Annexes:

ANNEX 1: ABBREVIATIONS

AP Anti-Personnel
AT Anti-tank
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CHA Confirmed Hazardous Area
DA Dangerous Area
DCA Danish Church Aid
DHA Defined Hazardous Area
DPKO UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW Explosive Remnant of War
FPDO Friends of Peace and Development Organization
FSD Swiss Demining Federation
GMAA General Mine Action Assessment
HTA High Threat Area
IDP Internally Displaced Persons
JASMAR Sudanese NGO
IMSMA Information Management System for Mine Action
GoS Government of Sudan
GONUS Government of National Unity
GMAA General Mine Action Assessment
LTA Low Threat Area
LRP Land Release process
LIS Landmine Impact Survey
MAG Mine Advisory Group
MECHEM Commercial Demining Company
MDD Mine Detection Dog
MCT Manual Clearance Teams
MYWP National Mine Action Multiyear Work Plan
MF Mine Fields
NTSG National Mine Action Standards and Guidelines
NMAS National Mine Action Standards
NMAC National Mine Action Centre
NDU National Demining Units
NMMAA National Mine Action Authority
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
MRE Mine Risk Education
QA Quality Assurance
QC Quality Control
SAC Survey Action Centre
SAF Sudanese Armed Forces
SHA Suspected Hazardous Areas
SDG Sudanese money
SOP Standard Operating Procedures
SPLM/A Sudan People’s Liberation Army
UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIS United Nations Missions in Sudan
UNMAO United Nations Mine Action Office
USD United States Dollars
UXO Unexploded Ordnance
Annex 2: Glossary of terms

Applicable Mine Action Acronyms and Terminologies:

Since its establishment in 2002, Sudan mine action program adapted some mine action terms such as Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA), Dangerous Area (DA), Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA), and Minefield (MF), for defining and confirming the type of hazards in specific area. Meanwhile the terms DA & SHA reflect the suspected hazardous area, contrariwise MF reflect the confirmed hazardous area.

Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA):

Refers to an area suspected to have mines/ERW hazards. SHA can be identified by an impact survey, other form of national survey or claim of presence of explosive hazards. The best example for SHA is the Dangerous Area (DA) which refers to an area suspects to contain mines/ERW that is reported by local population or MRE teams or military personnel. DA can be mined area or battle area or UXO spot.

Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA):

Refers to an area where the presence of mine/ERW contamination has been confirmed on the basis of direct evidence of the presence of mines/ERW. The best example for CHA is the Minefield (MF) which refers to an area contaminated with either antipersonnel or antitank mines with a clearly defined parameter/polygon. The polygon of a minefield is developed as a result of a technical survey process.

It worth mentioning that the above-mentioned terminologies were compatible with IMSMA Legacy and thus used in planning process for operations. However, these terminologies are under review and will be modified with the migration of mine action database from IMSMA Legacy to IMSMA NG that supposed to take place by the end of 2018, for now we are using IMSMA Legacy parallel with IMSMA NG as process to migrate to IMSMA NG in coordination with GICH. On the contrary, the updated terminologies have already been adopted and accommodated in the National Technical Guidelines (NTSGs).