The Republic of Sudan
National Mine Action Authority
National Mine Action Centre

(NMAC)

ARTICLE 7 REPORT

2018

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ACRONYMS

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief – Japan
ADD	Action with Disability and Development
AP	Anti-Personnel mine
AT	Anti-tank mine
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CCW	Certain Conventional Weapons
CRPD	Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities
DA	Dangerous Area, as Registered by teams
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DGPS	Digital Geographical Positioning System
DPKO	Department of Peace Keeping
EOD	Explosive ordnance disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FPDO	Friends for Peace and Development Organization
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GS	General Survey
HTA	High Threat Area
HQ	Head Quarter
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	International Management System for Mine Action
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMCT	Integrated Mine Clearance Team
JASMAR	JASMAR Human Security Organization
LMVA	Land Mine Victim Association
LMVO	Land Mine Victim Organization
LR	Land Release
LTA	Law Threat Area
MA	Mine Action
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAP	Mine Action Program
MCT	Manual Clearance Team
MF	Mine Field
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NTS	Non -Technical Survey
MTT	Multi-Tasking Team
MYWP	Multi-Year Work Plan
NUMAD	National Units for Mine Action & Development
NGOs	Non -Governmental Organizations
NMAC	National Mine Action Center
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards

NTR	Nothing to Report
NTSGs	National Technical Standard Guidelines
ODO	Ordinance Disposal Office
PWDs	Persons/People with Disabilities
QRT	Quick Response Team
RE	Risk Education
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SHA	Suspected Hazardous area, "as registered by the Landmine Impact Survey"
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SSDA	South Sudan Demining Authority
SQM	Square Meters
TDI	The Development Initiative
TS	Technical Survey
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations African Mission in Darfur
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAO	United Nations Mine Action Office
UNMIS	United Nations in Sudan
UXOs	Un-Explosive Ordnances
VTF	Voluntary Trust Fund

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

STATE [PARTY]:	SUDAN
POINT OF CONTACT:	National Mine Action Center (NMAC) Sulafa A/Razik M. Osman NMAC Program Officer Mobile: +249 (0)9121 96 221 E-mail sulafaa@su-mac.org Office Tel: +249 (0) 183 246 380 NMAC Website: www.su-mac.org Building 241, Block 21, Makka Street, El Riyadh, Khartoum-Sudan

FORM A NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]:

MEASURES
Sudan Mine Action Act 2010, Chapter IV
Prohibition of work in the field of mine action

According to the Sudan Mine Action Act:

26. No person shall exercise any work in the field of mine action unless obtaining a license from the National Mine Action Centre.

Penalties

27. Whoever contravenes the provisions of this Act, or the regulations or orders made thereunder, shall be punished on conviction as follows:

a) Imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years or with fine to be determined by the court, or with both;
b) Confiscation of any anti-personnel mines to the benefit of the national authority, and order to dispose of the same according to what the national commission sees appropriate and at the expense of the accused;
c) Confiscation of any building or means of transport used in the commission of the offence;
d) The compensation which the court deems appropriate for any damage resulting from the commission of the offence;
e) Cancellation of the license.
Effective date of implementation as of 31st March 2010.

FORM B STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Article 7. 1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]:

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			

Note: Destruction of all known stockpiles of APMs is completed on March 2008 as reported. So far, no new stockpiles have been reported.

2. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan) ☐

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			

Note: No unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines have been reported.

FORM C LOCATION OF MINED AREAS

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

This should be a snap shot of where we are at following the reporting period (i.e. 1 Jan. to Dec. 2018)

State/ Province	Number of areas Known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area known to Contain anti-personnel mines (square metres	Number of areas Suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres)	Total Number of areas Known to contain anti-personnel mines	Total area Remaining to be addressed in the context s of Article5 obligations
Blue Nile	4	219,663	5	841,683	9	1,061,346
South Kordofan	48	2182597	34	15,653,114	82	17,835,711
Western Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
Kassala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Sea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**52**	**2,402,260**	**42**	**16,516,788**	**94**	**18,919,048**

Note: The area is for anti-personnel mines only.

FORM D APMS RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]: _____

1a. Compulsory: Retained for development and training in (Article 3, para.1)

The below table shows the retained APMs for training:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	PMN Plastic	**126**		
	Type 14 Plastic	**80**		
	Type 35 Plastic	**450**		
	P.P.M Plastic	**83**		
TOTAL	----------	**739**		

Note:
- Total damaged mines equal to 0
- Total mines used in training equal to 285
- Total of retained mines equal to 739

1b. Voluntary information (Action #54 of Nairobi Action Plan)
Objectives

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information **(*Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate…)***
N/A	N/A	"Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use"

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

2. Compulsory: Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	----------			

3. Compulsory: Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	----------			

FORM E STATUS OF PROGRAMS FOR CONVERSION OR DE-COMMISSIONING OF APM PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]:

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

FORM F STATUS OF PROGRAMS FOR DESTRUCTION OF APMS

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]:

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

Note: Destruction of all known stockpiles of APMs is completed on March 2008 as reported.

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

This table should provide information on our accomplishments in 2018; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above.

State/ Province	Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beg inning of the Reporting Period	Total area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning of the reporting period	Amount of area cleared during the reportin g period (square metres)	Amount of area reduced during the reportin g period (square metres)	Amount of area cancelled during the reporting period (square metres)	Total area addressed in the context of Article5 obligations during the reporting period (square metres)	Number of areas remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., at the end of the reporting period)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., at the end of the reporting period)
Blue Nile	0	0	9,280	0	0	9,280	9	1,061,346
South Kordofan	2	395,245	772,734	21,017	0	793,751	82	17,835,711
Western Kordofan	0	0	0			0	3	21,991
Kassala	5	10,400	197,434	0	0	197,434	0	0
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Sea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	395,245	979,448	21,017	0	1,000,465	94	18,919,048

Note: Achievements are more than the planned number, due to addressing newly generated hazards (refers to the Annex II).

State Province	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Blue Nile	0	2	9596
Central Darfur	0	0	40358
Kassala	8	10	580
Northern Darfur	0	0	38324
South Kordofan	23	1	1,050
Southern Darfur	0	0	582,324
Western Darfur	0	0	36,965
Total	31	13	709,197

Note: Achievements are more than the planned number, due to addressing newly generated hazards.

2.1 APPLICATION OF LAND RELEASE STANDARDS

The review of the new NMASs has been finalized and now in the process of approval, and the new version will to be published on the website after endorsement.

LAND RELEASE IN SUDAN

Introduction

Release land back to the community is the overall aim of any particular mine action activity and this NMASs provides a basic methodology to be applied in using the demining assets available in Sudan. This methodology relies upon the mine action operator and the NMAC to grade all hazards into high, medium and low threat areas and then into areas where mines/ERW have or have not been existed.

The land release process can be applied to a minefield, a suspect hazardous area, and a dangerous area right from the beginning of tasking (in other words to hazards which are already reflected in the IMSMA database) or it can be applied to potential hazards which are not yet reflected in the IMSMA database. This allows the hazard or suspected hazard to be subjected to the same probing process of confirming, clearing and or releasing areas based on actual threat rather than the perceived threat.

NMAC Sudan produced two “decision making tools” to help visualize the land release process and to give practitioners in the field a ready reference for deploying clearance assets.

Methodology

The Land Release methodology is based on the universal application of the references IMAS; the NMAC Land Release Process and the Asset Deployment Guidelines against both suspected and confirmed hazardous areas.

The application of land release assumes a level of risk based on verification of threat. It recognizes that just because a hazard is reflected on the IMSMA database, the details are not necessarily accurate and that all hazards benefit from thorough application of the LRP at all levels of intervention.

Annex A: Land Release Process	Annex B: Asset Deployment
NMAC Sudan, Land Release Process, Decision Making Tool 1. The original survey produced large polygons of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA’s) based on limited information available at the time. 2. Over time, people return to the village and settle into the SHA. The longer people live in the village the more confident they are about moving into areas that were once considered dangerous while also staying	1. The Asset Deployment Decision Making Tool is a guide on how to deploy clearance assets in high threat and low threat areas. This is the minimum requirement which should be implemented on each land release site. On site where mechanical assets are deployed calibration tests or ground condition may dictate that further passes of the flail or tiller are required to achieve the required depth.

away from dangerous areas. Over time, the picture in the village becomes clearer helping define areas. 3. An assessment is then carried out of the SHA and in consultation with the local community the SHA can then be sub-divided in to – Low Threat Area and High Threat Area. 4. When using mechanical assets the entire HTA is processed using NMAC asset deployment guidelines. 5. Initial breach lanes should aim for known mined areas or accident sites. Manual teams work out from the centre of the HTA. 6. During BAC operations the entire HTA is cleared using subsurface procedures. 7. Technical Survey is carried out in the low threat area as per agreed guidelines in NTSGs. 8. The low threat area is further divided in to an area of "no evidence of" and the area requiring further survey. 9. If an item is found during the Technical Survey of the low threat area a box (as per NTSGs) is cleared around it; if no further mines are found survey continues. 10. In the low threat area where there is no evidence of mines or UXO, the area is defined and a cancelled area report is completed. An IMSMA non-clearance task report is completed so that the area can be taken off the database.	
Annex C: GENERAL SURVEY, REDUCED TECHNICAL SURVEY OF RECORDED DANGEROUS / SUSPECT HAZARDOUS AREA **CANCELLED AREA REPORT** IMSMA recorded DA/SHA, located in the vicinity of at Grid Reference was visited on and there is no significant evidence to suggest that the area is still or was affected by any mine/ERW hazard and therefore does not warrant a protracted mine/ERW clearance operation. Comments: "No mine/ERW hazards were located during a comprehensive survey, therefore it is requested that this previously recorded minefield/hazardous area is to be cancelled and removed from IMSMA and the target list" "We the undersigned agree that the reported hazardous area should be cancelled in accordance with National TSGs requirements" Name: …… Name:	Annex D: Marking Mapping and Completion Requirements for Land Release Tasks MARKING 1. The marking of areas cleared or areas released during land release operations shall be marked using steel pickets driven into the ground and accurately recorded in accordance to the marking system stipulated in the SUDANMAP NTSGs, Chapter 1(GMAA, Survey & Marking) and Chapter 3 (Marking System), and their Annexes. 2. Turning Points and Intermediate Points shall be used to define and demarcate all areas released whether cleared using different assets (MDD, Manual Clearance, Mechanical, and BAC) or released through GMAA (Cancelation) or Technical Survey. 3. All Turning Points and Intermediate Points of all areas released shall be plotted on the completion map using different coloured polygons. **MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED** 1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land

…….. Signature: …….. Signature: …… Clearance Company: Community Liaison Assistant Local Contact Person No.1* …… Occupation: …….. Address: …… Ph: …….. Signature: …… Date: …… Local Contact Person No.2*…….. Occupation: …….. Address: …… Ph: …… Signature: …….. Date: …… Local Authority Representative: …… Rank and Position: …….. Signature: …….. Date: …… * Persons to be landowner, relation or approved representative of the area in which the SHA report refers to: Sketch/Photos Attached: Yes / No	release operations shall conform to the minimum standards. 2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons. **MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED** 1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land release operations shall conform to the minimum standards. 2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons. **COMPLETION AND HANDOVER REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND RELEASE TASKS** 1. Prior to the completion of a Land Release operation task, the organization / contractor shall notify the NMAC of an estimated completion and handover date. It is expected that NMAC shall receive notification no later than 6 working days prior to the last day of operation NMAC shall then organize the first suitable date to conduct a Completion QA and hand over procedures. At this stage organizations should provide NMAC with a digital copy of the mapped area so that it can be checked by the NMAC IMSMA office to confirm that the data is correct. 2. At the completion of a task an IMSMA Clearance Completion Report shall be filled in by the implementing organization / contractor capturing the following three categories where applicable; 1. Area Cleared through clearance (Cleared Area). 2. Area Released through Non-technical Survey or GMAA (Cancelled Area). 3. Area Released through Technical Survey. 3. Each activity shall be recorded appropriately in the specific sections of the IMSMA Clearance Completion Report with all relevant information provided. The report shall be signed off by the implementing organization / contractor and the NMAC.

2.2 REPORTING ON DECISIONS ON SUDAN'S PLAN WITHIN ITS EXTENSION REQUEST

The progress made relative to the commitments contained in section 17 of its extension request:

Year	Hazard to be addressed according to the Plan within the Extension Request		Area to be addressed through NTS cancellation according to the Plan within the extension request (Square meters)	Area to be addressed through TS/ clearance according to the Plan within the extension request (Square meters)	Hazards addressed		Area addressed through NTS/ cancellation	Area addressed through TS/clearance
	SHA	MF			SHA	MF		
2012-2013	10	3	1,600,000	400,000	١٢	8	0	0
2013-2014	85	20	7,000,000	6,000,000	٢٤	١٥	7,784,366	1,821,301
2014-2015	46	15	3,000,000	5,000,000	4	١٣	898,524	285,212
2015-2016	30	8	1,000,000	5,000,000	2	6	0	423,158
2016-2017	23	6	700,000	3,300,000	5	8	1,503,676	3,382,049
2017-2018	15	4	600,000	2,400,000	17	9	74,875	966,885
2018-2019	12	2	400,000	1,600,000	٧	١	0	17,394,172
Total	**221**	**58**	**14,300,000**	**23,700,000**	**64**	**59**	**10,261,441**	**24,272,777**

Note: Achievements are more than the planned number, due to addressing newly generated hazards (refers to the Annex II).

The plan under the extension request was based on the assumptions that, there will be an improvement in the security situation in all the regions contaminated by mines and ERW and required funds will be secured to implement the programme activities. The other factors that may hamper the implementation includes, conflicts, frequent movement of population, finding additional hazards, high metallic contents in the minefields and the rainy season.

As per the plan indicated in the table above, during 201٨, the total hazards planned to be addressed were ١٢ SHA and ٢ minefields (MF), whereas the areas to be cancelled through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) was ٤00,000sqm, and that to be released through Technical Survey (TS) and clearance was ١,٦00,000 sqm.

During 201٨, total of ٧ SHAs were addressed and ١ MFs were closed, whereas, 1,000,465 square meters of land was released and handed over to the community.

According to the above statistics, there was a significant progress in the number of MF closed compared to SHA closed and area released through TS compared to that cancelled through NTS which shows the positive impact of using land release policy

During 201٨, Security wise Eastern States were accessible for the demining operations, while access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was limited for clearance and survey operations due to insecurity situations in some parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

THE OUTCOMES OF SURVEY EFFORTS AND HOW ADDITIONAL CLARITY OBTAINED MAY CHANGE SUDAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE REMAINING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE:

As indicated in the extension request, the main need for survey operations is to know the exact contamination so as to plan for South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Since June 2011 and the continuation of insecurity situation in parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, limits the clearance and survey operations in both states.

The outcomes of "data clean-up" efforts and of revisions to the terminologies used by Sudan for areas known or suspected to contain mines, and the results of both on the management of mine action information;

The process of the data clean-up is being conducted with the aim to better utilize and improve the quality of data and statistical information on hazardous areas. The initial data clean-up process started in January 2013; it comes in part due to preparations in migrating data from IMSMA Legacy to IMSMA New Generation (NG). The clean-up includes going through Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and other hazards recorded in the archive as well as undertaking field verification.

It is expected the result of data cleanup process will have no effect on the area cleared but will have effect on the cancelled area which will be incorporated into the database and in return will minimize the difference reflected between areas cleared and size of total hazards closed.

In the past progress is reported based on task which would include as many hazards as possible. But in order to avoid such confusion in the future the programme has introduced a hazard based daily reporting mechanism which will have positive impact on future data.

Since 2002 the Sudan Mine Action Programme has registered 3,499 hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 3,285 hazardous areas have been cleared using different methods of clearance. While conducting mine action operations, total of 10,306 Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), total of 3,250 Anti-Tank Mines (ATM), total of 96,827 unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and total of 1,519,672 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) have been found and destroyed. Since the beginning of the programme, total of 2,136 Mines/ERW victims registered in the database (IMSMA), which total of 1,519 were injured while total of 617 were killed. In an effort to mitigate the risk of Mines/ERW accidents, National Mine Action Center (NMAC) in partnership with National and International Organizations have been providing mine/ERW risk education (MRE) to the local population in Blue Nile, South and West Kordofan in addition to Darfur States. A total of 3,868,521 beneficiaries of MRE have been reported. In order to open

access for humanitarian aids, mine action partners have been surveying and clearing roads, where a total of 38,066 km of roads has been opened to be used.

During 2018, total of 25 teams have been deployed to the field to carry out survey and clearance activities from FPDO, JASMAR and NUMAD *(the above table shows the progress made during 2018)*.

CHANGES IN THE SECURITY SITUATION AND HOW THESE CHANGES POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AFFECT IMPLEMENTATION

Since June 2011, limited survey and clearance operations have been conducted in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states due to insecurity situation. South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Kassala States are considered as highly contaminated with AP mines and ERW according to the IMSMA records. During 2018 MRE, VA survey and clearance activities continued in some of affected areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. In Kassala, Gadaref and Red Sea States, the security situation was stable, during the reporting period Land release operations have been safely conducted, the operational plan concentrated on survey and clearance operations so as to declare the Eastern states free of mines and ERW by the end of the year 2018.

The insecurity situation in some parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile States has negative impacted the efforts of Sudan to meet its commitments under article 5 of Ottawa Convention, which led Sudan to submit an extension request to its deadline to April 2023.

During 2018, access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was improved, hence due to this improvement in access many roads have been verified/cleared and opened for humanitarian assistance and communities' movement.

During 2018, in Darfur ERW clearance operations had continued by two implementing partners, Dynasafe (International Company) and NUMAD (National Organization) funded by UNAMID. Their operations resulted in clearance of several hazardous areas in all Darfur States and led to declare Foro Baranga locality in West Darfur State as free of known and registered ERW contamination which contributed positively in IDPs, returnees and refugees movements and enhanced the socio- economic life for the population.

EXTERNAL FINANCING RECEIVED AND RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION:

In the year 2018, Sudan Mine Action Programme in total has received **6,122,110** USD from different donors either through UNMAS or UNAMID-ODO in addition to considerable support from the Sudan Government.

The below tables show the Financial Resources Received from Donors during 2018:

Fund Received from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) during 2018

Donor	Amount Received	UNMAS Coordination Cost (Personnel and Operations)	Third-Party Agreements			Capacity Building for NMAC	UN Cost	Total
			Clearance	MRE	VA			
Japan	1,000,000	375,287	161,400	243,270		129,000	91,043	**1,000,000**
Italy	367,470	101,340	155,000	0	49,000	25,000	37,130	**367,470**
SHF	247,200	0	240,000	0	0	0	7,200	**247,200**
USAID	500,000	233,479	0	93,000	80,000	43,000	50,521	**500,000**
DFID	2,824,859	585,635	1,455,00	252,00	0	204,000	328,224	**2,824,859**
Total								**4,939,529**

Fund Received from the UNAMID-ODO

Fund Source Channel	Fund Received	Project Name	Total Allocated Fund for the Project in USD	Actual Payment to IPs and NMAC till 31st Dec 2018	Balance till 31st Dec 2018
United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	**NMAC**	Capacity Development Support to NMAC	310,000.00	310,000.00	0
	NUMAD	NMTTs for Clearance Capacity in Darfur	630,272.00	630,272.00	0
	GAH	ERW Risk Education in Support of UNAMID	55,000.00	55,000.00	0
Ordnance Disposal	**JASMAR**	ERW Risk Education in Support of UNAMID	65,863.00	65,863.00	0

Office (ODO)	**NADA EL Azhar**	ERW Risk Education in Support of UNAMID	121,446.00	121,446.00	0
Total in USD			**1,182,581.00**	**1,182,581.00**	**0**

Government contribution

In 2018 the government has contributed to Sudan Mine Action Programme through NMAC with total of 2 million USD, including staff salaries and operational cost where the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), announced the registered areas and hazardous in Kassala state free of mines/ERW. Also and under Sudan Government support under Sudan Government support(NMAC) has abled to decelerate, Kulbus and Kerank, Western Darfur State as free of known/registered ERW contamination, thus, they were handed over to the state's government and the community for use in the agriculture, pasture, safe movement and the other life activities.

Currently, NMAC working in Abukarshula, South Kordufan state in survey and clearance of mines /ERW where the registered known areas in the state will be announced as free of the mines/ERW threats.

Details of Government Support to Sudan Mine Action Programme during 2018

Fund received	NO	The target project/activities	Expenditure in $	Remarks
National Mine Action Center (NMAC)	1	Operation, land Release and remaining hazard in Eastern states.	1,000,000	
	2	Monitoring and Evaluation	80,000	
	3	MRE and VA & rehabilitation of mines/ERW victims	110,000	
	4	External participations	45,000	Meetings, conferences
	5	National Capacity Development	120,000	
	6	International Awareness Day and declaration of registered hazards in Kassala state as free of mines/ERW	90,000	
	7	Media &Documentation and Publications	100,000	
	8	Declaration of registered hazard in Western Darfur as free of ERWs	95,000	
	9	Administration Cost	360,000	Including staff salaries, rents…..)
Grand total			**$ 2,000,000**	

EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO FACILITATE THE OPERATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL DEMINING ORGANIZATIONS AND TO EXPAND INDIGENOUS DEMINING CAPACITY, AND THE RESULTS OF THESE EFFORTS

As for the international demining NGOs and commercial companies, Assistance for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan is the only international organization operating in the country; however (AAR) Japan implemented MRE and Victim Assistance projects in 2018 in Kassala State funded by Japan. In addition a commercial demining company namely Dynasafe and national mine action organization namely NUMAD continuing operations in Darfur funded by UNAMID to conduct GMAA, BAC and EOD spot tasks.

Sudan in its extension request of article 5, is inviting international mine action community and donors to support and assist the country in meeting its obligations under the Ottawa Convention.

Currently, total of 15 NGOs and one international commercial company is accredited and registered to implement mine action activities in Sudan. Out of the 15 NGOs only one is international NGO. Apart from FPDO, NUMAD and JASMAR which evolve in survey and clearance operations, other NGOs implement MRE and VA activities.

With regard to the capacity building for its staff, Sudan National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) participated in many international training courses such as, 2 staff participated in IMSMA NG A1 in Switzerland, 2 staff participated in IMSMA NG A2 in Switzerland, 1 staff participated in international workshop in Safe and Secure Management of Ammunitions in Switzerland, 2 staff participated on resource mobilization workshop in Lebanon and 1 staff participated in IMAS workshop in Switzerland. Beside in-country courses where total of 4 staff participated in PMP in Khartoum, 7 staff participated in Monitoring and Evaluation training course, 9 staff participated in Computer training course, 10 staff participated in English language course and 10 National staff participle on the Quality Assurance training course.

During the reporting period and clearance operations, NMAC has completed 19 Accreditations and 23 QA visits. During 2017, there is one new Mine Action NGO has received accreditation from NMAC.

CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS TO THE PROPOSED MILESTONES IN EXTENSION REQUEST PLAN

Due the reason explained above Sudan Mine Action Programme couldn't fully implement the activities planned for year 2017-2019 and hereby recommended changes in the proposed plan for year 2017 onward. The recommended changes are reflected in the following table:

	Hazards		Area to be addressed	
	SHA	CHA	Cancelled through non-technical survey (Sq Km)	Released through technical survey/ clearance (Sq Km)
2017-18	80	3	3.8	4.2
2018-19	54	3	10.2	13.2
2019-20	16	2	5	5.4
Total	**150**	**8**	**19**	**22.8**

FORM G APMS DESTROYED AFTER ENTRY INTO FORCE

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
APMs Destroyed	263	70	58	313	387	1,524	3,268	2,412	451	1,071	171	28	105	144	31	**10,306**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type Quantity Lot # (if possible) Supplementary information

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL		

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)☐

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			

FORM H TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH TYPE PRODUCED/OWNED OR POSSESSED

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, color photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FORM I MEASURES TO PROVIDE WARNING TO THE POPULATION

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

MARKING OF HAZARDOUS AREAS

Sudan Mine Action Programme using following guidelines for marking the hazardous areas:

1. Hazardous area marking is a vital component of humanitarian demining and should be implemented at the earliest possible opportunity in order to provide a visual warning of the presence of mine/ERW. Whenever possible the standard mine sign and minefield marking system, shown at Annex A, should be the chosen method however it is accepted that initially this may not always be possible or practicable. However it should be installed at the earliest opportunity.

2. Hazardous area marking has been categorized into four levels as follows:

a. Improvised marking – Acceptable level to indicate mine/ERW areas when temporary or permanent materials or resources are not available. The marking used shall be clearly recognizable from a safe distance by all who may come across it, shall be placed to ensure access is restricted and should be able to withstand the elements for six months.

b. Temporary marking – Acceptable level to mark mine/ERW areas in preparation for humanitarian demining. The system should provide a physical barrier. Signs should be clearly visible from a safe distance and visible sign-to-sign in heavily vegetated or undulating ground. The marking should be able to withstand the elements for between six months to one year.

c. Permanent marking – Acceptable level to mark mine/ERW areas not scheduled for humanitarian demining in the near future. It should employ a combination of signs and/or markers visible from a safe distance and visible sign-to-sign in heavily vegetated or undulating ground and physical barriers and should be able to withstand the elements for greater than one year.

d. Route marking

Post Road/Route Clearance Marking:

In those highly hazardous concentrated areas (Lines of Disengagement), where contamination still exists to the flanks of the cleared route and it is not possible to conduct clearance operations in the immediate future, Permanent Fencing should be erected as detailed at NTSGs Chapter 1. This shall act as a physical and visual barrier to stop any possible movement of humans and/or livestock. The following applies:

a. The Permanent Fencing should extend at least 10m each side of the outer boundaries of the contaminated area, with both sides of roads being fenced; the fencing itself should be placed 50cm inside the actual cleared area.

b. The marking of any cleared area following clearance has to be unambiguous and permanent. The Bench Mark, Start Point and each Turning Point shall be physically marked and situated in accordance with NTSGs Chapter 2.

c. If following the assessment no specific hazardous areas are identified, then the left hand side of the road/route is to be used as the marking line; it is this marking line that is to be utilized for the turning points/perimeter coordinates with the information being recorded either with DGPS or GPS/Bearings and Distances.

d. For those areas where specific hazards are identified and subsequently cleared, perimeter coordinates for the whole area (polygon), are required. The information shall be recorded again either with DGPS or GPS/Bearings and Distances.

e. All turning points / perimeter coordinates, shall be indicated on either the IMSMA Completion or Suspension report (task dependant), and associated map submitted. Instances where the ground may be unsuitable for metal picket insertion, then a large rock / pile of rocks shall be placed. When marking for a Suspension Task, the rocks shall be painted red and when marking for a Completion Task the rocks shall be painted white.

INFORMATION ON MRE ACTIVITIES

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

The following table reflects the MRE activities by state and gender during 2018

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Blue Nile	11,533	11,098	8,767	9,509	40,907
Central Darfur	10,684	11,240	5,099	5,600	32,326
East Darfur	241	170	104	115	630
Kassala	1,984	1,872	743	430	5,029
North Darfur	23,249	21,559	10,595	17,513	72,916
South Kordofan	11,739	14,683	6,410	6,436	39,268
South Darfur	15,452	12,246	7,228	6,695	41,620
West Darfur	3,338	3,576	4,225	3,377	14,515
Total	**78,220**	**76,444**	**43,170**	**49,375**	**247,211**

To mitigate the risk of mine/ ERW accidents, the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) in collaboration with the National and International NGOs (FPDO, JSMAR, AAR and NADA Alazhar) implemented mine/ ERW risk education activities which covered total of 3,868,521 persons from the beginning of the programme in 2002. During the year 2018 total of 247,211 persons have been covered.

During the year 2018, following activities were carried out:

- Accreditation of 10 MRE teams in all of Sudan.
- Organized of TOT to (50) teachers from South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
- Revision and printing of the MRE curriculum, to be distributed to schools, (1000) books for basic schools and (1000) books for Secondary schools.
- Conducted 3 field visits to affected states.
- Printing of MRE materials as following:
  - 5000 Posters.
  - 4000 Leaflets.
  - 360 school bags.
  - 250 books.
  - 100 Pens.
  - 50 training bags.
  - 100 T-shirts.
  - 100 Caps.

FORM J OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS

States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration of mine victims.

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Since the year 2002 the beginning of the programme till December 2018, total of 2,136 victims were reported, in which total of 1,519 were injured and total of 617 were killed. During the year 2018, total of 38 victims was registered due to ERW's accidents in Blues Nile, Kassala and Darfur states.

The projects implemented during 201٨ are as follow:

- FPDO implemented VA project in South Kordofan funded by Italy and Japan the project included (socio-economic, integration, assistive devices and psychosocial support to 60 beneficiaries).
- AAR Japan in collaboration with FPDO is currently implementing projects in both of Blue Nile and South Kordofan States funded by Japan, the project activities covered total of 30 beneficiaries that included (psychosocial support, physical rehabilitation, socio-economic and income generation projects).
- NUMAD implemented VA project in East and South Darfur states funded by UNAMID-ODO, the project included (socio-economic and integration of 15 beneficiaries.
- BHA implemented VA project in West and Central Darfur states funded by UNAMID-ODO, the project included (socio-economic and integration of 15 beneficiaries.
- JASMAR implemented VA project in Blue Nile funded by Italy and Japan the project included (socio-economic, integration, assistive devices and psychosocial support to 60 beneficiaries.
- VA re-survey activities have been conducted by JASMAR, FPDO and Dear Sudan in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and, Kassala respectively.

IMSMA ID Number	State	Locality	Village	Geographic Reference		Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total area know or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
				Longitude	Latitude			
IMSMA MF-291	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37475	11.856611	4,059	0	4,059
IMSMA MF-261	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Keili	34.302056	10.86375	187,519	0	187,519
IMSMA MF-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.772694	11.048333	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA MF-147	Blue Nile	El Rosaeers	Al Roseires	34.797944	11.283583	8,394	0	8,394
IMSMA MF-90	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.033694	10.226639	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA SHA-28-2	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	33.79349	10.314469	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA DA-1389	Blue Nile	El Rosaeers	Um Darfa	35.04275	11.40325	0	6,283	6283
IMSMA DA-744	Blue Nile	Bau	Silak	33.6945	11.115972	0	785,398	785,398
IMSMA DA-513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	34.021444	9.93025	0	0	0
IMSMA DA-383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.6087	10.6743	0	2	2
IMSMA MF-284	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.6826	10.799636	4,653	0	4,653
IMSMA MF-283	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.681375	10.799449	3,552	0	3552
IMSMA MF-280	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.363556	11.842444	10,895	0	10895
IMSMA MF-279	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA MF-278	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	14,338	0	14,338
IMSMA MF-277	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.357667	11.838222	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA MF-276	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.685133	10.789867	2,245	0	2,245
IMSMA MF-224	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.059806	10.589861	10,501	0	10501
IMSMA MF-223	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.063	10.594611	3,988	0	3988
IMSMA MF-202	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337833	11.763778	51	0	51
IMSMA MF-201	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.338222	11.763611	28	0	28
IMSMA MF-200	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.335333	11.765556	65	0	65
IMSMA MF-199	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333833	11.764944	43	0	43
IMSMA MF-198	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.764556	61	0	61
IMSMA MF-197	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337611	11.760889	40	0	40
IMSMA MF-196	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337889	11.761778	95	0	95
IMSMA MF-194	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.754194	1,418	0	1,418
IMSMA MF-193	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333028	11.755917	1,561	0	1,561
IMSMA MF-192	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.331556	11.756333	50	0	50
IMSMA MF-191	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Brakandi	29.561306	11.851472	5,326	0	5,326
IMSMA MF-181	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.684483	10.798717	27,494	0	27,494
IMSMA MF-171	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	30.372217	10.940567	389,500	0	389,500
IMSMA MF-169	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60495	10.8861	3,539	0	3,539
IMSMA MF-168	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.603217	10.888083	5,847	0	5847
IMSMA MF-166	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605611	10.888778	8,291	0	8291
IMSMA MF-165	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.611944	10.875306	2,993	0	2993
IMSMA MF-164	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.610222	10.874056	12,513	0	12513
IMSMA MF-163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61025	10.886556	1,852	0	1852
IMSMA MF-162	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.609139	10.884889	16,301	0	16301
IMSMA MF-161	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.607472	10.883167	7,553	0	7553
IMSMA MF-134	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.179967	11.637483	20,277	0	20277
IMSMA MF-130	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.177017	11.639117	2,769	0	2,769
IMSMA MF-129	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.177283	11.640033	18,641	0	18,641
IMSMA MF-128	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605556	10.892167	14,735	0	14,735
IMSMA MF-117	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Serdiba	30.017417	10.993056	207,105	0	207,105
IMSMA MF-86	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabania	30.00395	10.595917	11,933	0	11,933
IMSMA MF-75	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ganaya	29.89405	10.5278	672	0	672
IMSMA MF-74	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	30.166667	10.994333	6,706	0	6,706

IMSMA MF-65	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Ahmier	29.843806	10.805528	769	0	769
IMSMA MF-62	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.36291	11.84238	15,540	0	15,540
IMSMA MF-61	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.35845	11.84554	103,472	0	103472
IMSMA MF-60	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat Damam	29.758667	10.826417	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA MF-58	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Azraq	30.616611	11.289139	131,986	0	131,986
IMSMA MF-54	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.469056	11.673083	32,821	0	32821
IMSMA MF-53	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	29.485528	10.936028	270,137	0	270137
IMSMA MF-47	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.3261	11.84611	310,151	0	310151
IMSMA MF-46	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.333944	11.834428	204,868	0	204868
IMSMA SHA-95-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.229237	10.76123	0	50,000	50000
IMSMA SHA-92-3	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	30.02022	10.586861	0	705,000	705000
IMSMA SHA-92-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	29.99474	10.594272	0	236,550	236,550
IMSMA SHA-91-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat El Sufaya	29.755605	10.683931	0	68,256	68256
IMSMA SHA-87-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kololo	29.808831	10.847147	0	26,000	26,000
IMSMA SHA-85-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Dar	29.984052	10.487778	0	19,750	19,750
IMSMA SHA-77-5	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.606998	10.86988	0	68,000	68,000
IMSMA SHA-73-2	South Kordofan	Talodi	Tambiera	30.801606	11.04538	0	20,000	20,000
IMSMA SHA-68-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tira Mande	30.488937	10.88145	0	600,000	600,000
IMSMA SHA-66-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Dar Dur	30.69414	11.031693	0	140,000	140,000
IMSMA SHA-113-5	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329303	11.75559	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA SHA-113-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329199	11.75685	0	60,800	60,800
IMSMA SHA-113-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.332612	11.762577	0	750,000	750,000
IMSMA SHA-113-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312493	11.76631	0	594,000	594,000
IMSMA SHA-113-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312628	11.76455	0	432,000	432,000
IMSMA SHA-112-7	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37449	11.86331	0	122,850	122,850
IMSMA SHA-110-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Al Gnei	30.177623	11.6381	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA SHA-108-2	South Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	30.696482	11.55665	0	400	400
IMSMA SHA-100-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.690344	11.606595	0	375,000	375,000
IMSMA SHA-100-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.493343	11.70038	0	270,000	270,000
IMSMA SHA-100-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49045	11.707881	0	100,000	100000
IMSMA DA-1305	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	29.947806	10.600583	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-1299	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	3	3
IMSMA DA-1298	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	4	4
IMSMA DA-1297	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-1296	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-1205	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Locholo	30.47175	11.186194	0	19	19
IMSMA DA-1172	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Tiess	29.864639	10.662306	0	236	236
IMSMA DA-1163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	30.23775	11.002056	0	500	500
IMSMA DA-1121	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Umbey	30.546972	11.841139	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA DA-1114	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.058194	11.777833	0	39,270	39,270
IMSMA DA-1065	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Salara	29.501389	11.955611	0	49,087	49,087
IMSMA DA-152	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tura	30.5595	11.143571	0	4,755,043	4,755,043
IMSMA DA-69	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.672117	10.852317	0	5,770,343	5,770,343
IMSMA DA-365	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.415556	9.7058333	0	3,142	3142
IMSMA DA-364	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.4175	9.7066667	0	6,283	6,283
IMSMA DA-321	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Lopong	28.328533	9.5101833	0	12,566	12,566
Total						**2,402,260**	**16,516,788**	**18,919,048**

Note: (Total of 3 hazard areas were registered during the 2018 operations).

Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2018

Record Number	State	Locality	Village	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area (square meters)	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed
IMSMA DA-1331	Kassala	Reefi Kassala	Abu Gamel	36.433	15.14680556	0	0	17,454	17,454	3	99
IMSMA DA-1044	Kassala	Telkok	Telkok	36.67991667	16.09088889						
IMSMA DA-1040	Kassala	Telkok	Girgir Berteyai	36.6275	15.74730556						
IMSMA DA-1038	Kassala	Telkok	Tamikit Galai	36.76180556	15.84480556	0	0	127,580	127,580	0	16
IMSMA DA-986	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	El Gargaf	36.46105556	14.74836111	0	0	29,600	29,600	5	2
IMSMA DA-1116	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Dalami	30.46677778	11.87261111	0	0	324,500	324,500	0	0
IMSMA DA-956	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Batah	29.7111	10.98723333						
IMSMA MF-53	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Batah	29.71138889	10.98802778	0	21,017	45,529	45,529	23	14
Total						**0**	**21,017**	**544,663**	**544,663**	**31**	**131**

Note: (Total of 3 hazard areas were registered and released during the 2018 operations).