

# **REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN**

## **UPDATED ARTICLE 7 REPORT**

(01 Jan - 31 December 2011)

**On the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,  
Production and Transfer of  
Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction**

**Date: April 2012**

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

**Updated Report under Article 7 of the Convention**

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Mines Risk Education in Sudan

**Form A National implementation measures**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>01 January 2011</b>	To	<b>31 December 2011</b>
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<u>Measures</u>	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>The adoption of the Sudan Mine Action Law through Presidential Decree # 51, for the year 2010, on 18 February 2010. The adoption of this law fulfils one of Sudan's key obligations under the Mine Ban Convention to which Sudan is a state party and it will assist in further integration of the National Mine Action Centre into the broader government structure and give it more power to exercise its mandate as the governmental oversight body for mine action in the country</p>	
<p>The National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC) continues to develop their capacities and skills in managing mine action in Sudan. These national institutions have already started to assume responsibility for planning, coordination, priority setting, resource management, information management and quality management of mine action.</p> <p>The national demining assets, National Demining Units (NDUs) continue to make significant progress in verifying and clearing mine and ERW contaminated areas.</p>	
<p>With technical support from UNDP, the Government of National Unity (GONU) and Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) have included mine action in the national budgets and continued to provide funds for mine action. During 2010, the GONU and GOSS provided approximately US\$ 1.2 Million for mine action from the state budgets.</p>	
<p>In order to take over full responsibility for mine action from the UN, a mine action transition plan was finalized in November 2008. The transition plan has been prepared with active participation of high level representatives from national mine action authorities, the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) and UNDP as well as UNICEF. The implementation of the transition matrix began in January 2009.</p> <p>In May 2010, an update of the transition plan was made, in a two- day's workshop in Khartoum. This workshop, led by UNMAO, had the participation of both National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) and the South Sudan De-mining Authority (SSDA) and representatives of UNDP and UNICEF.</p> <p>A number of on – the job trainings were identified as needed and were held between 1 June 2010 and 31 march 2011.</p> <p>Moreover, from 15 January 2011, the UNMAO Northern Region staff has word to NMAC and they are now working together.</p> <p>40% of all necessary activities towards transition were completed and 344, more are and will be on going with June 2011. It is expected that the transition will be happen by the end of June 2011, with a small number of UNMAO staff remaining in advisory position.</p>	

**Form B      Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7.1    "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>1 January</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
			<b>2011</b>		

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

Note: The quantities listed on this form do not include the 5,000 mines that the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan have each indicated will be retained for permitted purposes under the Convention (see Form D)

**Form C      Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1    "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>1 January</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
			<b>2011</b>		

As no nationwide assessment/survey has been conducted in Sudan, the full extent of the landmine problem in the country remains unknown.

**Note:** "Dangerous areas" refers to areas where there is reason to believe that landmines or UXO exist. The number of dangerous areas has decreased since the previous report as most of the area has been cleared. Below is the number of close and opened hazard as of 31 December 2010.

Below is the number of opened hazard as of 31 December 2011.

Period	Hazard Closed				Hazard Open			
	DA	MF	SHA	Total	DA	MF	SHA	Total
December	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4
Year 2011	315	76	37	428	60	14	0	74
Running Total	1,546	174	128	1,848	144	61	93	298

## Form D APMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

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

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>1 January 2011</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
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1a. *Compulsory*: Retained for training purposes (Article 3, Para. **Government of National Unity (GoNU)**)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Sudan Armed Forces (SAF)	PMN Plastic	176		
	Type 14 Plastic	130		
	Desert Plastic	85		
	Type 35 Plastic	1,194		
	Valmara Plastic	46		
	P.P.M Plastic	307		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,938</b>		

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

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

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

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

**Government of National Unity**

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information e.g., transferred from, transferred to
Sudan Armed Forces	Type 35 Plastic	75	N/A	Provided to UNMAO for training purposes.
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

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

**Government the Republic of Sudan**

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information e.g., transferred from, transferred to
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

**Form E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>1 January 2011</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
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Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	Sudan has never produced AP mines.

**Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."



State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>1 January 2011</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
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1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

All APMs destroyed during year 2011 by the mine action program are in the suspected hazardous areas and in minefields

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas during 2011 (Article 5).

Period	State	AP	AT	Small Arms	UXO
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>15,776</b>	<b>9,588</b>
Total	Blue Nile	1,186	147	67,346	8,095
	Kassala	5,909	2,493	5,346	10,048
	Northern Darfur	4	1	886	1,917
	Red Sea	37	20	10,569	2,148
	South Kordofan	1,167	23	300,024	26,236
	Southern Darfur	0	2	39	895
	Western Darfur	0	0	158	673
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>384,368</b>	<b>50,012</b>

State	Area Demined (sqm)	BAC Area (sqm)	AP	AT	SAA	UXO
Blue Nile	754,185	870,047	410	34	18,533	747
Central Equatoria	2,963,726	2,211,569	2,074	350	89,441	16,021
East Equatoria	32,355	269,072	152	27	21,205	17,412
Jonglei	540	121,336	3,506	140	339,155	12,419
Kassala	1,339,840	98,117	2,784	1,088	491	1,509
Lakes	0	19,593	0	0	0	0
North Bahr El Ghazal	0	10	1	0	12,201	794
Northern Darfur	0	152,685	0	1	400	561
South Kordofan	191,711	156,967	74	5	794	155
Southern Darfur	0	318,765	0	0	34	132
Unity	0	0	9	2	200	224
Upper Nile	525,586	724,084	1,144	33	11,707	1,480
Warab	0	400	0	0	0	0
West Bahr El Ghazal	7,682	76,950	35	81	87,929	7,250
West Equatoria	9,262	3,400	0	1	0	0
Western Darfur	0	0	0	0	1	511
<b>Period Total</b>	<b>5,824,887</b>	<b>5,022,995</b>	<b>10,189</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>582,091</b>	<b>59,215</b>

**Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if

possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4. "

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>1 January 2011</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4) (accumulative data from 2004- 2010).  
In Khartoum, in 2007, 13,371 AP mines were destroyed.

In total, the following were destroyed:

AT:	3,988
AP:	19,829
ERW:	863,896
UXOs	2,401,470

In addition to the destruction of the known stockpiles of APMs, catches of APM were discovered in various locations of Southern Sudan which contained 523 APM. All these mines were destroyed in 2008. Details are as follows:

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
NO. 4 (SCHU)	283		The destruction took place in various parts of Blue Nile State; Southern Sudan during October-December 2008 using open demolition methods in accordance with the UN approved International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
PMN	1		
M14	19		
M35	17		
TS-50	121		
POMZ-2	11		
TYPE 69	80		
<b>Total</b>	<b>532</b>		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas during 2010 (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary Information
Iranian No4, PRBM 35, Chinese Type 69, M14, M15, TM46	10,189	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,189</b>	

## Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing,

explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

<b>State Party:</b>	<b>Republic of Sudan</b>	<b>reporting for time period</b>	<b>1 Jan 2011</b>	<b>to</b>	<b>31 December 2011</b>
		<b>from</b>			

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			Type	grams			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sudan has never produced AP mines.

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			Type	grams			

**Form I Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

**Form J other relevant matters**

*Remark:* States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>1 January 2011</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
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**Road clearance:**

The Sudan cleared Road cleared **188** km. of road from landmines and ERW during **2011**

**Road Assessment:**

The Sudan assessed with “No Evidence of mines/UXO” **7,119 km**” during 2011.

**Victim Assistance (VA):`**

According to the Information Management (UNMAO) on behalf of Sudan, 4,364 victims have been recorded so far of which 40 mine/ERW were reported during 2011.

The National Mine Action Centre in Khartoum continues chairing the victim assistance working group and 11 monthly meeting took place during the year 2011 with NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and relevant governmental bodies to discuss on peculiar issues (e.g. Convention on the rights of PWDs, physical rehabilitation, data collection, strategies for socio-economical Reintegration and follow the progress of the implemented projects)

Under the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) funding NMAC - VA and UNMAO - VA implemented 11 VA projects, of which 9 projects are ongoing and two have been completed as follows:

- 2 VA projects in capacity building, and they were successfully implemented.
- The ongoing projects are :3 socio economic reintegration and provision of IGAs projects, 1 physical rehabilitation and vocational training project , 3 capacity building projects , 1 information management project and 1 advocacy for rights of persons with disabilities project

The National Mine Action Center has implemented a project funded by (CIDA) to build the capacity of NMAC staff and the VA working group members. During the implementation of the project three technical workshops were conducted. One of the major activities of this project was the launching of National mine/ERW victims Database.

During the year 2011 NMAC participated in different international events such as: The Intercessional committees meeting and the 10th State Parties meetings in Geneva where NMAC presented all the VA activities in the country. Also In October 2010 NMAC participated in the fourth international conference on community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) in Abuja and participated in Handicap international workshop on victim assistance in Nairobi - Kenya

NMAC actively campaigns and advocates for the implementation of the CRPD in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Social Security (MOSWS) and UNMAO.

State Party:	<b>Sudan</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>1 January 2011</b>	to	<b>31 December 2011</b>
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**Mine Risk Education (MRE):**

Extensive mine risk education (MRE) has been carried out during 2010, reached (3,391,828) individuals at risk of mine, UXOs and ERW receiving MRE during the reporting period at the level of the whole Sudan. In addition, over (1,407,327) copies of various MRE materials (posters, leaflets, fact sheets)

which UNICEF and AAR had produced were distributed and disseminated among various at risk groups.

The MRE activities for involved enhanced and broadened coordination and collaboration between the UN, government officials and NGOs at national and state levels. Other concerned governmental authorities and a number of national NGOs continued its lead role in the coordination and technical support of MRE activities. In this regard, UNICEF supported planning, implementation and management of MRE activities at the national and state levels through MRE coordination and advisory groups it has established. During the reporting period, a number of local and international NGOs conducted MRE activities in various locations around the country, focusing on several different at risk groups, including Internally Displaced People (IDPs), returnees and local populations.

Also UNICEF, supported (SIBRO and 10 volunteers) the conduct of MRE for southern returnees in Kosti which is the main transit to who are returning to areas in South because of the referendum. The project started in late December 2010.

UNICEF in close cooperation with the NMAA and the Ministry of Education (MOE), has started the work towards integrating MRE into the school system in the affected areas by supporting the training of 200 school teachers in MRE and providing materials to them to be distributed to the students. These activities took place in the Nuba Mountains, Western and Southern Darfur, and southern Sudan. To mainstream MRE into national mine action priorities, the NMAC has contributed to implementation of Teacher training project, During the reporting period, 1100 teachers were trained in South Kordofan, 742 teachers in Kassala State, 320 teachers in Blue Nile State, the teacher training project was implemented in collaboration with the State Ministers of Education in the three states and the NMAC took the lead in coordination and participated in facilitation during the training course. A system was setup in each state to ensure sustainability and monitoring of dissemination of MRE message to students, in targeted schools,

A workshop for one day was conducted on the 2nd Nov. 2010 at the high institute for Zakat conference where the participants discussed and agreed on the methods and the process of integrating MRE curriculum for the whole Sudan. MRE was included in the curriculum in Blue Nile State, but it is just a matter of time to witness this issue become included in the syllabus of ministry of public Education.