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

(NMAC)

ARTICLE 7 REPORT

2024

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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
CAFA	CAFA National Organization
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CRPD	Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
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
EORE	Explosive Ordnance 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

ODO	Ordinance Disposal Office
RRT	Rapid 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	Unexploded Ordnance
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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[Party]:

Anti-personnel mine contamination by state, as at the end of 2024 i.e. (31 December 2024)

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 area Remaining to be addressed in the context s of Article5 obligations
Blue Nile	10	1,006,217	9	118,432	19	1,124,649
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	**66**	**3,369,164**	**42**	**9,963,089**	**108**	**13,332,253**

Note: The area is for anti-personnel mines only.
At the end of 2021 Sudan reported an Article 5 challenge of 13,275,840 square metres. During 2022 an additional mined area of 77,912 square metres was identified as part of on-going survey and clearance activities and added to Sudan's information management database, including; 34,914 sqm in the area of the task, (CHA IMSMA-DA-2689). Additional areas were also identified in 6 known and suspected mined areas measuring 21,499 square metres, including 5 CHA measuring 21,029 and 1 SHA measuring 470 square meters. Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of end of the reporting period is **13,332,253** sqm.

Anti-personnel mine contamination addressed by state, from 2003 as of 2024.e. (31 December 2024)

State/ Province	Number of areas Known to contain anti-	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	46	6,980,656	83	23,946,495	129	30,927,151
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
Southern Kordofan	88	13,311,606	171	318,775,371	259	332,086,977
Western Kordofan	1	1,198	12	4,963,716	13	4,964,914
Grand Total	**251**	**23,916,943**	**370**	**371,038,722**	**621**	**394,955,665**

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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[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	----------	**50**		

Note:
- Total damaged mines equal to 0
- Total mines used in training equal to 0
- Total of retained mines equal to 50

1b. Voluntary information (**Action #16 of Oslo Action Plan)**
Objectives

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information **(*Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate…)***
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 Type 35 Plastic mines. The programme plans to destroy all live mines and replace them with the training's mines by 2027 (**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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[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 2024; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above in accordance with (Action #20, Action #22).

State / Province	Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning of the	Total area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning of the reporting period	Amount of area cleared during the reporting period (sqm)	Amount of area reduced during the reporting period (sqm)	Amount of area cancelled during the reporting period (sqm)	Total area addressed in the context of Article5 obligations during the reporting period (sqm)	Number of areas remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., at the end	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., at the end of the reporting period)
Blue Nile	19	1,124,649	0	0	0	0	19	1,124,649
South Kordofan	86	12,185,613	0	0	0	0	86	12,185,613
West	3	21,991	0	0	0	0	3	21,991
Total	**108**	**13,332,253**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**13,332,253**

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

State Province	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Khartoum	0	0	7,793
Total	**0**	**0**	**7,793**

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. In addition, following the April 15th War, the National Center implemented a hotline service aimed at addressing citizens' grievances related the presence of UXOs. This initiative was designed to prioritize the complaints received and ensure swift responses. Furthermore, the Center prepares weekly reports to monitor the service.

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 states. Opening corridors include AT/AVM clearance on the roads and routes; Opening roads/routes from explosive ordnance including APM is a high priority for the IDPs, returnees 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, Khartoum and Darfur states, in addition to the temporary HQ team based in portsudan. 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	Percentage of target
	SHA	CHA			SHA	CHA			
2020-2021	28	17	8,142,751	536,653	43	168	838,298	30,155	10%
2021-2022	13	7	1,054,315	117,146	13	195	18,783	1,014,848	88%
2023-2024	61	44	3,288,465.5	4,019,235.6	4	6	0	3,403,120	47%
Total	**102**	**68**	**12,485,532**	**4,673,035**	**60**	**369**	**857,081**	**4,448,123**	**31%**

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; The expansion of contamination due to the April 15 war, frequent movement of population, additional hazards and the climate (rainy season).

As per the plan indicated in the table above during 2023-2024, the total hazards planned to be addressed were 61 SHA and 44 CHA, whereas the areas to be cancelled through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) was 3,288,465.5 square meters, and that to be released through Technical Survey (TS) and clearance was 4,019,235.6 square meters.

During 2024, all explosive ordnance types consist of **4** SHAs and **6** CHA were addressed, whereas total of **3,403,120** 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 Type	Hazard		Total
	CHA	SHA	
AP	0	0	0
AT	0	0	0
UXO	6	4	10
Total	**6**	**4**	**10**

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 and assessment operations is to understand the real scope of EO contamination, so as to support planning and prioritization of mine action operations mainly land release and EORE. The survey and assessment information will support resource mobilization strategy and efforts, as well as national capacity building. Provided that after signing of Juba Peace Agreement in 2020, some of the areas have been accessible mainly in the Blue Nile region and some in South Kordofan, as such most of the refugees have started returning from neighboring countries and this helps the programme to have access to the local reliable informants and information about the EO contamination.

Sudan Mine Action Programme's information management system is in phase of adopting IMSMA Core and ArcGIS to improve its Information Management System. Currently migrating data from IMSMA Legacy and New Generation (NG) to IMSMA Core, this new IMSMA system will facilitate an online data collection and will improve survey, clearance, EORE and VA data.

The program suffered extensive and critical data loss pertaining to the year 2023 due to the eruption of the April 15 War and the deliberate sabotage of the main office. Relentless efforts are underway to recover and restore the lost data.

Sudan Mine Action Programme since 2002 has registered 5,065(except 2023 data) hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 4,661 hazardous areas have been cleared using different methods of clearance. While conducting mine action operations, total of 10,398 Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), total of 3,349 Anti-Tank Mines (ATM), total of 181,871 unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and total of 5,834,169 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) have been found and destroyed.

Since the beginning of the programme, total of 2,639 Mines/ERW victims registered in the database (IMSMA), which total of 1,992 were injured while total of 647 were killed.

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

The outbreak of the April 15, 2023 war significantly increased contamination levels in the capital, Khartoum, as well as in other states affected by the conflict, in addition to areas that were already impacted prior to the war.

Mine and ERW clearance operations at this time is considered a top priority in order to encourage the return of IDPs and the restoration of services and normal life, 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 2024, access to affected states was improved following the expulsion of the insurgents, 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 2024, in Khartoum ERW clearance operations initiated by nationally-led teams funded by the government and continued by two implementing partners, DRC (international Organization) in partnership with JASMAR (National Organization) funded by SHF. Their operations resulted in clearance of several hazardous areas in Khartoum state specifically in the city of Omdurman, which contributed positively in IDPs, returnees 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 2024, Sudan Mine Action Programme in total has received 7,625,000 USD from different donors through UNMAS including the considerable support from the Sudan Government.

The following tables show the Financial Resources Received from Donors during 2023.

Funds Received from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) during 2024

Activity	Italy	USAID	FCDO	Japan	PMWRA	UNTFHS	CERF	SHF	Netherland	UNICEF	Grand Total
Land Release	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	800,000*	650,000	0	0	1,700,000
Victim Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EORE& coordination	1,000,000	1,300,000**	400,000	400,000	0	450,000	0	0	450,000**	500,000	4,500,000
Total	1,000,000	1,300,000	400,000	400,000	250,000	450,000	800,000	650,000	450,000	500,000	6,200,000

Note:

* for survey and clearance equipment

** for EORE with NTS component included

Government contribution

In line with OAP Action #1, In 2024the government has contributed to Sudan Mine Action Programme through NMAC with total of $ 1,425,000 including staff salaries and operational cost where the NMAC, managed to release key service institutions hospitals and schools subsequently handing them over to the state authorities and local communities to enable the resumption of essential services.

Details of Government Support to Sudan Mine Action Programme during 2024

Fund received	The target project/activities	Expenditure in $	Remarks
National Mine Action Center (NMAC)	Operations and Land Release in Khartoum state	950,000	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	10,000	
	EORE	250,000	
	VA & rehabilitation of mines/ERW victims	0	
	External participations	10,000	Exchanges Prog, MSP Meetings
	National Capacity Development	15,000	
	Media &Documentation and Publications	10,000	
	Administration Cost	180,000	Staff salaries, rents, etc...
Total		**1,425,000**	

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

DRC and national mine action organization namely JASMAR continuing operations in Khartoum state funded by SHF 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 10 national NGOs,1 international organization and 2 international commercial companies are accredited and registered to implement mine action activities in Sudan, In addition to 2 international commercial companies and 9 national organizations currently undergoing accreditation.

With regard to the capacity building for its staff, the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) participated in international training courses and workshops such as,1 staff participated in IED workshop in Nairobi. Beside in-country courses where 10 staff from NMAC and mine action organizations participated in IMSMA forms workshop.

During the reporting period 1st January to 31st December 2024, NMAC has completed 15 Accreditations, 4 re-assessments, 12 monitoring for trainings, 4 monitoring visits and 24 QA visits.

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 2019-2023 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**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**					
APMs Destroyed	17	32	0	0					

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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[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 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[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 dependent), 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 EORE ACTIVITIES

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[Party]: _____

The following table reflects the EORE activities by state and gender during 2024

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Gadaref	6,980	7,376	7,283	13,060	34,699
Kassala	5,166	7,806	7,757	7,969	28,698
Khartoum	2,574	1,908	1,600	2,399	8,481
Nile	5,706	5,539	8,436	9,548	29,229
Northern	15,504	18,439	16,890	12,076	62,909
Red Sea	5,513	9,072	3,018	5,446	23,049
Sennar	10	8	14	10	42
Southern Kordofan	519	756	45	178	1,498
Total	**41,972**	**50,904**	**45,043**	**50,686**	**188,605**

Teams deployed during 2024 as follow:

No	State	Number of Teams	Organization	Donor
1	South Kordofan	1 NTS	DRC	Throw DRC
2	South Kordofan	1 EORE	DRC	Throw DRC
3	Khartoum	3 RRT	NUMAD	NUMAD own resources
4	Khartoum	2 RRT	NUMAD	Government fund
5	Khartoum	2 RRT	NMAC	Government fund
5	Khartoum	4 MTT	DRC/JASMAR	SHF fund
6	Khartoum	4 NTS	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS fund
7	Red Sea	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS fund
8	Kassala	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS fund
9	Gadaref	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS fund
10	River Nile	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS fund
11	Northern	2 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS fund
12	Blue Nile	1 EORE	CAFA	CAFA own resources
13	Sennar	1 EORE	FPDO	FPDO own resources

DRC/JASMAR, in coordination and cooperation with the National Center for Mine Action, implemented 12 CBEORE workshops for 129 SCRS and community volunteers in Northen, River Nile, Kassala, Algadaref, Red Sea states.

International Participation:

There was no international participation from EORE team in 2024.

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, In addition to the suspension of support by some donors.
b. The precarious security situation in some states.
c. Disadvantageous climatic conditions substantially limit the delivery of services.
d. Accessibility and the geographical remoteness of some mine/ERW affected areas.

Action #28-32 of the Oslo Action Plan:

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 **5,216,316** persons from the beginning of the programme in 2002. During the year 2024 total of **188,605** 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. Beside their community liaison function, the community liaison officers of the land release teams have been trained and empowered to deliver regular EORE within affected and neighboring communities, conduct community mapping, identify at-risk group and also to train community volunteers for creating sustainable capacity within those communities. Efforts were mad to integrate EORE in Civil Social Organizations including Sudanese Red Crescent Society and other humanitarian and Protection activities.

Action 29:

Sudan provides context-specific mine risk education programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk. Sudan provides context-specific mine risk education programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk. As mentioned above, Sudan has made efforts and will continue to the momentum to deliver context specific EORE through the implementing partner, EORE teams and community liaison officers of the land release teams to conduct pre EORE assessment, community mapping interview women, men and children and diverse group of people within the affected communities to understand the type and extend of explosive hazards, the needs and threat, and identify the at-risk people and deliver EORE more effective EORE to promote safe behavior and reduce

the risk of accidents.

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 2024 the deployment of teams and provision of EORE activities to all contaminated States were based on the EORE prioritization criteria covered in SNMAS 03.01 (planning and prioritization) including to high impacted communities, communities with recent accidents, accidents data analysis, communities with IDPs settlements, returnees' settlements and communities with recorded APM, and ERW contamination, and communities located close to contaminated areas. Furthermore, neighboring communities to the high impacted ones have also been planned and prioritized for EORE Considering the needs of at-risk group of people within the target communities based on a comprehensive community mapping interviewing women, men and children to identify the needs, movement pattern, exposure to EO threat and ultimately the at-risk groups of people.

Action 31:

During the year 2024, the plan of building national capacity to deliver EO risk education and reduction programmes continued with community based EOER; including provision of EORE training to the community volunteers, teachers, elders and social workers in order to create sustainable capacity within affected communities to continue EORE delivery and promote safe behavior, especially of the at-risk group of people, reduce the risk of accidents and contribute to communities development and livelihood activities.

- (129) community volunteers been trained in the community based EORE to sustain the EORE messages among the at-risk communities. the trained volunteers equipped with required skills, tool kits and knowledge to disseminate the EORE messages among their communities in all affected state.

Action 32:

Methodology of EORE:

- Direct presentation
- Peer to peer.
- Story telling
- Focus discussion group
- Schools' curriculum-based education.
- Mass media (, radio and T.V.).
- Drama, songs and Puppet shows.
- Campaign.
- Sport day.
- Community Based EORE

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 mines victims.

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2024 to 31 DECEMBER 2024

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Since 2002 till December 2024 (**2,639**) victims were reported, from the mentioned total **1,992** injured and 647 killed.

Casualty by State

State	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Al Jazeera	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	4	8
Blue Nile	84	2	32	4	29	151	205	19	68	7	50	349	500
Central Darfur	1	0	7	3	2	13	25	10	47	11	4	97	110
Eastern Darfur	3	2	9	3	2	19	16	1	32	10	2	61	80
Gadaref	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	5	8
Kassala	79	8	20	4	10	121	268	16	63	9	41	397	518
Khartoum	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	5	6
Nile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Northern	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northern Darfur	5	3	29	3	7	47	29	9	75	16	23	152	199
North Kordofan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red Sea	15	3	6	1	2	27	28	0	3	1	3	35	62
Sennar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	6
Southern Darfur	2	2	9	4	3	20	34	13	79	14	3	143	163
South Kordofan	60	10	26	12	92	200	254	30	104	29	173	590	790
Western Darfur	2	1	16	2	0	21	24	1	34	20	6	85	106
Western Kordofan	7	3	2	0	6	18	17	2	2	0	41	62	80
Total	**262**	**34**	**161**	**36**	**154**	**647**	**907**	**103**	**518**	**117**	**347**	**1,992**	**2,639**

Casualty by Year

Year	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Before 2013	248	30	123	25	140	566	764	59	301	69	332	1,525	2,091
2013	1	0	0	0	1	2	17	8	22	6	0	53	55
2014	1	2	0	0	0	3	32	7	16	3	0	58	61
2015	5	0	5	0	9	19	14	4	23	3	9	53	72
2016	0	0	2	1	0	3	10	5	11	4	3	33	36
2017	1	0	6	3	2	12	14	5	28	3	0	50	62
2018	0	1	12	3	2	18	20	3	26	10	3	62	80
2019	1	0	3	2	0	6	10	2	17	6	0	35	41
2020	1	0	2	1	0	4	9	5	23	5	0	42	46
2021	2	0	1	0	0	3	11	1	27	2	0	41	44
2022	1	0	3	0	0	4	2	1	13	5	0	21	25
2024	1	1	4	1	0	7	4	3	11	1	0	19	26
Grand Total	**262**	**34**	**161**	**36**	**154**	**647**	**907**	**103**	**518**	**117**	**347**	**1,992**	**2,639**

International Participations:

NMAC VA Department participated in the following international events:

- 5RC to be held on 22-29 November 2024.

VA PROJECTS in 2024:

There were no VA projects on 2024.

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, In addition to the suspension of support by some donors.

b. Discontinuity of foreign support which used to be directed to the victims of mines and ERWs in all affected areas.

c. Disadvantageous climatic conditions substantially limit the delivery of services to the mine/ERW victims particularly during the rainy season.

d. Accessibility and 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.

e. Most donors' interest and desire is directed towards mine clearance activities rather than victims' assistance.

f. Poor coordination and follow-up between the victims and victims' assistance entities over the last period due to the war conditions unrest the country has passed through.

Oslo Action Plan (OAP #33-#14)

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.

(2) (33#): The concluding draft of the National Strategy for victims' assistance was endorsed as well as informed to the concerned authorities.

(3)(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 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	
2024	1	1	4	1	0	7	4	3	11	1	0	19	26
Running Total	**262**	**34**	**161**	**36**	**154**	**647**	**907**	**103**	**518**	**117**	**347**	**1,992**	**2,639**

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.
- The Sudanese Red Crescent teams have been trained on EORE in South Kordofan.
- 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 building's 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.

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.

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 over two decades, following this, the IMSMA-NG system was introduced, and a plan was subsequently developed to implement the new generation of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA-CORE) within the Sudan Mine Action Programme. Liaising with UNMAS-Sudan and GICHD to migrate data and enable immediate and full application of IMSMA-CORE; such information revolution was reflected positively enabling Sudan mine action programme up to international standards.

The data migration process was originally scheduled to be completed at the beginning of 2024. However, the outbreak of war on April 15, 2023, in the capital Khartoum prevented this from happening and the central IMSMA server was looted and vandalized by rebel forces, resulting in the complete loss of all IMSMA data.

Efforts to recover the lost data are still ongoing and have so far been largely successful, except for the data pertaining to the year 2023, Currently, the hotline service for reporting the presence of mines or ERWs is operational via the IMSMA-CORE system, pending the full migration of data to the new system, which is progressing in parallel with the recovery efforts.

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 Despite the expansion of contamination following the war that began on April 15, 2023.

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, 1 staff participated in IED workshop in Nairobi. 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 or throw hotline service. 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 Higlieg, 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-DA-513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	34.021444	9.93025	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.6087	10.6743	0	2	2
IMSMA-DA-1267	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.181117	10.23135	0	141	141
IMSMA-DA-1269	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.034917	10.2277	0	636	636
IMSMA-MF-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.772694	11.048333	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA-DA-2689	Blue Nile	Bau	Olu Malkan	33.39281	10.4953	39,447	0	39,447
IMSMA-DA-1268	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.34295	10.23365	0	4712	4712
IMSMA-MF-90	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.033694	10.226639	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA-DA-2402	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.433447	10.859353	0	24,079	24,079

IMSMA-DA-2403	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.418447	10.859353	0	38392	38,392
IMSMA-SHA-28-2	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	33.79349	10.314469	0	50000	50,000
IMSMA-DA-2684	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.18178	11.03443	89557	0	89,557
IMSMA-DA-2670	Blue Nile	Bau	Malakan	33.664556	10.764333	832,434	0	832,434
IMSMA-DA-2748	Blue Nile	Bau	Malakan	33.667944	10.944583	6,789	0	6,789
IMSMA-DA-2764	Blue Nile	Bau	Malakan	33.661167	10.830972	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-2925	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Abego	34.30767	11.24241	2,500	0	2,500
IMSMA-DA-2926	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Abego	34.32309	11.15765	5,020	0	5,020
IMSMA-DA-2938	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.46993	10.74169	0	470	470
IMSMA-DA-2942	Blue Nile	Bau	Malakan	33.662917	10.837861	6,720	0	6,720
IMSMA-DA-2177	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Habeila	29.755472	11.800167	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-2257	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Angarko	29.706111	11.894417	0	0	0
IMSMA-SHA-90-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Angulo	29.87396	10.50759	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-1239	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Addar	29.897861	10.533086	0	1	1
IMSMA-DA-1205	South Kordofan	Heiban	Locholo	30.47175	11.186194	0	19	19
IMSMA-MF-201	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.338222	11.763611	28	0	28
IMSMA-MF-197	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337611	11.760889	40	0	40
IMSMA-MF-199	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333833	11.764944	43	0	43
IMSMA-DA-2183	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Habeila	30.462583	11.860833	47	0	47
IMSMA-MF-192	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.331556	11.756333	50	0	50
IMSMA-MF-202	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337833	11.763778	51	0	51
IMSMA-MF-198	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.764556	61	0	61
IMSMA-MF-200	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.335333	11.765556	65	0	65
IMSMA-MF-196	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337889	11.761778	95	0	95
IMSMA-DA-1172	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Al Tiess	29.864639	10.662306	0	236	236
IMSMA-SHA-108-1	South Kordofan	Abu Karshola	Um bartaboo	30.699869	11.58674	0	400	400
IMSMA-SHA-108-2	South Kordofan	Abu Karshola	Um bartaboo	30.696482	11.55665	0	400	400
IMSMA-MF-75	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Ganaya	29.89405	10.5278	672	0	672
IMSMA-MF-65	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Al Ahmier	29.843806	10.805528	769	0	769
IMSMA-MF-194	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.754194	1418	0	1,418
IMSMA-MF-193	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333028	11.755917	1561	0	1,561
IMSMA-MF-163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61025	10.886556	1852	0	1,852
IMSMA-MF-276	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.685133	10.789867	2,245	0	2,245
IMSMA-MF-130	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.177017	11.639117	2769	0	2,769
IMSMA-MF-165	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.611944	10.875306	2993	0	2,993
IMSMA-MF-169	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60495	10.8861	3539	0	3,539
IMSMA-MF-283	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.681375	10.799449	3,552	0	3,552
IMSMA-DA-1703	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Rogol Al Marfain	29.62575	10.118889	3,658	0	3,658
IMSMA-MF-223	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Toro	30.063	10.594611	3,988	0	3,988
IMSMA-MF-291	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37475	11.856611	4,059	0	4,059
IMSMA-MF-284	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.6826	10.799636	4,653	0	4,653

IMSMA-MF-191	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Brakandi	29.561306	11.851472	5326	0	5,326
IMSMA-DA-1647	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.664083	10.983139	0	5551	5551
IMSMA-MF-168	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.603217	10.888083	5847	0	5847
IMSMA-MF-74	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Ragafi	30.166667	10.994333	6706	0	6,706
IMSMA-MF-161	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.607472	10.883167	7553	0	7,553
IMSMA-MF-166	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605611	10.888778	8291	0	8291
IMSMA-MF-279	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA-MF-224	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Toro	30.059806	10.589861	10,501	0	10,501
IMSMA-MF-280	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.363556	11.842444	10,895	0	10,895
IMSMA-MF-86	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabania	30.00395	10.595917	11933	0	11933
IMSMA-MF-164	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.610222	10.874056	12513	0	12,513
IMSMA-MF-278	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	14,338	0	14,338
IMSMA-MF-128	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605556	10.892167	14735	0	14735
IMSMA-MF-62	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.36291	11.84238	15540	0	15,540
IMSMA-MF-162	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.609139	10.884889	16301	0	16,301
IMSMA-MF-129	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.177283	11.640033	18641	0	18,641
IMSMA-SHA-85-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Al Dar	29.984052	10.487778	0	19750	19,750
IMSMA-MF-134	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.179967	11.637483	20277	0	20,277
IMSMA-SHA-87-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Kololo	29.808831	10.847147	0	26000	26,000
IMSMA-MF-181	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.684483	10.798717	27494	0	27,494
IMSMA-MF-54	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.469056	11.673083	32821	0	32821
IMSMA-DA-1828	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Alhamrah	29.895944	10.895417	33,368	0	33,368
IMSMA-DA-1114	South Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.058194	11.777833	0	39270	39,270
IMSMA-MF-60	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Shat Damam	29.758667	10.826417	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA-DA-2578	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Alhamrah	29.893694	10.895417	47,641	0	47,641
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-SHA-95-1	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Delibia	30.229237	10.76123	0	50000	50,000
IMSMA-SHA-113-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329199	11.75685	0	60800	60,800
IMSMA-SHA-77-5	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.606998	10.86988	0	68000	68000
IMSMA-SHA-91-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Shat El Sufaya	29.755605	10.683931	0	68256	68,256
IMSMA-SHA-73-1	South Kordofan	Ghadeer	Tambiera	30.768976	11.052796	0	75000	75,000
IMSMA-DA-957	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.682283	10.9965	0	78540	78,540
IMSMA-SHA-100-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49045	11.707881	0	100000	100000
IMSMA-SHA-113-5	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329303	11.75559	0	100000	100,000
IMSMA-MF-61	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.35845	11.84554	103472	0	103472
IMSMA-SHA-112-7	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37449	11.86331	0	122850	122,850
IMSMA-MF-58	South Kordofan	Heiban	Al Azraq	30.616611	11.289139	131986	0	131986
IMSMA-SHA-66-1	South Kordofan	Heiban	Um Dar Dur	30.69414	11.031693	0	140000	140,000
IMSMA-SHA-110-3	South Kordofan	Delami	Al Gnei	30.177623	11.6381	0	150000	150000
IMSMA-MF-46	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.333944	11.834428	204,868	0	204,868

IMSMA-MF-117	South Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Serdiba	30.017417	10.993056	207105	0	207105
IMSMA-MF-277	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.357667	11.838222	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA-SHA-92-1	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabaina	29.99474	10.594272	0	236550	236,550
IMSMA-SHA-100-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.493343	11.70038	0	270000	270,000
IMSMA-MF-53	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	29.485528	10.936028	270,137	0	270,137
IMSMA-MF-47	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.3261	11.84611	310,151	0	310,151
IMSMA-SHA-100-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.690344	11.606595	0	375000	375000
IMSMA-MF-171	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	30.372217	10.940567	389500	0	389,500
IMSMA-SHA-113-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312628	11.76455	0	432000	432000
IMSMA-SHA-113-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312493	11.76631	0	594000	594000
IMSMA-SHA-68-1	South Kordofan	Heiban	Tira Mande	30.488937	10.88145	0	600000	600,000
IMSMA-SHA-92-3	South Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabaina	30.02022	10.586861	0	705000	705,000
IMSMA-SHA-113-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.332612	11.762577	0	750000	750000
IMSMA-DA-152	South Kordofan	Heiban	Tura	30.5595	11.143571	0	4755043	4,755,043
IMSMA-DA-365	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Mulual	28.415556	9.7058333	0	3,142	3,142
IMSMA-DA-364	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Mulual	28.4175	9.7066667	0	6,283	6,283
IMSMA-DA-321	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Lopong	28.328533	9.5101833	0	12,566	12,566
Total						**3,369,164**	**9,963,089**	**13,332,253**

Note:

- Total of 8 hazard area was registered during the 2022 operational season. There are 6 hazards with total size of 21,499 sqm of anti-personnel mine contamination still active.

Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2024

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						
Total											

Note:

No AP mine have been released during report period, also there is no other explosive devices have been destroyed.