

**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	Low 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

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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 <i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate...)</i>
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	<u>Number of areas</u> known or suspected to contain anti- personnel mines at the beg inning of the Reporting Period	<u>Total area</u> known or suspected to contain anti- personnel mines at the beginning of the reporting period	Amount of area <u>cleared</u> during the reportin g period (square metres)	Amount of area <u>reduced</u> during the reportin g period (square metres)	Amount of area <u>cancelled</u> during the reporting period (square metres)	Total area addressed in the context of Article5 obligations during the reporting period (square metres)	<u>Number of areas</u> remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end of the reporting period</u>)	<u>Total area</u> remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end of the reporting period</u>)
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.

<p>away from dangerous areas. Over time, the picture in the village becomes clearer helping define areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. When using mechanical assets the entire HTA is processed using NMAC asset deployment guidelines.</p> <p>5. Initial breach lanes should aim for known mined areas or accident sites. Manual teams work out from the centre of the HTA.</p> <p>6. During BAC operations the entire HTA is cleared using subsurface procedures.</p> <p>7. Technical Survey is carried out in the low threat area as per agreed guidelines in NTSGs.</p> <p>8. The low threat area is further divided in to an area of “no evidence of” and the area requiring further survey.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Annex C: GENERAL SURVEY, REDUCED TECHNICAL SURVEY OF RECORDED DANGEROUS / SUSPECT HAZARDOUS AREA</p> <p>CANCELLED AREA REPORT</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>“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”</p> <p>“We the undersigned agree that the reported hazardous area should be cancelled in accordance with National TSGs requirements”</p> <p>Name: Name:</p>	<p>Annex D: Marking Mapping and Completion Requirements for Land Release Tasks</p> <p>MARKING</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 (Cancellation) or Technical Survey.</p> <p>3. All Turning Points and Intermediate Points of all areas released shall be plotted on the completion map using different coloured polygons.</p> <p>MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED</p> <p>1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land</p>

<p>.....</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Clearance Company: Community Liaison Assistant</p> <p>Local Contact Person No.1*</p> <p>Occupation:</p> <p>Address: Ph:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Signature: Date:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Local Contact Person No.2*</p> <p>Occupation:</p> <p>Address: Ph:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Signature: Date:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Local Authority Representative:</p> <p>Rank and Position:</p> <p>Signature: Date:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>* Persons to be landowner, relation or approved representative of the area in which the SHA report refers to:</p> <p>Sketch/Photos Attached: Yes / No</p>	<p>release operations shall conform to the minimum standards.</p> <p>2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons.</p> <p>MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED</p> <p>1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land release operations shall conform to the minimum standards.</p> <p>2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons.</p> <p>COMPLETION AND HANDOVER REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND RELEASE TASKS</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>1. Area Cleared through clearance (Cleared Area).</p> <p>2. Area Released through Non-technical Survey or GMAA (Cancelled Area).</p> <p>3. Area Released through Technical Survey.</p> <p>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.</p>
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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	12	8	0	0
2013-2014	85	20	7,000,000	6,000,000	24	15	7,784,366	1,821,301
2014-2015	46	15	3,000,000	5,000,000	4	13	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	7	1	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 2018, the total hazards planned to be addressed were 12 SHA and 2 minefields (MF), whereas the areas to be cancelled through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) was 400,000sqm, and that to be released through Technical Survey (TS) and clearance was 1,600,000 sqm.

During 2018, total of 7 SHAs were addressed and 1 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 2018, 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 31 st Dec 2018	Balance till 31 st 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
	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 participate 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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2018 to 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Party]: _____

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 2018 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.

Annex I – List of Remaining Mined Areas

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

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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	0	0	127,580	127,580	0	16
IMSMA DA-1040	Kassala	Telkok	Girgir Berteyai	36.6275	15.74730556						
IMSMA DA-1038	Kassala	Telkok	Tamikit Galai	36.76180556	15.84480556						
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	0	21,017	45,529	45,529	23	14
IMSMA MF-53	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Batah	29.71138889	10.98802778						
Total						0	21,017	544,663	544,663	31	131

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

The Republic of the Sudan

National Mine Action Center (NMAC)



Victims Assistance Report

2018

1. Introduction

- a. The state's attention to persons with disabilities considered a humanitarian and ethical commitment which was practically culminated by the clear steps, programs and policies enacted by the state. Most notably of these steps which were undertaken by the state in this vein are the appointment of an official from the persons with disabilities with the rank of Minister and the enactment of the National Act of Persons with Disabilities in 2017, which was passed by the National Assembly in its session No (41), convened on 10 January 2017 and endorsed by the President of the Republic on 24 February 2017. The National Act of persons with Disabilities serves to institutionalize the role of the state towards this segment of the disabled persons and more importantly preserves rights, privileges, facilities and exemptions availed to them by the enacted laws in consistency with the international conventions Sudan has already ratified and its governmental departments pledged with its observance and implement. (A copy of the Act is attached)

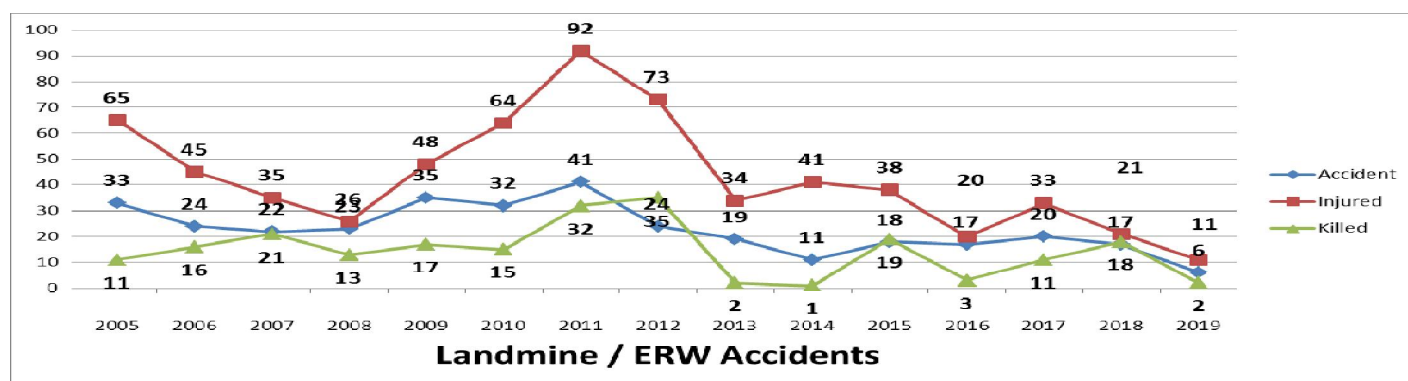


- b. The strategic role of NMAC in Sudan's mine action program can be obviously seen in NMAC mandate to oversee the overall works and activities that basically seek to curb the risks originated from landmines and Explosive Remnant of War (ERW) and in realization of the program's vision and strategic task which all come in alignment with the state's general policies set towards mine action, victims' assistance, raising the awareness of communities' at risk against the danger of mine/ERW and most importantly on how to cope with the reality of mines and ERW presence.
- c. Proceeding along from this strategic role, NMAC has founded the National Victims' Assistance Program to serve in particular those whom have been impacted by mine/ERW through a set of governmental acts, policies, programs and practical procedures set in forth in view of the Sudan National Mine Action Standards-SNMAS 09.02 on Victims' Assistance which were especially customized and drafted in order to meet the needs of mine/ERW targeted victims in an adequate and systematic pattern that established on the basis of professionalism and institutionalism and at the same time it works to ensure the outreach of the designated assistance – which predefined based on the results of the pre-assessments of their specific needs - to the needy victims through the medium of civil society organizations and others relevant community-based organizations.

2. Data Collection

- NMAC sub-offices, national organizations working in mine action, specialized entities of the disabled persons such as the National Association for Prosthetics and Unions for the Disabled Persons are all adopted as tools and mechanisms to collect data on the victims of mine/ERW. Following the data on victims being collected through the fore-mentioned mechanisms, it will be verified, processed, registered and captured in the database managed by the department of information management. The purposes of the data being collected and processed is to ensure the provision of the right needs to the right victims, bearing in mind the routine update of the data to ensure its accuracy, reliability and validity in terms of credentials related to victims in aspects such as gender, age, killed, survived, types of injury, economical activity at the time of accident and collateral victims if any.
- In order to ensure the updating and accuracy of information, some of the most mine/ERW affected localities in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Kassala states were re-surveyed by NMAC sub-offices and national mine action organizations. Unfortunately, the re-survey of those places has not been completed partly due to unfavorable security situation predominant in some parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states and partly due to the insufficient financial support earmarked for the re-survey in comparison to the amount of survey work which required to be accomplished.
- Given the fore-mentioned challenges which have substantially hindered the completion of the re-survey in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, the information which had already been gathered during the past conducted surveys will be analyzed instead. Then refer to the previous collected information from areas where the re-survey was unable to reach. The ultimate ends of the survey is to meticulously assess the actual size of the needs required to be met then after to widely propagate the gathered information for the use of the stakeholders and other concerned bodies e.g. the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, National Association for Prosthetics, National Organizations operating in mine action and particularly in victim assistance projects and other related UN Agencies.
- Since 2002 and until February 2019, the number of victims which was reported amounted to 2149. 1530 out of them are classified as injured meanwhile 619 are reported to be killed. In 2019, 13 persons were registered as victims in North, central and South Darfur states chiefly by the cause of ERW accidents involvement. In this context, it is worth mentioning that no mine related accident was reported during the course of the year 2018. More detailed explanation is shows in the below table and chart:

State	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Blue Nile	83	1	30	2	29	145	182	15	54	3	50	304	449
Central Darfur	0	0	7	3	2	12	6	6	30	6	2	50	62
Eastern Darfur	3	2	9	3	2	19	9	0	21	6	2	38	57
Gadaref	1	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	1	6	9
Kassala	79	8	20	4	10	121	251	14	56	7	39	367	488
North Kordofan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northern Darfur	5	1	27	3	7	43	26	3	54	11	22	116	159
Red Sea	14	3	6	1	2	26	25	0	3	1	3	32	58
South Kordofan	60	10	26	12	92	200	190	19	55	12	169	445	645
Southern Darfur	1	2	8	4	3	18	3	2	47	9	3	64	82
Western Darfur	2	1	10	0	0	13	16	0	18	9	5	48	61
Western Kordofan	7	3	2	0	6	18	16	1	2	0	41	60	78
Total	256	31	146	32	154	619	728	60	341	64	337	1530	2149



3. **The Strategy of Victims' Assistance** .Within the framework of coordination and cooperation with UNMAS, other mine action organizations and related governmental entities, the strategy on victims' assistance has been jointly setup yet it was lastly being updated in March 2017 to be valid within the timeframe extends up to 2019. The strategy has been purposely worked out to facilitate the statistical and numerating processes of the victims to which the required assistance to be tailored on concrete platform of reality. Currently the work on bring the strategy up to date is on process through a chain of joint workshops include the civil society organizations, related governmental entities and UNMAS with the aim accommodate the forthcoming challenges and meet obligations associated with the 2nd extension period that will be stretched until 2023. The topics proposed for the discussion in the workshops will be focusing and tackling the following areas;
 - a. The upgrade of data collection mechanisms on the victims of mine and ERW.
 - b. To enhance the coverage of the affected areas with medical services as well as to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the provided medical care.
 - c. To enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of services pertinent to psychological rehabilitation.
 - d. To establish a system for psychological and social support in order to ensure full social reintegration.
 - e. To develop and implement economic reintegration projects.
 - f. To enhance the effectiveness of advocacy and empower the legislations and policies which solidify the rights of the persons with disabilities.
 - g. To invest in the capacity-building of civil society organizations particularly those organizations which mainly focus on the advocate of the rights of the victims and persons with disabilities.
4. **The Fund** . Despite the fact that the amount of fund which was specifically allocated for victims assistance is lagging very far behind in comparison to the actuality of the needs, the recent years have been spectacularly witnessed a sizable increment in funds flow denoted by partners and government of Sudan to the mine action program. Victims' assistance program in particular has been privileged with a foreign fund amounted to \$ 346,000 and an equivalent to \$2 million donated by Sudan Government to the humanitarian mine action program in 2018. An equivalent of \$200,000 of the total fund was designated to victims' assistance.
5. **The Mechanism of Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation** . NMAC is the responsible body which mandated by the overseeing, follow up, and coordinating of the Sudan victims' assistance program. The victims' assistance program is being coordinated through the monthly coordination meetings which called upon and organized by NMAC and participated by all victims' concerned bodies such as relevant ministries, National Council for Persons with Disabilities, National Organizations for Prosthetics, Red Cross, UN Agencies and other related National and International Organizations. In addition to the fore-mentioned mechanisms, there is a detailed work plan drafted out for victims' assistance besides, an existence of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to oversee the implementation of the said work plan. Periodic progress reports from the implementing partners, monthly meetings and field monitoring visits to the projects all were adopted as a part of the monitoring and evaluation tools. Furthermore, there is a coordinative mechanism established between NMAC and National Council for Persons with Disabilities assembled on quarterly basis. NMAC also shouldered the task of the preparation, compilation and submission of victims' assistance annual reports.
6. **State's Contributions to the Victims' Assistance in 2018** . The most striking contributions of the state to the victims' of mine/ERW in 2018 can be better shown as followings;
 - a. The endorsement of \$ 2 million for the humanitarian mine action program including victims' assistance.
 - b. The allocation of \$200,000 of the government's fund to the victims' assistance.
 - c. The approval of the strategy on victims' assistance (2018-2019).
 - d. The continuation on developing and building capacity of Al Amal hospital to continue providing medical-care to the war and mine disabled persons and other types of disabilities.
 - e. The attention of the headquarters on its presidential, ministerial council levels and authorities on the level of states and localities. Its presence in all mine action events, field visits, and in accompanying partners and donors to the operational sites. The visits to mines and ERW affected areas in the East of Sudan, Darfur and South Kordofan stand as obvious examples of the state's attention and consideration given to mine action.

- f. Comprehensive cover of the medical treatment's expenses to the casualties of ERW in 2018 from the government's fund.
 - g. The substantial drop which was realized in the number of mine/ERW victims in comparison to the last ten years was chiefly attributed the considerable efforts exerted in clearance of mine and ERW and in mine/ERW awareness in 2018.
 - h. The substantial increment in the size of fund for the victims' assistance was as a result of the fruitful coordination with UNMAS in 2018. The fund received from Japan, United States of America and Italy for victims' assistance was invested as follows;
 - (1) Improvement of economic situation, physical and psychological rehabilitation and social inclusion of 140 of mine/ERW victims in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Darfur states.
 - (2) Training Workshops in advocacy and raising awareness on the rights of persons with disability convened in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
 - (3) The provision of 40 victims with mobility aid and prosthetics.
 - i. In April 2018, a meeting chaired by the Vice President of the Republic was held in the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to deliberate the recommendations issued by the President of the Republic with regard to the persons with disabilities. The following decisions were issued;
 - (1) Enrolment of some ministries and Unions of Work Owner to the membership of the council.
 - (2) The formation of councils of persons with disabilities in the states under the presidency of the state governors.
 - j. The declaration of year 2018 to be observes for disability as follows
 - (1) **In the field of health.** The provision of early medical checkup for disability in hospitals, Obstetrics sections and immunization centres at the states level.
 - (2) **In the field of education.** To establish three governmental public education institutions at each locality and merging the three education terms (preschool, basic and secondary).
 - (3) **In the field of creating friendly environment to the victims.** Prepare and furnish the ministries and governmental institutions in such way that it conveniently accommodates persons with disabilities with consideration to their special needs.
 - (4) **In the field of prosthetics provision services.** Accomplish the establishment of the centers for prosthetics and mobility devices in the rest of the states during the course of 2018.
 - (5) **In the field of livelihood.** Reactivate and resume investigation to ensure the percentage of employment for persons with disabilities is observed and applied in the governmental institutions and in accordance to the Act of Civil Service accredited for the year 2007.
7. **The Commemoration of the Persons with Disabilities International Day.** In December, 3, 2018 the Consultative Council of Human Rights in the Ministry of Judiciary has celebrated the International Day of Persons with Disabilities under the theme; ***The inclusiveness of policies, Equality without Isolation and Enabling without Barriers.*** The celebration was honored by the Attorney of the Ministry of Justice, Secretary-General of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, the Secretary of the Consultative Council of Human Rights, representatives of the related entities and a mass of all categories of persons with disabilities. Whilst the honored attendees delivered speeches that confirmed the importance role of the disabled persons in the community, other speakers numerated the contribution of the state, civil society organizations in the provision of the required services to the disabled persons which function to reinforce the rights of the disabled persons through the laws and legislations and international, regional and local cooperation to ensure the dignity and welfare of the disabled under the shade of equality, social inclusion, access to educational opportunities, facilitation of all difficulties that encounter educational process or training on life skills that enabled the handcuffs access to decent livelihoods.
8. **Country Coordination Forum for Mine Action 2018** . In November 2018 the country coordinative forum for humanitarian mine action was held in the residence of the American Charge' de Affaires as he is being the president of the group of countries which funds Sudan mine action program.⁴³ participants of ambassadors and representatives of Arab and foreign countries were took part in the forum. The forum was also honored by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Defense and UN Resident Coordinator in Sudan. Ones of the most distinguished outcomes of the forum are the followings;
- a. Focus lights on the magnitude of the mines and ERW problem and the required fund to meet the implementation costs of the mine action activities in the forthcoming period.

- b. Gain the trust of donors and ensure their interaction/response towards the program and reaffirming their pledges to continue flow of fund with the objective to support Sudan to meet its obligations under Ottawa Treaty as well as providing needed services to the victims and reintegrate them in the community.
- c. Project the high level of coordination and cooperation between Sudan and its partners.

9. **The Country's Priorities towards the Persons with Disabilities.** In the beginning of March 2018, the persons with disabilities have been honored by the President of the Republic meanwhile he reaffirmed that the rights of the persons with disabilities are uncompromised and it were further itemized by law, sponsored by the constitution and the state stick to it. His Excellency also said that – when he was addressing the disabled honoring Carnival – all the issues of the disabled are taken into consideration and he further directed the followings;

- a. He directed all the concerned bodies to observe the law to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in all walks of life.
- b. He announced the Republic Presidency undertaking the disabled's House rehabilitation task.
- c. Establishment of workshops that make of the disabled persons productive elements and he has also directed the states' governors to allocate a day every three months to probe the issues of the disabled persons and a day each year on the federation level.
- d. Micro Fund Institutions were also directed to give the priority to the persons with disabilities especially with loans that entail no profits.

10. **The Challenges.**

- a. The thinness of fund in comparison to the magnitude of the needs.
- b. The reversed security situation in some parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
- c. The reporting of new accidents in the affected areas.
- d. The rough routes, vast distances and unfavorable climatic conditions.
- e. The cessation of foreign fund mainstreamed to the victims' assistance in Eastern states of Sudan at the heel of its declaration being freed from the registered mines and ERW.

11. **The Opportunities**

- a. Government fund.
- b. Increment in fund provided by donors for victims' assistance.
- c. Bilateral relationship between NMAC and UNMAS and partners.
- d. Contribution of the national economic institutions and firms to the victims of mines and ERW.
- e. The endorsement of the National Act for persons with disabilities.
- f. The existence of combatant national organizations with potential capacity to bear the responsibility towards the victims of mines and ERW.

12. **Recommendations**

- a. The continuation with the implementation and updating of the strategy set for the victims of mines and ERW within its valid time bound. Enhance/solidify the provision of internal and external fund necessary to implement the activities and meet needs.

- b. Focus to reduce death and casualty caused by the act of mines and ERW accidents through the clearance activities and dissemination of mine/ERW risk awareness among the targeted communities with high potential vulnerability to the threat of mines and ERW. Promote and propagate for the rights of the victims in a broader framework of sponsorship.
 - c. Work to embody the principle of coordination with partners and further boost cooperation with UNMAS for further resource mobilization to the victims of mine and ERW.
 - d. Reinforcing and ensure sustainability of the psychological nurturing, victims rehabilitation and inclusion in the community.
 - e. The continuation with the development of laws and legislations to ensure that it secures the rights of the victims.
 - f. The continuation with the development of the adopted data collection and registration systems.
 - g. Enhancing the effectiveness of the advocacy in advocating the rights and gains of the disabled and simultaneously raising the awareness of their rights.
- 13. Conclusion** .What have been undertaken so far by the Sudan's humanitarian mine action program towards the victims of mine and ERW is an obligation which acknowledged and adhered by the Government of Sudan and positively responded to it by the civil society organizations. The domain of victims' assistance has witnessed several initiatives motivated by the state interaction with the proposals, programs and requirements of the war, mine and ERW victims aim to improve their economic situation, reintegrate them in their communities with the support of physical and psychological rehabilitation.



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جمهورية السودان

المجلس القومي للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة



قانون الأشخاص

ذوي الإعاقة القومي لسنة ٢٠١٧ م



تشريع

المجلس الوطني

دورة الانعقاد الرابع

قانون الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة القومي لسنة ٢٠١٧ م

عملاً بأحكام دستور جمهورية السودان الانتقالي لسنة ٢٠٠٥ م، أجاز
المجلس الوطني ووقع رئيس الجمهورية، القانون الآتي نصّه:-

الفصل الأول

أحكام تمهيدية

إسم القانون وبدء العمل به

١- يسمى هذا القانون "قانون الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة القومي لسنة ٢٠١٧ م"، ويعمل به من تاريخ التوقيع عليه.

إلغاء واستثناء

٢- يلغى قانون المعاقين لسنة ٢٠٠٩ م على أن تظل اللوائح والأوامر والإجراءات التي صدرت بموجبه سارية إلى أن تعدّل أو تلغى بموجب أحكام هذا القانون.

تفسير

٣- في هذا القانون، ما لم يقتض السياق معنى آخر:-

«الوزير المختص» : يقصد به الوزير الذي يحدده رئيس الجمهورية

«الشخص ذو الإعاقة»

: يقصد به أي شخص ولد أو أصيب

بقصور أثر في قدرته الجسدية أو العقلية أو الحسية كلياً
أو جزئياً بصفة دائمة قد تمنعه من التعامل مع مختلف
الحواجز بصورة كاملة،



المجلس الوطني

تشريع

«تنظيمات الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة» : يقصد بها إتحادات ذوي الإعاقة النوعية ومؤسسات ذوي الإعاقة الأخرى من معهد أو مركز أو منظمة أو جمعية أو رابطة أو كيان يعمل في مجال حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة أو وقايتهم أو تأهيلهم أكاديمياً أو مهنياً أو ثقافياً أو اجتماعياً أو نفسياً أو صحياً تم تسجيلها وفقاً لأحكام القانون المنظم لذلك،

«المجلس»

: يقصد به المجلس القومي للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة المنشأ بموجب أحكام المادة ٥،

«الرئيس»

: يقصد به رئيس المجلس القومي للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة المعين بموجب أحكام المادة ٦،

«الأمين العام»

: يقصد أمين المجلس المعين بموجب أحكام المادة ١١،

«الأمانة العام»

: يقصد بها الأمانة العامة للمجلس المنشأة بموجب أحكام المادة ١٠ (١)،

«الجهات ذات الصلة»

: يقصد بها الوزارات والأجهزة والوحدات الحكومية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني ووحدات القطاع الخاص ذات الصلة بتنظيمات الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،

«التأهيل وإعادة التأهيل»

: يقصد به البرامج والخدمات المتعددة العناصر التي تهدف إلى تمكين الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة من تحقيق واستعادة قدراتهم البدنية أو العقلية أو النفسية أو المهنية أو الاجتماعية أو الاقتصادية إلى أعلى مستوى ممكن،

«الدمج»

: يقصد به التدابير والبرامج والخطط والسياسات التي تستهدف تقرير المشاركة الكاملة للشخص ذي الإعاقة في المجتمع وإشراكه في مناحي الحياة المختلفة بصورة فعالة،



تشريع

المجلس الوطني

«الوسائل التيسيرية»

: يقصد بها أي وسيلة تعين الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة على ممارسة حياتهم على قدم المساواة مع الآخرين ويشمل ذلك كافة الأجهزة الفنية والتعويضية والإلكترونية والكهربائية والميكانيكية والسيارات الخاصة بهم وبتنظيماتهم وفقاً للكشف الذي يحدده المجلس مع الجهات ذات الصلة،

«الوقاية»

: يقصد بها كل التدابير اللازمة للحد والمنع من حدوث الإعاقة،

«الصندوق»

: يقصد به الصندوق الذي ينشأ لتنفيذ برامج الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وفقاً للمادة ٨(٣)،

«التمييز على أساس الإعاقة»

: يقصد به التمييز أو الاستبعاد أو التقييد على أساس الإعاقة الذي يكون عرضه أو أثره إضعاف أو إحباط الاعتراف بكافة حقوق الإنسان والحريات الأساسية أو التمتع بها أو ممارستها على قدم المساواة مع الآخرين في الحقوق المدنية، السياسية، الاقتصادية، الاجتماعية والثقافية



الفصل الثاني

حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة
وامتيازاتهم وتسهيلاتهم وإعفاءاتهم وتنفيذها

- ٤- يكون للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة الحقوق والامتيازات والتسهيلات والإعفاءات بما يتفق مع المعاهدات والاتفاقيات الدولية التي صادق عليها السودان، وتلتزم كافة أجهزة الدولة بتنفيذها، ومع عدم الإخلال بعموم ذلك يكون لهم الحقوق والامتيازات والتسهيلات والإعفاءات على النحو الآتي:-
- (أ) التعليم دون تمييز بالمساق أو التخصصات العلمية بما يتناسب مع نوع الإعاقة بما يحقق مقاصد الدمج.
- (ب) التأهيل وتنمية قدرات ذوي الإعاقة الشديدة أو المزدوجة متى اقتضت مصلحتهم، وذلك عن طريق إنشاء مؤسسات خاصة،
- (ج) تعلم طريقة برايل ولغة الإشارة وغيرها من أشكال اللغات غير الكلامية وأنواع الكتابة البديلة والمعينات الفنية والوسائل التعليمية اللازمة.
- (د) دمج الطلاب من الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة مع أقرانهم من غير الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في مناحي التعليم المختلفة وتنفيذها من خلال مؤسسات التعليم العام والعالي والبحث العلمي ومعاهد ومراكز التدريب المهني وتعليم الكبار والتعليم مدى الحياة، عن طريق اعتماد برامج مخصصة لذلك،
- (هـ) حفظ حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في التعيين في أجهزة الدولة المختلفة وفي القطاع الخاص بما في ذلك المشروعات الإنتاجية والتعاونية والإستخدام الذاتي وتشغيل الخريجين في برامج تخفيف حدة الفقر وغيرها،
- (و) تدريب الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة بالتنسيق مع معاهد ومراكز التدريب التقني والتقاني والفني وذلك عن طريق تحديد نسبة لهم،
- (ز) تهيئة بيئة المؤسسات التعليمية وتيسير السبل لإمكانية الوصول إليها،
- (ح) تحفيز المتفوقين من الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في كافة المجالات وعدم إستبعاد أي شخص مؤهل من الإلتحاق بأي مهنة تناسبه بسبب الإعاقة،
- (ط) إعادة تأهيل العامل الذي حدثت إعاقته في العمل وتحويله لوظيفة تتناسب إمكانياته ومقدراته وفقاً لظروف إعاقته، وفقاً لما تنص عليه اللوائح،



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- (ي) تمكين الأطفال ذوي الإعاقة والنساء ذوات الإعاقة بإدراج برامج ومشاريع تخصصهم في سياسات الجهات ذات الصلة،
- (ك) إجراء الكشف المبكر على الأطفال ذوي الإعاقة والنساء الحوامل للتقليل من الإعاقة وأثرها والحيولة دون وقوع المزيد من الإعاقة،
- (ل) توفير الوسائل التيسيرية المعقولة التي تلائم أوضاع الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة المختلفة في أماكن العمل،
- (م) إدخال الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة تحت مظلة التأمين وإدخال الخدمات الصحية والعلاجية الحركية والسمعية والبصرية والذهنية الخاصة في مظلة التأمين الصحي،
- (ن) إدخال العاجزين كلياً عن الكسب من الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في مظلة برامج الضمان والحماية الاجتماعية،
- (س) توفير خدمات التوعية الصحية المجتمعية الهادفة إلى مكافحة العادات والممارسات التي تسبب الإعاقة أو تزيد منها خاصة البرامج المتعلقة بزواج الأقارب والنساء الحوامل والأطفال حديثي الولادة،
- (ع) تخصص وسائل الإعلام مساحات خاصة بالأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وتعمل على توثيق أنشطتهم المختلفة في وسائلها المختلفة المرئية والمسموعة والمقروءة وأن تستخدم لغة الإشارة مع مصاحبة الصوت لنطق الكتابة على الشاشة في جميع البرامج ما أمكن ذلك،
- (ف) تحديد أماكن خاصة لدخول الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة لدور الرياضة ومجالات الأنشطة الثقافية والرياضية والسياحية الأخرى تيسيراً لتلك الأماكن، وتخصيص مواقف خاصة لسياراتهم داخل المرافق العامة،
- (ص) اتخاذ التدابير اللازمة لتسهيل إمكانية وصول الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة للمباني والطرق ووسائل النقل والمرافق الأخرى،
- (ق) توفير الوسائل التيسيرية في التصميمات الهندسية للمباني التي تمكن الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة من الوصول للخدمات الإلكترونية وتقنيات المعلومات المتجددة واستخدامها،
- (ر) توفير الأجهزة التعويضية الطبية الحركية والسمعية والبصرية والذهنية وتشجيع القطاع الخاص على توفير هذه المعينات وتوطينها،
- (ش) تحديد نسبة من أراضي الخطة الإسكانية العامة والإسكان الشعبي يتنافس عليها الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،
- (ت) إدخال علامات حركة المرور والمواقف الخاصة للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة ضمن إمتحان منح رخصة للسائقين ووضع لافتات بلفة الإشارة تمكنهم من فهم المطلوب،



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- (ث) تتكفل الحكومة بمقابلة كافة الرسوم الدراسية في مراحل التعليم العام والجامعي للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وأبنائهم في حالة عدم المقدرة المادية،
- (خ) إعفاء الأجهزة التعويضية الطبية والإلكترونية ومعينات العمل والحركة والتعليم الخاصة بالأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة من الضرائب والرسوم الأخرى والرسوم الجمركية، بموافقة وزير المالية والتخطيط الإقتصادي،
- (ذ) إعفاء الصناعات الوطنية الخاصة بالوسائل التيسيرية من كافة رسوم الإنتاج وأي ضرائب أو رسوم أخرى مفروضة عليها وذلك بناء على توصية المجلس،



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إنشاء المجلس

إنشاء المجلس والإشراف عليه

- ٥- (١) ينشأ مجلس يسمى "المجلس القومي للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة" وتكون له شخصية اعتبارية وخاتم عام وله حق التقاضي باسمه.
- (٢) يكون المقر الرئيس للمجلس بالعاصمة القومية وله إنشاء فروع في ولايات السودان.
- (٣) تكون مدة عمل المجلس أربع سنوات.
- (٤) يخضع المجلس لإشراف رئيس الجمهورية أو من يفوضه.

تشكيل المجلس

- ٦- يشكل المجلس بقرار من مجلس الوزراء وبتوصية من الوزير المختص من رئيس وعدد من الأعضاء من وزراء الوزارات ذات الصلة وعدد من الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة لا يقل عن ٥٠٪ من جملة الأعضاء والأشخاص المهتمين بالإعاقة ومنظمات المجتمع المدني ويكون الأمين العام عضواً مقررأ.

أهداف المجلس

- ٧- يهدف المجلس لتحقيق الآتي:
 - أ- إدماج الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في المجتمع وتمكينهم من إبراز قدراتهم بما يضمن لهم المشاركة الفاعلة في كافة مناشط المجتمع.
 - ب- تعزيز إحترام حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وكرامتهم وقدرتهم وإسهاماتهم بجانب مكافحة القوالب النمطية والتمييز والتحيز والعادات الضارة المتعلقة بالأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة.

إختصاصات المجلس وسلطاته

- (١) تكون للمجلس في سبيل تحقيق أهدافه الإختصاصات والسلطات الآتية:
 - (أ) وضع السياسات والخطط وإجازة البرامج الخاصة بالأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة على المستوى القومي بالتنسيق مع الجهات ذات الصلة.
 - (ب) متابعة تنفيذ حقوق وإمتيازات وتسهيلات وإعفاءات الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة المنصوص عليها في هذا القانون وفي أي قانون آخر والإتفاقيات التي صادق عليها السودان مع الجهات ذات الصلة.



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- (ج) الموافقة على الموازنة السنوية للمجلس ورفعها للجهات المختصة لإجازتها،
(د) الإشراف على الأمانة العامة،
(هـ) إحالة مخالفات الجهات ذات الصلة المتعلقة بأحكام هذا القانون بمجلس الوزراء
لإتخاذ ما يراه مناسباً،
(و) الموافقة على الهيكل التنظيمي والوظيفي للعاملين بالأمانة العامة ورفعها للجهات
المختصة لإجازته،
(ز) إجازة الهيكل الوظيفي للأمانة العامة والمصادقة على تعيين العاملين وفقاً لقانون
الخدمة المدنية واللوائح التي تنظم ذلك،
(ح) الإشراف على تنظيمات الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،
(ط) تشكيل لجان دائمة أو مؤقتة،
(ي) وضع الأسس والضوابط التي تحدد كيفية التصرف في أموال الصندوق، بما يحقق
أهداف المجلس وأنشطة وبرامج الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،
(ك) تملك الأموال الثابتة والمنقولة والموافقة عليها والتصرف فيها وفق ما تحدده النظم
المالية والمحاسبية المعمول بها،
(ل) إبرام العقود والإتفاقيات التي تحقق أهدافه،
(م) الإشراف على تنفيذ الإتفاقيات الدولية والإقليمية الخاصة بالأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة
التي صادق عليها السودان،
(ن) نشر الوعي العام بقضايا الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،
(س) إعداد وطرح المبادرات الخاصة بقضايا الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،
(ع) السعي لإيجاد الحلول للقضايا التي تواجه الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،
(ف) إصدار اللوائح الداخلية التي تنظم أعماله واجتماعاته،
(ص) إلزام الجهات ذات الإختصاص بالتنسيق مع المجلس بإصدار التصاريح لإنشاء
مؤسسات الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وفقاً للقوانين واللوائح التي تنظم ذلك.
(٢) يجوز للمجلس الآتي:-
أ- إنشاء صندوق يعنى ببرامج وقضايا الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة،
ب- تفويض أي من سلطاته للرئيس أو الأمين العام أو أي عضو من أعضائه أو أية لجنة من
اللجان التي يكونها بالشروط والضوابط التي يحددها.



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اجتماعات المجلس

- ٩- (١) يجتمع المجلس اجتماعاً دورياً ثلاث مرات على الأقل في السنة ويجوز للرئيس دعوته لإجتماع طارئ بطلب من ثلث الأعضاء.
- (٢) يكتمل النصاب القانوني لإجتماعات المجلس بحضور أغلبية الأعضاء وفي حالة عدم إكمال النصاب القانوني يحدد إجتماع آخر في مدة أقصاها أسبوع ويكون الإجتماع قانونياً بحضور ثلث الأعضاء.
- (٣) تجاز قرارات المجلس بأغلبية الأعضاء الحاضرين وفي حالة تساوي الأصوات يكون للرئيس صوت مرجح.

الفصل الرابع

الأمانة العامة

إنشاء الأمانة العامة وتكوينها والإشراف عليها

- ١٠- (١) تنشأ أمانة عامة للمجلس برئاسة أمين عام تتولى العمل التنفيذي والإداري والمالي للمجلس.
- (٢) تتكون الأمانة العامة من عدد من الإدارات وفقاً للهيكل التنظيمي المجاز.

تعيين الأمين العام

- ١١- يعين الأمين العام بقرار من مجلس الوزراء بتوصية من الوزير المختص ويحدد القرار مخصصاته وإمтиازاته.

إختصاصات الأمين العام وسلطاته

- ١٢- يكون الأمين العام المسؤول التنفيذي والإداري والمالي للأمانة العامة ودون الإخلال بعموم ما تقدم تكون للأمين العام الإختصاصات والسلطات الآتية:-
 - أ- متابعة تنفيذ القرارات الصادرة من المجلس،
 - ب- الإعداد لإجتماعات المجلس،
 - ج- إعداد مقترحات الموازنة السنوية ورفعها للمجلس ومتابعة تنفيذها وأدائها،
 - د- إعداد مقترح الهيكل التنظيمي والوظيفي للأمانة العامة ورفعها للمجلس،
 - هـ- متابعة أعمال اللجان التي يكونها المجلس،
 - و- التنسيق مع الجهات ذات الصلة لتنفيذ حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وخدمة قضاياهم،
 - ز- التوقيع على العقود والإتفاقيات التي يبرمها المجلس نيابة عنه،



- ط- تمثيل المجلس بموافقة لدى كافة الجهات داخل السودان وخارجه والتحدث باسمه،
- ظ- إعداد تقارير السودان الدورية بشأن الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة للمنظمات الإقليمية والدولية بالتنسيق مع الجهات ذات الصلة ورفعها للمجلس،
- ي- إعداد تقارير عن أداء الأمانة العامة المالية والإدارية ورفعها للمجلس،
- ك- إصدار شهادة الإعاقة،
- ل- أي مهام أخرى يكلفه بها المجلس.

الفصل الخامس

الأحكام المالية

الموارد المالية للمجلس

- ١٣- تتكون الموارد المالية للمجلس من الآتي:-
 - (أ) ما تخصصه له الدولة من إعتمادات،
 - (ب) الهبات والمنح والإعانات التي يوافق عليها المجلس.

الموازنة السنوية

- ١٤- (١) تكون للمجلس موازنة سنوية مستقلة تعد وفقاً للأسس المعمول بها في الدولة
- (٢) يعد الأمين العام الموازنة السنوية للمجلس لإعتمادها ورفعها للجهات المختصة.

حفظ الحسابات والدفاتر

- ١٥- (١) يحفظ المجلس حسابات صحيحة ومستوفاه لأعماله وفقاً للأسس المحاسبية السليمة.
- (٢) تودع أموال المجلس في المصارف في حسابات جارية أو حسابات استثمار على أن يكون التعامل فيها وفقاً للأسس والضوابط التي يحددها قانون الإجراءات المالية والمحاسبية لسنة 2007 م.

المراجعة

- ١٦- يقوم ديوان المراجعة القومي أو من يفوضه بمراجعة حسابات المجلس في نهاية كل سنة مالية ويرفع تقريره مصحوباً بالتقرير الختامي والموازنة السنوية للمجلس لإعتمادها ورفعها للجهات المختصة.



الفصل السادس

أحكام عامة

شهادة إعاقة

- ١- يصدر الأمين العام شهادة للشخص ذي الإعاقة بناء على نسبة العجز التي يحددها القمسيون الطبي وفقاً لأحكام قانون القمسيون الطبي لسنة ٢٠٠٨ م .

شهادة إعاقة

- ١- (١) تكون لكل شخص من ذوي الإعاقة شهادة إعاقة تعتبر وثيقة رسمية أمام الجهات المختصة.
- (٢) تحدد اللوائح كيفية إستخراج البطاقة الخاصة بكل فئة من ذوي الإعاقة استناداً على شهادة الإعاقة.

الجرائم والعقوبات

- ١- (١) يعد مرتكباً جريمة كل من يستخدم أو يستغل شخص على أنه من الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة أو يدعي أنه كذلك ويحصل على أعضاء أو تسهيل أو إمتياز وفقاً لأحكام هذا القانون أو أي قانون آخر أو اللوائح الصادرة بموجبه، ويعاقب بالسجن مدة لا تجاوز سنتين أو بالغرامة التي تحددها المحكمة أو بالعقوبتين معاً ويجوز للمحكمة أن تحكم بالتعويض واسترداد المنفعة التي حصل عليها لصالح الصندوق.
- (٢) يعد مرتكباً جريمة أي تنظيم من تنظيمات الأشخاص من ذوي الإعاقة أو أي تنظيمات أو جهات أخرى ، يستغل شخص من الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة أو أوضاعهم أو يتربح من وراء ذلك ، ويعاقب بالسجن مدة لا تجاوز ثلاث سنوات أو بالغرامة التي تحددها المحكمة أو بالعقوبتين معاً .

سلطة إصدار اللوائح

- ٢- يجوز للمجلس بموافقة الوزير المختص إصدار اللوائح اللازمة لتنفيذ أحكام هذا القانون.

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شهادة

تشريع

بهذا أشهد بأن المجلس الوطني قد أجاز قانون الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة لسنة ٢٠١٧ م، في جلسته رقم (٤١) من دورة الإنعقاد الرابع بتاريخ ١٢ ربيع ثاني ١٤٣٨ هـ الموافق ١٠ يناير ٢٠١٧ م، كما قررت اللجنة الدائمة المشتركة للمجلسين في إجتماعها رقم (١٣) بتاريخ ٤ جمادى الأول ١٤٣٨ هـ الموافق ١ فبراير ٢٠١٧ م أن هذا القانون لا يؤثر على مصالح الولايات.

إبراهيم أحمد عمر

رئيس المجلس الوطني

رئيس اللجنة الدائمة المشتركة للمجلسين

أوافق

المشير

عمر حسن أحمد البشير

رئيس الجمهورية

التاريخ: ١٧/٥/١٤٣٨ هـ

التاريخ: ٢٤/٢/٢٠١٧ م



تمت طباعته من قبل المركز القومي لمكافحة الألغام

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In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

The Persons with Disability National Act, 2017

Be it hereby approved, by the National Assembly, and assented to ,
by the President of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of
the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan, 2005 the
following Act :-

Chapter I

Preliminary Provisions

Title and commencement

1. This Act may be cited as the " Persons with Disability National Act, 2017", and shall come into force, as of the date of signature.

Repeal and saving

2. There shall be repealed the "Persons with Disability Act," 2009, and the regulations, orders and procedure made thereunder, shall remain in force, until amended or revoked under to the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:-
"Competent minister", means the minister appointed by the President of the Republic;
"Person with disability", means any person who was born or sustained deficiency partially or totally affected his physical, mental or sensory capacity permanently that may completely prevent him from dealing with various barriers;

"Organizations of persons with disability",	mean associations of persons with characterized disability and other disability institutions registered in accordance with the provisions of the law governing the same, such as an institute, center, organization, association, society, leagues or entity working on the right of persons with disability, protecting or rehabilitating the same academically, professionally, culturally, socially, psychologically or healthily;
"Council",	means the National Council for Persons with Disability established under the provisions of section 5;
"Chairman",	means the chairman of the National council for Persons with Disability appointed under the provisions of section 6;
"Secretary General",	means the Secretary General of the Council, appointed under the provisions of section 11;
"General Secretariat",	means the General Secretariat of the Council established under the provisions of the Section 10(1);
"Authorities having connection",	mean the ministries, governmental bodies and units, civil society organizations and private sector units related to organizations of persons with disability;

- "Habilitation and rehabilitation",** mean multi-component programs and services aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to achieve and restore their physical, mental, psychological, professional, social or economical capabilities to the highest possible level;
- "Inclusion",** means the measures, programs, plans and policies aimed at securing a full participation of the person with disability in community and the effective engagement in various aspects of life thereof;
- "Means of facilitation",** means every means that helps the persons with disability to practice their lives on an equal footing with others, and this is to include all technical, compensatory, electronic, electrical, mechanical equipment, the vehicles and organizations thereof, in accordance with the disclosure determined by the Council with the authorities having connection;
- "Protection",** means the necessary measures for reducing and preventing the occurrence of disability;
- " Fund",** means the fund established to implement the programs of persons with disability in accordance with section 8 (2);

**"Discrimination on
basis of disability";**

Means discrimination, exclusion or restriction on basis of disability which its purpose or effect is to weaken or frustrate the recognition, enjoyment or equal exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, equally with others in civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

Chapter II

Rights, privileges, facilities and exemptions of persons with disability and the implementation thereof

4. The persons with disability shall have the rights, privileges, facilities and exemptions in accordance with the international treaties and conventions ratified by the Sudan, and all the State organs shall be committed to implement the same, and without prejudice, to the generality thereof, they shall have their rights, privileges, facilities and exemptions as following:-
 - (a) an education without discrimination by course or scientific disciplines to match with the type of disability in order to achieve the purposes of integration;
 - (b) rehabilitating and developing the capabilities of persons with severe, or double disability as the interest requires thereof, through establishment private institutions;
 - (c) learning Braille method, sign language and other forms of non-verbal languages, alternative writing types, technical aids and necessary teaching techniques;
 - (d) integrating students of persons with disability, with their peers of persons with non-disability, in different educational areas and implement the same through public, higher education, scientific research, vocational training institutes and centers,

adult education and life through education, by adopting the allocated programs thereat;

- (e) preserving the rights of persons with disability in recruitment at various State organs and private sector, including the productive and cooperative projects, self-employment and employment of graduates in poverty alleviation programs and such others;
- (f) training persons with disability in coordination with technical and technological training institutes and centers by determining the ratio thereof;
- (g) enabling the environment of educational institutions and facilitate the access thereto;
- (h) motivating the outstanding persons with disability in all fields and not to exclude any qualified person because of his disability from joining any profession that suits him;
- (i) rehabilitating the worker who sustained disability at work and transfer him to a job that matches his abilities and capabilities according to the conditions of his disability and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations;
- (j) enabling children and women with disabilities by providing them with programs and schemes in the policies of bodies having connection with;
- (k) conducting early check on children with disabilities and pregnant women to reduce the disability rate and its effects, and preventing the occurrence of further disability;
- (l) providing reasonable means of facilitation which the situation of persons with different disabilities at workplace;
- (m) introducing the persons with disability under the umbrella of health insurance and introducing the private health and therapeutic services of mobility, audio, visual and mental disability in the health insurance umbrella;
- (n) introducing the persons with disability who are totally unable to earn in the umbrella of social security and protection programs;

- (o) providing quality community health awareness aimed at combating bad habits and practices which cause the disability, or increase the same, specially there programs related to marriage of relatives, pregnant women and newborn children;**
- (p) for media, to allocate special spaces for persons with disability, and to work on documenting their activities; in the various seen, heard and read means thereof; and to use sign language, accompanied by sound to be written on the screen, in all the programs if possible;**
- (q) allocating special places for persons with disability at sport centers and other cultural, sports and touristic activities; and to specify special parking areas for their vehicles in public facilities;**
- (r) taking the necessary measures to facilitate the access of persons with disability to buildings, roads, transport means and other facilities;**
- (s) providing means of facilities in the engineering designs of buildings that enable persons with disability to access electronic services and to use renewable technological information;**
- (t) providing medical mobility, auditory, visual and mental prosthetic devices and encourage private sector to provide and localize such aids;**
- (u) determining a percentage of the lands of public housing plan and popular housing for persons with disability to compete thereon;**
- (v) introducing traffic signs and special parking areas for persons with disability as part of driving license test for the drivers, and to put signboards in sign language to enable them of understanding the requirements;**

- (w) the Government shall bear all tuition fees of public education and at university levels for persons with disabilities and their children in case of financial hardship;
- (x) exempting medical and electronic prosthetic devices and labour, mobility and educational aids pertaining to persons with disabilities from taxes, other fees and customs duties upon the approval of the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning;
- (y) exempting national industries pertaining to means of facilitation facilities from all production duties and any taxes or other fees imposed thereon; thereupon the recommendation of the council.

Chapter III

Establishment of the Council

Establishment of the Council and the Supervision thereof

- 5.(1) There shall be established a council, to be known as the, "National Council for Persons with Disability", having a corporate personality, common seal and the right to litigate, in common its own name.
- (2) The head quarters, of the Council shall be in the national capital and it may establish branches in all states of the Sudan.
- (3) Term of office of the Council shall be four years.
- (4) The Council shall be under the supervision of the President of the Republic or whoever he delegates.

constitution of the Council

- 6. The Council, upon recommendation of the competent Minister, shall be constituted by an order of the council of Ministers, of a chairman and a number of members of Minister of the Ministries having connection, a number of persons with disability, not less than 50% of the total number of members, persons

concerned in the disability and the civil society organizations; and the secretary general shall be a member and rapporteur.

Objectives of the Council

7. The Council shall aim to achieve the following the :

- (a) Integration of persons with disability in the society and enabling them to show their abilities in a manner that ensure their effective participation in all activities of the society;
- (b) promotion of respect, dignity, abilities and contributions of persons with disability in addition combating the stereotyped behaviours towards persons with disabilities, discrimination, bias and bad practices.

Competencies and Powers of the Council

8.(1) In order for the council to achieve their objectives, they shall have the competencies and powers, to:-

- (a) layout the policies and plans, approval of the programmes pertaining to person with disability at the national level, in coordination with the bodies having connection;
- (b) follow up the implementation of rights, privileges, facilities and exemptions of the persons with disability, provided for in this Act, any other act and the agreements which the Sudan ratified with the bodies having connection ;
- (c) approve the annual budget of the Council and raise it to competent authorities for the endorsement thereof ;
- (d) supervise the General Secretariat;
- (e) refer the violations of the bodies having connection relevant to the implementation of the provisions of this Act, to the council of Ministers, to decide what it may deem appropriate;
- (f) endorse the organizational and functional structure of the General Secretariat staff and raise it to the competent authorities for approval;

- (g) approve the organizational structure of the General Secretariat staff and endorse the staff appointment in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act and the regulations organizing the same;**
 - (h) Supervise the organizations of persons with disability;**
 - (i) form permanent and ad hoc committees to help in the performance of the Council;**
 - (j) lay out foundations and safe guards that regulate disposal of Fund money, in a manner that achieve objectives of the Council and the activities and the programmes of the persons with disability;**
 - (k) own, fixed and movable assets and the, disposal of the same, in accordance with the adopted financial and accountancy rules;**
 - (l) sign contracts and agreements that achieve the objectives thereof;**
 - (m) supervise implementation of regional and international agreements pertaining to persons with disability ratified by the Sudan;**
 - (n) raise public awareness of issues of persons with disability and initiate the means for achieving the same, in coordination with the bodies having connection;**
 - (o) prepare and present initiatives pertaining to the persons with disability;**
 - (p) endeavour to find solutions for issues facing the persons with disability;**
 - (q) issue of internal regulations that organize the work and meetings thereof; ;**
 - (r) require the bodies having connection, to coordinate with the Council for establish institutions of persons with disability according to relevant laws and regulations regulating the same.**
- (2) The Council may:**
- (a) establish a fund regarding the programs and issues of persons with disability;**

- (b) delegate any of its powers to the chairman, the Secretary General, any of the members thereof or form a committee according to the conditions and safeguards specified by the Council.

Council Meetings

- 9.(1) The Council shall annually convene at least three times; and the chairman may call them for an emergent meeting, upon request by one third of the members.
- (2) The Quorum for the council meetings shall be constituted by the attendance of the majority of members; provided that where the quorum is not constituted, the meeting shall be adjourned for a term not exceeding one week, and the quorum for the adjourned meeting shall be constituted by the attendance of one-third of the members.
- (3) Decisions of the Council shall be passed by the majority of members present; and in case of equality of votes, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

Chapter IV

General Secretariat

Establishment, formation and supervision of the General Secretariat

- 10.(1) A General Secretariat shall be established headed by a Secretary General, to run the executive, administrative and financial business of the Council;
- (2) The General Secretariat shall be formed of a number of administrations, according to the approved organizational structure.

Appointment of the Secretary General

11. The Secretary General shall be appointed by a decision of the Council of Ministers, upon a recommendation of the competent minister; and the decision shall specify the remunerations and privileges thereof.

Functions and Powers of the Secretary General

12. The Secretary General shall be the chief executive, administrative and financial official of the General Secretariat; and without prejudice to the generality of the forgoing, the Secretary General shall have the following functions and powers, to:-
 - (a) follow up the implantation of decisions issued by the Council;
 - (b) prepare of the Council meetings;
 - (c) prepare the proposals of the annual budget, raise the same to the Council and follow up the implementation and performance thereof;
 - (d) prepare the proposal of the organizational and functional structure of the General Secretariat and raise the same to the Council;
 - (e) follow up the works of the committees established by the Council;
 - (f) coordinate with the bodies having connection, to implement the rights of persons with disability and serve their issues;
 - (g) sign, on behalf of the Council, the contracts and agreements made thereby;
 - (h) represent the Council, upon the consent thereof, before all the Sudan internal and external bodies and speaking on its behalf;
 - (i) prepare the Sudan periodical reports of persons with disability to the regional and international organizations, in coordination with the bodies having connection and raise the same to the Council;

- (j) prepare reports on the administrative and financial performance of the General Secretariat and raise the same to the Council;
- (k) issue the disability certificate;
- (l) to any other tasks assigned by the Council.

Chapter V

Financial Provisions

Financial Resources of the Council

13. The Council financial resources shall consist of the following:-
- (a) such appropriations as may be allocated thereto by the State;
 - (b) donations grants and subsidies accepted by the Council.

Annual Budget

- 14.(1) The Council shall have an independent annual budget to be prepared according to the standards adopted by the State;
- (2) The Secretary General shall prepare the annual budget for the Council, for approval and submit the same to the competent authorities.

Accounts and Book Keeping

- 15.(1) The Council shall keep accurate and satisfying accounts of the work thereof, according to the sound accountancy basis;
- (2) Monies of the Council shall be deposited in current or investment bank accounts; providing that dealings in such accounts shall be accordance to the basis and controls of the Financial and Accounting Procedures Act, 2007.

Auditing

16. The National Audit Chambers, or whoever has been authorized to audit Council accounts by the end of every financial year; shall submit his report along with the final report, and the annual

budget to the Council, for endorsement and submit the same to the competent authorities.

Chapter VI

General Provisions

Disability Certificate

17. The Secretary General shall issue a disability certificate to the person with disability according to the percentage of disability determined by the Medical Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Commission Act, 2008.

The Disability Certificate

- 18.(1) Every person with disability shall have a Disability Certificate, to be considered an official document before the competent authorities.
- (2) The regulations shall specify ways of issuance of Disability Certificate of each category of persons with disability based on the disability certificate.

Crimes and penalties

- 19.(1) There shall be deemed to commit a crime, whoever uses or exploits a person as if he is of disability or claims the same and obtains an exemption, concession or privilege in accordance with the provisions of this Act, any other Act or the regulations made thereunder; and shall be punished with imprisonment, for a term, not exceeding two years, or with fine to be determined by the court or with both; the court may award compensation or the benefit recovery, which he obtained in favor of the fund.
- (2) Any of the organizations of the persons with disability, any other organization or other bodies that exploit any of the persons with disability, their conditions or gaining profit from them, shall be deemed to have committed a crime and shall be punished with

imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, or with fine to be determined by the court or with both.

Power to make regulations

The Council, upon the approval of the competent Minister may make such regulations as may be necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Certification

I, hereby certify, that the National Assembly has approved in its (41) session of the forth cycle on 12 Rabee Althani, 1438 AH, being the 10 of January 2017, "the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2017" and the Joint Standing Committee of the Council at its (13) meeting on 3rd. Jamadi alawal 1438, A.H. being the 1st. of February, 2017 has also decided that this Act does not affect the interests of the states.

Signed by:-

**Ibrahim Ahmed Omer,
The speaker of the National Assembly,
Chairperson of Joint Standing Committee**

**Approved by: -
Marshal, Omer Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir,
The President of the Republic
Date: 17/5/1438 AH, Being 24/02/2017**

Signed and Sealed