

Republic of the 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 five year
(April 2014 to April 2019)**

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A number of conflicts have contaminated the Sudan with anti-personnel (AP) and anti-tank (AT) mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) beginning with the Second World War. Since its independence in 1956, Sudan has suffered a number of civil wars in which landmines were an integral part of the conflicts being used by all parties. The first civil war was from 1955 to 1972 and the second civil war began in 1983 and officially ended on 9 January 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). During these conflicts, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) used huge quantities of mines to defend their positions and to disrupt each other's movements and operations. Furthermore, after the separation of Southern Sudan in July 2011, the new conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states resulted in additional contamination by anti-tank mines and other ERW.

A total of 1,866 mine/ERW victims have been registered by the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) for the Republic of Sudan since the inception of the mine action programme in the country. While the accident occurrence rate overall has decreased since 2005, 2011 and 2012 have recorded the highest number of accidents ever registered. This is due to the new conflict in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.

The Government of Sudan signed the Anti Personal Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 2003. It became a member state in the Ottawa Convention on April 1st, 2004.

Mine clearance in the Sudan started in the early 90's but it was intensified after the signing of the Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement in 2001, between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM. A tri-partite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed among the GoS, the SPLM and UNMAS on 19 September 2002 in Geneva, which provided the framework for mine action activities to be undertaken throughout the Sudan. In addition, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the UN Security Council Resolution 1590 further enhanced the mandate and role of the UN in mine clearance in the Sudan.

The nature of the conflict in Sudan was such that records were rarely kept and those records that do exist are often inaccurate or out of date. The true extent and impact of Sudan's landmine problem remained unknown. Following the peace agreement between the GoS and SPLM, several surveys were carried out, including a survey by the Survey Action Centre (SAC) and the Swiss Demining Federation (FSD) during the period of 2002 – 2007 to identify the level of contamination. Mixed survey teams were being deployed for the first time in GoS and SPLM areas of the country.

In spite of the above surveys, the actual baseline was established only when the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was carried out through which the results of all previous surveys as well as other available information were reviewed and re-considered. The LIS was conducted during July 2007 – Feb 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 ERW. Today around 300 sites are registered in IMSMA of having the problems of mines and ERW.

Landmines and ERW in the Sudan 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 aid community. The presence and/or perceived threat of landmines/ERW prevents and delay IDPs and refugee populations from returning to their hometowns, and as a result, constrain recovery, reconstruction and development efforts in mine/ERW and war affected areas.

The National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) was established in 2005 to work in partnership with UNMAO. 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. It also, as part of its mandate, approves mine action strategies and plans at national level through its sub-offices in the country. NMAC has six sub-Offices in the regions affected by mines and ERW with its headquarters being in Khartoum.

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

The National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) was 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.

In 2010, as a result of the Transition Plan the GoS passed the Sudan Mine Action Law to fulfil its obligation 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.

The contaminated areas with mines and ERW are located mainly in the eastern states of Kassala, Gadaref and Red Sea and in the south in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. Unfortunately with exception of some limited parts in Blue Nile, the rest of the state of Blue Nile and South Kordofan is not accessible because of the recent fighting started in 2011. For the time being the focus of mine clearance is on the eastern states and in the areas in Blue Nile which are still possible for the deminers to go. Nonetheless, plans have been prepared to tackle the problem of mines in the high threat areas in Southern states once condition permit.

DETAILED NARRATIVE

2 ORIGIN OF ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

A number of conflicts have led to Sudan being contaminated with anti-personnel (AP) and anti-tank (AT) mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) beginning with the Second World War. Additionally, since Sudan's independence in 1956, Sudan has suffered a number of civil wars in which landmines were an integral part of the conflicts being used by all parties. The first civil war took place between 1955 and 1972 and the second civil war began in 1983 and officially ended on 9 January 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). During these conflicts, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) used significant quantities of mines to defend their positions and to disrupt each other's movements and operations. Furthermore, after the separation of Southern Sudan in July 2011, the new conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states resulted in additional contamination by anti-tank mines and other ERW.

In addition to the above conflicts, since 2003 until present day a civil war in Western Sudan created a major humanitarian crisis, despite the involvement of African Union peace-keeping troops. So far, there is no evidence of the use of landmines, but there is a growing ERW problem. Additionally, Fighting among various local militia groups plus inter-ethnic/tribal conflicts have further complicated the picture, as has the on-going conflict In Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile regions.

Despite the efforts of national authorities and the international community to rid Sudan from the impact of mines and ERW, the country still has one of the largest mine and ERW problems in the region. The most affected states are South Kordofan and Kassala due to the long period of conflict and the number of accidents in the area. There are still over 300 registered hazardous areas to be cleared and this number will continue to rise as surveys are conducted in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, two areas that have been re-contaminated during recent conflict in 2011 and 2012.

A total of 1,866 mine/ERW victims have been registered in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) for the Republic of Sudan since the inception of the mine action programme in the country. While the accident occurrence rate overall has decreased since 2005, 2011 and 2012 have recorded the highest number of accidents ever registered. This is due to increased population movement caused by people being displaced by recent conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, exacerbated by the laying of new mines, as well as increased ERW contamination, resulting from these conflicts.

3 NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

The Government of Sudan signed the Mine Ban Treaty on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 2003. Although some Mine action activities in the Sudan have been ongoing since the early 90s, these efforts intensified after the signing of the Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement in 2001, the Government of Sudan and the SPLM started to cooperate in the area of mine action, which established a unique precedent for cooperation and peace-building even during on-going conflict. Based on this cooperation, a tri-partite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed among the GoS, the SPLM and the UNMAS on 19 September 2002 in Geneva, which provided the framework for mine action activities to be undertaken throughout Sudan. In addition, the CPA and the UN Security Council Resolution 1590 further enhanced the mandate and role of the UN in the Sudan in the field of mine action.

The nature of the conflict in Sudan was such that records were rarely kept and those records that do exist are often inaccurate or out of date. After signing the tripartite agreement Between the Government of Sudan (GoS), SPLM/A, and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), mine clearance operations started in cross conflict areas. The preliminary estimations at the time indicated that mines and other ERW affected approximately 800,000 square kilometers or 32% of the country. However, the true extent and impact of Sudan's landmine problem remained unknown, as there had been no comprehensive nation-wide assessment of the mine affected communities

Following the peace agreement several surveys were carried out, including a survey by the Survey Action Centre (SAC) and the Swiss Demining Federation (FSD) during the period of 2002 – 2007 to identify the level of contamination through implementation of a General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) and a joint series of socio-economic impact surveys carried out in 2004 by Landmine Action/SLIRI in cooperation with UNMAS in 75 villages throughout the Nuba Mountains which presented sufficient security to carry out humanitarian work. Mixed survey teams were being deployed for the first time in in GoS and SPLM/A areas of the country.

Sudan Mine Action programme since its establishment is using the terminologies, Suspected Hazards Area (SHA), Dangerous Area (DA) and Minefield (MF) for defining the type of hazards in Sudan. In these terminologies, MF reflects Confirmed Hazards Area (CHA) while SHA and DA reflect Suspect Hazards Area (SHA). The terminologies are compatible with IMSMA legacy and thus used in operations planning process. These terminologies however are under review and will be modified with migration of Mine Action data from IMSMA Legacy to IMSMA NG by the end of year 2013. Following are definitions of terminologies currently in use.

Minefield (MF):

Minefield is an area contaminated with Anti personnel mines or Anti tank mines with a clearly defined polygon. The polygon of minefields is developed as a result of technical survey operation.

Suspected Hazards Area (SHA):

Refers to an area suspected of having a mine/ERW hazard. An SHA can be identified by an impact survey, other form of national survey, or a claim of presence of explosive hazards.

Dangerous Area (DA):

Refers to an area suspected to contain mines/ERW that is reported as a result of mine accident/ERW investigation, by MRE teams, local population or military personal. DA can be mined area, Battle area or a spot UXO.

The actual baseline was established only when the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was carried out through which the results of all previous surveys as well as other available information were reviewed and re-considered.

The LIS was conducted in Sudan during the period of July 2007 – Feb 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 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, 150 Mine Fields (MF) measuring 20,761,022 square meters and 221 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) as follows:

3.1 TABLE 1: AP CONTAMINATION

AP Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	32	10,176,415	30	6,310,382	36	3,687,579	98	20,174,376
South Kordofan	212	265,298,714	100	13,324,177	68	7,133,261	380	285,756,152
Kassala	14	2,704,096	15	421,699	27	14,653,175	56	17,778,970
Red Sea	1	35,511	5	704,764	4	1,823,200	10	2,563,475
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	1	10,000	1	10,000
Eastren Darfur	4	1,906,142	0	0	0	0	4	1,906,142
Total	263	280,120,878	150	20,761,022	136	27,307,215	549	328,189,115

3.2 TABLE 2: AT CONTAMINATION

AT Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	52	1,127,704,020	0	0	25	854,985	77	1,128,559,005
South Kordofan	167	508,640,833	0	0	26	1,713,203	193	510,354,036
Kassala	10	772,423	0	0	19	5,820,000	29	6,592,423
Red Sea	10	98,106	0	0	2	611,200	12	709,306
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	3	540,000	3	540,000
Total	239	1,637,215,382	0	0	75	9,539,388	314	1,646,754,770

3.3 TABLE 3: UXO CONTAMINATION

UXO contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	71	12,408,468	0	0	0	0	71	12,408,468
South Kordofan	370	25,799,089	0	0	4	159,338	374	25,958,427
Kassala	42	4,972,322	0	0	3	1,455,500	45	6,427,822

Red Sea	6	233,426	0	0	3	2,472,000	9	2,705,426
Gadaref	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Central Darfur	2	17,001	0	0	0	0	2	17,001
Eastren Darfur	30	372	0	0	0	0	30	372
Northern Darfur	77	4,203,197	0	0	0	0	77	4,203,197
Southern Darfur	16	84,748	0	0	0	0	16	84,748
Western Darfur	8	6	0	0	0	0	8	6
Total	623	47,718,629	0	0	10	4,086,838	633	51,805,467

Since the LIS which was completed in Feb 2009, other ad hoc reports on Mines and ERW contamination in form of DAs were provided and recorded in the data base. Since the completion of LIS the number of DA, MF, and SHAs have grown considerably. This includes areas that were not considered by the LIS.

Today's outline of contamination is as follows:

3.4 TABLE 4: AP CONTAMINATION

AP Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	53	10,353,083	40	6,968,042	36	3,687,579	129	21,008,704
South Kordofan	247	265,699,295	133	13,658,582	68	7,133,261	448	286,491,138
Kassala	53	11,792,026	62	1,819,150	27	14,653,175	142	28,264,351
Red Sea	4	35,511	5	704,764	4	1,823,200	13	2,563,475
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	1	10,000	1	10,000
Eastren Darfur	4	1,906,142	0	0	0	0	4	1,906,142
Western Darfur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	362	289,786,057	240	23,150,538	136	27,307,215	738	340,243,810

3.5 TABLE 5: AT CONTAMINATION

AT Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	61	1,127,707,902	0	0	25	854,985	86	1,128,562,887
South Kordofan	182	508,649,634	0	0	26	1,713,203	208	510,362,837
Kassala	39	1,106,806	0	0	19	5,820,000	58	6,926,806
Red Sea	16	98,706	0	0	2	611,200	18	709,906
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	3	540,000	3	540,000
Eastren Darfur	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5
Western Darfur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	302	1,637,563,053	0	0	75	9,539,388	377	1,647,102,441

3.6 TABLE 6: UXO CONTAMINATION

UXO Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	123	12,696,734	0	0	0	0	123	12,696,734
South Kordofan	465	25,849,389	0	0	4	159,338	469	26,008,727
Kassala	163	5,045,296	0	0	3	1,455,500	166	6,500,796
Red Sea	12	273,426	0	0	3	2,472,000	15	2,745,426
Gadaref	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Central Darfur	6	17,001	0	0	0	0	6	17,001
Eastren Darfur	71	26,791,157	0	0	0	0	71	26,791,157
Northern Darfur	166	5,073,379	0	0	0	0	166	5,073,379
Southern Darfur	40	190,423	0	0	0	0	40	190,423
Western Darfur	76	2,512	0	0	0	0	76	2,512
Sennar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1,124	75,939,317	0	0	10	4,086,838	1,134	80,026,154

Therefore the total contamination for AP mines within the national database includes a total of 362 DAs measuring more than 289 sq km, a total of 240 MFs measuring around 23 sq km, and a total of 136 SHAs measuring above 27 sq km. The overall number of the sites is 738 for all three categories which cover an area of more than 340 sq km.

4 NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

Landmines and ERW in Sudan 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 aid community. The presence and/or perceived threat of landmines/ERW prevents and delay IDPs and refugee populations from returning to their hometowns, and as a result, constrain recovery, reconstruction and development efforts in mine/ERW and war affected areas.

About 300 dangerous areas registered in IMSMA, mines and ERW 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.

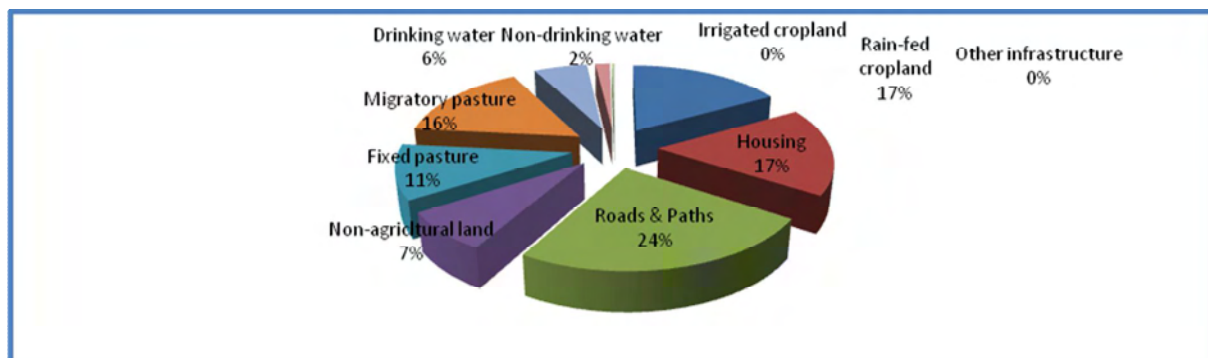
The increasing number of casualties, most of whom are men, has left many families without the head of household and main source of income for these families. Moreover, due to the critical gap in funding for victim assistance, many survivors are unable to develop the skills and tools necessary for their 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.

The socioeconomic impact of mines was clearly represented by the blockages faced by approximately 4,000,000 refugees and IDPs returning to their pre-war homes. Safely returning these refugees to their homes was a priority established under the CPA signed in January 2005. The LIS found that landmines block people's access to socio-economic resources in different ways in each state. Four different types of blockages are the leading blockage among affected states including roads , rain-fed land, housing and fixed pasture land as indicated in table 7 and figure 3:

4.1 TABLE 7 : SOCIO-ECONOMIC BLOCKAGES CAUSED BY MINE PROBLEM

State	Total SHAs	Rain-fed cropland	Housing	Roads & Paths	Non-agricultural land	Fixed pasture	Migratory pasture	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	Other infrastructure	Irrigated cropland
Kassala	56	8	6	23	8	25	20	4	3	0	0
Southern Kordufan	98	38	48	30	12	2	37	12	1	1	0
Blue Nile	61	14	9	34	8	11	0	6	2	0	0
Gadaref	4	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Red Sea	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sennar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.2 FIGURE 1 : SOCIO-ECONOMIC BLOCKAGE BY TYPE



Due to the absence of a coordinated information collection system, the exact number of mine/ERW victims is not known. However, 1866 mine/ERW victims have been registered in IMSMA since the inception of the mine action programme in the Sudan. From 2005 to the end of December 2012, only 565 mine/ERW incidents have been registered in the IMSMA database at the National Mine Action Center. It is believed that the number of landmine victims is larger than this.

4.3 TABLE 8: VICTIMS DISAGGREGATED INFORMATION BY GENDER AND AGE

Year	KILLED					Total	INJURED					Total	Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Not Specified		
2005	3	0	6	0	2	11	20	1	12	1	31	65	76
2006	3	1	4	1	7	16	14	0	13	1	17	45	61
2007	0	0	14	2	2	18	4	0	12	3	12	31	49
2008	3	2	7	0	1	13	8	1	11	2	3	25	38
2009	3	0	10	0	3	16	7	2	19	8	9	45	61
2010	6	1	5	2	1	15	28	1	23	4	5	61	76
2011	25	2	5	0	0	32	49	4	17	5	15	90	122
2012	4	1	15	1	9	30	19	3	13	0	17	52	82
Total	47	7	66	6	25	151	149	12	120	24	109	414	565

5 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 three key methods:

- Military records
- Information collected by MRE teams and clearance organizations
- Population reports

One important initiative in 2007 was the formation of the 3 + 3 committee to look into all military records related to minefield on both sides of the conflict. The committee comprised of 3 military engineering officers from the Sudanese Armed Forces and 3 military engineering officers from the SPLA. The committee was assigned to work jointly with LIS teams and to share the details of military records related to minefields with LIS team. This joint effort opened the door for the survey teams to have access to all recorded mined areas in Sudan. The 3 + 3 approach assisted the LIS team to specify the type of Minefield and properly record the AP and AT and mixed contaminated areas.

In addition to information collected through the 3 + 3 committee, Information collected through the sources listed above was included in the development of the LIS to establish the initial contamination baseline. The LIS, conducted in Red sea, Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, matched and crosschecked most of the minefield records in the field during field visits and the area was then more accurately recorded in the national database.

In addition to the detailed minefield information received from military engineers, the local communities were consulted on a case by case basis during survey operation to identify any other areas that were mined but not registered. Although a wealth of information was collected from the local community, the local communities had very limited information regarding the type and quantity of mines in each location. Nonetheless, the types of mines in some locations were identified through mine accident reports and discussions between LIS teams and local communities.

In addition to this, before and during the LIS (2005 – 2009) international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and commercial companies including MAG, DCA, FSD, MineTech, Ronco and MECHEM conducted technical survey operations in Red Sea, Kassala, and Gedaref, Blue Nile and South Kordufan States. Thus the technical survey operations by these organizations were also used as a source to confirm the type of mines in targeted mined areas.

It should be noted that, unfortunately, due to security concerns, survey could not be completed in all five States suspected to be contaminated with mines. During the period that the LIS was conducted, there was still an on-going conflict between SAF and Bija forces in Red sea, Kassala and Gedareef states. Nonetheless, the survey was completed in Blue Nile and South Kurdufan.

6 NATIONAL DEMINING STRUCTURES

With the start of UN humanitarian mine action programme in 2002, a Mine Action Office was established to oversee the mine action operation supported by UNMAS on behalf of the government of Sudan. The Republic of the Sudan signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa convention) on December 4, 1997 and following its ratification on 23 October 2003, the Convention entered into force for Sudan on 1 April, 2004.

The United nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) in Sudan based on the mandate of Comprehensive Peace

Agreement (CPA) and the Security Council Resolution No. 1590 was established in the frame of UNMIS in early 2005. In the same year the Mine Action Office expanded to become the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) working in partnership with UNMAO. 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. It also approves mine action strategies and plans at national level through its sub-offices in the country.

In July 2007 the NMAC established three sub offices each in Kassala (Kassala), Kadugli (South Kordufan) and Damazeen (Blue Nile). With the development of these three sub offices the NMAC got involved in managing mine action operations jointly with UNMAO. The main role of planning, tasking and Quality Management were 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.

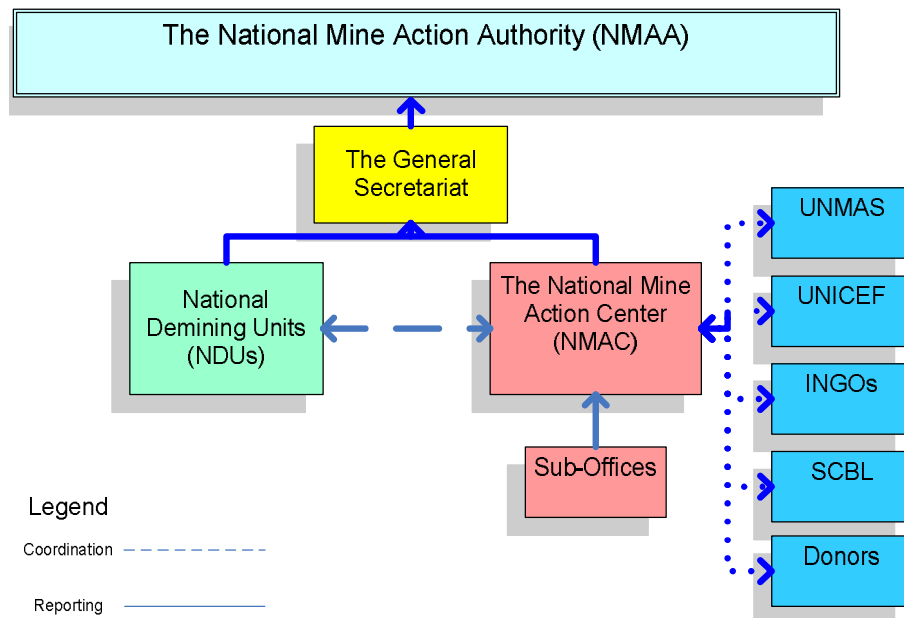
A transition plan to fully transfer the role of managing mine action operations from the UN to the government of Sudan was developed in a joint workshop between NMAC and UNMAO held in Nairobi on 18 Nov 2008, which was facilitated by Cranfield University. Based on the transition plan UNMAO started building 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. UNMAO closed down its operation in Sudan at the end June 2011 and NMAC took full control on planning, tasking and quality management of mine action operation in Sudan. At this time, NMAC further established three new offices located in El Fasher, El Geniena and Nyala.

The National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) was 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.

In 2010, as a result of the Transition Plan the GoS passed the Sudan Mine Action Law to fulfil its obligation 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 for the usage of mines will be prosecuted.

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

6.1 FIGURE 2 : THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRUCTURE



The National Demining Unit (NDU), is a military-civilian entity which works as the implementing arm of NMAC. Presently they are operating on the hazards in Kassala and Blue Nile states.

7 NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

In spite of vast challenges, the Sudan mine action program has succeeded in reducing the total number of known hazards by 87%. However the remaining 13% of known hazard areas comprises 47% of total contamination in terms of square meters, due to difference in sizes of each hazard areas. Moreover, in the past eight years more than 8500 anti-personnel mines have been destroyed. An area of 78 square km has been cleared. It should be noted that if the original LIS baseline had remained the same, it would be safe to say that Sudan has fulfilled its obligations under Article 5. Unfortunately, based on new findings, the baseline, as mentioned in section I, has expanded significantly.

7.1 DATABASE CLEANUP

To improve the quality of data captured in the database, data cleanup is being conducted. It included desktop cleaning which included manual going through LIS and other hazards recorded in the archive.

Data cleanup is still ongoing and field verification is yet to be done.

Since the initiation of mine clearance operations Sudan has addressed AP mines containing 324 DAs measuring 273 square km, 182 MFs measuring more than 20 sq km and 108 SHAs measuring more than 21 sq km.

A significant difference of area is to be noticed between the areas contaminated and areas addressed in the tables above, this is due to areas addressed by organizations in the past and cancelled as no evidence of mine or ERW hasn't been captured in the database as land released. It is estimated to be 1,198 sq km.

Data cleanup is estimated to be completed by the end of the year 2013. The initial data cleanup process started in Jan 2013 as part of the preparation for IMSMA NG.

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

In the past progress was reported based on task which would 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 future data.

7.2 TABLE 9: CLOSED AP CONTAMINATION

Anti-Personal								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Aera	No	Aera	No	Aera	No	Aera
Blue Nile	49	9,497,500	34	6,695,586	35	3,637,579	118	19,830,665
South Kordofan	233	255,102,066	85	11,474,782	46	2,114,780	364	268,691,628
Kassala	37	8,051,273	58	1,338,142	24	13,153,175	119	22,542,590
Red Sea	4	35,511	5	704,764	3	1,816,000	12	2,556,275
Western Darfur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totla	324	272,686,350	182	20,213,274	108	20,721,534	614	313,621,158

7.3 TABLE 10: CLOSED AT CONTAMINATION

Anti-Tank								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	56	1,127,707,803	0	0	22	748,985	78	1,128,456,788
Kassala	28	950,967	0	0	15	4,655,000	43	5,605,967
Red Sea	15	98,699	0	0	1	600,000	16	698,699
South Kordofan	179	505,346,339	0	0	4	128,250	183	505,474,589

Western Darfur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totla	281	1,634,103,808	0	0	42	6,132,235	323	1,640,236,043

7.4 TABLE 11: UXO CONTAMINATION

UXO Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	97	12,643,098	0	0	0	0	97	12,643,098
South Kordofan	450	25,849,375	0	0	0	0	450	25,849,375
Kassala	155	4,859,977	0	0	0	0	155	4,859,977
Red Sea	9	273,423	0	0	0	0	9	273,423
Central Darfur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Eastren Darfur	68	26,791,155	0	0	0	0	68	26,791,155
Northern Darfur	144	4,900,975	0	0	0	0	144	4,900,975
Southern Darfur	39	190,422	0	0	0	0	39	190,422
Western Darfur	67	2,507	0	0	0	0	67	2,507
Sennar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totla	1,033	75,510,931	0	0	0	0	1,033	75,510,931

7.5 TABLE 12: PROGRESS BY YEAR

Year	EOD	BAC Sub Surface	BAC Surface	Cancelled	Manual Mine Clearance	Mechanical Mine Clearance	Mine Detection Dogs (MDD)	Cancelled GMAA	Total Area Released
2002	1,782	0	0	0	48,480	0	0	0	50,262
2003	0	0	0	0	465,882	0	0	0	465,882
2004	25,965	0	0	0	268,606	0	0	0	294,571
2005	37,823	0	0	0	141,188	0	92,400	0	271,411
2006	87,700	36,000	880,227	0	175,702	0	0	0	1,179,629

2007	18,381	157,760	18,260,000	0	666,474	0	3,812	0	19,106,427
2008	7,311	251,036	178,264	0	942,192	0	10,808	0	1,389,612
2009	37,248	478,922	1,827,405	1,195,514	969,632	95,354	104,229	0	4,708,304
2010	26,003	1,111,084	459,494	645,074	458,315	1,218,951	608,470	22,757,677	27,285,068
2011	1,523,284	1,305,956	17,762,979	0	369,709	894,061	222,763	154,224	22,232,976
2012	7,520	357,648	259,000	0	424,696	128,965	0	0	1,177,829
2013	1	81,225	193,525	0	0	0	0	6,282,309	6,557,060
Total	1,773,018	3,779,631	39,820,895	1,840,588	4,930,877	2,337,331	1,042,482	29,194,210	84,719,031

7.6 TABLE 13: DEVICES DESTROYED BY YEAR:

Year	AP	AT	SAA	UXO
2002	0	0	345	6
2003	8	1	0	40
2004	263	4	500	1,577
2005	76	4	56,198	8,796
2006	58	2	45,727	6,192
2007	313	97	153,385	4,089
2007	387	22	82,389	11,750
2009	1,524	558	9,795	4,359
2010	3,268	1,128	20,253	3,615
2011	2,412	868	15,776	9,569
2012	451	87	8,334	2,852
2013	0	0	0	2
Total	8,760	2,771	392,702	52,847

7.7 TABLE 14: PROGRESS BY STATE 2002-2013

States	EOD	BAC Sub Surface	BAC Surface	Cancelled	Manual Mine Clearance	Mechanical Mine Clearance	Mine Detection Dogs (MDD)	Cancelled GMAA	Total Area Released
Blue Nile	98,701	1,413,749	1,502,430	392,138	690,885	921,763	374,423	148,824	5,542,914
Kassala	522,652	1,541,326	17,229,188	901,016	686,975	1,111,884	508,551	6,815,627	29,317,219
Red Sea	24	158,096	8,601,635	98,400	543,741	276,030	12,570	290,526	9,981,022
South Kordofan	72,487	398,347	9,780,017	449,034	3,005,725	27,654	146,938	21,939,233	35,819,435
Central Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastren Darfur	21,700	0	32,400	0	0	0	0	0	54,100
Northern Darfur	57,454	84,185	840,426	0	1,050	0	0	0	983,115
Southern Darfur		183,728	1,834,798	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,021,026
Western Darfur	1,000,000	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,200
Total	1,773,018	3,779,631	39,820,895	1,840,588	4,930,877	2,337,331	1,042,482	29,194,210	84,719,031

7.8 TABLE 15: DEVICES DESTROYED BY STATE FOR A PERIOD OF 2002 TILL 2013:

State	AP	AT	SAA	UXO
Blue Nile	1,186	147	67,346	8,095
Kassala	6,366	2,575	7,511	12,217
Red Sea	37	25	16,697	2,784
South Kordofan	1,167	21	300,024	26,217
Central Darfur	0	0	0	0
Eastren Darfur	0	2	35	548
Northern Darfur	4	1	922	1,954
Southern Darfur	0	0	9	425
Western Darfur	0	0	158	607
Total	8,760	2,771	392,702	52,847

7.9 TABLE 16: DEVICES DESTROYED BY YEAR FOR PERIOD 2002 - 2013

Year	AP	AT	SAA	UXO
2002	0	0	345	6
2003	8	1	0	40
2004	263	4	500	1,577
2005	76	4	56,198	8,796
2006	58	2	45,727	6,192
2007	313	97	153,385	4,089
2007	387	22	82,389	11,750
2009	1,524	558	9,795	4,359
2010	3,268	1,128	20,253	3,615
2011	2,412	868	15,776	9,569
2012	451	87	8,334	2,852
2013	0	0	0	2
Total	8,760	2,771	392,702	52,847

Sudan has released in total 84,719,031 square meters of land through non technical survey, technical survey and full clearance over a period of 10 years. All the rest of area recorded in the data base is explained below:

1. A number of hazardous areas with total size of 1,386 sq Km has been cancelled during survey operation as there were no evidence of mines and ERW found. The hazards were closed in IMSMA but it is not reflected in IMSMA as land released.
2. Areas converted into minefields through technical survey from DAs and SHAs are counted twice. Total size of these areas sums up to 274 sq Km.
3. Roads are recorded as polygons in the database since IMSMA legacy doesn't support line feature. But the cleared roads are recorded in an add-on database and it sums up to 328 sq Km.
4. The summary of above can also be seen in the table below, shows us more areas of 43 sq Km been addressed than actual contaminated. We hope to figure this out during the process of data clean up.

Area size	Description
1,385,709,374	Area of DAs or SHAs Cancelled not recorded in database as released

328,110,182	Hazardous Roads Surveyed, Verified or Cleared - since IMSMA legacy doesn't support line feature, km of roads are stored in an Add-on database
273,857,822	SHA (MA) and DAs converted to MF counted twice
1,987,677,378	Total area cancelled, but it is not recorded in database as land released.
84,719,031	Total areas cleared
2,072,396,409	Total area cleared plus released
2,029,368,132	Total size of area linked closed hazards in the database.
-43,028,277	Difference in figures recorded in IMSMA data base – this will be rectified during data clean up process.

8 NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

In the past decade, land release has significantly improved the lives of the people of Sudan. It has facilitated free and safe movement for local populations, IDPs, refugees, and aid workers in 1,135 communities previously affected by mines/ERW as of June 2011.

In addition, it has opened land for agricultural uses and animal grazing. Furthermore, it has opened up over 30,000 kilometres of roads connecting different towns and port cities and allowed commerce to flourish and has decreased the chances of mine/ERW contamination of waterways. It has also opened land for the development of homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses. According to data gathered in a lot of the areas where clearance had happened, the number of indirect beneficiaries were many folds more than the direct beneficiaries especially if the hazard was located geographically in places which connected different districts and villages.

As an example, in one village in Kassala, Karakon, the village was divided by a mine belt laid in 1998 and the people of the two sides of divide could not visit relatives on the other side. They had to travel a half circle which took some two hours to reach the point which otherwise would have taken them only minutes. The situation also deprived the people of the two sides the chances of seeking job opportunities. Finally the mine belt was cleared in 2012 which enabled the people to utilize their grazing areas as well as building houses on their properties which were left unused because of the mines.

In spite good work done, 2011 and 2012 had the highest number of victims since 2005. In 2012, there were 103 victims with 31 killed and 72 injured. The children among those who were killed were 16 and 15 among those who were injured.

9 METHODS AND STANDARDS USED TO RELEASE KNOWN/ SUSPECTED MINE AREAS

In order to tackle large areas, many of which have been identified by initial surveys that established the scope of the mine/ERW contamination challenge, a more efficient Land Release process was introduced and endorsed by stakeholders to tackle this issue.

Land Release is the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify or better defining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) and remove all suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey, technical

survey and clearance using an evidence based and documented approach. Since release land back to communities is an overall goal of any mine action activity which is achieved through defining, re-defining and clearing contaminated land, the land release process adopted by NMAC as part of Sudan NTSG's set standards and methodology to be applied when using available demining assets to release land back to communities for its intended use as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The methodology used to release land relies on practitioner and NMAC to grade the minefield, Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA), and even potential hazard area which is not recorded in IMSMA data base into High Threat Area (HTA) and Low Threat Area (LTA) and subjected these areas to the same probing process of confirming the presence and or absence of hazard, clearing it and or releasing the areas based on actual threat rather than perceived threat.

The process of releasing land from actual threat involving the use of all demining assets available to achieve the desired level of confidence that the land is free of mines/ ERW, 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 mines/ERW. 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 mines/ERW, it would be reasonable to expend more effort to gain more confidence about which areas are free of mines/ERW 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 suspected land (SHA/CHA/DHA) is reached at a point where sufficient and reliable information has been obtained to conclude, with confidence, that there is no evidence of mines/ERW. Varying levels of clearance and survey shall be conducted to reach this point.

The Sudan mine action programme's guidance on the Land release process is carried out in accordance with IMAS 08.20, and references, (annex 2) the "Land Release Process" and "Asset Deployment " decision making tools to help visualize the land release process and to give practitioners in the field a ready reference for deploying clearance assets.

9.1 METHODOLOGY:

The Land Release methodology is based on the application of IMAS. The application of land release assumes a level of risk based on verification of threat. It recognizes that just because a hazard is reflected on the IMSMA database, the details are not necessarily accurate and that all hazards benefit from thorough application of the Land Release Process at all levels of intervention. Land release in Sudan has been based on three process; survey, clearance and land cancellation.

9.2 ASSET DEPLOYMENT DECISION MAKING TOOL:

The Asset Deployment Decision Making Tool is a guide on how to deploy clearance assets in high threat and low threat areas. This is the minimum requirement which should be implemented on each land release site. On site where mechanical assets are deployed calibration tests or ground condition may dictate that further passes of the flail or tiller are required to achieve the required depth.

9.3 LAND RELEASE PROCESS:

In the Sudan Land release process has been carried out in three ways:

1. GMAA (General Mine Action Assessment) - which is a non-technical survey where the surveyors went to the communities and asked people on the problem of mines and ERW they faced. If they received a response of no mines and ERW, they filled the form and got the people's signature and along with their own signature they submitted the forms to the office for further verification and registration into the database. The whole purpose of GMAA was to make an in depth investigation of a new or previously recorded mine and ERW contaminated area in the database.
2. Technical Survey – is the intervention into a landmine hazardous area with manual demining teams, machines and dogs to confirm the presence of landmines, identify the level of contamination and type of hazard and limit the boundaries of the hazard for further clearance if required. The extent and type of technical survey depends on the information gathered during non-technical survey in order to make sure that the information gathered is reliable enough in terms of an area being mined or mine-free.
3. Clearance – is a process to release land by applying the necessary assets to rid an area from mines and ERW. The type of clearance assets applied is based on the area and size of the hazard for the purpose of getting the desired outcome in the quickest time with the lowest cost possible. Clearance occurs in a ground confirmed to have landmines. Quality of clearance is of utmost importance. Missed mines can bring a lot of problems for the mine action programme.

9.4 INFORMATION GATHERING:

Information gathered during the Land Release Process (LRP) will dictate the amount of work to be carried out to release land from the actual threat or threat suspicion based on information quality and sources, in the HTA it will lead to full clearance of defined mined areas, while in LTA will facilitate 20 – 60% Technical Survey and/ or 10 – 20% TS of the Low Threat Areas.

Areas proved to be free from mines / ERW will be released only through the application of Non – Technical Survey based on information available and the technical opinions of technical staff and NMAC and communities' representatives.

All documentation related to the application of the LRP will be compiled as per the Sudan Mine Action Standards and Guidelines (NTSG's) and submitted to NMAC as part of the Land Release site documentation.

10 METHODS AND STANDARDS OF CONTROLLING AND ASSURING QUALITY

The Quality Assurance (QA) program became operational in 2006 with three regionally based QA Teams (1-2 persons each). The teams are based in Kassala, Damazeen, Kadugli and Khartoum, with each team responsible for one to three states. The teams have responsibility for monitoring the quality of all humanitarian demining operations in their States of responsibility.

The QA personnel are an integral part of the monitoring, accreditation, and license testing for all operators. As a start, a new operator will be subjected to a desk assessment. The operator must submit detailed organizational information including the qualifications of proposed staff, clearance SOPs

(Standard Operational Procedures), equipment lists and an indication of the financial state of the organization. Based on the desk assessment the successful operator is issued a provisional license to operate.

Once the operator has started operation the QA Teams conduct regular visits to the operations sites to monitor that the work is carried out in accordance with the organizations SOPs and the NTSG s. An additional yearly inspection is conducted to ensure that each organization's SOPs, equipment, employee insurance and employment contracts are up to date and in accordance with NTSGs and in compliance with IMAS.

The QA Teams also inspect clearance tasks, using IMAS/NMAS sampling rates of between 33 percent and 100 percent dependent on the operator's frequency of work, and past or established record of safe and effective work. A standardized procedure is in place to deal with non-conformance issues. Dependent on the severity of the case, an operator is issued a formal warning detailing the areas in need of remedial action with a designated timeframe for re- inspection on its own cost. In extreme cases operations may be suspended until remedial action and re- inspection has been completed successfully.

11 EFFORTS TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE INCLUSION OF CIVILIANS FROM MINED AREAS

11.1 MARKING AND FENCING

In most hazardous areas marking has been done by the demining teams during technical surveys. Also marking has been done by people in a community affected by mines and ERW to warn people to avoid the danger areas. In non vegetation areas stones have been painted red to show the contaminated area and in places where clearance has been done red and white colored stones have been used to show the cleared areas and the sites which is still contaminated.. In areas with vegetation red cloth on sticks or red metallic triangles have been used to indicate the danger sites. MRE teams when visited areas with suspected hazards have also marked areas so people could avoid the danger.

11.2 MINE RISK EDUCATION (MRE)

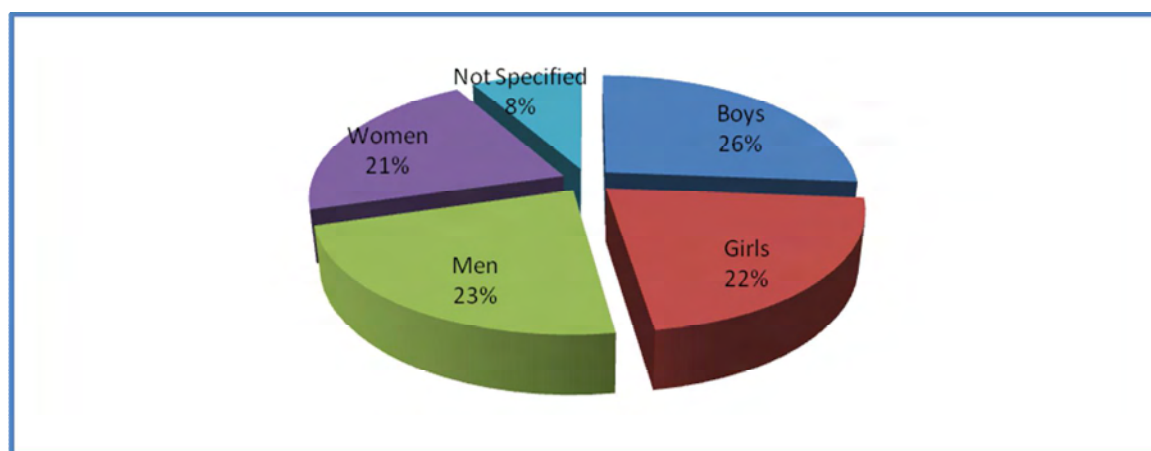
Solid steps towards MRE Program sustainability solidified as an MRE curriculum has been integrated into the Ministry of Education's syllabus. 5,000,000 MRE School Books were produced as part of School materials in basic and secondary schools. Moreover, Training of Trainers (ToTs) has been carried out for 261 school teacher. Those trainers will be the core for delivering training for 2,400 school teacher during December 2012

11.3 TABLE 17: NO OF PEOPLE WHO HAS RECEIVED MRE

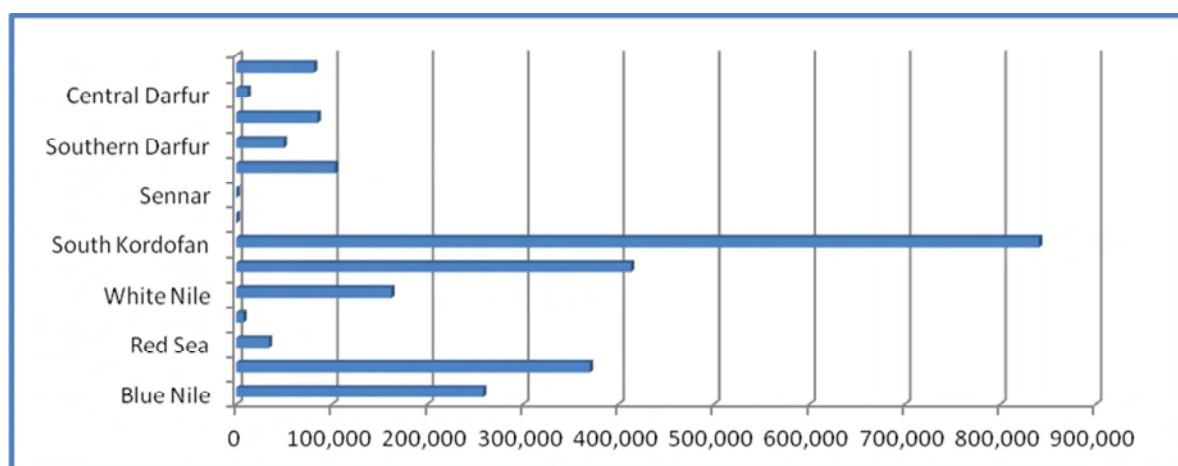
Year	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Not Specified	Total
2003	1,519	1,575	3,098	3,039	3,552	12,783
2004	34,452	32,404	42,705	38,684	23,489	171,734

2005	59,315	44,627	69,083	49,031	122,320	344,376
2006	80,151	72,043	72,848	75,459	52,919	353,420
2007	116,733	100,890	103,765	99,094	413	420,895
2008	107,610	80,562	77,782	78,031	0	343,984
2009	56,882	46,726	41,630	38,803	0	184,040
2010	52,021	40,614	40,021	38,169	347	171,172
2011	71,889	60,769	43,053	45,410	84	221,204
2012	54,655	37,808	59,063	43,527	117	195,170
2013	664	185	389	2,050	0	3,288
Total	635,890	518,204	553,435	511,296	203,241	2,422,066

11.4 FIGURE 3 : NO OF PEOPLE RECIEVED MRE BY GENDER



11.5 FIGURE 4 : NO OF PEOPLE RECIEVED MRE BY STATE



12 RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PROGRESS MADE TO DATE

Mine action in Sudan has been well resourced from 2005 -2011 particularly since the CPA. The biggest portion of funding had come via the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) assessed budget, which was used for mine action in support of the UNMIS peacekeeping forces. Significant amounts also were channelled by donor countries through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action (VTF), which covers other UNMIS/UNMAS priorities. In addition to these international contributions, the government has significantly increased its funding for mine action. The government support is paying for the staff of the NMAC, and the deployment costs of the NDUs.

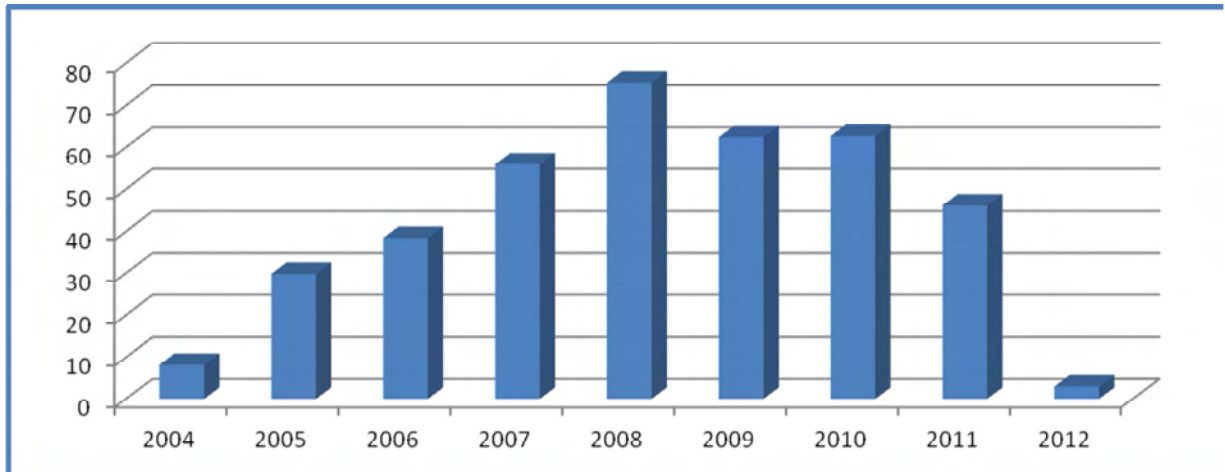
The table below reflects the USD 379.13 million obtained for mine action and does not include the in-kind donations and other material and non-material support received from the UNMAO and the UNDP between 2005 and 2011. This support has previously helped in covering various funding gaps for the NMAC, mainly in the area of training, international travel and limited running costs. More importantly, NMAC has been able to draw upon the rich expertise that UNMAO had deployed in Sudan over the past few years.

Unfortunately, the grand total of the government contributions and external funds couldn't be captured accurately due to continuous changes in the exchange rate of the USD.

12.1 TABLE 18 : ANNUAL FUNDING OBTAINED TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION ACTIVITIES (MILLIONS USD)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Resource invested by the state	-	-	0.70	7.16	16.87	4.47	2.59	1.07	1.50	34,38
Resources invested By UN	8.22*	29.83	38.45*	55.89*	75.45*	62.42*	62.72 *	46.12 *	TBC	379.13

12.2 FIGURE 4 : UN FUNDING IN MILLIONS OF USD OBTAINED TO SUPPORT MINE ACTION



Justifications on the totals for each year are given below:

- In October 2006 the GoS started to contribute to the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC). This first contribution supported the hiring of NMAC staff as well as the rental of vehicles to support mine action operations.
- In 2007, the GoS paid to establish the NMAC offices and to provide its staff with vehicles to assist in operations (rentals and purchases). It also supported an increase in the numbers of staff and concentrated the remainder of its contribution in training (refresher) and deploying 110 of the NDUs de-miners to clear the Babanusa-Wau Railway line.
- In 2008, when the clearance projects started showing results, the GoS made a large investment (11,560,000 SDG) in purchasing de-mining machines as well as machines to support clearance operations such as ambulances, graders and dozers. They also began covering the NDUs salaries to ensure sustainability of the teams formed.
- The 2009 budget mainly focused on the continuation of the NDUs clearance operations supported by the GoS.
- In 2010 the contribution from the GoS completed the NDUs state-sponsored clearance projects and continued to ensure the salaries and admin costs of the NMAC staff. The NMAC received no funds towards fuel, services or field visits in 2010 as these were provided as support from the UN.
- In 2011, the support to the NMAC staff and sub-offices continued. The GoS has also provided a small incentive for fuel and maintenance vehicles in order to support efforts for capacity building and on-the-job training of NMAC staff.
- For 2012, the GoS pledged around 1,900,000 SDG (648,394 USD) for direct support to NMAC operations.
- **In 2013 the GoS has pledged to give USD 1.3 million to mine action programme through NMAC.**

13 CIRCUMSTANCES THAT IMPEDE COMPLIANCE IN A 10 YEAR PERIOD

There are a number of reasons that have impeded the GoS from meeting its obligations under Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention. The main reasons are as follows:

- **Active Conflict:** Sudan joined the APMBT in March 2004 while active conflict was ongoing in some of its regions before the signature of Comprehensive Peace Agreement between North and South Sudan signed in January 2005 and the Eastern Peace Agreement signed in 2006. As a consequence some time was lost from the ten year mandate.

- **Initial limited operations in the North:** Because of security concerns, there were very limited survey and clearance operation in North Sudan from March 2004 to January 2007. As a result, Sudan lost 3 years of 10 years duration to fulfil its article 5 obligations at the start.
- **Renewed and on-going conflicts:** in June 2011 a new conflict emerged in South Kordufan and Blue which resulted in cease of Mine Action operation in both of these states. The conflict is still ongoing and since June 2011 to date no Mine Action survey/clearance operation has been conducted in both of the mentioned states meaning 2 years of operational season have been lost. It is to be noted that South Kordufan is the highest AP mines contaminated state among all other states. According to some reports recontamination has taken places in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states as result of the recent conflicts.
- **New Hazards found:** As the surveys were carried out and the LIS which was completed in 2009 came to a conclusion, new hazards were found which were added to the IMSMA data base.
- **Climatic Factor:** Three months out of the year mine action comes to a halt because of heavy rain in most part of Sudan. Lack of roads and other infrastructures make it impossible for the teams to carry their operation and reach hazardous areas during the rainy season.

14 HUMANITARIAN, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

The environmental impact of mine clearance/mines 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 archeological, heritage and cultural sites due to use of mechanical equipment for mine clearance/verification.

The mine/UXO 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 clearance/verification operations and MRE activities are undertaken in compliance with the UN approved International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). In addition, specialized Standing operating Procedures (SOPS) are developed for specific circumstance and are followed by demining personnel to preserve the environment.

15 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. A total of 38 DAs measuring more than 17 sq km, 58 MFs measuring around 3 sq km and 28 SHAs measuring more than 6.5 sq km. The overall area is around 27 sq km.

The remaining contamination is distributed as follows:

15.1 TABLE 19: AP CONTAMINATION

AP Contamination				
State	DA	MF	SHA	Grand Total

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

15.2 TABLE 20: AT CONTAMINATION

AT Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	5	99	0	0	3	106,000	8	106,099
South Kordofan	3	3,303,295	0	0	22	1,584,953	25	4,888,248
Kassala	11	155,839	0	0	4	1,165,000	15	1,320,839
Red Sea	1	7	0	0	1	11,200	2	11,207
Gadaref	0	0	0	0	3	540,000	3	540,000
Eastren Darfur	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	21	3,459,245	0	0	33	3,407,153	54	6,866,398

15.3 TABLE 21: UXO CONTAMINATION

UXO Contamination								
State	DA		MF		SHA		Grand Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Blue Nile	26	53636	0	0			26	53636
South Kordofan	15	14	0	0	4	159337.5	19	159351.5
Kassala	8	185319	0	0	3	1455500	11	1640819
Red Sea	3	3	0	0	3	2472000	6	2472003
Gadaref	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Central Darfur	3	17001	0	0	0	0	3	17001

Eastren Darfur	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
Northern Darfur	22	172403.54	0	0	0	0	22	172403.54
Southern Darfur	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Western Darfur	9	5	0	0	0	0	9	5
Total	91	428,386	0	0	10	4,086,838	101	4,515,223

16 NATURE AND EXTENT OF REMAINING ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

Security and access to the contaminated areas are major concerns especially in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. For Darfur it is ERW which is of major concern. For most part of 2012, it was not possible to visit the hazards areas in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. In Blue Nile only limited areas under government control was possible to visit and carry out mine clearance. Having said that, MRE and VA projects were carried out in the mentioned states since the people involved in those activities came from the same area.

In the eastern states in Kassala, Gadaref and Red Sea, the situation from access and security points of view was different compared to the south. Mine clearance was possible to be carried out but remoteness of the areas, metallic nature of the soil in some areas and three months of rainy season added with shortage of fund for deploying more demining teams in more areas, slowed down the clearance process.

According to IMSMA database there is more than 27 sq km of land contaminated with AP mines, 7 sq km with AT and some 4.5 sq km contaminated with ERW. These hazards not only pose as huge threats to people in the area, but also stop them from using their land productively and limit their freedom of movement. South Kordofan is registered with the highest number of hazards and most victims as result of mines/ERW contaminations.

17 AMOUNT OF TIME REQUESTED AND A RATIONALE FOR THIS AMOUNT OF TIME

The GoS is requesting a five year extension (until March 31, 2019) of its Article 5 deadline to address all known and suspected areas contaminated not only by AP but also AT mines and UXO in the States of Kassala, Gadaref, Red Sea, Blue Nile, South Kordofan states and Darfur..

With passage of time and positive change in security and access for the mine clearance teams in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, the humanitarian demining operations will resume fully, based on availability of sufficient funds. Nonetheless, a plan is already in place to carry out necessary survey and mine clearance activities in those states should the security permit. The National Mine Action Centre of Sudan is insuring that this capacity is in place.

18 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 the known 279 remaining areas (150 DAs, 58 MF, 71 SHAs) contain mines and ERW measuring a total of 38 sq km .

As described above, 50% of the known affected areas are located in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states which is considered as unsecure areas for humanitarian demining operations at this stage due to the conflict which has been ongoing since June 2011. Nevertheless, Sudan has designed and approved a National Mine Action Plan 2013-2019 (1 March 2013 – 31 March 2019) in order to tackle the problem as the access situation permit.

Sudan Mine Action programme plans to conduct General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) in areas need to be surveyed or resurveyed and intends to complete the survey operation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile within six months from the time survey operation can be commenced with improved security situation.

18.1 GOALS OF THE MYWP 2013-2019:

- Ensure coordination of the demining programme through monitoring, quality control and quality assurance, and information management, advocacy and resource mobilization.
- Conduct survey to determine more clearly the extent of the remaining challenge in DAs and SHAs and carry out subsequent necessary clearance.
- Clear all known MF, conduct survey and clear all new suspected areas.
- Consolidate mechanisms to conduct effectively all activities aimed at prevention of mine and UXOs accidents in the affected communities, and update the country's data base on mine victims.
- Consolidate the mainstreaming of mine action in the social and economic plan (PES) and ensure the effectiveness of budgeting by all key sectors of development from the provincial to district level.
- Ensure sustainability of the national capacity to deal with residual issue of landmines and UXOs

Sudan Mine Action programme conducted Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) during the period 2007 – 2009 but since after the completion of LIS, additional information regarding Mines and ERW contamination were collected through General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA). Sudan Mine Action programme plans to continue implementing GMAA in areas need to be surveyed or resurveyed and will complete GMAA operation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile within six months from the time survey operation can be commenced with improved security situation.

18.2 DEMINING CAPACITY: OPERATIONS DISTRIBUTION

With the departure of MAG in 2012, the last international Mine Action NGO working in Sudan, National Demining Units (NDUs) remains the only national implementing partner to National Mine Action Center Sudan. NDUs teams, since its establishment in 2005, have build up survey and clearance capacity over a

period of time through direct trainings and building partnership with International Mine Action NGOs and commercial companies. In such arrangements NDUs team leaders and deminers worked under direct supervision of an international Technical field manager, thus on job training for the technical staff continued over a period of time. May 2012, was the first time NDUs mechanical team, MH-05 plus 1 x MCT was deployed to the field independently.

In order to maintain the existing capacity and further building up upon it, required training plans for NDUs and National NGOs staff are developed. In this regards a team leaders and EOD level -2 training was conducted during March 2013, the training was provided by TDI with UK funding under direct contract with UNMAS-S, and as a result 20 national staff (16 from NDUs and 4 from Local NGOs) were trained as qualified Team leader and EOD level -2 operator to independently manage manual clearance and EOD teams in the field.

In addition to this, a training plan was put in place to build NDUs capacity to operate and maintain Mine Wolf 370 which is a heavy duty armoured machine. The initial plan was to implement the training through MAG but due the suspension of MAG operation in Sudan and its final closing down, the training was left uncompleted. Thus in Feb 2013, UNMAS-S directly contracted MW with UK funds to conduct and complete the training. The training commenced on 17 March 2013 and was completed on 31 March 2013. It is intended that the trained team will be deployed to the field at with CHF funding to commence clearance operation. In order to ensure the that capacity is maintained and further built, a MW instructor will remain with the team as mentor for the first 6 weeks of operation and continue with conducting on job training.

In addition to NDUs, UNMAS-S plans to bring national NGOs on board in the field of survey and clearance operation. Two NGOs, FPDO and JASMAR has been indentified among other who were mainly involved in implementation of Mine Risk Education projects and but also working in partnership with international NGOs by providing national staff as demines and Team leaders to work with INGOs. Both FPDO and JASMAR have maintained the trained staff and applied for Desk accreditation during 2012 which was granted by NMAC. UNMAS-S plans to fund the two NGOs to allow them develop one Manual Clearance team each and deploy to eastern states. It is expected that grant agreement with NGOs will be finalized soon and the NGOs will be able to commence operation by early May 2013. The NOGs will use deploy the previously trained staff by INGOs but also will bring in one international technical advisor each to supervise the team and conduct on job training.

With having three National entities operational, a fair ground for competition will be built for NGOs and NDUs to deliver quality results and focus of continues improvement. To ensure quality outputs, NMAC plans to conduct increased number of QA visit to the field which will be monitored by UNMAS-S senior technical advisor.

With all above efforts and plans, it is expected that the gap created due to the departure of INGOs will be filled and level of quality and productivity will be maintained. In addition to this Sudan welcomes any interested International Mine Action NGOs to deploy its assets to Sudan and assist Sudan in meeting it Ottawa treaty obligations.

At the time of writing this report, there are only two organizations, National Demining Units (NDU) and Technical Development Initiative (TDI) which are operational in the field of Mine Action survey and clearance. TDI is deployed and focused on ordnance disposal operation activities in Darfur. This leaves the National Demining Units (NDU) as the only experienced Mine Action Operator implementing non-technical and technical survey and clearance operation in Sudan.

Since June 2011 the Sudan Mine Action program is facing challenges in accessing most Mines/ERW contaminated areas. As the IMSMA figures indicate, South Kurdufan state has the highest level of contamination. The greatest unknown at this stage is when the security situation in Southern Kordufan and part of Blue Nile states will be stable enough for commencing demining operations. Thus all 3

operators will be deployed to Eastern and Blue Nile states for the time being.

As mentioned above, TDI is currently operating in Darfur where their main task is to support UNAMID and to conduct EOD tasks in Darfur. The Mine Action organization asset distributed is reflected in the following table:

Operators/year	2013	2014	2015	2016 - 2019
NDUs	Blue Nile Kassala	Kassala Red Sea	Kassala Blue Nile	Southern Kordofan Blue Nile
JASMAR	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Southern Kordofan
FPDO	Gadaref	Gadaref	Kassala	Southern Kordofan
TDI	Darfur	Darfur	Darfur	Darfur

This distribution 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.
- Seven MCT (8 deminers each).
- Two MDD teams.

National Mine Action Operations Multiyear plan is designed for a period of five years (March 2014 – March 2019). The ops plan is designed in consideration to the overall security situation in Sudan, number of Mine Action agencies with survey/clearance capacity, number and type of Mine Action assets available to implement cancellation and land release and expected funding.

The plan includes more detail in regards to operations implementation in all the regions contaminated by mines and ERW. More focus will be put on the eastern states that includes Kassala, Red Sea and Gadaref states and part of Blue Nile. As the situation permit the work will start on South Kordofan and other parts of Blue Nile as well.

In General, in the next five years, non technical survey, technical survey and clearance operations will be conducted mostly in eastern states and north of Blue Nile state. As the security permit technical survey and clearance will be considered for South Kordofan and the rest of Blue Nile as well. There is a need to conduct General survey operation and Landmine Impact Assessment on the previously recorded hazards in IMSMA data base in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.

The following includes further details in regards to each planned activities in each state and is complemented by the annexed gant charts highlighting the activities that will take place.

18.3 OPERATIONS PLAN BY STATES:

As of 31st March 2013, 62 hazard areas remains in the eastern state (Kassala, Red Sea and Gadaref) that need to be addressed over next few years. The type of contamination in 62 Hazards includes (25) AP/mixed, (20) AT and (17) other ERW.

Operations Multiyear plan 2013 – 2019 (annex 1) includes the type of assets and required duration to address the total remaining hazards in eastern state.

Based on historical information recorded in IMSMA, 50% – 90% of sizes are considered for cancellation for most of the SHAs while technical survey/clearance is considered for Minefield with polygons. In addition, the plan includes relevant approach for DAs depending on whether the DA is a suspected minefield, BAC or spot task. If the DA is suspected Minefield, technical survey and full clearance methodology is applied, BAC operation for battle areas and EOD operation for spot task is considered.

Survey and clearance rates used in the ops planning are based on average of previous demining seasons statistics/clearance rates and the percentage of cancellation applied on SHAs in past. 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.

18.3.1 KASSALA STATE

In Kassala state, which is the highest Mines/ERW contaminated state among others, there are 4 Mines/ERW contaminated localities with total of 48 hazard areas that includes (23) AP/mixed, (15) AT and (10) ERW contaminated areas with total size (7,042,600) sqm.

- In Talkkok locality, currently there are 20 hazard areas covering around 2.6 million square meters. NDUs mechanical unit MHO-5 with 1 x MCT will be deployed to the areas which will be able to clear 3 mine fields in Togan village and release 790,000 m² by the mid of 2013.
- Concurrently a manual clearance team will be able to work on 2 suspected areas in the same village and complete its clearance within six months.
- In addition to this one manual team from JASMAR will be able to accomplish clearance of 3 areas within five months. 1 x MDD team will also be deployed to the area which will completed clearance of 12 suspected Mined areas mainly roads by June 2014. After completion of survey and clearance operation in Togan village the mechanical team and MCT will be shifted to Wad El Helew locality in (Gargaf) to work on two mine fields for fifteen months.
- In Rsai village, NDUs will deploy a mechanical assets (MineWolf) with 1 x MCT and 1 x MDD team for a period of twenty months to carry out technical survey/clearance operations in 4 SHA with total size of 2,980,000 m². If the fund for these teams is secured they will be able to accomplish this task by the end of June, 2014. Concurrently, one MCT will work on 3 dangerous areas for eight months which cover about 966.000 m²
- In Refee Kassala locality there are nine hazard areas cover around 1.6 million square meters. NDUs will deploy one manual team on three areas and will be able to accomplish it within four months. And one team will work on one mine field for twenty four months to clear 588,438 m². Also JASMAR team will operate on suspected hazard area before transfer to Talkkuk as mentioned above. Additionally NDUs MDD team will conduct read clearance operation in three suspected mined read for one month duration.
- In Wad El Helew locality mainly in Hamdaet village, 2 x manual team operations will focus on 3 hazard areas, heavily AP and AT mine contained areas, and release 384,845m² through technical survey and clearance operation. The operation in Hamdaet will be completed by December 2014.

18.3.2 RED SEA STATE:

In Red Sea state, there are 5 suspected hazard areas and 4 dangerous areas.

- 1 x MCT from NDUs will be deployed to Red sea for eleven months to complete the clearance of all 9 Hazard areas and release 2.5 Km².

18.3.3 GADAREF STATE:

In Gadaref state, in total there are 5 hazards areas that includes 4 SHAs recorded with anti personal mines 1 x DA with ERWs contamination.

- 1 x MCT from FPDO will be deployed to the Gadaref state for approximately twenty nine months. This will allow them to release about 500,000 m² of agriculture land currently not in use due to presence of mines/ERW.

18.3.4 BLUE NILE STATE:

In Blue Nile state in total there are two localities, Bao and Alkurmuk, affected by Mines and ERW. In Bao locality there are fifteen hazard areas mainly UXOs contaminated.

- 2 x MTTs will be deployed to deal with the DAs during the period 1st March – 31 June 2013.

On the other hand, in Al Kormuk locality there are 24 hazard areas that includes (8) AP/mixed, (7) AT, (9) ERW contaminated locations, the area is though considered as unsafe for demining operations at this time.

- Once the security situation calms down, 2 x survey teams will be deployed to Al Kormuk to conduct General survey operation and determine the level of accurate contamination. Based on the result of General survey operation, a details operation technical survey and clearance plan will be produced and implemented.

18.3.5 SOUTH KORDUFAN STATE:

In South Kordufan state, there are 128 hazard areas remaining for clearance operations. Since June 2011 there are no demining operations conducted in this state. Additionally, it is expected that new hazard areas might be discovered as a result of the fighting that has been ongoing since 2011. Therefore, re-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.

18.3.6 DARFUR

In Darfur work will continue in support of the UN mainly in road verification and, if necessary, spot clearance tasks. In Darfur the problem is mainly ERW.

18.4 SURVEY AND CLEARANCE YEARLY MILE STONES

2013: Current operations using existing capacity and resources will continue.

- In Blue Nile state, in Bau locality (Safe for operations), operations are being undertaken by the NDUs. It is envisaged that the NDUs will be able to conclude 15 tasks in Bau locality by first half of 2013. With this accomplished NDUs will smoothly divert its capacity to Kassala state.
- While in the Kurmuk locality no demining operations are envisaged for this year it is hoped that in the course of 2013 – 2014 demining activities will be resumed, subject to security situations and availability of funds. Operations in Kurmuk locality require five teams per year to accomplish the remaining problem.
- In Kassala state, in Talkok, Reefei Kassala and WadElhelew localities NDUs will continue operations respectively to clear (19) mined areas. Additionally two MDD teams will be deployed to TS and clear (4) areas contain AT mines. In addition to that, JASMAR operations will focus to clear (2) areas in Talkok locality in Togan village where an Iron factory waiting for the completion of the demining activities to be established.
- In Red Sea state, operations will be undertaken by NDUs to conduct TS and clearance in five identified areas. NDUs will be able to conclude all activities in Red Sea by June 2013. If new hazard areas are not identified then, NDUs will divert their capacity to Wad Elhellew locality.
- In Gadaref state, FPDO operation will concentrate on five registered tasks. FPDO will be able to complete three tasks by June 2013 with their current fund.
- In Darfur, EOD operations are undertaken by TDI to remove all ERWs with financial support from UNAMID. Those operations mainly focused on removing the threat of UXOs from the local communities and to provide UNAMID with demining capacity to secure their patrolling among Darfur.
- Beside to that, Technical and Non technical survey will be continued and all registered areas are to be visited by NDU survey teams, to update the current information in the database and to support the oncoming clearance operations.

2014: In-effect this will be the first year of the application of the MYWP.

- Operations will focus on the remaining hazards within the Eastern states where 57 areas will be cleared and released for the local communities, infrastructure and development projects.
- NDUs will continue operation in Kassala state to clear 51 areas. When JASMAR will commence operations in Reefie Kassala locality to conduct TS and clear (480,000 m²). FPDO will work on 2 sites and JASMAR on 4 sites.

2015: The three operators will continue their demining operations in Eastern states.

- Mine clearance tasks will be concluded in Kassala, Gadaref and Red Sea states by the mid of 2015. In addition, all new identified hazard areas will be updated to the MYWP and to be shared with the state parties.
- If the security situation in Blue Nile state allows the resumption of the demining operations in Kurmuk locality five MTT are required for 12 operation months to accomplish the remaining problem.
- In Southern Kordofan, if the security situation allows commencing operations during the requested period technical survey activities are to be carried out to provide us with clear data regarding the new contamination. Meanwhile, Emergence demining operations will be carried out to open secure access for the humanitarian assistance for the affected communities.

2016-2019: The total areas identified by the Baseline Assessment in Eastern, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states will be cleared along with any new areas reported during the implementation of the MYWP. At this stage it is hoped that the situation in Southern Kordofan gets better and all contaminated areas are identified. This will allow Sudan to prepare its work plan and time frame to address the remaining threat in Southern Kordofan. Based on facts becoming clear, Sudan might ask for additional time to clear its territory from mines and ERW. This will be reflected in the additional period which Sudan will apply for in due time.

18.5 TABLE 22: MILESTONES ACHIEVEMENTS PER YEAR

Year	Hazards to be Addressed			Area to be addressed	
	DA	SHA	MF	Cancelled through technical survey (Sq Km)	Released through technical survey/clearance (Sq Km)
2012-13	6	4	3	1.6	0.4
2013-14	60	25	20	7	6
2014-15	30	16	15	3	5
2015-16	20	10	8	1	5
2016-17	15	8	6	0.7	3.3
2017-18	10	5	4	0.6	2.4
2018-19	9	3	2	0.4	1.6

Total	150	71	58	14.3	23.7
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18.6 ASSUMPTIONS

The plan is based on the fact that the security situation will improve in all the regions contaminated by mines and ERW. Presently the eastern states are accessible from a security point of view, but it is hoped that the Blue Nile and South Kordofan to become secured as well in order for the demining teams to reach the hazardous areas.

Funding is another major concern and all plans are based on adequate funding to the programme. Presently only TDI as an international commercial company works in Sudan. It is hoped that with bilateral funding other international NGOs and commercial companies will be encouraged to come to Sudan which will have a positive impact on the overall out of cleared areas.

18.7 RISKS

Conflict and additional insecurity will jeopardise all planning and preparations. Lack of funding is another concern that has to be taken into consideration. Population movements, high metallic contents in hazardous areas and heavy rainy season will delay the clearance process.

18.8 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

During the extension period, clearing all mines and ERW will require other member States in the Convention to assist Sudan technically and financially. 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. Increase number, sources and modalities of donations
3. Increase the amount of the assessed budget (Government Contribution)

Sudan Mine Action will follow the below Action to implement the Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Activity 1: Scope of Contamination and Sudan Mine Action Requirements
1.1 Link the Sudan Mine Action's budget proposal to the Government with Sudan Mine Action's field programmes and operational plans with funding requirements and the Sudan Mine Action RM Strategy.
1.2 Liaise with SMOd about increasing the ratio of the Government Contribution for Sudan Mine Action field programmes.

1.3 Produce a Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and streamline and enhance programme project proposals to ensure a unified message and measurable deliverables.
1.4. Advocate for mobilizing the national capital contribution in Mine Action.
1.5 Activate the Mine Action Media departments as an effective tool to update Sudan Mine Action achievements and to advocate for its support.
1.6 Highlight funding shortages to the wider humanitarian donor community
Activity 2: Funding Analysis
2.1 Identify donor thematic and geographic funding priorities and how mine action relates to them
2.2 Research Gulf States, new funding modalities and individuals) funding interests and ways to approach and develop a relationship with them.
2.3 Update current donor profiles to reflect structural changes and priorities and facilitate donor liaison.
2.4 Identify imaginative and innovative ways of measuring the impact of Sudan Mine Action's work on the ground.
2.5 Discuss and review Sudan Mine Action's fundraising approaches, possibilities of joint fundraising and allocation initiatives and subsequent roles and responsibilities to avoid duplication and ensure an effective response.
2.5 Propose inter-ministerial (e.g. health and education) and inter agency approach (national NGOs)
2.6 Communicate to donors how mine action fits into their wider thematic and geographic foreign policy priorities.
2.7 Keep donors informed about Sudan Mine Action progress achieved and challenges ahead through regular meetings, periodical Newsletter, donor visits and briefings.
2.8 Meet donor funding requirements and respect restrictions such as earmarking or spend deadlines and timely reports.
2.9 Publicize donors' support widely to ensure visibility.
2.10 Engage with the Gulf States through bilateral visits.
2.11 Identify two to three prominent 'networkers' from the private sector
2.12 Nominate a mine action advocate e.g. a famous Sudanese singer?
2.13 Identify new funding mechanisms, such as private foundations and consider entering into additional public private partnerships.
2.14 Liaise with mine affected Governments and advocate for their support to mine action
2.15 Identify ways to record Government's mine action contributions and publish information onto Sudan Mine Action website

Activity 3: Resource Mobilization Capacity
4.1. Solicit Sudan Mine Action RM capacity building capacity - what is there and what is needed to implement this strategy.
Activity 5: Public Relations and Communications
5.1. Link resource mobilisation and communications/public relations initiatives and organize events that coincide with key events such as International Days and Convention anniversaries.
5.2. Update Sudan Mine Action's website and maintain donor-related information on Sudan Mine Action's website and expand the "who pays for it section" to include critical funding gap information and display key resource mobilisation messages.
5.3. Create additional promotional materials, such as interviews and newspaper articles, an updated Sudan Mine Action film, brochures, lapel pins, and share them with the donor community.
5.4. Develop and agree on the division of labor, Khartoum office, field roles and responsibilities, taking into account each position's comparative advantage.
5.5. Develop and update key Sudan Mine Action messages to be communicated to donors and the wider public at all levels.
5.6. Continue to strengthen joint advocacy with NGO partners, National Institutions and the wider mine action community.
Activity 6: Financial Management Policies, Processes and Practices
6.1. Fully utilities automated system that would track from donor agreements to reporting to closure

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 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 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 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 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 will need to explore ways of recording such contributions and publishing them on their website

18.9 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 's website

18.10 SUDAN MINE ACTION MULTIYEAR BUDGET FORECAST

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Total
Land Release	2,205,000.00	19,350,000	18,350,000	17,757,500	7,090,000	2,596,900	67,349,400
Mine Risk Education (MRE)	-	3,382,476	2,803,839	2,153,050	1,501,703	1,116,143	10,957,211
Victim Assistance (VA)		1,302,000	1,660,000	1,010,000	1,285,000	1,265,000	6,522,000
Coordination & Administration		1,376,000	1,457,000	1,593,200	1,744,128	1,918,541	8,088,869
Grand Total	2,205,000	25,410,476	24,270,839	22,513,750	11,620,831	6,896,584	92,917,480

Sudan Mine Action Budget Forecast 2014-2019					
Ser.	Location	Years	No. of teams needed	Beneficiaries	Fund needed \$
Land Release					
1	Eastern states	5			2,890,000
2	Blue Nile	5			4,379,600
3	South Kordufan	5			33,079,800
4	Darfur	3			27,000,000
Sub-total Total					67,349,400
Mine Risk Education (MRE)					
1	Eastern states		6	2,767,260	1,201,249
2	Kordufan		5	3,897,000	1,853,890
3	Blue Nile		4	2,967,565	1,280,742
4	Greater Darfur		11	4,987,876	6,621,330
Sub-total Total					10,957,211
Victim Assistance (VA)					
	Activities	Years			
1	Data Collection	5			440,000
2	Medical care &Physical Rehabilitation	5			740,000
3	Socio-economic Reintegration	5			4,000,000
4	Advocacy	5			600,000
5	coordination	5			742,000
Sub-total Total					6,522,000
Coordination & Administration					
1	NMAC offices and Sub-Offices Runing Costs	5			8,088,869
Sub-total Total					8,088,869
Grand Total					92,917,480

19 INSTITUTIONAL , HUMAN RESOURCES AND MATERIAL CAPACITY AVAILABLE

NMAC with its headquarters in Khartoum and six sub-offices, one in each region affected by mines and ERW, is well positioned to plan and execute demining operation in the country. NMAC and its offices are mainly working as coordinators but the actual mine action implementation is carried out by NDU, JASMAR and FPDO, all Sudanese organizations. NDU is a military-civilian entity with 130 personnel, is the implementing arm of NMAC. JASMAR and FPDO have about 30 people each.

Presently staff from NDU, JASMAR and FPDO are going through training for leadership and EOD capacity and also for Mine Wolf machine operation, as this report is written. In general, the staff of the three organizations have sufficient demining experience since they have been involved in a partnership role with international NGOs and commercial companies throughout the past years.

As for the international demining NGOs and commercial companies, TDI is the only one working presently in the Sudan. Potentially there is a good chance that more will come if funding is available.

From the beginning of 2013, based on a tripartite agreement between UNMAS, UNDP and UNOPS in New York and in complete understanding with NMAC, UNDP will take the lead role in mine action in Sudan. UNMAS will hand over the responsibility to UNDP by the end of 2013. UNDP as part of its mandate will bring resources and the necessary personnel to help NMAC with its planning and capacity building efforts.

NMAC has sufficient demining equipments and vehicles which had received from UNMAO before and after its liquidation in 2011. NDU also has enough vehicles and demining equipments which will assist its operation. JASMAR and FPDO on the other hand have not enough equipments and vehicles and they rely on assistance from NMAC. They also have plans to procure some of the very essential equipments from their own budgets.

Annexes:

Annex-1: Sudan_Ops_MYWP_2013-19_ES

Annex-2: Sudan_Ops_MYWP_2013-19_BNS

Annex-2: Sudan_Ops_MYWP_2013-19_SKS

Annex-2: Sudan_Ops_MYWP_2013-19_DS

20 GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AP Anti-Personnel
AT Anti-tank
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CHA Confirmed Hazardous Area
DA Dangerous Areas
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