

SUDAN

Republic of the Sudan (Jumhuriyat as-Sudan)



Flag Description: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side.

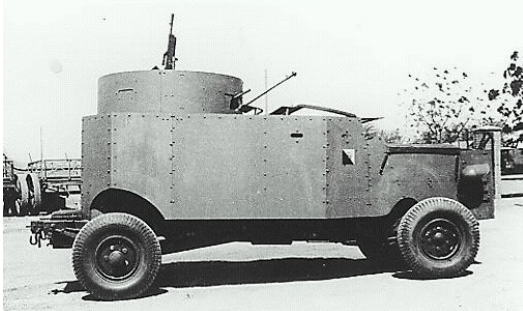


Background: Military regimes favoring Islamic-oriented governments have dominated national politics since independence from the UK in 1956. Sudan was embroiled in two prolonged civil wars during most of the remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab southern Sudanese. The first civil war ended in 1972 but broke out again in 1983. The second war and famine-related effects resulted in more than 4 million people displaced and, according to rebel estimates, more than 2 million deaths. The final North/South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in January 2005, granted the southern rebels autonomy for six years. After which, a referendum is scheduled to be held. A separate conflict, broke out in the western region of Darfur in 2003 with an estimated 200,000 to 400,000 deaths. As of late 2006, peacekeeping troops were struggling to stabilize the situation, which has brought instability to eastern Chad, and Sudanese incursions into the Central African Republic.

Geography: Location, Northern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea. Area: 2,505,810 sq km., slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US. Land boundaries: total: 7,687 km. Border countries: Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 628 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Eritrea 605 km, Ethiopia 1,606 km, Kenya 232 km, Libya 383 km, Uganda 435 km. Coastline: 853 km. Climate: tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season varies by region (April to November). Terrain: generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in far south, northeast and west; desert dominates the north. Natural resources: petroleum; copper, chromium, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, hydropower. Natural hazards: dust storms and periodic droughts. Geography: largest country in Africa.

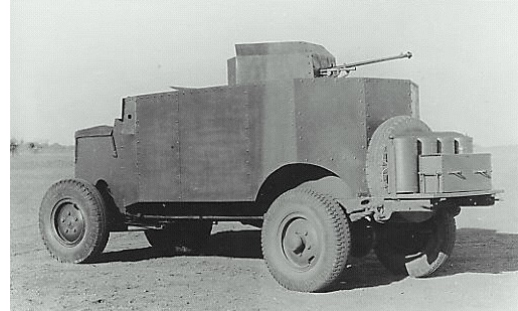
Military: In 1925, a new force of approximately six thousand officers and men replaced the previous Egyptian/Sudanese units which had been in service since the 1880s. This new organization was made up of four principal corps, the Camel, Eastern Arab, Western Arab and Equatorial Corps. These were supported by artillery, engineer, armoured car and machine-gun units, as well as medical, signals and transport. During the WWII the SDF was expanded to nearly 25,000 officers and men, and played an important role in the liberation of Eritrea and Ethiopia, as well as being deployed in the Western Desert and the Kufra Oasis. With Independence in 1956 all British officers were withdrawn and the Sudan Defence Force ceased to exist in that name. The army which replaced it, is now known as the SAF (Sudan Armed Forces).

1941 Car, Armd, 4x4, Car, Armd, Ford LP 1.



Above: Sudan Ford Local Pattern 1 armored car with turret, .55 caliber BOYS anti-tank rifle and .303 light machine gun.

1941 Car, Armd, 4x4. Car, Armd, Ford LP 2.



Above: Sudan Ford Local Pattern 2 armored car with shielded .55 caliber BOYS anti-tank rifle and .303 light machine gun.

1975 Carr, Pers, Armd, 8x8. OT-64/SKOT, (see Czechoslovakia for vehicle details).

1975 Car, Armd, 4x4, T17E1 w/75mm Gun (Sudan)

1980 Car, Armd, 6x6. EE-9 Cascavel Mk 4. Sudan captured an unknown number of these vehicles from Lybia. Evidently most of the vehicles are no longer in service as of 2005, (see Brazil for vehicle details).

1990 Carr, Pers, Armd, 4x4. AOI Fahd 30. (see Egypt for vehicle details).

2003 Car, Armd, 4x4. BRDM-2. 39 vehicles were delivered from Belarus in 2003 (see Russia for vehicle details).

2005 Carr, Pers, Armd, 4x4. Rakhsh.



Above: Iranian built Rakhsh armored personnel carrier.
Remarks: (see Iran for vehicle details).