

Republic of the Sudan



UPDATED WORK PLAN TO MEET
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION
ARTICLE FIVE EXTENDED DEADLINE
BY APRIL 2019

26 April 2016

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1- Executive Summary:

Sudan was granted an extension of its Article 5 deadline at the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2013. Within the States Parties decision on Sudan's request, the States Parties requested that Sudan submit an updated work plan, by 1 March 2016, for the remaining period covered by the extension containing an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the remaining period covered by the request and a detailed budget.

This document provides detail description of the achievements made from March 2013 till end of February 2016. And the operations work plan, needs, challenges and way forward for the remaining period of time until April 2019.

It is to re-affirm that the republic of Sudan remains highly committed to its obligation under the Ottawa treaty and is paying particular attention to meet extended deadline of article 5, the April 2019, granted at the 13th meeting of state parties in 2013.

The work plan outlines detail for dealing with all remaining antipersonnel landmine related challenge over the next three years with the assumption that the programme will receive required funding and the security situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile will improve by end of December 2016. It is however to be noted that, Blue Nile and South Kordofan has been mostly inaccessible due to insecurity over past three years. Thus most of the information recorded in the data base may no longer be valid. The programme plans to conduct survey operation as soon as it is able to operate in the region. The result of survey, once completed, will be shared which may lead to an amendment to this work plan. It is important to note that Sudan Mine Action programme is still using an outdated version of IMSMA (Legacy) during the U.S. embargo on Sudan. With Support from UNMAS and GICHD, efforts have been made to resolve the issue around it and to be

able to install IMSMA new generation in Sudan during 2016 so the programme could accurately record, manage and map Mine Action information.

Should the security situation improves in South Kordofan and Blue Nile and required funding is secured by June 2016, Sudan Mine Action programme with support from international capacity will be able to deal with the remaining challenge over next three year and prior to article 5 extended deadline.

Over the past period Sudan Mine Action programme has suffered due to the lack of required resources, insecurity and absence of UN lead. The issue of lack of UN lead to support Mine Action is however resolved with the return of UNMAS to Sudan in April 2015. In early 2016, the programme, through UNMAS, has secured 2.4 million USD to re-commence clearance operation. In addition the government of Sudan has contributed 1.5 million USD in 2014 and 2015 and additional 2 million USD in 2016. The programme is noticing a positive attraction from donors recently.

With the current level of funding, Sudan Mine Action programme expected to deal with minimum 50 % of remaining challenge in the eastern states (Kassala, Gearef and Red Sea states). In December 2015, with the government funding, the programme launched clearance operation in the Gedaref state and will be in position to announce Gedaref state free of known land mines and ERW by end of April 2016, marking a step closer to the meeting Ottawa treaty article 5 obligations. With the assumptions mentioned, the programme will be in position to complete clearance of all known AP mined areas in Blue Nile by December 2017 and in South Kordofan by April 2019.

In total, the programme requires 82 millions USD to implement activities outlined in this work plan and become Ottawa compliance by April 2019.

1.1 References:

- a) The republic of Sudan's request for extending the deadline of Anti Personal Mine Ban Convention article 5, dated 27 March 2013.
- b) Letter from the chair of Anti Personal Mine Ban convention's committee on Article 5 implementation dated 23 December 2015.

2- Remaining challenge, Anti Personnel landmines as of March 2013:

2.1 AP mines contamination at the time Sudan submitted extension request in March 2013:

In March of 2013, in total 124 locations were remained with known or suspected anti personnel landmine contamination with a total size of 26,622,652 square meters. The remaining challenge comprised of Dangrous areas (DA), Minefields (MF) and suspected hazards areas (SHA). Following table contains further details on the remaining challenge as of March 2013.

2.1.1 Table No. 1: AP Contamination as of March 2013

	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
State	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	4	855,583	6	272,456	1	50,000	11	1,178,039
South Kordofan	14	10,597,229	48	2,183,800	22	5,018,481	84	17,799,510
Kassala	16	3,740,753	4	481,008	3	1,500,000	23	5,721,761
Red Sea	0	0	0	0	1	7,200	1	7,200
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	1	10,000	1	10,000
Eastren Darfur	4	1,906,142	0	0	0	0	4	1,906,142
Total	38	17,099,707	58	2,937,264	28	6,585,681	124	26,622,652

2.2 Newly located mined areas:

During the period, March 2013 until February 2016, in total 42 areas containing or expected to contain anti personnel landmines were found, reported and registered in IMSMA that were previously unknown. Total size of the newly located contamination is 846,887 square meters. Following table contains further details on the new areas located since March 2013 till February 2016.

2.2.1 Table No. 2: AP mined areas newly located (March 2013 – February 2016)

State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Kassala	3	30,002	32	624,012	0	0	35	654,014
Gadaref	0	0	7	192,873	0	0	7	192,873
Total	3	30,002	39	816,885	0	0	42	846,887

3- Progress made since March 2013 and the challenges faced:

3.1 Land release:

Over past three years, Sudan Mine Action programme was unable implement the activities as it planned for under the extension request mainly due to limited funding and insecurity in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. Over past three years, the programme has received limited funding that includes funding from in county Common Humanitarian funds for clearance operation, UNMAS for clearance and capacity building operation and UNDP for capacity building operation. The programme also received funding from the national budget for clearance operation in the field and to cover NMAC staff salaries, administration and logistic cost of the National mine Action center in Khartoum and NMAC field offices.

The programme also suffered due to lack of UN leads on required support to Mine Action programme in the country. By end of 2013, UNMAS handed over the UN support role to UNDP. In 2014, UNDP decided to withdraw from Mine action in Sudan in the light of its global 2013-17 strategy. Together with UNDP, the government of Sudan requested UNMAS re-engagement which, after several meetings and discussions, was positively responded and UNMAS formally re-establish its office in Sudan at of April 2015. With the re-engagement, UNMAS is supporting and assisting the Sudan National Mine Action Center in building its capacity, meeting obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention and other relevant international treaties, in addition to mobilizing resources for land release, mine risk education and victim assistance.

However, despite all the challenges mentioned Sudan programme was able to deal with 162 locations confirmed/suspected to contain antipersonnel landmines. In total 8,226,015 square meters of land has been released. The table below provide further detail on the progress made since March 2013 till February 2016.

3.1.1 Table No. 4: Land released (March 2013 – February 2016)

State	Area cancelled during the TS (square metres)	Area <u>Reduced</u> during the GMA (square metres)	Area <u>cleared</u> (square metres)	Total area Addressed (square metres)	AP mines destroyed	Other UXO destroyed	Number of cleared Hazard
Blue Nile	0	0	55,390	55,390	0	31,995	39
South Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	74	3
Gadaref	182,633	250,000	132,785	565,418	59	13,286	6
Kassala	1,923,880	2,150,581	3,387,116	7,461,577	1,242	5,593	114
Red Sea	0	0	143,630	143,630	0	5	0
Total	2,106,513	2,400,581	3,718,921	8,226,015	1,301	50,953	162

Note: For this report, due to error in data base, deducting the total recorded land released from the total of AP contamination reported in March 2013 plus newly located AP does not give the straight answer, there is a difference of around 1 millions square meters. We are dealing with the data to fix the error.

3.2 Victims of Mines and ERWs by States

During the period, March 2013 until February 2016 a number of 122 Victim had been registered in IMSMA data base. Further details are in the table below:

3.2.1 Table No. 5: Number mines/ERW victims recorded (March 2013 – February 2016)

State	Injured						Killed						Grand Total
	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Unknown	Total	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Unknown	Total	
Blue Nile	10	30	0	7	0	47	1	7	0	0	0	8	55
Central Darfur	3	1	1	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Eastern Darfur	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kassala	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Northern Darfur	4	0	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	4	9
Southern Darfur	11	1	2	1	2	17	0	0	0	0	1	1	18
Western Darfur	2	3	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Western Kordofan	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	8	8	15
Grand Total	34	37	6	13	10	100	5	7	0	0	10	22	122

3.4 Mine Risk Education

During last three year, March 2013 until February 2016 a number of MRE services had been provided to communities at risk. The total number of individuals who received MRE messages are 634,607 persons. Further details are in the table below:

3.4.1 Table No. 6: Number of people received Mine Risk Education (Mar 2013-Feb 2016)

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Not Specified	Total
Red Sea	0	0	22	0	0	22
Kassala	36,013	25,032	33,644	29,822	800	125,311
Gadaref	1,421	601	2,545	1,508	0	6,075
South Kordofan	33,227	31,687	14,624	18,059	148	97,745
Northern Darfur	22,101	16,670	10,678	18,814	0	68,263
Central Darfur	16,762	10,112	10,335	12,591	0	49,800
Southern Darfur	30,496	21,773	15,334	21,954	0	89,557
Western Darfur	22,148	14,445	19,540	21,474	0	77,607
Eastern Darfur	20,581	13,002	16,313	14,377	0	64,273
Blue Nile	12,383	12,915	14,774	15,882	0	55,954
Total	195,132	146,237	137,809	154,481	948	634,607

4- Remaining Challenge as of February 2016:

4.1 Anti Personnel Mine contamination:

As of February 2016, Sudan still remains with 20,914,291 squares meters of land confirmed or suspected to contain antipersonnel land mines. This contamination is spread over 122 areas, mainly in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea and Gedaref states. The following table illustrates the scope of remaining challenge.

4.1.1 Table No. 7: Remaining AP mine contamination as of February 2016

State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	4	855,583	4	219,663	1	50,000	9	1,125,246
South Kordofan	14	10,597,229	48	2,182,548	22	5,018,481	84	17,798,258
Kassala	5	1,096,744	4	203,970	1	480,000	10	1,780,714
Red Sea	0	0	0	0	1	7,200	1	7,200
Gadaref	0	0	7	192,873	1	10,000	8	202,873
Total	23	12,549,556	63	2,799,054	26	5,565,681	112	20,914,291

5- Operations Plan to deal with the remaining challenge by April 2019:

In the past three year majority of clearance operation had been conducted in the eastern states due to the peace and security in that part of the country. The eastern states remains to be the safest region for conducting mine clearance operation, enabling the safe movement of refugees across the border from Eritrea and Ethiopia, enabling access to agriculture, health, education and other basic services and paving the route for development in the region. South Kordofan and Blue Nile however was difficult to access mainly due to in security in the reason, yet the programme was able to deploy limited capacity to both South Kordofan and Blue Nile during 2015.

Regardless of the current security concerns, the operation plan outline the activities that potentially can happen in all states of Sudan known to contain landmines and ERW over next three years and will make all possible efforts to deal with the remaining challenge, at least the anti personnel landmine, by April 2019. It is important to note though that the plan is made with the assumption that the required funding is provided to the programme and the security situation improves mainly in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

5.1 Eastern Sudan (Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea States)

All three states in the east of Sudan are safest for conducting landmine clearance operation. Sudan Mine Action programme plans to deal with all remaining antipersonnel landmine contamination in eastern states of Sudan and release the reaming 1,990,787 square meters of land by December 2017 as lustrated in the table below:

5.1.1 Table No. 8: Survey and clearance plan eastern states

year	DA		MF		SHA		total	
	NO	Area	NO	Area	NO	Area	NO	Area
2016	3	314,335	2	209,557	6	628,670	11	1,152,561
2017	2	209,557	1	104,778	5	523,891	8	838,226
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01April-2019-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	5	523891.3	3	314334.8	11	1152561	19	1990787

5.2 Blue Nile State

Despite the current in security situation in some parts of Blue Nile State , there is access to few locations in Blue Nile contaminated with anti personnel landmines and ERW. The programme plans to make efforts to deal with accessible contamination during year 2016. With the expected peace in the region, the porgamme will be able to release the remaining known contamination during 2017 and be able to announce Blue Nile as free of landmine by December 2017.

It is however to note that, Blue Nile has been mostly inaccessible during past three years due to insecurity. Thus most of the information recorded in the data base may no longer be valid. The programme, therefore plans to conduct survey operation as soon as it is able to operate in Blue Nile States. The result of survey will be shared once done which may lead to amendment of this operation work plan.

We expect to work after the improvement of the security situation in the Blue Nile as planned and survey Teams should be deployed for the work to carry out new survey which would be expected to register new hazardous areas due to insecurity.

There are 9 Hazards , 1 SHAs and 4 DA and 4 MF

5.2.1 Table No. 9: Survey and clearance plan Blue Nile:

year	DA		MF		SHA		total	
	NO	Area	NO	Area	NO	Area	NO	Area
2016	1	125,027	3	375,082	3	375,082	7	875,191
2017	0	0	1	125,027	1	125,027	2	250,055
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01April - 2019 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	1	125,027	4	500,109	4	500,109	9	1,125,246

5.3 South Kordofan

South Kordofan state is the highest AP mine contaminated state among all other states in Sudan. However, similar to Blue Nile, South Kordofan has also witness major insecurity since July 2011, thus minimum operation has been conducted in the region over past period of time. South Kordofan requires most of the efforts, time and funds from the programme to deal with its remaining challenge.

If the security situation improves and required funding is secured by December 2016, Sudan Mine Action programme will be able to deal with the remaining challenge over next three year and prior to the extended deadline. Following table describes plan for dealing with remaining hazards year by year.

5.3.1 Table No. 10: Survey and clearance plan South Kordofan:

year	DA		MF		SHA		total	
	NO	Area	NO	Area	NO	Area	NO	Area
2016	3	635,652	14	2,966,377	8	1,695,072	25	5,297,101
2017	3	635,652	14	2,966,377	8	1,695,072	25	5,297,101
2018	6	1,271,304	14	2,966,377	4	847,536	24	5,085,217
01April 2019	2	423,768	6	1,271,304	2	423,768	10	2,118,840
total	14	2,966,376	48	10,170,434	22	4,661,448	84	17,798,259

6- AT mines and ERW remaining challenge:

6.1 Anti Tank and Explosive Remnants of War contamination in Sudan:

In addition to anti personnel Mine Contamination, Sudan is also suffering from Anti Tank mine contamination and unexploded ordnance. In total a number 40 area are contaminated with anti- tank mines with the size of 5,967,077 square meters and 77 location covering 5,226,786 square meters with UXO contamination More details are in the following two tables.

6.1.1 Table No. 11: Remaining Challenge AT mined areas as of February 2016

State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	3	93	0	0	3	106,000	6	106,093
South Kordofan	5	3,303,296	0	0	20	1,525,753	25	4,829,049
Kassala	3	15,728	0	0	3	925,000	6	940,728
Red Sea	1	7	0	0	1	11,200	2	11,207
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	1	80,000	1	80,000
Total	12	3,319,124	0	0	28	2,647,953	40	5,967,077

6.1.2 Table No. 12: Remaining Challenge unexploded ordnance as of March 2016

State	DA		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	7	6340	0	0	7	6,340
Central Darfur	3	17010	0	0	3	17,010
Eastern Darfur	6	1906142	0	0	6	1,906,142
Gadaref	1	1	0	0	1	1
Kassala	15	185929	1	480000	16	665,929
Northern Darfur	10	5	0	0	10	5
Red Sea	3	3	3	2472000	6	2,472,003
South Kordofan	13	13	4	159337.5	17	159,351
Southern Darfur	1	1	0	0	1	1
Western Darfur	10	4	0	0	10	4
Total	69	2,115,448	8	3,111,338	77	5,226,786

7- Other challenges for implementation of Operations work plan:

- a) Most of the demining equipment are old and requires replacement
- b) The programme is using an outdated version of IMSMA for recording, managing and mapping Mine Action information.
- c) Limited international expertise that could assist in continues capacity building of the teams on the ground.
- d) Survey and clearance operation is mostly suspended during the months of July, August and September due to the weather conditions (rain, flooding, and wind) in most of areas.
- e) Locating new hazards.
- f) Incomplete survey operation
- g) Bad road condition for movement remote locations.
- h) Economic sanctions on Sudan.
- i) Highly competing fund raising environment with the global economic crisis.

8- Funding situation:

Over all, since 2013, there has been a major decline in funding to the program year by year. This decline had left major negative impact on the programme resulting in less achievement verse the plan presented under the extensions request in March 2013. This however seems to be changing with the return of UNMAS, recent communication with donors and the fund allocation from the national budget of Sudan.

8.1 Funds received during the period 2013 - 2015:

For the operation in 2013, 2014 and 2015 Sudan Mine Action programme received and utilized around 6 million USD which was much less then what the programme actually needed to implement the plan. The total funding need for the mentioned three years mentioned in the extensions request submitted in March 2013 was 52 million USD.

The table below provides an overview of funds received and the funding gap each year.

8.1.1 Table No 13: Funding received and gap during 2013, 2014 and 2015:

Year	Fund Required	Fund received from UN and donors	Fund received from Sudan govt.	Total fund received	Funding Gap
2013	2,205,000	2,775,263	0	2,775,263	-570,263
2014	25,410,476	1,046,261	500,000	1,546,261	23,864,215
2015	24,270,831	600,000	1,000,00	1,600,000	22,670,831
Total:	51,886,307			5,921,524	45,964,783

8.2 Fundraising efforts with the return of UNMAS.

As follow up to last year funding, the government of Sudan, from its national budget, has committed 2 million USD for the Mine Action operation in 2016.

In addition, since its re-engagement in Sudan UNMAS has managed to mobilize 2.4 million USD for the programme mainly from Japan and Italy. The funding will enable survey and clearance operation mainly in eastern states with limited operation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. UNMAS is actively engaged with other donors and there seems to be potential for additional funding to the programme. The programme expects to receive around 500,000 USD additional funding from Sudan humanitarian fund for 2016.

8.3 Programme funding needs for 2016, 2017 and 2018:

Due to the fewer funds received by the programme over past three year verse the planned, the pressure has been pushed forward to next three year. The amount planned for in the

extension for year 2016, 2017 and 2018 no longer remains valid. Following table provides and updated funding need of Sudan Mine Programme for next three year to meet its article five obligation by April 2019 and also deal with remaining AT and ERW contamination.

8.3.1 Table No 14: Funding requirement for 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Fund Required	Fund received from UN and donors	Fund received from Sudan govt.	Total fund received	Funding Gap
2016	12,400,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	4,400,000	8,000,000
2017	30,000,000	0	0	0	30,000,000
2018	44,000,000	0	0	0	44,000,000
Total:	86,400,000			4,400,000	82,000,000

9- Conclusion

Sudan programme remains committed to meet the deadline of APMBC article 5 by April 2019, should the required funding is received and the security situation in Blue Nile State and South Kordofan State improves. We pray Allah Almighty to bless Sudan People with peace and Security in order to achieve the Goal, Sudan free from landmines and other explosive remnants of War.

10- Annexes:

- annex a Work Plan Eastern states(Kassala Gedaref RedSea)
- Annex B Work Plan Blue Nile State
- Annex C Work Plan South Kordofan State
- Annex D Map of Dangerous Areas

National Mine Action Center - Sudan
Operation Multi year Work Plan
2016 - 2019
Feb-16

Annex -A

Eastern States (Kassala, Red Sea & Gadaref)

Tasks Allocation and funding status

[illegible]

National Mine Action Center - Sudan
Operation Multi year Work Plan
2013 - 2019
Feb-16

Annex - C

South Kordofan State
Area of Concern and Working Areas

Legend:

Confirmed:

Fund Available:

Fund in Pipeline:

Fund Unavailable:

State	Locality	Village	Hazard ID	Type of Hazard	Area	Type of Items expected	Area to be covered through MTT	Type of Asset	Area to be released through Tech. Support and Field Clearance	Team Months	Type of Asset	2013 Demining Season												2014 Demining Season												2015 Demining Season												2016 Demining Season											
												Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
South Kordofan	El Dabana	Al-Ghat	110-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	El Dabana	Al-Ghat	111-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	112-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	113-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	114-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	115-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	116-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	117-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	118-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	119-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	120-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
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South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	122-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	123-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	124-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	125-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	126-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	127-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	128-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	129-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	130-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	131-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	132-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	133-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	134-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	135-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	136-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	137-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	138-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	139-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	140-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	141-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	142-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	143-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	144-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	145-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	146-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	147-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,000	1.5000	MC71																																																
South Kordofan	Kadugli	Al-Ghat	148-3	Land	120,000	120,000	120,000	Manual	120,0																																																		

Landmine/Anti-Personal Threat Map - Sudan

As of March 2016

