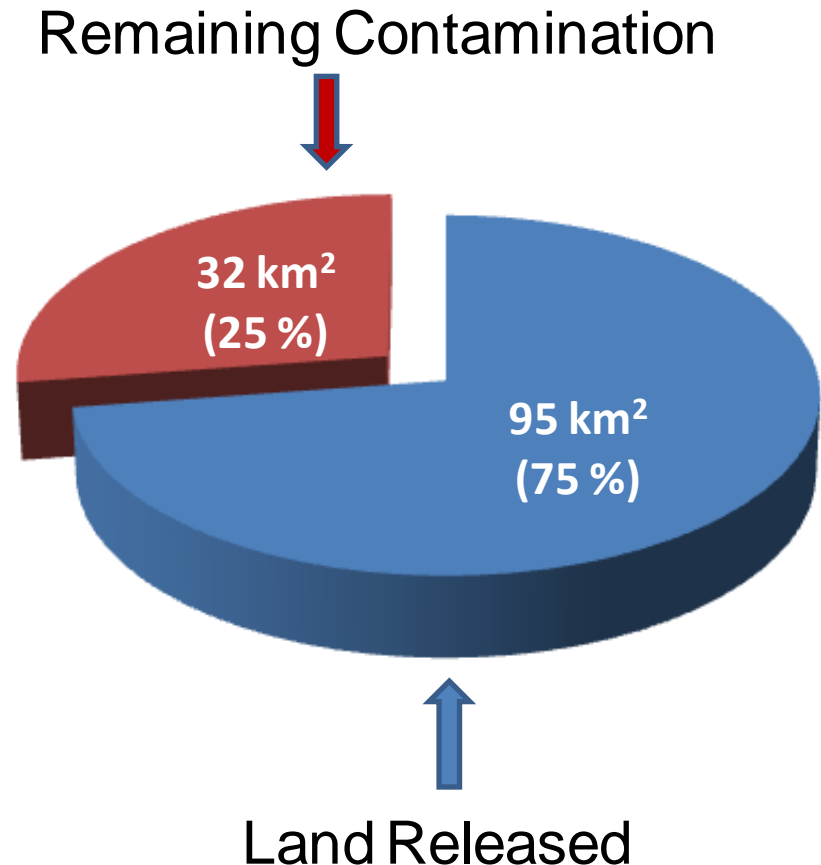
Impact of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War in Sudan

The presence of landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW):

- poses a direct threat to the lives of local population
- Impacts socio-economic activities
- Impacts development activities
- endangers lives of humanitarian actors
- blocks humanitarian aid activities

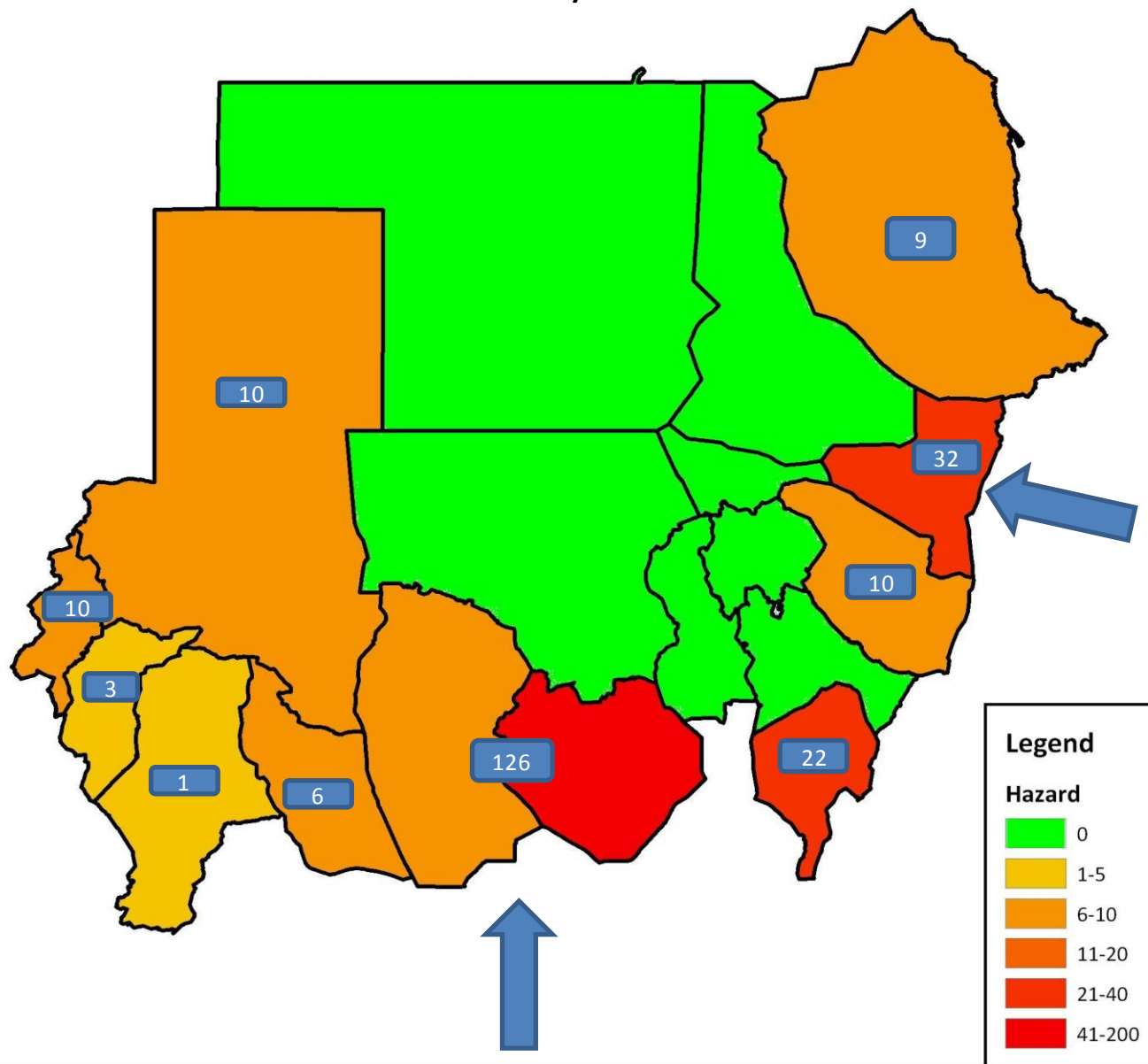
Current Mines and ERW situation in Sudan

- 235 locations in Sudan known to contain landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)
- 2,013 people killed or maimed by mines or ERW since 2002 (23 per cent children).
- 95 square km of land cleared and released over the past 13 years
- Over 3,100 anti-tank mines, 10,000 anti-personnel mines and 62,000 unexploded ordnance found and destroyed
- 3.1 million people received mine/ERW risk education
- 700 victims of landmines and ERW received assistance



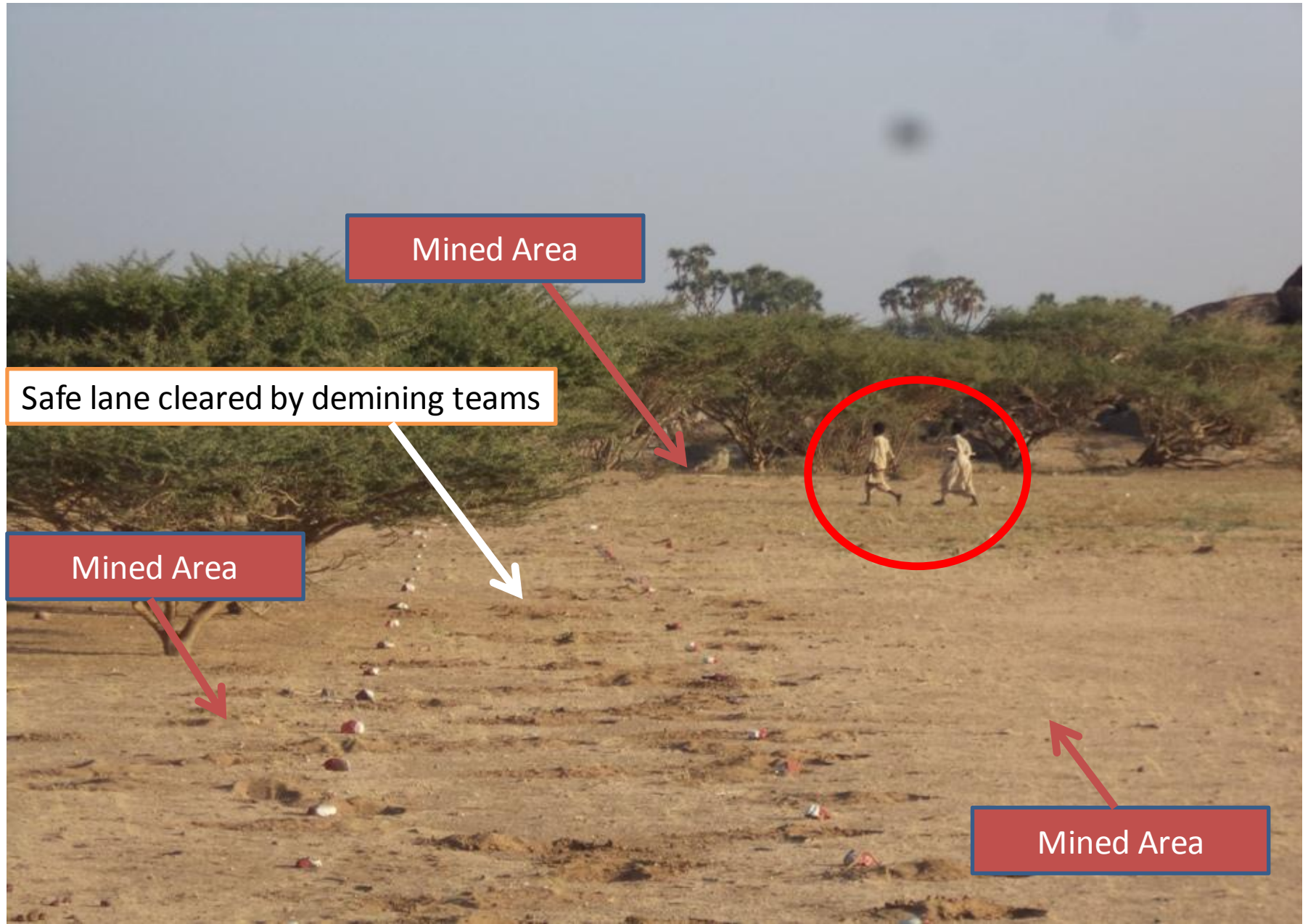
UNMAS

Level of contamination by number of DAs in Sudan – as of January 2016

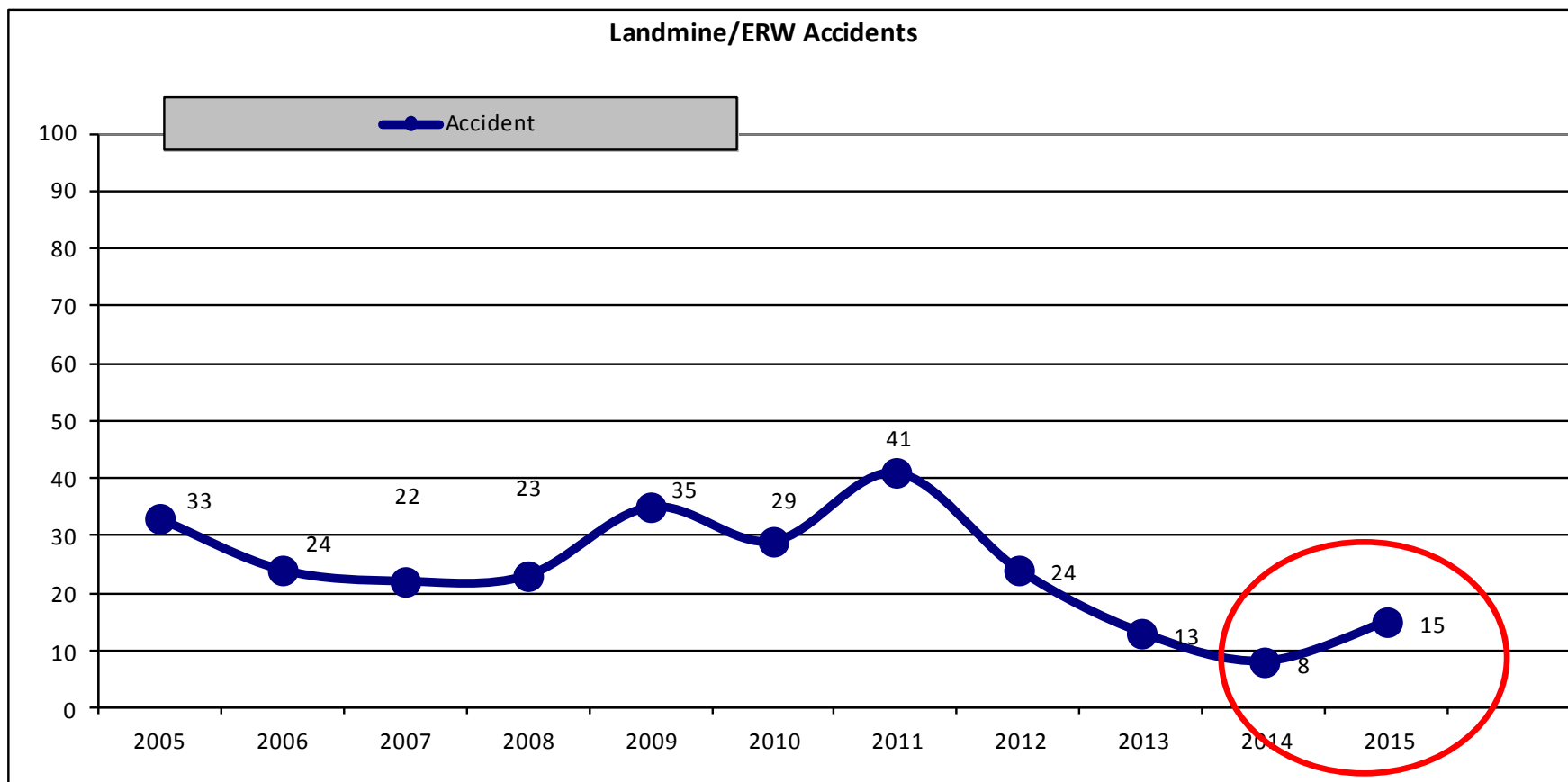


UNMAS

Children passing through a marked **mined area** in Rassai



Mine and ERW Accidents in Sudan



UNMAS

UN and Mine Action in Sudan – A brief history

- **2002:** UNMAS-led Mine Action Emergency Programme established in Sudan
- **2005:** With the adoption of Security Council resolution 1590 and establishment of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), the Mine Action programme was set up as an integral part of UNMIS, drawing on UNMAS expertise.
- **July 2011:** With the expiry of the UNMIS mandate, Mine Action was transitioned to National Mine Action Center (NMAC), however UN maintained limited technical support to the NMAC.
- **Dec 2013:** UNMAS handed over the UN support role on Mine Action to UNDP.
- **Dec 2014:** UNDP withdrew from Mine Action in the light of its global 2014-17 strategy.
- **Jan 2015:** The Government of Sudan and UNDP requested re-engagement of UNMAS in Sudan.
- **Feb 2015:** UNMAS, in a meeting with the delegation of Sudan in Geneva, decided to send an assessment mission to Sudan for possible re engagement.
- **Mar 2015:** UNMAS conducted the assessment and concluded to re-engage in Sudan.
- **Apr 2015:** UNMAS confirmed its re-engagement in Sudan.

UNMAS Area of focus

- Assist the Government of Sudan in meeting its Ottawa Treaty obligations by April 2019.
- Enhance the capacity of National Mine Action Center in management and coordination of Mine Action operations in Sudan and strengthen national capacity to deal with residual risk beyond April 2019.

Sudan's obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

- **13 October 2003**, the Government of Sudan ratified the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and became State Party to the convention in April 2004, committing to destroy all its AP stockpiles by 2008 and destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction and control by April 2014.
- **March 2008**, Sudan met its obligation under Article 4 of the treaty by completing the destruction of all stockpiles of anti-personnel mines.
- **December 2013**, Sudan requested an extension to the deadline of Article 5 of the treaty obligations and was granted a five-year extension. The new deadline for Sudan to meet its obligations is April 2019.

Government of Sudan Contribution

The government of Sudan, on many occasions, has expressed its strong commitment towards meeting its obligations under Ottawa treaty.

In 2014 and 2015, the Government of Sudan provided funding to the Mine Action programme for operational expenses, including staff salaries and implementation of land release projects.



Victim Assistance in Darfur



UNMAS

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - CRPD

- UNMAS designed toolkit to support efforts to advocate for implementation of CRPD



UNMAS

Policy Support

- VA is one of five pillars of mine action
- Core component of Strategy of the UN on Mine Action 2013 – 2018
- UNMAS in Darfur adopts UN Policy and Sudanese National Disability Policy



UNMAS

VA Activities in Darfur

- 190 ERW accidents since 2005 (329 people injured, 119 people killed)
75% of victims are children
- Data collection and victim support
- Rehabilitation
- Capacity building
- Income-generating projects
- Technical support
- Advocacy and coordination



Impact of VA Activities

- Enhanced quality of life for persons with disabilities including survivors of ERW accidents
- Improved data collection contributes to better planning for victim support, rehab and inclusion.
- Improved and upgraded production of mobility aids and assistive devices so victims can still go to school/work.
- Increased involvement of government bodies, NGO, and community in disability-related issues, including the needs of ERW survivors.



UNMAS

Challenges

- Limited funds to address victims needs
- Under-reporting and difficulty in verifying some accidents in remote areas
- Limited provision of services



Current Working Environment

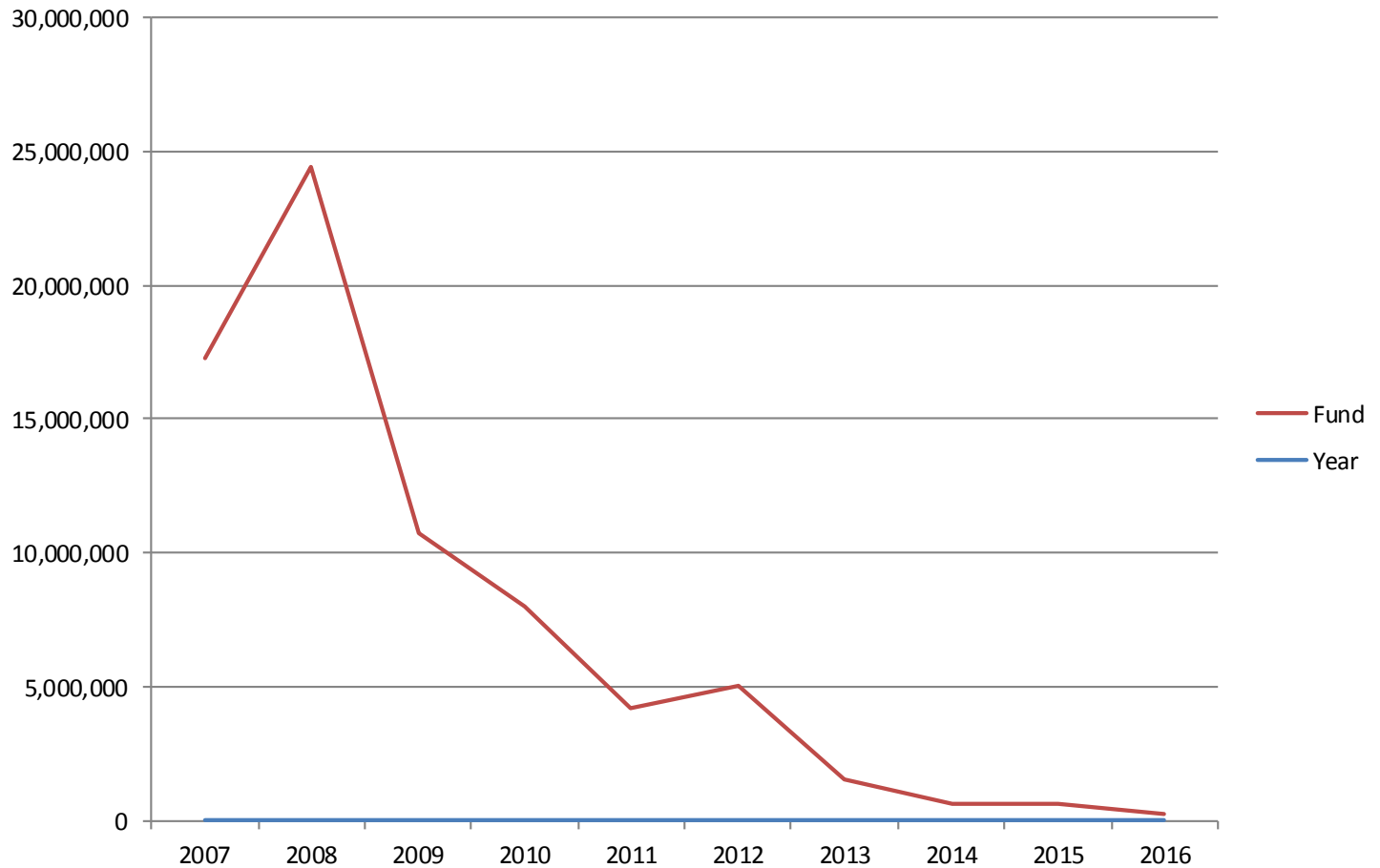
- The programme has technical capacity, trained people and required equipment to implement.
- There is close and good level of coordination with the local authorities
- Access is granted to most locations contaminated by mines and ERW

However...

Funding Overview

(Last 10 years)

Year	Fund
2007	17,318,342
2008	24,447,504
2009	10,730,506
2010	8,006,051
2011	4,189,054
2012	5,041,475
2013	1,500,000
2014	631,000
2015	600,000
2016	260,000
Total	72,723,932



Thank you for your
continued cooperation and
support to saving lives