

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

**(NMAC)**

**ARTICLE 7 REPORT**

2020

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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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## **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 2020	to	31 DECEMBER 2020
[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 2020 to 31 DECEMBER 2020

[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 2020 to 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

Anti-personnel mine contamination by state, as at the end of 2020 i.e. (31 December 2020)

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	3	35,766	7	840,889	10	876,655
South Kordofan	53	2,219,623	31	9,972,666	84	12,192,289
West Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,255,389</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10,835,546</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>13,090,935</b>

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



**FORM D APMS RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED**

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

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

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2020 to 31 DECEMBER 2020

[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>0</b>		
	<b>Type 14 Plastic</b>	<b>0</b>		
	<b>Type 35 Plastic</b>	<b>327</b>		
	<b>P.P.M Plastic</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	<b>327</b>		

**Note:**

- Total damaged mines equal to 0
- Total mines used in training equal to 201
- Total of retained mines equal to 327

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 by 2022 (Action #17).
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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>	101	N/A	N/A
	<b>Type 14 Plastic</b>	0		
	<b>P.P.M Plastic</b>	0		
	<b>Type 35 Plastic</b>	100		
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	<b>201</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>PMN Plastic</b>	0		
	<b>Type 14 Plastic</b>	0		
	<b>P.P.M Plastic</b>	0		
	<b>Type 35 Plastic</b>	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	<b>0</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 2020     to     31 DECEMBER 2020

[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 2020      to      31 DECEMBER 2020

[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 2020; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above in accordance with (Action #20, Action #22).

State/ Province	<u>Number of areas</u> known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning 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 reporting 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 areas</u> remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end of the reporting period</u> )	<u>Total area</u> remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end of the reporting period</u> )
South Kordofan	3	82,939	281,971	0	0	281,971	10	876,655
Blue Nile	6	253,327	67,328	0	0	67,328	84	12,192,289
Kassala	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
West Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>336,266</b>	<b>353,799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>353,799</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>13,090,935</b>

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

Table: Types EO destroyed, (Action #22, Indicator 2)

State Province	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Blue Nile	11	0	1,288
Central Darfur	0	0	122
Eastern Darfur	0	0	5,756
Kassala	0	0	167
Northern Darfur	0	0	8,154
South Kordofan	31	16	1,633
Southern Darfur	0	0	4,042
Western Darfur	0	0	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21,893</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 waiting for endorsement. 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, and implementing partners with the support of an international expertise from UNAMID-ODO. The approved version of the NMAS will be uploaded at NMAC website.

#### Introduction

Release land back to the community is the overall aim of any particular mine action activity and NMAS provides a basic methodology to be applied in using the demining assets available in Sudan. This methodology relies upon the mine action operators 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 (CHA) and suspect hazardous area (SHA), 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 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 and Action#20 of the OAP):

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 2020, all explosive ordnance types consist of 143 SHAs with total size of 233,747 square meters and 404 CHA with total size of 1,805,047 square meters were addressed, whereas total of 2,038,794 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 CHA closed compared to SHA closed. The below table shows the breakdown:

Contamination By Type	CHA		SHA		Total	
	Number	Size	Number	Size	Number	Size
AP	8	298,026	1	38,240	9	336,266
AT	1	3	1	3,863	2	3,866
SAA	3	125,664	3	0	6	125,664
UXO	392	1,381,354	138	191,644	530	1,572,998
Grand Total	404	1,805,047	143	233,747	547	2,038,794

During 2020, access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was limited for clearance and survey operations due to health and security situations.

#### **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.

Sudan Mine Action Programme since 2002 has registered 4,487 hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 4,230 hazardous areas have been cleared using different methods of clearance. While conducting mine action operations, total of 10,349 Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), total of 3,278 Anti-Tank

Mines (ATM), total of 132,496 unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and total of 2,431,231 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) have been found and destroyed.

Since the beginning of the programme, total of 2,218 Mines/ERW victims registered in the database (IMSMA), which total of 1,594 were injured while total of 624 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 4,640,832 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 38,278 kilo meters of roads has been opened to be used.

During 2020, total of 61 teams have been deployed to the field to carry out risk education, survey and clearance activities from JASMAR, GAH, NUMAD and SLG *(the below figures show teams deployment during 2020)*.

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

- ✓ GAH 4xRE
- ✓ JASMAR 3xRE

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

- ✓ GAH 8xMRE
- ✓ JASMAR 6xRE

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

- ✓ GAH 7xMRE
- ✓ JASMAR 3xNTS

**Rapid Response Team (RRT)/Multi-Tasking Team (MTT) in Darfur:**

- ✓ SLG 2xRRT
- ✓ SLG 2xMTT
- ✓ NUMAD 7xMTT

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

- ✓ JASMAR 2xMTT
- ✓ NUMAD 10xMTT

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

✓ NUMAD 4xMCT

**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 signing of the peace agreement that was concluded between the Government and the Armed Struggle Factions on peace protocols in the tracks of the North, the Center, the East, Darfur and the two regions, which will open the door for new work in contaminated areas in the states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan after conducting the initial survey in both non-technical and technical surveys to determine the size of the contamination and the beginning of the clearance operations to open access/corridors to deliver humanitarian aid in the affected areas.

Mine and ERW clearance operations at this time is considered a top priority in order to consolidate and achieve peace, and the Government welcomes international organizations and companies that wish to work in the field of mine action in Sudan in order to support our country's efforts to adhere to the article 5 obligations and reach a mine-free Sudan.

Despite the challenges facing Sudan's mine action programme specially in compliance with article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, there are still opportunities, 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 2020, access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was improved, hence due to this improvement in access many roads have been verified or cleared and opened for delivering humanitarian assistance and communities' movements.

During 2020, in Darfur ERW clearance operations continued by two implementing partners, Safe Lane Global (International Commercial 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 2020, Sudan Mine Action Programme in total has received 5,330,892 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 2020

##### **Funds Received from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) during 2020**

Donor	Amount Received	UNMAS Coordination Cost (Personnel and Operations)	Third-Party Agreements			Capacity Building for NMAC	UN Cost	Total
			Survey Clearance	MRE	VA			
UNTFHS	420661	181791	197482			42,000		
Italy	549750	215750	100000		204000	30000		
Korea	50000		50000					
UK FCDO	2582688	562181	1130248	770258		120,000		
USAID	1500000	363049	372570	429811	324570	10000		
<b>Total</b>								<b>5330892</b>

##### **Fund Received from the UNAMID-ODO 2020**

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 2020	Balance till 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021
<b>United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)</b>	<b>NMAC</b>	Capacity Development Support to NMAC	675,000.00	450,000.00	225,000
	<b>NUMAD</b>	NMTTs for Clearance Capacity in Darfur	1,577,905.72	450,000	1,127,905.72
<b>Ordnance Disposal Office (ODO)</b>					
<b>Total in USD</b>			<b>2,252,905.72</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>1,352,905.72</b>

**Note:** Effective 31 December 2019, ODO discontinued ERW Risk Education activities due to decrease in funding from UNAMID and the RE activities were transferred to UNMAS Sudan Programme as part of the transition process.

### Government contribution

In 2020 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), managed to release areas and handed over to the state's government and the community for use in the agriculture, pasture, safe movement and the other life activities.

#### Details of Government Support to Sudan Mine Action Programme during 2020

Fund received	The target project/activities	Expenditure in \$	Remarks
National Mine Action Center (NMAC)	Operations and Release in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states and residual contamination in Eastern states.	900,000	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	200,000	
	MRE	100,000	
	VA & rehabilitation of mines/ERW victims	200,000	
	External participations	20,000	Meetings, conferences
	National Capacity Development	100,000	
	Media & Documentation and Publications	180,000	
	Administration Cost	300,000	Staff salaries, rents, etc..
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>	

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

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

An international commercial demining company namely Safe Lane Global (SLG) 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 3 national NGOs and 1 international commercial company are accredited and registered to implement mine action activities in Sudan. NUMAD is evolving in survey and clearance operations, whereas, GAH and JASMAR are evolving in MRE, VA, survey and clearance operations.

With regard to the capacity building for its staff, the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) participated in international training courses and workshops such as, 2 staff participated in ARCP Remote Gender Equality and Inclusion Capacity Development Programme. Beside in-country courses where 20 staff from NMAC and mine action organizations participated in Quality Management System, 14 staff participated in Operations Management & Tasking, 25 staff participated in Gender & Diversity in Mine Action and 25 staff participated in Non-Technical Survey.

During the reporting period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, NMAC has completed 32 Accreditations, 3 re-assessment and 11 QA visits. During 2020, 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 years 2020-2021 up to 2022-2023, in accordance with Action #20 of the OAP. 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)
2020-21	77	29	14833365	913126
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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
APMs Destroyed	8	263	72	58	313	387	1,524	3,268	2,412
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
APMs Destroyed	451	1,071	171	28	105	144	31	1	42

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 2020 to 31 DECEMBER 2020  
 [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 2020 to 31 DECEMBER 2020

[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 2020 to 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

The following table reflects the MRE activities by state and gender during 2020

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Blue Nile	10,457	10,035	15,932	16,291	52,715
Central Darfur	8,664	8,018	3,278	4,464	24,424
Eastern Darfur	10,656	10,206	10,649	11,100	42,611
Kassala	2,534	1,980	1,850	1,965	8,329
Northern Darfur	10,788	10,341	6,238	5,575	32,942
South Kordofan	41,870	53,115	41,784	48,784	185,553
Southern Darfur	13,465	14,707	10,878	10,763	49,813
Western Darfur	12,653	10,045	7,837	8,560	39,095
Western Kordofan	16	22	37	36	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,103</b>	<b>118,469</b>	<b>98,483</b>	<b>107,538</b>	<b>435,593</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 (GAH and JASMAR) implemented mine/ ERW risk education activities which covered total of 4,642,422 persons from the beginning of the programme in 2002. During the year 2020 total of 435,593 persons have been covered.

**During the year 2020, in line with Action #29, following activities were carried out:**

1. Printing and distributing of (20,000) posters consisting of 3 types (Mines & ERW) for men & women as well as IDPs.
2. Printing and distributing of (1,000) T-shirts (Size S, M, L) for children (boys & girls).
3. Printing and distributing of (1,000) pens with Risk Education messages for children (boys & girls).
4. Printing and distributing of (15,000) leaflets with Risk Education messages (14 different leaflets) for all (men, women, boys & girls).
5. Printing and distributing of (500) banner with wood holder/stand to be used by the Risk Education team for the sessions.

6. Printing and distributing of (100) training bags for carrying the Risk Education materials, to be used by the Risk Education teams.
7. Printing and distributing of (10,000) business cards for the hotline number.
8. Printing and distributing of (5,000) Hotline sticker (A5 size).
9. Establishment of Facebook page for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) awareness raising.
10. The EORE department conducted 2 RE workshop on the dangers of unexploded ordnance in Darfur states.
11. Coordination and memorandum of understanding is prepared on further improving the work between the National Mine Action Center and the UNICEF regarding explosive ordnances risk education.
12. Coordination meetings on the child protection were attended with the National Council for Child Welfare.
13. Mentoring visits for MRE teams in all affected states (South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur).
14. Monitor and evaluate the curriculum accompanying EORE activities.
15. (10) EORE teams have been accredited in (Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Darfur states).
16. Monthly coordination meeting with UNMAS, organizations and stakeholders.

Teams accredited & deployed during 2020 as follow:

No	State	Number of Teams	Organization	Donor
1	South Kordofan	3	GAH	DFID
2	Blue Nile	2	JASMAR	
3	Darfur	5	GAH	USAID

**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 2020 to 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

**VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

Since 2002 to 31 December 2020, total of 2,225 victims were reported, from the mentioned total 1,601 injured and 624 killed. In 2020 a total number of 22 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	
Blue Nile	84	1	32	3	29	149	185	15	55	4	50	309	458
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	24	8	2	44	63
Gadaref	1	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	1	6	9
Kassala	79	8	20	4	10	121	251	14	56	7	39	367	488
North Kordofan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northern Darfur	5	1	27	3	7	43	27	3	57	12	23	122	165
Red Sea	14	3	6	1	2	26	25	0	3	1	3	32	58
South Kordofan	60	10	26	12	92	200	203	23	62	17	169	474	674
Southern Darfur	2	2	8	4	3	19	9	5	54	12	3	83	102
Western Darfur	2	1	10	0	0	13	16	0	20	11	5	52	65
Western Kordofan	7	3	2	0	6	18	16	1	3	0	41	61	79
Total	258	31	148	33	154	624	752	67	366	78	338	1,601	2,225

## 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	23	8	10	50	67
2010	6	1	5	2	1	15	31	2	24	7	5	69	84
2011	25	2	5	0	0	32	50	4	19	5	15	93	125
2012	7	2	15	2	9	35	25	3	16	1	32	77	112
2013	1	0	0	0	1	2	9	6	18	4	0	37	39
2014	1	0	0	0	0	1	26	7	9	1	0	43	44
2015	5	0	5	0	9	19	8	2	19	3	8	40	59
2016	0	0	2	1	0	3	4	3	10	2	3	22	25
2017	1	0	5	3	2	11	9	0	22	2	0	33	44
2018	0	1	12	3	2	18	4	0	16	5	1	26	44
2019	1	0	3	2	0	6	5	1	15	6	0	27	33
2020	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	9	2	0	21	22
Total	62	11	93	17	38	221	237	37	252	55	129	710	931

## GLOBAL PARTICIPATIONS:

NMAC VA Department took part in the following international events via video conference:

1. The 2020 Intercessional Meetings of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention held on 30 June to 2 July 2020 (18MSP):

Bilateral meeting with ISU Committee on Victim Assistance was also held on Thursday 2 July 2020.

2. Geneva Victim Assistance Experts Meeting on Wednesday 11 Nov 2020.
3. Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention 16 – 20 November 2020:

Bilateral meeting: EU COUNCIL DECISION PROJECT: SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF VA IN SUDAN held on Monday 16 November 2020.

4. The International Day of Persons with Disabilities on Thursday 3 December 2020.
5. Meeting with Implementation Support Unit:

There are several coordination meetings which were held with the ISU in order to host a National Stakeholder Dialogue on Victim Assistance.



**VICTIMS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS in 2020-2021:**

The delays in the implementation of the VA projects because of COVID-19 are as follow:

**Victims Assistance Projects implemented by Global Aid Hand organization** funded by (USAID & UN Trust Fund for Human Security) in Central, North and South Darfur states:

Package	Description
Package 1.1	At least 30 targeted beneficiaries to receive psychological and prosthetic support including at least 10 out of them to receive socioeconomic support.
Package 1.2	Targeting at least 25 survivors through comprehensive support including advocacy. The comprehensive package should include all types of support that could be provided to the landmine/ERW victims/survivors

(Start on 20 January 2021 above to 20 May 2021)

**Victims Assistance Projects Implemented by JASMAR:**

JASMAR has implemented two VA projects:

**First VA project:** in Blue Nile funded by (USAID & Italy)

Package	Description
Package 2.1	Targeting at least 25 survivors through comprehensive support including advocacy. The comprehensive package should include all types of supports that could be provided to the landmine/ERW victims/survivors.

(Start on 20 January 2021 up to 20 May 2021).

**Second VA project:** This project carried out by JASMAR was in South Kordofan state funded by (USAID, Japan and Italy) into package:

Package	Description
Package 1.1	At least 30 targeted beneficiaries to receive psychological and prosthetic support including at least 10 out of them to receive socioeconomic support.
Package 1.2	Targeting at least 25 survivors through comprehensive support including advocacy. The comprehensive package should include all types of support that could be provided to the landmine/ERW victims/survivors.

(Start on 20 January 2021 up to 20 May 2021).

## Implementation of Oslo Action Plan (OAP)

### Action #1

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.

### Action #3

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. 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.

### Action #9

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 technology as a part of economic sanctions imposed on Sudan for the last twenty years, as IMSMA New Generation (NG) being introduced to the Sudan mine action programme. Liaising with UNMAS-Sudan and GICHD to migrate data and enable immediate and full application of IMSMA-NG; such information revolution was reflected positively enabling Sudan mine action programme up to international standards.

### Action #18

Although a country-wide survey (Landmine Impact Survey) was conducted between 2006 and 2009, but due to resumption of armed conflicts in 2011 continued up to the end of 2016, more areas were assumed to be contaminated with explosive ordnance. Sudan launched a baseline survey (Non-Technical Survey) in Nov 2019 to cover all the localities/villages in affected states including South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states. The survey continued in early 2020 and started again and is ongoing in 2021, but due to insecurity in some parts of the mentioned states, the survey could not cover all the localities and villages.

#### Action #26

Sudan national mine action strategy and work plan have provision for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas following completion. Sudan is still managing the current EO problems within the deadline of its extension request.

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.

With regard to the capacity building for its staff, the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) participated in international training courses and workshops such as, 2 staff participated in ARCP Remote Gender Equality and Inclusion Capacity Development Programme. Beside in-country courses where 20 staff from NMAC and mine action organizations participated in Quality Management System, 14 staff participated in Operations Management & Tasking, 25 staff participated in Gender & Diversity in Mine Action and 25 staff participated in Non-Technical Survey.

#### Action #28-32

EORE refers to educational activities which seek to reduce the risk of injury and death from mines and ERW by raising awareness and promoting behavioural changes amongst at-risk groups of people within EO affected communities. EORE also aims to enable people to recognize and report any potentially hazardous items to the appropriate national authorities including NMAC HQ and sub offices in states. EORE tries to ensure that men, women and children in the affected communities are aware of the risks from mines and ERW and encourages them to avoid risks to themselves, their property and environment. The objective is to reduce the overall risk to a level where people can live safely, and to recreate an environment where economic and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine and ERW contamination.

EORE approach in Sudan is based on:

- 1) An operational principle of understanding the landmine and ERW threats to communities and individuals including women, men and girls and boys of appropriate age.
- 2) Identifying vulnerable and at-risk groups of people among communities, IDPs and returnees.
- 3) Developing and providing appropriate and targeted EORE messages based on EORE need assessment.
- 4) Integrating EORE activities with wider humanitarian, development, protection and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities to reduce the risk to the affected population and decrease their need for risk-taking.
- 5) Providing context specific EORE programs to all affected population and at-risk groups of people within EO impacted communities. Ensure that such programs are developed on the basis of EORE needs assessment, that they are tailored to the threat encountered by the population, and that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability and diversity.
- 6) Prioritizing people most at-risk by linking EORE programs and messages directly to an analysis of available casualty and EO contamination data, an understanding of the affected population's behavior, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and anticipated population movements.

- 7) Building national capacity to deliver EORE with the ability to adapt to changing needs and contexts, including the delivery of such programs in previously unknown EO impacted communities and areas.

Based on the EORE priority settings and tasking criteria, EORE is provided to impacted communities not as a “one-time-deal” but with required follow-up and revisits to the impacted communities in order to make sure all people within communities including local residents, IDPs and returnees are aware of the threats and making informed decisions.

In order to reduce the number of EO accidents casualties and to further strengthen EORE activities, projects and programs, the Sudan mine action programme will try to raise awareness amongst the mine and or ERW affected communities through different EORE methodologies:

- a) Direct EORE to the Affected Communities, IDPs and Returnees.
- b) Public EORE campaigns.
- c) Community based EORE.
- d) Mass media, radio broadcast and television.
- e) Community liaison.
- f) Landmine safety programs.
- g) Inclusion of EORE into the schools’ and education curriculums.

The most effective way to deliver the EORE is through the direct risk education sessions to the communities; provided that the comprehensive community focus group discussions are undertaken, the EORE needs assessment is conducted to identify, analyze and prioritize the local mine and ERW risks, assess the capacities and vulnerabilities of the men, women, boys and girls in the affected communities, and determine the most appropriate approaches for conducting EORE.

EORE planning and prioritization is part of the Sudan national mine action standards; the planning and prioritization takes place on regular basis. There are well-defined impact criteria which are linked with impacted communities. The impact criteria are scored based on their importance to be considered for EORE services. The impact scores from the assigned criteria are summed up making a total score for weighing the level of impact.

The total scores given to an Impacted Community or population group are classified into high, medium and low impacts. Communities gaining a total score of 9 and above are classified as high impact, communities with scores from 5 to 8 classified as medium and 1 to 4 are classified as low impact communities.

This impact classification is not applicable for Mine /ERW RE in schools and through mass media.

Impact Classification	Total Score	Ranking
High Impact	9 and above	All such communities are high priority for RE and should be planned immediately.
Medium Impact	5 to 8	All such communities are the second priority for RE and should be planned after the high priority.
Low Impact	2 to 4	All such communities are third priority for RE and should be planned after the medium priority.

Action #48

In response to the ICBL allegations, our state has immediately called for the establishment of an investigation board consisting mainly of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) under the supervision of the National Mine Action Center (NMAC), with a view to investigate and verify the validity of the allegations on the ground.

The board of investigation applied the methodology of inquiry, direct questioning, listening to witness's testaments and anecdotal evidence from the local inhabitants as well as field interviews involving field military commanders, corporate personnel and humanitarian organizations operating in the alleged areas.

The board of investigation drew to the conclusion that the anti-personnel landmines had never been used in the areas controlled by the government of Sudan, notably Hegaleg, Balila and Kalimo where those areas have been thoroughly investigated.

Mainly because of security situation, the Board of Investigation was unable to reach Jebel Kowa, Heiban and Troji at the time the investigation was launched. Those inaccessible areas which fell out of the government control will be considered for the future investigation by the Board of Investigation once security situation improve and accessibility is permitted.

During 2020, security situation remained the same no improvement; hence no investigation was carried out.

## Annex I – List of Remaining Mined Areas

No	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
					Latitude	Longitude			
1	MF-NR-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	11.04863889	33.77163889	1,374	0	1,374
2	DA-SU-2405	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.71230556	33.48219444	12,016	0	12,016
3	MF-NR-090	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.23452778	34.03522222	22,376	0	22,376
4	DA-NR-0744	Blue Nile	Bau	Silak	11.11597222	33.69450000	0	785,398	785,398
5	DA-NR-0383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.67430000	33.60870000	0	2	2
6	DA-NR-0513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	9.93025000	34.02144444	0	0	0
7	DA-NR-1268	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.23365000	34.34295000	0	4,712	4,712
8	DA-NR-1267	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.23135000	34.18111667	0	141	141
9	DA-NR-1269	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.22770000	34.03491667	0	636	636
10	MA-IS-NR-028/NR-02	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	10.31450000	33.79331000	0	50,000	50,000
11	MF-NR-117	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Serdiba	10.99281694	30.01878633	207,105	0	207,105
12	MF-NR-279	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.85542126	30.04793965	8,948	0	8,948
13	MF-NR-278	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.85506111	30.04815000	14,338	0	14,338
14	MF-NR-223	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	10.59938889	30.05622222	3,988	0	3,988
15	MF-NR-224	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	10.59000678	30.05971355	10,501	0	10,501
16	MF-NR-086	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabania	10.59610528	30.00342620	11,933	0	11,933
17	MF-NR-060	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat Damam	10.82488838	29.75535146	45,702	0	45,702
18	MF-NR-074	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	10.99433333	30.16666667	6,706	0	6,706
19	MF-NR-168	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88155000	29.60343333	5,847	0	5,847
20	MF-NR-163	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88655556	29.61025000	1,852	0	1,852
21	MF-NR-161	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88316667	29.60747222	7,553	0	7,553
22	MF-NR-128	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.89223092	29.60575564	14,735	0	14,735
23	MF-NR-166	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88652778	29.59933333	8,291	0	8,291
24	MF-NR-162	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88488889	29.60913889	16,301	0	16,301
25	MF-NR-165	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.87563438	29.61175237	2,993	0	2,993
26	MF-NR-169	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88645232	29.60474420	3,539	0	3,539
27	MF-NR-164	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88652778	29.59933333	12,513	0	12,513
28	MF-NR-171	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	10.93891667	30.37475000	389,500	0	389,500
29	MF-NR-181	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.80701667	29.67895000	27,494	0	27,494
30	MF-NR-283	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.79944900	29.68137500	3,552	0	3,552

31	MF-NR-276	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.78986667	29.68513333	2,245	0	2,245
32	MF-NR-284	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.79963600	29.68260000	4,653	0	4,653
33	MF-NR-075	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Ganaya	10.52780000	29.89405000	672	0	672
34	DA-SU-1828	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Alhamrah	10.89541667	29.89594444	33,368	0	33,368
35	MF-NR-058	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Azraq	11.28947222	30.61627778	131,986	0	131,986
36	MF-NR-065	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Ahmier	10.80552778	29.84380556	769	0	769
37	MF-NR-053	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	10.93602778	29.48552778	270,137	0	270,137
38	MF-NR-061	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	11.84583085	29.35869776	103,472	0	103,472
39	MF-NR-062	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	11.84284828	29.36295159	15,540	0	15,540
40	MF-NR-047	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.84611000	29.32610000	310,151	0	310,151
41	MF-NR-280	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.84244444	29.36355556	10,895	0	10,895
42	MF-NR-291	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.85661111	29.37475000	4,059	0	4,059
43	MF-NR-046	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.83511364	29.33341977	204,868	0	204,868
44	MF-NR-277	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.83229563	29.35251342	236,513	0	236,513
45	DA-SU-1703	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Rogol Al Marfain	10.11941667	29.62511111	3,658	0	3,658
46	MF-NR-197	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	40	0	40
47	MF-NR-199	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76496142	29.33386574	43	0	43
48	MF-NR-193	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	1,561	0	1,561
49	MF-NR-198	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76458083	29.33339914	61	0	61
50	MF-NR-202	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	51	0	51
51	MF-NR-200	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76551047	29.33533013	65	0	65
52	MF-NR-201	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76362854	29.33824331	28	0	28
53	MF-NR-194	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	1,418	0	1,418
54	MF-NR-192	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	50	0	50
55	MF-NR-196	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76183326	29.33777344	95	0	95
56	MF-NR-054	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.67350815	29.46904803	32,821	0	32,821
57	DA-SU-2175	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	12.01236111	30.16672222	0	0	0
58	DA-SU-2177	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.80016667	29.75547222	0	0	0
59	MF-NR-130	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.63878140	30.17715408	2,769	0	2,769
60	MF-NR-134	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.68198333	30.18545000	20,277	0	20,277
61	MF-NR-129	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.64003333	30.17728333	18,641	0	18,641
62	MF-NR-191	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Brakandi	11.85261111	29.56133333	5,326	0	5,326

63	DA-SU-2257	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Angarko	11.89441667	29.70611111	0	0	0
64	MA-IS-NR-073/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Talodi	Tambiera	11.05279601	30.76897628	0	75,000	75,000
65	MA-IS-NR-108/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	11.58674000	30.69996111	0	400	400
66	MA-IS-NR-108/NR-02	Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	11.55665000	30.69648168	0	400	400
67	MA-IS-NR-066/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Dar Dur	11.03169279	30.69414048	0	140,000	140,000
68	DA-NR-0152	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tura	11.14357081	30.55950000	0	4,755,043	4,755,043
69	MA-IS-NR-068/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tira Mande	10.88145000	30.48912000	0	600,000	600,000
70	MA-IS-NR-092/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	10.59340000	29.99579000	0	236,550	236,550
71	MA-IS-NR-092/NR-03	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	10.58686138	30.02022000	0	705,000	705,000
72	MA-IS-NR-091/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat El Sufaya	10.68310000	29.75490000	0	68,256	68,256
73	DA-NR-1205	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Locholo	11.18619444	30.47175000	0	19	19
74	MA-IS-NR-077/NR-05	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.87003889	29.60716000	0	68,000	68,000
75	MA-IS-NR-087/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Kololo	10.84735000	29.80794000	0	26,000	26,000
76	MA-IS-NR-095/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	10.76123047	30.22923729	0	50,000	50,000
77	DA-SU-1647	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	10.98056667	29.66623333	0	5,551	5,551
78	DA-SU-0957	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	10.99650000	29.68228333	0	78,540	78,540
79	MA-IS-NR-090/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Angulo	10.50759000	29.87396000	0	0	0
80	DA-NR-1172	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Tiess	10.66230556	29.86463889	0	236	236
81	MA-IS-NR-085/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Dar	10.48763056	29.98364000	0	19,750	19,750
82	DA-NR-1239	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Addar	10.53308611	29.89786111	0	1	1
83	MA-IS-NR-112/NR-07	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.86322000	29.37449000	0	122,850	122,850
84	DA-SU-1121	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Umbey	11.84113889	30.54697222	0	150,000	150,000
85	MA-IS-NR-113/NR-03	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.76242000	29.33252000	0	750,000	750,000
86	MA-IS-NR-113/NR-02	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.76630989	29.31249276	0	594,000	594,000
87	MA-IS-NR-113/NR-05	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.75567000	29.32926000	0	100,000	100,000
88	MA-IS-NR-113/NR-04	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.75676000	29.32904000	0	60,800	60,800
89	MA-IS-NR-113/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.76455000	29.31272000	0	432,000	432,000
90	MA-IS-NR-100/NR-04	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.60659489	29.69034400	0	375,000	375,000
91	MA-IS-NR-100/NR-02	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.70037990	29.49334274	0	270,000	270,000
92	MA-IS-NR-100/NR-01	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.70770000	29.49045000	0	100,000	100,000
93	DA-SU-1114	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.77783333	30.05819444	0	39,270	39,270
94	MA-IS-NR-110/NR-03	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Al Gnei	11.63810000	30.17762341	0	150,000	150,000



95	DA-NR-0365	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	9.70583333	28.41555556	0	3,142	3,142
96	DA-NR-0364	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	9.70666667	28.41750000	0	6,283	6,283
97	DA-NR-0321	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Lopong	9.51018333	28.32853333	0	12,566	12,566
<b>Total</b>							<b>2,255,389</b>	<b>10,835,546</b>	<b>13,090,935</b>

**Note:**

Total of 11 hazardous areas were registered during the 2020 operations.

## Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2020

NO	IMSMA ID Number	State	Locality	Village	Geographic Reference		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
					Latitude	Longitude						
1	DA-SU-1729	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Komfuyu	10.93355556	34.49836111	0	0	29,694	29,694	3	314
2	DA-SU-2036	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Gordal	10.56581000	34.29537000						
3	MF-NR-261	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Keili	10.86055556	34.30388889						
4	DA-SU-1644	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Miri Barra	11.10873056	29.62781944	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	DA-SU-2080	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Hamra	29.91042900	10.89022800	0	0	140,490	140,490	8	5
6	DA-SU-2118	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Atmor	10.98130556	29.92819444	0	0	768	768	12	2
7	DA-SU-1890	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Geissan	10.54043056	34.28076111	0	0	5,424	5,424	0	11
8	DA-SU-1876	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Loudo	10.55806944	34.28119444			0	0	8	702
9	DA-SU-1779	Blue Nile	Geissan	Balmmege	10.76897000	34.79420000	0	0	19,200	19,200	0	9
<b>Total</b>							<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208,586</b>	<b>208,586</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,045</b>

## Notes:

1. **CHA-SU-1828** found and destroyed **11 APMs**, but the CHA still worked on, because of that there is deferent in AP destroyed items.
2. **CHA MF-NR-261** found and destroyed **4 ATMs** and no APMs that why it shows 0.
3. **CHA DA-SU-1644** found and destroyed UXO and SAA area cleared in 2019, but hazard closed in 2020.