



M.140.26

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 (ISU) and has the honour to transmit herewith the Sudan Article 7 Transparency Report for its kind consideration.

The Permanent Mission would be grateful if the Implementation Support Unit could kindly proceed with the necessary steps to receive and process the above-mentioned report in accordance with the established procedures.

The Permanent Mission avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Implementation Support Unit the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 28 April 2026

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

(NMAC)

ARTICLE 7 REPORT

2025

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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
GFFO	German Federal Foreign Office
CHA	Confirmed hazardous Area
BHA	Bureau For Humanitarian Assistance
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
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

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

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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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[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 SRAP"

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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[Party]:

Anti-personnel mine contamination by state, as at the end of 2025 i.e. (31 December 2025)

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 contexts of Article 5 obligations
Blue Nile	13	1,014,168	9	118,432	22	1,132,600
Khartoum	5	101,134	0	0	5	101,134
Southern Kordofan	57	2,485,298	30	9,822,666	87	12,307,964
Western Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
White Nile	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	76	3,600,600	42	9,963,089	118	13,563,689

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

A total of (6) new known Anti-Personnel (AP) areas measuring 101,134 sqm were recorded in 2025, in addition to (4) measuring 130,302 sqm originally recorded in 2023, based on the results of the data recovery process, some data has not yet been received, therefore, the 2025 total may increase.

Anti-personnel mine contamination addressed by state, from 2003 as of 2025.e. (31 December 2025)

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	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
Khartoum	2	5,356	0	0	2	5,356
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	253	23,922,299	370	371,038,722	623	394,961,021
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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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[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	N/A			
TOTAL	-----			

1b. Voluntary information (**Action #16 of SRAP**)

Objectives

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information <i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate...)</i>

N/A	N/A	N/A
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NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

2. Compulsory: Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
NMAC	N/A	N/A		N/A
TOTAL	-----			

3. Compulsory: Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
NMAC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	-----			

NOTE: All mines found during 2025 has been destroyed in situ.

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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[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 2025; 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 Reporting Period	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., <u>at the end</u> of the reporting period)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end of the</u> reporting period)
Blue Nile	22	1,132,600	100	0	0	100	22	1,132,600
Khartoum	2	68,151	2,175,647	566	1,002,638	3,178,851	5	101,134
Southern Kordofan	87	12,307,964	0	0	0	0	87	12,307,964
Western Kordofan	3	21,991	0	0	0	0	3	21,991
White Nile	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	1	0
Al Jazeera	0	0	71,000	0	0	71,000	0	0
Red Sea	0	0	25,206	0	0	25,206	0	0
Sennar	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
Total	114	13,530,706	2,276,953	566	1,012,638	3,290,157	118	13,563,689

Notes:

(3) AP areas (2 Khartoum and 1 White Nile) covering a total of 12,420 sqm that fall outside the reporting period of the extension request report, in addition, there is (1) AP area (Khartoum) covering 20,563 sqm for which a late submission was received, therefore, it was not included in the extension request report.

A total of 582,885 sqm falls outside the reporting period of the extension request report (582,185 sqm cleared, 566 sqm reduced, and 134 sqm cancelled) as reported in December 2025.

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

State Province	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Khartoum	17	27	23,215
Total	17	27	23,215

Note:

- (4) AP, (4) AT, (799) UXO that fall outside the reporting period of the extension request report, as reported in December 2025.

• 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 NMAC is based on the application of IMAS 07.11. The NMAC 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.

In this context, particular priority is given to areas of return, where mine action interventions directly enable the safe, dignified, and sustainable return of displaced populations (IDPs and refugees) and support post-conflict recovery and stabilization.

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 affecting areas of return, where clearance would facilitate the safe, dignified, and sustainable return of displaced populations (IDPs and refugees) after conflict.
- 7) EO contamination blocking roads and routes, hindering communities' access to humanitarian aid and development interventions
- 8) 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.

- 9) 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
- 10) APM and ERW affect a large number of people, including IDPs, returnees, nomads, and refugees
- 11) EO contaminated areas with known victims
- 12) EO contamination blocking pastureland and non-agriculture areas
- 13) Size of the contaminated areas located near communities equals or exceeds 50,000 sqm. This increases the risk of EO accidents
- 14) 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 NMAC 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 NMAC 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, Madani and Omdurman, in addition to the HQ team

based temporary 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 or 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#23 of the SRAP):

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			
2022-2023	56	59	3,248,412.3	3,970,281.7	0	0	0	0	0%
2023-2024	61	44	3,288,465.5	4,019,235.6	4	6	0	3,403,120	47%
2024-2025	32	13	3,407,927.9	4,165,245.2	13	359	1,012,504	1,694,768	36%
Total	149	106	9,944,805.7	12,154,762.5	17	365	1,012,504	5,097,880	28%

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).

During 2025, all explosive ordnance types consist of **13** SHAs and **359** CHA were addressed, whereas total of 5,461,585 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	2	0	2
AT	6	0	6
UXO	348	10	358
CM	0	1	1
Unknown	3	2	5
Total	359	13	372

After 15th April conflict, access to several states was restricted, limiting the ability to conduct 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 primary need for survey and assessment operations is to determine the actual extent of EO contamination in order to support planning and prioritization of mine action activities, particularly land release and EORE. The information generated will also inform resource mobilization strategies and national capacity-building efforts. Following the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement in 2020, some areas—particularly in Blue Nile and parts of South Kordofan—became accessible, enabling the return of refugees and improving access to reliable local informants and information on contamination.

However, it should be noted that the extension request did not take into account the significant new contamination resulting from the conflict that erupted after 15th April. This has led to widespread contamination across additional areas, including urban centers, and represents a major challenge for the programme in terms of scope, access, and prioritization. Sudan therefore plans to continue survey and assessment activities, particularly in all accessible states, while adapting to the evolving contamination context. The results will be communicated to the States Parties and the ISU and This is clearly reflected in the new extension request.

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, it was originally expected to be completed by 2023; however,

due to the conflict and the loss of servers which were only recently recovered the process was delayed. Nevertheless, it is now ongoing.

Sudan Mine Action Programme since 2002 has registered **5,597** hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 5,058 hazardous areas have been cleared using different methods of clearance. While conducting mine action operations, total of 10,420 Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), total of 3,444 Anti-Tank Mines (ATM), total of 205,632 unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and total of 5,881,494 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 ongoing conflict in Sudan has significantly increased explosive ordnance (EO) contamination across multiple states, including newly affected areas alongside existing contamination. In response, mine action activities focus on both non-technical and technical surveys to assess contamination levels in impacted states. Clearance operations are then prioritized to restore safe access routes and corridors, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the safe movement of civilians, including displaced populations and returnees.

Mine and ERW clearance operations at this time is considered a top priority in order to consolidate and ensure safe return for IDPs and refugees, 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.

EXTERNAL FINANCING RECEIVED AND RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION:

In the year 2025, Sudan Mine Action Programme in total has received **6,567,471**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 2025.

Funds Received from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) during 2025

Activity	FCDO	UNTFH S	Japan	MPTF	CERF	Canada	ECHO	WFP	PMWRA	Total
Land Release	668,049	206,619	243,865	318,592	1,042,401	1,514,923	845,084	206,244	143286	5,189,063
VA	0	0	0	0	0	8,258	0			8,258
EORE	376,880	64,501	236,675	57,481	55,337	348,427	170,613	24,283	35953	1,370,150
Total	1,044,929	271,120	480,540	376,073	1,097,738	1,871,608	1,015,697	230,527	179239	6,567,471

UNICEF also contributed to the sector with a total of USD 974,477.99 in support of EORE and victim assistance activities.

Support provided by UNICEF

Activity	Total in USD
Land release	0
VA	167,079.00
EORE	807,398.99
Total	974,477.99

Government contribution

In line with SRAP Action #1, In 2025 the government has contributed to Sudan Mine Action Programme through NMAC with total of 850,000 USD including staff salaries and operational cost where the NMAC, managed to deploy national teams to reduce contamination levels and support the normalization of life in cleared areas across Khartoum State, North Kordofan, Al Jazira, Sennar, White Nile, and South Kordofan.

Details of Government Support to Sudan Mine Action Programme during 2025

Fund received	The target project/activities	Expenditure in \$	Remarks
National Mine Action Center (NMAC)	Operations and Land Release in Khartoum, Aljazeera, White Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan.	730,000	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	20,000	
	EORE	0	
	VA & rehabilitation of mines/ERW victims	0	
	External participations	0	
	National Capacity Development	40,000	
	Media & Documentation and Publications	0	
	Administration Cost	60,000	Staff salaries, rents, etc...
Total		850,000	

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

DRC in partnership with NUMAD and JASMAR national organizations continuing operations in Khartoum state and Aljazeera funded by UNOPS and some of teams by SHF to conduct NTS, BAC surface/sub-surface and EOD spot tasks and buildings clearance and EORE.

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 18 national NGOs, 3 international organization and 2 international commercial companies are accredited and registered to implement mine action activities in Sudan, In addition to 4 INGOs, 2 international commercial companies and 17 national NGOs 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, 8 staff participated in different trainings and workshops in Kenya, Morocco, Lebanon and Jordan. Beside in-country courses such as Basic demining conducted by JASMAR for 27 individuals from different organizations.

During the reporting period 1st January to 31st December 2025, NMAC has completed 19 Accreditations, 5 re-assessments, 10 monitoring for trainings, 10 monitoring visits and 66 QA visits.

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	2025				
APMs Destroyed	17	32	3	0	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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[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 SNMAS 05.04.
- 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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[Party]: _____

The following table reflects the EORE activities by state and gender during 2025

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Al Jazeera	11,903	8,528	11,513	6,686	38,630
Blue Nile	574	859	561	1,243	3,237
Gadaref	5,707	6,021	6,375	8,747	26,850
Kassala	7,394	7,842	9,447	11,820	36,503
Khartoum	63,032	66,538	52,104	43,474	225,148
Northern	2,309	2,705	2,145	2,105	9,264
Northern Kordofan	199	276	93	148	716
Red Sea	257	150	226	317	950
River Nile	2,959	1,358	3,588	1,325	9,230
Sennar	8,722	9,258	4,840	4,086	26,906
Southern Kordofan	2,740	3,648	779	639	7,806
White Nile	6,445	6,564	2,625	4,125	19,759
Total	112,241	113,747	94,296	84,715	404,999

Teams deployed during 2025 as follow:

No	State	Number of Teams	Organization	Donor
1	Al Jazeera	3 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
2	Al Jazeera	1 EORE+	FPDO	SHF
3	Al Jazeera	2 NTS+	NUMAD/FPDO	Government
4	Al Jazeera	2 MTT	DRC/NUMAD	SHF
5	Al Jazeera	1 MTT	NUMAD	Government
6	Blue Nile	1 EORE	CAFA	CAFA own resources
7	Blue Nile	1 EORE	NUMAD	NUMAD own resources
8	Blue Nile	1 NTS+	MOD	MOD own resources
9	Gadaref	1 EORE	DRC/FPDO	GFFO
10	Gadaref	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
11	Kassala	1 EORE	CAFA	CAFA own resources
12	Kassala	1 EORE	NUMAD	NUMAD own resources
13	Kassala	1 EORE	DRC/FPDO	GFFO

14	Kassala	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
15	Kassala	2 EORE	FPDO	FPDO own resources
16	Khartoum	1 EORE	DRC/FPDO	GFFO
17	Khartoum	3 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
18	Khartoum	3 EORE	JASMAR	UNICEF
19	Khartoum	1 EORE+	FPDO	SHF
20	Khartoum	2 EORE+	JASMAR	UNICEF
21	Khartoum	4 NTS	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
22	Khartoum	2 NTS+	NUMAD/FPDO	Government
23	Khartoum	2 MTT	DRC/NUMAD	SHF
24	Khartoum	6 MTT	DRC/JASMAR	SHF
25	Khartoum	3 MTT	JASMAR	UNOPS
26	Khartoum	2 MCT	JASMAR	UNOPS
27	Northern	2 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
28	Northern Kordofan	1 EORE	NUMAD	Government
29	Northern Kordofan	1 EORE+	FPDO	SHF
30	Northern Kordofan	1 NTS+	NUMAD	Government
31	Northern Kordofan	1 NTS+	NUMAD/FPDO	Government
32	Red Sea	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
33	Red Sea	1 MTT	NUMAD	Government
34	River Nile	1 EORE	DRC/JASMAR	UNOPS
35	Sennar	1 EORE	FPDO	FPDO own resources
36	Sennar	1 NTS+	NUMAD	Government
37	Sennar	1 NTS+	NUMAD/FPDO	Government
38	Southern Kordofan	1 EORE	DRC	BHA
39	Southern Kordofan	1 NTS	DRC	BHA
40	Southern Kordofan	1 NTS+	FPDO	FPDO own resources
41	Southern Kordofan	1 NTS+	JASMAR	JASMAR own resources
42	Southern Kordofan	1 NTS+	NUMAD	Government
43	White Nile	1 EORE+	DRC/JASMAR	BHA
44	White Nile	1 EORE+	FPDO	SHF
45	White Nile	1 NTS+	NUMAD/FPDO	Government
46	White Nile	1 MTT	JASMAR	SHF

International Participation:

There was no international participation from EORE team in 2025.

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. Conditional funding that does not support monitoring and evaluation activities.
- c. The precarious security situation in some states.
- d. Disadvantageous climatic conditions substantially limit the delivery of services.
- e. Accessibility and the geographical remoteness of some mine/ERW affected areas.

Action #26-29 of the SRAP:

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 **5,650,988** persons from the beginning of the programme in 2002. During the year 2025 total of **404,999** persons were covered.

Action 26:

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 27:

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), Social status, Wealth and economic activity, Refugees and IDPs status/Legal status etc.

Action 28:

During the year 2025, the plan of building national capacity to deliver EO risk education and reduction programmes continued with community based EORE; including provision of EORE training to the community volunteers, teachers, elders, waste workers 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.

DRC conducted three workshops for a total of 120 participants, targeting teachers, NGO workers, and youth from all localities of Khartoum State.

With funding from UNICEF, a number of Community-Based Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (CBEORE) workshops were implemented. In partnership with JASMAR, three CBEORE workshops were conducted, reaching a total of 90 participants from key institutions, including the Ministry of Social Welfare, the National Council for Child Welfare, and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society.

In collaboration with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), training workshops were delivered across six states, benefiting 350 participants. These trainings targeted SRCS volunteers, religious leaders, and frontline workers to enhance community-level risk awareness.

Additionally, in partnership with CAFA Organization, a basic EORE workshop is being conducted in Gezira State, targeting 20 participants. Furthermore, in collaboration with CDF Organization, two CBEORE workshops were conducted in River Nile and Northern States, reaching 60 teachers.

Action 29:

In 2025 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. EORE also provided to the refugees from neighboring country of Ethiopia settled in Kassala and Gedaref states.

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 2025 to 31 DECEMBER 2025

[Party]: _____

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Since 2002 till December 2025 (**2,967**) victims were reported, from the mentioned total **2,267** injured and **700** killed.

Casualty by State

State	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Al Jazeera	1	0	6	0	0	7	10	2	18	1	0	31	38
Blue Nile	84	5	38	4	30	161	206	21	71	14	50	362	523
Central Darfur	1	0	7	3	2	13	25	10	48	11	4	98	111
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	9	5	9	1	4	28	41	18	60	11	6	136	164
Northern	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Northern Darfur	5	3	29	3	7	47	29	10	75	16	23	153	200
Northern Kordofan	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	15	1	0	22	23
Red Sea	15	3	6	1	2	27	28	0	3	1	3	35	62
River Nile	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	4
Sennar	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	8	0	0	12	13

Southern Darfur	2	2	9	4	3	20	34	13	79	14	3	143	163
Southern Kordofan	61	10	35	12	92	210	269	33	137	34	173	646	856
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
White Nile	0	1	1	0	0	2	9	1	4	0	0	14	16
Total	272	43	189	37	159	700	990	130	652	142	353	2,267	2,967

Casualty by Year

Year	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Before 2015	250	32	125	25	141	573	817	77	345	81	332	1,652	2,225
2015	5	0	5	0	9	19	14	4	23	3	9	53	72
2016	0	0	2	1	0	3	10	5	12	4	3	34	37
2017	1	0	6	3	2	12	15	5	28	3	0	51	63
2018	0	1	12	3	2	18	20	3	27	10	3	63	81
2019	1	0	3	2	0	6	12	2	18	6	0	38	44
2020	1	0	2	1	0	4	12	5	25	5	0	47	51
2021	2	0	1	0	0	3	12	1	28	2	0	43	46
2022	1	0	4	0	0	5	5	1	13	6	0	25	30
2023	0	5	4	0	1	10	21	4	21	2	4	52	62
2024	3	2	9	1	1	16	22	11	32	3	0	68	84
2025	8	3	16	1	3	31	30	12	80	17	2	141	172
Grand Total	272	43	189	37	159	700	990	130	652	142	353	2,267	2,967

International Participations:

NMAC VA Department participated in the following international events:

- Intersessional Meetings to be held on 17-20 June 2025.
- VA Experts Meeting on 18 June 2025.
- The Twenty-second Meeting of the States Parties 1-5 December 2025
- VA Experts Meeting on 1 December 2025.
- Synergies to facilitate victim assistant reporting on 3 December.

VA PROJECTS in 2025:

JASMAR implemented two Victim Assistance (VA) projects in Khartoum State. The first project, funded by UNICEF and implemented from August to December 2025, provided medical assessments and psychosocial support (PSS) to 50 children. The second project, funded by the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF), commenced

in November 2025 and is expected to continue until April 2026. This project includes medical assessments, psychosocial support, and socio-economic integration services for 35 beneficiaries.

Save the Children provided medical support to 30 children who are victims of explosive ordnance (EO) at Al-Nau Hospital in Khartoum. This support included the provision of essential medical services and continuous health follow-up, contributing to improved health conditions and addressing critical treatment needs.

CAFA implemented one VA project in Blue Nile State, funded by UNICEF, which provided medical assessments and psychosocial support to 16 children affected by EO.

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

Siem Reap Action Plan (SPAP #30-#39)

SRAP #30

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) (30#): The National Strategy for Victim Assistance was finalized and endorsed in 2023 and has since been communicated to the relevant authorities. Building on the principles of human rights, gender equality, and non-discrimination, and ensuring the protection of victims' rights throughout the planning, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programmes, Sudan remains committed to promoting the full and equal participation of victims in society.

(3) (30#): EO survivors and their representative organizations participate in planning and implementation efforts.

(4) (30#): The National Strategy for Victim Assistance, has been circulated to the relevant stakeholders for review, and for the provision of their feedback and suggestions, to ensure its alignment with the current situation in Sudan .

SRAP #31

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.

SRAP #32

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	
2025	8	3	16	1	3	31	30	12	80	17	2	141	172
Running Total	272	43	189	37	159	700	990	130	652	142	353	2,267	2,967

SRAP #33

- 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 Red Sea, Kassala, Northen, River Nile, Aljazeera and Khartoum states.
- 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.

SRAP #34

Victims have been referred in some areas; however, there is no established national or regional referral program in place.

SRAP #35

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.

SRAP #36

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.

SRAP #37

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.

SRAP #38

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.

SRAP #39

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.

Siem Reap 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 #4

The SNMAS have been partially updated to align with the new pattern of contamination in urban areas, including the addition of building clearance operations, which were not previously covered. The composition of operational teams has also been adjusted to ensure improved control and faster implementation of procedures. The update process is still ongoing and is expected to be completed before the end of 2026.

Action #5

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 #6

Sudan has an environmental policy embedded within its National Mine Action Standards, which was reactivated in 2025 in response to increased contamination in urban areas. Environmental and climate considerations are also being integrated into the forthcoming national strategy, which is expected to be finalized before the end of the year.

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 Core 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-Core.

Action #12

During 2025, the Sudan Mine Action Programme destroyed all retained anti-personnel mines through demolition activities. A total of 50 retained mines were used for training purposes and subsequently destroyed.

Action #16

Sudan mine action programme is using available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

Action #18

Although a country-wide survey (Landmine Impact Survey) was conducted between 2006 and 2009, the resumption of armed conflict from 2011 to the end of 2016 led to the assumption that additional areas had become contaminated with explosive ordnance. In response, Sudan launched a baseline (Non-Technical) Survey in November 2019 to cover all localities and villages in the affected states, including South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur. The survey continued into early 2020 and resumed in 2021; however, due to insecurity in parts of these states, it has not yet covered all areas. Furthermore, the outbreak of conflict on 15 April 2023 has resulted in widespread new contamination across many areas, including the capital, Khartoum, significantly increasing the scope and complexity of the contamination.

Action #26

The Sudan National Mine Action Strategy and Work Plan include provisions for developing sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, as well as new contamination resulting from the 15 April conflict, once finalized. In the meantime, Sudan continues to manage existing explosive ordnance (EO) challenges under the current extension request, which will be presented accordingly.

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) actively participated in a number of international training courses and workshops to strengthen staff capacity. One staff member took part in the Gender Focal Point (GFP) Capacity Development Programme in Nairobi. In addition, two staff members participated in Land Release training under the Arab Regional Cooperation Programme (ARCP) in Lebanon. Two staff members also attended leadership training under the same programme in Jordan, while one staff member participated in an information management workshop, also within the framework of ARCP in Jordan.

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-1114	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.058194	11.777833	0	39,270	39,270
IMSMA-DA-1172	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Al Tiess	29.864639	10.662306	0	236	236
IMSMA-DA-1205	Southern Kordofan	Heiban	Locholo	30.47175	11.186194	0	19	19
IMSMA-DA-1239	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Addar	29.897861	10.533086	0	1	1
IMSMA-DA-1267	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.181117	10.23135	0	141	141
IMSMA-DA-1268	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.34295	10.23365	0	4,712	4,712
IMSMA-DA-1269	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.034917	10.2277	0	636	636
IMSMA-DA-152	Southern Kordofan	Heiban	Tura	30.5595	11.143571	0	4,755,043	4,755,043
IMSMA-DA-1647	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.664083	10.983139	0	5,551	5,551
IMSMA-DA-1703	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Rogol Al Marfain	29.62575	10.118889	3,658	0	3,658
IMSMA-DA-1828	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Alhamrah	29.895944	10.895417	33,368	0	33,368
IMSMA-DA-2177	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Habeila	29.755472	11.800167	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-2183	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Habeila	30.462583	11.860833	47	0	47
IMSMA-DA-2257	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Angarko	29.706111	11.894417	0	0	0
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	38,392	38,392
IMSMA-DA-2550	Southern Kordofan	Delami	Um Hitan	30.05966	11.5028	47,785	0	47,785
IMSMA-DA-2552	Southern Kordofan	Delami	Um Hitan	30.05993	11.50656	47,851	0	47,851
IMSMA-DA-2578	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Alhamrah	29.893694	10.895417	47,641	0	47,641
IMSMA-DA-2670	Blue Nile	Bau	Malakan	33.664556	10.764333	832,434	0	832,434
IMSMA-DA-2684	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.47496	11.034019	89,557	0	89,557
IMSMA-DA-2689	Blue Nile	Bau	Olu Malkan	33.657806	10.831389	39,447	0	39,447
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-2956	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Jorot Gerb	34.29481	10.4631	5,595	0	5,595
IMSMA-DA-2960	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.6665	10.980833	122,351	0	122,351
IMSMA-DA-2966	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Jorot Gerb	34.29481	10.4631	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-2967	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Dadu	34.28125	10.54089	2,356	0	2,356
IMSMA-DA-321	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Lopong	28.328533	9.510183	0	12,566	12,566
IMSMA-DA-3339	Khartoum	Khartoum	Almugran	32.50290008	15.60794503	24,122	0	24,122
IMSMA-DA-3362	Khartoum	Khartoum	Almugran	32.49902163	15.60963171	44,029	0	44,029

IMSMA-DA-3429	Khartoum	Khartoum	Almugran	32.499018	15.609621	20,563	0	20,563
IMSMA-DA-3450	White Nile	EL Qeteena	Al-Awaj			0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-3536	Khartoum	Khartoum	Almugran	32.497027	15.610709	6,815	0	6,815
IMSMA-DA-364	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Mulual	28.4175	9.706667	0	6,283	6,283
IMSMA-DA-3640	Khartoum	Bahri	Al Kadarow	32.566677	15.770246	5,605	0	5,605
IMSMA-DA-365	Western Kordofan	Abyei PCA area	Mulual	28.415556	9.705833	0	3,142	3,142
IMSMA-DA-383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.6087	10.6743	0	2	2
IMSMA-DA-513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	34.021444	9.93025	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-957	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	29.682283	10.9965	0	78,540	78,540
IMSMA-MF-117	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Serdiba	30.017417	10.993056	207,105	0	207,105
IMSMA-MF-128	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605556	10.892167	14,735	0	14,735
IMSMA-MF-129	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.177283	11.640033	18,641	0	18,641
IMSMA-MF-130	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.177017	11.639117	2,769	0	2,769
IMSMA-MF-134	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Fayo	30.179967	11.637483	20,277	0	20,277
IMSMA-MF-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.772694	11.048333	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA-MF-161	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.607472	10.883167	7,553	0	7,553
IMSMA-MF-162	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.609139	10.884889	16,301	0	16,301
IMSMA-MF-163	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61025	10.886556	1,852	0	1,852
IMSMA-MF-164	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.610222	10.874056	12,513	0	12,513
IMSMA-MF-165	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.611944	10.875306	2,993	0	2,993
IMSMA-MF-166	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605611	10.888778	8,291	0	8,291
IMSMA-MF-168	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.603217	10.888083	5,847	0	5,847
IMSMA-MF-169	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60495	10.8861	3,539	0	3,539
IMSMA-MF-171	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	30.372217	10.940567	389,500	0	389,500
IMSMA-MF-181	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.684483	10.798717	27,494	0	27,494
IMSMA-MF-191	Southern Kordofan	Habila - SK	Brakandi	29.561306	11.851472	5,326	0	5,326
IMSMA-MF-192	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.331556	11.756333	50	0	50
IMSMA-MF-193	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333028	11.755917	1,561	0	1,561
IMSMA-MF-194	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.754194	1,418	0	1,418
IMSMA-MF-196	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337889	11.761778	95	0	95
IMSMA-MF-197	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337611	11.760889	40	0	40
IMSMA-MF-198	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.764556	61	0	61
IMSMA-MF-199	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333833	11.764944	43	0	43
IMSMA-MF-200	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.335333	11.765556	65	0	65
IMSMA-MF-201	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.338222	11.763611	28	0	28
IMSMA-MF-202	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337833	11.763778	51	0	51
IMSMA-MF-223	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Toro	30.063	10.594611	3,988	0	3,988
IMSMA-MF-224	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Toro	30.059806	10.589861	10,501	0	10,501
IMSMA-MF-276	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.685133	10.789867	2,245	0	2,245
IMSMA-MF-277	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.357667	11.838222	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA-MF-278	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	14,338	0	14,338

IMSMA-MF-279	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA-MF-280	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.363556	11.842444	10,895	0	10,895
IMSMA-MF-283	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.681375	10.799449	3,552	0	3,552
IMSMA-MF-284	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Katsha	29.6826	10.799636	4,653	0	4,653
IMSMA-MF-291	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37475	11.856611	4,059	0	4,059
IMSMA-MF-46	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.333944	11.834428	204,868	0	204,868
IMSMA-MF-47	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.3261	11.84611	310,151	0	310,151
IMSMA-MF-53	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	29.485528	10.936028	270,137	0	270,137
IMSMA-MF-54	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.469056	11.673083	32,821	0	32,821
IMSMA-MF-58	Southern Kordofan	Heiban	Al Azraq	30.616611	11.289139	131,986	0	131,986
IMSMA-MF-60	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Shat Damam	29.758667	10.826417	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA-MF-61	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.35845	11.84554	103,472	0	103,472
IMSMA-MF-62	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.36291	11.84238	15,540	0	15,540
IMSMA-MF-65	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Al Ahmier	29.843806	10.805528	769	0	769
IMSMA-MF-74	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Ragafi	30.166667	10.994333	6,706	0	6,706
IMSMA-MF-75	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Ganaya	29.89405	10.5278	672	0	672
IMSMA-MF-86	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabania	30.00395	10.595917	11,933	0	11,933
IMSMA-MF-90	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.033694	10.226639	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA-SHA-100-1	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49045	11.707881	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA-SHA-100-2	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.493343	11.70038	0	270,000	270,000
IMSMA-SHA-100-4	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.690344	11.606595	0	375,000	375,000
IMSMA-SHA-108-1	Southern Kordofan	Abu Karshola	Um Bartaboo	30.699869	11.58674	0	400	400
IMSMA-SHA-108-2	Southern Kordofan	Abu Karshola	Um Bartaboo	30.696482	11.55665	0	400	400
IMSMA-SHA-110-3	Southern Kordofan	Delami	Al Gnei	30.177623	11.6381	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA-SHA-112-7	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37449	11.86331	0	122,850	122,850
IMSMA-SHA-113-1	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312628	11.76455	0	432,000	432,000
IMSMA-SHA-113-2	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312493	11.76631	0	594,000	594,000
IMSMA-SHA-113-3	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.332612	11.762577	0	750,000	750,000
IMSMA-SHA-113-4	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329199	11.75685	0	60,800	60,800
IMSMA-SHA-113-5	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329303	11.75559	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA-SHA-28-2	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	33.79349	10.314469	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA-SHA-66-1	Southern Kordofan	Heiban	Um Dar Dur	30.69414	11.031693	0	140,000	140,000
IMSMA-SHA-68-1	Southern Kordofan	Heiban	Tira Mande	30.488937	10.88145	0	600,000	600,000
IMSMA-SHA-73-1	Southern Kordofan	Ghadeer	Tambiera	30.768976	11.052796	0	75,000	75,000
IMSMA-SHA-77-5	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.606998	10.86988	0	68,000	68,000
IMSMA-SHA-85-1	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Al Dar	29.984052	10.487778	0	19,750	19,750
IMSMA-SHA-87-1	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Kololo	29.808831	10.847147	0	26,000	26,000
IMSMA-SHA-90-1	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Angulo	29.87396	10.50759	0	0	0
IMSMA-SHA-91-1	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Shat El Sufaya	29.755605	10.683931	0	68,256	68,256
IMSMA-SHA-92-1	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabaina	29.99474	10.594272	0	236,550	236,550
IMSMA-SHA-92-3	Southern Kordofan	Al Buram	Tabaina	30.02022	10.586861	0	705,000	705,000

IMSMA-SHA-95-1	Southern Kordofan	Um Durein	Delibia	30.229237	10.76123	0	50,000	50,000
Total						3,600,600	9,963,089	13,563,689

Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2025

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-3133	Khartoum	Um Durman	Almurbat 16	32.44769444	15.60355556	0	0	0	0	1	2,797
IMSMA-DA-3338	Khartoum	Bahri	Al Kadarow	32.56694183	15.77055726	0	0	19,574	19,574	0	67
Total						0	0	19,574	19,574	1	2,864