

**Permanent Mission
of The Republic of
The SUDAN
Geneva**

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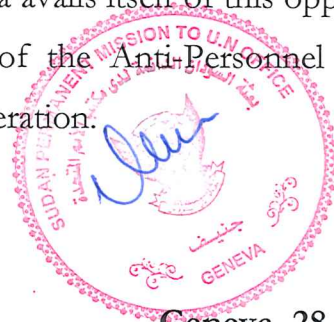


**البعثة الدائمة
لجمهورية السودان
جنيف**

M.123.22

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of The Sudan to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, and has the honor to enclose herewith Sudan's Article 7 Report - 2021.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of The Sudan to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 28 April 2022

To:

**The Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban
Convention**

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

(NMAC)

ARTICLE 7 REPORT

2021

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ACRONYMS

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
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CCW	Convention on 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	Headquarters
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMCT	Integrated Mine Clearance Team
JASMAR	JASMAR Human Security Organization
LMVA	Landmine Victim Association
LMVO	Landmine Victim Organization
LR	Land Release
LTA	Low Threat Area
MA	Mine Action
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAP	Mine Action Program
MCT	Manual Clearance Team
MF	Minefield
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
ODO	Ordinance Disposal Office
QRT	Quick Response Team
RE	Risk Education
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SHA	Suspected Hazardous area,
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
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
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	Un-Explosive Ordnances
VTF	Voluntary Trust Fund

STATE [PARTY]:

SUDAN

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FORM A NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

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

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

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

MEASURES

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

According to the Sudan Mine Action Act:

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

Penalties

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

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

Effective date of implementation as of 31st March 2010.

"Sudan has fulfilled its obligations in line with article 9 and Action #50 of the OAP"

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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[Party]: _____

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

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

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

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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[Party]: _____

Anti-personnel mine contamination by state, as at the end of 2021 i.e. (31 December 2021)

State/ Province	Number of areas Known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area known to Contain anti-personnel mines (sqm)	Number of areas Suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (sqm)	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	5	950,274	8	117,962	13	1,068,236
South Kordofan	56	2,362,947	30	9,822,666	86	12,185,613
West Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
Total	61	3,313,221	41	9,962,619	102	13,275,840

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

Anti-personnel mine contamination addressed by state, as of 2021 i.e. (31 December 2021)

State/ Province	Number of areas Known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area known to Contain anti-personnel mines (sqm)	Number of areas Suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (sqm)	Total Number of areas Known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total of areas Known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
Blue Nile	44	6,976,647	83	23,946,495	127	30,923,142
Gadaref	8	194,836	1	10,000	9	204,836
Kassala	103	2,723,883	93	21,772,660	196	24,496,543
Red Sea	5	704,764	10	1,570,480	15	2,275,244
South Kordofan	88	13,311,606	171	318,775,371	259	332,086,977
Western	1	1,198	12	4,963,716	13	4,964,914
Grand Total	249	23,912,934	370	371,038,722	619	394,951,656

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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[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
NMAC	PMN Plastic	0		
	Type 14 Plastic	0		
	Type 35 Plastic	50		
	P.P.M Plastic	0		
TOTAL	-----	0		

Note:

- Total damaged mines equal to 29
- Total mines used in training equal to 248
- Total of retained mines equal to 0

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 #16 & #17).

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	PMN Plastic	0	N/A	N/A
	Type 14 Plastic	0		
	P.P.M Plastic	0		
	Type 35 Plastic	248		
TOTAL	-----	248		

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	PMN Plastic	0		
	Type 14 Plastic	0		
	P.P.M Plastic	0		
	Type 35 Plastic	29		
TOTAL	-----	29		

NOTE: These damaged mines destroyed

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

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

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[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 2021; 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	<u>Amount of area cleared</u> during the reporting period (sqm)	<u>Amount of area reduced</u> during the reporting period (sqm)	<u>Amount of area cancelled</u> during the reporting period (sqm)	Total area addressed in the context of Article5 obligations during the reporting period (sqm)	<u>Number of areas</u> remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the 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 end</u> of the reporting period)
Blue Nile	5	950,274	4,431	0	815,398	819,829	13	1,068,236
South Kordofan	56	2,362,947	25,724	0	22,900	48,624	86	12,185,613
West Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21,991
Total	61	3,313,221	30,155	0	838,298	868,453	102	13,275,840

Notes:

1. There are **2 AP** Mines destroyed in Hazard **CHA-2550**, but the CHA still worked on, because of that there is different in AP destroyed item.
2. **14,500 square metres** of cancelled area is not included in the above table, because it was classified as AT area.
3. **5 APM** were destroyed in an EOD Spot BAC Task in Blue Nile.
4. 3 mined areas with total size of 11,754 square metres were added to Sudan's information management database and closed in 2021.

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

State Province	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Blue Nile	5	54	886
Central Darfur	0	0	5,863
Eastern Darfur	0	0	13
Northern Darfur	0	0	31,374
South Kordofan	12	3	1,004
Western Darfur	0	0	27
Total	17	57	39,167

2.1 APPLICATION OF LAND RELEASE STANDARDS

In mine action, in order to process vast suspected mined areas, many of which have been identified by initial surveys that established the scope of the mine/ERW contamination challenge, a more efficient methodology namely Land Release Process is introduced and endorsed to tackle the issue of large suspected mined area(s).

Land Release is the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define and remove all presence and suspicion of EO contamination through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance; using evidence based and documented approach.

The methodology used to release land relies on operators and NMAC to classify and categorize the hazardous areas to either Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA); based on direct evidence, Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA) based on indirect evidence or cancel the area with confidence that the area does not include any evidence of explosive hazards. Any new information, requests for clearance about potentially hazardous areas which are not recorded in IMSMA data base, are subject to the same probing process of confirming the presence, suspicion, and or absence of hazards and releasing the areas based on actual threat rather than perceived threat.

The process of releasing land from actual threat involving the use of appropriate demining assets available to achieve the desired level of confidence that the land is free of EO, which the Sudan mine action programme referred to as “all reasonable effort”. All reasonable effort may, at one extreme, only be the conduct of a non-technical survey which finds absolutely no evidence of EO.

The commitment of additional resources in this case is unlikely to justify the expected additional information about the area. However, if the non-technical survey confirms some evidence of EO, it would be reasonable to expend more effort to gain more confidence about which areas are free of EO and which are not. In this case, “all reasonable effort” may mean that a technical survey or clearance should be conducted. “All reasonable effort” for the release of previously reported Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA) and Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA), is reached at a point where sufficient and reliable information has been obtained to conclude, with confidence, that there is no more evidence of EO and applying additional efforts and resources are not reasonable, and the evidence do not support a decision to apply more efforts and resources. Varying levels of information gathering through survey and clearance shall be undertaken to reach this point.

The Sudan mine action programme’s guidance on the Land release process is carried out in accordance with IMAS 07.11, the “Land Release Process” and Asset Deployment decision making tools to help visualize the land release process and to give operators in the field a ready reference for deploying technical assets.

Land Release Methodology

The Land Release methodology adopted by Sudan NMAS is based on the application of IMAS 07.11. The NMAS for land release has been updated in 2019 and approved NMAC and disseminated to the mine action organizations for applying its requirements during the land release operations. The application of land release assumes a level of risk based on the verification of a threat and evidence of EO, both direct and indirect evidence. It recognizes that just because a hazard is reported and or reflected on the IMSMA database, the details are not necessarily accurate and that all hazards benefit from thorough application of the Land Release Process at all levels of intervention. Land release in Sudan has been

based on three sub processes including Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey and Clearance. Further information can be found in Sudan's previous extension requests and current standards online at the Sudan Mine Action Centre

Asset Deployment Decision Making Tool

The basis for asset deployment decision making are field risk assessment, fresh non-technical survey, and data collection. These guide the operators on how and where to deploy what technical and clearance assets in CHA, SHA, or high threat or low threat areas to effectively release the land from the presence and or suspicion of EO. This is the minimum requirement, which needs to be considered and implemented in each single hazardous area and land release site. Area(s) processed by mechanical assets (ground processing procedure) would be considered as cleared after a visual search is conducted on the processed ground/soil.

Information gathered during the land release process (LRP) will dictate the amount of work to be carried out to release the land from the actual threat or threat suspicion based on the quality and sources of the information. For hazardous areas classified as high threat areas (HTA), a targeted investigation of technical survey is carried out to define the boundaries of the area for full clearance. A systematic investigation of technical survey is carried out in LTA or SHA to identify or conclude the additional areas for clearance or decide with confidence and based on "No Evidence of EO" to carry out area reduction without further clearance.

Land Release Process

In Sudan, the land release process has been carried out using three sub-processes, namely, non-technical survey, technical survey, and clearance, including application of all reasonable efforts throughout the land release process. Sudan recently updated its national mine action standards for land release to include requirements for:

- 1) Information gathering throughout the land release process including NTS, TS and clearance.
- 2) Community involvement, including women, men, children from all ethnicities within the communities.
- 3) Prioritization based on the impact of EO on the affected people and consultation with them.
- 4) Evidence based decision making and regular analysis of data and information.
- 5) Defining and application of all reasonable efforts based on the evidence, risk assessment and available assets and capacities.
- 6) Classification of hazards based on direct and indirect evidence of EO.
- 7) The procedure, methodology, types of tools, equipment and assets to be used based on evidence collected during NTS and TS activities.
- 8) Information management system capable of recording the accurate data regarding survey and land release activities and outputs.
- 9) Robust quality management system to be established and maintained to ensure the quality of land release activities, services, outputs, outcomes and information management.

Mine Action Prioritization System:

Priority setting aims to ensure that the Sudan Mine Action Programme delivers appropriate and timely response to the needs and requirements of the affected communities and stakeholders in compliance with Sudan's obligations as part of the APMBT and its strategic goals and to ensure the most value for money. Sudan has incorporated priority setting in its new NMAS to systematically manage its prioritization and planning of all mine action activities. Prioritization in land release also supports the programme to inform strategic and operational decision making relating required mine action capacity (on an annual basis), required resources, tools and equipment and methodology to be used. Priority setting also helps the programme to enhance its resource mobilization strategy and efforts to secure the required amount of funds for planned mine action activities and projects.

Although priority setting focuses mainly on the impact of explosive hazards on the affected communities and mine action stakeholders, special attention is paid to the removal of APM contamination. The following impact criteria are considered at the national level. However, at the field level, the sequence of addressing the priority hazardous areas decided in consultation with stakeholders and affected communities taking into account gender and diversity while also engaging humanitarian and development sectors and local authorities.

- 1) EO contamination with known accidents/victims in the last two years including APM, ATM, and/or ERW
- 2) Water including drinking water and irrigation system, blocked by the presence of EO
- 3) EO contamination blocking critical infrastructure including religious, education, cultural, and health facilities, houses, and markets
- 4) Request for removal of EO contamination from the humanitarian and development sectors, which is approved by the government and agreed by the communities.
- 5) Agricultural areas blocked due to the presence of EO contamination while clearing such areas would allow communities, IDPs and returnees to start their livelihood activities
- 6) EO contamination blocking roads and routes, hindering communities' access to humanitarian aid and development interventions
- 7) Small size explosive hazards that can be cleared relatively in a quick manner, which would have a significant impact by releasing the affected communities and localities.
- 8) Hazard, located in one km from the center of the nearest community or IDPs' and refugees' camps/settlements, that can cause distress among the people and increase the likelihood of EO incidents
- 9) APM and ERW affect a large number of people, including IDPs, returnees, nomads, and refugees
- 10) EO contaminated areas with known victims
- 11) EO contamination blocking pastureland and non-agriculture areas

- 12) Size of the contaminated areas located near communities equals or exceeds 50,000 sqm. This increases the risk of EO accidents
- 13) EO contaminated areas located far from health centers as casualty evacuation will take more time and cause complications or even may result in death, before the casualty will reach to the health center.

The following factors are also considered in priority setting process, especially in the state level:

- 1) Land will be used by the community for the livelihood activities and community development.
- 2) Land ownership is already clarified.
- 3) Targeted beneficiaries and their needs are clearly identified, which are disaggregated by gender, age, and other characteristics.
- 4) A humanitarian and/or development intervention will assist the beneficiaries in making productive use of the released land.

At the national level, priority setting is concerned with the overall allocation of the limited resources in terms of geographical areas, programme components, operators and their capacities; whereas at the field level, priority is set in terms of which specific hazards need to be completed first once the resources are allocated at the national level. To deliver value-for-money, the interlinked and coordinated processes and procedures are put in place for the national- and field-level prioritization. Therefore, our priority setting is viewed as an inter-connected decision-making system across different levels.

To understand the needs and expectations of the stakeholders, NMAC sub offices convene a workshop at the state level with all stakeholders and collect and document their needs and priorities. In this exercise a form/questionnaire is distributed to stakeholders including Government ministries, authorities and institutions, local and international organizations, UN agencies, and communities' elders). Then a briefing on how to respond to the questions in the form/questionnaire is delivered, the time is given to complete and return the forms back to NMAC sub-office for analysis and subsequent priority setting at the state level.

The national prioritization system invariably considers the needs and expectations of donors, analysis of IMSMA data/information, analysis of the impact of EO and resources. Mine action officials need to be aware that the country's mine action programme goes through significant changes as it transitions from conflict to post-conflict/reconstruction and eventually to development phase. As the political, economic, and social environment evolves people's needs change and priorities need to be modified accordingly.

All previously hazardous areas are re-surveyed through non-technical survey and then technical survey and clearance which will either be canceled or released through reduction or clearance. All high priority hazardous areas will be released through applying all reasonable efforts as part of the land release process including non-technical, technical survey and/or clearance in accordance with national and international standards by 2027.

Small-scale mine clearance activities may also be conducted where there is an immediate threat of injury or loss of life in support of humanitarian aid workers, including areas for camping, distribution centers.

Another priority is opening safe corridors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the needy people in all three states. Opening corridors include AT/AVM clearance on the roads and routes, however, based on the data and information, unfortunately most of the AT/AVMs that are laid on the roads are surrounded/guarded by APMs. Opening roads/routes from explosive ordnance including APM is a high priority for the local people and affected communities.

Release of APM contaminated areas will support the people to cultivate their productive land and grow animals, but to have access to market to support their livelihoods, clearance and opening of the roads/routes (mainly contaminated with AT/AVM) are of the same importance for the affected communities to enhance their livelihood, which requires resources to be made available.

Methods and standards of controlling and assuring quality

The Sudan Quality Management System for mine action became operational in 2006. It has been charted to serve two key objectives. Firstly, to ensure that a proper, and sufficient quality assurance (QA) monitoring process that consists of accreditation and regular monitoring visits at all stages of operations is implemented; secondly, to confirm that mine action organizations are applying their accredited management processes and operational procedures in a manner that will result in the safe, effective and efficient release of land. Additional QC sampling are to provide confidence that quality requirements have been met and that released/cleared land is safe to use. The productivity and quality of mine action operations at organizational level, efficiency and effectiveness of the mine action activities improved.

The programme has revised and updated its Quality Management System (QMS) based on the requirements of IMAS 07.12 and the ISO 9001:2015 standards. Including developing new NMAS for QMS including identification and mapping of the quality management processes, documentation of the processes, documenting Quality Policy and communicating it throughout the sector. Mine action organizations are asked to develop their internal QMS procedures and processes.

In order to realize the overall goal of the Mine Action Quality Management System and these set of objectives, NMAC quality management department shoulder the implementation of the following three basic tasks:

1. Organizational and Operational Accreditation.
2. Quality Assurance Monitoring.
3. Quality Control (sampling) including progressive, targeted and post-clearance inspections before the handing over and formal release of the land to the beneficiaries.

Organizational Accreditation: NMAC Organizational Accreditation procedures are designed to ensure that a mine action organization is appropriately established, staffed, equipped, and has the required systems, procedures and support structures in place before it is permitted to plan, manage and undertake mine action activities. A thorough assessment of all mine action organizations management system, structure, operational and support procedures, policies and capabilities is taking place, the organization is then recognized to be accredited to plan and manage mine action activities in Sudan. While for making sure the organization is operational capable to conduct mine action operations, another layer of assessment needs to be undertaken, which is called operational accreditation.

Operational Accreditation: NMAC Operational Accreditation procedures are designed to ensure that an organizationally accredited mine action organization is appropriately capable to implement mine action activities in Sudan, their personnel are assessed to be well trained and capable, their equipment and tools are available, tested and accredited (Machines, MDDs), their structures are as per the national mine action standards and organizations SOPs and certainly what is said and written can be applied by the organization and its sub-units or teams. Control of activity in mine action in Sudan is achieved through the Operational Accreditation, license and monitoring of mine action organizations whether they are national or international before and during their work and the outputs of their mine action activities. It also involves the inspection of organization's documentations (Organizational Accreditation), qualifications of proposed staff, Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs), List of equipment, financial status statement. After Operational Accreditation is granted, monitoring is conducted by Quality Assurance staff. For reference, please see Sudan NMAS 07.01, 07.02, 07.03.

Quality Assurance Monitoring: Quality Assurance monitoring is the observation, inspection or assessment of worksites, facilities, equipment, activities, processes, procedures and documentation to confirm that a mine action organization is working in accordance with its Operational Accreditation. Quality Assurance monitors may visit worksites at any time. In some circumstances, they may be based at the worksite and provide continuous monitoring. The purpose of Quality Assurance monitoring is to confirm that demining organizations are applying their approved management processes and operating procedures in a way that results in the safe, effective and efficient release of land. Quality Assurance monitoring serves the interests of the mine action organizations because it helps them to identify problems and to achieve the required results efficiently. The QA monitors are not policemen, they are there actually to help the mine action organization fulfil its aims.

Quality Control Inspections: QC inspections are taking place while the operations are ongoing; mainly on the completed parts of the hazardous areas, targeted inspection are carried out in some specific cleared parts of the hazardous area that additional confidence on the quality of clearance needs to be built and post-clearance inspection occurs after a demining organization has completed the land release operations and before the land is handed over to the beneficiaries. The processed ground may have been cleared or may have been processed in a manner that gives confidence that full clearance procedures are not necessary. The post-clearance inspection is intended to determine whether the land has been processed in the way that was intended, and to confirm whether the selected procedures were appropriate. Inspection of the cleared land will be carried out before it released and handed over to the national authority or local community.

Post-land release Impact Assessment: After a cleared land handed over to the use of local community, jointly NMAC and the demining organization carry out post-land release impact assessment with the aim to verify whether the clearance met the intended purposes and stand on how the land being usefully utilized by the locals and whether there any suspicious hazard that could be left behind.

NMAC Quality Management Structure: The Sudan Quality Management System has been structured with regionally based QM teams based in Damazin, Kadugli and Darfur states, in addition to the HQ team based in Khartoum. Each regional QM team made up of (1-2 persons). Regional QA teams have been delegated the responsibility of monitoring the quality of all humanitarian demining operations in their areas of responsibility.

Marking and Fencing

Initially, warning signs (markings) were placed by people in a community affected by mines and ERW at the moment the threat was detected to warn people to avoid the contaminated areas. Sometimes it is done jointly with the EORE team operating in the area. But in most hazardous areas official markings have been undertaken by the non-technical survey and demining team(s) either during the non-technical survey or technical survey activities. In open areas where there are no jungles and dense bushes, stones have been painted red to show the contaminated area and in places where clearance has been done red and white painted stones have been used to show the cleared areas and the sites which is still contaminated. In areas with vegetation and dense trees and bushes, formal hazard warning signs including red metallic triangles with (Danger of Mine and or UXO) have been used to indicate the dangerous sites. EORE teams when visit areas with suspected hazards also mark areas in order for the people to be aware of the danger and avoid approaching those areas.

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
2020-2021	28	17	8,142,751	536,653	43	168	838,298	30,155
Total	265	77	27,386,681	29,729,909	120	230	11,099,739	10,882,538

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 2020, the total hazards planned to be addressed were 28 SHA and 17 CHA, whereas the areas to be cancelled through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) was 8,142,751 square meters, and that to be released through Technical Survey (TS) and clearance was 536,653 square meters.

During 2021, all explosive ordnance types consist of **43** SHAs with total size of **1,199,772** square meters and **168** CHA with total size of **755,635** square meters were addressed, whereas total of **1,955,407** 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	2	11,754	3	935,398	5	947,152
AT	5	110,441	1	30,000	6	140,441
SAA	1	0	0	0	1	0
UXO	160	633,440	39	234,374	199	867,814
Total	168	755,635	43	1,199,772	211	1,955,407

During 2021, access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was improving for clearance and survey operations.

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.

Mine Risk Education

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 2021*).

Operators/Years	2019	2020	2021
NUMAD (LR, EOD, VA)	Blue Nile, Kassala (for managing residual risk), South Kordofan and Darfur states.	Blue Nile, Kassala (for managing residual risk), South Kordofan and Darfur states.	South Kordofan Blue Nile and Darfur states.
JASMAR (LR, EORE, VA)	South Kordofan Blue Nile states	South Kordofan Blue Nile states	South Kordofan Blue Nile states
Global Aid Hand (LR, EORE, VA)	South Kordofan, Blue Nile states	South Kordofan, Blue Nile states	South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states

SafeLane (LR, EOD)	Darfur states in support of UNAMID and Blue Nile state	Darfur states in support of UNAMID and Blue Nile state	Darfur states and Blue Nile states
DRC/DDG (LR, EORE, VA)	Nil	Nil	Accredited
NADA AI AZHAR (EORE, VA)	Darfur states	Darfur states	Darfur states
DEAR Sudan (EORE)	Nil	Nil	Accredited
United Peace Organization (EORE)	Nil	Nil	Accredited

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 2021, access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was improved, hence due to this improvement in access many roads/routes have been verified or cleared and opened for delivering humanitarian assistance and communities' movements.

During 2021, 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 2021, Sudan Mine Action Programme in total has received 2,923,387 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 2021.

Funds Received from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) during 2021

	EORE	LR	VA	CB	TOTAL
UNITAMS	0	589,748	0	0	589,748
Italy & Korea	0	113,482	182,695	135,185	431,362
Japan	0	162,842	27,224	61,747	251,813
DFID/FCDO	64,093	782,572	0	0	846,665
PMWRA	0	32,213	0	0	32,213
USAID	165,717	206,355	219,650	0	591,722
UNTFHS	0	137,864	0	42,000	179,864
Total	229,810	2,025,076	429,569	238,932	2,923,387

Government contribution

In line with OAP Action #1, In 2021 the government has contributed to Sudan Mine Action Programme through NMAC with total of 500,000 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 2021

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.	205,000	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	20,000	
	MRE	10,000	
	VA & rehabilitation of mines/ERW victims	20,000	
	External participations	5,000	Meetings, conferences
	National Capacity Development	10,000	
	Media & Documentation and Publications	80,000	
	Administration Cost	150,000	Staff salaries, rents, etc..
Total		500,000	

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 1st January to 31st 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 2022 up to 2027, 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)
2022-2023	56	59	3,248,412.3	3,970,281.7
2023-2024	61	44	3,288,465.5	4,019,235.6
2024-2025	32	13	3,407,927.9	4,165,245.2
2025-2026	10	47	3,565,708.7	4,358,088.4
2026-2027	10	19	1,301,053.5	1,590,176.5
Total	169	182	14,811,568	18,103,027

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
Year	2021								
APMs Destroyed	17								

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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[Party]: _____

The following table reflects the MRE activities by state and gender during 2021

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Blue Nile	3,943	3,649	4,408	4,220	16,220
Central Darfur	3,813	3,497	1,108	1,461	9,879
East Darfur	6,089	5,637	1,784	2,029	15,539
North Darfur	9,093	6,845	2,343	2,283	20,564
South Kordofan	11,100	8,244	9,802	5,683	34,829
South Darfur	5,170	5,958	702	524	12,354
West Darfur	8,961	6,891	1,894	1,315	19,061
Total	48,169	40,721	22,041	17,515	128,446

Teams deployed during 2021 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

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 implemented mine/ ERW risk education activities which covered total of 4,770,868 persons from the beginning of the programme in 2002. During the year 2021 total of 128,446 persons were covered.

Action 28:

EORE is integrated into the wider humanitarian development efforts and into the formation of the NTS, Clearance, and VA teams. EORE activities were integrated into Schools, Social Welfare wider humanitarian activities including Protection activities.

Action 29:

We started covering the Government controlled and accessible areas in the two states (BN & SK) that

need to be covered, bearing in mind that they are the most contaminated areas in Sudan, on the other hand we are working in Kassala and Elgadarif States in a humanitarian EORE mission targeting refugees from the neighboring countries (Ethiopia & Eritrea), besides our ongoing efforts in Darfur States.

Needs and capacities assessment for risk education is taken to identify, analyze, and prioritize the local mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) risks, to assess the capacities and vulnerabilities of the contaminated areas, and to evaluate the options for conducting risk education. The needs assessment conducted has provided information that was necessary to enable make decisions on the objectives, scope, and form of the resulting project. It has provided basis for decisions on priority needs and the best response as well as a baseline reference for future monitoring and evaluation activities.

Reasonable measures were taken to ensure effective and targeted EORE to affected populations (local communities, internally displaced persons and/or refugees) to reduce the incidence of mine-related injuries or deaths, according to the danger resulted from the assessment.

Gender and diversity issues are considered in the forming of the working teams, aiming at not marginalizing any group for example and besides women, men, girls and boys, we have considered also the following groups: Ethnic group/Tribe/Clan, Religion, Language, Disabilities, Level of education, Status in the conflict (e.g. supportive of government), Social status, Wealth and economic activity, Refugees and IDPs status/Legal status etc.

Action 30:

In 2021 the deployment of teams and provision of EOER activities to all contaminated States based on data analysis of each state according the hazards and contamination. Considering prioritize people most at risk in all stages i.e. providing EOER activities to Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in Gadaref state using their own languages.

Action 31:

During the year 2021, the plan of building national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes continued with community based EOER in order sustain these capacities to deal with residual contamination that may be identified in the future.

Action 32:

METHODOLOGIES FOR EORE IN CHALLENGING CONTEXTS

- COMMUNITY FOCAL POINTS (CFPs) (Radio, Teachers)
- ROADSHOWS (On bags, newspapers reporters, on posters)
- STRATEGICALLY PLACED VISUALS (Outdoor posters on walls)
- MASS AND SMALL MEDIA (Books for children and posting of leaflets on community noticeboards were specifically highlighted, as well as the potential of newspapers, radio and T.V.).
- PARTNERSHIPS.

TECHNOLOGIES USED TO DELIVER AND MONITOR EORE

- Risk education talking device in Darfur (RETDD)

Challenges

- Limited of fund compared to the magnitude of the problem.
- Challenges linked to the conflict areas.
- Uncontrolled movement of some targeted group/tribes i.e. (nomads).
- Roughness of some of the targeted areas and the difficulty of accessibility.

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 2021 to 31 DECEMBER 2021

[Party]: _____

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Since 2002 till December 2021 (2,444) victims were reported, from the mentioned total 1,811 injured and 633 killed. In 2021 (2) victim were Killed and (33) were Injured reported.

Casualties by States

State	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Blue Nile	113	1	32	3	0	149	235	16	57	4	0	312	461
Central Darfur	1	0	8	3	0	12	24	10	50	12	0	96	108
East Darfur	4	3	9	3	0	19	18	1	31	10	0	60	79
Gadaref	2	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	6	9
Kassala	89	8	20	5	0	122	307	18	64	9	0	398	520
North Darfur	11	1	27	3	2	44	48	7	66	14	0	135	179
Red Sea	15	3	7	1	0	26	29	0	3	1	0	33	59
South Darfur	4	2	9	4	0	19	28	13	67	13	0	121	140
South Kordofan	136	18	26	12	8	200	354	41	79	23	13	510	710
West Darfur	2	1	16	2	0	21	28	1	32	18	0	79	100
West Kordofan	13	3	2	0	0	18	52	6	3	0	0	61	79
Total	390	40	157	36	10	633	1,128	113	453	104	13	1,811	2,444

Casualties by Year

Year	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Before 2011	336	35	104	24	0	499	897	68	240	53	0	1,258	1,757
2011	25	2	5	0	0	32	64	4	23	8	4	103	135
2012	14	2	15	2	2	35	59	4	20	3	2	88	123
2013	2	0	0	0	0	2	14	8	19	5	0	46	48
2014	1	0	0	0	0	1	29	7	15	2	0	53	54
2015	6	0	5	0	8	19	12	3	23	3	7	48	67
2016	0	0	2	1	0	3	8	5	13	4	0	30	33
2017	2	0	7	3	0	12	11	4	26	3	0	44	56
2018	1	1	13	3	0	18	14	2	21	10	0	47	65
2019	1	0	3	2	0	6	5	2	17	6	0	30	36
2020	1	0	2	1	0	4	8	5	15	5	0	33	37
2021	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	1	21	2	0	31	33
Grand Total	390	40	157	36	10	633	1,128	113	453	104	13	1,811	2,444

GLOBAL PARTICIPATIONS:

NMAC VA Department took part in the following international events via online platforms:

- The Intersessional Meetings took place during 22-24 June 2021.
- The 19MSP took place during 15-19 November 2021.
- The 2021 Victim Assistance Experts Meeting on Wednesday 10 November 2021.
- Meeting with Implementation Support Unit:
 - There were several coordination meetings were held with the ISU in order to host the National Stakeholder Dialogue on Victim Assistance workshop in Khartoum.

VICTIMS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS in 2021:

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:

The projects encompassed; medical assessment, socio-economic integration, psychosocial support to (125) beneficiaries and Assistive devices (33) beneficiaries & Prosthetics/Orthotics (17) beneficiaries.

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

Victims Assistance Projects Implemented by JASMAR:

JASMAR has implemented two VA projects:

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

The projects encompassed; medical assessment, socio-economic integration, psychosocial support to , Prosthetics/Orthotics candidates and health insurance for 30 beneficiaries .

Second VA project: in South Kordofan state funded by (USAID, Japan and Italy)

The projects encompassed; medical assessment, socio-economic integration, psychosocial support to (55) beneficiaries and Assistive devices for (25) beneficiaries & Prosthetics/Orthotics(30) beneficiaries . All (55) beneficiaries received health insurance.

Also JASMAR conducted two workshops on Awareness and Advocacy of the Rights of PWDs in the Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

Assessment of Victim Assistance in Sudan

A joint victim's assistant assessment encompassed UNMAS, NAMC and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, spanned the period from late February up to April 21, covered most of the Sudan affected states. In addition to the capital Khartoum, the assessment has also covered South Kordofan, Blue Nile, South Darfur and Kassala states. In these places, wide range of victims' assistance stakeholders such as Unions of Persons with Disabilities, Service providers such as governmental ministries and departments, hospitals, Prosthetic and Orthopedic Centres, vocational training centres, UN agencies, NGOs and beneficiaries were all interviewed by the assessment. The assessment was headed by Mr. Gaëtan de Beaupuis -UNMAS VA Consultant from Geneva. The purposes of the assessment are to assess the socio-economic impact of the previous AV interventions for better future VA interventions, update the national VA strategy to raise more fund to the VA and to come up with recommendations aim to improve the quality of services provided to the victims as well as people with disabilities.

Oslo Action Plan (33-41)

OAP# 33

The National Mine Action Center (NMAC) is the authority commissioned with the coordination, supervision and follow-up on the overall occurrences of Sudan victims' assistance program.

(33#): The concluding draft of the National Strategy for victims' assistance was endorsed as well as informed to the concerned authorities. In addition to that, a workshop supported by the European Union and the Implementation Unit is proposed for the final blessing of the strategy.

OAP# 33

Building upon the principles of respect for human rights, gender equality and nondiscrimination, along with the preserving of the rights of the victims throughout the processes of planning, implementing and evaluating of the victims' assistance programmes, Sudan keeps hands tightly around ensuring equal and full participation of the victims in the society.

OAP# 34

In an effort to provide an effective and sustainable delivery of health, educational, Labour and developmental services to the victims besides, poverty reduction, and to affirm Sudan's commitment to tackle the issues of the disabled persons including the victims of explosive remnants of war, the victims' assistance has been mainstreamed in the broad national policies, plans and national legal frameworks which implement for the sole purpose to safeguard the rights of the victims.

OAP# 35

Data on the victims of mines is collected through sub-offices of the National Mine Action Center and other specialized victim assistance organizations such as the National Association for Prosthetic and Orthopedic (NAPO) and the Unions of Disability. Following the data being collected; it processed and captured in the database runs by the Department of Information Management of the National Mine Action Center. To ensure the provision of the right services to the victims as well as to confront the challenges associated with the provision of the assistances, the data is accurately, regularly and consistently updated as well as disaggregated by age, gender, survivors, injuries, deaths and collateral losses. It also shared with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, NAPO, and national mine action organizations and the relevant United Nations agencies for the planning and implementation of victim assistance interventions.

Period	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
2021	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	1	21	2	0	31	33
Running Total	390	40	157	36	10	633	1,128	113	453	104	13	1,811	2,444

OAP# 36

An increment in the provision of the First Aid and health-care to the victims in the mines and ERW affected communities was witnessed, however, with dearth in the provision of the similar services in the remote and unsafe areas.

Many victims as well as their families were covered by the umbrella of the health insurance.

There are many First Aid providers (from the volunteers of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society). Although there is availability of a numbers of Rapid Response Teams (RRT), these teams need to be specifically trained on mines and ERW casualty evacuation within the reality of dire need for ambulances.

OAP# 37

A national guidance of comprehensive services to the victims and disabled persons will be developed in coordination with NMAC, Ministry of Health, Supreme Council of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Welfares, Ministry of Education, Artificial Limbs and national and international organizations operating in the domain of mine action to facilitate access to the services mostly needed by both victims of mines and ERW and persons with disabilities.

OAP# 38

There is a raise in the provision of physical rehabilitation to the victims of mines and ERW, which secured by the rehabilitation centers located in the affected towns, yet some these centers lacking support in terms of its buildings maintenance and the train of its technical staffs, noting that the remote areas are excluded of such facilities.

Similarly, there is a noticeable buildup in the provision of psychological and social support to the victims and their families in the affected areas by the aid of peers. The service of psychological and social support is delivered jointly to the victims by both health cadres in the hospitals and Unions of persons with disabilities outside of the hospitals. Unfortunately, this service does not exist in the remote and unsafe areas. In order to fill the gap in the provision of psychological and social support in the remote areas there is a need to train psychological support providers as well as to form the groups of peers.

OAP# 39

By the virtue of the implemented productive and cooperative projects, there has been a remarkable improvement in the economic situation of the victims of mines and ERW and their families. Also there is noticeable improvement in the process of social reintegration of the victims through the sizable participation in sport and other cultural and social activities in the affected areas including distanced ones. There also a considerable rise in the employment opportunities secured by the governmental sector for those victims. In coordination with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities an advocacy workshop consolidating the rights of victims and disabled persons is planned to hold.

OAP# 40

Besides the incorporation of assistance to the victims, explosive ordnance risk education and measures ensure the protection of the survivors; the contingency plan absorbs the national strategy for the persons with disabilities.

OAP# 41

Victims of mines and their representative organizations are participated in the development of strategies and plans for victims' assistance programs as well as in the coordination meetings.

One of the most prominent contributions of the state to the victims assistance could obviously seen in the annual fund secure by the state to finance the various hubs of the humanitarian mine action including victims assistance.

A joint victim's assistant assessment encompassed UNMAS, NAMC and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, spanned the period from late February up to April 21, covered most of the Sudan affected states. In addition to the capital Khartoum, the assessment has also covered South Kordofan, Blue Nile, South Darfur and Kassala states. In these places, wide range of victims' assistance stakeholders such as Unions of Persons with Disabilities, Service providers such as governmental ministries and departments, hospitals, Prosthetic and Orthopedic Centres, vocational training centres, UN agencies, NGOs and beneficiaries were all interviewed by the assessment. The assessment was headed by Mr. Gaëtan de Beaupuis -UNMAS VA Consultant from Geneva. The purposes of the assessment are to assess the socio-economic impact of the previous AV interventions for better future VA interventions, update the national VA strategy to raise more fund to the VA and to come up with recommendations aim to improve the quality of services provided to the victims as well as people with disabilities.

Requirement:

- Build capacities to assist victims.
- Inclusive recording of data on the victims of mine/ERW for their reintegration into the communities of the affected states.
- Rehabilitate the physical rehabilitation centers in the affected states.
- Establishment of new physical rehabilitation centers to provide physical and psychological rehabilitation services.

Challenges:

- a. Shallowness of financing directed to the mine action program compared to the magnitude of mines' problem given the significant needs of the sector and a large financing gap despite local and external financing.
- b. The precarious security situation in some parts of Blue Nile and South Kordofan states has made it difficult to outreach it with the assistance to the victims.
- c. Discontinuity of foreign support which used to be directed to the victims of mines and ERWs in eastern states which declared free from recorded mines and ERWs.
- d. Disadvantageous climatic conditions substantially limit the delivery of services to the mine/ERW victims particularly during the rainy season.
- e. The geographical remoteness of some mine/ERW affected areas, unsafe security situation and transport problems have prevented the gathering of victims' data and thus adversely impacted their health conditions.
- f. Most donors' interest and desire is directed towards mine clearance activities rather than victims' assistance.
- g. Since most of the world countries have been affected by the pandemic of coronavirus, Sudan is no exception, the repercussions engulf the humanitarian activities in the country including mine action particularly the planned victims' assistance activities and coordination efforts for 2020 plan.
- h. Poor coordination and follow-up between the victims and victims' assistance entities over the last period due to political unrest the country has passed through.
- j. More accessibility to new areas in the wake of the signature of peace agreement in Blue Nile state so more victims of mines and ERW.

Oslo Action Plan Implementation

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 #16

Sudan mine action programme promised during its presidency the 18 MSP to destroy all retained mines. Total of 248 retained mines were used in trainings and have been destroyed while (29) damaged mines were destructed.

Action #17

Sudan mine action programme will use available alternatives () to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes where possible.

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

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-90	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.03369444	10.22663889	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA-MF-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.77269444	11.04833333	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA-DA-2670	Blue Nile	Bau	Malakan	33.66455556	10.76433333	832,434	0	832,434
IMSMA-DA-2684	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.18178	11.03443	89557	0	89,557
IMSMA-DA-2689	Blue Nile	Bau	Olu Malkan	33.39281	10.4953	4533	0	4,533
IMSMA-DA-383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.6087	10.6743	0	2	2
IMSMA-DA-513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	34.02144444	9.93025	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-1267	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.18111667	10.23135	0	141	141
IMSMA-DA-1268	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.34295	10.23365	0	4712	4712
IMSMA-DA-1269	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.03491667	10.2277	0	636	636
IMSMA-DA-2402	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.43344722	10.85935278	0	24,079	24,079
IMSMA-DA-2403	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.41844722	10.85935278	0	38392	38,392
IMSMA-SHA-28-2	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	33.79348982	10.3144686	0	50000	50,000
IMSMA-MF-46	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.33394444	11.83442778	204,868	0	204,868
IMSMA-MF-47	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.3261	11.84611	310,151	0	310,151
IMSMA-MF-53	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	29.48552778	10.93602778	270,137	0	270,137
IMSMA-MF-54	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.46905556	11.67308333	32821	0	32821
IMSMA-MF-58	South Kordofan	Heiban	Al Azraq	30.61661111	11.28913889	131986	0	131986
IMSMA-MF-60	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Shat Damam	29.75866667	10.82641667	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA-MF-61	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.35845	11.84554	103472	0	103472
IMSMA-MF-62	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.36291	11.84238	15540	0	15,540
IMSMA-MF-65	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Al Ahmier	29.84380556	10.80552778	769	0	769
IMSMA-MF-74	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Ragafi	30.16666667	10.99433333	6706	0	6,706
IMSMA-MF-75	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Ganaya	29.89405	10.5278	672	0	672
IMSMA-MF-86	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabania	30.00395	10.59591667	11933	0	11933
IMSMA-MF-117	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Serdiba	30.01741667	10.99305556	207105	0	207105
IMSMA-MF-128	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60555556	10.89216667	14735	0	14735
IMSMA-MF-129	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.17728333	11.64003333	18641	0	18,641
IMSMA-MF-130	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.17701667	11.63911667	2769	0	2,769
IMSMA-MF-134	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.17996667	11.63748333	20277	0	20,277
IMSMA-MF-161	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60747222	10.88316667	7553	0	7,553
IMSMA-MF-162	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60913889	10.88488889	16301	0	16,301
IMSMA-MF-163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61025	10.88655556	1852	0	1,852
IMSMA-MF-164	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61022222	10.87405556	12513	0	12,513
IMSMA-MF-165	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61194444	10.87530556	2993	0	2,993

IMSMA-MF-166	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60561111	10.88877778	8291	0	8291
IMSMA-MF-168	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60321667	10.88808333	5847	0	5847
IMSMA-MF-169	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60495	10.8861	3539	0	3,539
IMSMA-MF-171	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	30.37221667	10.94056667	389500	0	389,500
IMSMA-MF-181	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.68448333	10.79871667	27494	0	27,494
IMSMA-MF-191	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Brakandi	29.56130556	11.85147222	5326	0	5,326
IMSMA-MF-192	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33155556	11.75633333	50	0	50
IMSMA-MF-193	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33302778	11.75591667	1561	0	1,561
IMSMA-MF-194	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33336111	11.75419444	1418	0	1,418
IMSMA-MF-196	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33788889	11.76177778	95	0	95
IMSMA-MF-197	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33761111	11.76088889	40	0	40
IMSMA-MF-198	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33336111	11.76455556	61	0	61
IMSMA-MF-199	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33383333	11.76494444	43	0	43
IMSMA-MF-200	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33533333	11.76555556	65	0	65
IMSMA-MF-201	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33822222	11.76361111	28	0	28
IMSMA-MF-202	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33783333	11.76377778	51	0	51
IMSMA-MF-223	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Toro	30.063	10.59461111	3,988	0	3,988
IMSMA-MF-224	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Toro	30.05980556	10.58986111	10,501	0	10,501
IMSMA-MF-276	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.68513333	10.78986667	2,245	0	2,245
IMSMA-MF-277	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.35766667	11.83822222	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA-MF-278	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Durain	30.04815	10.85506111	14,338	0	14,338
IMSMA-MF-279	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Durain	30.04815	10.85506111	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA-MF-280	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.36355556	11.84244444	10,895	0	10,895
IMSMA-MF-283	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.681375	10.799449	3,552	0	3,552
IMSMA-MF-284	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.6826	10.799636	4,653	0	4,653
IMSMA-MF-291	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37475	11.85661111	4,059	0	4,059
IMSMA-DA-1703	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Rogol Al Marfain	29.62575	10.11888889	3,658	0	3,658
IMSMA-DA-1828	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Alhamrah	29.89594444	10.89541667	33,368	0	33,368
IMSMA-DA-2177	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Habeila	29.75547222	11.80016667		0	0
IMSMA-DA-2183	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Habeila	30.46258333	11.86083333	47	0	47
IMSMA-DA-2257	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Angarko	29.70611111	11.89441667		0	0
IMSMA-DA-2550	South Kordofan	Delami	Um Hitan	30.05966	11.5028	47,785	0	47,785
IMSMA-DA-2552	South Kordofan	Delami	Um Hitan	30.05993	11.50656	47,851	0	47,851
IMSMA-DA-2578	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Alhamrah	29.89369444	10.89541667	47,641	0	47,641
IMSMA-SHA-95-1	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Delibia	30.22923729	10.76123047	0	50000	50,000
IMSMA-SHA-92-3	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabaina	30.02022	10.58686138	0	705000	705,000
IMSMA-SHA-92-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabaina	29.99473999	10.59427168	0	236550	236,550
IMSMA-SHA-91-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Shat El Sufaya	29.75560505	10.68393106	0	68256	68,256
IMSMA-SHA-90-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Angulo	29.87396	10.50759	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-152	South Kordofan	Heiban	Tura	30.5595	11.14357081	0	4755043	4,755,043
IMSMA-SHA-87-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Kololo	29.80883111	10.84714663	0	26000	26,000

IMSMA-SHA-85-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Al Dar	29.98405203	10.48777842	0	19750	19,750
IMSMA-SHA-77-5	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60699832	10.86988019	0	68000	68000
IMSMA-SHA-73-1	South Kordofan	Ghadeer	Tambiera	30.76897628	11.05279601	0	75000	75,000
IMSMA-SHA-68-1	South Kordofan	Heiban	Tira Mande	30.48893707	10.88145	0	600000	600,000
IMSMA-SHA-66-1	South Kordofan	Heiban	Um Dar Dur	30.69414048	11.03169279	0	140000	140,000
IMSMA-DA-957	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.68228333	10.9965	0	78540	78,540
IMSMA-DA-1114	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.05819444	11.77783333	0	39270	39,270
IMSMA-DA-1172	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Al Tiess	29.86463889	10.66230556	0	236	236
IMSMA-DA-1205	South Kordofan	Heiban	Locholo	30.47175	11.18619444	0	19	19
IMSMA-DA-1239	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Addar	29.89786111	10.53308611	0	1	1
IMSMA-DA-1647	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.66408333	10.98313889	0	5551	5551
IMSMA-SHA-100-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49045	11.7078808	0	100000	100000
IMSMA-SHA-100-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49334274	11.7003799	0	270000	270,000
IMSMA-SHA-100-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.690344	11.60659489	0	375000	375000
IMSMA-SHA-108-1	South Kordofan	Abu Karshola	Um bartaboo	30.69986942	11.58674	0	400	400
IMSMA-SHA-108-2	South Kordofan	Abu Karshola	Um bartaboo	30.69648168	11.55665	0	400	400
IMSMA-SHA-110-3	South Kordofan	Delami	Al Gnei	30.17762341	11.6381	0	150000	150000
IMSMA-SHA-112-7	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37449	11.8633104	0	122850	122,850
IMSMA-SHA-113-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.31262825	11.76455	0	432000	432000
IMSMA-SHA-113-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.31249276	11.76630989	0	594000	594000
IMSMA-SHA-113-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.33261175	11.76257658	0	750000	750000
IMSMA-SHA-113-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.3291989	11.7568504	0	60800	60,800
IMSMA-SHA-113-5	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.32930307	11.75559018	0	100000	100,000
IMSMA-DA-321	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Lopong	28.32853333	9.510183333	0	12,566	12,566
IMSMA-DA-364	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Mulual	28.4175	9.706666667	0	6,283	6,283
IMSMA-DA-365	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Mulual	28.41555556	9.705833333	0	3,142	3,142
Total						3,313,221	9,962,619	13,275,840

Note: (Total of 9 hazard area was registered during the 2021 operations). There are 6 hazards with total size of (1,069,801) m2 of anti-personnel mine contamination still Active.

Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2021

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						
IMSMA - DA -2396	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.47466667	10.71097222	0	0	0	0	5	221
IMSMA - DA -2409	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.48219444	10.71230556						
IMSMA - DA -744	Blue Nile	Bau	Silak	33.6945	11.11597222	815,398	0	0	815,398	0	17
IMSMA - DA -2577	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Alhamrah	29.89369444	10.89541667	0	0	19,099	19,099	10	9,652
IMSMA - DA -1121	South Kordofan	Delami	Umbey	30.54697222	11.84113889	8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0
Total						823,798	0	19,099	842,897	15	9,890

Notes:

1. There are **2 AP** mines destroyed in Hazard CHA-2550, but the CHA still worked on, because of that there is deferent in AP destroyed item.
2. There is total of **625** sqm of Technical Survey area not mentioned, because Hazard CHA-2550 still worked on.
3. There is total of **14,500** sqm of Cancelled area not mentioned, because it's AT areas.
4. There is total of **3,600** sqm of Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) area not mentioned, because it's AT areas.
5. There is total of **6,831** sqm of Manual Mine Clearance area not mentioned, because it's AT areas.
6. There are **5 AP** mines destroyed IN EOD Spot BAC Task in Blue Nile. Because of that Found abandoned by SPLA.
7. There are **3** hazards with total size of (11,754) m2 of anti-personnel mine contamination added to information management database and Closed in 2021.