

The Republic of Sudan



REQUEST FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE
FOR COMPLETING THE DESTRUCTION OF ANTI-
PERSONNEL MINES IN MINED AREAS IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 5 PARAGRAPH 1 OF
THE CONVENTION OF THE PROHIBITION OF THE
USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER
OF ANTI- PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR
DESTRUCTION.

**An Extension Request for Four Years
(April 2023 to April 2027)**

**Submission Date
August 2022**

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Organization: National Mine Action Center – Sudan
Director: Brigadier Khalid Hamdan
E-mail: khalidh@su-mac.org
Telephone: +249123108141 / +249912631604

Organization: National Mine Action Center – Sudan
Technical Adviser: Hatim Khamis
E-mail: hatimkh@su-mac.org
Telephone: +249912558427

Organization: United Nations Mine Action Service – Sudan
Programme Manager: Sediq Rashid
E-mail: rashid5@un.org
Telephone: +249990099030

Organization: United Nations Mine Action Service – Sudan
Senior Operations and QM Advisor: Dr. Aimal Safi
E-mail: aimal@unops.org
Telephone: +249990099039

Table of Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Origin of Sudan’s Article 5 Implementation Challenge	2
1.3 Scope of Explosive Ordnance Contamination at the beginning of previous request	3
1.4 Nature and extent of progress	3
1.5 Resources Made Available to Support Progress	4
1.6 Circumstances that Impeded Compliance:	4
1.7 Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications of the remaining challenge:.....	5
1.8 Sudan’s Remaining Article 5 Challenge	5
1.9 Requested Period of Extension: Rationale:	6
1.10 Detailed Work Plan (2023-2027)	6
1.11 Detailed Work Plan – Explosive Ordnance Risk Education	7
1.12 Current Capacities, remaining challenge and gaps	8
1.13 Financial Resources (National and International)	9
1.14 Assumptions and Risk Factors	9
2. DETAILED NARRATIVE	11
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 Origin of Sudan’s Article 5 challenge	11
2.3 Nature & Extent of the Article 5 Challenge at the beginning of the current extension request ..	13
2.4 Nature and Extent of Progress made: Quantitative Aspects	13
2.5 Nature and Extent of Progress Made: Qualitative Aspects	18
2.5.1 National Mine Action Structure	18
2.6 Sudan Mine Action Strategy	19
2.7 National Capacity Building Achievements:	20
2.8 Resources made available to support progress	30
2.9 The Government’s Annual Fund to National Mine Action Program	30
2.10 Other Resource Mobilization (External Fund):	31
2.11 Methods used to identify areas containing/suspected to contain AP mines	31
2.12 Methods and standards used to release known/ suspected mine areas	32
2.13 Land Release Methodology	33
2.14 Asset Deployment Decision Making Tool	33
2.15 Land Release Process	33
2.16 Methods and standards of controlling and assuring quality	36
2.17 Marking and Fencing	38
2.18 Circumstances that impeded compliance during the extension period	38
2.19 Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications	39
2.20 Nature and extent of remaining challenge: quantitative aspects	42
2.21 Nature and extent of remaining article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects	43
2.22 Amount of time requested and a rationale for this amount of time	43
2.23 Detailed work plan for the period of the requested extension	44

2.24	Goals of the MYWP 2023-2027	45
2.25	Demining Capacity: Operational distribution	47
2.26	Work Plan for the Extension Period (Current Period, 2023-2025 & 2025-2027)	48
2.27	Operational work plan by State:	51
2.28	Resource Mobilization Strategy	66
2.29	Public Relations and Communication.....	67
2.30	Sudan Mine Action multi-year budget forecast.....	67
2.31	Gender and Diversity Consideration in Mine Action	68
2.32	Assumptions / Risks.....	70
Figure 1:	Sudan geopolitical map within the African continent	v
Figure 2:	National Mine Action Structure.....	19
Figure 3:	No of people received EORE disaggregated by sex and gender	24
Figure 4:	No of people received EORE disaggregated by State.....	24
Figure 6:	Remaining hazards, Blue Nile, Source: LIS Data	52
Figure 7:	Remaining hazards, South Kordofan, Source: LIS DATA.....	54
Figure 8:	Remaining hazards, West Kordofan State, Source: LIS Data	57
Photo 1:	Grass-cutting drill by a deminer.....	2
Photo 2:	No.4 anti-personnel mine found during survey operations at South Kordofan.....	11
Photo 3:	Abu Kershola Handover Ceremony.....	15
Photo 4:	Mine Detection Dog (MDD) operations in Blue Nile.....	20
Photo 5:	Sudanese Regional Training Center (SRTC) inuaguration ceremony	21
Photo 6:	Women Basic Demining Training Course.....	21
Photo 7:	Manual demining operations at Dendiro, South Kordofan.....	39
Photo 8:	Manual demining operations, Blue Nile.....	40
Photo 9:	Google map photo of Al Hamra minefield, South Kordofan.....	53
Photo 10:	EORE session at school.....	56
Photo 11:	A boy tries an assistive device at NAPO, Khartoum.....	60
Photo 12:	Briefing by female deminer	66
Table 1:	Level of anti-personnel mine contamination, as of 1 April 2019.....	3
Table 2:	Level of anti-personnel mine contamination registered by year, 2021.....	3
Table 3:	Annual funding obtained during the current extension period (USD).....	4
Table 4:	Level of anti-personnel mine contamination, as of 31 December 2021.....	6

Table 5: Land Release Milestones by year, (2023-2027).....	7
Table 6: Annual Funding Requirements For Completion by Year	8
Table 7: APM Contamination as of 31 December 2021, by state.....	12
Table 8: Areas released, from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2021.....	12
Table 9: Land release progress from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2021.....	13
Table 10: Areas released, APM/ATM devices destroyed from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2021.....	13
Table 11: People covered by EORE activities.....	23
Table 12: Landmine victims disaggregated by gender and age, by state	27
Table 13: Landmine victims disaggregated by gender and age, by year	27
Table 14: Registered hazards from 2002 – 31 December 2021.....	28
Table 15: Annual funding obtained to support mine action activities (USD).....	30
Table 16: APM Contamination.....	41
Table 17: ATM Contamination.....	42
Table 18: ERW Contamination.....	42
Table 19: Annual clearance during the extension period (2023-2027).....	44
Table 20: Operator deployment by location and year	46
Table 21: All Hazards Land Release Milestones by year (2023-2027),.....	48
Table 22: APM Hazards Land Release Milestones by year (2023-2025),.....	48
Table 23: Multi Year Work Plan 2023-2027.....	48
Table 24: Work Plan Blue Nile, by locality and year	51
Table 25: Work Plan South Kordofan, by locality and year	53
Table 26: Work Plan West Kordofan, by locality and year	54
Table 27: Work Plan Darfur, by state and year	55
Table 28: Sudan Funding Requirements For Completion by Year	64
Annex 1: Abbreviations	73
Annex 2: Glossary of terms	74
Annex 3: List_of_Remaining_AP_Mined_Areas	75
Annex 4: List_of_Remaining_AT_Mined_Areas	78
Annex 5: List_of_Remaining_ERW_Contaminated_Areas	80
Annex 6: SUDAN_General_Threat_Map	85



Figure 1: Sudan geopolitical map within the African continent

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Government of Sudan (GoS) signed the Mine Ban Treaty of Ottawa on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 2003. On 23 March 2013 Sudan submitted a request to extend its Article 5 mine action deadline to 1 April 2019. This was unanimously agreed by the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, (13MSP).

NMAC, in close collaboration with mine action stakeholders and implementing partners, analyzed the magnitude of the landmine problem with full consideration to the multiple challenges that have beset it. As a result, it is the conclusion that Sudan, by all measures will not be able to complete the clearance of all registered contaminated areas within the timeframe of the extension period. Based on this, Sudan submitted the second extension request for an extended period of four years, (1 April 2019 - 1 April 2023) in order to accomplish the job and adequately conform to the stipulations stated in the Convention. The second extension request was also agreed by the Seventeenth Meeting of State Parties, (17MSP).

The target for Sudan to be Convention compliance with is clearance of anti-personnel contamination. However, from a humanitarian perspective, Sudan will also focus on the clearance of anti-tank/vehicle mine and explosive remnants of war (ERE) contamination, due to their complex and high impact on the people, communities and humanitarian assistance. There are anti-tank and ERW contaminated areas with higher impact and higher priority for clearance that impede the movement and livelihood activities of the communities, repatriation and return of internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and returnees, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Based on this, and the findings and data analysis of the ongoing survey and clearance efforts, the available resources and clearance capacity, security situations, challenging context and environment, economic crises in the country, and in consultation with the mine action stakeholders, it is realized and concluded that, Sudan will not be able to complete the clearance of all registered anti-personnel contamination by April 2023. As a matter of facts and realities, Sudan will require an extended period of additional four years, (1 April 2023 - 1 April 2027) to complete clearance of anti-personnel mine problem and become Convention compliant, by April 2027.

Accordingly, this request outlines the key elements of Sudan's achievements during the period of the current request (April 2019-April 2023), including progress in land release, explosive ordnance risk education and victim assistance. The request provides an analysis of the current anti-personnel mine contamination in the country and includes a detailed work plan for land release, explosive ordnance risk education for the requested extension period.



PHOTO 1: Grass cutting drill by a deminer in minefield about 100 meters from a village

1.2 Origin of Sudan's Article 5 Implementation Challenge

The contamination of anti-personnel mines as well as other explosive ordnance is the inevitable result of the prolonged series of conflicts jolted Sudan since 1955. The nature and extent of Sudan's original challenge has been described in detail in Sudan's previous request (2018).

It should be noted that Sudan's original Article 5 implementation challenge was partly identified through a series of Landmine Impact Surveys conducted between 2002-2009 resulting in 221 locations measuring 1,985,815,911 square metres (identified to be contaminated with mines and or ERW). This included anti-personnel mine contamination consisting of 549 hazardous areas measuring 328,189,115 square metres, including 150 minefields measuring 20,761,022 square metres, 263 dangerous areas measuring 280,120,878 square metres and 136 SHA, measuring 27,307,215 square metres. Since the LIS was completed, other ad hoc reports of mines and other ERW contamination have been recorded and the baseline contamination concerning anti-personnel mines included 362 "dangerous areas" totalling 289,786,057 square meters, 240 "minefields" totalling 23,150,538 square meters, and 136 "suspected hazardous areas" measuring 27,307,215 square meters.

With progress in survey and clearance with respect to areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines, between 2002 and 2013, 324 dangerous areas totalling 272,686,350 square meters, 182 minefields totalling 20,213,274 square meters, and 108 suspected hazardous areas totaling 20,721,534 square meters have been addressed.

Sudan, in its 2013 extension request indicated an Article 5 implementation challenge of 124 mined areas measuring 26,622,652 square metres, 38 dangerous areas totalling 17,099,707 square meters, 58 mine fields totalling 2,937,264 square meters and 28 suspected hazardous areas totalling 6,585,681 square meters.

During the period of Sudan's second request Sudan addressed 1,060 mined areas, releasing 20,405,932 square metres, including 10,261,441 square metres cancelled, 4,704,009 square

metres reduced, and 5,440,482 square metres cleared, destroying 1,519 anti-personnel mines, 470 anti-tank mines, and 32,397 items of unexploded ordnance. In addition, during the course of 2017-2018 Sudan conducted, 'mine survey assessments' in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, resulting in the identification of 38 hazardous areas, including 1 CHA and 37 SHA measuring 2,830,824 square metres and reported having addressed 284,182 square metres.

1.3 Scope of Explosive Ordnance Contamination at the beginning of previous request (2019)

The contaminated areas with mines and ERW at the start of Sudan's second request (1 April 2019) was located in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states and West Kordofan (Abyei). The contamination consisted of 98 hazardous areas measuring 19,285,410 square metres, including 53 CHA measuring 2,418,930 square metres and 45 SHA measuring 16,866,480 square metres. Sudan's remaining challenge is located in two states, Blue Nile (1,055,063 square metres) and South Kordofan (18,197,956 square metres).

1.4 Nature and extent of progress

During the period of the previous extension request (1 April 2019 – 31 December 2021), Sudan released a total of 19 AP mined areas measuring a total of 7,926,644 square metres, including 6,965,655 square metres cancelled through non-technical survey and 960,989 square metres cleared. As a result, Sudan identified and destroyed 60 anti-personnel mines.

Table 1: APM Areas released, & devices destroyed by Year, 1 April 2019 – 31 December 2021

Year	Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed
2019	5	6,127,357	0	577,035	6,704,392	1
2020	9	0	0	353,799	353,799	42
2021	5	838,298	0	30,155	868,453	17
Total	19	6,965,655	0	960,989	7,926,644	60

Through survey and clearance operations including spot EOD tasks, APM and AT/AVM clearance throughout South Kordofan, Blue Nile and 5 Darfur states Sudan addressed 441 SHAs covering 5,595,483 and 665 CHAs covering 4,199,673 square meters.

Since the beginning of the programme in 2002, the Sudan mine action programme has succeeded in reducing 2,999 hazard areas out of overall total of 3,223 (93%), with more than 10,158 anti-personnel mines destroyed, and an area of 106,336,854 square metres has been cleared.

Progress in Survey - Blue Nile and South Kordofan

As security has improved Sudan has also been able to conduct further survey in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. For the period 01 April 2019 to 31 December 2021 survey operations resulted in the registration of 27 AP mined areas measuring 3,117,930 square metres.

Overall, a total of 351 hazardous areas measuring 32,914,595 square meters were identified, including 182 CHA measuring 8,938,079 square meters and 169 SHA measuring 23,976,516 square meters.

TABLE 2: Level of anti-personnel mine contamination registered by state, 2021

State	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
Blue Nile	5	950,274	8	117,962	13	1,068,236
South Kordofan	56	2,362,947	30	9,822,666	86	12,185,613
West Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
Total	61	3,313,221	41	9,962,619	102	13,275,840

1.5 Resources Made Available to Support Progress

I. The Government's Annual Fund to National Mine Action Programme

The Sudan government has continued to fund mine action activities during the requesting period, including the clearance of mines and ERW from the contaminated lands besides the wages of the workers. The total government fund in the subsequent years; 2019, 2020 and 2021 was 500,000 USD; an amount of 500,000 each year.

Note: The amount of Government contribution to mine action in the local currency did not change; it is the same amount as before 2019, equaling 2,000,000 USD, as the value of local currency went down; its value in USD significantly decreased from 2,000,000 USD to 500,000 USD.

TABLE 3: Annual funding obtained during the current extension period (USD)

Funding Resources	2019	2020	2021	2022
GoS	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,00	500,000
UNMAS	4,978,160	5,230,145	7,529,000	2,902,000
Grand Total	5,478,160	7,230,145	8,029,000	3,402,000

1.6 Circumstances that Impeded Compliance:

There are number of practical obstacles that have impeded Sudan from meeting its obligations under Article 5 of Ottawa Treaty during the current extension period. The impeding challenges are itemized below:

- a) Inadequate funding for demining operations.

- b) Armed conflicts (intertribal).
- c) No-Peace-No-War status that create ambiguities in access to certain areas.
- d) New level of contamination.
- e) Challenges in information gathering, including unavailability of informants.
- f) Lack and Insufficient Demining Equipment.
- g) Deep buried mines/ERW and metallic contents of the soil.
- h) Climatic factors and atmospheric conditions including 3 to 4 months of rainy season.

1.7 Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications of the remaining challenge:

Presence of explosive ordnance including anti-personnel mines, anti-tank/vehicle mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continue to cause deaths and injuries, especially to the civilian people including men, women and children living in and in the vicinity of the affected communities. In addition, explosive ordnance deprives people of land that could be put to productive use. Most of the Sudanese people living in the EO affected states of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, West Kordofan and 5 Darfur states are mainly relying on agriculture and livestock as their main income generating means. EO contamination caused blockages to agriculture land, water source and irrigation system, pasture land, residential areas, roads and routes, paths and forests.

Explosive ordnance posed complex impact on the lives and livelihood of population in the affected states, anti-personnel mines mainly blocked their productive agriculture land, irrigation system, pasture land, residential areas, and considered one of the most significant factors to an ailing economy and a barrier to social development in Sudan. ERW contamination scattered everywhere including agriculture land, irrigation system, residential areas, paths, roads and routes and forests. Anti-tank/vehicle mines mainly blocked roads and routes that blocking the access of affected communities to the markets and basic life support facilities. In addition to roads and routes, AT/VM also contaminated agriculture land, grazing land and water sources located close to the roads and routes.

EO contamination maintained a sense of insecurity, delayed peace processes, and impeded development activities for years, also caused extreme socio-economic and environmental hardships to the people of Sudan.

Anti-personnel mines are considered one of the most significant factors to an ailing economy and a barrier to social development in Sudan. The economic impact of mines can be seen as one of the determinant factors of economic security as it prevents people in the affected areas from livelihood activities, safe movement and social activities. In addition, EO victims and survivors are facing difficulties in finding employment as most of them are the breadwinner of their families and remain dependent. Thus, landmines prevent sustainable development continue to pose a greater threat to human security, to their livelihoods and are a major obstacle to peace.

1.8 Sudan's Remaining Article 5 Challenge

Sudan's Article 5 challenge consists of a total of 102 hazardous areas measuring 13,275,840 square metres, including 61 CHAs measuring 3,313,221 square metres and 41 SHAs measuring 9,962,619 square metres.

Parts of the Blue Nile and South Kordofan states are still not accessible, however, compared to the period of previous extension request, more areas have been accessible since 2019 due to the

political changes in Sudan and start of Juba Peace Talks, including, in Blue Nile state: Ulu, Baw localities, major parts of the Giessen locality and almost more than half of the Kurmuk locality. In South Kordofan state: areas close to the frontline in Kadugli, Dilling, Rashad, Dallami, Habila, Reef Al Sharqi, Abu Kershulla, and Talodi localities have been accessible. The areas under the control of non-state actors that are still not a signatory to the Juba Peace Agreement in parts of the Blue Nile and South Kordofan states are not accessible because of the insecurity, No-Peace-No-War status, uncertainty and periodic intercommunal armed conflicts. Nonetheless, plans have been prepared to tackle the problem of mines there once conditions permit.

TABLE 4: Remaining level of contamination: Anti-Personnel Mines as of 31 Dec 2021

State	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
Blue Nile	5	950,274	8	117,962	13	1,068,236
South Kordofan	56	2,362,947	30	9,822,666	86	12,185,613
West Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
Total	61	3,313,221	41	9,962,619	102	13,275,840

Note: This table reflects the remaining anti-personnel contamination from the beginning of the programme up to 31 December 2021 included as part of submission of the third extension request. It is showing clearly the huge areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

1.9 Requested Period of Extension: Rationale:

Sudan is requesting a four (4) year extension; 1 April 2023-1 April 2027.

The amount of time requested takes into consideration the need for survey in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, Darfur region and Abyei as the security situation in those places improves. In this regard, Sudan has developed the detailed work plan given below.

However, the implementation of survey may impact Sudan's baseline. Accordingly, Sudan will continue to keep the States Parties informed annually, through its Article 7 reports and by making statements at informal and formal meetings of the Convention, regarding; a) changes in security and changes in access to mined areas, b) Progress in survey implementation, including survey outputs and the impact of survey on Sudan's remaining challenge and, c) updated annual milestones, including priorities.

Based on these three factors Sudan will provide annual work plans, with an updated work plan produced for Phase Two (2025-2027), based on these factors. Sudan may be required to request additional time and resources, as necessary. Please refer to assumptions and risk factors regarding the workplan.

1.10 Detailed Work Plan (2023-2027)

Sudan has developed a 2-phase work plan to address its remaining Article 5 challenge. It is important to note that the work plan has been developed based on LIS surveys undertaken

during 2002-2009 and continual survey efforts made in accessible areas conducted between 2018-2021. It is expected that access to remaining areas will result in the cancellation of LIS areas as well as new hazardous areas being identified.

Phase 1 covers all accessible hazardous areas under the Government jurisdiction or control (2023-2025) including new areas identified through the survey activities.

Phase 2 covers the remaining contamination in the database that currently not able to be addressed but aimed to be cleared during (2025-2027).

Table 5: All Hazard Land Release Milestones By Year, (2023-2027)

Hazard	Hazard			Area to be released		
	SHA	CHA	Total	Area Cancelled though NTS	Area though TS/Cleared	Total Area to be released
Year						
2022-2023	56	59	115	3,248,412.3	3,970,281.7	7,218,694
2023-2024	61	44	105	3,288,465.5	4,019,235.6	7,307,701
2024-2025	32	13	45	3,407,927.9	4,165,245.2	7,573,173
2025-2026	10	47	57	3,565,708.7	4,358,088.4	7,923,797
2026-2027	10	19	29	1,301,053.5	1,590,176.5	2,891,230
Total	169	182	351	14,811,568	18,103,027	32,914,595

The table 5 shows all types of EO contamination including APM, ATM, and ERW considering their combined impact on the affected population including returnees, IDPs and communities, despite the main focus on APM to be removed, AT/VM and ERW clearance are also crucial to be considered during the extension period due to the following reasons:

- 1) With the start of the Juba Peace Talks and Peace Agreement, refugees and IDPs have started returning to country and to their communities, but due to EO contamination (APM, AT/VM and ERW) in residential areas, agriculture land, pastureland (agriculture and livestock are the main income generating means), and roads/routes created resettlement problems as well as blockages of livelihood activities.
- 2) Returnees from Ethiopia and South Sudan are in need of resettlement in their original communities, livelihood activities, and humanitarian assistance, which are blocked due to the presence of EO including APM, AT/AVM and ERW.
- 3) Returnees are temporarily settled in other areas which created land ownership problems, they are eagerly looking for mine action support to remove EO from their own communities and lands to resume their lives and livelihood activities. They are also in need of humanitarian assistance, while the roads and routes are contaminated with AT/VM and need to be cleared.
- 4) Access to APM contaminated areas in most of war affected localities are blocked due to the roads/route contamination.

Sudan has a rainy season of 3 to 5 months each year, during which almost all of the EO affected communities are isolated and separated from the center of the related states, they do not have

access to basic life support facilities, while their roads which can be used during the rainy season are blocked by AT/VM.

To respond to all these high priority EO contaminated areas, Sudan has developed this work plan where APM, AT/VM and ERW contaminated areas will be released throughout the duration of the Article 5 extension request.

1.11 Detailed Work Plan – Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

Sudan mine action programme plans to conduct an in-depth assessment and survey to establish a baseline for EORE intervention.

The EORE assessment will include a wider consultation with relevant stakeholders including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Sudan Red Crescent Society, mine action organizations, UNICEF and EO affected communities. The assessment will also include review of the current EORE procedures, methodologies and RE IEC materials and analysis of casualty data over the years and the role of EORE in reduction of accidents and promotion of safe behavior within the affected communities and schools received RE. It will also include technical workshops on the assessment findings and the roadmap and recommendations for NMAC, EORE organizations and relevant stakeholders.

The assessment will also include a thorough analysis of the conflict dynamics in the context of Sudan and include recommendation and methodologies for conflict-sensitive EORE interventions to be undertaken. In addition, it will include analysis and recommendations of integrating EORE in humanitarian, protection, health and education sectors. The assessment will be conducted through a consultancy by EORE experts.

The EORE needs assessment and identification of at-risk group through the community mapping and involvement of women, men, children will be undertaken in each targeted community before the EORE intervention will start. EORE efforts will be undertaken in a well-organized and systematic way based on a well-developed plan considering the EO impact on the at-risk group in the affected and neighboring communities, humanitarian aid workers and the general public living in the affected states of Sudan. Sudan mine action programme has developed national standards for planning and prioritization of EORE. The work plan is developed in line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #28-#32 and is developed in line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #24. Please refer to the detailed narrative for further information on the detailed budget and capacity for EORE.

1.12 Current Capacities, remaining challenge and gaps

From 2019 through 2021, mainly three national entities, JASMAR, GAH and NUMAD delivered quality results in terms of releasing EO contaminated areas, provision of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and Victim Assistance. To ensure quality outputs, NMAC conducted regular QA monitoring visits to the field, supported and monitored by UNMAS Sudan technical advisors. Currently, three international contractors, AAR Japan which had been accredited for implementing EORE and VA, however, it was not operational during 2021 due to political changes in country, Safelane Global and newly accredited Danish Refugee Council/DDG.

In addition to this, Sudan welcomes any interested International Mine Action NGOs to deploy its assets to Sudan and assist Sudan in meeting its Article 5 obligations.

This distribution is based on the required demining capacities to be fully operating and funded during the extension period. In total following assets will be deployed:

- Two mechanical teams (MECH to support MTTs as part of their operations especially on the roads/routes clearance).
- Six Multitask Teams (MTT, 8 deminers each, these teams are to be capable of roads/routes clearance operations and will be supported by demining machines and mine detection dogs as required).
- 12 Quick Response Teams (QRT, 4 deminers each) with the possibility of joining two QRTs to make additional MTT when needed.
- 15 EORE Teams (female/male team members).

1.13 Financial Resources (National and International)

TABLE 6: Annual funding required to support mine action activities, (USD)

Activity Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Land Release	6,975,000	6,975,000	6,975,000	6,975,000	3,555,000	1,150,000	32,605,000
EO Risk Education	2,075,000	2,125,000	2,075,000	2,075,000	140,000	475,000	8,965,000
Victim Assistance	500,380	565,460	534,960	525,990	500,000	500,000	3,126,790
Capacity Building	80,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	0	280,000
Equipment	680,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	930,000
Coordination, QM, Advocacy	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	1,400,000	16,000,000
Total	13,312,402	12,845,460	12,684,960	12,675,990	6,865,000	3,525,000	61,906,790

The amount of funds illustrated in table above will mainly be covering land release, survey/EOD, explosive ordnance risk education, victim assistance, advocacy efforts, quality management of mine action, national capacity building, equipment and coordination of mine action sector in Sudan.

1.14 Assumptions and Risk Factors

Assumptions

Sudan's plan for the clearance of the contaminated areas is based on the assumption that the security situations in all 8 states including Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and 5 Darfur states will be improved, and more areas will be accessible for the demining teams to reach out to the EO affected communities and hazardous areas. Sudan plans to survey all newly accessible areas, and once the survey has been completed and the scope of the explosive ordnance problem becomes known, Sudan will inform States Parties on the updated scope of the problem and possible changes to the multi-year operational plan. The programme assumes that some of the previously recorded suspected hazardous areas will be cancelled, and some more areas will be identified and surveyed especially in those areas which have not been surveyed after the armed conflict of 2011-2016. Survey of additional areas and cancellation of already recorded areas will affect the work plan, in this regard, Sudan will provide the updated work plan for the remaining period of the extension request.

Funding again is a major concern and the multi-year work plan is based on the assumption of adequate funding to the programme.

Presently, there are three accredited mine action organizations in Sudan, the programme assumes that with the improved access to its remaining contaminated areas, understanding of the scope of the problem, availability of required resources, Sudan will possess a clear and accurate measure of its capacities and needs. In this way, international NGOs and commercial companies are encouraged to engage with Sudan to begin how they can have a positive contribution to the overall efforts aim to clear the landmine contaminated areas.

Though the predominant optimistic atmosphere mainly emanated from the lift of sanctions and Sudan welcoming of the entry of international organizations, if the similar conditions delineated in the precedent paragraphs persist during the period of the extension request, sadly that Sudan should prepare for the similar result.

Risk Factors:

During the current extension period there was a realm of possibilities that have resistively affected the completion of planned demining activities and the likened will be expected to have the same influences on the operations progress in the forthcoming extension period. The risks that are likely to be encountered are as follow:

- a) The Overall Political and Economic Situation.
- b) Security Situation in the Operational Areas.
- c) Funding, especially international financial support and support from the government of Sudan.
- d) Weather especially three months of heavy rainy season
- e) Terrain, especially mountainous areas and thick and dense vegetation.

2 DETAILED NARRATIVE

2.1 Introduction

The Government of Sudan (GoS) signed the Mine Ban Treaty of Ottawa on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 2003. On 23 March 2013 Sudan submitted a request to extend its Article 5 mine action deadline to 1 April 2019. This was unanimously agreed by the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, (13MSP).

During the extension period much interest and sustained support has been awarded to Sudan's humanitarian mine action programme by the government of Sudan, member states and donors. Further support has been provided by UNMAS including technical support and resource mobilization. NMAC, in close collaboration with mine action stakeholders and implementing partners, analyzed the magnitude of the landmine problem with full consideration to the multiple challenges that have beset it.

As a result, it is the conclusion that Sudan, by all measures will not be able to complete the clearance of all registered contaminated areas within the timeframe of the extension period. Based on this, Sudan submitted the second extension request for an extended period of four years, (1 April 2019 - 1 April 2023) in order to accomplish the job and adequately conform to the stipulations stated in the Convention. The second extension request was also agreed by the Seventeenth Meeting of State Parties, (17MSP).

The target for Sudan to be Convention compliance with is clearance of anti-personnel contamination. However, from a humanitarian perspective, Sudan will also focus on the clearance of anti-tank/vehicle mine and explosive remnants of war (ERE) contamination, due to their complex and high impact on the people, communities and humanitarian assistance. There are anti-tank and ERW contaminated areas with higher impact and higher priority for clearance that impede the movement and livelihood activities of the communities, repatriation and return of internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and returnees, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Based on this, and the findings and analysis of data of the ongoing survey and clearance efforts, (surveyed and registered explosive ordnance so far, from April 2019-Dec 2021), the available resources and survey and clearance capacity, security situations, challenging context and environment, economic crises in the country, and in consultation with the mine action stakeholders and implementing partners, it is realized and concluded that, Sudan will not be able to complete the clearance of all registered anti-personnel contamination by April 2023. Based on these facts and realities, Sudan will require an extended period of four years, (1 April 2023 - 1 April 2027), this will help Sudan to become Convention compliant through the clearance of all known anti-personnel mine contaminated areas, by April 2027.

Accordingly, this request outlines the key elements of Sudan's achievements during the period of the current request (April 2019-April 2023), including progress in land release, explosive ordnance risk education and victim assistance. The request provides an analysis of the current anti-personnel mine contamination in the country and includes a detailed work plan for land release, explosive ordnance risk education for the requested extension period.

2.2 Origin of Sudan's Article 5 challenge

The Republic of Sudan has been plagued by a devastating civil war for nearly sixty-two years. Specific details of Sudan's original Article 5 challenge can be found in its previous requests.

However, it is worth to consider and emphasize specific aspects of this origin as it remains impactful today.



PHOTO 2: No.4 Anti-personnel mines found during survey at Lufo Gharib, South Kordofan

Sudan's progress in addressing its Article 5 obligations during the period, 2014-2018, is well documented in detail in its second extension request. What is given below is part of the key actions undertaken by Sudan during this period.

During the period 2002 – 2007, several surveys, including, non-technical survey/General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) and Technical Survey (TA) methods, were carried out by the Swiss Demining Federation (FSD) to identify Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA).

In 2002, The Danish Church Aid (DCA) in coordination with UNMAS conducted a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) using mixed survey teams in GoS and SPLM/A areas of the region. These surveys presented sufficient evidence to launch further humanitarian work.

In 2004, a joint series of socio-economic impact surveys were carried out by Landmines Action/ Sudan Landmine Information and Response Initiative (SLIRI) in collaboration with UNMAS in 75 villages throughout Nuba Mountains. Lastly, the Survey Action Centre (SAC) conducted LIS in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. The LIS was conducted in Sudan during the period March 2006 – Jan 2009 and covered the states of Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref.

The LIS resulted in the identification of a total of 221 locations suspected to be contaminated with mines and/or ERW. Following the LIS, the national mine action database included a total of 1,125 Dangerous Areas (DA) measuring 1,965,054,889 square meters. This included anti-personnel mine contamination consisting of 549 hazardous areas measuring 328,189,115 square metres, including 150 minefields measuring 20,761,022 square metres, 263 dangerous areas measuring 280,120,878 square metres and 136 SHA, measuring 27,307,215 square metres. Since the LIS was completed, other ad hoc reports of mines and other ERW contamination have been recorded and the baseline contamination concerning anti-personnel mines included 362 “dangerous areas” totalling 289,786,057 square meters, 240 “minefields” totalling 23,150,538 square meters, and 136 “suspected hazardous areas” measuring 27,307,215 square meters.

With progress in survey and clearance with respect to areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines, between 2002 and 2013, 324 dangerous areas totalling 272,686,350 square meters, 182 minefields totalling 20,213,274 square meters, and 108 suspected hazardous areas totalling 20,721,534 square meters have been addressed.

Sudan, in its 2013 extension request indicated an Article 5 implementation challenge of 124 mined areas measuring 26,622,652 square metres, 38 dangerous areas totalling 17,099,707 square meters, 58 mine fields totalling 2,937,264 square meters and 28 suspected hazardous areas totalling 6,585,681 square meters.

During the period of Sudan's second request Sudan addressed 1,060 mined areas, releasing 20,405,932 square metres, including 10,261,441 square metres cancelled, 4,704,009 square metres reduced, and 5,440,482 square metres cleared, destroying 1,519 anti-personnel mines, 470 anti-tank mines, and 32,397 items of unexploded ordnance. In addition, during the course of 2017-2018 Sudan conducted, 'mine survey assessments' in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, resulting in the identification of 38 hazardous areas, including 1 CHA and 37 SHA measuring 2,830,824 square metres and reported having addressed 284,182 square metres.

2.3 Nature and Extent of the Article 5 Challenge at the beginning of the previous extension request

By 2019, the estimated remaining **Explosive Ordnance contamination affected eight out of Sudan's eighteen States**; South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Blue Nile with anti-personnel mines, anti-tank/vehicle mines and ERW, in addition to the five Darfur region states; North, East, South, West and central are contaminated with ERW. As set out in the Table below contamination is largely concentrated in South Kordofan, and Blue Nile states. No mine contamination has been reported in Darfur where the major threat is ERW.

The contaminated areas with mines and ERW at the start of Sudan's second request (1 April 2019) was located in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states and West Kordofan (Abyei). The contamination consisted of 98 hazardous areas measuring 19,285,410 square metres, including 53 CHA measuring 2,418,930 square metres and 45 SHA measuring 16,866,480 square metres. Sudan's remaining challenge is located in two states, Blue Nile (1,055,063 square metres) and South Kordofan (18,197,956 square metres).

2.4 Nature and Extent of Progress made: Quantitative Aspects

During the period of the previous extension request (1 April 2019 – 31 December 2021), Sudan released a total of 19 AP mined areas measuring a total of 7,926,644 square metres, including 6,965,655 square metres cancelled through non-technical survey and 960,989 square metres as cleared. As a result, Sudan identified and destroyed 60 anti-personnel mines.

Table 8: Area released by Year, 1 April 2019 – 31 December 2021

Year	Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed
2019	5	6,127,357	0	577,035	6,704,392	1
2020	9	0	0	353,799	353,799	42
2021	5	838,298	0	30,155	868,453	17
Total	19	6,965,655	0	960,989	7,926,644	60

Through survey and clearance operations including spot EOD tasks, APM, ERW and AT/AVM clearance throughout South Kordofan, Blue Nile and 5 Darfur states Sudan addressed 441 SHAs and 665 CHAs.

Since the beginning of the programme in 2002 the Sudan mine action programme has succeeded in reducing 2,999 hazard areas out of overall total of 3,223 (93%), with more than 10,158 anti-personnel mines have been destroyed, and an area of 106,336,854 square metres has been cleared.

TABLE 9: Land Release Progress by State, 1 April 2019 – 31 December 2021

State	Cancelled Area (sqm)	Reduced Area (sqm)	Cleared Area (sqm)	Total Area Released (sqm)	AP destroyed	AT destroyed	SAA destroyed	UXO destroyed
Kassala	0	0	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	167
Subtotal	0	0	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	167
South Kordofan	6,127,357	0	694,953	6,822,310	43	19	46,972	8,352
Subtotal	6,127,357	0	694,953	6,822,310	43	19	46,972	8,352
Central Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,983	7,545
East Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,281	5,866
North Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,459,345	39,914
South Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,920	5,735
West Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,740	1,101
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,007,269	60,161
Blue Nile	815,398	0	261,536	1,076,934	17	59	168,436	2,264
Subtotal	815,398	0	261,536	1,076,934	17	59	168,436	2,264
Total	6,965,655	0	960,989	7,926,644	60	78	4,222,677	70,944

During the operational period from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2021 the Sudan Mine Action Programme destroyed a total of **60** Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), **78** Anti-Tank Mines (ATM), **70,944** Unexploded Ordnance (ERW) and **4,222,677** Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) in the States (Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur), as given in table below.

Years	Device			
	AP	AT	SAA	UXO
2019	1	5	30,407	9,884
2020	42	16	837,147	21,893
2021	17	57	3,355,123	39,167
Total	60	78	4,222,677	70,944

During the operational period from 2002 to 2021 the Sudan Mine Action Programme destroyed a total of 10,366 Anti-Personnel Mines (APM), 3,335 Anti-Tank Mines (ATM), 171,639 items of Unexploded Ordnance (ERW) and 5,786,354 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) in the States Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Western Kordofan and 5 Darfur, as the table below shows the EO identified/destroyed per operational year.

Year	Device			
	AP	AT	SAA	UXO
2002	0	0	345	6
2003	8	1	0	40
2004	263	4	500	1,577
2005	72	4	56,198	8,853
2006	58	2	45,727	6,169
2007	313	97	153,385	4,089
2008	387	22	82,389	11,761
2009	1,524	556	9,795	4,360
2010	3,268	1,127	20,253	3,616
2011	2,412	868	15,776	9,569
2012	451	87	8,334	2,852
2013	1,071	268	10,924	1,944
2014	171	95	14,020	2,976
2015	28	23	61,329	4,501
2016	105	24	258,255	8,851
2017	144	59	86,298	12,587
2018	31	13	696,144	13,053
2019	1	12	74,412	13,775
2020	42	16	837,147	21,893
2021	17	57	3,355,123	39,167
Total	10,366	3,335	5,786,354	171,639

Clearance Completion of ERW in Abu Kershola: On 4th April 2019, the center of Abu Kershola town of South Kordofan states has been announced free from known Explosive Ordnance. The announcement considered safe return and settlement of the refugees and IDPs in the town and then return to their villages. The clearance operations have been continued to make the whole locality free from known hazards; roads, agriculture land, houses, education facilities including faculty of veterinary have been cleared from explosive ordnance. Some villages close to the frontline are still in need of clearance which have been planned during the operations year 2022.



PHOTO 3: Abu Kershola Handover Ceremony

Survey in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states:

As security has improved Sudan has also been able to conduct further survey in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. For the period 01 April 2019 to 31 December 2021 survey operations resulted in the registration of 59 mined areas measuring 5,959,478 square metres.

For the period 01 April 2019 to 31 December 2021 survey operations resulted in the registration of 1,215 hazardous areas measuring 13,642,552 square meters, including 791 CHA measuring 10,928,001 square meters and 424 SHA measuring 2,714,551 square meters. This includes the identification and registration of 59 mined areas measuring 5,959,478 square meters.

All the remaining areas from the recently surveyed/recorded EO contamination are included in the extension request plan.

The main socio-economic impact of the recently surveyed EO contamination is on the returnees (refugees and IDPs), they need to resettle in their communities, resume their livelihood activities (mainly agriculture and grazing animals), find access to the markets and life support facilities, but EO contamination blocked their villages, agriculture land, grazing land and forests and roads/routes. Most of the returnees have been temporarily settled in some areas which are the property of other people or tribes and this created land ownership problems and conflicts between the returnees and host communities.

In addition, the main income in the EO affected states of Sudan is from agriculture and growing domestic animals, collecting Gum Arabic from the forests and access to the markets, while EO contamination in agricultural land, irrigation system, pastureland, roads and routes posed significant socio-economic impact on the people and resulted in extreme poverty, displacement, lack of access to basic life support facilities including health and education, as well as lack of access to humanitarian assistance.

It worthwhile to mention that the road network of South Kordofan and Blue Nile States has been gravely affected by AT/AV and AP landmines that came as a natural consequence of the late war erupted in the mid of 2011. And in the wake of the recurrent road accidents that followed, large stretches of roads fear to be littered with landmines. Eventually, this situation has reversely impacted humanitarian outreach and impeded aid delivery to the needy population. Consequently, humanitarian work was completely stalemated and organizations capacity to lend helping hand considerably shackled.

The clearance of Dalami – Sarafaya – Umbrambita roads have been verified with length of 52.5 km just come as an immediate response to the overriding priority of UN and Humanitarian assistance entities to support IDPs to return to their villages. The clearance and verification of Kadugli – Al Hamra – Hajar Al Ful, Kadugli – Mashayesh with 55 km come as an immediate response to the overriding priorities of the communities located on both sides of the frontline to access the peace markets established after the Juba Peace Talks started and people started movement and return to their communities. 6 x AT/AVM, 7 x APM and 30 x ERW were found and destroyed during the road verification and clearance operations of above-mentioned roads.

The humanitarian returns from the demining of these routes are estimated to be high in general, let alone when kept in mind that there are additional non-quantifiable benefits for individuals, communities and societies. The benefits from the clearing of these routes are calculated as cost and time savings for passengers now travelling with vehicles on the safe road link as compared to the longer alternative routes.

As per the Juba Peace Agreement, Ulu locality of the Blue Nile state has been accessible for mine action teams, the primary data shows extensive contamination in roads, agricultural, grazing and access to the water source. In addition, most of the refugees from South Sudan and Ethiopia have returned and continue to return back to their communities while the problem of explosive ordnance is still there. Despite of mine action intervention in terms of survey and clearance there, the area needs continual mine action response. The table below shows the current contamination and progress made during the current extension request. It means that these areas have not been recorded before due to lack of access while adding additional challenges to achieving the current extension request timeline.

It is worth noting that some of the areas close to the frontline between government forces and armed non-state actor which have not been surveyed yet but reported by different sources to be contaminated with APM, however, a non-technical survey would be conducted in 2022 to substantiate the presences or suspicion of APM, in those areas, for example:

1) Blue Nile State:

An estimated 50,000 square meters APM contaminated area near the frontline in Amora village of Giissan locality of the Blue Nile state has been reported to be contaminated with APM, the area has recently been accessible for humanitarian aid delivery. More areas in Ulu locality have been reported to be contaminated with APM, but need to be thoroughly surveyed, registered and planned for land release, in all the newly accessible areas.

There is a possibility of additional APM contaminated areas, as soon as the accessible areas those are located closer to the crossline are surveyed in 2022 and 2023, in Kurmuk, Bau and Giissan localities.

2) South Kordofan state:

Around 40,000 square meters area in Al Hamra village of Um Durain located very close to the frontline, was surveyed and additional survey will be conducted in 2022 and 2023 to record/register and release all those areas highly likely to be contaminated with APM. The programme assumes, there will be more areas in Kadugli, Habila, El Dilling, Rashad, Abu Jubeeha, Talodi and Kalogi localities that are located close to the frontline between the government of Sudan and armed opposition groups. These areas are so-called grey areas (in terms of access and security) but have recently been accessible due to the movement of people who were returning to their villages after being cleared from EO. As per recent years' political changes and start of Juba Peace Talks, most of the people have started movement crossing frontline, therefore, some of the areas are reported to be contaminated with APM.

Security and access to some of the EO contaminated areas located inside the opposition-controlled areas are major concerns especially in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States. In both states, the areas under the control of government and the areas recently been accessible were surveyed and released, to the extent possible considering the available resources.

With the support of humanitarian assistance agencies, state governments and the local communities, around 20 peace markets have been established in the vicinity of frontlines, mainly in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, where people from both sides of the frontline are going there to interact, purchase/sell goods, animals and food items. EORE activities have specially been tasked there to cover the population from both sides. The people have reported presence of EO including APM, AT/AVM and ERW contamination especially closer to the frontline. The programme will conduct survey of all those areas reported by local people in order to identify the presence and/or suspicion of EO contamination there.

2.5 Nature and Extent of Progress Made: Qualitative Aspects

2.5.1 National Mine Action Structure

The National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) came into being in 2005 to work in partnership with United Nations Mine Action Office in Sudan (UNMAO) with the objective to recreate an environment in which people can live safely, in which economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine contamination, and in which the victims' needs are addressed. NMAC, up to present day, has been following on the implementation of the obligations of the Government of the Sudan under Ottawa and other relevant treaties on mine action. Also, as part of its mandate, NMAC approves mine action strategies and plans at national level through its sub-offices in the country. NMAC has seven sub-offices in the regions affected by mines and ERW with its headquarters. In July 2007, the NMAC established three sub offices each in Kassala, Kassala State, Kadugli, South Kordofan, and Damazin, Blue Nile. With the development of these three sub offices the NMAC involved in managing mine action operations jointly with UNMAO. The main role of planning, tasking and Quality Management was consolidated, and all documentation checked, reviewed and signed by NMAC and UNMAO representatives at the sub office level. This arrangement continued until the departure of UNMAO in June 2011. In Darfur NMAC established four sub offices in North, South, West and Central states to work in collaboration with UNAMID Ordnance Disposal Office. The NMAC office located in Khartoum- act as the focal point and coordination mechanism for all mine action activities.

- 1) Ensuring that all stakeholders are represented and heard.
- 2) Developing a national mine action plan which fully incorporates the socio-development of the country and integrates all stakeholders.
- 3) Information management, including the collection and dissemination of data and the implementation of Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- 4) Integrating the sectors of mine action (mine risk education, victim assistance, clearance, advocacy and stockpile reduction) into a coherent holistic programme.
- 5) Assisting and coordinating organizations to mobilize resources; and
- 6) Developing and implementing technical and safety standards, quality assurance, and quality management procedures.

National Mine Action Authority (NMAA):

Another supreme national body is The National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) established by Presidential Decree No. 299, dated 24 December 2005, followed by its official launch in a high-level ceremony attended by the President of the country on 7 March 2006 in Khartoum. Based on the issuance of the Presidential Decree, the National Mine Action Policy Framework was developed, approved by the High National Mine Action Committee and passed by the Council of Ministers of the Government of National Unity (GoNU) of the time on 6 August 2006. The National Mine Action Authority under the chairmanship of the Minister of Defence with other line ministries as members meets annually to review the progress of mine action in the country and to make specific recommendations regarding mine action operation to NMAC if needed. The responsibility of the national authorities with the full support of the UN to ensure that mine action is coordinated, established in accordance with international standards and undertaken within the context of national development. This is best achieved by creating policies, establishing standards and passing legislation governing all aspects of mine action as early as possible.

A transition Plan to fully transfer the role of managing mine action operations from the UN to the NMAC was developed in a joint workshop between NMAC and UNMAO held in Nairobi on 18 Nov 2008. Based on the transitional plan UNMAO started building the capacity of the NMAC

staff through a peer-to-peer approach and on the job training. The function of planning, tasking and quality management continued to be carried out jointly by NMAC and UNMAO until June 2011 when transition from UNMAO to NMAC was completed.

Today all these tasks are carried out by NMAC with limited support from UN. In 2010, as a result of the Transition Plan the GoS passed the Sudan Mine Action Law to fulfil its obligations under the Ottawa Treaty and, to enable NMAC to face the transition challenges more effectively. Based on the law the perpetrators violating the articles in the Ottawa Convention will be penalized for their actions.

Following is the existing structure of the National Mine Action Authority and its relationship with NMAC and other concerned bodies:



FIGURE 2: National Mine Action Structure

Sudan has long been sought to re-engage the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Sudan following its mandate expiration and departure of the country in December 2013. Within the absence of UNMAS during the year 2014, UNDP filled the gap and led the UN support role to Mine Action program in Sudan. In late 2014, UNDP re-oriented its activities away from mine action. In this vein, the Government of Sudan exercised exertion on high levels has yielded in UNMAS resumed activities in Sudan by April 2015, to assist NMAC in building institutional capacity, meeting obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention ('Ottawa Treaty') and other relevant international treaties, in addition to mobilizing resources for land release, risk education (EORE) and victim assistance (VA). Also, to provide technical consultations to enhance the capacity of National Mine Action Centre in management and coordination of Mine Action operations in Sudan and strengthen national capacity to deal with current contamination and residual risk and facilitate the flow of financial support from donors to enable and qualify Sudan to meet Ottawa's obligations.

In reaffirming the high consideration Sudan's officials being given to mine action program, is the on regular-basis field sessions convened in Mine Action Centre by the Ministerial Council – the supreme executive power in the country - to give contemplating pause and cast lights on mine action projects and activities, get acquainted with progress as well as challenges encountered and work to find solution to persistent problems and smoothen the rough edges confronted by the program in the course to realize the announced goal 'Sudan free from mines.

2.6 Sudan Mine Action Strategy

Reviewing of National Mine Action Strategy during the Extension Period:

The national mine action strategy is currently under the review in order to align it with an extended period and amend the current deadlines, strategic objectives related to land release, risk education and prevention of accidents, victim assistance, resource mobilization, gender and diversity, national capacity building and managing residual risk of possible ERW contamination. Including analysis of the social and political context that will affect mine action, challenges and opportunities, inclusion of mine action in national humanitarian and development plans and monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the implementation of the strategy. The amendments and updating of the strategy will be based on consultation and involvement of mine action stakeholders and interested parties. All these efforts will take place before the end of 2022 and the updated mine action strategy will be approved and issued in February 2023.

2.7 National Capacity Building Achievements:

NMAC with its headquarters in Khartoum and seven sub-offices, one in each region affected by mines and ERW, is well positioned to plan and execute demining operations in the country. NMAC down-sizes the staff of the sub-offices in the States where clearance has been completed and keep small office with multi-tasking capacity well equipped and trained to deal with emergency case (residual risk). For instance, Kassala sub-office is still open with EORE/CL Team and Quick Response Team funded by the Government standing-by to deal with the residual contamination that may discover in the future. NMAC and its sub-offices are mainly working as coordinators, but the actual mine action implementation is carried out by NUMAD, JASMAR and Global Aid Hand, all national organizations.

As for the international demining NGOs and commercial companies, Safelane Global was the only one working in the Sudan, in addition to AAR Japan working in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and Victim Assistance. DRC/DDG has been accredited in 2021 to conduct mine action operations. Potentially there is a good chance that more will come if funding is available.

Introduction of IMSMA-NG: Sudan mine action programme, based on the requirements of international mine action standards, improves mine action information management system. NMAC and UNMAS are working with GICHD to have IMSMA Core that enables online data collection. The Information Management Department together with UNMAS IMS expert and Operations are working on information flow charting including survey, land release, EOD, EORE, Victim Assistance, casualty data collection and QA Monitoring. Training courses are planned for NMAC sub offices and mine action organizations and their teams in order to building their capacities in online data collection platform, data quality check and information management. It is planned that the IMSMA Core will be applied, and online data collection will be started in 2022.

External training courses attended by NMAC personnel during the current extension period:

- **Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting:**
- **Cooperation and Assistance/Resource Mobilization:** UNMAS in Sudan mobilizes resources for targeted assistance that will have an immediate impact on the lives of mine and ERW survivors.

The noticeable drop in the number of landmines and ERW victims registered in 2016 up to the mid of 2017, compared to the last ten years was chiefly attributed to the coordinated efforts in clearance of the mined areas and risk education.

Mine Detection Dogs (MDDs) Achievements:

Sudan's Mine Detection Dogs (MDDs) Training Centre stands as evidence for the fruitful cooperation between Sudan and the Japanese government in the domain of mine action. In addition to manual and mechanical mine clearance methods in possession of Sudan, now a third demining tool of MDD being added. In the first quarter of 2017, the MDD Training Centre was provided with 10 MDDs donated by Afghanistan Programme. Total of 15 national MDD handlers were trained and accredited by an international expert from Afghanistan, and the capacity started gearing for immediate deployment in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States. Since MDD is used mostly as technical survey asset, NMAC deployed them in routes verification/clearance in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States to open access for organisations work on humanitarian assistance, other the including mine action organisations and the local population. MDD played an important role in quality control, which improved clearance effectiveness and efficiency. The Mine Detection Dogs Training Centre has been expanded and upgraded to the Regional Mine Action Training Centre covering all mine action related training programs.



Photo 4: Mine Detection Dog (MDD) Operations in Blue Nile

Capacity Building:

Establishment of Mine Action Training Centre:

Establishing a regional mine action training center as part of the NMAC structure in Omdurman area of the Khartoum city; with a capacity of classrooms, meeting halls, Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) kenneling and accommodation area, veterinary clinic, mini operations theatre, playground, a MDD pool, MDD training and accreditation areas and vast areas for practical training including training minefields, battlefields, mechanical test and accreditation areas, practical road verification and clearance area, and an accommodation for the trainees and instructor, the latter is under the construction. The training center has been opened on 14 October 2021 where high rank government officials including ministers, ambassadors, special representative of secretary general to Sudan (SRSG) and mine action stakeholders and UNMAS Sudan have participated in opening ceremony.



Photo 5: Inauguration Ceremony of the Sudanese Regional Training Center

Training:

Since January 2019, several mine action training courses have been delivered to the national mine action organizations, based on the requirements of latest editions of IMAS and Sudan NMAS; including three Non-Technical Survey training courses, management of operations including management of NTS, three Quality Management System in Mine Action training including QA monitoring of mine action activities and outputs, operations planning training, Basic Demining, IMAS EOD Level 1, IMAS EOD Level 2, Mine Action Team Leadership training courses.

Importantly to consider gender and diversity, expand the role of women in mine action and have an effective approach to understand and reach out to beneficiaries especially women and children; a group of 28 females from different states and ethnicities of Sudan, have been provided with Basic Demining training. They will be integrated in mine action organizations during the remaining period of the current extension request. In addition, the trainees of NTS and land release training courses included 50 % of females, who have been deployed to the field for conducting NTS activities.



Photo 6: Women Basic Demining Training Course

As part of the implementation of Juba Peace Agreement and peacebuilding efforts twenty-one ex-combatants from the one of the SPLM-N factions (Malik Agar) located in Bau/Ulu and Ingasana mountains have been trained in IMAS EOD Level 1 and have been integrated in mine action organization to conduct land release operations in Ulu and Ingasana mountains areas which had been found to be heavily contaminated with landmines and ERW including Cluster Munitions.

A comprehensive assessment and study on Victim Assistance has been completed in 2021 with crucial and important recommendations for mine action to follow. Below recommendations are considered as road map for mine action programme to follow and implement:

- a) To move from a specific Victim Assistance approach to an integrated approach.
- b) To move from project delivery to focusing on how to best manage impact and changes on the lives of EO victims and persons with disabilities.
- c) To move from individual to personalized approach.
- d) To reinforce integration of VA in other mine action activities, where VA is integrated in other mine action activities including EORE, Community Liaison and survey.
- e) To fill the gaps in VA and disability services and improve their inclusiveness.
- f) To strengthen coordination, referral systems and case management.

The detailed approaches are covered in VA part of this document.

National Victim Assistance Strategic Framework has been developed with timeline of 2021-2025 with clear strategic objectives and action plans for implementation. Below are the strategic objectives of National VA Strategic Framework:

Sudan National Mine Action Standards (SNMAS) and Mine Action Policies:

National Technical Standards and Guidelines have been reviewed, revised and updated to National Mine Action Standards based on the latest International Mine Action Standards. **In total 26 NMAS have been developed with their annexes.** In addition, 5 main policies have also been developed including policy of land release, quality, environmental management, gender and diversity and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. All the new NMAS and policies have been approved and communicated to the mine action organizations for the implementation. The policies and SNMAS are now available in; <https://www.su-mac.org/reports-maps/snmas/>

Progress Made in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education:

Sudan is committed under Article 5, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from the EO contaminated areas. One main method is to raise the awareness of the risks of explosive ordnance to the at-risk group and general population living in the affected states. The national progress achieved in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) during the period 2019-2021 is represented in the following areas and with respect to Oslo Action Plan, Action #28 - #32.

A total of 2,791 individuals including 1,302 men, 998 women and 419 youth were trained on Community Risk Education and on the use of the Guidance in Community-Base Risk Education.

A total of 4,770,868 citizens have received and benefited from EORE through various means of messages dissemination.

TABLE 11: People covered by EORE activities disaggregated by gender and age

Year	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Not Specified	Total
Before 2011	517,522	429,506	459,403	431,477	203,611	2,041,519
2011	72,299	61,001	43,182	45,519	84	222,084
2012	69,223	49,923	62,028	47,641	117	228,932
2013	76,329	57,791	47,715	55,994	0	237,829
2014	59,403	48,378	50,706	56,307	0	214,794
2015	74,315	53,632	44,220	49,534	0	221,701
2016	71,294	59,795	46,602	49,458	0	227,149
2017	75,956	58,156	49,832	44,694	0	228,638
2018	79,468	77,826	43,974	50,435	0	251,701
2019	111,218	97,794	59,447	64,023	0	332,482
2020	111,103	118,469	98,483	107,538	0	435,593
2021	48,169	40,721	22,041	17,515	0	128,446
Total	1,366,299	1,152,992	1,027,632	1,020,134	203,812	4,770,868

Figure 3: No of people received EORE disaggregated by sex and gender

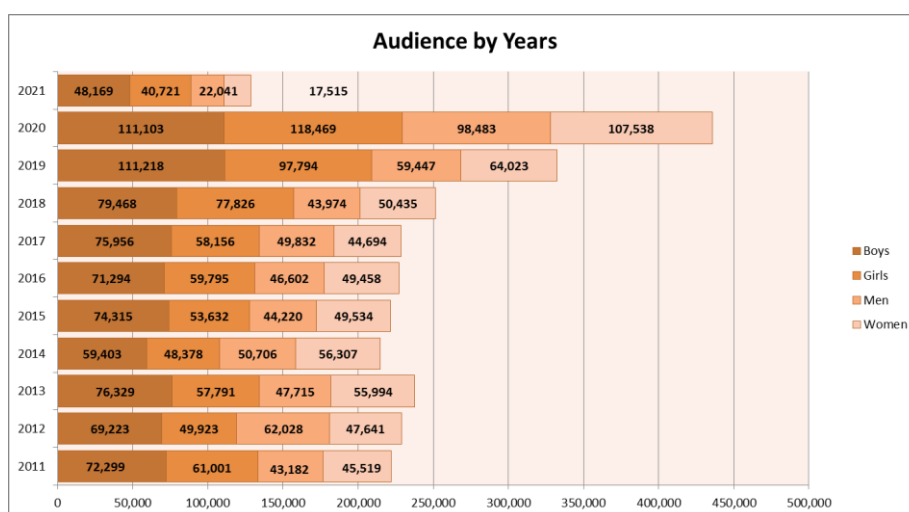
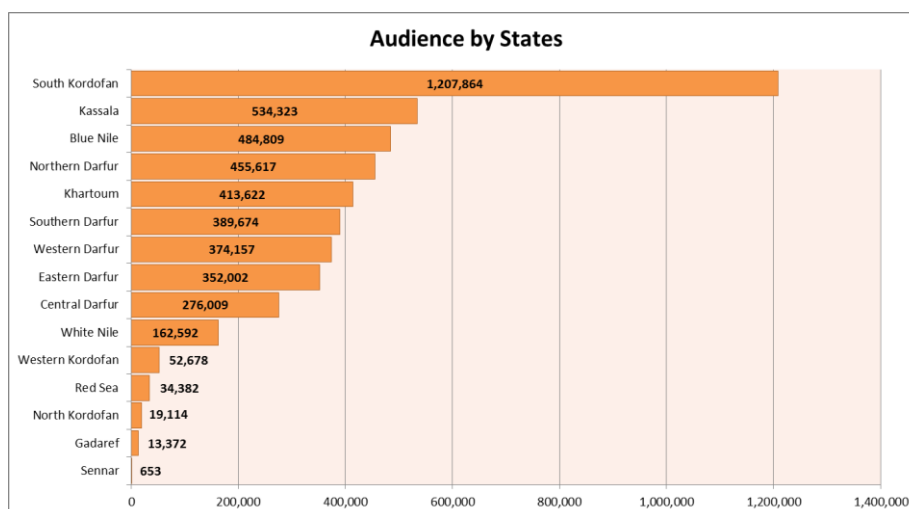


Figure 4: No of people received EORE disaggregated by State



Relevant Updates on EORE relevant to Action #28-32 of the OAP

Action #28 & Action #32

- MRE activities were delivered using public dissemination methods, Facebook pages were created with EORE messages.
- access to official audio and visual mass-media; radio and TV spots were made available by NMAC to be used as awareness forums through national mine action organizations.
- As part of integration of EORE with the Ministry of Education, said ministry provided explosive ordnance risk education to the school children in the affected communities and states. Other dissemination methods, depend on the population group targeted, including peer to peer lectures, posters - dispensing and campaigns under the direct oversight of NMAC.
- A total of 20,000 copies of posters were printed and the distribution is ongoing during the current extension request, in the affected states.
- A total of 32,600 different EORE materials including school bags, T-Shirts, wallboards, leaflets, Banners, business cards and posters for mine action hotline number were printed and distribution is ongoing, will be completed during the current extension requests.
- A reporting tool and reporting formats have been reviewed, revised and developed for the EORE as part of national mine action standards and IMSMA.

Action #29

- New SNMAS is developed for EORE, where EORE Needs Assessment, community mapping, identifying and targeting at-risk group of the people within the affected communities. Through the application of new SNMAS, the programme will ensure that EORE is tailored to the threat encountered by the population, and sensitive to gender and age, disability and the diverse needs of different population groups.
- In collaboration with the UNICEF, the Social Awareness Guide for the use of volunteers was printed by NMAC to guide them to voluntary provides EORE to the affected communities.

Action #30

- Planning and prioritization for EORE have been developed as part of the national mine action standards – further information can be found in the work plan below.

Action #31

- International and local mine action organizations have been trained in all these requirements.
- New SOPs have been developed to achieve the requirements of EORE SNMAS.
- NMAC maintained close coordination with the Union of Disabilities, as a result considerable numbers of persons with disabilities were trained on EORE whether in Khartoum and EO affected states.

Victims Assistance Achievements:

The victim assistance strategy (National Strategic Framework for Victim Assistance) has been developed for 2021 – 2025 based on a wider consultation and involvement of stakeholders and the finding of Victim Assistance Situational Assessment conducted in 2021, which is approved by NMAC, aims to avail an integrated approach to comprehensive, adequate and appropriate age and gender-sensitive assistance to the victims of explosive ordnance and people with disabilities. The work plan was guided by Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and Convention

on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Oslo Action Plan and it generally revolves around the following principles:

- **Non-discrimination:** VA efforts should not discriminate against or among EO victims, or between EO survivors and those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes. Differences in treatment should only be based on medical, rehabilitative, psychological, or socio-economic needs of the victims.
- **Participation and inclusion:** Victims and representative organizations should participate in relevant decision-making processes, including in policies and programs which concern them.
- **Accessibility:** Victims should have access to the services they require. Where any barriers to the access to those services exist, these should be systematically addressed.
- **Vulnerability:** The wider environmental and social conditions that may limit the ability of victims, as well as persons with disabilities, to cope with the impact of EO contamination should be understood. Environmental and attitudinal barriers can put victims and other persons with disabilities in situations of financial, social, physical and safety vulnerability which can create barriers to their full and equal participation. As such, factors that put persons in situations of vulnerability must be taken into account in VA programming.
- **Gender and diversity consideration:** Age, gender, disability and other diverse needs and expectations of victims should be taken into account in the design and planning of VA efforts. Services should be adapted to the needs and realities of different groups. In order to support effective program planning, casualty data, commonly known as victim data, should be disaggregated by sex, age and disability, so as to ensure data on whether a casualty had any type of impairment prior to their accident with an explosive ordnance.
- **Sustainability and national ownership:** VA is a long-term endeavour, the provision of services and the development of related policies and action plans and the allocation of budgets should be sustained, nationally owned and nationally driven initiatives to support to those that have been negatively impacted by EO.
- **Rights-based approach:** Assistance to victims is about realizing the human rights of people injured, survivors and indirect victims in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. They should be entitled to the highest attainable standards of health, rehabilitation, inclusive education, work and employment, full participation and inclusion in society and adequate standard of living and social protection.
- **Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting:**
- **Cooperation and Assistance/Resource Mobilization:** UNMAS in Sudan mobilizes resources for targeted assistance that will have an immediate and long-term impact on the lives of EO victims and survivors.

The national strategic framework for victim assistance (NSFVA) includes the following main VA components:

1. Data Collection and Information Management
2. Emergency and Continuing Medical Care
3. Physical Rehabilitation
4. Psychosocial Support
5. Social and Economic Inclusion
 - a) Access to education
 - b) Child protection

- c) Access to social protection
 - d) Access to livelihood development support
6. Coordination Mechanisms

National VA coordination mechanism has improved as a result of establishing many relevant coordination platforms and institutions as well as increased inter-ministerial coordination. A VA focal point, within NMAC, and VA working group as a regular coordination platform, were set up in which some 20 NGOs participate: The following VA coordination forums are established:

- a) Monthly coordination meetings with VA and Mine Action implementing partners, facilitated by NMAC.
- b) Quarterly VA stakeholders' coordination meetings, facilitated by NMAC.
- c) Quarterly VA technical working group meetings, facilitated by NMAC based on a specific TOR.
- d) Quarterly disability coordination meetings with government ministries and disability sector, facilitated by High Council of People with Disabilities.
- e) Country Coordination Forum for mine action, where VA is discussed.
- f) Ad hoc meetings with donors and embassies, held by NMAC and UNMAS.
- g) Mine Action Support Group Meetings, facilitated by NMAC and UNMAS and chaired by donor country.
- h) Regular meetings with ISU (Implementation Support Unit to APMBC), facilitated by ISU.
- i) International and regional VA experts' meetings, including African region and Arab states.

The NSFVA includes the following main strategic objectives with action to achieve them:

1. To enhance advocacy and ensure integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks.
2. To strengthen and maintain a national Information Management System on EO victims in Sudan.
3. To strengthen first aid response, emergency and continuing medical care for EO survivors
4. To enhance access to quality rehabilitation services and sustainable assistive devices for EO survivors and other persons with disabilities
5. To ensure that EO survivors, including those in rural and remote areas, have access to psychological and psychosocial support
6. To ensure the effective social and economic inclusion of EO victims

TABLE 12: Landmine victims disaggregated by gender and age, by state

State	Killed						Injured						Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified	Total	
Blue Nile	113	1	32	3	0	149	235	16	57	4	0	312	461
Central Darfur	1	0	8	3	0	12	24	10	50	12	0	96	108
East Darfur	4	3	9	3	0	19	18	1	31	10	0	60	79
Gedaref	2	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	6	9
Kassala	89	8	20	5	0	122	307	18	64	9	0	398	520

North Darfur	10	1	27	3	2	43	48	7	66	14	0	135	178
North Kordofan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red Sea	15	3	7	1	0	26	29	0	3	1	0	33	59
South Darfur	4	2	9	4	0	19	28	13	67	13	0	121	140
South Kordofan	136	18	26	12	8	200	354	41	79	23	13	510	710
West Darfur	2	1	16	2	0	21	28	1	32	18	0	79	100
West Kordofan	13	3	2	0	0	18	52	6	3	0	0	61	79
Grand Total	390	40	157	36	10	633	1,128	113	453	104	13	1,811	2,444

TABLE 13: Landmine victims disaggregated by gender and age, by year

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

The noticeable drop in the number of explosive ordnance victims registered in 2019 up to the end of 2021, comparing to the previous years, is attributed to the coordinated efforts in land release/clearance of the EO contaminated areas and risk education, however, the access to mine action teams have been expanded and access to information has also been available.

Data-base clean up

To understand and define the real scope of the EO problem, Sudan, as part of its work plan has continued to undertake village by village survey in all accessible areas in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and 5 Darfur states; aiming to resurvey recorded hazardous areas as well as survey and record hazardous areas that have been contaminated during the recent armed conflicts or remained unregistered from the survey interventions and LIS conducted between 2006-2009.

The process of the data clean-up is being conducted with the aim to improve the quality of data and statistical information on hazardous areas and also as preparation for moving to IMSMA Core with online data collection platform. The clean-up includes going through LIS and other hazards recorded in the archive as well as undertaking field verification.

Since the initiation of mine action activities in Sudan in 2002 up to 31 December 2021, a total of 4,516 hazardous areas measuring 2,769,567,890 square metres, including 1,085 CHA and 3,431 SHA have been surveyed and recorded in IMSMA.

TABLE 14: Registered hazards from 2002 – 31 December 2021

Report Year	Registered Hazards					
	CHA		SHA		Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
2002	0	0	103	815,636,378	103	815,636,378
2003	0	0	31	83,785,180	31	83,785,180
2004	7	980,890	40	71,810,086	47	72,790,976
2005	33	9,988,993	202	9,127,958	235	19,116,951
2006	9	1,712,389	369	974,160,832	378	975,873,221
2007	24	2,461,254	230	705,554,237	254	708,015,491
2008	76	5,575,929	371	22,104,207	447	27,680,136
2009	34	201,764	94	2,197,917	128	2,399,681
2010	29	1,070,609	196	26,220,388	225	27,290,997
2011	23	1,101,759	280	8,734,431	303	9,836,190
2012	5	55,748	66	1,255,804	71	1,311,552
2013	22	337,995	206	443,539	228	781,534
2014	6	268,199	78	1,635,535	84	1,903,734
2015	11	210,691	100	176,405	111	387,096
2016	2	87,186	284	1,400,567	286	1,487,753
2017	6	157,006	244	2,741,031	250	2,898,037
2018	1	16,670	41	535,151	42	551,821
2019	113	226,745	287	4,900,968	400	5,127,713
2020	449	6,709,248	144	1,678,185	593	8,387,433
2021	235	3,995,852	65	310,164	300	4,306,016
Total	1085	35,158,927	3431	2,734,408,963	4516	2,769,567,890

It is worth noting that from the above-mentioned recorded hazards, around 32.9 square km is remaining to be released.

It is expected that the result of the data clean-up process will have no effect on the area cleared but will have effect on the canceled area which will be incorporated into the database, and this in turn will minimize the difference reflected between areas cleared and size of total hazards closed.

In the past, progress was reported based on tasks which included 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 the accuracy of data.

In total Sudan has released 136,729,928 square meters of land through non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance and handed over to the communities during the period (2002 - 2021). A total of 34,011,640 square metres has been cancelled during survey operations, as there was no evidence of EO being found. The cancelled hazards were closed in IMSMA based on non-technical survey findings.

2.8 Resources made available to support progress

The period between 2019 -2021 witnessed the continuation of funds from the government of Sudan and generous support of donors through UNMAS to the mine action program in Sudan. Total funds received by mine action program during the said period was 20,737,305 USD.

In addition to these international contributions, the government support is paying for the staff of the NMAC, and the costs of some of the activities implemented by the department of projects.

In fact, there are several examples which could be cited stand for the Sudan government strengthening of National Mine Action Capacity; including area allocated by the government of Sudan for the Mine Action Training Centre, which includes enough area for MDDs' maintenance and management. In addition, areas for classrooms, conference halls, administration office facilities, accommodation facility for personnel and trainees, practical training areas for survey, clearance including practical minefields, battlefields, road verification and clearance, mechanical demining test and accreditation areas and central disposal site plus enough area for visitors are also provided by the government of Sudan.

The Sudan ambition to make the training center a Regional Mine Action Training Centre that is capable to provide capacity building support in the region including to the neighboring mine action programmes in Africa and possibly Arab region. NMAC capacity buildings, dramatically expanding from manual clearance to a complete package of land release including non-technical and technical survey, clearance methodologies and toolkits including EOD, mechanical demining, and MDD assets. Furthermore, the support in the areas of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and Victims Assistance which were further elaborated in progress section of this document, all are achievements which could not have been materialized without the continual support of the government of Sudan.

2.9 The Government's Annual Fund to National Mine Action Program

The Sudan government has continued to fund mine action activities during the requesting period, including the clearance of mines and ERW from the contaminated lands besides the wages of the workers. The total government fund in the subsequent years; 2019, 2020 and 2021 was 500,000 USD; an amount of 500,000 each year.

Note: The amount of Government contribution to mine action in local currency did not change; it is the same amount as before 2019, which was equaling to 2,000,000 USD, as the value of local currency dropped down; its value in USD significantly decreased from 2,000,000 USD to 500,000 USD.

The government support to the national mine action program is expected to continue and increase, the programme expects that the political and economic situations will improve in the country and the government will be able to increase the amount funding in coming years.

TABLE 15: Annual funding obtained to support mine action activities (USD)

Funding Resources	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
GoS	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	5,500,000
UNMAS	4,978,160	5,230,145	7,529,000	2,902,000	1,852,000	22,491,305
Grand Total	5,478,160	7,230,145	8,029,000	3,402,000	2,352,000	27,991,305

The amount of funds illustrated in above table are mainly spent on land release, EORE, risk education, coordination, advocacy, capacity building and equipment, and quality management of mine action activities. The programme, as per its resource mobilization strategy tries to mobilize more resources, however, the amount above for 2022 and 2023 is confirmed, some additional funds are pledged to be made available for the operational year 2022/23.

2.10 Other Resource Mobilization (External Fund):

UNMAS-Sudan has fully undertaken its vital role in resources mobilization for Sudan mine action programme by availing the following resources: Italy, Japan, Korea, SHF, UK, UNTFHS, USA (USAID) and PM/WRA (started in 2021), during the current extension period (April 2019 – April 2023).

Together with UNMAS and its mine action partners Sudan has undertaken significant efforts to attract external financing in support of its program, expanding its donors to Japan, United Kingdom, Italy, Korea, USA, United Nations Trust Funds, and Switzerland.

2.11 Methods used to identify areas containing/suspected to contain AP mines

Information on the level of anti-personnel mines and ERW contamination in Sudan has been collected through one or more of the following key methods:

- 1) Non-Technical Survey.
- 2) Assessment missions to the rural areas.
- 3) Accident caused by the type of EO including APM or ATM or ERW.
- 4) Reports from IDPs, returnees and local communities, which are then substantiated by survey activities.
- 5) Military records.
- 6) Information collected by EORE teams and clearance organizations.

In addition to the detailed minefield information received from military engineers, the local communities were consulted with a gender mainstreaming approach during non-technical survey operations to identify any other areas that were contaminated but not registered. *The NTS teams undertake community consultation meetings with men, women and children separately, interview them about the presence of EO contamination, possible type of EO, their locations, possible accident, the land type that is blocked by EO, movement pattern of men, women and children, their needs and priorities for the clearance of those hazardous areas.*

Although a wealth of information was collected from the local communities, however, most of the communities had very limited information regarding the types and quantity of mines in each location. Nonetheless, the types of mines in some locations were identified through mine accident reports and discussions between mine action teams and local communities.

It should be noted that, unfortunately, due to security concerns and access problems, survey could not be completed in all part of the 3 States suspected to be contaminated with mines.

During the period that the LIS was conducted, nonetheless, the survey was completed in Blue Nile and South Kordofan but unfortunately the recent re-contamination has utterly devalued if not invalid whatever survey result that has been conducted before 2011, specifically in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States and Abyei area, where may strongly suggest the survey of all those new contaminated areas to establish a new concrete datum/baseline for any prospective clearance operations that may propose to be conducted in the future.

2.12 Methods and standards used to release known/ suspected mine areas

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.

2.13 Land Release Methodology

The Land Release methodology adopted by Sudan NMAS is based on the application of IMAS 07.11. The NMAS for land release has been updated in 2019 and approved NMAC and disseminated to the mine action organizations for applying its requirements during the land release operations. The application of land release assumes a level of risk based on the verification of a threat and evidence of EO, both direct and indirect evidence. It recognizes that just because a hazard is reported and or reflected on the IMSMA database, the details are not necessarily accurate and that all hazards benefit from thorough application of the Land Release Process at all levels of intervention. Land release in Sudan has been based on three sub processes including Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey and Clearance. Further information can be found in Sudan's previous extension requests and current standards online at the Sudan Mine Action Centre

2.14 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.

2.15 Land Release Process

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

- 1) Information gathering throughout the land release process including NTS, TS and clearance.
- 2) Community involvement, including women, men, children from all ethnicities within the communities.
- 3) Prioritization based on the impact of EO on the affected people and consultation with them.
- 4) Evidence based decision making and regular analysis of data and information.
- 5) Defining and application of all reasonable efforts based on the evidence, risk assessment and available assets and capacities.

- 6) Classification of hazards based on direct and indirect evidence of EO.
- 7) The procedure, methodology, types of tools, equipment and assets to be used based on evidence collected during NTS and TS activities.
- 8) Information management system capable of recording the accurate data regarding survey and land release activities and outputs.
- 9) Robust quality management system to be established and maintained to ensure the quality of land release activities, services, outputs, outcomes and information management.

Mine Action Prioritization System:

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

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

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

- 9) APM and ERW affect a large number of people, including IDPs, returnees, nomads, and refugees
- 10) EO contaminated areas with known victims
- 11) EO contamination blocking pastureland and non-agriculture areas
- 12) Size of the contaminated areas located near communities equals or exceeds 50,000 sqm. This increases the risk of EO accidents
- 13) EO contaminated areas located far from health centers as casualty evacuation will take more time and cause complications or even may result in death, before the casualty will reach to the health center.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.16 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 NMAS 07.01, 07.02, 07.03.

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

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

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

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

2.17 Marking and Fencing

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

2.18 Circumstances that impeded compliance during the extension period

The major challenges encountered Sudan's mine action program in the past period and greatly slacken its progression could be highlighted in the following areas:

- A. **Inadequate funding for mine action operations:** during the current extension period. It rendered Sudan powerless of being unable to access funds from multilateral monetary institutions while Sudan has numerous pressing commitments to meet with the little or insufficient resources. The scarcity of funding has also affected training and rehabilitation programs pre-considered to enhance the capacity of the national staff to catch up with evolution in mine action and effectively respond to the mine action challenging environment. Such instable financial situation creates critical deficit in its budget allocated to meet its mine action obligations with regard to the Convention in the current period of extension. However, Sudan has limited financial support received from the international community through UNMAS. Short funding cycles destabilize and challenge NMACs ability to plan for long term clearance efforts both in terms of its work plan setting or estimation of period required for extension.
- B. **Armed conflicts:** The armed conflicts occurred between 2011-2016 increased EO contamination especially in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states, that require additional resources to manage the post-conflict EO contamination. However, periodic inter-communal conflicts resulted in additional EO, security and access challenges and obstacles for mine action teams to address the problem.
- C. **No-Peace-No-War status:** This created ambiguities in access of survey and land release teams to certain areas. However, the need for survey and land release is there and the people realized the needs.
- D. **Challenges in Information Gathering:** Lack of informants in some of the communities closer to the frontline areas is still a challenge for mine action teams to access accurate information, however, return of the people to their original communities has been increased compared to past years, the programme expects to have access to more informants in current and coming years of the extension request.
- E. **Lack and Insufficient Demining Equipment:** Due to limited funds and sanctions on Sudan, the programme was not able to obtain required demining tools and equipment including machinery to be used in land release operations.

- F. **Deep Buried Mines/ERW and Metallic Contents of the Soil:** Deep buried EO, and metal contents of the soil especially in mountainous areas require specific clearance tools and machinery, clearance of such areas requires more time and efforts.
- G. **Climatic factors and geographical conditions:** The republic of Sudan, witnesses 3 to 4 months of rainy season, this limits the operational year to maximum 9 months per year because of the heavy rain in especially in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. Lack of paved roads and other infrastructures make it impossible for the teams to safely carry out their field operations and reach hazardous areas during the rainy season. The soaring temperature also contribute to the climatic challenges and affect the productivity rate of land release assets. From the mentioned factors, it is not only about the availability of fund but also and most importantly the timing this fund made available.
- H. **Political Situation:** Sudan is making remarkable progress in peace process, the government signed peace agreement the Revolutionary Front in the Blue Nile and the armed movements in Darfur, government makes efforts to continue negotiations with other armed non-state actors including SPLM-N, Abdel Aziz Al-Hilu wing, to join the peace procession, and thus the possibility will be available for survey and clearance operations in the new areas to determine the extent of the contamination, while the government continued to renew its call to the leader, Abdul Wahid Mohammed Noor to enter into negotiations that will help reaching a comprehensive peace agreement.

2.19 Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

Presence of Landmines and ERW in Sudan due to decades of armed conflicts, threaten civilians and impede economic development and recovery. Contaminated land reduces agricultural activity and productivity and thereby the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities. Landmines on key logistical routes continues to hamper safe and free movement, trade and humanitarian interventions, and endanger the lives of local communities, internally displaced persons (IDP's), refugees, and staff of humanitarian aid community. The presence and/or perceived threat of landmines/ERW prevents and delay IDPs and refugees from returning to their hometowns, and as a result, constrain recovery, reconstruction and development efforts in mine/ERW and war affected areas.

Development interventions hampered by mines and ERW which remain as obstacles to safe movement for local populations, aid workers, and investors. Without free and safe movement, it becomes difficult to make roads, hospitals, schools and businesses that would have otherwise benefited the growth and development of Sudan.

The increasing number of casualties, most of whom are men, has left many families without the head of household and main breadwinner for these families. Moreover, due to the critical gap in funding for victim assistance, many survivors are unable to develop the skills and tools necessary for their re-integration into society and their subsequent generation of income for themselves and their families. As a result, many communities have to face the detrimental economic and psychosocial consequences of mine or ERW related accidents without the capacity to address these needs.

Humanitarian, Political and Economic Impact of Landmines and ERW Contamination:

Landmines bring about death and causality to civilians especially the children as well as wilds. Beside the direct impacts on life, it imposes a heavy economic burden on the accident survivors and their relatives. The existence of landmines and ERW caused extreme socio-economic and

environmental hardships to the affected population. Anti-personnel landmines are considered one of the most significant factors to an ailing economy and barrier to social development in Sudan throughout the decades Sudan was in war. The economic impact of landmines can be seen as one of the determinant factors of economic security as it prevents people in the affected areas from working, and victims with disabilities face difficulties in finding employment and remain dependent. Thus, it prevents sustainable development, poses threat to human security are major obstacles to peace.

Socio-economic Impact of Landmines/ERW Contamination:

Landmines in Sudan prevent access to the lands for agriculture, movement of people, and sets blockages to forests and water resources essential for productive purposes. The affected lands become virtually unusable for agriculture, transportation and socio-economic development. Though the war itself was the main contributor to the internal displacement of people, landmines added more fuel to the problem and worsened their situation even further. Mines also cause the lack or low level of basic development infrastructure in those affected areas namely Blue Nile and South Kordofan States.

Environmental Implications of Landmines and ERW Contamination:

While focusing on socio-economic impact caused by the contamination of anti-personnel landmines, we ought not to lose the sight of its environmental implications. It caused land and soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, and decreased agricultural patches and then affected the overall net productivity. Landmines caused severe poverty and underdevelopment as it blocked access to and limited most of the socio-economic activities and sustainable livelihoods of the rural communities. Developmentally, they impede the ability of local communities to recover fully from conflicts after the end of war.



PHOTO 7: Manual demining activities at Dendiro minefield, South Kordofan

The environmental impact of mine clearance/mine destruction may include erosion of soil due to the use of mine clearance machines/mechanical equipment to cut vegetation/trees or pollution of water and soil due to lubricants/fuel used for operating these machines, burning of

vegetation to pave the way for mine clearance and destruction of stockpiled mines by open detonation techniques. Another potential environmental impact/risk of mine clearance could be unintentional damage to unknown archaeological, heritage and cultural sites due to use of mechanical equipment for mine clearance/verification.

The EO clearance/verification operations normally do not pose any serious damage or risk to the environment. However, to mitigate all these environmental impacts/risk, all mine survey, clearance, verification operations and EORE activities are undertaken in compliance with the approved SNMAS 07.04, Environment Management Policy and Environment Impact Assessment developed based on the requirements of National and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). In addition, specialized Standing operating Procedures (SOPs) are developed for specific circumstance and are followed by mine action organizations to preserve and protect the environment.

APM Contamination Impact on Population:

Other significant medical, psychosocial, political and economic impacts of landmines are many. For example, mines typically maim or kill the most productive members of a community's workforce and prevent refugees and internally displaced persons from returning to their homes of origin after the cessation of hostilities and highly possible peace and stabilization in the country. As such, anti-personnel landmines prevent return of normal and productive life to rural areas, and it also maintained economic, social and political pressures on urban areas.

As the anti-personnel landmines disproportionately affect the poor and undeveloped countries, poor rural inhabitants are often trying to grow crops and grow animals on lands that are known or suspected to be landmine affected.

As a matter of facts most of the Sudan population in the affected sates are relying on the agriculture and livestock. In addition to APM, Anti-Tank/Vehicle landmines and ERW posed a greater threat on them to approach markets for their limited crops and animals due to the presence of APM in their productive lands. This is why removal APM as higher and significant need of the population at first, and in the same times removal AT/AVM and REW is significant need to be considered by the Sudan national mine action programme. Presence of EO including, APM, AT/AVM and ERW posed complex threat on population which are very much interrelated.



PHOTO 8: Manual demining activities at a minefield, Blue Nile State

2.20 Nature and extent of remaining challenge: quantitative aspects

Although significant progress has been made in the past years, the following contamination with AP mines remains to be addressed.

Sudan's Article 5 challenge consists of a total of 102 hazardous areas measuring 13,275,840 square metres, including 61 CHAs measuring 3,313,221 square metres and 41 SHAs measuring 9,962,619 square metres. The remaining AP contamination is distributed as follows in the table below:

TABLE16: APM Contamination

State	Hazard					
	# CHA	CHA Size	# SHA	SHA Size	Total #	Total Size
Blue Nile	5	950,274	8	117,962	13	1,068,236
South Kordofan	56	2,362,947	30	9,822,666	86	12,185,613
West Kordofan	0	0	3	21991	3	21,991
Grand Total	61	3,313,221	41	9,962,619	102	13,275,840

TABLE 17: ATM Contamination

State	Hazard					
	# CHA	CHA Size	# SHA	SHA Size	Total #	Total Size
Blue Nile	12	1,736,118	5	866,944	17	2,603,062
South Kordofan	8	187,606	24	10,739,390	32	10,926,996
Grand Total	20	1,923,724	29	11,606,334	49	13,530,058

TABLE 18: ERW Contamination

State	Hazard					
	# CHA	# SHA	CHA Size	SHA Size	Total #	Total Size
Blue Nile	18	8	25,587	233,826	26	259,413
Central Darfur	0	9	0	17,000	9	17,000
East Darfur	1	4	0	1,906,142	5	1,906,142
North Darfur	17	14	14,781	1	31	14,782
South Kordofan	57	38	3,592,186	155,841	95	3,748,027
South Darfur	0	1	0	0	1	0
West Darfur	6	22	68,011	94,750	28	162,761
West Kordofan	0	2	0	2	2	2
Grand Total	99	98	3,700,565	2,407,562	197	6,108,127

2.21 Nature and extent of remaining article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects

An ambitious plan has been envisioned and worked out for the next requested four years extension period in the course of Sudan to fulfil its obligations towards Ottawa Treaty. In the next extension period Sudan intends to double efforts aiming to clear all hazards registered in the database, conduct surveys of the suspected hazardous areas to determine the hazardous areas and clear the confirmed ones. Sudan will also mass and mobilize more domestic resources and reinforce coordination with donors to facilitate the required fiscal and technical back up. In the same vein, Sudan will work to create an incentive environment for mine action in Sudan.

We all converge on acknowledging the fact that the predominant work circumstance cannot be termed an optimal one as we have been beset with challenges an affair that require us to orchestrate our efforts to overcome the hurdles and difficulties that lie ahead for the sake to build better and a prosperous life to our people and enabling them to make their way across the future.

2.22 Amount of time requested and a rationale for this amount of time

The Government of Sudan is requesting a four-year extension (1 April 2023 -1 April 2027) of its Article 5 deadline to address all known and suspected areas contaminated by mines and ERW in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan States.

The rationale for this request is based on the following factors:

A) Political changes and the start of the Juba peace talks; As a result of peace talks the mine action programme increased and expanded mine action access to previously inaccessible areas.

The Sudan mine action programme assumes that the programme will be able to survey, release and manage the EO problem with further expanded access to the affected areas and communities.

As part of the rationale is the assumption that Sudan has in place the planned capacity and required support from the member states and donors, the programme will be able to address its EO problem by April 2027. However, any significant changes in the scope of the EO problem that may affect achieving its milestones, Sudan will regularly inform the state parties of the changes, challenges and the adjusted timeline and response.

B) The amount of time requested also takes into consideration the need for survey in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, Darfur region and Abyei as security situation in those places improves. In this regard, Sudan has developed the detailed work plan given below.

Note: The rationale takes into consideration that the implementation of survey may impact Sudan's baseline. **Accordingly, Sudan will continue to keep the States Parties informed annually, through its Article 7 reports and by making statements at informal and formal meetings of the Convention, regarding; a) changes in security and changes in access to mined areas, b) Progress in survey implementation, including survey outputs and the impact of survey on Sudan's remaining challenge and, c) updated annual milestones, including priorities.**

Based on these three factors Sudan will provide an annual work plan, with an updated work plan produced for Phase Two (2025-2027), based on these factors. Sudan may be required to

request additional time and resources, as necessary. Please refer to assumptions and risk factors regarding the workplan.

2.23 Detailed work plan for the period of the requested extension

The main challenge Sudan faces in order to comply with its Article 5 obligations is the survey and clearance of 98 hazardous mined areas measuring 12,311,823 square metres, including 59 CHAs measuring 2,411,665 square metres and 40 SHAs measuring 9,900,158 square metres.

The total remaining contamination (all explosive ordnance) in Sudan comprises 331 hazardous areas (**169** CHAs and **182** SHAs) measuring a total of **32,914,595** square meters.

South Kordofan State with total area of **26,860,636** square metres

Blue Nile State with total area of **3,930,711** square metres

South Kordofan State with total area of **21,993** square metres

Darfur States with total area of **2,101,255** square metres

Due to the complex impact of APM, AT/AVM and ERW contamination on the local communities and their livelihoods, the EO contamination will be dealt with and managed as per their impact on the affected communities and population.

Article 5 Implementation Timeline

Sudan will develop and approve a new National Mine Action Plan 2023-2027, in order to address the EO the problem as the access and security situation permits.

As per data analysis above, 90% of the known EO affected areas are located in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states which are considered as partially insecure areas for land release operations.

With the capacity of 5 Non-Technical Survey teams in areas need to be surveyed or resurveyed **Sudan intends to complete the survey operation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile within 18 months from the time survey operation can be commenced, given likelihood of security and accessibility to these areas.**

Considering the political changes, access of mine action teams to most of the areas previously inaccessible, and possible further improvement in security situation, return of primary informants including refugees and IDPs especially to the war affected communities located close to the frontlines, there is a strong need to undertake survey and record possible EO contamination with unknown impact. This will help Sudan to establish a baseline and understand the scope of EO problem in the country and to provide state parties with updated information on regular annual basis.

Based on atmospheric and geographical conditions including almost 4 months of the rainy season during which the movement of teams to the localities, impacted communities and the communities with unknown impact, Sudan plans to conduct survey in all 8 EO affected states. This survey will be completed in almost two and half years (18 operational months). In this period Sudan will make efforts to complete the survey activities in all accessible areas localities and communities. Sudan has a good survey capacity including male and female surveyors trained in NTS, presence of women as part of the survey teams provides an opportunity to reach women and girls in addition to the male informants, to collect information and understand their priorities, and needs.

Locality-based (village by village) survey will be conducted to cover all those communities with known and unknown EO impact located close to the frontline and witnessed armed conflicts. In addition, survey teams will also focus on the communities with recorded hazards especially with huge SHAs to re-assess/resurvey those areas. Sudan expects more cancellations in the previously recorded SHAs.

The teams will be tasked to undertake locality based and village by village survey in order record hazardous areas and to resurvey areas which have already been recorded and located in 187 communities. The survey will be undertaken to bring up-to-date understanding of the current EO problem including possible cancellation of the previous LIS recorded hazards. As mentioned above, the survey is expected to result in identification of new hazard areas especially when approaching closer to the frontline or so-called grey areas.

In addition to the work plan illustrated in this document for a period of 2023-2027, a contingency plan based on the lack of access, re-deployment of assets, will be in place, to address all the accessible EO contaminated areas and impacted communities. Sudan will regularly update the State Parties regarding any developments in the security situation, access to the impacted communities, survey results and changes in the scope of EO problems. Any changes to the work plan will communicated to the state parties on regular bases.

TABLE 19: Annual clearance during the extension period (2023-2027)

Year	SHA		CHA		Total	
	Number	Size	Number	Size	Number	Size
2022-2023	56	5,772,378	59	1,446,316	115	7,218,694
2023-2024	61	3,958,239	44	3,349,462	105	7,307,701
2024-2025	32	7,502,014	13	71,159	45	7,573,173
2025-2026	10	4,918,930	47	3004867	57	7,923,797
2026-2027	10	1,824,955	19	1,066,275	29	2,891,230
Total	169	23976516	182	8,938,079	351	32,914,595

Although this annual clearance index of the work plan covers all types of EO contamination to be addressed throughout the duration of the extension request, but the main focus will be on addressing APM contamination. Sudan plans to achieve its Article 5 obligations by 2027, considering the following main elements:

- 1) Improving its land release process and methodology, and applying all reasonable effort to release more areas through NTS (cancellation) and area TS (area reduction) compared to the clearance, especially in SHAs surveyed years before.
- 2) Improving the capacity of mine action operators to enhance survey and clearance operations as well as information management.

- 3) Change the current methodology of relying mainly on the manual clearance, to the mechanically assisted demining operations.
- 4) Facilitating and preparing the ground for specialized international organizations to work in Sudan, and motivating international operators with additional source of funding.
- 5) Changing teams' structure from the traditional MTTs (4 deminers) to new MTTs (8 or more deminers) depending on the circumstances surrounding the hazardous areas. Adding QRTs for survey, EOD operations and provision of quicker response to the needs and priorities of the affected communities and stakeholders.
- 6) Bringing in demining machinery and advanced technology of dual sensor detection tools that will reduce teams' efforts and enhance land release especially clearance outputs.
- 7) Expecting international community to provide required financial resources as outlined in this extension request.
- 8) Expecting access to more informants will enhance land release decision making and increase the size and number of areas to be cancelled and reduced.
- 9) Sudan with technical support from UNMAS and other stakeholders is planning to enhance its resource mobilization strategy and make more organized efforts to mobilize required resources to enable Sudan to achieve its Article 5 obligations.

2.24 Goals of the MYWP 2023-2027

The National Mine Action Operations Multi-Year Work Plan (MYWP) is designed for a period of four years (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2027). The operational plan is designed in consideration to the overall security situation in Sudan, number of current and possible additional national and international mine action organizations with survey/clearance capacity, number and type of Mine Action assets available to implement land release operations and expected funding. The National Mine Action Operations Multi-Year Work Plan (MYWP) consist of two phases; phase one (2023-2025) and phase two (2025-2027).

The plan includes more detail in regard to operations implementation in all the regions contaminated by explosive ordnance. As the situation improves, the work will continue on other parts of South Kordofan, West Kordofan and of Blue Nile as well. As witnessed during the current extension request, more areas have been accessible for mine action teams where additional explosive ordnance contaminated areas have been reported, recorded and released to the extent possible.

In General, in the remaining period of the current extension request (2022-2023) and requested extension request (April 2023 – March 2027), land release operations non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance will be conducted in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan states, mainly on APM contaminated areas. However, areas contaminated with ERW and AT/AVMs that pose a greater threat to the lives, property and movement of people in the affected communities and IDPs and refugees' camps and that impede the delivery of

humanitarian assistance, will also be considered as priority areas to be released and included in the land release plans and operations. ERW contamination mainly impacted communities in Darfur region, as well as Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. Please refer to Mine Action prioritization system described in Section 1.15 Land Release Process.

However, due to the complex impact of APM, AT/AVM and ERW contamination on the local communities and their livelihoods, the EO contamination will be dealt with and managed as per their impact on the affected communities and population.

The following includes further details in regard to planned activities in the affected state and is complemented by the annexed grant charts highlighting the activities that will take place.

- Ensure effective coordination of the mine action activities with mine action stakeholders and interested parties, advocacy and resource mobilization.
- Ensure the quality of mine action services and outputs through regular QA monitoring, QC sampling and information management.
- Conduct survey to determine more clearly the extent of the remaining challenge in CHAs and SHAs and carry out subsequent technical survey and clearance that are necessary.
- Release of all new and previous recorded CHAs and SHAs in accordance with the priorities of affected communities, beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- Consolidate mechanisms to conduct effectively all activities aimed at prevention of mine and ERW accidents in the affected communities and update the country's data base on EO victims.
- Consolidate the mainstreaming of mine action in the national social and economic plan and ensure the effectiveness of budgeting by all key sectors of development from the provincial to district/locality level.
- Ensure sustainability of the national capacity to deal with residual issue of landmines and ERW.

The Sudan mine action programme conducted a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) during 2002 – 2009. However, after the completion of LIS, additional information regarding Mines and ERW contamination has been collected through General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) during the previous extension request and then through non-technical survey during the current extension request. Sudan Mine Action programme plans to continue conducting non-technical survey, based on the fact that more areas have been accessible where additional explosive hazards including CHAs and SHAs have been identified and registered during the current extension request (2019-2023), which had not been known, surveyed or recorded before.

2.25 Demining Capacity: Operational distribution

From 2019 through 2021, mainly three national entities, JASMAR, GAH and NUMAD delivered quality results in terms of releasing EO contaminated areas, provision of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and Victim Assistance. To ensure quality outputs, NMAC conducted regular QA monitoring visits to the field, supported and monitored by UNMAS Sudan technical advisors. Currently, three international contractors, AAR Japan which had been accredited for implementing EORE and VA, however, it was not operational during 2021 due to political changes in country, Safelane Global and newly accredited Danish Refugee Council/DDG.

In addition to this Sudan welcomes any interested International Mine Action NGOs to deploy its assets to Sudan and assist Sudan in meeting its Article 5 obligations.

This distribution is based on the required demining capacities to be fully operating and funded during the extension period. In total following assets will be deployed:

- Two mechanical teams (MECH to support MTTs as part of their operations especially on the roads/routes clearance).
- Six Multitask Teams (MTT, 8 deminers each, these teams are to be capable of roads/routes clearance operations and will be supported by demining machines and mine detection dogs as required).
- 12 Quick Response Teams (QRT, 4 deminers each) with the possibility of joining two QRTs to make additional MTT when needed.
- 15 EORE Teams (female/male team members).

TABLE 20: Operator deployment by location and year

Operator/Year	2022	2023-2025	2025 - 2027
JASMAR (LR, EORE, VA)	South Kordofan Blue Nile states	South Kordofan West Kordofan Blue Nile and Darfur states	South Kordofan West Kordofan Blue Nile and Darfur states
Global Aid Hand (LR, EORE, VA)	South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile
Safelane (LR, EOD)	Darfur states and Blue Nile states	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states
DRC/DDG (LR, EORE, VA)	Accredited	South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states	South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states.
NADA AL AZHAR (EORE, VA)	Darfur states	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states
DEAR Sudan (EORE)	Accredited	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states
United Peace Organization (EORE)	Accredited	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states	Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states
NUMAD	South Kordofan Blue Nile and Darfur states.	South Kordofan Blue Nile and Darfur states.	South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states.

2.26 Work Plan for the Extension Period (Current Period, 2023-2025 & 2025-2027)

The Sudan Mine Action Programme plans to conduct non-technical survey in areas requiring new survey or re-surveyed. SMAP intends to complete the survey operation in South Kordofan

and Blue Nile within 18 months from the time survey operation can be commenced, given a moderate amount of newly identified hazards and improved security situation.

According to the survey and clearance data and the assumption, the programme needs to have a two-phase land release plan through which all the current and possible additional accessible areas are to be addressed and released from the known explosive hazard between 2023- 2025 (Phase one). While the rest of the EO contaminated areas that are currently under the direct control of armed non-state actors will be addressed between 2025-2027 (Phase two).

In this way, Sudan will inform States parties of its progress in survey. Once survey has been completed Sudan will submit to States Parties an updated list of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas as well as a detailed work plan to address these for Phase – II (2025-2027).

During the remaining period of the current extension request Sudan aims to complete its Article 5 commitments in one State; West Kordofan; localities of Abyei, Lagawa, and two localities: Blue Nile State; Giessan, and South Kordofan; Abu Jubeeha,

Phase - I (2023-2025):

Based on recent political changes in the country and the start of Juba Peace Talks, the movement of people including IDPs has been started crossing the frontline in different parts of South Kordofan and the Blue Nile states. This movement of people resulted in requests for the removal of explosive hazards that impede the safe return and safe movement of people. This in turn made most of the previously inaccessible areas, accessible for mine action teams to reach out for survey, clearance and risk education.

Based on the survey and clearance information collected during the current extension request, more areas have been accessible for the mine action teams, some of which had been recorded to be contaminated with landmines and ERW (LIS data) and also newly identified, surveyed, and registered areas that either were not surveyed before or contaminated as a result of 2011-2016 armed conflicts. The Sudan mine action programme assumes that more areas will be accessible throughout the implementation of the remaining period of the current extension request.

As mentioned above, Sudan will keep the States Parties informed annually, through its Article 7 reports and by making statements at informal and formal meetings of the Convention, regarding updates on the progress of survey during its extension period and provide an updated workplan for Phase II, as required.

In summary, During Phase 1 Sudan will aim to complete its Article 5 Commitments in three localities: Blue Nile; Bau, Kurmuk, and South Kordofan; Rashad.

Phase - II (2025-2027):

According to the current trend of the people and communities that are moving and returning back to their original homes and villages, in the EO affected states, mainly South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur region, the Sudan mine action programme believes that there will be more improvement and development in peacebuilding and stabilization in the country, which will definitely require mine action support to remove the presence and suspicion of explosive hazards in all those areas that are currently under the direct control of the armed non-state actors.

In order to remove the presence and suspicion of the explosive hazards in the country, improve the safe movement of the affected people, reduce further accidents and support peacebuilding

and stabilization, the Sudan mine action programme is in need of a Phase-II land release plan through which the EO contamination become known, addressed and released.

The phase-II planned areas are located in Kadugli, El Dilling and Talodi localities of the South Kordofan state and Jabal Marrah areas of the Darfur region which includes parts of the five localities of the North, South and Central Darfur states. The table below shows land release milestones by year:

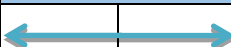

Table 21: All Hazards Land Release Milestones by year, (2023-2027)

Hazard	Hazard			Area to be released		
	SHA	CHA	Total	Area Cancelled though NTS	Area though TS/Clearance	Total Area to be released
Year						
2022-2023	56	59	115	3,248,412.3	3,970,281.7	7,218,694
2023-2024	61	44	105	3,288,465.5	4,019,235.6	7,307,701
2024-2025	32	13	45	3,407,927.9	4,165,245.2	7,573,173
2025-2026	10	47	57	3,565,708.7	4,358,088.4	7,923,797
2026-2027	10	19	29	1,301,053.5	1,590,176.5	2,891,230
Total	169	182	351	14,811,568	18,103,027	32,914,595

Table 22: APM Land Release Milestones by state, (2023-2025)

Hazard	Hazard			Area to be addressed		
	SHA	CHA	Total	Area Cancelled though NTS	Area though TS/Clearance	Total Area to be addressed
Year						
2022-2023	7	9	16	594,310	726,379	1,320,689
2023-2024	27	11	38	2,366,953	2,892,942	5,259,895
2024-2025	5	22	27	2,372,949	2,900,271	5,273,220
2025-2026	2	19	21	639,916	782,120	1,422,036
Total	41	61	102	5,974,128	7,301,712	13,275,840

TABLE 23: Multi Year Work Plan 2023-2027

NO.	LOCALITY	MULTI YEAR WORK PLAN 2023-2027						
		2019	2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	BLUE NILE	CURRENT EXTENSION REQUEST		PHASE 1			PHASE 2	
1	BAU							

2	GEISSAN	←→					
3	KURMUK	←→	←→				
SOUTH KORDOFAN		CURRENT EXTENSION REQUEST	PHASE 1	PHASE 2			
1	ABU JUBEEHA	←→					
2	DILLING	←→	←→				
3	KADUGLI	←→	←→				
4	RASHAD	←→	←→				
5	TALODI	←→	←→				
WEST KORDOFAN		CURRENT EXTENSION REQUEST	PHASE 1	PHASE 2			
1	ABYEI	←→					
2	LAGAWA	←→					

2.27 Operational work plan by State:

Operations multiyear work plan 2023-2027 (Annex 1) includes the type of assets and required duration to address the total remaining hazards in, Blue Nile, South and West Kordofan States.

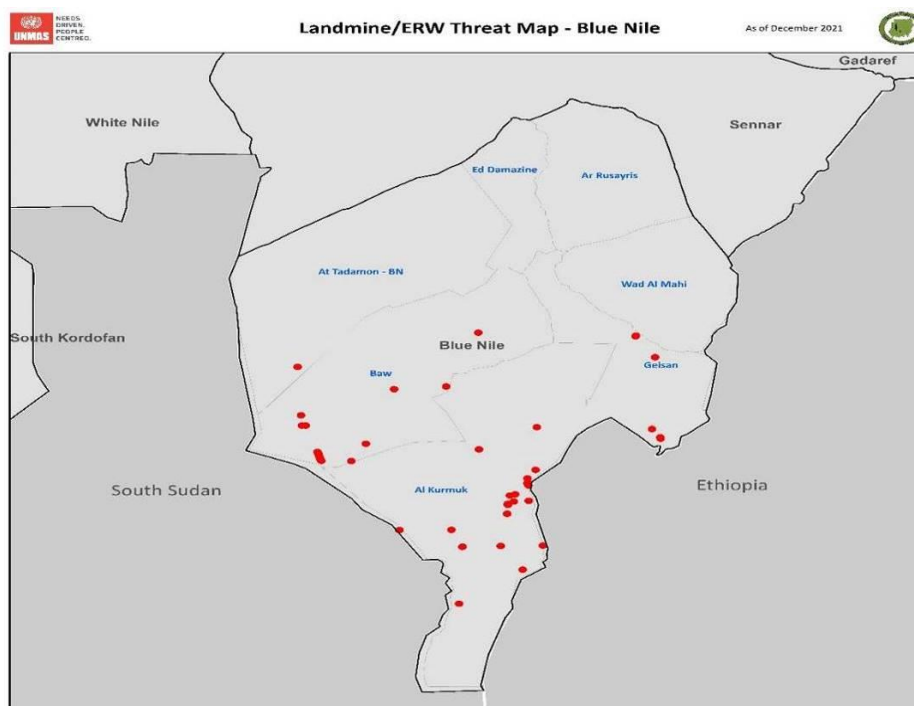
Based on the recent operations and IMSMA records, 30% – 50% of suspect hazard areas are expected to be cancelled released through non-technical survey. However, based on the new national standards, land release policy and new SOPs and capacity building to the national mine action organizations, the programme expects more cancellation and reduction will take place throughout the remaining period of the current extension request and beyond up to 2027.

Relatively less area reduction and more clearance are expected in CHAs where the presence of EO is confirmed based on direct evidence. Each single hazard is subject to non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance. In SHAs more cancellation, compared to reduction and clearance are expected, while in CHAs, less cancellation compared to area reduction and clearance are expected.

Survey and clearance rates used in the operational planning are based on historical averages of previous demining season's statistics/clearance rates and the percentage of cancellation applied on SHAs. In addition to this, consideration has been given to the type of land and metal contamination as well as other specific qualitative aspects in each location while considering these clearance rates. In this regard, what follows are specific operational plans for land release in the following States: Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan.

Blue Nile State:

FIGURE 5: Remaining hazards, Blue Nile, Source: LIS Data



Although, the current recorded shows the EO to be located in three localities of the Blue Nile state, survey operations will need to cover El Rosaires locality as well, to find out the real status of the EO contamination, provided that most of the informants are assumed to have returned back to their communities based on the recent political changes in the country. Survey of Rosaires will ascertain the status of EO contamination, if no hazards found, the locality will be formally announced free from known hazards.

Survey and clearance operations in Ulu area, which is under Bau locality in old administration system, are ongoing, the data shows that additional areas are highly possible to be reported, surveyed and registered, due to years of armed conflicts there. Ingasana mountains which are also located in the same locality are assumed to be highly contaminated due to its military strategic location and being a frontline area zone for many years.

Table 24: Current recorded all contamination in Blue Nile State:

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total	
	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size
Bau	15	2,684,944	7	1,087,237	22	3,772,181
Kurmuk	14	23,887	12	131,495	26	155,382
Giessen	6	3,148	1	0	7	3,148
Total	35	2,711,997	21	1,218,732	56	3,930,711

APM CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN BLUE NILE, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		Year
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Bau	4	927,898	3	62,473	7	990,371	2022-2025
Kurmuk	1	22,376	5	55,489	6	77,865	2022-2025

ATM/AVM CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN BLUE NILE, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		Year
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Bau	6	1,731,609	2	790,941	8	2,522,550	2022-2025
Kurmuk	2	1,511	3	76,003	5	77,514	2022-2025
Geissan	4	2,998	0	0	4	2,998	2022-2023

ERW CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN BLUE NILE, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		Year
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Bau	5	25,437	3	233,823	8	259,260	2022-2024
Kurmuk	11	0	4	3	15	3	2022-2023
Geissan	2	150	1	0	3	150	2022-2023

In Bau locality there are **15** Confirmed and **7** Suspected Hazardous Areas, measuring a total area of 3,772,181square meters.

- 1 x MTT and 4 x QRTs will be required to release all known recorded hazardous areas between 2022-2025 operational years.

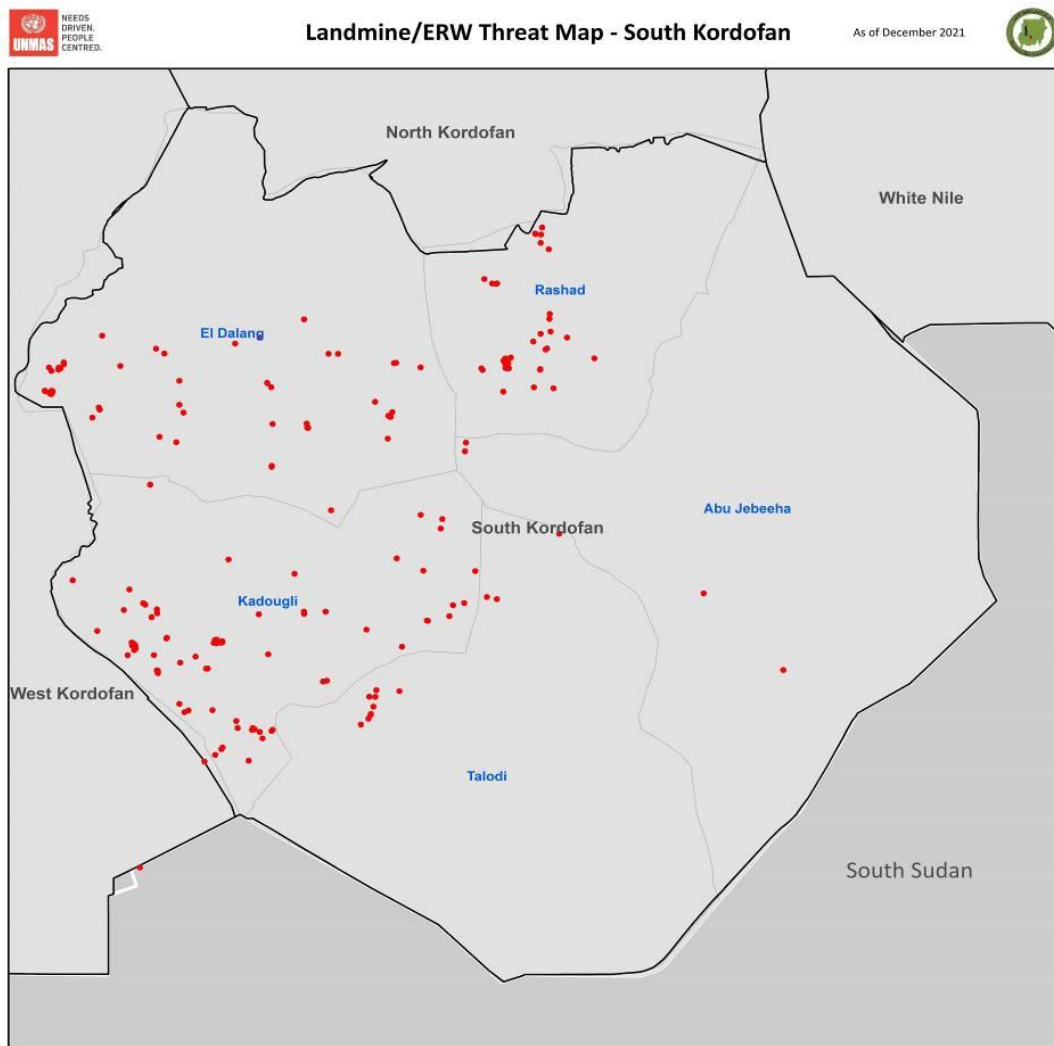
In Kurmuk locality there are **14** Confirmed and **12** Suspected Hazard Areas, measuring 155,382. Operations in Kurmuk are limited to the Government controlled areas, additional areas are assumed to be identified when the mine action activities approach the frontline and cover the so-called grey areas.

- 1 x MTT and 2 x QRTs will be required to release all known recorded hazardous areas between 2022-2024 operational years.

Once the security situations improve, 2 x QRT will be deployed to Kurmuk to conduct village by village non-technical survey and determine the accurate level and scope of EO contamination, the QRTs will be able to remove spot ERW and manage EOD tasks that pose immediate threat on the people. Based on the result of survey operations, multiyear work plan will be amended and implemented accordingly. This will form the basis of a revised work plan that will be shared with States Parties.

South Kordofan State:

FIGURE 6: Remaining hazards, South Kordofan, Source: LIS DATA



South Kordofan state which is the highest Mines/ERW contaminated state, with the 124 including 86 APM hazardous areas remaining for clearance operations. During the period June 2011- October 2013 there were no demining operations conducted in this state. Additionally, it is expected that new hazard areas might be discovered because of the armed conflicts occurred between 2011-2016. Therefore, re-survey and assessment activities shall be conducted to provide sufficient information regarding the real contamination. This will support the planning for the clearance operations on the future. The non-technical survey will be conducted by 6 x QRTs, covering most of the accessible villages in Kadugli, Dilling, Habila, Dallami, Rashad, Abu Kersholla, Reef Al Sharqi, Abu Jubeeha, Leri and Talodi localities which have been recently accessible for mine action team teams to reach out. In addition to survey, the QRTs will be able remove spot ERW and undertake EOD activities on the EO that pose immediate threat to the lives and property of the affected people and communities.

In addition to survey of, the programme will focus on addressing known EO contaminated areas through deploying the following assets:

- Abu Jubeeha: 1 x QRTs will be required to release all known recorded hazardous areas between 2022-2023 operational years.
- El Dilling: 1 x MTTs, supported by 1 x Mech team, 2 x QRTs will be required to release all known recorded hazardous areas between 2022-2027 operational years.
- Rashad: 2 x QRTs will be required to release all known recorded hazardous areas between 2022-2026 operational years.
- Kadugli: 2 x MTTs, supported by 1 x Mech team, 4 x QRTs will be required to release all known recorded hazardous areas between 2022-2027 operational years.
- Talodi: 1 x MTTs and 2 x QRTs will be required to release all known recorded hazardous areas between 2022-2026 operational years.

The number of teams to be deployed to different localities will be decided based on the priorities, needs and the requirements of the affected communities and mine action stakeholders, to provide appropriate and timely response.

Table 25: Current recorded all contamination in South Kordofan State:

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total	
	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size
Abu Jubeeha	1	2,896	2	80,001	3	82,897
El Dilling	43	1,068,098	21	3,543,008	64	4,611,106
Rashad	25	0	16	107,013	41	107,013
Kadugli	44	1,727,944	49	16,892,863	93	18,620,807
Talodi	8	3,343,801	4	95,012	12	3,438,813
Total	121	6,142,749	92	20,717,897	213	26,860,636

APM CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN SOUTH KORDOFAN, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		Year
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Abu Karshola	0	0	2	800	2	800	2022-2023
Al Buram	9	110,740	8	1,055,793	17	1,166,533	2022-2023
Delami	2	95,636	1	150,000	3	245,636	2022-2025
El Dilling	19	925,389	9	2,804,650	28	3,730,039	2022-2027
Ghadeer	0	0	1	75,000	1	75,000	2022-2023
Habila	7	47,060	1	39,270	8	86,330	2022-2023
Heiban	1	131,986	4	5,495,062	5	5,627,048	2022-2025
Kadougli	11	733,261	3	152,091	14	885,352	2022-2027
Um Durein	7	318,875	1	50,000	8	368,875	2022-2027
Total	56	2,362,947	30	9,822,666	86	12,185,613	

ATM/AVM CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN SOUTH KORDOFAN, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		Year
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Abu Jeebeha	0	0	1	80,000	1	80,000	2022-2023

Al Buram	0	0	1	174,000	1	174,000	2022-2024
Reif Ash Shargi	1	78,540	0	0	1	78,540	2022-2023
Delami	0	0	7	360,000	7	360,000	2022-2025
Ghadeer	0	0	1	20,000	1	20,000	2022-2023
Habila	5	0	1	140,000	6	140,000	2022-2023
Heiban	0	0	6	2,668,861	6	2,668,861	2022-2027
Kadougli	0	0	4	6,454,656	4	6,454,656	2022-2027
Rashad	0	0	1	0	1	0	2022-2025
Talodi	1	101,022	0	0	1	101,022	2022-2027
Um Durein	1	8,044	2	841,873	3	849,917	2022-2027

ERW CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN SOUTH KORDOFAN, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

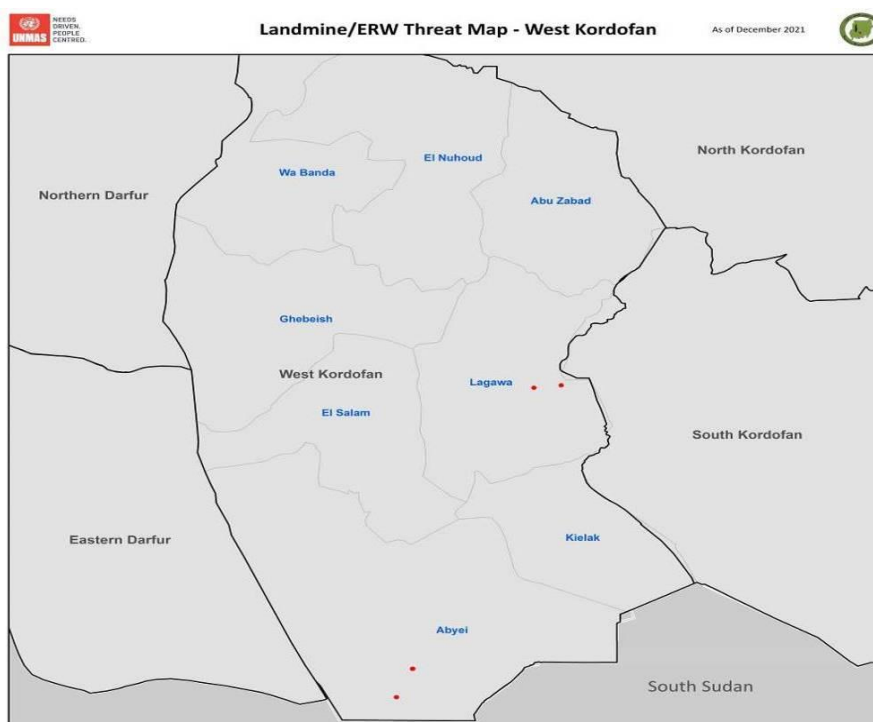
Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Abu Jeebeha	1	2,896	1	1	2	2,897	2022-2023
Abu Karshola	14	0	10	94,429	24	94,429	2022-2023
Al Buram	0	0	9	9	9	9	2022-20243
Reif Ash Shargi	0	0	2	5	2	5	2022-2023
Delami	2	2	1	1	3	1	2022-2023
El Dilling	1	13	1	49,087	2	49,100	2022-2023
Ghadeer	1	0	0	0	1	0	2022-2023
Habila	7	0	0	0	7	0	2022-2023
Heiban	0	0	1	1	1	1	2022-2025
Kadougli	6	346,498	1	0	7	346,498	2022-2027
Rashad	11	0	4	11,787	15	11,787	2022-2024
Talodi	6	3,242,779	2	12	8	3,242,791	2022-2027
Um Durein	8	0	6	509	14	509	2022-2027



PHOTO 9: Google map shows a minefield in Al Hamra, South Kordofan located very close to the frontline.

West Kordofan State

Figure 7: Remaining hazards, West Kordofan State, Source: LIS Data



In West Kordofan state, there are 3 AP hazardous areas remaining for clearance operations. Deployment of assets to Abyei locality during the period (2022-2023) that depends on the security situation where further survey will be undertaken. 1 x Quick response teams will be deployed to West Kordofan to survey and conduct EOD operations on spot ERW. Based on the information of NTS activities, a multitask team will be deployed to manage the EO problem. However, NMAC will coordinate with UNISFA programme to address and manage the EO problem in Abyei, as it falls under the responsibility of said UN mission in Abyei area.

TABLE 26: Current recorded all contamination in West Kordofan State:

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total	
	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size
Abyei	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
Lagawa	0	0	2	2	2	2
Total	0	0	5	21,993	5	21,993

APM CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN WEST KORDOFAN, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

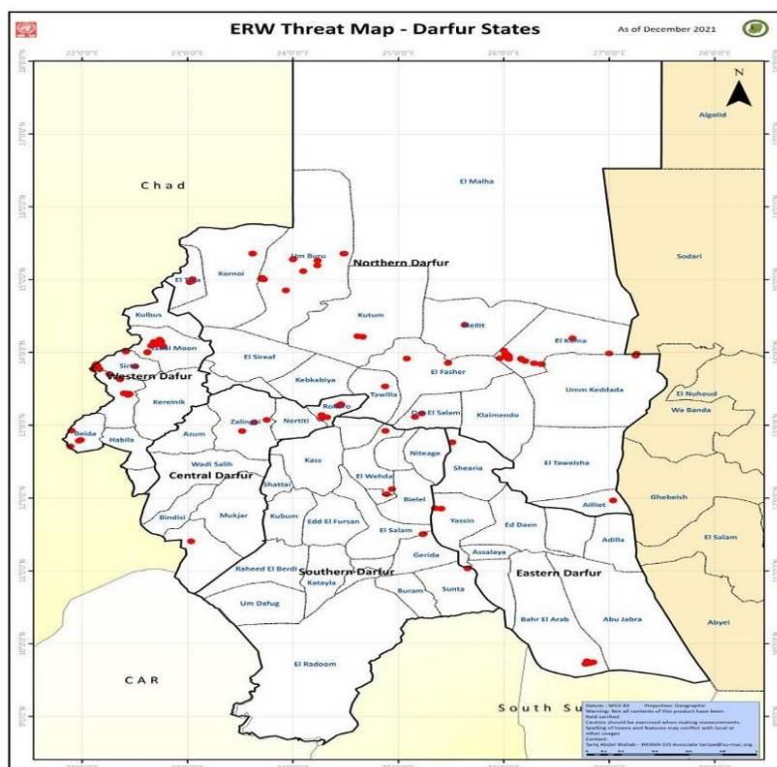
Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		Year
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Abyei	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991	2022-2024

ERW CONTAMINATION WORK PLAN WEST KORDOFAN, BY LOCALITY AND YEAR

Locality	CHA		SHA		Total		Year
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
Lagawa	0	0	2	2	2	2	2022-2023

Darfur States

Figure 9: Remaining hazards, Darfur States, Source: LIS Data



Darfur is an additional mandate in Sudan mine action programme beside the Convention's article 5 obligations. There are **77** ERW hazardous areas with total size of **2,101,255** remaining for clearance operations. Deployment of assets to Darfur states during the period (2023-2025) that depends on the security situation where further survey will be undertaken.

- 3 x QRTs will be required to cover all 5 Darfur states, the teams will conduct locality-based survey, spot ERW/EOD and BAC operations. Based on the experience, locality-based survey and operations in Darfur states is proved to be an effective approach to deal with ERW contamination. Provided that the Darfur states are contaminated with ERW, no landmine contamination is identified or surveyed yet. When required for BAC tasks, 2 QRTs will join to make 1 MTT to manage big size ERW contaminated areas. As soon as the Jabal Marrah areas become accessible, the number of QRT can be increased to 4 to address the high priority areas. As per the work plan illustrated in the table below, South, Central and North Darfur states will be addressed by 2024, West and East Darfur states will be addressed by 2025.

TABLE 27: Work Plan Darfur, by state and year

State	Hazard		Total		Year
	No.	Size	No.	Size	
Central Darfur	9	17,000	9	17,000	2022-2024
North Darfur	33	15,352	33	15,352	2022-2024
West Darfur	29	162,761	29	162,761	2022-2025
South Darfur	1	0	1	0	2022-2023
East Darfur	5	1,906,142	5	1,906,142	2023-2025

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Plan:



PHOTO 10: A teacher providing EORE session to pupils, Blue Nile State

During open conflict as the case now in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states and Darfur region, Explosive Ordnance constitute major threat to the communities in vulnerability and substantial impediment of their capacity. It may significantly constrain the flow of humanitarian assistances by restricting freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and their activities. EORE can be conducted to raise awareness of the endangered and at-risk population by promoting safe behavior among the affected communities, refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs), Nomadic population who are on move and humanitarian aid workers. By 2027, the number of new EO victims in Sudan will substantially reduce through provision of EORE services. Special focus will be paid to Blue Nile, South Kordofan states and Darfur region. The plan can be achieved through implementation of the following specific activities, and is in line with Oslo Action Plan, Actions #28-#32 on Mine Risk Education and Reduction:

Action #28

- EORE activities are mainstreamed in school curriculum for the benefit of all school children and their families. The school-based risk education activities will be regularly monitored.
- Conduct ToT for teachers and community members of EO affected areas located in Blue Nile, South Kordofan States and Darfur region, on EORE for further dissemination of knowledge among population residing close to contaminated areas.
- Promote EORE within population residing in or close to EO contaminated areas and supporting Victim Assistance activities which is one of the areas of intervention NMAC needs to further strengthen which a sort of an integrated and systematic approach to realize.
- Provide risk education to the VA institutions and unions and SRCS volunteers.

- The community liaison component of the EORE programme will be reinforced to strengthen the integration of the various mine action components.
- Integrate and mainstream victim assistance into EORE and community liaison aspects of the mine action programme.

Action #29

- EORE services are provided to all EO affected communities and populations at-risk or potential risk, based on an age and gender sensitive approach to promote safe behavior and reduce the number of accidents caused by EO.

Action #30

- Continue improve EORE information through printing and dissemination RE materials.

Action #31

- Strengthening the capacity of national organizations and partners to deliver EORE to the affected communities through the provision of resources, updating the standards, SOPs and provision of training and capacity development.

Action #32

- Adopting and dissemination of EORE messages through social media and Mass Media using different platforms including but not limited to WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter and Radio Television.
- Promoting EORE campaigns, dramas and stage shows especially for youth and children in the affected states.

Sudan mine action programme plans to conduct an in-depth assessment and survey to establish a baseline, and a road map for effective EORE interventions. The EORE needs assessment and identification of at-risk group through the community mapping and involvement of women, men, children will be undertaken in each targeted community before the EORE intervention will start. All above EORE efforts will be undertaken in a well-organized and systematic way based on a well-developed plan considering the EO impact on the at-risk group in the affected and neighboring communities, humanitarian aid workers and the general public living in the affected states of Sudan.

Sudan mine action programme has developed national standards for planning and prioritization of mine action activities including EORE. The following criteria are in line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #30, and considered for the development of the long terms and annual operations plan in line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #24:

- 1) Explosive Ordnance impacted communities with accidents during the recent two successive years.
- 2) EO impacted community with known and registered confirmed mine and or ERW hazardous areas.
- 3) EO impacted community with IDP settlement and refugees.
- 4) IDPs settlement or refugees camp with armed conflicts within the current or recent one year.
- 5) Community with armed conflicts within the current or recent one year.

- 6) Community with reported EO casualties aged 18 or younger.
- 7) Community with casualties during traveling.
- 8) Communities where accidents happened and reported by protection cluster.

EORE can play a significant role in supporting other mine action pillars by virtue of the information it exchanges with community members. In line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #28, Sudan has taken steps to ensure that EORE is integrated into ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities- Some of the practical contributions that EORE can make within the Sudan mine action programme to protect affected populations are as below:

- 1) Communication of safety including COVID-19 prevention messages.
- 2) Data gathering in the affected communities including data and information EO contamination and their socio-economic impact.
- 3) Community liaison to develop a better understanding of the EO impact on the communities, their existing assets, needs and priorities.
- 4) Establishing referral pathways for assisting EO victims, and their families and persons with disabilities within the affected communities.
- 5) EORE support to land release and Explosive Ordnance Disposal. EORE can establish and promote community support to the land release and EOD teams and activities.
- 6) EORE support for Victim Assistance, within the context of Sudan, VA includes but not limited to casualty data collection, medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socioeconomic reintegration. EORE teams have played and will play critical role in data collection, advocacy and awareness raising of the EO victims and survivors on their rights and information on the available VA and disability support services.
- 7) EORE Support for advocacy, play a role in advocacy in favour of and the support of victim assistance, including support for the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The table below shows the high and medium impacted communities in Blue Nile state. The detailed, costed and multi-year plan for delivering context specific EORE to the impacted communities and towns, in line with Action #24 of the Oslo Action Plan is given below.

The detailed multi-year budget for EORE can be seen below:

Activity / Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
EO Risk Education	2,075,000	2,125,000	2,075,000	2,075,000	140,000	475,000	8,965,000

Sudan has already included EORE within education sector including primary and secondary schools, EORE is part of the school curriculums. Sudan also plans to institutionalize EORE in health sector, humanitarian, protection and development sectors, civil society organizations, Sudan Red Crescent Society, media platforms including through radio broadcasting and television, and establishing volunteers' networks within affected communities. These EORE interventions will be regularly monitored and evaluated to ensure their effectiveness in the awareness raising and promotion of safe behavior among the at-risk population. EORE activities and adopting multi-sector approach will be implemented from 2022 – 2025. By

2026, Sudan expects that a sustainable capacity will exist to continue awareness raising, however, radio broadcasting will still continue in 2026 and beyond, until the completion of Sudan's Article 5 obligations.

It needs to be noted that the movement of people especially returning to their original villages have started and they will be the high priority to be provided with EORE. In addition, the neighboring communities without known EO contamination will also be covered as they have frequent movement to the impacted communities. There are additional 8 peace markets where people from both sides meet there for exchange of goods, food items and other stuff. EORE will also target peace markets to ensure the people from the other side have also received risk education, provided that the level of EO contamination is high there.

Locality	Towns/villages High Impact	Towns/villages Medium Impact	Neighboring Communities	Year
Bau	13	2	71	2022-25
Kurmuk	6	19	87	2022-25
Giessen	2	2	16	2022-23

The table below shows the high and medium impacted communities in South Kordofan state and the plan for delivering EORE to the impacted communities and towns. It needs to be noted that the movement of people especially returning to their original villages have started and they will be the high priority to be provided with EORE. In addition, the neighboring communities without known EO contamination will also be covered as they have frequent movement to the impacted communities.

During the current extension request around 18 peace markets have been established on the frontline areas in order for the people of both sides to meet, interact and exchange goods and food items. All these and possible additional peace markets will be targeted by EORE to provide RE to the people who live on both sides, inside and in the vicinity of EO impacted communities.

Locality	Towns/villages High Impact	Towns/villages Medium Impact	Neighboring Communities	Year
Dilling	17	47	226	2022-27
Kadugli	36	57	351	2022-27
Rashad	19	40	215	2022-25
Abu Jubeeha	2	3	19	2022-23
Talodi	74	147	811	2022-27

The table below shows the high and medium impacted communities in Darfur region which include 5 states, 19 localities and 70 communities and the milestone for the delivery of EORE to mentioned impacted communities, towns, locality centers and the states capitals, knowing that most of the IDPs camps are located there. Unfortunately, Darfur region has been witnessing of intertribal conflicts that left behind Explosive Remnant of War that posted immediate threat to the local people, IDPs, refugees and travelers including the people in the state capitals.

Locality	Towns/villages High Impact	Towns/villages Medium Impact	Neighboring Communities	Year
19 Localities	21	49	298	2022-2025

Victims Assistance Plan:



PHOTO 11: A boy tries an assistive device at NAPO, Khartoum

Currently, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and West Kordofan are affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) while 5 Darfur states are believed to contain ERW. Kassala was recently declared free of mine/ERW but counts a significant number of victims. Since 2002, Sudan has registered a total of 2,444 EO casualties, where 1,811 were injured and 633 were killed (11% women and girls and 30% boys). This number, however, is thought to be underestimated due to insufficient data collection and lack of access to some of the most heavily EO-affected areas currently not under the control of the government.

According to the VA situational assessment undertaken in 2021, an estimated 80% of EO victims, as well as persons with disabilities in EO-affected states, live much below the poverty line as they have limited access to essential services, such as health, education, social protection, and livelihood support.

The current VA projects are designed to provide direct support to targeted EO survivors and some other persons with disabilities in terms of assistive devices (prosthetics and prosthetics, mobility/hearing aid) motivational support, and income-generating activities. However, due to the complex and diverse needs of EO victims and survivors, the VA programming needs to be changed and improved, to consider and address their needs. Due to limited funds for VA, the

project timeframe (4-5 months) is not enough to allow effective social work and sufficient accompaniment of the beneficiaries.

To have a comprehensive approach for assisting the EO victims and persons with disability in the EO affected states, the beneficiary selection criteria will be improved to include persons with disabilities and indirect victims, including women, and children.

New Approach to Victim Assistance:

The new approach will be focusing on the following components:

Component 1. Strengthening the integration of VA in other Mine Action activities

This component applies to mine action activities currently undertaken in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur states.

Expected outcome: EO victims, alongside other persons with disabilities, from EO affected areas, are systematically identified and referred to access services they need (rehabilitation, assistive devices, psychosocial support, education, child protection, social protection, livelihood support)

Activity-1.1. Identification of victims (survivors and indirect victims) and other persons with disabilities and their needs.

Activity-1.2. Providing information on victim assistance and referrals of victims/survivors and other persons with disabilities through risk education sessions.

Activity-1.3. Promoting community liaison as a central tool for community engagement, community-based inclusive development, referrals, and coordination: Activity-1.4. Providing systematic risk education to stakeholders with networks and activities in affected areas.

Activity-1.4. Providing systematic risk education to VA stakeholders.

Activity-1.5. Informing stakeholders on the needs of victims.

Component 2. Strengthening coordination and referral systems

Expected outcome: EO victims have equitable access to the services they need (rehabilitation, assistive devices, psychosocial support, education, child protection, social protection, livelihood support).

Activity 2.1. Engaging with organizations of persons with disabilities to promote the rights and access to services of the EO victims in the short and longer terms.

Activity 2.2. Establishing referral pathways for EO victims and persons with disabilities to access services and support:

Activity 2.3. Reaching out to persons with disabilities, including EO survivors through community engagement (community-based approach).

Activity 2.4. Strengthening coordination mechanisms on Victim Assistance and disability inclusion.

Activity 2.5. Advocating for and building capacities of organizations generating data and information to include information on EO victims and persons with disabilities.

Component 3. Filling gaps in service provision

This component is to be implemented upon needs, current dynamics, capacities, and priorities in EO-affected states to enhance services relevant to victim assistance: medical care, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, education, social protection, livelihood support.

Expected outcome: Services relevant to victim assistance (medical care, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, education, social protection, livelihood support) are enhanced/ increased in EO affected areas.

Activity 3.1. Ensuring emergency medical care.

Activity 3.2. Ensuring access to rehabilitation services.

Activity 3.3. Increasing access to psychosocial and psychosocial support.

Activity 3.4. Improving access to education.

Activity 3.5. Ensuring access to social protection and livelihood.

National Capacity Building Plan

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. In order to achieve these targets, NMAC undertakes the following steps:

- 1) Manage and maintain the established national mine action training center for the capacity building of national mine action operators.
- 2) Keep supporting day-to-day administrative, logistical and operation works for timely response and reporting related to mine action overall activities Sudan-wide.
- 3) Capacity building for NMAC staff to improve existing skills and knowledge of relevant specialists to meet international standards and requirements in coordination and land release, risk education and victim assistance activities and operations through participation of the NMAC staff in international events, workshops and trainings.
- 4) Appeal to the international expertise through in-kind support and hiring specialist in advisory services of the capacity development advisors to enhance institutional, organizational and robust capacity development program including coaching and mentoring of NMAC and national mine action organizations personnel.
- 5) Specialized training courses on enhancing land release operations, and EOD capacity of the programme.
- 6) Enhance the efficiency of information management, land release/operational activities, including bringing in IMSMA Core with an online information management platform.
- 7) Capacity development of the national mine action organization and relevant institutions on comprehensive victim assistance.
- 8) Capacity building on the impact monitoring and evaluation of the mine action services.

As part of the regional mine action training center, Sudan plans to establish a sustainable capacity within the structure of NMAC/Ministry of Defense to respond to the residual risk of EO contamination after the completion of its Article 5 obligations. A mine action hotline process is already established, and the number is disseminated to the affected communities and is part of the EORE IEC materials. This will be further disseminated to all affected communities through in

order for them to contact NMAC about any EO problems in their communities and areas during the extension request and after the completion. The regional mine action training center will play a crucial role in building the national capacity to deal with residual risk of EO contamination after meeting Sudan's Article 5 obligations.

Work plan conclusions and recommendations:

Sudan mine action strategic work plan (SMASWP) for the new extension (2023 – 2027) was drawn to the following broad conclusions:

- Mobilize and mass mine action efforts to curb mortality rate and causality liability stemmed from landmines and ERW among the affected communities Sudan-wide, through the implementation of effective lane release, risk education and awareness, and advocacy efforts for the rights of persons with disability including EO victims' and survivors as stipulated in the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and other conventions on the rights of persons with disabilities in its a broader sense.
- To ensure the flow and sustainability of the parallel fund represented in the national contribution share besides the external funds and the continuity of government support to the programme is to be emphasized and recommended in order to fill gaps that may leave by the limitation of the external fund.
- Continue coordinating with Sudan's delegations in Geneva and New York to resurrect coordination with potential donors as well as to project and mirror the efforts of Sudan government in humanitarian mine action to the international community.
- Special attention to be paid to the activation and condensation of the training and rehabilitation programs which aim to upgrade the capacity of the national staff in humanitarian mine action. Work out long-term and short-term plans on the national level to combat EO. Work on strengthening and promoting of its existing capacities of NMAC key staff, improving access to knowledge and skills through training opportunities. Train specialists of NMAC via international and local training events ensure improved and up-to-date work progress.
- Manage and maintain the mine action training centre for the capacity building/development of the national mine action operators.
- Sensitize the role of mass-media to undertake its duties to towards enlightenment in mine action.
- Enhance, maintain and strengthen coordination mechanism with all stakeholders.

2.28 Resource Mobilization Strategy

During the extension period, releasing all EO contaminated areas will require other Member States in the Convention to assist Sudan technically and financially. Currently Sudan is reviewing the Mine Action Strategy with collaboration with UNMAS. Mine Action Strategy includes Resource Mobilization Strategy; Sudan will update State Party Members of the review process.

The mine action and resource mobilization strategy will be finalized in March 2023 and will be communicated with the state parties, donors and stakeholders.

Sudan Resource mobilization strategy is geared to meet the overall objectives of Sudan Mine Action's national and international obligations in terms of Humanitarian Mine Action to:

1. Increase donations from existing donors
2. Approach more mine action donors globally and in the region.

3. Increase number, sources and modalities of donations
4. Increase the amount of the assessed budget (Government Contribution)

To collect the resources necessary for achieving Sudan's programmatic and operational goals in the field of Humanitarian Mine Action; the following activities are planned for implementation:

Respond to donor needs: To sustain budgetary and extra-budgetary contributions from existing donors Sudan Mine Action Programme will continue to respond to the needs and priorities of its current donor base through regular liaison, timely reporting and visibility initiatives.

Identify and make new partners: To expand its donor base, sources and modalities of extra-budgetary contributions, the Sudan Mine Action Programme will identify potential new and consolidate relationships with existing donors, including the Gulf States, emerging economies receptive to becoming 'donor governments' and identify new "non-conventional" partners, such as philanthropists and private individuals, foundations and commercial entities and corresponding aid modalities or mechanisms.

Balance interests and workload: While Sudan Mine Action Programme in cooperation with UNMAS has had considerable success in engaging new donor concerted efforts need to be placed on learning about cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and philanthropies. Sudan Mine Action needs to be mindful of private sector entities' policies and practices that may stand in direct contrast to the vision of the Sudan Mine Action. From a leadership standpoint, the positioning of the Sudan Mine Action to attract and utilize multi-year venture capital could prove significant returns and sustainable funding. This does, however, require the matching of donor priorities with realistic projects.

Encourage national support: The Sudan Mine Action Programme will continue to encourage support for the mine action program in Sudan through in-kind and financial contributions and advocate for the various benefits of doing so, such as: ensuring national ownership, empowerment, sustainability and sending the political messages to the international community of prioritizing mine action on the national agenda, which may in turn evoke additional international support. To encourage further support, the SUDAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME will need to explore ways of recording such contributions and publishing them on their website.

2.29 Public Relations and Communication

To enable the objectives of this Sudan Mine Action Strategy, it is important that resource mobilization activities are closely inter-linked with PR initiatives in line with an existing 'Mine Action Communications Strategy'.

Sudan Mine Action Plans to Communicate and publicize funding requirements through:

- Organizing media events and interviews in conjunction with resource mobilization initiatives and visits.
- Producing a high quality and timely Sudan Mine Action Annual Report and distributing it widely to all stakeholders and ensure the timely delivery of donor specific reports.
- Updating funding and operational information on Sudan Mine Action Programme's website.

2.30 Sudan Mine Action multi-year budget forecast

In the early years since the first extension request was submitted in 2013, clearance efforts by NMAC did not do much due to the limited funding and support with regard to equipment and training. Resource mobilisation will be an ongoing effort. Funding support from the

international community is expected to increase due to the lifting of the sanctions. In addition to the government funding will continue as well, because the plans for clearance of the mined areas in Sudan are depending on the continuation of funding from the Government as well as from the international community.

Presently, there is no international entity work in Sudan. It is hoped that with bilateral funding other international NGOs and commercial companies will be encouraged to come to Sudan to have positive contribution to the overall efforts aim to clear the lands from explosive ordnance.

The budget forecast is from 2022 to 2027, it provides a summary of the expected funding for this period. To meet the target of 2027, Sudan needs fund as highlighted on table the below:

TABLE 28: SUDAN FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETION BY YEAR

Activity / Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Land Release	6,975,000	6,975,000	6,975,000	6,975,000	3,555,000	1,150,000	32,605,000
EO Risk Education	2,075,000	2,125,000	2,075,000	2,075,000	140,000	475,000	8,965,000
Victim Assistance	500,380	565,460	534,960	525,990	500,000	500,000	3,126,790
Capacity Building	80,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	0	280,000
Equipment	680,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	930,000
Coordination, QM, Advocacy	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	1,400,000	16,000,000
Total	13,312,402	12,845,460	12,684,960	12,675,990	6,865,000	3,525,000	61,906,790

The funding forecast illustrated in above table indicates the amount of funds on annual basis required for Sudan to meet its Article 5 obligation by 2027.

Considering the political changes, humanitarian priorities, and huge demand for addressing the EO problem, improving resource mobilization strategy and efforts including advocacy, coordination mechanism, regular communication with donors community, humanitarian and protection sectors, and other main stakeholders, Sudan assumes and expects that the planned amount of financial resources will be mobilized to support addressing the EO problem within the framework of extension request.

2.31 Gender and Diversity Consideration in Mine Action

In accordance with Action #3 of the Oslo Action Plan, the programme’s policy to deliver inclusive mine action activities so that individuals from all groups and gender that are impacted by explosive ordnance 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 EO 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, Land Release, Risk Education, Victim Assistance, Advocacy and Data Collection and Information Management.

Gender and diversity policy was developed and endorsed during the course of current extension request, gender and diversity consideration in all mine action activities including EORE, Survey, Clearance and VA. Gender and Diversity consideration are included in new National Mine Action Standards, IMSMA standard forms and mine action Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). In addition, related training courses and briefing were delivered to the sector in order to well-communicate the importance of Gender and Diversity consideration in Mine Action, Quality Assurance Monitoring standard forms have also gender and diversity inclusive to make sure that these are well monitored and reported.

These systematic developments and improvements were introduced throughout the programme to improve the participation of women, youth, children and diverse group of people in all mine action activities. Sudan mine action programme take into account all the needs of ethnic/minority groups in affected communities after being consulted during the planning and implementation of RE, VA, Survey, clearance and EOD activities.

All survey and EORE teams comprised of 50 % female staff and have access to women and girls within the affected communities and collect information about their needs and priorities. Furthermore, community liaison officers of the LR teams are females and their main function is to liaise with the communities including women and girls and diverse group of people regarding the land release activities and understand their priorities, needs, and concerns to be considered in land release prioritization.

The NTS, EORE and community liaison officers are trained in community mapping to meet women, men, and children and conduct focus group discussions and understand their roles, movement pattern, exposure to hazards/risks, their knowledge and information about the hazards, their responsibilities, and their needs, concerns and priorities. This information supports the programme to have more gender and diversity sensitive planning and prioritization.

In Sudan many dedicated women and men deliver life-saving risk education to communities at risk of explosive hazards, survey of EO impacted communities, assist victims of mines and ERW accidents, and advocate stronger mine action at national and international levels. RE and NTS teams were fully diversified from almost 50% of women and 50 % men from different states and ethnicities of Sudan. However, in land release activities, it was only one Sudanese female deminer (Ekram Abakar Juma) from South Kordofan. After conducting the training course of basic demining for humanitarian purposes, Sudan has twenty-eight more to join her.

Mine action in general and demining in particular has long been a male-dominant field of work. Many might think it is rightfully so since it is a dangerous work in a harsh environment with a heavy protective gear. Then, why is it so important to have women clearing mines? Firstly, mines and explosive remnants of war affect men and women indiscriminately. But the specific threats and impacts can vary significantly across gender. That is why it is essential to have both men and women in every aspect of mine action and have both genders' perspectives in order to ensure protection for all.

Secondly, even more importantly, gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world, as stated in the SDGs

Goal 5. It is your right, as women, to demand equal access to the career opportunity of your choice however ambitious it may seem. And it is our responsibility, shared by UNMAS, NMAC, and other actors in mine action community, to ensure we are on the right track to achieve gender equality within all mine action programme in Sudan if we want to help Sudan build a mine-free as well as peaceful, prosperous and sustainable society.

Building the capacities of personnel working in mine action and train them in various mine action activities is one of the most important points mentioned in the Oslo Action Plan. The course of basic demining for humanitarian purposes. This Training Course comes in the contest of Sudan's commitment to what the international community has pledged in OAP and as we are achieving our goal "Sudan free of mines and remnants of war".

The course of demining for humanitarian purposes, level one, is the first step for entering the field work for workers in the field of clearance. After passing it, the trainees become qualified to clear mines and unexploded remnants of war without posing a danger to themselves or those around them.

The spirit of enthusiasm prevailed throughout the course from the trainees who made a great effort to reach this honorable level at the end of the course. The trainees came from Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, without fear, without hesitation, with determination and with sincerity. With generous support from the UNITAMS and a high-level delegation participated in the closing ceremony.



Photo 12: Briefing conducted by female deminer at the Graduation Ceremony

2.32 Assumptions / Risks

Assumptions

Sudan's plan for the clearance of the contaminated areas is based on the assumption that the security situations in all troubled regions contaminated with mines and ERW will improve. Presently, all the eastern states are accessible from the security point of view, and it is hoped that Blue Nile and South Kordofan states will become secure as well for the demining teams to reach the hazardous areas. In this regard Sudan will provide annual updates to States Parties on any changes in accessibility to the remaining hazardous areas. Once survey has been completed Sudan will inform States Parties on the impact of newly identified hazardous areas as well as the

results of re-survey on the milestones and resources as given in the work plan. Based on these impacts, Sudan will provide an updated work plan for the remaining period of the extension and may request additional time and resources, as required

Funding again is another major concern and all plans are based on the assumption of adequate funding to the programme.

Presently, there is no international entity work in Sudan, if Darfur region exempted. It is hoped that with increased accessibility to its remaining contaminated areas the results of new survey as well as re-survey of existing areas Sudan will possess a clear and accurate measure of its capacities and needs. In this way, international NGOs and commercial companies are encouraged to engage with Sudan to begin how they can have a positive contribution to the overall efforts aim to clear the lands from mines/ERW.

Though the predominant optimistic atmosphere mainly emanated from the lift of sanction and Sudan welcoming of the entry of international organizations, if the similar conditions delineated in the precedent paragraphs persist during the remaining period of the current extension and the new extension period, sadly that we should prepare for the similar result.

The prospect of mine action in Sudan in forthcoming few years

There is a very real humanitarian urgency for mine action activities to take place in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, which is currently not being met. Not only because of the significant difficulties represent in accessing mine affected areas due to the ongoing armed conflict in many of the mine affected areas, but also due to the fact that new mines are still being laid by the SPLA. The UN and INGO entities based in Kadugli and El-Damazin e.g. OCHA has limited, direct access to the mine-affected areas due to the security uncertainties. In addition, organizations working cross-border from neighboring countries have experienced a decrease in reachable areas over the last few years. While this gloomy picture may suggest that the prospects of mine action will be at a very low point especially after the imminent declaration of Kassala state as devoid of landmines and explosive remnant of war by the advent of March 2018. However, there is a general prevailing optimism that sanction will be lifted, a matter that would positively reflect on the ongoing national political dialogue as well regarding two areas, (Blue Nile and South Kordofan). These developments actually furnished conducive atmosphere for the country to identify several possible openings in the two states; Blue Nile and South Kordofan, which may substantially increase the possibility of mine action activities to take place in the forthcoming few years.

Risk Factors:

During the current extension period there was a realm of possibilities that have resistively affected the completion of planned demining activities and the likened will be expected to have the same influences on the operations progress in the forthcoming extension period. The risks that are likely to be encountered are as follow:

- a. **The Overall Political and Economic Situation:** The plan assumes that the political and economic situations remain in favour of the clearance operations.
- b. **Security Situation in the Operational Areas:** Ongoing conflict in some parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile may affect the operations plan.
- c. **Funding:** The plan for clearance of the mined areas in Sudan largely depends on the continuation of funding from the international community as well as the Government of Sudan.
- d. **Weather:** Generally, Sudan experienced heavy rains from June to October. During this

time of the year operations activities may stand-down or conducted in limited areas which may result in failure to meet the stated deadlines of the extension period. There is great possibility that the floods resulted from the heavy rains move or deeply bury mines and ERW resulting in miss mines or ERW which may also delay the process.

- e. **Terrains:** Minefields in the southern part of Sudan are located in thick vegetation and mountainous areas. The vegetation drills and demining of hard surface of an even ground surface (sharp slopes) both are time consuming.

Annexes:

ANNEX 1: ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Anti-Personnel
AT	Anti-tank
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
DA	Dangerous Area
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DHA	Defined Hazardous Area
DPKO	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnant of War
FPDO	Friends of Peace and Development Organization
FSD	Swiss Demining Federation
GMAA	General Mine Action Assessment
HTA	High Threat Area
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
JASMAR	Sudanese NGO
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
GoS	Government of Sudan
GONU	Government of National Unity
GMAA	General Mine Action Assessment
LTA	Low Threat Area
LRP	Land Release process
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey
MAG	Mine Advisory Group
MECHEM	Commercial Deming Company
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MCT	Manual Clearance Teams
MYWP	National Mine Action Multiyear Work Plan
MF	Mine Fields
NTSG	National Mine Action Standards and Guidelines
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre
NDU	National Demining Units
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MRE	Mine Risk Education
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
SAC	Survey Action Centre
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Areas
SDG	Sudanese money
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Army
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIS	United Nations Missions in Sudan
UNMAO	United Nations Mine Action Office
USD	United States Dollars
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

Applicable Mine Action Acronyms and Terminologies:

Since its establishment in 2002, Sudan mine action program adapted some mine action terms such as Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA), Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA), and Minefield (MF), for defining and confirming the type of hazards in specific area. After reviewing the National Mine Action Standards (NMASs) the term the **suspected** hazardous area (SHA), and the term **confirmed** hazardous area (CHA) defined as the following:

The term “**Suspected Hazardous Area**” refers to an area where there is reasonable suspicion of EO contamination on the basis of indirect evidence of the presence of EO.

The term “**Confirmed Hazardous Area**” refers to an area where the presence of EO contamination has been confirmed on the basis of direct evidence of the presence of EO.

The following land release related terms are also applied:

The term “**Land Release**” refers to the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of EO through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance.

The term “**Non-technical Survey**” refers to the collection and analysis of data, without the use of technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of EO contamination, in order to define better where EO contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support land release prioritization and decision-making processes through the provision of evidence.

The term “**Technical Survey**” refers to the collection and analysis of data, using appropriate technical interventions, about the presence, type, distribution and surrounding environment of EO contamination, in order to define better where EO contamination is present, and where it is not, and to support land release prioritization and decision-making processes through the provision of evidence.

The term “**Clearance**” in the context of mine action, refers to tasks or actions to ensure the removal and destruction of all EO from a specified area to a specified depth or other agreed parameters as stipulated by NMAC.

The term “**All Reasonable Effort**” describes what is considered a minimum acceptable level of effort to identify and document contaminated areas or to remove the presence or suspicion of EO. “All reasonable effort” has been applied when the commitment of additional resources is considered to be unreasonable in relation to the results expected.

ANNEX 3: LIST OF REMAINING AP MINED AREAS

Hazard ID	State	Locality	Village	Latitude	Longitude	CHA	SHA	Total
IMSMA-DA-NR-0152	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tura	11.14357081	30.55950000	0	4,755,043	4,755,043
IMSMA-DA-NR-0321	West Kordofan	Abyei	Lopong	9.51018333	28.32853333	0	12,566	12,566
IMSMA-DA-NR-0364	West Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	9.70666667	28.41750000	0	6,283	6,283
IMSMA-DA-NR-0365	West Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	9.70583333	28.41555556	0	3,142	3,142
IMSMA-DA-NR-0383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.67430000	33.60870000	0	2	2
IMSMA-DA-NR-0513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	9.93025000	34.02144444	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-NR-1172	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Tiess	10.66230556	29.86463889	0	236	236
IMSMA-DA-NR-1205	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Locholo	11.18619444	30.47175000	0	19	19
IMSMA-DA-NR-1239	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Addar	10.53308611	29.89786111	0	1	1
IMSMA-DA-NR-1267	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.23135000	34.18111667	0	141	141
IMSMA-DA-NR-1268	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.23365000	34.34295000	0	4,712	4,712
IMSMA-DA-NR-1269	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.22770000	34.03491667	0	636	636
IMSMA-DA-SU-0957	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	10.99650000	29.68228333	0	78,540	78,540
IMSMA-DA-SU-1114	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.77783333	30.05819444	0	39,270	39,270
IMSMA-DA-SU-1647	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Damba	10.98056667	29.66623333	0	5,551	5,551
IMSMA-DA-SU-1703	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Rogol Al Marfain	10.11941667	29.62511111	3,658	0	3,658
IMSMA-DA-SU-1828	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Alhamrah	10.89541667	29.89594444	33,368	0	33,368
IMSMA-DA-SU-2175	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	12.01236111	30.16672222	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-SU-2177	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.80016667	29.75547222	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-SU-2257	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Angarko	11.89441667	29.70611111	0	0	0
IMSMA-DA-SU-2550	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Um Hitan	11.50356000	30.06015000	47,785	0	47,785
IMSMA-DA-SU-2552	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Um Hitan	11.50368000	30.06243000	47,851	0	47,851
IMSMA-DA-SU-2578	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Alhamrah	10.89445000	29.89541389	47,641	0	47,641
IMSMA-DA-SU-2670	Blue Nile	Bau	Malkan	10.82933333	33.66544444	832,434	0	832,434
IMSMA-DA-SU-2684	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	11.06230556	33.80494444	89,557	0	89,557
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-028/NR-02	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	10.31450000	33.79331000	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-066/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Dar Dur	11.03169279	30.69414048	0	140,000	140,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-068/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tira Mandé	10.88145000	30.48912000	0	600,000	600,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-073/NR-01	South Kordofan	Talodi	Tambiera	11.05279601	30.76897628	0	75,000	75,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-077/NR-05	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.87003889	29.60716000	0	68,000	68,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-085/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Dar	10.48763056	29.98364000	0	19,750	19,750
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-087/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kololo	10.84735000	29.80794000	0	26,000	26,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-090/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Angulo	10.50759000	29.87396000	0	0	0
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-091/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat El Sufaya	10.68310000	29.75490000	0	68,256	68,256
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-092/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	10.59340000	29.99579000	0	236,550	236,550
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-092/NR-03	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	10.58686138	30.02022000	0	705,000	705,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-095/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	10.76123047	30.22923729	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-100/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.70770000	29.49045000	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-100/NR-02	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.70037990	29.49334274	0	270,000	270,000

IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-100/NR-04	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.60659489	29.69034400	0	375,000	375,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-108/NR-01	South Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	11.58674000	30.69996111	0	400	400
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-108/NR-02	South Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	11.55665000	30.69648168	0	400	400
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-110/NR-03	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Al Gnei	11.63810000	30.17762341	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-112/NR-07	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.86322000	29.37449000	0	122,850	122,850
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-113/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.76455000	29.31272000	0	432,000	432,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-113/NR-02	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.76630989	29.31249276	0	594,000	594,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-113/NR-03	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.76242000	29.33252000	0	750,000	750,000
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-113/NR-04	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.75676000	29.32904000	0	60,800	60,800
IMSMA-MA-IS-NR-113/NR-05	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	11.75567000	29.32926000	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA-MF-NR-046	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.83511364	29.33341977	204,868	0	204,868
IMSMA-MF-NR-047	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.84611000	29.32610000	310,151	0	310,151
IMSMA-MF-NR-053	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	10.93602778	29.48552778	270,137	0	270,137
IMSMA-MF-NR-054	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	11.67350815	29.46904803	32,821	0	32,821
IMSMA-MF-NR-058	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Azraq	11.28947222	30.61627778	131,986	0	131,986
IMSMA-MF-NR-060	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat Damam	10.82488838	29.75535146	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA-MF-NR-061	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	11.84583085	29.35869776	103,472	0	103,472
IMSMA-MF-NR-062	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	11.84284828	29.36295159	15,540	0	15,540
IMSMA-MF-NR-065	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Ahmier	10.80552778	29.84380556	769	0	769
IMSMA-MF-NR-074	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	10.99433333	30.16666667	6,706	0	6,706
IMSMA-MF-NR-075	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ganaya	10.52780000	29.89405000	672	0	672
IMSMA-MF-NR-086	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabania	10.59610528	30.00342620	11,933	0	11,933
IMSMA-MF-NR-090	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.23452778	34.03522222	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA-MF-NR-117	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Serdiba	10.99281694	30.01878633	207,105	0	207,105
IMSMA-MF-NR-128	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.89223092	29.60575564	14,735	0	14,735
IMSMA-MF-NR-129	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.64003333	30.17728333	18,641	0	18,641
IMSMA-MF-NR-130	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.63878140	30.17715408	2,769	0	2,769
IMSMA-MF-NR-134	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.68198333	30.18545000	20,277	0	20,277
IMSMA-MF-NR-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	11.04863889	33.77163889	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA-MF-NR-161	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88316667	29.60747222	7,553	0	7,553
IMSMA-MF-NR-162	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88488889	29.60913889	16,301	0	16,301
IMSMA-MF-NR-163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88655556	29.61025000	1,852	0	1,852
IMSMA-MF-NR-164	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88652778	29.59933333	12,513	0	12,513
IMSMA-MF-NR-165	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.87563438	29.61175237	2,993	0	2,993
IMSMA-MF-NR-166	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88652778	29.59933333	8,291	0	8,291
IMSMA-MF-NR-168	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88155000	29.60343333	5,847	0	5,847
IMSMA-MF-NR-169	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88645232	29.60474420	3,539	0	3,539
IMSMA-MF-NR-171	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	10.93891667	30.37475000	389,500	0	389,500
IMSMA-MF-NR-181	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.80701667	29.67895000	27,494	0	27,494
IMSMA-MF-NR-191	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Brakandi	11.85261111	29.56133333	5,326	0	5,326
IMSMA-MF-NR-192	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	50	0	50
IMSMA-MF-NR-193	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	1,561	0	1,561

IMSMA-MF-NR-194	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	1,418	0	1,418
IMSMA-MF-NR-196	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76183326	29.33777344	95	0	95
IMSMA-MF-NR-197	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	40	0	40
IMSMA-MF-NR-198	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76458083	29.33339914	61	0	61
IMSMA-MF-NR-199	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76496142	29.33386574	43	0	43
IMSMA-MF-NR-200	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76551047	29.33533013	65	0	65
IMSMA-MF-NR-201	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76362854	29.33824331	28	0	28
IMSMA-MF-NR-202	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	11.76130556	29.31972222	51	0	51
IMSMA-MF-NR-223	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	10.59938889	30.05622222	3,988	0	3,988
IMSMA-MF-NR-224	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	10.59000678	30.05971355	10,501	0	10,501
IMSMA-MF-NR-276	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.78986667	29.68513333	2,245	0	2,245
IMSMA-MF-NR-277	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.83229563	29.35251342	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA-MF-NR-278	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.85506111	30.04815000	14,338	0	14,338
IMSMA-MF-NR-279	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.85542126	30.04793965	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA-MF-NR-280	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.84244444	29.36355556	10,895	0	10,895
IMSMA-MF-NR-283	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.79944900	29.68137500	3,552	0	3,552
IMSMA-MF-NR-284	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	10.79963600	29.68260000	4,653	0	4,653
IMSMA-MF-NR-291	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	11.85661111	29.37475000	4,059	0	4,059
Total						3,308,641	9,900,148	13,208,789

ANNEX 4: LIST OF REMAINING AT MINED AREAS

Hazard ID	State	Locality	Village	Latitude	Longitude	CHA	SHA	Total
IMSMA -DA-NR-0069	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.87819785	29.61201914	0	5,770,343	5770343
IMSMA -DA-NR-0082	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Azraq	11.33624722	30.55088889	0	2,484,461	2484461
IMSMA -DA-NR-0138	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	11.00208105	30.16632934	0	818,833	818833
IMSMA -DA-NR-0470	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Keili	10.85114167	34.32011944	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1817	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Alhamrah	10.88780556	29.89155556	8,044	0	8044
IMSMA -DA-SU-2173	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.89347222	30.24697222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2176	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.79294444	30.04480556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2178	South Kordofan	Talodi	Um Kadada	10.74042500	30.49389722	101,022	0	101022
IMSMA -DA-SU-2179	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.71747222	29.75547222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2180	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.69016667	29.76913889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2252	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.94950000	30.01980556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2253	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.79172222	30.04541667	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2401	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.86074167	33.43071667	86,815	0	86815
IMSMA -DA-SU-2402	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.85935278	33.43344722	0	24,079	24079
IMSMA -DA-SU-2403	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.91244444	33.41636111	0	38,392	38392
IMSMA -DA-SU-2404	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.98113889	33.41272222	6,250	0	6250
IMSMA -DA-SU-2406	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.92955556	33.41538889	0	591,539	591539
IMSMA -DA-SU-2407	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	11.15955556	33.41038889	17,646	0	17646
IMSMA -DA-SU-2408	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	11.16494444	33.40311111	0	199,402	199402
IMSMA -DA-SU-2460	Blue Nile	Geissan	Benjelula	10.36080000	34.17707000	2,998	0	2998
IMSMA -DA-SU-2462	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Kosrasen	10.37790000	34.18937000	1,511	0	1511
IMSMA -DA-SU-2476	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Washagathe	10.44760000	34.20796000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2574	South Kordofan	Rashad	Rashad	11.87783333	31.12286111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2611	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	11.20430556	33.82238889	9,852	0	9852
IMSMA -DA-SU-2678	Blue Nile	Bau	Magaja	11.06289000	33.96925000	1,605,530	0	1605530
IMSMA -DA-SU-2679	Blue Nile	Geissan	Goni	10.79797000	34.79265000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2680	Blue Nile	Geissan	Goja	10.84130000	34.76115000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2683	Blue Nile	Geissan	El Deim	11.21536000	34.77262000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2691	Blue Nile	Bau	Malkan	10.47027778	33.38338611	5,516	0	5516
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-020/NR-01	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Muguf	10.10844280	34.26517059	0	16,000	16000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-028/NR-01	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	10.31396000	33.79221000	0	60,000	60000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-067/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Alazrag	11.32237040	30.62192134	0	78,000	78000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-071/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tagouro	10.98651944	30.64507000	0	14,400	14400
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-073/NR-02	South Kordofan	Talodi	Tambiera	11.04538000	30.80160606	0	20,000	20000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-074/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Alloubi	11.14218056	30.73026000	0	40,000	40000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-075/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kalkada	10.97141944	30.57096000	0	16,000	16000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-075/NR-02	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kalkada	10.97064299	30.57425524	0	36,000	36000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-077/NR-03	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88726111	29.60157000	0	666,000	666000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-079/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Miri Juwa	11.00785000	29.57256000	0	15,313	15312.5
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-083/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Mashaiesh	11.11027000	29.40417000	0	3,000	3000

IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-092/NR-04	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	10.56459424	30.02945495	0	174,000	174000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-096/NR-01	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ugob	11.13280149	30.13530231	0	23,040	23040
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-102/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Diri	11.72729000	30.40040413	0	40,000	40000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-104/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Sabat	11.60050000	30.44213585	0	40,000	40000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-105/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Kadbur	11.84632816	30.55047752	0	20,000	20000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-106/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Um Alhamam	11.35207000	30.25547000	0	0	0
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-109/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Abrie	11.69177520	30.45737057	0	100,000	100000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-109/NR-02	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Abrie	11.67927000	30.44435000	0	60,000	60000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-109/NR-03	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Abrie	11.67521000	30.45142000	0	100,000	100000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-111/NR-01	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	11.65076758	30.06278308	0	140,000	140000
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-114/NR-01	South Kordofan	Abu Jebecha	Gireed	10.80084505	31.74548127	0	80,000	80000
Total						1,845,184	11,668,805	13,513,989

ANNEX 5: LIST OF REMAINING ERW CONTAMINATED AREAS

Hazard ID	State	Locality	Village	Latitude	Longitude	CHA	SHA	Total
IMSMA -DA-NR-0386	Central Darfur	Rokoro	Golo	13.13872222	24.27205556	0	17,000	17,000
IMSMA -DA-NR-0514	Eastern Darfur	Bahr El Arab	Al Kobo	9.73386111	26.81719444	0	91,409	91,409
IMSMA -DA-NR-0515	Eastern Darfur	Bahr El Arab	Samaha	9.75815483	26.79246644	0	669,600	669,600
IMSMA -DA-NR-0516	Eastern Darfur	Bahr El Arab	Samaha	9.77098775	26.87341859	0	707,497	707,497
IMSMA -DA-NR-0517	Eastern Darfur	Bahr El Arab	Samaha	9.72308333	26.77522222	0	437,636	437,636
IMSMA -DA-NR-1047	West Kordofan	Lagawa	AghBash	11.64158333	29.07252778	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1053	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tajura	11.02438889	30.65733333	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1065	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Salara	11.95561111	29.50138889	0	49,087	49,087
IMSMA -DA-NR-1091	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Mardis	11.65247778	30.17546944	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1099	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Fama	10.65508446	29.77260549	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1100	West Kordofan	Lagawa	Tima	11.65847222	29.22002778	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	11.00205556	30.23775000	0	500	500
IMSMA -DA-NR-1202	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Fama	10.66147222	29.78549167	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1234	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	10.80591667	29.84897222	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1235	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	10.60058333	29.99780556	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1236	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Trogi	10.48452778	29.83825000	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1240	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	10.80591667	29.84897222	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1266	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	10.31575000	33.99208333	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-NR-1296	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	10.76419444	30.24125000	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1297	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	10.76419444	30.24125000	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1298	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	10.76419444	30.24125000	0	4	4
IMSMA -DA-NR-1299	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	10.76419444	30.24125000	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-NR-1300	South Kordofan	Abu Jeebeha	El Tabaldia	10.85200000	29.58575000	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1302	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	10.62472222	29.94327778	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1303	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	10.62472222	29.94327778	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-NR-1305	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	10.60058333	29.94780556	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-SU-0229	Northern Darfur	Shangil Tobaya	Shangil Tobaya	13.16275000	25.22300000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0239	Northern Darfur	Shangil Tobaya	Shangil Tobaya	13.11413889	25.15855556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0242	Western Darfur	El Geneina	Saraf Jidad Village	13.70265833	22.25875000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0249	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Nertiti	14.12683333	22.69027778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0309	Western Darfur	El Geneina	Sawani Babina Village	13.63108333	22.36075000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0535	Western Darfur	El Geneina	Armankul	13.81655556	22.12527778	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-SU-0536	Western Darfur	El Geneina	Armankul	13.76800000	22.16561111	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-SU-0597	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Gosmino	14.10086111	22.66769444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0598	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Gosmino	14.09725000	22.65772222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0696	Western Darfur	Sirba	Abosorage	14.01788889	22.41361111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0698	Western Darfur	Sirba	Abosorage	14.01072222	22.41500000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0729	Western Darfur	Selaia	Krekro	14.10177778	22.75022222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0730	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Jabal Moon	14.08100000	22.77108333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0731	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Jabal Moon	14.10652778	22.67391667	0	0	0

IMSMA -DA-SU-0800	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Gosmino	14.09161111	22.65527778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0856	Western Darfur	Beida	Beida	12.78583333	21.96994444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0857	Western Darfur	Beida	Beida	12.79822222	21.98741667	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0958	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Nuraniya	14.14377778	22.68152778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0961	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Jabal Moon	14.10158333	22.68263889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0962	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Falco aljadida	14.17480556	22.73536111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-0973	Northern Darfur	El Fasher	El Fasher	13.85427778	25.47186111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1028	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kaiaga Jero	11.44130556	29.65936111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1030	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kaiaga Jero	11.44047222	29.65936111	0	5	5
IMSMA -DA-SU-1123	Central Darfur	Rokoro	Rekro	13.27872222	24.45675000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1124	Central Darfur	Rokoro	Rekro	13.28813889	24.45527778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1125	Central Darfur	Rokoro	Rekro	13.27002778	24.43419444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1149	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al dainat	12.01388889	30.97461111	0	38	38
IMSMA -DA-SU-1212	Central Darfur	Rokoro	Golo	13.10908333	24.32263889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1213	Central Darfur	Rokoro	Golo	13.10091667	24.27338889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1294	Central Darfur	Umm Dukhun	Umdukhun	11.40613889	23.03408333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1470	Northern Darfur	El Fasher	Tega	13.91575000	25.08055556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1493	South Kordofan	Rashad	Tibera	11.83777778	30.75450000	0	50	50
IMSMA -DA-SU-1496	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaling	12.27675000	30.94602778	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1497	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaling	12.30691667	30.92886111	0	28	28
IMSMA -DA-SU-1498	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaling	12.30691667	30.92886111	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1499	South Kordofan	Rashad	Nor alhoda	12.25455556	30.97275000	0	50	50
IMSMA -DA-SU-1580	Southern Darfur	El Wehda	Al Malam village	12.92269444	24.87652778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1588	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Mdgoil village	12.13630556	30.78625000	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1589	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaling	12.30547222	30.94705556	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1590	South Kordofan	Rashad	Abu Karshola	12.13513889	30.79925000	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1591	South Kordofan	Rashad	Abu Karshola	12.13613889	30.80286111	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1592	South Kordofan	Rashad	Abu Karshola	12.15158333	30.76052778	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1593	South Kordofan	Rashad	Tibera	11.84361111	30.75102778	0	94,248	94,248
IMSMA -DA-SU-1594	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaling	12.32975000	30.95088889	0	11,781	11,781
IMSMA -DA-SU-1646	Central Darfur	Zalingei	Abata	13.03966667	23.63388889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1674	Central Darfur	Zalingei	Waranga	13.07277778	23.75169444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1698	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Hajar Anaba	10.91250000	29.71477778	1,963	0	1,963
IMSMA -DA-SU-1701	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Hajar Anaba	10.90975000	29.71302778	13	0	13
IMSMA -DA-SU-1702	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Rogol Al Marfain	10.90980556	29.71297222	13	0	13
IMSMA -DA-SU-1704	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kohliyat	11.03166667	29.63663889	13	0	13
IMSMA -DA-SU-1727	South Kordofan	Talodi	Talodi	10.64944444	30.38683333	0	3	3
IMSMA -DA-SU-1728	South Kordofan	Talodi	Maddinat Talodi	10.63297222	30.37875000	0	9	9
IMSMA -DA-SU-1751	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Safifa	11.18236111	29.91777778	78,540	0	78,540
IMSMA -DA-SU-1775	South Kordofan	Talodi	Maddinat Talodi	10.64636111	30.38619444	2,774,476	0	2,774,476
IMSMA -DA-SU-1776	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Dalami	11.86233333	30.46944444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-1808	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Miri Barra	11.07872222	29.59105556	20	0	20

IMSMA -DA-SU-1809	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kohliyat	11.02619444	29.64300000	13	0	13
IMSMA -DA-SU-1810	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Taferri (2)	11.01022222	29.68169444	344,476	0	344,476
IMSMA -DA-SU-2159	South Kordofan	Talodi	Aldaka	11.27155556	31.00752778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2160	South Kordofan	Abu Jebeeha	Hilat Elsied	11.06566667	31.48533333	2,896	0	2,896
IMSMA -DA-SU-2174	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.92872222	29.93913889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2182	South Kordofan	Talodi	Talodi	10.67416667	30.39519444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2183	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.86083333	30.46258333	47	0	47
IMSMA -DA-SU-2184	South Kordofan	Talodi	Jabal Maflul	10.70819444	30.40144444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2185	South Kordofan	Talodi	Jabal Maflul	10.73111111	30.40480556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2186	South Kordofan	Talodi	Jabal Maflul	10.70875000	30.38130556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2187	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.89430556	29.86936111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2188	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.90000000	29.89772222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2189	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.90566667	29.87791667	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2190	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.89919444	29.88808333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2191	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.90566667	29.87791667	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2192	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.89363889	29.87933333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2193	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.90444444	29.87308333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2194	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kilora	11.77413889	30.98833333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2195	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.90444444	29.87308333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2196	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	10.90444444	29.87308333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2206	South Kordofan	Rashad	Almazlagan	12.03066667	30.97613889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2208	South Kordofan	Rashad	Almazlagan	11.96266667	30.94602778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2210	South Kordofan	Rashad	Almazlagan	11.97011111	30.97836111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2212	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaloba	11.77752778	30.92377778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2214	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaloba	11.83838889	30.94430556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2216	South Kordofan	Rashad	Radiena	11.90830556	30.96233333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2219	South Kordofan	Rashad	Rashad	11.93591667	30.92166667	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2220	South Kordofan	Rashad	Rashad	11.90830556	30.96233333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2230	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.84286111	30.84122222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2250	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Muskar Mazraat aldaola	11.89327778	30.27863889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2251	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Habeila	11.94950000	30.01980556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2254	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Dalami	11.86233333	30.46944444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2255	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Hjar El Jawad	11.91105556	29.67880556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2256	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Aldashul	11.58800000	29.74533333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2383	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Jorot Gerb	10.46675000	34.28843056	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2384	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Khor EL Boudi	10.50036944	34.23656944	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2385	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Damathur	10.39930000	34.20653889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2388	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.91238889	33.41616667	0	97,243	97,243
IMSMA -DA-SU-2391	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Turba	15.28598333	24.00343333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2392	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Muzbat	14.85225000	23.93311667	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2395	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.69705556	33.48625000	0	136,580	136,580
IMSMA -DA-SU-2423	Northern Darfur	El Tina	Abood	14.98080556	23.04441667	0	0	0

IMSMA -DA-SU-2426	Northern Darfur	El Tina	Gadir	14.97875000	23.03941667	13,196	0	13,196
IMSMA -DA-SU-2431	Northern Darfur	El Tina	Abdarhman Affan	15.00561111	23.04652778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2435	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Kenti	15.12647222	24.10597222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2436	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Muzbat	15.36019444	24.48919444	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2437	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Umm baru Locality	15.00535000	23.41880000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2438	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Maku	14.51135000	23.55987000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2439	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Umm baru Locality	15.00120000	23.43481000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2440	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Umm baru Locality	15.00176000	23.43315000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2441	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	UmBarru	15.01401000	23.42529000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2442	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Muzbat	15.21369000	24.29259000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2443	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Turba	15.16559000	23.59996000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2444	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Muzbat	15.11655000	24.13888000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2445	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Muzbat	15.21455000	24.29250000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2446	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Dendro	10.54749000	34.28749000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2451	Western Darfur	Sirba	Sirba	13.80736111	22.50402778	0	31,416	31,416
IMSMA -DA-SU-2459	Blue Nile	Bau	Kalgo	11.34325000	34.09567000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2461	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Armow	14.13275000	22.73852778	0	500	500
IMSMA -DA-SU-2463	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Khor EL Boudi	10.29688000	34.13011000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2464	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Jabal Surkum	10.44123000	34.05857000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2474	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Kurmuk	10.56001000	34.28504000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2475	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Kurmuk	10.56001000	34.28504000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2477	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Damathur	10.39691000	34.20336000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2478	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Kukothing	10.56001000	34.28504000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2479	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Washagathe	10.45065000	34.20868000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2480	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Washagathe	10.44596000	34.20929000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2485	Northern Darfur	El Kuma	Al Arais	13.50238000	26.21315000	799	0	799
IMSMA -DA-SU-2486	Northern Darfur	El Kuma	Al Arais	14.11460000	26.28578000	1,355	0	1,355
IMSMA -DA-SU-2489	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Armow	14.09411000	22.44057000	500	0	500
IMSMA -DA-SU-2490	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Seleah Town	14.00173000	22.37151000	500	0	500
IMSMA -DA-SU-2491	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Nertiti	14.06171000	22.41397000	500	0	500
IMSMA -DA-SU-2493	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bashir Nugu	10.46305000	34.23167000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2494	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Damathur	10.39918000	34.20645000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2496	Western Darfur	Beida	Awaita Abandoned Village	12.55338000	21.54008000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2497	Western Darfur	Beida	Beida	12.42315000	21.53227000	3,679	0	3,679
IMSMA -DA-SU-2499	Northern Darfur	Mellit	Tikilima	14.37861111	25.62963889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2513	South Kordofan	Talodi	Maddinat Talodi	10.60461111	30.34286111	468,303	0	468,303
IMSMA -DA-SU-2533	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.51348000	30.50202000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2534	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.52423000	30.50441000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2535	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.52503000	30.50525000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2536	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.51349000	30.50202000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2537	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.52375000	30.49445000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2538	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.51361000	30.50195000	0	0	0

IMSMA -DA-SU-2539	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.52078000	30.49249000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2540	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.51263000	30.49489000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2541	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.51003000	30.50003000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2542	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.50374000	30.49482000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2543	South Kordofan	Rashad	Al Mansour	11.50369000	30.49561000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2545	South Kordofan	Rashad	El faeid Umabdalla	11.45447000	30.49238000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2546	South Kordofan	Rashad	El faeid Umabdalla	11.45468000	30.49217000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2555	South Kordofan	Rashad	Radiena	11.90844444	30.96047222	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2559	South Kordofan	Rashad	Kaloba	11.84033333	30.94455556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2566	South Kordofan	Rashad	Tafarga	11.57222000	31.02015000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2576	Blue Nile	Geissan	Jantal Khaeir	10.79063056	34.79423889	150	0	150
IMSMA -DA-SU-2579	Eastern Darfur	Shearia	Jakara	12.76577778	25.51102778	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2580	Northern Darfur	Umm Keddada	Burush	13.98158333	27.25963889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2581	Northern Darfur	Umm Keddada	Burush	13.95497222	27.25080556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2584	Western Darfur	El Geneina	Abuzar 1 Camp	13.42950000	22.43725000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2585	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Jabal Moon	14.16086111	22.74247222	62,832	0	62,832
IMSMA -DA-SU-2586	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Armow	14.14388889	22.74997222	0	62,832	62,832
IMSMA -DA-SU-2587	Western Darfur	Jabal Moon	Seleia Village	13.99886111	22.61936111	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2588	Northern Darfur	Kornoi	Farawiya	15.35455556	23.61705556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2589	Northern Darfur	Kornoi	Farawiya	15.35536111	23.61758333	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2590	Northern Darfur	Kornoi	Farawiya	15.35866667	23.61655556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2591	Northern Darfur	Kornoi	Farawiya	15.35625000	23.61888889	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2592	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Muzbat	15.25000000	24.22905556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2593	Northern Darfur	Um Buru	Muzbat	15.25000000	24.22905556	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2612	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	11.19266667	33.80488889	11,551	0	11,551
IMSMA -DA-SU-2620	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.72490000	33.47509000	2,361	0	2,361
IMSMA -DA-SU-2662	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.72398000	33.46634000	2,516	0	2,516
IMSMA -DA-SU-2668	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.67779000	33.49842000	5,705	0	5,705
IMSMA -DA-SU-2672	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	10.70075000	33.47697222	3,304	0	3,304
IMSMA -DA-SU-2681	Blue Nile	Geissan	Alias	11.32801000	34.69907000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2682	Blue Nile	Geissan	Alias	11.32388000	34.69829000	0	0	0
IMSMA -DA-SU-2689	Blue Nile	Bau	Malkan	10.50192000	33.39493000	4,533	0	4,533
IMSMA -DA-WR-0061	Northern Darfur	Ailliet	Al Lait	11.96694444	27.03702778	0	1	1
IMSMA -DA-WR-0257	Northern Darfur	Kutum	Kottom	14.21591667	24.66130556	0	1	1
IMSMA -MA-IS-NR-077/NR-04	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	10.88531944	29.60016000	0	0	0
Total						3,784,254	2,407,563	6,191,817

ANNEX 6: SUDAN GENERAL THREAT MAP

