

**The Republic of Sudan  
National Mine Action Authority  
National Mine Action Center**

**(NMAC)**

**ARTICLE 7 REPORT**

2019

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## ***ACRONYMS***

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

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

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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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Sudan

## **FORM A      NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES**

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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 2019      to      31 DECEMBER 2019

[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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[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
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**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 Oslo 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
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[Party]: \_\_\_\_\_

Anti-personnel mine contamination by state, as at the end of 2019 i.e. (31 December 2019)

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	7	840,889	11	1,060,552
South Kordofan	48	2,182,597	33	10,014,564	81	12,197,161
West Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,402,260</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10,877,444</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>13,279,704</b>

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

In compliance with Action #1 of the Oslo Action Plan, Mine Action is integrated into national development plans, poverty reduction strategy, and humanitarian response plans. Advocacy plays a vital role in humanitarian mine action in terms of ensuring common consensus and encouraging cooperation among different stakeholders and conflict factions, in obtaining safe access and suitable environment for the implementation of mine action activities to create safe living environment to the affected communities, IDPs and refugees conducive to local and national development.

In-line with Action #3 of the Oslo Action Plan, the programme's policy to deliver inclusive mine action activities so that individuals from all groups and gender that are impacted by mines and ERW can fully benefit from mine action and have their rights and needs recognized and fulfilled. This means that mine action activities do not cause any forms of marginalization, vulnerability, or exclusion that may be experienced by individuals from the mine/ERW affected communities. It is the programme policy to raise awareness about the mine action sector as well as advocate for gender and diversity-responsive mine action operations including survey, Information Management, Land Release, Risk Education and Victim Assistance. This includes developing



tailored messaging to engage a wide range of diverse groups and gender on mine action and to deliver these messages through appropriate channels and formats depending on the needs and priorities of these groups including community liaison, MRE messages, publications and workshops. But could also consist in implementing survey and clearance, and Victim Assistance activities and projects, promoting participation and decision making of men and women and diverse beneficiary groups of the communities. By doing this, the programme's stakeholders will contribute towards a mine action sector responsive to gender and diversity as well as promoting gender equality and inclusion more generally in the society.

In compliance with Action #9 of the Oslo Action Plan, the government's persistent efforts and strong supports to the national mine action programme came to the prominence of international community through Sudan's regular presence and systematic participation in international mine action forums and conferences. These efforts yielded a fruition represented in the uplift of sanction on information sophisticated technology as a part of economic penalties imposed on Sudan for the last twenty years, a matter that bring about upheaval in Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), as IMSMA New Generation (NG) being introduced for the first time in Sudan mine action programme. Required apparatuses, devices and equipment were supplied to enable immediate and full application of IMSMA-NG; such information revolution was reflected positively enabling Sudan mine action programme up to international standards and catch up with its counterparts.

In compliance with Action #26 of the Oslo Action Plan, and building reliable and sustainable local capacity remains the obsession of National Mine Action Center (NMAC). Though it is extremely difficult task especially within fund limitation, it is uncompromised objective. Capacity building is an evidence-driven process of strengthening the abilities of national individuals and systems to perform core functions sustainably, and to continue to improve and develop over time. With this concept in mind, NMAC pursues to enhance the ability of its individuals to perform functions effectively, efficiently and sustainably by every means in its disposal. The plan's ultimate goal is to build on the already existing capacities of NMAC through strengthening knowledge, skills and efficiency of NMAC key staff in order to meet the requirements of international standards.

As part of its mandate, UNMAS Sudan is responsible for the capacity development of Sudan Mine Action Programme, including NMAC and national mine action NGOs. The capacity development takes place based on need assessment and consensus between NMAC and UNMAS and a proper plan. It is crucial to focus both on development of institutional capacity and the capacity of staff. Effective capacity development improves the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of mine action management, operations, activities, outputs and outcomes. In regular and close coordination and consultation between NMAC and UNMAS, and a comprehensive need assessment; it is planned to focus on and make effort on enhancing organizational management system through developing required policies, processes and procedures to ensure establishing an effective and result oriented management system within NMAC and mine action NGOs.

With regard to the capacity building for its staff, the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) participated in many international training courses and workshops such as, 1 staff participated in IMSMA NG A1 in Switzerland, 2 staff participated in IMSMA NG A2 in Switzerland, 1 staff participated in international workshop in Ammunition Safety Management in Switzerland, 3 staff participated in international workshop in Ammunition Safety Management in Jordan, 2 staff participated in Arab Regional Programme on Gender and Diversity Workshop in Lebanon and 2 staff participated in IMAS workshop in Switzerland, 2 staff participated in Arab Regional Programme Strategy Workshop in Egypt, 4 staff participated in Regional Workshop on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) in Mauritania and 4 staff participated in EOD Level-3 in Kosovo. Beside in-country courses where total of 238 staff from NMAC and mine action organizations participated in First Aid, Project Management, proposal and report writing, Risk Management, Human Resources, and Non-Technical Survey training courses.

**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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[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
<b>NMAC</b>	<b>PMN Plastic</b>	<b>101</b>		
	<b>Type 14 Plastic</b>	<b>0</b>		
	<b>Type 35 Plastic</b>	<b>427</b>		
	<b>P.P.M Plastic</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	<b>528</b>		

**Note:**

- Total damaged mines equal to 23
- Total mines used in training equal to 188
- Total of retained mines equal to 528

1b. Voluntary information (Action #16 of Oslo 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>
Training and reach	Training	The objective is to improve the demining capacity and to innovate new methodologies which are effective, efficient and saver. Currently the programme retained some of PMN Plastic and Type 35 Plastic mines. The programme plans to destroy all live mines and replace them with the training's mines.

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
NMAC	<b>PMN Plastic</b>	25	N/A	N/A
	<b>Type 14 Plastic</b>	80		
	<b>P.P.M Plastic</b>	83		
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	<b>188</b>		

NOTE: These mines destroyed during the trainings

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
NMAC	<b>Type 35 Plastic</b>	23		
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	<b>23</b>		

NOTE: These damaged mines destroyed

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

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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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[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 2019      to      31 DECEMBER 2019

[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 2019; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above.

State/ Province	<u>Number of</u> areas 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 reporting 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</u> areas remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the</u> <u>end</u> of the reporting period)	<u>Total area</u> remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the</u> <u>end</u> of the reporting period)
Blue Nile	2	9,359	192,252	0	0	192,252	11	1,060,552
South Kordofan	2	24,589	681,816	6,127,357	0	6,809,173	81	12,197,161
Western Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21,991
Kassala	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Sea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33,948</b>	<b>876,568</b>	<b>6,127,357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,003,925</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>13,279,704</b>

**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	1	7	123
Central Darfur	0	0	1,725
Eastern Darfur	0	0	97
Kassala	0	1	51
Northern Darfur	0	0	1,630
Southern Darfur	0	0	2,717
Southern Kordofan	0	4	5,785
Western Darfur	0	0	1,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13,775</b>

## 2.1 APPLICATION OF LAND RELEASE STANDARDS

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### LAND RELEASE IN SUDAN

Sudan has made several updates to its national mine action standards, in line with Action #5 of the Oslo Action Plan. The review of Sudan's National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) is still being finalized. Once approved Sudan will make the NMAS available for States Parties. Critical safety, control and quality elements of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) have been retained in the Sudan Mine Action Standards, to ensure that Sudan NMAS maintains the principles and spirit agreed in IMAS. The work of preparing, reviewing and revising of the NMAS was conducted by a technical committee formed from NMAC, UNMAS, NUMAD, TDI, JASMAR, and FPDO with the support of an international expertise from UNAMID-ODO. The latest version of the NMAS will be uploaded at NMAC website. Accordingly, the SOPs of all mine action operators in Sudan will be in compliance with the new NMAS.

#### Introduction

Release land back to the community is the overall aim of any particular mine action activity and NMAC 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 confirmed hazardous area and suspect hazardous 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.

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.

#### Methodology

The Land Release methodology is based on the universal application of the references IMAS; the NMAC Land Release Process (LRP) 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
<p><b>NMAC Sudan, Land Release Process, Decision Making Tool</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The original survey produced large polygons of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA's) based on limited information available at the time.</li> <li>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 away from dangerous areas. Over time, the picture in the village becomes clearer helping define areas.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. When using mechanical assets the entire HTA is processed using NMAC asset deployment guidelines.</li> <li>5. Initial breach lanes should aim for known mined areas or accident sites. Manual teams work out from the centre of the HTA.</li> <li>6. During BAC operations the entire HTA is cleared using subsurface procedures.</li> <li>7. Technical Survey is carried out in the low threat area as per agreed guidelines in NTSGs.</li> <li>8. The low threat area is further divided in to an area of "no evidence of" and the area requiring further survey.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Annex C: GENERAL SURVEY, REDUCED TECHNICAL SURVEY OF RECORDED DANGEROUS / SUSPECT HAZARDOUS AREA CANCELLED AREA REPORT</b></p>	<p>Annex D: Marking Mapping and Completion Requirements for Land Release Tasks</p> <p><b>MARKING</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The marking of areas cleared or areas released during land release operations shall be marked using steel pickets driven into the ground and</li> </ol>

<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>Signature: ..... Signature: .....</p> <p>Clearance Company: Community Liaison Assistant</p> <p>Local Contact Person No.1* .....</p> <p>Occupation: .....</p> <p>Address: ..... Ph: .....</p> <p>Signature: ..... Date: .....</p> <p>Local Contact Person No.2* .....</p> <p>Occupation: .....</p> <p>Address: ..... Ph: .....</p> <p>Signature: ..... Date: .....</p> <p>Local Authority Representative: .....</p> <p>Rank and Position: .....</p> <p>Signature: ..... Date: .....</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>accurately recorded in accordance to the marking system stipulated in the SUDANMAP NTSGs, Chapter 1(GMAA, Survey &amp; 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><b>MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED</b></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><b>MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED</b></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><b>COMPLETION AND HANDOVER REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND RELEASE TASKS</b></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>
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	<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	CHA			SHA	CHA		
2012-2013	10	3	1,600,000	400,000	8	8	0	0
2013-2014	85	20	7,000,000	6,000,000	23	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	4	6	0	0
2016-2017	23	6	700,000	3,300,000	12	10	1,503,676	2,337,945
2017-2018	15	4	600,000	2,400,000	16	9	74,875	259,551
2018-2019	12	2	400,000	1,600,000	6	1	0	21,017
2019-2020	16	2	4,943,930	5,493,256	4	0	0	6,127,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19,243,930</b>	<b>29,193,256</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10,261,441</b>	<b>10,852,383</b>

The plan under the extension request 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's activities. Other factors that may hamper the implementation of the plan include; conflicts, frequent movement of population, additional hazards and the climate (rainy season).

As per the plan indicated in the table above during 2019, the total hazards planned to be addressed were 16 SHA and 2 CHA, whereas the areas to be cancelled through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) was 4,943,930 square meters, and that to be released through Technical Survey (TS) and clearance was 5,493,256 square meters.

During 2019, total of 4 SHAs were addressed and 0 CHA were closed, whereas, 6,127,357 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 SHA closed compared to CHA closed and area released through TS compared to that cancelled through NTS which shows the positive impact of using land release policy. During 2019, Security wise access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was limited for clearance and survey operations due to insecurity situations in some parts of these 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.

Sudan Mine Action Programme's information management system is in phase of migrating data from IMSMA Legacy to IMSMA New Generation (NG), however now the programme uses both parallel in preparing for smooth migration. 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 3,811 hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 3,597 hazardous areas have been cleared using different methods of clearance. While conducting mine action operations, total of 10,307 Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), total of 3,262 Anti-Tank Mines (ATM), total of 110,600 unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and total of 1,594,084 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) have been found and destroyed. Since the beginning of the programme, total of 2,171 Mines/ERW victims registered in the database (IMSMA), which total of 1,548 were injured while total of 623 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 4,200,936 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 38,146,000 kilo meters of roads has been opened to be used.

During 2019, total of 25 teams have been deployed to the field to carry out survey and clearance activities from FPDO, JASMAR and NUMAD (*the below figures show teams deployment during 2019*).

**Risk Education (RE) in Darfur:**

✓ AOCD 2xRE

✓ NADA 4xRE

**Mine Risk Education (MRE) in South Kordofan & Blue Nile:**

✓ GAH 4xMRE

**Non-Technical Survey (NTS) in South Kordofan & Blue Nile:**

✓ JASMAR 1xNTS

**Rapid Response Team (RRT) in Darfur:**

✓ DML 2xRRT

✓ NUMAD 1xRRT

**Multi-Tasking Team (MTT) in South Kordofan & Blue Nile:**

✓ JASMAR 3xMTT

✓ NUMAD 12xMTT

**Mine Clearance Team (MCT) in South Kordofan & Blue Nile:**

✓ FPDO 1xMCT

✓ NUMAD 2xMCT

**Road Verification & Clearance Team (RVCT) in South Kordofan & Blue Nile:**

✓ NUMAD 1xRVCT

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

The seismic political transformation Sudan has recently witnessed in the system of government unexpectedly escape the attention of the international community, has peacefully landed the country formation of a transitional government assumed the power in the aftermath of the prevalence of widespread tumultuous turmoil and civilian disobedience. The transitional government has been shouldered with the task of filling the political vacuum that has been left behind in the wake of the overthrow of the formal government as well as to run the country for the next three years transitional term in order to pave the way for the upcoming public election. Since its inception, the new appointed government has undeniably brought about innumerable positive changes to the domestic political scene, which by turn favorably reflected in patching Sudan's relationships with the external world. It came as no surprise

that one of the most striking items topped the political agenda of the new transitional government is the realization of lasting peace country-wide. In this vein, the government has actually walked wide-strides and in this particular context it is worth to remark that the peace talks launched in Juba in September 2019 under the auspice of the President of South Sudan H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit have rendered the transitional government to finalized the processing of which called “The Declaration of Principles” (DOPs) with the most of the Sudanese armed opposition movements and arm holders. The Declaration of Principles has clearly set a roadmap to navigate through the thorny national political issues mainly pertinent to peace, national reconciliation and reshaping of Sudan political future. By the virtue of the DOPs, the parties who have engaged in lengthy negotiations have finally hammered out unanimous convergent on five trajectories to resolve the long pending political grievances. Those trajectories have virtually encompassed all Sudan states notably Darfur region, the two areas; Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, eastern, central and northern states.

It is recognized that as a result of the ongoing peace deliberations between the concerned parties, it is optimistically anticipated that the year 2020 will witness the accomplishment of a comprehensive peace agreement Sudan-wide. As a matter of fact that the materialization of such an agreement on the ground would necessarily entails to step up of a multifaceted efforts not only confined to gearing up resources’ mobilization to meet the requirements of clearing the land from the contamination of mines and ERW including roads as paramount priorities featuring the recovery phase but even beyond that. These in order to primarily secure safe passage for the return and resettlement of the IDPs/refugees whom they were once fled their homes of origin as well as to enable the delivery of the humanitarian aid to the needy whom they were once caught up in the mines and ERW affected areas.

My country has never missed those opportunities of the many held occasions and events to reassure its alignment with the high principles invoked by the international charters and conventions which Sudan has been previously signed and simultaneously worked to promote the open up policy to the regional and international organizations. My country has also seriously worked to fulfill its commitments towards the international conventions including the outstanding agreement on banning the Anti-personnel mines, the means through which our country looking forward to ensure its full implementation particularly with regard to the Article 5 of the convention in order to attain the goal; Sudan free of mines. Only through the means of bilateral coordination and cooperation with the United Nations Mine Action Service and partners we would be able to achieve this goal. In this particular direction, Sudan has

gone far and frequently reiterated international mine action organizations invitation to the country to engage with the clearance of mines and ERW as well as renewed pledges to facilitate their entry and granting them unfretted accesses to the affected areas.

Considering the well-known economic distress our country has been undergoing from one side and the financial consequences of adherence to the Ottawa Convention on the other side, our government maintain paying great attention to the national mine action programme and yet remains financially supportive to it. The burden of the national mine action programme running costs including NMAC sub-offices spread Sudan-wide, salaries of its staff and others invisible expenses are all enabled by the virtue of the \$2 million the government annually avails to the programme. The government does not only financially supporting the program but it also encouraging the undertaken national efforts and backing initiatives spearheaded by the National Mine Action Center on both levels of the field operations and coordination efforts. Against this background, our country attentively and satisfactorily monitors the collaborative ties NMAC has established with the implementation support unit (ISU) of the convention, United Nations Mine Action Service and partners, which are yielded fruitfully. The great accomplishments which were clearly concretized by the declaration of the clearance completion of the registered landmine contaminated areas in the eastern Sudan's states cite for these constructive coordination and collaboration. Similar smash hit was achieved by the embracing of the same proven successful coordinative and collaborative mechanisms in connection to the disposal of the explosive remnant of war in Darfur states in partnership with the UNAMID-Ordnance Disposal Office. Although the disposal of the ERW is actually beyond the scope of the Ottawa Convention, the government viewed it an ethical duty it has to undertake and an extra miles it has to walk.

The state members to the Ottawa Convention have approved Sudan's request pursuing second period extension for four years to come; (2019 – 2023). The approval was mainly rationalized on the recognition of the formidable challenges which were faced the program throughout the elapsed extension period. These uncontrollable challenges were evidently featured in the instability of security situation shaded some parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, the weakness and scarce amount of funding in comparison to the scope of the problem, access to accurate information; scantiness and uncertainty of information on the nature and size of the contamination, in addition to the reversed contribution of the climatic conditions disrupting operations continuation. However, the second extension period which has granted to our country has in fact revived encouragement and confidence to unwaveringly proceeding to achieve the objectives of the Ottawa Convention and ultimately score the final goal of "Sudan mine-free State".

In collaboration with UNMAS and the Implementation Support Unit of the Ottawa Convention, NMAC has initiated several activities as well as took part in events with the aim to consolidate cooperation in responding to fulfill the obligations stipulates in the Ottawa Convention, but more importantly is to overcome the stumbling block symbolized in the shortage of fund. Against this background, NMAC has organized a meeting in January 2020 for the traditional and potential donors which honored by the Minister of Defense and the United Nations Resident Coordinator for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Affairs in the presence of the ambassadors of donor countries. The most important outcomes of the meeting could be summarized in the followings;

Firstly, to get the donors familiarized with the financial challenges faced Sudan mine action programme over the past extension period, a matter that pressurize to go after another four years extension stretches up to 2023 in order to fully comply with the obligations dictated by the Ottawa Convention.

Secondly, to tap on the currently available opportunity representing in the ongoing political transformation to better respond to the obligations of the Ottawa Convention and to eventually attain the goal of Sudan free of mines.

Thirdly, to highlight the high level of coordination and cooperation established between NMAC and UNMAS as well as with partners in the field of humanitarian mine action in Sudan.

Fourthly, to earn the trust of donors whilst emphasizing their interaction and respond to the financial obligations and requirements of the mine action programme as well as to spell out their pledges to sustainable funding of mine action projects.

Fifthly, the meeting deemed an opportunity for new donors to join the group to support mine action in the upcoming phase.

The endorsement granted to Sudan by the states parties during the fourth Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention to assume the presidency of the 18th MSP of the Convention for 2020 will require the collective support of the stakeholders to Sudan to ensure the execution of Oslo Action Plan as well as to achieve the desired objectives.

Despite the challenges that facing Sudan's mine action programme specially in compliance with article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, there are still opportunities if tapped can help to go ahead to meet the extension deadline by 2023. One of these most important opportunities is the political commitment of the government towards mine action in general and the efforts it is exerting to achieve the



comprehensive peace and the support it avails to the programme besides stand still coordination and cooperation between NMAC, UNMAS and partners.

During 2019, 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 2019, in Darfur ERW clearance operations 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, 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 2019, Sudan Mine Action Programme in total has received 5,571,406 USD from different donors either through UNMAS or UNAMID-ODO including the considerable support from the Sudan Government.

The following tables show the Financial Resources Received from Donors during 2019

**Funds Received from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) during 2019**

Donor	Amount Received	UNMAS Coordination Cost (Personnel and Operations)	Third-Party Agreements			Capacity Building for NMAC	UN Cost	Total
			Clearance	MRE	VA			
Japan	2,000,000	398553	900000	144,000	168,000	177,500	211,947	2,000,000
Italy	340,909	42149	60000		157,000	83,330	40,579	340,909
USAID	1,000,000	228957	0	400,000		42000	110,043	1,000,000
DFID	2,485,875	594800	1,280,400	252,000	219000	162,000	196,675	2,485,875
<b>Total</b>								<b>5,826,784</b>

**Fund Received from the UNAMID-ODO 2019**

Fund Source Channel	Fund Received	Project Name	Total Allocated Fund for the Project in USD	Actual Payment to IPs and NMAC till 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019	Balance till 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019
United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)  Ordnance Disposal Office (ODO)	NMAC	Capacity Development Support to NMAC	675,000.00	517,500.00	157500
	NUMAD	NMTTs for Clearance Capacity in Darfur	2,304,000.08	1,728,46.08	575,954.00
	GAH	ERW Risk Education in Support of UNAMID	198,938.00	78,938.00	120,000.00
	ADOCD	ERW Risk Education in Support of UNAMID	161,362.00	64,770.00	96,592.00
	NADA EL Azhar	ERW Risk Education in Support of UNAMID	495,151.92	359,667.12	135,484.80
<b>Total in USD</b>			<b>3,834,452</b>	<b>1,193,721</b>	<b>1,085,531</b>

### Government contribution

In 2019 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, Abukarshola, South Kordufan State as free of known/registered Mines/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.

\*NMAC is planning to fund two MTTs to clear the borders between Sudan and Chad.

#### Details of Government Support to Sudan Mine Action Programme during 2019

Fund received	The target project/activities	Expenditure in \$	Remarks
National Mine Action Center (NMAC)	Operation, land Release and remaining hazard in Eastern states.	1,132,000	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	88,000	
	MRE and VA & rehabilitation of mines/ERW victims	220,000	
	External participations	49,000	Meetings, conferences
	National Capacity Development	71,000	
	Declaration of registered hazards in Abukarshola South Kordufan state as free of mines/ERW	120,000	
	Media & Documentation and Publications	75,000	
	Administration Cost	245,000	Including (staff salaries, rents, etc..)
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>\$ 2,000,000</b>	

### **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 mine action NGOs and commercial companies, Association 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 2019 in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States 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 NTS, BAC surface/sub-surface 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 of article 5 under the Ottawa Convention.

Currently, total of 6 NGOs and one international commercial company are accredited and registered to implement mine action activities in Sudan. Out of the 6 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 Center (NMAC) participated in many international training courses such as, 1 staff participated in IMSMA NG A1 in Switzerland, 2 staff participated in IMSMA NG A2 in Switzerland, 1 staff participated in international workshop in Ammunition Safety Management in Switzerland, 3 staff participated in international workshop in Ammunition Safety Management in Jordan, 2 staff participated in Arab Regional Programme on Gender and Diversity Workshop in Lebanon and 2 staff participated in IMAS workshop in Switzerland, 2 staff participated in Arab Regional Programme Strategy Workshop in Egypt, 4 staff participated in Regional Workshop on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) in Mauritania and 4 staff participated in EOD Level-3 in Kosovo. Beside in-country courses where total of 238 staff from NMAC and implementing partners and other mine action organizations participated in First Aid, Project Management, report and proposal writing, Risk Management, Human Resources, and Non-Technical Survey.

During the reporting period and clearance operations, NMAC has completed 46 Accreditations and 33 QA visits. During 2019, no new Mine Action NGO/ Commercial Company received desk 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 2019 onward. The recommended changes are reflected in the following table:

	Hazards		Area to be addressed	
	SHA	CHA	Cancelled through non-technical survey (sqm)	Released through technical survey/ clearance (sqm)
2019-20	49	12	6690614	376473
2020-21	28	17	8142751	536653
2021-22	77	19	8229561	1457643
2022-23	13	4	902437	31491
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>23965363</b>	<b>2402260</b>

**FORM G APMS DESTROYED AFTER ENTRY INTO FORCE**

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
APMs Destroyed	263	70	58	313	387	1,524	3,268	2,412	451	1,071	171	28	105	144	31	1	<b>10,307</b>

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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[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 Oslo 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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[Party]: \_\_\_\_\_

The following table reflects the MRE activities by state and gender during 2019

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Blue Nile	7,949	7,747	8,823	8,973	33,492
Central Darfur	8,542	8,951	6,705	9,934	34,132
Eastern Darfur	4,323	4,124	1,730	1,887	12,064
Kassala	428	102	369	232	1,131
Northern Darfur	22,603	21,577	10,032	12,080	66,292
Southern Darfur	29,398	21,735	12,193	12,625	75,951
Southern Kordofan	15,528	14,806	11,176	10,022	51,531
Western Darfur	18,264	16,198	7,033	7,347	48,842
Western Kordofan	1,038	1,204	248	664	3,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,073</b>	<b>96,444</b>	<b>58,309</b>	<b>63,764</b>	<b>326,589</b>

In compliance with Action #28-32 of the Oslo Action Plan, and to mitigate the risk of mine/ ERW accidents, the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) in collaboration with the National and International NGOs (AOCD, GAH and NADA Alazhar) implemented mine/ ERW risk education activities which covered total of 4,200,936 persons from the beginning of the programme in 2002. During the year 2019 total of **326,589** persons have been covered.

During the year 2019, following activities were carried out:

1. Printing and distributing (5000) copies of the RE school curriculum for Darfur states. (3000) for primary schools and (2000) for secondary schools).
2. The EORE department conducted a Workshop (Development of RE methodology) from 16 to 19 June 2019.
3. The EORE department conducted RE workshop on the dangers of unexploded ordnance in southern and northern Darfur states in December.
4. AAR organization conducted a workshop (MRE Material Development) and NMAC (MRE department) participated on it.
5. Celebration of the International Day for Mine Awareness and War Remnants in South Kordofan on April 4th.
6. Mentoring visits for MRE teams in all affected states (Darfur States - South Kordofan - Blue Nile).
7. Monitor and evaluate the curriculum accompanying MRE awareness.
8. (19) MRE teams have been accredited in (Blue Nile, South KORDOFAN and Darfur states)
9. Monthly coordination meetings with UNMAS, organizations and stakeholders.

**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 2019 to 31 DECEMBER 2019

[Party]:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

Since 2002 to 31 December 2019, 2,171 victims were reported, from the mentioned total 1,548 injured and 623 killed. In 2019 a total number of 30 victims of Anti-Tank Mines (ATM) and UXO's were registered due to accidents in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Central and North Darfur states.

**Casualties by States:**

State	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Southern Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Blue Nile	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Central Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	6
Eastern Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Northern Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	7	7
Southern Darfur	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	4	7
Southern Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Western Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Total	1	0	3	2	0	6	5	0	14	5	0	24	30
Blue Nile	83	1	32	3	29	148	182	15	54	4	50	305	453
Central Darfur	0	0	7	3	2	12	6	6	31	6	2	51	63
Eastern Darfur	3	2	9	3	2	19	10	0	22	8	2	42	61
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
Northern Darfur	5	1	27	3	7	43	26	3	56	12	22	119	162
Northern Kordofan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red Sea	14	3	6	1	2	26	25	0	3	1	3	32	58
Southern Darfur	2	2	8	4	3	19	3	2	49	9	3	66	85
Southern Kordofan	60	10	26	12	92	200	196	19	55	12	169	451	651
Western Darfur	2	1	10	0	0	13	16	0	19	9	5	49	62
Western Kordofan	7	3	2	0	6	18	16	1	2	0	41	60	78
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>2,171</b>

**Casualties by Year:**

Year	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
2005	3	0	6	0	2	11	20	1	13	1	30	65	76
2006	5	1	4	1	5	16	21	0	13	1	10	45	61
2007	0	2	14	3	2	21	4	0	15	5	12	36	57
2008	3	2	7	0	1	13	9	1	11	2	3	26	39
2009	3	0	10	0	4	17	7	2	20	8	11	48	65
2010	6	1	5	2	1	15	28	1	24	6	5	64	79
2011	25	2	5	0	0	32	49	4	19	5	15	92	124
2012	7	2	15	2	9	35	23	3	15	0	32	73	108
2013	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	6	17	4	0	34	36
2014	1	0	0	0	0	1	25	7	8	1	0	41	42
2015	5	0	5	0	9	19	8	2	19	3	8	40	59
2016	0	0	2	1	0	3	4	3	9	2	3	21	24
2017	1	0	5	3	2	11	9	0	22	2	0	33	44
2018	0	1	12	3	2	18	3	0	15	3	1	22	40
2019	1	0	3	2	0	6	5	0	14	5	0	24	30
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>884</b>

## GLOBAL PARTICIPATIONS

Victim Assistance Department took part in the following international events:

1. **Participated in the Global Conference on Assistance to the Victim of Anti-personnel Mines and other Explosive Remnants of War, and on Disability Rights held in Jordan (10-12) Sep 2019.**

**The conference discussed the following topics :**

- Where Have We Come from and Where Are We Going? The State of Play of Victim Assistance.
- Advancing Integration of Victim Assistance into National Broader Policies and Programme.
- Placing Inclusion, Gender and Diversity in the Centre of Efforts.
- Shaping Policy and Programmes through Data Collection.
- Leaving No One Behind; Improving Social and Economic Inclusion.
- Reducing Loss of Lives and Limbs; Improving Emergency Response & Protection.
- Improving Rehabilitation in Mine Affected Countries.
- Measuring Impact; Can Assistance and Rights be measured?
- Improving Psychological Support, Taking Advantages of Peer to Peer Support.

In compliance with Action #6 of the Oslo Action Plan, Sudan VA programme participated in the conference sessions and presented a paper entitled: "Psychological and psychosocial support in victim assistant in Sudan; Challenges and lessons learned".

2. **Participated in the Cooperation and Assistance; Fostering Partnerships.**
3. **Participated in What Partnerships in Lead Up to & Beyond Oslo.**
4. **A visited the Rehabilitation Services Center of the Hashemite Kingdome of Jordan.**
5. **In compliance with Action #7 of the Oslo Action Plan VA programme, participated in review of IMAS on VA in Jordan on 13 Sep 2019.**

In this event the chapter that describes the responsibilities of National Mine Action Authorities (NMAA) and those of Mine Action Centers (MAC) was reviewed.

6. **Participated in Oslo Review Conference on a Mine-free World held during the period; (25 – 29) November 2019. The following topics were tackled during the deliberation sessions of the VA Experts' Meeting:**
  - The Chairman of the Committee on Victim Assistance (VA) inaugurated the meeting and introduced its objectives, programmes and discussed the victim assistance commitments in the OAP as well as updated on what is new in the Oslo Action Plan with regards to VA.
  - The roles and responsibilities of national mine action centers versus national authority in the implementing of OAP was discussed by stated groups.
  - On 27 of November the Oslo Assistive Technology Centre (OATC) was visited.

### The IMPLEMENTED VICTIMS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS:

The following report itemized the implemented VA projects in the period from Oct 2019 to 10 April are as follow:

#### Victims Assistance Projects implemented by Global Aid Hand:

Two VA projects were implemented by the Global Aid Hand organization: **The First VA project** (Start Date: 1 Nov 2019 End Date 8 March 2020): implemented in North and South Darfur states funded by

Italy. These two projects included; medical screening, socio-economic inclusion, psychosocial support to 60 beneficiaries and provision of assistive devices to 15 beneficiaries besides, the resurvey 300 victims to update the database.

**The Second VA Project** (Start Date: 8 Dec 2019 End Date: 31st March 2020): Implemented in North and East states Darfur funded by USAID, the project included; medical screening, socio-economic integration and psychosocial support to 50 beneficiaries besides the provision of assistive devices to (25) of the beneficiaries.

Two workshops on Awareness and Advocacy on the Rights of the PWDs implemented by Global Aid Hand in North and South Darfur states.

#### **Victims Assistance Projects Implemented by JASMAR:**

JASMAR has implemented two VA projects in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states funded by USAID: **The First VA Project** (Start Date: 08 November 2019 and End Date: 10 April 2020) : the projects encompassed; medical assessment, socio-economic integration, psychosocial support to 60 beneficiaries and assistive devices (20).

**The Second VA Project** (Start Date: 15 October 2019 End Date: 31st of March 2020): the project carried out by JASMAR was in South Kordofan state funded by Japan. The project encompassed; medical assessment socio-economic integration, psychosocial support to 40 beneficiaries and provision of assistive devices to (20) of the beneficiaries. Also JASMAR has conducted two workshops on Awareness and Advocacy of the Rights of PWDs in the two states; Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

NMAC (VA department) held several coordination meetings in-line with Action #44 of the Oslo Action Plan which included all the meetings with relevant authorities i.e. ministries, organizations, national and international organizations and UNMAS.

On June 2019 NMAC Victims Assistance Department conducted a workshop entitled (**Guidelines for the Implantation of VA Projects**) targeted all organizations working in victim assistance.

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-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.77269	11.04833	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA DA-744	Blue Nile	Bau	Silak	33.6945	11.11597	0	785,398	785,398
IMSMA DA-383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.6087	10.6743	0	2	2
IMSMA DA-513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	34.02144	9.93025	0		0
IMSMA DA-1269	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.03492	10.2277	0	636	636
IMSMA DA-1268	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.34295	10.23365	0	4,712	4,712
IMSMA DA-1267	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.18112	10.23135	0	141	141
IMSMA MF-90	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.03369	10.22664	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA SHA-28-2	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	33.79349	10.31447	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA MF-261	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Keili	34.30206	10.86375	187,519	0	187,519
IMSMA MF-147	Blue Nile	Al Roseiers	Al Roseires	34.79794	11.28358	8,394	0	8,394
IMSMA SHA-110-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Al Gnei	30.17762	11.6381	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA MF-191	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Brakandi	29.56131	11.85147	5,326	0	5,326
IMSMA DA-1114	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.05819	11.77783	0	39,270	39,270
IMSMA MF-134	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.17997	11.63748	20,277	0	20,277
IMSMA MF-130	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.17702	11.63912	2,769	0	2,769
IMSMA MF-129	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.17728	11.64003	18,641	0	18,641
IMSMA SHA-100-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.69034	11.60659	0	375,000	375,000
IMSMA SHA-100-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49334	11.70038	0	270,000	270,000
IMSMA SHA-100-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49045	11.70788	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA MF-54	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.46906	11.67308	32,821	0	32,821
IMSMA SHA-113-5	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.3293	11.75559	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA SHA-113-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.3292	11.75685	0	60,800	60,800
IMSMA SHA-113-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.33261	11.76258	0	750,000	750,000
IMSMA SHA-113-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.31249	11.76631	0	594,000	594,000
IMSMA SHA-113-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.31263	11.76455	0	432,000	432,000
IMSMA MF-202	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33783	11.76378	51	0	51
IMSMA MF-201	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33822	11.76361	28	0	28
IMSMA MF-200	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33533	11.76556	65	0	65
IMSMA MF-199	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33383	11.76494	43	0	43
IMSMA MF-198	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33336	11.76456	61	0	61
IMSMA MF-197	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33761	11.76089	40	0	40
IMSMA MF-196	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33789	11.76178	95	0	95
IMSMA MF-194	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33336	11.75419	1,418	0	1,418
IMSMA MF-193	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33303	11.75592	1,561	0	1,561
IMSMA MF-192	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33156	11.75633	50	0	50
IMSMA DA-1703	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Rogol Al Marfain	29.62575	10.11889	0	3,658	3,658
IMSMA DA-1121	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Umbey	30.54697	11.84114	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA SHA-112-7	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37449	11.86331	0	122,850	122,850
IMSMA MF-280	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.36356	11.84244	10,895	0	10,895
IMSMA MF-277	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.35767	11.83822	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA MF-291	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37475	11.85661	4,059	0	4,059
IMSMA MF-47	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.3261	11.84611	310,151	0	310,151
IMSMA MF-46	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.33394	11.83443	204,868	0	204,868
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	103,472
IMSMA MF-53	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoun	29.48553	10.93603	270,137	0	270,137
IMSMA DA-1239	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Addar	29.89786	10.53309	0	1	1
IMSMA MF-65	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Ahmier	29.84381	10.80553	769	0	769
IMSMA MF-58	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Azraq	30.61661	11.28914	131,986	0	131,986
IMSMA SHA-85-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Dar	29.98405	10.48778	0	19,750	19,750
IMSMA DA-1172	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Tiess	29.86464	10.66231	0	236	236
IMSMA SHA-90-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Angulo	29.87396	10.50759	0	0	0
IMSMA DA-1647	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.66408	10.98314	0	5,551	5,551
IMSMA DA-957	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.68228	10.9965	0	78,540	78,540
IMSMA SHA-95-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.22924	10.76123	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA MF-75	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ganaya	29.89405	10.5278	672	0	672
IMSMA MF-284	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.6826	10.79964	4,653	0	4,653
IMSMA MF-283	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.68138	10.79945	3,552	0	3,552
IMSMA MF-276	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.68513	10.78987	2,245	0	2,245
IMSMA MF-181	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.68448	10.79872	27,494	0	27,494
IMSMA SHA-87-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kololo	29.80883	10.84715	0	26,000	26,000
IMSMA MF-171	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	30.37222	10.94057	389,500	0	389,500
IMSMA SHA-77-5	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.607	10.86988	0	68,000	68,000
IMSMA MF-168	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60322	10.88808	5,847	0	5,847
IMSMA MF-169	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60495	10.8861	3,539	0	3,539
IMSMA MF-165	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61194	10.87531	2,993	0	2,993
IMSMA MF-164	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61022	10.87406	12,513	0	12,513
IMSMA MF-166	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60561	10.88878	8,291	0	8,291
IMSMA MF-163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61025	10.88656	1,852	0	1,852

IMSMA MF-162	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60914	10.88489	16,301	0	16,301
IMSMA MF-161	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60747	10.88317	7,553	0	7,553
IMSMA MF-128	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60556	10.89217	14,735	0	14,735
IMSMA DA-1205	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Locholo	30.47175	11.18619	0	19	19
IMSMA DA-1644	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Miri Barra	29.63494	11.11694	0	38,240	38,240
IMSMA MF-74	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	30.16667	10.99433	6,706	0	6,706
IMSMA MF-60	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat Damam	29.75867	10.82642	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA SHA-91-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat El Sufaya	29.75561	10.68393	0	68,256	68,256
IMSMA SHA-92-3	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	30.02022	10.58686	0	705,000	705,000
IMSMA SHA-92-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	29.99474	10.59427	0	236,550	236,550
IMSMA MF-86	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabania	30.00395	10.59592	11,933	0	11,933
IMSMA SHA-68-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tira Mande	30.48894	10.88145	0	600,000	600,000
IMSMA MF-224	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.05981	10.58986	10,501	0	10,501
IMSMA MF-223	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.063	10.59461	3,988	0	3,988
IMSMA DA-152	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tura	30.5595	11.14357	0	4,755,043	4,755,043
IMSMA SHA-66-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Dar Dur	30.69414	11.03169	0	140,000	140,000
IMSMA MF-279	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815	10.85506	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA MF-278	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815	10.85506	14,338	0	14,338
IMSMA MF-117	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Serdiba	30.01742	10.99306	207,105	0	207,105
IMSMA SHA-108-2	South Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	30.69648	11.55665	0	400	400
IMSMA SHA-108-1	South Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	30.69987	11.58674	0	400	400
IMSMA SHA-73-1	South Kordofan	Talodi	Tambiera	30.76898	11.0528	0	75,000	75,000
IMSMA DA-321	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Lopong	28.32853	9.510183	0	12,566	12,566
IMSMA DA-365	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.41556	9.705833	0	3,142	3,142
IMSMA DA-364	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.4175	9.706667	0	6,283	6,283
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,402,260</b>	<b>10,877,444</b>	<b>13,279,704</b>

Note: (Total of 3 hazard areas were registered during the 2019 operations).



## Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2019

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-1389	Blue Nile	El Rosaeers	Um Darfa	35.04275	11.40325	0	0	9,396	9,396	0	3
IMSMA DA-1696	Blue Nile	El Rosaeers	El Gazira	34.92103	11.3926	0	0	2,500	2,500	1	3
IMSMA DA-1645	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kadugli	29.95125	11.17625	0	0	27,055	27,055	0	78
IMSMA DA-1131	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Safifa	29.94380556	11.18202778	0	0	9,853	9,853	0	3
<b>Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,804</b>	<b>48,804</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>

**Note:** (Total of 2 hazard areas were registered and released during the 2019 operations).



## **THE OSLO ACTION PLAN VICTIM ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST**

### **WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT ABOUT?**

It is a Checklist for the victim assistance aspects of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). In accordance with its mandate to “provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Oslo Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known” the Committee on Victim Assistance with the support of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) prepared this Checklist to assist the work of the national victim assistance and disability authorities in reporting on the victim assistance and other relevant actions of the Oslo Action Plan.

The 2020-2024 OAP includes nine actions on victim assistance. Assigning a focal point or an entity, developing a specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound action plan, applying integrated and multi- sectoral approaches, creating or strengthening a unified database, providing first aid, creating a referral system, creating or improving psychological and peer support network, providing social and economic inclusion and ensuring the protection and safety of mine survivors in situation of emergency as some of the concrete actions included in the OAP. As stated under the international cooperation and assistance section of the OAP, in order to translate these commitments into action, State Parties have agreed to develop “resource mobilisation plans” and making use of “South-to-South” cooperation to help with generating the required support to achieve the objectives of the nine victim assistance actions in the next five years.

In order to achieve these commitments, the Checklist can be used by States Parties with victim assistance obligation to report and measure the state of progress in victim assistance and to create a baseline on all aspects of victim assistance for the next five years. Completing this Checklist would help the States Parties and the Committee to gauge progress and remaining challenges in victim assistance upon the completion of the OAP in 2024.

## WHO TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance invite all the 30 States Parties that have reported having responsibility for a significant number of landmine survivors<sup>1</sup>, and other States Parties that may find it relevant, to complete the Checklist.

## HOW WILL THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED THROUGH THE CHECKLIST BE USED?

The information that will be submitted through this checklist through the Article 7 Report will be used by the Committee on Victim Assistance of the Convention to suggest preliminary observations and recommendations on the respective reports at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2020, and conclusions at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties in November 2020. The key purpose of this tool, however, is to assist the national victim assistance experts and other relevant authorities to assess how far they have come, what gaps exist, what challenges remain to be addressed and on what areas of victim assistance they would have to invest their efforts to address the rights and needs of landmine survivors and affected families and communities. The Checklist can be used on an annual basis to measure progress on victim assistance and adapt efforts to meet new or remaining challenges.

## HOW TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Checklist covers victim assistance and other related actions of the OAP. Each of the related action is broken into a series of questions.

It can be completed by an informed national victim assistance/disability authority or by a group of experts, such as by members of the national inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination forum. It is important to describe in both cases of 'yes' or 'no'. A description of the situation will help the Committee and the national authority to better understand the state of play in victim assistance activities.

## WHEN TO FILL IN AND SUBMIT THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors to fill in the Checklist in the first quarter of 2020 and include the completed Checklist in the *Article 7 Report (under Form J)* to be submitted by the 30 April. A sample of a timeline could be as follows:

**February – March**----->      **April** ----->      **30 April** ----->      **May** ----->

<sup>1</sup> States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Congo DR, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<i>Hold a national dialogue with concerned actors to assess the situation in victim assistance</i>	<i>Complete the Checklist</i>	<i>Submit the Checklist through your country's Art. 7 Report</i>	<i>Review plan/strategy or take steps to plan for the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan on victim assistance</i>
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## 2020-2024 Oslo Action Plan

### VII. Victim assistance

States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The States Parties have recognised that, in order to be effective and sustainable, victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination considered in all relevant policies, planning and programmes?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding?			
> Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?	√		
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?	√		In developing policies and planning to implement victim assistance programs, principles such as access to

			services, affordability of services and equality have been taken into consideration.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles?			

**Action #33** Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a government entity such as a national ministry mandated to follow up the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks?	√		
> If yes, does it actively and regularly work with relevant ministries, national institutions such as mine action centre, organisations of persons with disabilities/landmine survivors, national and international NGOs?			The National Mine Action Center (NMAC) auspices and organizes the monthly victims Assistance coordination meetings which enclose all victims assistance concerned non-governmental national and international organizations like the National Council of the Disabled Persons; National Prothetic Centers, Red Cross and other United Nations Agencies.
> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?	√		
> Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors?	√		
> If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators?	√		

> Does the plan include all six pillars <sup>2</sup> of victim assistance?	√		
> If yes, is it reviewed annually?	√		
> If yes, does it include a projected budget for each goal?	√		
> Is there a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan?	√		
> If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as organisations of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?			
> Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims?	√		
> Has an assessment been conducted to better understand physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers that prevent access to services?	√		
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of 'built environment' <sup>3</sup> ?	√		Though the enacted Legislations and regulations have confirmly sponsored the rights of persons with disabilities, the criterion of its implementation on the ground still require the joined coordinative efforts of all of the concerned entities with the provision of the resources that minimize the shortages besides, raising of awareness. Building construction code of the most institutions deal with the disabled persons has been designed in a way that it facilitates their movement in and out such as sliding doors and windows, slopping passages, electric elevators and others.
> If no, what steps could be taken to develop a standard to ensure 'built environment' such as hospitals, schools, public parks, swimming pools, places of worships, etcetera, are accessible for the use of wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities?			

<sup>2</sup> The six pillars of victim assistance are data collection; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support; social and economic inclusion; and laws and policies.

<sup>3</sup> Built environment refers to structures, features and facilities built by humans, such as cities, buildings, walkways, roads, etc.

> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems <sup>4</sup> ?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

**Action #34** Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes?	√		
> If no, who will reach out to them to raise awareness on victim assistance obligation and to advocate for the inclusion of victim assistance in their policies and programmes?			
> Does the relevant designated government entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance work, participate in disability inter-ministerial /inter-sectoral coordination meeting related to health, disability and social protection?	√		
> Does the national action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, social protection, development, disaster management, and so on?	√		
> If no, what efforts could be made in this regard?			
> Is there a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW?	√		
> If yes, has this measure been successful?	√		
> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance		√	

<sup>4</sup> "Lack of access to transportation is a frequent reason for a person with disability being discouraged from seeking work or prevented from accessing health care."- World Report on Disability, WHO

obligation?			
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			
> Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine survivors are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	√		

**Action #35** Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?	√		Challenges associated with the gathering of information on the victims: a. Remote places of some of the victims and their mobility from place to another. b. Roughness and difficulty to reach and access the effected areas in most times because of its geographic nature. c. Local customs and traditions which sometimes have reversively influence the realization of the desired objectives. d. Scantness and scarcity of support to the victims assistance most of the time as well as its insufficiency to cover the actual needs.
> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?	√		
> If yes, is the data shared with and used by relevant policy makers and service providers, ministries and institutions, such as ministries of health, planning, social affairs, development, etc.?	√		
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to timely share the data and to make sure they are used by relevant ministries and institutions?			



> Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?	√		
> If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?			The mechanisms adapted for gathering data on Victims are the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) sub-offices, victims' assistance organizations and other concerned bodies such as the National Association for the prosthetic limbs and Unions of the Disabled Persons. The data on victims is being gathered, edited and registered in the data-base by the Department of NMAC information management.
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?			
> Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges?	√		There is data-base established by the Supreme Council of Persons with Disabilities where information on every disabled person in Sudan was made available in addition to information on their living condition and other relevant information.
> If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database?	√		Though data on disabled persons has been classified based on the type of disability, there is no separated data-base assigned for the victims of mine/ERW.
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?			

**Action #36** Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there professional first aid providers in or in the vicinity of locations contaminated by mine/ERW?	√		There is very few numbers of First Aid professional providers in contrast to the number of mine/ERW contaminated areas. There is a real need to train more First Aid providers.

> Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response?		√	
> Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene?	√		
> Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities?	√		There are some mine/ERW contaminated areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states located far away from hospitals and it is difficult to outreach specially during the rainy season.
> If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre?			
> Is the need for first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties integrated into policy and plans of relevant public institutions, such as Ministry of Health?	√		Although the needs of First Aid are mainstreamed in the policies and planning pertaining to victims assistance, it still requires more support in terms of medication and equipment.
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure first aid to mine/ERW casualties is included in relevant policies and programmes?			
> What steps could be taken to ensure the availability of trauma surgeons in mine/ERW affected areas and that facilities and staff are available to provide ongoing medical care?			All hospitals in towns which are located in the proximity of mine/ERW affected areas have been equipped with surgeons and medical staff. This fact has been further substantiated by the medical protocols of mine/ERW clearance teams which prerequisites the availability of such medical capacities prior to their operations commencement.

**Action #37** Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
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> Is there an accessible directory of all relevant services available in the country?		√	
> If yes, is it shared with landmine survivors, affected families and persons with disabilities including with those living in remote areas as well as mine action operators?			
> If no, who will compile a directory and by when?			The proposed Directory of Service is to be compiled by all relevant disabled persons and victims' assistance entities such as the Ministry of Health, Supreme Council for Disabled Persons and Prosthetic Center in coordination with the National Mine Action Center (NMAC).
> Is there an established mechanism among service providers to facilitate referrals to services?		√	
> If no, what will have to be done to establish a mechanism or agreement?			Through the coordination between the NMAC and the relevant institutions to set up a comprehensive Directory of Service.
> Is there a referral system in place to support persons with disabilities including mine survivors access the services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in mine affected regions?	√		

**Action #38** Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.<sup>5</sup>

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there health care available in affected locations in the country?	√		Services are scarce and of poor quality in the remotest and unsafe areas.

<sup>5</sup> Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

> Are healthcare services accessible and available, and designed to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors?	√		
> Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services?			
> Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries?			

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas, including through physiotherapy, prosthetics and orthotics?	√		The existed rehabilitation centres meet all needs of the survivals however, some of those survivals have to be evacuated to the big towns where rehabilitation centers with advanced capacities have existence. Nevertheless, some rehabilitation centers need more support in order to catch up with the advanced techniques currently apply in the rehabilitation and social reintegration of the survivals.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support?			
> Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources, including raw materials for prosthetics and orthotics to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	√		Although the raw-materials are being secured and provided by the Red Cross to the Prothetic Centres, in many instances the provision of these needed materials seem to be difficult to provide in the right time.
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner?			
> Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres?		√	Survivors in the remote areas are mostly being evacuated to the big towns where physical

			rehabilitation centres are existed.
> If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies?			
> Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupational therapists, audiologists?		√	
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians?			Specialized technicians are being delegated to those centres which lacking thses kind of specialties particularly when the physical rehabilitation projects are ongoing.
> Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic and occupational therapy recognised by the Government?	√		The Physical Rehabilitation Centres are belong to the Ministry of Social Welfares.
> If no, what steps could be taken for recognition of these professions?			
> Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes?	√		
> Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States?	√		

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is professional psychological support by psychiatrist, psychologist or psychotherapists available to mine survivors, affected families and communities?	√		The provision of this type of service; pschlogical support is not available in the distanced and unsafe areas.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mental health policy?	√		
> If yes, is the mental health policy and programmes of the national Ministry of Health inclusive of the needs of mine victims?			Policies and programs of pschological health of the Ministry of Health encompass all psychological needs of persons with disabilities as well as the victims of mine/ERW.
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to address the issue?			

> Is there peer to peer support available including in remote mine affected areas?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to train and deploy peer to peer counsellors and to integrate it into public health policy?			
> Are data collectors trained in basic psychological support techniques so as not to heighten trauma or raise false expectations and to provide information on available services to aid recovery?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide appropriate training for data collectors?			
> Are healthcare and Red Cross or Red Crescent social workers and volunteers trained in how to interact and support persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to integrate the issue in social worker's training curriculum?			

**Action #39** Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to ensure the equalisation of opportunities to access services?			
> Is there social protection support available for the most vulnerable individuals with disabilities including mine victims?	√		
> If no, what measures could be taken to support them?			
> Do national, regional and local development and poverty reduction policies, budgets and programmes include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	√		The national and regional enacted policies and allocated budgets for victims' assistance integrate both the disabled persons as well as victims of mine and

			ERW.
> If no, what steps could be taken to improve inclusive development in favour of persons with disabilities/mine survivors?			
> Is there a vocational training programme available to enable persons with disabilities including mine survivors adapt/learn employment/income-generating skills?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to create/expand vocational training and capacity building programmes?			
> Do child survivors and other children with disabilities in mine affected communities have equal access to educational opportunities in their communities?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to enhance access of children with disabilities to mainstream schools?			
> Are awareness-raising activities regularly conducted at the family and community level to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in social, cultural, political and other spheres?	√		
> Is there a national accessibility standard and enforced to ensure new public buildings such as schools and hospitals are constructed accessible?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is gender, age and disability and diversity considered in relevant socio-economic policies and programmes?	√		

**Action #40** Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation,	√		

preparedness and management policy in place?			
> If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities including mine survivors in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters trained in the basics of mitigation and rescue?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Are there emergency response facilities available in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters for persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	√		

**Action #41** Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations ensured by relevant national laws, policies and plans?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are representatives of mine survivors and their representative organisations included in the delegation of the country in Convention's meetings?	√		They required official invitations to participate in these meetings.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are mine survivors and their representative organisations included in national disability council/ministry or other entities?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mechanism to ensure inclusion and participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are persons with disabilities including mine survivors provided with equal	√		



opportunity to effectively participate in leading roles and decision makings?			
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## VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention's obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

**Action #42** Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is support to mine victims included in the national/federal annual budget related to development, human rights and humanitarian spheres?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Does the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs include support for the health, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities?	√		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

**Action #43** States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a resource mobilisation plan to secure resources for the	√		

implementation of victim assistance commitments of the OAP?			
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Is your State interested in taking part in the Individualised Approach of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to mobilise resources for victim assistance?	√		