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

(NMAC)

ARTICLE 7 REPORT

2016

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ACRONYMS

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

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

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

STATE [PARTY]:	SUDAN
POINT OF CONTACT:	National Mine Action Center (NMAC) Sulafa A/Razik M. Osman NMAC Program Officer Mobile: +249 (0)9121 96 221 E-mail sulafaa@su-mac.org Office Tel: +249 (0) 183 246 380 NMAC Website: www.su-mac.org Building 241, Block 21, Makka Street, El Riyadh, Khartoum, Sudan

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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[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.

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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

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

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

FORM C LOCATION OF MIN

ED 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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[Party]:

This should be a snap shot of where we are at following the reporting period (i.e. 1 January 2016)

State/ Province	Number of areas Known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area known to Contain anti-personnel mines (square metres	Number of areas Suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres)	Total Number of areas Known to contain anti-personnel mines	Total area Remaining to be addressed in the context s of Article5 obligations
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kassala	3	201,977	2	59,555	5	261,532
Red Sea	0	0	1	7,200	1	7,200
South Kordofan	48	2,182,597	33	15,538,719	81	17,721,316
Western	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
Total	55	2,604,237	44	16,533,048	99	19,137,285

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

FORM D APMS RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

1a. Compulsory: Retained for development of 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
	PMN Plastic	**176**		
	Type 14 Plastic	**130**		
	Desert Plastic	**85**		
	Type 35 Plastic	**600**		
	Valmara Plastic	**0**		
	P.P.M Plastic	**133**		
TOTAL	----------	**1,124**		

Note
- Total damaged mines equal to 523
- Total mines used in training equal to 291
- Total of retained mines equal to 1124

1b. Voluntary information (Action #54 of Nairobi Action Plan)
Objectives

Objectives N/A	Activity / Project N/A	Supplementary information **(*Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate…)***
N/A	N/A	"Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use"

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
N/A	**N/A**	**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
N/A				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	----------			

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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[Party]: _____

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[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 are completed on March 2008 as reported. So far, no new stockpiles have been reported.

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

This table should provide information on what were our accomplishments in 2016; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above.

State/ Province	Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines **at the beginning of the Reporting Period**	Totalarea known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at the beginning of the reporting period	Amount of area cleared during the reporting period (square metres)	Amount of area reduced during the reporting period (square metres)	Amount of area cancelled during the reporting period (square metres)	Totalarea addressed in the context of Article5 obligations during the reporting period (square metres)	Number of areas remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., at the end of the reporting period)	Totalarea remaining to be addressed in the context of Article5 obligations (i.e., at the end of the reporting period)
Blue Nile	9	1,125,246	24,737	0	0	0	9	1,125,246
Gadaref	8	202,873	263,835	0	0	8	0	0
Kassala	10	1,780,714	753,422	1,239,297	112,492	5	5	261,532
Red Sea	1	7,200	1,110	1,088,648	1,382,246	0	1	7,200
South Kordofan	81	17,721,316	1,000	10,000	8,938	0	81	17,721,316
Western Kordofan	3	21,991	0	0	0	0	3	21,991
Total	112	20,859,340	1,044,104	2,337,945	1,503,676	13	99	19,137,285

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

State Province	**AP mines destroyed**	**AT mines destroyed**	**UXO destroyed**
Blue Nile	0	0	419
Central Darfur	0	0	1,071
Eastern Darfur	0	0	3
Gadaref	100	4	825
Kassala	5	20	460
Northern Darfur	0	0	2,124
Red Sea	0	0	7
South Kordofan	0	0	278
Southern Darfur	0	0	179
Western Darfur	0	0	3,485
Total	105	24	8,851

Note: Achievements are more than the planned number, due to addressing newly generated hazards.

From the table above, Kassala is amongst the three highly contaminated states with anti-personnel landmines after the registered hazard in Gedarif state has been announced as free of mines/ERW by the beginning of year 2016. The other two states are South Kordofan and Blue Nile had witnessed also limited Mines\ ERW survey and clearance operations funded by the Government of Sudan. And SHF.

2.1 APPLICATION OF LAND RELEASE STANDARDS

The review of the new NTSGs is under the process and the technical team is working on it, and the new version will to be published on the website after endorsement.

LAND RELEASE IN SUDAN

Introduction

Release land back to the community is the overall aim of any particular mine action activity and this NTSG provides a basic methodology to be applied in using the demining assets available in Sudan. This methodology relies upon the mine action operator and the NMAC to grade all hazards into high, medium and low threat areas and then into areas where mines/UXO have or have not been existed.

The land release process can be applied to a minefield, a suspect hazardous area, and a dangerous area right from the beginning of tasking (in other words to hazards which are already reflected in the IMSMA database) or it can be applied to potential hazards which are not yet reflected in the IMSMA database. This allows the hazard or suspected hazard to be subjected to the same probing process of confirming, clearing and or releasing areas based on actual threat rather than the perceived threat.

NMAC Sudan produced two “decision making tools” to help visualize the land release process and to give practitioners in the field a ready reference for deploying clearance assets.

Methodology

The Land Release methodology is based on the universal application of the references IMAS; the NMAC Land Release Process and the Asset Deployment Guidelines against both suspected and hazardous areas.

The application of land release assumes a level of risk based on verification of threat. It recognizes that just because a hazard is reflected on the IMSMA database, the details are not necessarily accurate and that all hazards benefit from thorough application of the LRP at all levels of intervention.

Annex A: Land Release Process	Annex B: Asset Deployment
NMAC Sudan, Land Release Process, Decision Making Tool 1. The original survey produced large polygons of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA’s) based on limited information available at the time. 2. Over time, people return to the village and settle into the SHA. The longer people live in the village the more confident they are about moving into areas that were once considered dangerous while also staying	1 The Asset Deployment Decision Making Tool is a guide on how to deploy clearance assets in high threat and low threat areas. This is the minimum requirement which should be implemented on each land release site. On site where mechanical assets are deployed calibration tests or ground condition may dictate that further passes of the flail or tiller are required to achieve the required depth.

away from dangerous areas. Over time, the picture in the village becomes clearer helping define areas. 3. An assessment is then carried out of the SHA and in consultation with the local community the SHA can then be sub-divided in to – Low Threat Area and High Threat Area. 4. When using mechanical assets the entire HTA is processed using UNMAO asset deployment guidelines. 5. Initial breach lanes should aim for known mined areas or accident sites. Manual teams work out from the centre of the HTA. 6. During BAC operations the entire HTA is cleared using subsurface procedures. 7. Tech Survey is carried out in the low threat area as per agreed guidelines in NTSG. 8. The low threat area is further divided in to an area of "no evidence of" and the area requiring further survey. 9. If an item is found during Tech Survey of the low threat area a box (as per NTSG) is cleared around it; if no further mines are found survey continues. 10. In the low threat area where there is no evidence of mines or UXO, the area is defined and a cancelled area report is completed. An IMSMA non-clearance task report is completed so that the area can be taken off the database.	
Annex C: GENERAL SURVEY, REDUCED TECHNICAL SURVEY OF RECORDED DANGEROUS / SUSPECT HAZARDOUS AREA **CANCELLED AREA REPORT** IMSMA recorded DA/SHA, located in the vicinity of at Grid Reference was visited on and there is no significant evidence to suggest that the area is still or was affected by any mine/UXO hazard and therefore does not warrant a protracted mine/UXO clearance operation. Comments: "No mine/UXO hazards were located during a comprehensive survey, therefore it is requested that this previously recorded minefield/hazardous area is to be cancelled and removed from IMSMA and the target list" "We the undersigned agree that the reported hazardous area should be cancelled in accordance with National TSG requirements" Name: …… Name:	Annex D: Marking Mapping and Completion Requirements for Land Release Tasks MARKING 1. The marking of areas cleared or areas released during land release operations shall be marked using steel pickets driven into the ground and accurately recorded in accordance to the marking system stipulated in the SUDANMAP NTSG, Chapter 1(GMAA, Survey & DA Marking) and Chapter 3 (Marking System), and their Annexes. 2. Turning Points and Intermediate Points shall be used to define and demarcate all areas released whether cleared using different assets (MDD, Manual Clearance, Mechanical, and BAC) or released through GMAA (Cancelation) or Technical Survey. 3. All Turning Points and Intermediate Points of all areas released shall be plotted on the completion map using different coloured polygons.

…….. Signature: ……. Signature: …… Clearance Company: Community Liaison Assistant Local Contact Person No.1* …… Occupation: …….. Address: …… Ph: …….. Signature: …… Date: …… Local Contact Person No.2*…….. Occupation: …….. Address: …… Ph: …… Signature: …….. Date: …… Local Authority Representative: …… Rank and Position: ……. Signature: …….. Date: …… * Persons to be landowner, relation or approved representative of the area in which the DA/SHA report refers to: Sketch/Photos Attached: Yes / No	**MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED** 1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land release operations shall conform to the minimum standards. 2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons. **MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED** 1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land release operations shall conform to the minimum standards. 2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons. **COMPLETION AND HANDOVER REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND RELEASE TASKS** 1. Prior to the completion of a Land Release operation task, the organization / contractor shall notify the NMAC of an estimated completion and handover date. It is expected that NMAC shall receive notification no later than 6 working days prior to the last day of operation NMAC shall then organize the first suitable date to conduct a Completion QA and hand over procedures. At this stage organizations should provide NMAC with a digital copy of the mapped area so that it can be checked by the NMAC IMSMA office to confirm that the data is correct. 2. At the completion of a task an IMSMA Clearance Completion Report shall be filled in by the implementing organization / contractor capturing the following three categories where applicable; 1. Area Cleared through clearance (Cleared Area). 2. Area Released through Non-technical Survey or GMAA (Cancelled Area). 3. Area Released through Technical Survey. 3. Each activity shall be recorded appropriately in the specific sections of the IMSMA Clearance Completion Report with all relevant information provided. The report shall be signed off by the implementing organization / contractor and the NMAC.

2.2 REPORTING ON DECISIONS ON SUDAN'S PLAN WITHIN ITS EXTENSION REQUEST

The progress made relative to the commitments contained in section 17 of its extension request:

Year	Hazard to be addressed according to the Plan within the Extension Request		Area to be addressed through NTS cancellation according to the Plan within the extension request (Square meters)	Area to be addressed through TS/ clearance according to the Plan within the extension request (Square meters)	Hazards addressed		Area addressed through NTS/ cancellation	Area addressed through TS/clearance
	SHA	MF			SHA	MF		
2012-2013	10	3	1,600,000	400,000	12	8	0	0
2013-2014	85	20	7,000,000	6,000,000	24	15	7,784,366	1,821,301
2014-2015	46	15	3,000,000	5,000,000	4	13	898,524	285,212
2015-2016	30	8	1,000,000	5,000,000	2	6	0	423,158
2016-2017	23	6	700,000	3,300,000	5	8	1,503,676	3,382,049
2017-2018	15	4	600,000	2,400,000	0	0		
2018-2019	12	2	400,000	1,600,000	0	0		
Total	221	58	14,300,000	23,700,000	47	50		

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

The plan under the extension request was 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 activities. The other factors that may hamper the implementation includes, conflicts, frequent movement of population finding additional hazards, high metallic contents in the mine fields and the rainy season.

As per the plan indicated in the table above, during 2016, the total hazards planned to be addressed were 30 SHA and 8 minefields (MF), whereas the areas to be cancelled through Non-Technical Survey (NTS) was 1,000,000sqm, and that to be released through Technical Survey (TS) and clearance was 5,000,000 sqm.

During 2016, 6 SHAs were addressed and 10 MFs were closed, whereas, 3,382,049square 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 MF closed compared to SHA closed and area released through TS compared to that cancelled through NTS which shows the positive impact of using land release policy

During 2016, Security wise eastern states were accessible for the demining operations, while access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was limited for clearance and survey operations due to insecurity situations in some parts of south Kordofan and Blue Nile states.

THE OUTCOMES OF SURVEY EFFORTS AND HOW ADDITIONAL CLARITY OBTAINED MAY CHANGE SUDAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE REMAINING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE:

As indicated in the extension request, the main need for survey operation was planned for South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. With the continuation of insecurity in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states since June 2011 and t

The suspension of mine action operations in the contaminated areas. Limited operations were conducted in both states.

THE OUTCOMES OF SURVEY EFFORTS AND HOW ADDITIONAL CLARITY OBTAINED MAY CHANGE SUDAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE REMAINING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE:

As indicated in the extension request, the main need for survey operation is planned for South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Due to the continuation of insecurity in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States since June 2011, limited operations were conducted in both states.

The outcomes of "data clean-up" efforts and of revisions to the terminology used by Sudan for areas known or suspected to contain mines, and the results of both on the management of mine action information;

To improve the quality of data captured in the database there is a need to finalize the data cleanup process. However, the data cleanup could not be completed during year 2016. The data cleanup is still ongoing and field verification is yet to be done. The initial data cleanup process started in Jan 2013 as part of the preparation for IMSMA NG.

For 2017, UNMAS planning to support data cleanup process through mobilizing technical expert in February 2017 and GICHD will migrate the data to IMSMA NG in March 2017.

It is expected the result of data cleanup process will have no effect on the area cleared but will have effect on the cancelled area which will be incorporated into the database and in turn will minimize the difference reflected between areas cleared and size of total hazards closed.

In the past progress is reported based on task which would include as many hazards as possible. But in order to avoid such confusion in the future the programme has introduced a hazard based daily reporting mechanism which will have positive impact on future data.

Since early 2002 the Sudan Mine Action Programme has registered 2,631 hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 2,398hazardous areas have been cleared using different methods. While conducting mine action operations a total of 10,026Anti Personnel Mines (APM), 3,154Anti Tank Mines (ATM), 62,327Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and 478,975Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) have been destroyed. Since the beginning of the programme, there are 2,014 victims registered in the database. Out of this a total of 1,429 are injured, while 585 are killed. In an effort to mitigate the risks of Mines or ERW accidents, National Mine Action Center (NMAC) in partnership with National and international NGOs have been providing mine risk education to the local populations of Blue Nile, South Kordofan states, Darfur region and Eastern States. A total of 3,120,779beneficiaries of MRE have been reported. In order to open access for humanitarian aids, Mine Action Partners have been surveying and clearing roads. A total of 37,898km of roads has been opened to be used.

Since early 2002 the Sudan Mine Action Programme has registered 2,907 hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 2,694 hazardous areas had been cleared using different methods. While conducting mine action operations a total of 10,131 Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), 3,178 Anti-Tank Mines (ATM), 71,178unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and 737,230Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) have been destroyed. Since the beginning of the programme, there are 2,049 Mines/ERW victims registered in the database. Out of this a total of 1,461 were injured while 588 were killed. In an effort to mitigate the risks of Mines or ERW accidents, National Mine Action Center (NMAC) in partnership with National and international NGOs have been providing mine risk education to the local populations of Blue Nile, South Kordofan states, Darfur region and Eastern States. A total of 3,344,134 beneficiaries of MRE have been reported. In order to open access for humanitarian aids, Mine Action Partners have been surveying and clearing roads. A total of 37,898 km of roads has been opened to be used.

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

Since June 2011, limited manual clearance operations had been conducted in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states due to insecurity situation. South Kordofan, Blue Nile states and Kassala state are considered as highly contaminated with AP mines and ERW according to the IMSMA records. In South Kordofan and Blue Nile, limited MRE and clearance activities have been carried out during 2016 in the contaminated areas. Mine clearance has been mostly conducted in eastern states. For Darfur, no AP mine contamination is reported except ERW threats to the population.

In Kassala, Gadarif and Red Sea states, the security situation is stable. During the reporting period Land release operation has been safely conducted in eastern states.

The insecure situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States has a negative impacted the efforts of Sudan to meet its commitments under article five of Ottawa Treaty.

In Darfur, during 2016 clearance operations had continued by two partners, Dynasafe (International company) and NUMAD (National NGO) funded by UNAMID. Their operations resulted in clearance of several hazardous areas in all Darfur states which contributed positively in IDPs, returns and refugees movements and enhanced the socio- economic life for the population.

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

For year 2016, Sudan Mine Action programme in total has received **7,985,582**USD from different donors.

Government contribution

In 2016 the government has contributed to Mine Action Programme through NMAC with a total of two million USD, including staff salaries and operational cost where the National Mine Action Centre announced the registered areas and hazardous in Gedarif State free of mines and explosive remnants of war, and was thus handed over to the state government and the community for use in the practice of agriculture symbols and pasturing and the rest of other life activities.

It was also working in Abokrashwla Southern Kordofan and Red Sea states in survey and clearance of mines and ERW. It should be noted that these achievements has been done by Sudan government support.

Year	Fund Required	Fund Received from Donors	Fund Received from Government	Total Fund Received
2016	12,400,000	5,985,582	2,000,000	7,985,582

* Donors fund included risk education, ERW clearance and capacity building for NMAC in Darfur by UNAMID-ODO.

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

As for the international demining NGOs and commercial companies. Assistance for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan is the only international NGOs operating in the country; however AAR Japan implements only MRE projects and Victim Assistance for the first time in 2016 in Kassala State, supported by Japan. In addition a commercial demining company Dynsaf continuing operations in Darfur supporting UNAMID with EOD tasks and NUMAD.

Sudan, through its request of extension is requesting international Mine Action community and donors to support Sudan and help the country in meeting its Ottawa Treaty obligations.

Currently, a total of 15 NGOs and one international commercial company is accredited and registered for Mine Action Operation in Sudan. Out of the 15 NOGs only one is international NGO. Apart for FPDO, NUMAD, SIBRO and JASMAR, the NGOs have only implemented MRE activities.

During 2016, no new Mine Action NGOs have received accreditation from NMAC.

As a capacity building for its staff, Sudan National Mine Action Centre NMAC participated in many deference international course such as, 2 staff participated NON technical survey course in Germany. 2 staff participated on the strategic plan for Resource mobilization mine action in Lebanon, 1National staff participated on resource mobilization workshop in Lebanon, 2 staff participated on IMSMA NG in Geneva, and 2 staff participated on international workshop the safe and secures management of ammunitions. By the side National courses 21 national staff participated on the Team Leader course, 10 National staff participle on the Quality Assurance,6 National staff participle on Explosive Ordinance Disposal EOD Level 2. 25 staff attended the workshop in MRE, 15 National staff trained on Operation for Mine Action .The trained staff were deployed to the operational sites in the field and assisted in the destruction of items found (APMs, ATMs, ERWs and SAAs)

During the clearance operations and during the reported period NMAC has completed 24 field Accreditations registered as this: 2 Mine Detector Dogs (MDD), Mine manual clearance (MMC) 4. 15 Battle Area Clearance (BAC, 2 Mechanical, the total of Accreditations 24.

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 2016 and hereby recommended changes in the proposed plan for year 2017 and onward. The recommended changes are reflected in the table below:

Summary of projections for the hazardous areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2017-2019

State	2017	2018	2019	Total
Blue Nile	5	4	0	9
South Kordofan	48	23	10	81
Kassala	5	0	0	5
West Kordofan	3	0	0	3
Red Sea	2	0	0	2
Total	**63**	**27**	**10**	**100**

FORM G APMS DESTROYED AFTER ENTRY INTO FORCE

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
APMs Destroyed	263	70	58	313	387	1,524	3,268	2,412	451	1,071	171	28	105	**10,121**

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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[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
TOTAL	N/A		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)

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

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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[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**

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**

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 NTSG 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 NTSG Chapter 2.

c. If following the assessment no specific hazardous areas are identified, then the left hand side of the road/route is to be used as the marking line; it is this marking line that is to be utilized for the turning points/perimeter coordinates with the information being recorded either with DGPS or GPS/Bearings and Distances.

d. For those areas where specific hazards are identified and subsequently cleared, perimeter coordinates for the whole area (polygon), are required. The information shall be recorded again either with DGPS or GPS/Bearings and Distances.

e. All turning points / perimeter coordinates, shall be indicated on either the IMSMA Completion or Suspension report (task dependant), and associated map submitted. Instances where the ground may be unsuitable for metal picket insertion, then a large rock / pile of rocks shall be placed. When marking for a Suspension Task, the rocks shall be painted red and when marking for a Completion Task the rocks shall be painted white.

INFORMATION ON MRE ACTIVITIES

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

The following table reflects the MRE activities by state and gender during 2016

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Central Darfur	20,488	16,744	7,238	8,780	**53,250**
Eastern Darfur	12,463	9,933	11,416	8,398	**42,210**
Kassala	2,075	1,145	2,622	1,627	**7,469**
Northern Darfur	11,962	13,210	6,168	12,924	**44,264**
South Kordofan	721	828	421	916	**2886**
Southern Darfur	10,923	4,976	6,620	6,352	**28,871**
Western Darfur	10,312	11,204	9,367	9,133	**40,016**
Total	68,944	58,040	43,852	48,130	**218,966**
Grand Total	**137,888**	**116,080**	**87,704**	**96,260**	**437,932**

The year 2016 witnessed a great progress in regard to Darfur RE curriculum, two workshops have been held in Khartoum and Darfur in collaboration with Ministry of Education, hence the RE curriculum is ready to be published and distributed. In other hand, and in coordination with UNICEF, NMAC abled to publish a number of 40,000 community based book in addition to 10,000 posters to be distributed to Darfur communities during 2017 and after the conducting of the training.

During 2016, five accredited national NGOs included (FPDO, JASMAR, and NADA Elazhar) in addition to one international NGO –AAR Japan were implementing MRE in Eastern states (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedarif), Blue Nile as well as South Kordofan States funded by Japan and Italy. While RE activities in Darfur was implementing through UNAMID/ODO fund. They were manage to deliver MRE/RE messages to a total number of 437,932community members in the mentioned 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 2016 to 31 DECEMBER 2016

[Party]: _____ _____ _____

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Since the beginning of the programme, a total of 2,049 victims have been registered in the database. Out of this number, 1,461 are injured, while588 are killed.

IMSMA ID Number	Région	Sub-Region	CITY	Geographic Reference		Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
				Langitude	Latitude			
IMSMA MF-90	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.03369444	10.22663889	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA MF-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.77269444	11.04833333	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA MF-147	Blue Nile	El Rosaeers	Al Roseires	34.79794444	11.28358333	8,394	0	8,394
IMSMA MF-261	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Keili	34.30205556	10.86375000	187,519	0	187,519
IMSMA MF-289	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	El Gargaf	36.46197222	14.58586111	188,841	0	188,841
IMSMA MF-37	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Kurtaib	36.49572222	14.48630556	4,210	0	4,210
IMSMA MF-260	Kassala	Telkok	Shallalob	36.58294444	15.58163889	8,926	0	8,926
IMSMA MF-277	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.35766667	11.83822222	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA MF-278	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815000	10.85506111	14,338	0	14,338
IMSMA MF-279	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815000	10.85506111	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA MF-280	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.36355556	11.84244444	10,895	0	10,895
IMSMA MF-283	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.68137500	10.79944900	3,552	0	3,552
IMSMA MF-284	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.68260000	10.79963600	4,653	0	4,653
IMSMA MF-291	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37475000	11.85661111	4,059	0	4,059
IMSMA MF-61	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	WaliSouq	29.35845000	11.84554000	103,472	0	103,472
IMSMA MF-47	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.32610000	11.84611000	310,151	0	310,151
IMSMA MF-46	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.33394444	11.83442778	204,868	0	204,868
IMSMA MF-62	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	WaliSouq	29.36291000	11.84238000	15,540	0	15,540
IMSMA MF-74	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	30.16666667	10.99433333	6,706	0	6,706
IMSMA MF-65	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Ahmier	29.84380556	10.80552778	769	0	769
IMSMA MF-60	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	ShatDamam	29.75866667	10.82641667	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA MF-58	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Azraq	30.61661111	11.28913889	131,986	0	131,986
IMSMA MF-54	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.46905556	11.67308333	32,821	0	32,821
IMSMA MF-53	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	29.48552778	10.93602778	270,137	0	270,137
IMSMA MF-86	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabania	30.00395000	10.59591667	11,933	0	11,933
IMSMA MF-75	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Ganaya	29.89405000	10.52780000	672	0	672
IMSMA MF-117	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Serdiba	30.01741667	10.99305556	207,105	0	207,105
IMSMA MF-202	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33783333	11.76377778	51	0	51
IMSMA MF-201	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33822222	11.76361111	28	0	28
IMSMA MF-200	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33533333	11.76555556	65	0	65
IMSMA MF-199	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33383333	11.76494444	43	0	43
IMSMA MF-198	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33336111	11.76455556	61	0	61
IMSMA MF-197	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33761111	11.76088889	40	0	40
IMSMA MF-196	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33788889	11.76177778	95	0	95
IMSMA MF-194	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33336111	11.75419444	1,418	0	1,418
IMSMA MF-193	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33302778	11.75591667	1,561	0	1,561
IMSMA MF-192	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.33155556	11.75633333	50	0	50
IMSMA MF-191	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Brakandi	29.56130556	11.85147222	5,326	0	5,326
IMSMA MF-181	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.68448333	10.79871667	27,494	0	27,494
IMSMA MF-171	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	30.37221667	10.94056667	389,500	0	389,500
IMSMA MF-169	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60495000	10.88610000	3,539	0	3,539
IMSMA MF-168	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60321667	10.88808333	5,847	0	5,847
IMSMA MF-166	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60561111	10.88877778	8,291	0	8,291
IMSMA MF-165	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61194444	10.87530556	2,993	0	2,993
IMSMA MF-164	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61022222	10.87405556	12,513	0	12,513
IMSMA MF-163	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61025000	10.88655556	1,852	0	1,852
IMSMA MF-162	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60913889	10.88488889	16,301	0	16,301
IMSMA MF-161	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60747222	10.88316667	7,553	0	7,553
IMSMA MF-134	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.17996667	11.63748333	20,277	0	20,277

IMSMA MF-130	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.17701667	11.63911667	2,769	0	2,769
IMSMA MF-129	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.17728333	11.64003333	18,641	0	18,641
IMSMA MF-128	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60555556	10.89216667	14,735	0	14,735
IMSMA MF-276	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.68513333	10.78986667	2,245	0	2,245
IMSMA MF-224	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.05980556	10.58986111	10,501	0	10,501
IMSMA MF-223	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.06300000	10.59461111	3,988	0	3,988
IMSMA SHA-28-2	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	33.79348982	10.31446860	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA SHA-43-2	Red Sea	Agig	El Marafeet	37.88721458	18.28929649	0	7,200	7,200
IMSMA SHA-78-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tokko	29.74024215	10.95756970	0	74,875	74,875
IMSMA SHA-92-3	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	30.02022000	10.58686138	0	705,000	705,000
IMSMA SHA-92-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	29.99473999	10.59427168	0	236,550	236,550
IMSMA SHA-77-5	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60699832	10.86988019	0	68,000	68,000
IMSMA SHA-113-1	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.31262825	11.76455000	0	432,000	432,000
IMSMA SHA-87-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Kololo	29.80883111	10.84714663	0	26,000	26,000
IMSMA SHA-85-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Dar	29.98405203	10.48777842	0	19,750	19,750
IMSMA SHA-73-2	Southern Kordofan	Talodi	Tambiera	30.80160606	11.04538000	0	20,000	20,000
IMSMA SHA-68-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	TiraMande	30.48893707	10.88145000	0	600,000	600,000
IMSMA SHA-66-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Um Dar Dur	30.69414048	11.03169279	0	140,000	140,000
IMSMA SHA-95-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Delibia	30.22923729	10.76123047	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA SHA-91-1	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Shat El Sufaya	29.75560505	10.68393106	0	68,256	68,256
IMSMA SHA-113-5	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.32930307	11.75559018	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA SHA-113-4	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.32919890	11.75685040	0	60,800	60,800
IMSMA SHA-113-3	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.33261175	11.76257658	0	750,000	750,000
IMSMA SHA-113-2	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.31249276	11.76630989	0	594,000	594,000
IMSMA SHA-112-7	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37449000	11.86331040	0	122,850	122,850
IMSMA SHA-110-3	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Al Gnei	30.17762341	11.63810000	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA SHA-108-2	Southern Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	30.69648168	11.55665000	0	400	400
IMSMA SHA-100-4	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.69034400	11.60659489	0	375,000	375,000
IMSMA SHA-100-2	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49334274	11.70037990	0	270,000	270,000
IMSMA SHA-100-1	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49045000	11.70788080	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA DA-1242	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Sally	34.19613889	10.78819444	0	70,183	70,183
IMSMA DA-513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	34.02144444	9.93025000	0	0	
IMSMA DA-383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.60870000	10.67430000	0	2	2
IMSMA DA-744	Blue Nile	Bau	Silak	33.69450000	11.11597222	0	785,398	785,398
IMSMA DA-176	Kassala	Telkok	El Gabarit	36.66455556	15.70475000	0	650	650
IMSMA DA-177	Kassala	Telkok	Talkuk El Masjed	36.66647222	16.09927778	0	58,905	58,905
IMSMA DA-1305	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Boram	29.94780556	10.60058333	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-1296	Southern Kordofan	Kaduglis	Delibia	30.24125000	10.76419444	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-1297	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Delibia	30.24125000	10.76419444	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-69	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Krongo	29.67211667	10.85231667	0	5,770,343	5,770,343
IMSMA DA-152	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Tura	30.55950000	11.14357081	0	4,755,043	4,755,043
IMSMA DA-1065	Southern Kordofan	El Dalang	Salara	29.50138889	11.95561111	0	49,087	49,087
IMSMA DA-1205	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Locholo	30.47175000	11.18619444	0	19	19
IMSMA DA-1172	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Al Tiess	29.86463889	10.66230556	0	236	236
IMSMA DA-1163	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Ragafi	30.23775000	11.00205556	0	500	500
IMSMA DA-1299	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Delibia	30.24125000	10.76419444	0	3	3
IMSMA DA-1298	Southern Kordofan	Kadugli	Delibia	30.24125000	10.76419444	0	4	4

IMSMA DA-364	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.41750000	9.70666667	0	6,283	6,283
IMSMA DA-365	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.41555556	9.70583333	0	3,142	3,142
IMSMA DA-321	Western Kordofan	Abyei	Lopong	28.32853333	9.51018333	0	12,566	12,566
IMSMA DA-699	Red Sea	Agig	Maleet	38.35261111	17.80066667	0	20,569	20,569
Total						2,604,237	16,553,617	19,157,854

Annex I – List of remaining mined areas

List remaining mined areas as of December 2016

Note: The remaining mined areas are totalling 100 (the last Hazard IMSMA DA-699 was registered on 2016 during the operation).

Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2016

Record Number	Region	Sub Region	Community	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area (square meters)	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed
IMSMA SHA-34-1	Gadaref	El Qureshi	Moshra El Nil	36.23911	13.511165	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
IMSMA MF-38	Gadaref	El Fashaga	Ellogddie	36.385667	13.973472	0	0	23,367	23,367	4	0
IMSMA MF-44	Gadaref	El Fashaga	Ellogddie	36.384694	13.973361	0	0	20,324	20,324	11	0
IMSMA MF-43	Gadaref	El Fashaga	Ellogddie	36.384694	13.973361	0	0	20,604	20,604	17	2
IMSMA MF-42	Gadaref	Eastern El Qalabat	GaziraEtdood	35.754803	12.73728	0	0	9,948	9,948	2	1
IMSMA MF-41	Gadaref	El Fashaga	Ellogddie	36.382444	13.972639	0	0	9,750	9,750	0	0
IMSMA MF-40	Gadaref	El Fashaga	Ellogddie	36.384722	13.975139	0	0	55,403	55,403	24	1
IMSMA MF-39	Gadaref	El Fashaga	Ellogddie	36.384389	13.972639	0	0	59,439	59,439	41	1
IMSMA DA-414	Kassala	Hamashkoreeb	Rasai	36.244861	16.577972	0	0	13,682	13,682	0	0
IMSMA DA-408	Kassala	Telkok	Timikrif	36.365667	15.863778	19,447	7,927	19,605	46,979	0	0
IMSMA DA-406	Kassala	Telkok	Timikrif	36.364167	15.842861	0	0	4,517	4,517	0	0
IMSMA SHA-52-4	Kassala	Hamashkoreeb	Rasai	36.585473	16.641924	0	192,760	287,240	480,000	0	2
IMSMA MF-36	Kassala	Telkok	HaldeetSharg	36.574222	15.719194	0	0	1,993	1,993	1	36
IMSMA DA-714	Blue Nile	Bau	Dering	34.117861	11.062361	0	0	4,000	4,000	0	1
IMSMA MF-46	Kassala	Hamashkoreeb	Rasai	36.579139	16.667194	0	0	71,560	71,560	1	16
IMSMA MF-45	Kassala	Hamashkoreeb	Rasai	36.580611	16.664667	0	0	20,002	20,002	5	10

Note: NMAC Sudan uses task to address different hazards (SHA, DA and MF).The above annex is showing achievement per tasks Only Anti-personnel mind areas are shown in this table.
(The last three Hazard Areas were registered and released on 2016 during the operation).