

**The Republic of Sudan
National Mine Action Authority
National Mine Action Centre**

ARTICLE 7 REPORT

2014

Table of Contents

Contents

ARTICLE 7 REPORT	1
ACRONYMS:.....	3
FORM A NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	5
FORM B STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES	6
FORM C LOCATION OF MINED AREAS	7
FORM D APMS RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED	8
FORM E STATUS OF PROGRAMS FOR CONVERSION OR DE-COMMISSIONING OF APM PRODUCTION FACILITIES.....	9
FORM F STATUS OF PROGRAMS FOR DESTRUCTION OF APMS	10
2. Status of programs for destruction of APMS in mined areas (Article 5).....	11
FORM G APMS DESTROYED AFTER ENTRY INTO FORCE.....	18
FORM H TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH TYPE PRODUCED/OWNED OR POSSESSED	19
FORM I MEASURES TO PROVIDE WARNING TO THE POPULATION	20
FORM J OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS	22
Annex I – List of remaining mined areas.....	23
Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2014.....	26

ACRONYMS:

NMAC National Mine Action Centre	JASMAR JASMAR Human Security Organization
APMs Anti-Personnel Mines	FPDO Friend of Peace Development Organization
UN United Nations	NDUs National Demining Units
UNDP United Nations Development Programme	TDI The Development Initiative
UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service	MYWP Multi Year Work Plan
MA Mine Action	EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal
MAP Mine Action Programme	UNAMID United Nations African Mission in Darfur
MRE Mine Risk Education	ODO Ordnance Disposal Office
VA Victim Assistance	GPS Geographical Positioning System
Sqm Square meters	DGPS Digital Geographical Positioning System
LR Land Release	UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
NTSGs National Technical Standard Guidelines	CHF Common Humanitarian Fund
IMAS International Mine Action Standards	AT Anti Tank
IMSMA Information Management System for Mine Action	IDPs Internally Displaced Persons
UNMAO United Nations Mine Action Office	SAA Small Arms Ammunition
SSDA South Sudan Demining Authority	ERW Explosive Remnant of Wars
DA Dangerous Area	VTF Voluntary Trust Fund
UXO Unexploded Ordnance	DPKO Department of Peace Keeping Office
LTA Low Threat Area	UNMIS United Nations Mission In Sudan
HTA High Threat Area	USAID United States Agency for International Development
SHAs Suspected Hazardous Areas	CERF Central Emergency Response Fund
MF Mine Field	HQ Head Quarter
BAC Battle Area Clearance	
TS Technical Survey	
NTS Non technical Survey	
NGOs Non Governmental Organizations	

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

STATE [PARTY]:

SUDAN

POINT OF CONTACT:

National Mine Action Center (NMAC)
Col. Amir Abdelsadig Abu Zaid Albashir
NMAC Director General
Mobile: +249 (0) 116299944
E-mail: aamira@su-mac.org
Office Tel: +249 (0) 183 246 380
NMAC Website: www.su-mac.org
Building 241, Bolck 21, Makka Street, El Riyadh, Khartoum-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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014
[Party]: _____

MEASURES

Sudan Mine Action Act 2010, Chapter IV Prohibition of work in the field of mine action

According to the Sudan Mine Action Act:

26. No person shall exercise any work in the field of mine action save with obtaining a license from the national centre.

Penalties

27. Whoever contravenes the provisions of this Act, or the regulations or orders made thereunder, shall be punished on conviction as follows:

- a) Imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years or with fine to be determined by the court, or with both;
 - b) Confiscation of any anti personnel mines to the benefit of the national authority, and order to dispose of the same according to what the national commission sees appropriate and at the expense of the accused;
 - c) Confiscation of any building or means of transport used in the commission of the offence;
 - d) The compensation which the court deems appropriate for any damage resulting from the commission of the offence;
 - e) Cancellation of the license.
- Effective date of implementation as of 31st March 2010.

During 23-27 June 2014, Sudan attended a Third Review Conference of the convention on the Prohibition of the use, Stockpiling, Production and transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) and on their Destruction. The conference took place in Maputo, Mozambique to have a look at the remaining challenges in achieving a mine-free world, a goal they first committed to at a similar meeting in Maputo in 1999. Sudan signed Maputo+15 Action Plan declarations to fulfil its obligations to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines and clear all mined areas as soon as possible during the period 2014-2019. The Plan is based on the achievements made under the Nairobi and Cartagena Action Plans.

UNMAS phased out of leading Mine Action in support in December 2013 and an agreement that the UNDP will take lead on Mine Action as of January 2014. However, UNDP managed to take full lead of UN support to Mine Action in Sudan in September 2014 and supported the programme in building its capacity for three months. Soon after, in the light of UNDPs strategic plan 2014-17, UNDP Sudan decided to phase out of Mine Action. In December 2014, UNDP requested United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to the lead role of UN support to mine action in Sudan.. The government of Sudan also, requested UNMAS to re-engage in mine action support.

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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

2. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)

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

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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

This should be a snap shot of where we are at following the reporting period (i.e 1 January 2015)

State / Province	Number of areas known to contain anti- personnel mines	Area known to contain anti- personnel mines (square metres)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti- personnel mines	Area suspected to contain anti- personnel mines (square metres)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations
Blue Nile	6	272,456	5	905,583	1,178,039
South Kordofan	48	2,182,548	36	15,615,710	17,798,258
Kassala	4	434,176	7	1,576,744	2,010,920
Red Sea	0	0	1	7,200	7,200
Gadaref	0	0	1	10,000	10,000
Total	58	2,889,180	50	18,115,237	21,004,417

Note: The area is for anti personnel mines only.

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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

1a. Compulsory: Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

The below table shows the retained APMs for training:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	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		

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

Objectives

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	<i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate...)</i>
N/A	N/A	"Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use"

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)

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

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

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

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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A

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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
N/A	Methods
N/A	Applicable safety standards
N/A	Applicable environmental standards

Note: Destruction of all known stockpiles of APMs completed on March 2008 as reported. So far, no new stockpiles have been reported .

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

This table should provide information on what were our accomplishments in 2014; the last two columns should sum up the information in Form C above.

State / Province	Number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines <u>at the beginning of the Reporting Period</u>	Total area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines <u>at the beginning of the reporting period</u>	Amount of area <u>cleared</u> during the reporting period (square metres)	Amount of area <u>reduced</u> during the reporting period (square metres)	Amount of area <u>cancelled</u> during the reporting period (square metres)	Total area addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations during the reporting period (square metres)	Number of areas remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end of the reporting period</u>)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations (i.e., <u>at the end of the reporting period</u>)
Blue Nile	11	1,178,039	0	0	0	0	11	1,178,039
South Kordofan	84	17,798,258	0	0	0	0	84	17,798,258
Kassala	28	2,010,920	2,389,368	898,524	285,212	3,573,104	11	2,010,920
Red Sea	1	7,200	80,000	0	0	80,000	1	7,200
Gadaref	1	10,000	0	0	0	0	1	10,000
Totals	125	21,004,417	2,469,368	898,524	285,212	3,653,104	108	21,004,417

Note: Achievements are more than the planned number, due to addressing newly generated hazards.

State Province	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Blue Nile	0	0	0
South Kordofan	0	0	0
Kassala	171	95	1,216
Red Sea	0	0	2
Gadaref	0	0	0
Eastern Darfur	0	0	2
Western Darfur	0	0	1,410
South Darfur	0	0	25
Central Darfur	0	0	177
North Darfur	0	0	144
Totals	171	95	2,976

From the table above, Kassala is among the three highly contaminated states with anti-personnel landmines. The other two states are South Kordofan and Blue Nile with zero records due to no demining operations has been started. No landmines are reported for Darfur region, the main reported contamination is Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs).

2.1 APPLICATION OF LAND RELEASE STANDARDS:

Following the separation of South Sudan in 2011, NMAC made first amendment to the old NTSGs and removed all the UNMAO and SSSA from all chapters. The review of the new NTSGs is under the process and the technical teams are working on it for the new version to be published on the website after endorsement.

LAND RELEASE IN SUDAN

Introduction

Land release back to the community is the overall aim of any particular mine action activity and this NTSG provides a basic methodology to be applied in using the demining assets available in Sudan. This methodology relies upon the mine action operator and the NMAC to grade all Dangerous Areas (DA's) into high and low threat areas and then into areas where mines/UXO have or have not been found.

The land release process can be applied to a minefield; a suspect hazardous area; and a dangerous area right from the beginning of tasking (in other words to hazards which are already reflected in the IMSMA database) or it can be applied to potential hazards which are not yet reflected in the IMSMA database. This allows the hazard or suspected hazard to be subjected to the same probing process of confirming, clearing and or releasing areas based on actual threat rather than the perceived threat.

NMAC Sudan produced two “decision making tools” to help visualise the land release process and to give practitioners in the field a ready reference for deploying clearance assets.

Methodology

The Land Release methodology is based on the universal application of the references IMAS; the NMAC Land Release Process and the Asset Deployment Guidelines against both suspected and hazardous areas.

The application of land release assumes a level of risk based on verification of threat. It recognises 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 LRP at all levels of intervention.

Annex A: Land Release Process	Annex B: Asset Deployment
<p>NMAC Sudan, Land Release Process, Decision Making Tool</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The original survey produced large polygons of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA's) based on limited information available at the time. 2. Over time, people return to the village and settle into the SHA. The longer people live in the village the more confident they are about moving into areas that were once considered dangerous while also staying away from dangerous areas. Over time, the picture in the village becomes clearer helping define areas. 3. An assessment is then carried out of the SHA and in consultation with the local community the SHA can then be sub-divided in to – Low Threat Area and High Threat Area. 4. When using mechanical assets the entire HTA is processed using UNMAO asset deployment guidelines. 5. Initial breach lanes should aim for known mined areas or accident sites. Manual teams work out from the centre of the HTA. 6. During BAC operations the entire HTA is cleared using subsurface procedures. 7. Tech Survey is carried out in the low threat area as per agreed guidelines in NTSG. 8. The low threat area is further divided in to an area of “no evidence of” and the area requiring further survey. 9. If an item is found during Tech Survey of the low threat area a box (as per NTSG) is cleared around it; if no further mines are found survey 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 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.

<p>continues. 10. In the low threat area where there is no evidence of mines or UXO, the area is defined and a cancelled area report is completed. An IMSMA non-clearance task report is completed so that the area can be taken off the database.</p>	
<p>Annex C: GENERAL SURVEY, REDUCED TECHNICAL SURVEY OF RECORDED DANGEROUS / SUSPECT HAZARDOUS AREA CANCELLED AREA REPORT</p> <p>IMSMA recorded DA/SHA, located in the vicinity of at Grid Reference was visited on and there is no significant evidence to suggest that the area is still or was affected by any mine/UXO hazard and therefore does not warrant a protracted mine/UXO clearance operation.</p> <p>Comments: “No mine/UXO hazards were located during a comprehensive survey, therefore it is requested that this previously recorded minefield/hazardous area is to be cancelled and removed from IMSMA and the target list” “We the undersigned agree that the reported hazardous area should be cancelled in accordance with National TSG requirements” Name: Name: Signature: Signature: Clearance Company: Community Liaison Assistant Local Contact Person No.1* Occupation: Address: Ph: Signature: Date: Local Contact Person No.2* Occupation: Address: Ph: Signature: Date: Local Authority Representative: Rank and Position: Signature: Date: * Persons to be landowner, relation or approved representative of the area in which the DA/SHA report refers to: Sketch/Photos Attached: Yes / No</p>	<p>Annex D: Marking Mapping and Completion Requirements for Land Release Tasks</p> <p>MARKING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The marking of areas cleared or areas released during land release operations shall be marked using steel pickets driven into the ground and accurately recorded in accordance to the marking system stipulated in the SUDANMAP NTSG, Chapter 1(GMAA, Survey & DA Marking) and Chapter 3 (Marking System), and their Annexes. 2. Turning Points and Intermediate Points shall be used to define and demarcate all areas released whether cleared using different assets (MDD, Manual Clearance, Mechanical, and BAC) or released through GMAA (Cancellation) or Technical Survey. 3. All Turning Points and Intermediate Points of all areas released shall be plotted on the completion map using different coloured polygons. (<p>MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land release operations shall conform to the minimum standards. 2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons. <p>MAPPING OF AREAS RELEASED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mapping of all areas released (Cleared, Cancelled or Technical Surveyed) during land release operations shall conform to the minimum standards. 2. All areas released shall be mapped using separate polygons. <p>COMPLETION AND HANDOVER REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND RELEASE TASKS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to the completion of a Land Release operation task, the organisation / contractor shall notify the NMAC of an estimated completion and handover date. It is expected that NMAC shall receive notification no later than 6 working days prior to the last day of operation NMAC shall then organise the first suitable date to conduct a Completion QA and hand over procedures. At this stage organisations should provide NMAC with a digital copy of the mapped area so that it can be checked by the NMAC IMSMA office to confirm that the data is correct. 2. At the completion of a task an IMSMA Clearance Completion Report shall be filled in by the implementing organisation / contractor capturing the following three categories where applicable; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area Cleared through clearance (Cleared Area). 2. Area Released through Non-technical Survey or GMAA (Cancelled Area). 3. Area Released through Technical Survey. 3. Each activity shall be recorded appropriately in the specific sections of the IMSMA Clearance Completion Report with all relevant information provided. The report shall be signed off by the implementing organisation / contractor and the NMAC.

2.2 REPORTING ON DECISIONS ON SUDAN'S PLAN WITHIN ITS EXTENSION REQUEST

The progress made relative to the commitments contained in section 17 of its extension request:

Year	Hazard to be addressed according to the Plan within the Extension Request		Area to be addressed through NTS cancellation according to the Plan within the extension request (Square meters)	Area to be addressed through TS/ clearance according to the Plan within the extension request (Square meters)	Hazards addressed		Area addressed through NTS/ cancellation	Area addressed through TS/clearance
	SHA	MF			SHA	MF		
2012-2013	10	3	1,600,000	400,000	12	8	0	0
2013-14	85	20	7,000,000	6,000,000	24	15	7,784,366	1,821,301
2014-15	46	15	3,000,000	5,000,000	4	13	898,524	285,212
2015-16	30	8	1,000,000	5,000,000	0	0		
2016-17	23	6	700,000	3,300,000	0	0		
2017-18	15	4	600,000	2,400,000	0	0		
2018-19	12	2	400,000	1,600,000	0	0		
Total	221	58	14,300,000	23,700,000	40	36		

☐ The plan under the extensions request was based on the assumptions that, there will be an improvement in the security situation in all the regions contaminated by mines and ERW and required funds will be secured to implement the programme activities. The other factors that may hamper the implementation includes, conflicts, frequent movement of population finding additional hazards, high metallic contents in the mine fields and the rainy season.

☐ As per the plan indicated in the table above, during 2014/15, the total hazards planned to be addressed were 46 SHA and 15 minefields (MF), whereas the areas to be cancelled through Non Technical Survey (NTS) was 3,000,000 sqm, and that to be released through Technical Survey (TS) and clearance was 5,000,000 sqm.

☐ During 2014, three (3) SHAs (6.5%) were addressed and 13 MFs (86.6%) was closed, whereas, 1,183,736 square meters (39%) of land was cancelled and 2,754,580 square meters (55%) of land was released and handed over to the community.

☐ According to the above statistics, there was a significant progress in the number of MF closed compared to SHA closed and area released through TS compared to that cancelled through NTS which shows the positive impact of using land release policy

☐ During 2014, Security wise eastern states were accessible for the demining operations, while access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states was limited for clearance and survey activities due to the ongoing conflicts in the region.

THE OUTCOMES OF SURVEY EFFORTS AND HOW ADDITIONAL CLARITY OBTAINED MAY CHANGE SUDAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE REMAINING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE:

☐ As indicated in the extension request, the main need for survey operation was planned for South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. With the continuation of conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states since June 2011 and the suspension of mine action operations in the contaminated areas, no further surveys have been conducted in both states due to security situations.

The outcomes of "data clean-up" efforts and of revisions to the terminology used by Sudan for areas known or suspected to contain mines, and the results of both on the management of mine action information;

To improve the quality of data captured in the database, data cleanup could not be completed during year 2014. The data clean up is still ongoing and field verification is yet to be done.

☐ 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.

☐ Since early 2002 the Sudan Mine Action Programme has registered 2,543 hazardous areas in its database (IMSMA). So far, 2,314 hazardous areas have been cleared using different methods. While conducting mine action operations a total of 9,998 Anti Personnel Mines (APM), 3,131 Anti Tank Mines (ATM), 57,836 Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and 418,646 Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) have been destroyed. Since the beginning of the programme, there are 1,953 victims registered in the database. Out of this a total of 1,390 are injured, while 563 are killed.

☐ In an effort to mitigate the risks of Mines or ERW accidents, National Mine Action Center (NMAC) in partnership with National and international NGOs have been providing mine risk education to the local populations of Blue Nile, South Kordofan states, Darfur region and Eastern States. A total of 2,918,284 beneficiaries of MRE have been reported. In order to open access for humanitarian aids, Mine Action Partners have been surveying and clearing roads. A total of 37,595 km of roads has been opened to be used.

CHANGES IN THE SECURITY SITUATION AND HOW THESE CHANGES POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AFFECT IMPLEMENTATION:

☐ Since June 2011, no manual clearance operations been conducted in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states due to the ongoing conflict. Both South Kordofan and Blue Nile states and Kassala state are regarded as highly contaminated with AP mines and ERW according to the IMSMA records. Only MRE activities have been carried out in limited areas during the 2014 in the areas of conflict. Since the conflict has started in both areas, the security situation has not been improved and therefore Mine Action programme has not been able to resume the demining operations. In case if there is any improvement in the security situation in both regions, the demining operations will resume immediately. For Darfur, no AP mine contamination is reported except ERW threats to the population. RE activities and EOD tasks are carried out in the region in accessible areas only due to the unstable security situation.

☐ In Kassala, Gadaref and Red Sea states, the security situation was stable. During the reporting period Land release operation has been safely conducted in eastern states.

☐ The continuation of conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states has a negative impact on the Sudan commitments to the Ottawa Treaty Convention.

EXTERNAL FINANCING RECEIVED AND RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION:

☐ For year 2014, Sudan Mine Action programme in total has received 1.15 million USD from different donors. The breakdown of funds received is shown in the table below. In addition, The government of Sudan has supported the programme by paying NMAC staff salaries, operational cost of the NMAC and partially the deployment costs of NDUs.

The below table shows the financial resources received during 2014

Grantee/ Vendor ID	Grant Name	Funding Source	Amount (USD)	Activity	Assets	Location	Duration	Remarks
FPDO	MRE in Blue Nile and South Kordofan	USAID	133,738.00	MRE	3 MRE teams	BN and SK	1st Mar 14-31st May 14	MRE and Capacity Building
JASMAR	MRE in Blue Nile and South Kordofan	USAID	116,225.00	MRE	4 MRE teams	BN and SK	16 Feb 14-15 June 14	
NDUs	Emergency Land Release and manual clearance in Kassala	CERF	196,298.00	Land Release	-3 MCTs	NDUs	Emergency Land Release and manual clearance in Kassala	CERF
NDUs	Emergency Land Release and manual clearance in Kassala	VTF	80,000.00	Land Release	-1 IMW	NDUs	Emergency Land Release and manual clearance in Kassala	VTF
NMAC	Mine Action Coordination and Capacity Development to NMAC	VTF	20,000.00	Capacity Building		HQ	01 July 14-31 December 14	Project was postponed
NMAC	Capacity development support to Darfur sub offices	ODO	200,000.00	Capacity building and coordination		Darfur Ssub offices	! januaray 14-30 June 14	
Sub Total			746,261.00					

Bilateral

AAR/FPDO	MRE	CHF	100,000.00					
JASMAR	Land Release/MRE	CHF	200,000.00					
FPDO	Land Release	CHF	100,000.00					
Sub total			400,000.00					
Grand Total			1,146,261.00					

Government contribution:

☐ In 2014 the government has contributed to Mine Action Programme through NMAC with a total of 3,000,000 SDG which is equivalent to 502,849 US\$ as per UN exchange rate (5.966 USD)

☐ The overall amount contributed by donors to Sudan Mine Action Programme is US\$ 1,467,110.00 only during 2014 which was less than what was expected to be allocated for the mine action programme in Sudan. Sudan Mine Action Programme is seeking more funds from donors in order to meet its obligations during the five-year period.

EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO FACILITATE THE OPERATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL DEMINING ORGANIZATIONS AND TO EXPAND INDIGENOUS DEMINING CAPACITY, AND THE RESULTS OF THESE EFFORTS:

☐ As for the international demining NGOs and commercial companies. Assistance for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan is the only international NGOs operating in the country; however AAR Japan implements only MRE projects. In addition a commercial demining company The Development Initiative (TDI) is operating in Darfur supporting UNAMID with EOD tasks. There is need for other international NGOs to come to Sudan and help Sudan in meeting its obligations under Article five of Ottawa treaty.

☐ Sudan, through its request of extension has welcomed interested international Mine Action NGOs to deploy its assets to Sudan and help the country in meeting its Ottawa Treaty obligations. During participation in the meetings of state parties to ban anti personnel landmines, Sudan delegation has made several initiatives to gain interest of International demining NGOs to re-engage. Sudan delegation also met with representatives of some international demining NGOs at the side meetings encouraging them to work in Sudan. So far, NMAC has not received letter of interest from any INGOs willing to work in Sudan. Currently, the Land release operation in Sudan is conducted by national demining NGOs that includes National Demining Units (NDUs) JASMAR Human Security Organization and Friends of Peace and Development Organization (FPDO). All of the three organizations have received limited funds with which they have conducted Land Release operations in Kassala and Gadaref states in 2014. In 2014, JASMAR and FPDO were also awarded grants by UNMAS with USAID funding for implementing MRE activities in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States,. Significantly, there is a gap in clearance and survey operations in those contaminated states due to security and funding problems. Sudan is continuously encouraging the international NGOs to come to Sudan and engage in mine action, provide technical and or financial support to Sudan Mine Action programme to meet its commitments under the Ottawa treaty during the remaining period.

☐ Currently, a total of 15 NGOs and one international commercial company is accredited and registered for Mine Action Operation in Sudan. Out of the 15 NGOs only one is international NGO.. Apart for FPDO and JASMAR, the NGOs have only implemented MRE activities.. During 2014, no new Mine Action NGOs have received accreditation from NMAC.

☐ As a capacity building for its staff, Sudan secured fund from the African Union (AU) and sent six NMAC staff to Nairobi, Kenya for EOD level 1 and 2 training at the International Mine Action Training Center (IMATC) from 20/10 to 7/11/2014. The trained staff were deployed to the operational sites in the field and assisted in the destruction of items found (APMs, ATMs, ERWs and SAAs) during the clearance operations. Two NMAC staff s were also trained in Ammunition storage and safety administration in Geneva, from 15 September to 19 September 2014. Moreover, two NMAC staff participated in the Arab outreach programme in Algeria.

CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS TO THE PROPOSED MILESTONES IN EXTENSION REQUEST PLAN

Due the reason explained above Sudan Mine Action programme couldn't fully implement the activities planned for year 2014 and here by recommends changes in the proposed plan for year 2015 and onward. The recommended changes are reflected in the table below:

Summary of projections for the amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2015-2019

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Blue Nile	9	0	2	0	0	11
South Kordofan	39	12	13	17	3	84
Kassala	11	0	0	0	0	11
Gadaref	1	0	0	0	0	1
Red Sea	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	61	12	15	17	3	108

FORM G APMS DESTROYED AFTER ENTRY INTO FORCE

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
APMs Destroyed	263	70	58	313	387	1,524	3,268	2,412	451	1,071	171	9,988

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 SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type Quantity Lot # (if possible) Supplementary information

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

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan)²

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

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"

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

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	N/A

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

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

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."

MARKING OF HAZARDOUS AREAS

Sudan Mine Action programme using following guidelines for marking the hazardous areas:

1. Hazardous area marking is a vital component of humanitarian demining and should be implemented at the earliest possible opportunity in order to provide a visual warning of the presence of mine/UXO. Whenever possible the standard mine sign and minefield marking system, shown at Annex A, should be the chosen method however it is accepted that initially this may not always be possible or practicable. However it should be installed at the earliest opportunity.

2. Hazardous area marking has been categorised into four levels as follows:

a. Improvised marking – Acceptable level to indicate mine/uxo areas when temporary or permanent materials or resources are not available. The marking used shall be clearly recognisable from a safe distance by all who may come across it, shall be placed to ensure access is restricted and should be able to withstand the elements for six months.

b. Temporary marking – Acceptable level to mark mine/uxo areas in preparation for humanitarian demining. The system should provide a physical barrier. Signs should be clearly visible from a safe distance and visible sign-to-sign in heavily vegetated or undulating ground. The marking should be able to withstand the elements for between six months to one year.

c. Permanent marking – Acceptable level to mark mine/uxo areas not scheduled for humanitarian demining in the near future. It should employ a combination of signs and/or markers visible from a safe distance and visible sign-to-sign in heavily vegetated or undulating ground and physical barriers and should be able to withstand the elements for greater than one year.

d. Route marking

Post Road/Route Clearance Marking:

In those highly hazardous concentrated areas (Lines of Disengagement), where contamination still exists to the flanks of the cleared route and it is not possible to conduct clearance operations in the immediate future, Permanent Fencing should be erected as detailed at NTSG Chapter 1. This shall act as a physical and visual barrier to stop any possible movement of humans and/or livestock. The following applies:

a. The Permanent Fencing should extend at least 10m each side of the outer boundaries of the contaminated area, with both sides of roads being fenced; the fencing itself should be placed 50cm inside the actual cleared area.

b. The marking of any cleared area following clearance has to be unambiguous and permanent. The Bench Mark, Start Point and each Turning Point shall be physically marked and situated in accordance with NTSG Chapter 2.

c. If following the assessment no specific hazardous areas are identified, then the left hand side of the road route is to be used as the marking line; it is this marking line that is to be utilised for the turning points/perimeter coordinates with the information being recorded either with DGPS or GPS/Bearings and Distances.

d. For those areas where specific hazards are identified and subsequently cleared, perimeter coordinates for the whole area (polygon), are required. The information shall be recorded again either with DGPS or GPS/Bearings and Distances.

e. All turning points / perimeter coordinates, shall be indicated on either the IMSMA Completion or Suspension report (task dependant), and associated map submitted. Instances where the ground may be unsuitable for metal picket insertion, then a large rock / pile of rocks shall be placed. When marking for a Suspension Task, the rocks shall be painted red and when marking for a Completion Task the rocks shall be painted white.

INFORMATION ON MRE ACTIVITIES

State SUDAN reporting for time period from 1 JANUARY 2014 to 31 DECEMBER 2014

[Party]: _____

The following table reflects the MRE activities by state and gender during 2014:

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Blue Nile	5,437	6,494	8,054	9,371	29,356
Central Darfur	3,366	1,575	6,617	6,465	18,023
Eastren Darfur	6,242	4,447	516	676	11,881
Kassala	11,019	10,517	10,534	10,818	42,888
Northern Darfur	5,752	4,722	2,963	6,771	20,208
South Kordofan	10,370	10,798	6,361	7,775	35,304
Southern Darfur	7,980	4,182	4,546	4,710	21,418
Western Darfur	7,926	5,037	10,457	8,724	32,144
Total	58,092	47,772	50,048	55,310	211,222

[Narrative:]

Solid steps towards MRE Program sustainability solidified as an MRE curriculum has been integrated into the Ministry of Education's syllabus.

During 2014, 4000 Exercise books with MRE messages, 4000 School Hand bags, 3000 Kids Hats have been distributed in Darfur by UNAMID Ordinance Disposal Office (ODO). In coordination between NMAC and UNICEF, two national NGOs, namely JASMAR and FPDO received grants through CHF and carried out MRE activities in Kassala, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states targeting IDPs, returnees and local populations.

Annex I – List of remaining mined areas

List remaining mined areas:

IMSMA ID number	Region	Sub Region	Community	Geographic Reference		Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
				Langitude	Latitude			
IMSMA MF-117	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Serdiba	30.017417	10.993056	207,105	0	207,105
IMSMA MF-128	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605556	10.892167	14,735	0	14,735
IMSMA MF-129	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.177283	11.640033	18,641	0	18,641
IMSMA MF-130	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.177017	11.639117	2,769	0	2,769
IMSMA MF-134	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Fayo	30.179967	11.637483	20,277	0	20,277
IMSMA MF-147	Blue Nile	El Rosaeers	Al Roseires	34.797944	11.283583	8,394	0	8,394
IMSMA MF-149	Blue Nile	Bau	Madah	33.772694	11.048333	1,374	0	1,374
IMSMA MF-161	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.607472	10.883167	7,553	0	7,553
IMSMA MF-162	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.609139	10.884889	16,301	0	16,301
IMSMA MF-163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.61025	10.886556	1,852	0	1,852
IMSMA MF-164	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.610222	10.874056	12,513	0	12,513
IMSMA MF-165	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.611944	10.875306	2,993	0	2,993
IMSMA MF-166	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.605611	10.888778	8,291	0	8,291
IMSMA MF-168	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.603217	10.888083	5,847	0	5,847
IMSMA MF-169	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.60495	10.8861	3,539	0	3,539
IMSMA MF-171	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Koyea	30.372217	10.940567	389,500	0	389,500
IMSMA MF-181	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.684483	10.798717	27,494	0	27,494
IMSMA MF-191	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Brakandi	29.561306	11.851472	5,326	0	5,326
IMSMA MF-192	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.331556	11.756333	50	0	50
IMSMA MF-193	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333028	11.755917	1,561	0	1,561
IMSMA MF-194	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.754194	1,418	0	1,418
IMSMA MF-196	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337889	11.761778	95	0	95
IMSMA MF-197	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337611	11.760889	40	0	40
IMSMA MF-198	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333361	11.764556	61	0	61
IMSMA MF-199	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.333833	11.764944	43	0	43
IMSMA MF-200	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.335333	11.765556	65	0	65
IMSMA MF-201	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.338222	11.763611	28	0	28
IMSMA MF-202	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katla	29.337833	11.763778	51	0	51
IMSMA MF-223	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.063	10.594611	3,988	0	3,988
IMSMA MF-224	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Toro	30.059806	10.589861	10,501	0	10,501
IMSMA MF-258	Blue Nile	Geissan	Dar El Aman	34.691944	11.097336	0	0	0
IMSMA MF-259	Blue Nile	Geissan	Al Amara	34.678639	11.1295	52,793	0	52,793
IMSMA MF-260	Kassala	Telkok	Shallalob	36.582944	15.581639	8,926	0	8,926
IMSMA MF-261	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Keili	34.302056	10.86375	187,519	0	187,519
IMSMA MF-276	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.685133	10.789867	2,240	0	2,240
IMSMA MF-277	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.357667	11.838222	236,513	0	236,513
IMSMA MF-278	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	14,338	0	14,338
IMSMA MF-279	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Durain	30.04815	10.855061	8,948	0	8,948
IMSMA MF-280	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.363556	11.842444	10,787	0	10,787

IMSMA ID number	Region	Sub Region	Community	Geographic Reference		Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
				Langitude	Latitude			
IMSMA MF-283	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.681375	10.799449	3,552	0	3,552
IMSMA MF-284	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Katsha	29.6826	10.799636	4,653	0	4,653
IMSMA MF-289	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	El Gargaf	36.461972	14.585861	188,841	0	188,841
IMSMA MF-291	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37475	11.856611	4,123	0	4,123
IMSMA MF-32	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Gargaf	36.498833	14.483194	50,019	0	50,019
IMSMA MF-33	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Gargaf	36.497861	14.485556	186,390	0	186,390
IMSMA MF-46	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.333944	11.834428	204,868	0	204,868
IMSMA MF-47	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.3261	11.84611	310,151	0	310,151
IMSMA MF-53	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Abu Snoon	29.485528	10.936028	270,137	0	270,137
IMSMA MF-54	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.469056	11.673083	32,821	0	32,821
IMSMA MF-58	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Azraq	30.616611	11.289139	131,986	0	131,986
IMSMA MF-60	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat Damam	29.758667	10.826417	45,702	0	45,702
IMSMA MF-61	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.35845	11.84554	103,472	0	103,472
IMSMA MF-62	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali Souq	29.36291	11.84238	15,540	0	15,540
IMSMA MF-65	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Ahmier	29.843806	10.805528	769	0	769
IMSMA MF-74	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	30.166667	10.994333	6,706	0	6,706
IMSMA MF-75	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ganaya	29.89405	10.5278	672	0	672
IMSMA MF-86	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabania	30.00395	10.595917	11,933	0	11,933
IMSMA MF-90	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Chali	34.033694	10.226639	22,376	0	22,376
IMSMA DA-1065	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Salara	29.501389	11.955611	0	49,087	49,087
IMSMA DA-1163	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Ragafi	30.23775	11.002056	0	500	500
IMSMA DA-1172	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Tiess	29.864639	10.662306	0	236	236
IMSMA DA-1205	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Locholo	30.47175	11.186194	0	19	19
IMSMA DA-1242	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Sally	34.196139	10.788194	0	70,183	70,183
IMSMA DA-1296	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-1297	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-1298	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	4	4
IMSMA DA-1299	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.24125	10.764194	0	3	3
IMSMA DA-1305	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Boram	29.947806	10.600583	0	1	1
IMSMA DA-152	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tura	30.5595	11.143571	0	4,755,043	4,755,043
IMSMA DA-152	Kassala	Telkok	Karakon	36.47975	15.946472	0	0	0
IMSMA DA-176	Kassala	Telkok	El Gabarit	36.664556	15.70475	0	650	650
IMSMA DA-177	Kassala	Telkok	Talkuk El Masjed	36.666472	16.099278	0	58,905	58,905
IMSMA DA-321	South Kordofan	Abyei	Lopong	28.328533	9.5101833	0	12,566	12,566
IMSMA DA-364	South Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.4175	9.7066667	0	6,283	6,283
IMSMA DA-365	South Kordofan	Abyei	Mulual	28.415556	9.7058333	0	3,142	3,142
IMSMA DA-383	Blue Nile	Bau	Ullu	33.6087	10.6743	0	2	2
IMSMA DA-406	Kassala	Telkok	Timikrif	36.364167	15.842861	0	4,517	4,517
IMSMA DA-408	Kassala	Telkok	Timikrif	36.365667	15.863778	0	184,442	184,442
IMSMA DA-414	Kassala	Hamashkoreeb	Rasai	36.244861	16.577972	0	848,230	848,230
IMSMA DA-513	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Bwayeth	34.021444	9.93025	0	0	0
IMSMA DA-69	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.672117	10.852317	0	5,770,343	5,770,343
IMSMA DA-744	Blue Nile	Bau	Silak	33.6945	11.115972	0	785,398	785,398
IMSMA SHA-100-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.49045	11.707881	0	100,000	100,000

IMSMA ID number	Region	Sub Region	Community	Geographic Reference		Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
				Langitude	Latitude			
IMSMA SHA-100-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.493343	11.70038	0	270,000	270,000
IMSMA SHA-100-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Julud	29.690344	11.606595	0	375,000	375,000
IMSMA SHA-108-2	South Kordofan	Rashad	Um bartaboo	30.696482	11.55665	0	400	400
IMSMA SHA-110-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Al Gnei	30.177623	11.6381	0	150,000	150,000
IMSMA SHA-112-7	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Wali	29.37449	11.86331	0	122,850	122,850
IMSMA SHA-113-1	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312628	11.76455	0	432,000	432,000
IMSMA SHA-113-2	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.312493	11.76631	0	594,000	594,000
IMSMA SHA-113-3	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.332612	11.762577	0	750,000	750,000
IMSMA SHA-113-4	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329199	11.75685	0	60,800	60,800
IMSMA SHA-113-5	South Kordofan	El Dalang	Katala	29.329303	11.75559	0	100,000	100,000
IMSMA SHA-28-2	Blue Nile	El Kurmuk	Guffa	33.79349	10.314469	0	50,000	50,000
IMSMA SHA-34-1	Gadaref	El Quresha	Moshra El Nil	36.23911	13.511165	0	10,000	10,000
IMSMA SHA-43-2	Red Sea	Agig	El Marafeet	37.887215	18.289296	0	7,200	7,200
IMSMA SHA-52-4	Kassala	Hamashkoreeb	Rasai	36.585473	16.641924	0	480,000	480,000
IMSMA SHA-66-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Um Dar Dur	30.69414	11.031693	0	140,000	140,000
IMSMA SHA-68-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tira Mande	30.488937	10.88145	0	600,000	600,000
IMSMA SHA-73-1	South Kordofan	Talodi	Tambiera	30.768976	11.052796	0	75,000	75,000
IMSMA SHA-77-5	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Krongo	29.606998	10.86988	0	68,000	68,000
IMSMA SHA-78-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tokko	29.740242	10.95757	0	74,875	74,875
IMSMA SHA-85-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Al Dar	29.984052	10.487778	0	19,750	19,750
IMSMA SHA-87-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Kololo	29.808831	10.847147	0	26,000	26,000
IMSMA SHA-91-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Shat El Sufaya	29.755605	10.683931	0	68,256	68,256
IMSMA SHA-92-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	29.99474	10.594272	0	236,550	236,550
IMSMA SHA-92-3	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Tabaina	30.02022	10.586861	0	705,000	705,000
IMSMA SHA-95-1	South Kordofan	Kadougli	Delibia	30.229237	10.76123	0	50,000	50,000
Total						2,889,180	18,115,237	21,004,417

Nate: The remaining mined areas is totalling 108.

Annex II: Areas released, 1 January – 31 December 2014

Record Number	Region	Sub Region	Community	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed
IMSMA DA-802	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54008333	14.26575000	522,395	73,871	178,233	774,499	106	82
IMSMA MF-30	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54541667	14.26697222						
IMSMA MF-29	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54541667	14.26697222						
IMSMA MF-28	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54155556	14.26713889						
IMSMA MF-27	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54155556	14.26650000						
IMSMA MF-26	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54155556	14.26650000						
IMSMA MF-25	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54155556	14.26650000						
IMSMA MF-24	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54155556	14.26650000						
IMSMA MF-23	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Hamdaeet	36.54155556	14.26650000						
IMSMA MF-31	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Gargaf	36.49769444	14.48555556	0	0	14,732	14,732	0	0
IMSMA MF-22	Kassala	Reefi Kassala	Garada	36.38344444	14.97633333	376,129	159,492	21,689	557,310	57	12
IMSMA MF-21	Kassala	Reefi Kassala	Garada	36.37925000	14.97997222						
IMSMA MF-17	Kassala	Reefi Kassala	EL Garada	36.38605556	14.97941667						
IMSMA MF-16	Kassala	Reefi Kassala	EL Garada	36.38630556	14.98194444						
IMSMA DA-98	Kassala	Reefi Kassala	Garada	36.35548971	14.94214209						
IMSMA DA-172	Kassala	Wad EL Helew	Zahana	36.42330000	14.32381667	0	0	2,628	2,628	0	2
IMSMA SHA-52-3	Kassala	Hamashkoreeb	Rasai	36.57844252	16.65855000	0	16,160	1,932,111	1,948,271	8	405

Note: NMAC Sudan using task to address different hazards (SHA, DA and MF). The above annex showing achievement per tasks. Anti-personnel mind areas are only shown in this table. Tasks have only ATs and other explosives are shown.