REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

UPDATED ARTICLE 7 REPORT

(01 January 2012 - 31 December 2013)

On the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of

Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction

Date: April 2014

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

STATE PARTY:	Republic of the Sudan
POINTS OF CONTACT:	NATIONAL MINE ACTION CENTRE
	Mr. Salah Elhag Bashir Awadelkarim, Director
	<u>E-mail: salahb@su-mac.org</u>
	Mobile: + 249 (0) 0910610624

Sulafa A. Razik, Program Officer <u>e-mail: sulafaa@su-mac.org</u> Mobile: +249 (0) 912196221

Building 421 Block 21, Makka Street, El-Riyadh

Khartoum, Sudan Tel. +249 (0) 183 246380 NMAC Toll Free Hotline: **1912** NMAC website: <u>www.su-mac.org</u>

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Measures	Supplementary
In December 2013 at 13th MSP meeting on ban landmines held in Geneva, Sudan	information (e.g.,
was granted an extension of five years to complete the destruction of anti-	effective date of
personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article-5 of the convention on	implementation & text of
the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel	legislation attached).
mines and on their destruction. The new deadline for Sudan to meet its Ottawa	
treaty Article-5 obligations is April 1, 2019.	
UNMAS continued to lead UN support to Mine Action in national capacity building	
and advisory services till Dec 2013. As of Jan 2014 the lead role of UN support to	
Mine Action is transitioned to UNDP. UNDP is expected to continue supporting	
National Mine Action for next 3 years till Dec 2016.	
Since year 2002 a total area of 90 sqkm has been released and handed	
over to communities free of mines and ERW. In 2013 alone 11.3 sqkm of	
land has been released. During this month 1,149,132 sqm have been	
released.	
It is very important to mentioned that this achievement is mostly made through	
deployment of notational capacity that includes, National Demining Units	
(NDUs), JASMAR for Human Security (JASMAR) and Friends of Peace and	
Development (FPDO). It is also to note that both JASMAR and FPDO applied for	
accreditation to conduct land release operation during year 2013. After thorough	
review, both JASAMR and FPDO received desk accreditation from the NMAC.	
National De-mining Units (NDUs) and the two national NGOs are committed to	
remain engaged in Sudan program until the Sudan's compliance with its Article 5	
obligations, subject to availability of financial resources.	
During year 2013, six additional National NGOs were accredited for Mine Action	
operation mainly MRE and VA activates.	
Some of them have been funded by UN agencies and have already deployed to the	
field.	

Form A National implementation measures

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

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

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

State	Sudan	reporting for time period	01 January	То	31 December
Party:		from	2013		2013

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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:	Sudan	reporting for time period	01 January	То	31 December 2013
		from	2013		

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

Form C Location of mined areas

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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 antipersonnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period	01 January 2013	т	31 December
		from		0	2013

- 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 2013.

Below is the number of open hazardous areas as of 31 December 2013.

Period	Hazard Closed				Hazard Open			
Fenou	DA	MF	SHA	Total	DA	MF	SHA	Total
December	11	10	0	21	0	1	0	1
Year 2013	175	14	23	212	32	4	0	36
Running								
Total	1,801	196	154	2,151	120	61	67	248

Form D APMs retained or transferred

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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	Sudan	reporting for time period from	01 January 2013	То	2013
State Party	Sudan	reporting for time period	01 January	То	31 December

1a. *Compulsory:* Retained for training purposes (Article 3, Para).

Government of Republic of Sudan

Institution authorized by State Party	Туре	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	PMN Plastic	176		
	Type 14 Plastic	130		
	Desert Plastic	85		
	Type 35 Plastic	1,194		
	Valmara Plastic	46		
	P.P.M Plastic	307		
Total		1,938		

Note: Not changed to the retained mines for training purposes.

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

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information
		(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate.)
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 Republic of Sudan

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

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

Government of Republic of Sudan				
Institution authorized by	Type	Quant		

Institution authorized by State Party	Туре	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

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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:	Sudan	reporting for time period	1 January 2013	t	31 December
		from		ο	2013

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

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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:	Sudan	reporting for time period	01 January	т	31 December 2013
		from	2013	0	

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Destruction of all known stockpiles of APMs completed on March 2008) (reported before)

All APMs destroyed during year 2013 by the mine action program are in the suspected hazardous areas and in minefields

(Article	(Article 5).								
Period	State	АР	AT	Small Arms	UXO				
2013	Total	1,053	254	10,924	1,925				
	Blue Nile	1,186	149	67,346	8,301				
	Eastren Darfur	0	2	35	550				
	Gadaref	0	0	0	1				
	Kassala	7,419	2,827	9,271	13,396				
Total	Northern Darfur	4	1	932	2,167				
To	Red Sea	37	25	16,697	2,784				
	South Kordofan	1,167	21	300,024	26,217				

0

0

9,813

0

0

3,025

9

9,312

403,626

426

928

54,770

Southern Darfur

Western Darfur

Total

1. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas during 2013 (Article 5).

Period States BAC Area (sqm) Area (sqm)	emined AP AT SAA UXO
--	----------------------

2013	Total	945,746	2,590,838	1,053	254	10,924	1,925
	Blue Nile	3,014,880	2,379,209	1,186	149	67,346	8,301
	Eastren Darfur	94,101	0	0	2	35	550
	Gadaref	0	212,277	0	0	0	1
	Kassala	19,924,108	5,586,987	7,419	2,827	9,271	13,396
Total	Northern Darfur	982,068	1,050	4	1	932	2,167
To	Red Sea	8,759,755	930,741	37	25	16,697	2,784
	South Kordofan	10,250,851	3,629,351	1,167	21	300,024	26,217
	Southern Darfur	2,018,526	2,500	0	0	9	426
	Western Darfur	1,000,249	0	0	0	9,312	928
	Total	46,044,538	12,742,115	9,813	3,025	403,626	54,770

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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 antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4. "

State Party:	Sudan	Reporting for time period	01 January	То	31 December 2013
		from	2013		

- 1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4) (accumulative data from 2004-2013).
- 2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas during 2014 (Article 5)

Destruction of all known stockpiled of APMs completed on 31st March 2008.

Туре	Quantity	Supplementary Information
Iranian No4, PRBM 35,	10,189	
Chinese Type 69, M14,		
M15, TM46		
Total	10,189	

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

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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"

State Party	Republic of Sudan	reporting for time period	01 January	То	31 December	
		from	2013		2013	

Туре	Dimensions	Fusing	•	olosive ontent	Metall ic	Colour Supplementary photo information to		
			Туре	Grams	conten t	attache d	facilitate mine clearance.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sudan has never produced AP mines.	

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Туре	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metalli c	Colour photo	Supplementary information to
			Туре	Gram s	content	attached	facilitate mine clearance.

Form IMeasures to provide warning to the population

<u>Article 7.1</u> "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 antipersonnel 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 Jother 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:	Sudan	Reporting for time	01 January	То	31 December	
		period from	2013		2013	

Road clearance

The Sudan Open Road 2,660 km during 2013.

Road Assessment

The Sudan assessed Road 2,660 km during 2013.

Victim Assistance (VA)

The National Mine Action Centre classified mine victims using the IMSMA database, where 1,913 have been registered till december 2013. While 1200 casualties, are registered within the National Mine / ERW victim database.

VA/disability coordination mechanism in Darfur region enhanced as a result of establishing VA/disability Coordination Working Group in North Darfur. The coordination is composed of NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) as well as relevant governmental bodies to coordinate activities realted to physical rehabilitation, data collection, strategies for socio-economical reintegration and follow the progress of the implemented projects.

As far as capacity development is concerened, a number of various managerial training courses provided to skills towards supporting national partners to build their capacities on the rights of persons with disabilities as well as launching an advocacy campaign on the rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to minimize duplication of effort and achieve synergy among all stakeholders.

Initially, the office of disposal ordnance in close collaboration and coordination with NMAC sub –office in Darfur focused on establishing the data collection mechanisms relating to Victims of ERW in Darfur and to build the capacity of the existing Disabled People Organizations (DPOs) towards the integration of the ERW Victims in the community.

The government of Sudan agreed that the disability budget to be adopted in relevant governmental authorities for providing services to person with disability The ministry of welfare and social security provided PWDs with mobility aids

With respect to physical rehabilitation services, ICRC has continued the provision of these services through their Rehabilitation Center in collaboration with NAPO .Hope Medical City which is an active member with the VA working group in Khartoum and the second producer for mobility aids, prostheses and orthotics; will establish factory for upper limbs

Capacity building of local organizations represented a very important area of work. This was done through meetings and discussion organized with organizations (mainly local NGOs), authorities and relevant partners such as International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The VA program empowered the government and local authorities, NGOs and communities, through technical and financial support. NMAC VA officer attended the Development of Victim Assistance System for Victim of Wars and Conflicts training course 1/10 to 30/10/2013.

ODO have conducted 2 training session for PWDs in central Darfur / Zalengie in characteristic of effective NGOs and importance of shared of work between DPOs for inclusion of ERW victims.

ODO in co-operation with NMAC and disabled councils conducted advocacy activities on the CRPD through training sessions, radio and T.V in Darfur.

Elafasher Society of the Disabled (FSD) conducted meeting with ICRC and the output of the meeting they have signed agreement to support FSD in maintenance of prosthetics in North Darfur and provide materials and equipment for 18 months.FSD with support from ODO conducted 37 psycho-social support session for ERW victims

State Party:	Sudan	reporting	for	time	period	1	January	t	31	December
		from				20	13	0	2013	

Mine Risk Education (MRE)

Extensive mine risk education (MRE) has been carried out during 2013, reached (2,735,670) individuals at risk of mine, UXOs and ERW receiving MRE during the reporting period. In addition, over 538,327 copies of various MRE materials (posters, leaflets, fact sheets) which UNICEF had produced were distributed and disseminated among various at risk groups.

The MRE activities for involved enahced and broadend 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 has established and its meetings on going monthly. 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 IDPs, returnees and local populations.

UNICEF and CHF supported MRE workers to conduct MRE in Kassla, BN and SK.

And UNICEF continue supporting the TOT for teachers and deaf in Darfur, Kassala, BN, and SK. Which resulted in:

280 of the school teachers were trained as a master of trainers

And 120 of the deaf were trained also as a master trainers for deaf in the whole contaminated areas.

Integration of MRE into Ministry of education became A reality that the adapted curriculum for basic and secondery schools was produced and distributed to all targeted schools.

Also the system was set-up in each state to ensure sustainability of follow-up and monitoring of dissemination of student training in targeted schools,

UNICEF supported stablisment of MRE community based in Darfur by funded 5 worksops implemented for 50 social workeers as a master of trainers to conduct workshops for other social workers in greater Darfur localaties in order to response to emergncy situations by reporting to concern bodies.