

**ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 APRIL 2023  
NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE**

## KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)  
MINE CONTAMINATION:

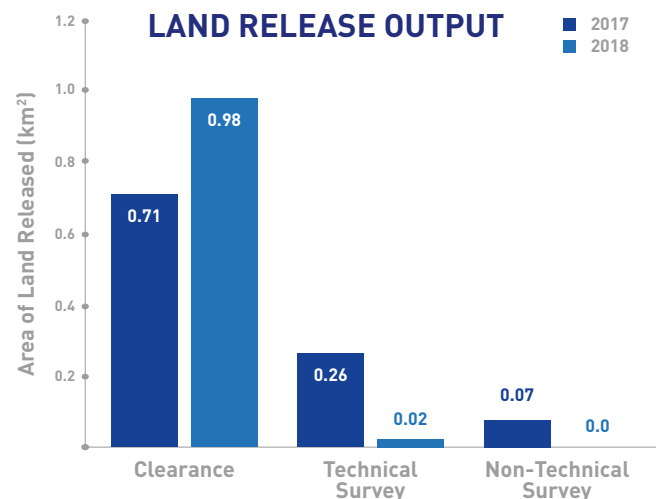
**MEDIUM, 10 KM<sup>2</sup>**  
(ESTIMATED)

AP MINE  
CLEARANCE IN 2018

**0.98 KM<sup>2</sup>**

AP MINES  
DESTROYED IN 2018

**31**



**CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET** (as per Maputo +15 Political Declaration aspiration): **MEDIUM**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In November 2018, Sudan was granted a four-year extension to its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline of 1 April 2019, setting a new deadline for completion of clearance by 1 April 2023. While the extension request is of good quality and sets concrete annual targets and projections for survey and clearance to reach completion by 2023, Sudan did not meet its land release targets in 2017–18. In 2018, mine clearance output increased slightly, though with a decrease in the number of anti-personnel mines destroyed.

Positively, Sudan reported improvements during the year in the security situation in both Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, the two most heavily contaminated regions in Sudan. Sudan's ability to meet its extended deadline will be highly dependent on security and access to these areas, as well as on resources.

On 4 April 2018, Kassala state was declared free of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), making all three of Sudan's eastern states free of contamination, following the completion of clearance of Red Sea and Gadaref states. These achievements are the result of 12 years of clearance efforts.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Sudan should regularly update states parties to the APMBC on access to, and progress in clearance in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, and update its workplan and extension request targets accordingly.
- Sudan should clarify its plans for demining in Western Kordofan state, which lack detail and consistency in its March 2018 extension request, along with efforts to address remaining contamination in Abyei.
- Sudan should produce two updated workplans, the first by 30 April 2020, with revised estimates of contamination and budgetary requirements, in accordance with the terms of Sudan's latest extension.
- Continued efforts should be made to ensure reporting and recording of mine action data according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) land-release terminology.
- Sudan should update states parties on progress in implementing the resource-mobilisation strategy in its latest extension request, including how it intends to fill the considerable funding gap it has identified.

- Sudan should continue its efforts to encourage international operators to return, which could significantly boost mine action capacity and output.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	7	Sudan has a good understanding of contamination, although the vast majority of recorded contamination is suspected hazardous area, which likely will result in significant cancellation or reduction through survey. A major exception, however, are the states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, where insecurity has prevented access in recent years and contamination is expected to be high.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP &amp; PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	7	Sudan's national mine action programme is entirely nationally owned. It benefits from experienced national mine action centre staff, as well as from experienced national mine action operators. The government has notably provided consistent funding for mine action at US\$2million per year.
<b>GENDER</b> (10% of overall score)	6	Gender is said to be mainstreamed in the national mine action strategic plan for 2019–23 and in the national mine action standards, with an emphasis on gender-balanced survey teams and the employment of women. At the same time, Sudan acknowledges difficulties in employing women in operational roles due to local customs and traditions.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT &amp; REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	8	Sudan's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) software is being upgraded to the New Generation version, with assistance from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). Significant efforts to correct errors in the database were made during the year, including ongoing efforts to incorporate data from Abyei. Sudan's increased transparency in reporting and communication, with the aim of facilitating international cooperation and assistance, is evident.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	7	A new national mine action strategic plan for 2019–23 has been finalised and is awaiting endorsement. Sudan's Article 5 deadline extension request is realistic, achievable, and contains clear targets and resources required to reach completion. However, the security situation in Blue Nile and South Kordofan has prevented the deployment of mine action teams to heavily contaminated areas. Access to these states increases as security improves.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (20% of overall score)	7	A review of Sudan's National Mine Action Standards was completed and the revised standards were awaiting endorsement as at May 2019.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	6	Sudan did not meet its Article 5 extension request targets for 2018; however, the forthcoming revised national mine action strategic plan will set new annual milestones for survey and clearance. The primary factors which will determine Sudan's ability to comply with its Article 5 deadline are security and access to Blue Nile and South Kordofan states and a funding gap of an estimated \$58 million.
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE</b>

## DEMINING CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT

- Sudanese National Mine Action Authority (NMAA)
- Sudan National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- National Units for Mine Action and Development (NUMAD)
- JASMAR for Human Security
- Friends for Peace and Development Organization (FDPO)

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

### OTHER ACTORS

- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2018, Sudan had a total of 94 areas suspected or confirmed to contain anti-personnel mines, covering a total of just over 18.9km<sup>2</sup>. According to the Sudanese National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), of this total, 52 areas with a size of nearly 2.4km<sup>2</sup> are confirmed contamination, while anti-personnel mine contamination is suspected in a further 42 areas with a total size of just over 16.5km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1</sup> An additional 29 areas covering nearly 5km<sup>2</sup> are suspected to contain only anti-vehicle mines, as set out in Table 1.<sup>2</sup>

According to NMAC, during clearance operations in 2018, three areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines with a total size of 10,400m<sup>2</sup> were 'closed', while six new areas with a size of 557,798m<sup>2</sup> were registered, of which three areas with a size of 362,245m<sup>2</sup> were 'closed' while three areas with a size of 195,553m<sup>2</sup> remained opened. It was also discovered that two areas thought to be contaminated with UXO contained anti-personnel mines and were reclassified. NMAC stated that the difference between contamination remaining at the end of 2017 and that at the end of 2018 was 185,153m<sup>2</sup> which was a difference in the size of contamination remaining, not the number of areas to be addressed.

This is a slight increase in the overall size of contamination recorded as at the end of 2017, when Sudan had 94 mined areas covering a total of just over 18.7km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>3</sup> An additional 27 areas were suspected to contain only anti-vehicle mines, with a total size of nearly 5km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>4</sup>

Sudan's mine and ERW contamination results from decades-long conflict since the country's independence in 1956. Twenty years of civil war, during which mines and other explosive ordnance were used heavily by all parties to the conflicts, resulted in widespread contamination that has claimed thousands of victims.<sup>5</sup> In January 2005, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ostensibly ended the civil war, ultimately leading to the independence of the south in July 2011. However, since South Sudan's independence, conflicts have again broken out in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states as well as in the Abyei region, leading to new contamination from UXO.

At the end of 2018, of Sudan's mine- and ERW-affected states, three contained anti-personnel mines: Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and Western Kordofan. Blue Nile and South Kordofan were believed to be the most heavily contaminated, as set out in Table 2.<sup>6</sup> According to NMAC, a total of 557,798m<sup>2</sup> of anti-personnel mine contamination was added to the database in 2018.<sup>7</sup> No mines have been reported in Darfur, where the main threat is from UXO.<sup>8</sup>

Kassala state was declared free of mines on 4 April 2018, joining Red Sea state which declared completion in May 2017, and Gadaref state, which was declared free of mines and ERW in May 2016.<sup>9</sup> On 4 April 2019, another milestone was reached with the declaration of Abu Karshola town in South Kordofan state, once heavily contaminated with mines and ERW, free of known contamination, a positive indication of increasing access and improvements in the security situation.<sup>10</sup>

A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was conducted in 2007–09 covering Blue Nile, Gadaref, Kassala, Red Sea, and South Kordofan states. Since then, "ad hoc" reports of additional mined and ERW-contaminated areas have been registered as "dangerous areas" in the national database. This has caused the LIS baseline of 221 hazards to expand significantly, including by encompassing areas not originally surveyed.<sup>11</sup> As at April 2019, a total of 3,582 hazardous areas had been registered in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database since 2002, of which 3,376 were reported to have been released through various clearance methods, leaving a total of 206 hazardous areas with a size of just over 26.1km<sup>2</sup> to be addressed.<sup>12</sup>

In 2018, the extent of mine and ERW contamination in the border area of Abyei between Sudan and South Sudan remained not fully known due to ongoing restrictions on access.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 1: Mined area (at end 2018)**<sup>14</sup>

Type of contamination	CHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Anti-personnel mines	52	2,402,260	42	16,516,788
Anti-vehicle mines	0	0	29	5,000,082
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,402,260</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>21,518,870</b>

CHAs = Confirmed hazardous areas SHAs = Suspected hazardous areas

**Table 2: Anti-personnel mined area by state (at end 2018)**<sup>15</sup>

State	CHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total SHA/CHA	Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Blue Nile	4	219,663	5	841,683	9	1,061,346
South Kordofan	48	2,182,597	34	15,653,114	82	17,835,711
Western Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991	3	21,991
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,402,260</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16,516,788</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>18,919,048</b>

## NEW CONTAMINATION

NMAC reported that there were no reports of the use of anti-personnel mines, including of an improvised nature, in 2018.<sup>16</sup>

## EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANTS

Sudan also has a significant problem with ERW, including very limited contamination from cluster munition remnants, primarily as a result of the more than 20 years of civil war that led to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 and South Sudan's independence in July 2011 (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants* report on Sudan for further information). While no mines have been found in Darfur, ERW in Darfur includes unexploded air-delivered bombs, rockets, artillery and mortar shells, and grenades.<sup>17</sup>

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The Sudanese National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and NMAC manage Sudan's mine action programme. Upon the independence of South Sudan, NMAC assumed full ownership of national mine action with responsibility for coordinating all mine clearance, including accreditation and certification of clearance agencies. After starting an emergency programme in 2002, in 2015 the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) resumed a lead role in supporting UN mine action efforts in Sudan and provided assistance and technical support to NMAC following an invitation from the Sudanese Government.<sup>18</sup>

In 2017, the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) continued to monitor the activities of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Abyei, which it has done since the 2011 outbreak of heavy conflict in the area.<sup>19</sup> As UNISFA does not have a mandate to conduct mine clearance, UNMAS continued its UN Security Council-mandated role in Abyei, which includes the identification and clearance of mines in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone as well as Abyei, and facilitating access by assessing and clearing priority areas and routes.<sup>20</sup>

In Darfur, under the umbrella of UNAMID, UNMAS works under the name of the Ordnance Disposal Office (ODO) in direct support of UNAMID priorities.<sup>21</sup> UN Security Council Resolution 2429 (2018) calls for the gradual withdrawal of

UNAMID by 2020. As such, UNMAS reported that some of ODO's responsibilities in Darfur were being handed over to UNMAS Sudan, and that it was to take over ODO's role in ERW clearance, risk education, and victim assistance as of 2019 in North, South, East, and West Darfur states, while ODO would focus its responsibilities in the area of Jabal Marrah.<sup>22</sup>

In 2018, the Government of Sudan contributed US\$2 million to the running costs of NMAC and for demining activities.<sup>23</sup> It has consistently funded the national mine action programme at this level for the past three years, doubling its funding for mine action from \$1 million in 2015, and up from almost \$0.5 million in 2014.<sup>24</sup> NMAC expected to receive the same funding in 2019.<sup>25</sup>

In its extension request, Sudan projects \$75.5 million is required to complete clearance by 2023, of which \$14 million is expected to be provided by the government. At the same time, it reports Sudan is facing a funding gap of \$58 million to meet the 2023 deadline.<sup>26</sup> The request outlines a resource mobilisation strategy, which includes identifying new donors, including Gulf States, emerging economies receptive to becoming "donor" governments, and "non-conventional" partners such as philanthropists, private individuals and foundations, and commercial companies and corresponding funding modalities and mechanisms.<sup>27</sup>

## GENDER

In 2019, NMAC reported that gender is mainstreamed in the national mine action strategic plan for 2019–23 and in the national mine action standards. It stated that under those standards, all survey and community liaison teams are to be gender balanced, and that women and children are consulted during survey and community liaison activities. It said that gender is also taken into account in the prioritisation, planning, and tasking of survey and clearance activities, as per the national mine action standards.<sup>28</sup>

NMAC says it always encourages women to apply for employment in the national programme, whether at the office level or in the field. Positively, it reported that almost 40% of NMAC staff employed at the managerial or supervisory levels are women. However, it noted that there were few women employed in operational roles in the survey and clearance teams due to "local customs and traditions".<sup>29</sup>

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

In May 2019, NMAC informed Mine Action Review that it was using both the IMSMA legacy version in parallel with the newer version, IMSMA-NG.<sup>30</sup> In 2018, NMAC began a process of upgrading the IMSMA software to the newer New Generation version, with assistance from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). Significant efforts to correct errors in the database were also

undertaken.<sup>31</sup> The database does not contain information on the disputed Abyei area.<sup>32</sup> However, UNMAS informed Mine Action Review in June 2019 that UNISFA was working with NMAC on database sharing and had co-located an IMSMA officer within the NMAC office in Khartoum to help share historical data, while it was also providing NMAC a monthly report on activities in Abyei.<sup>33</sup>

## PLANNING AND TASKING

In March 2018, Sudan submitted a request for an extension of its APMBC Article 5 clearance deadline for a period of four years to 1 April 2023. The request contains a detailed workplan with annual survey and clearance projections on a state-by-state basis (see Article 5 Compliance section).

In May 2019, NMAC reported that a new national mine action strategic plan for 2019–23 had been finalised and was waiting approval. The plan aims at fulfilling Sudan's APMBC obligations, and was developed in coordination with the GICHD to replace its previous national mine action strategy for 2016–19.<sup>34</sup> NMAC stated that detailed annual workplans had been developed for each year under the new strategic plan.<sup>35</sup>

## LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

### STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

In May 2019, NMAC reported that a review of Sudan's National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), reportedly ongoing since 2015, had been completed and the revised standards were awaiting endorsement.<sup>36</sup>

NMAC confirmed that in 2018, QA and quality control activities were carried out according to the NMAS.<sup>37</sup>

(FPDO). In 2018, NMAC reported that a total of 22 mine action teams were operational (7 manual clearance teams, 11 multi-task teams, 3 mine detection dog teams, and 1 route verification and clearance team). It reported that the deployment of additional teams was made possible in newly accessible areas in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.<sup>38</sup>

In Darfur, in 2018, clearance operations continued to be conducted by commercial operator Dynasafe (DML) and NUMAD.<sup>39</sup>

### OPERATORS

In 2018, no international non-governmental organisation (NGO) was conducting demining operations in Sudan. National demining operators are JASMAR for Human Security, National Units for Mine Action and Development (NUMAD), and the Friends for Peace and Development Organization

### OPERATIONAL TOOLS

As noted above, demining is carried out primarily using manual clearance, as well as through the use of mine detection dog teams.

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

Sudan's Article 5 deadline extension request is to clear all mined areas and ERW-contaminated areas by 1 April 2023. Towards this goal, overall land release rose dramatically in 2018, to a total of nearly 17.4km<sup>2</sup> mine and battle area released, up from just under 3.9km<sup>2</sup> released in total in 2017.<sup>40</sup> Of this, just over 1km<sup>2</sup> of mined area was released through technical survey and clearance. No cancellation was reported in 2018.

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2018

#### SURVEY IN 2018

A total of just over 21,000m<sup>2</sup> was reduced through technical survey in 2018. No areas were reported released through cancellation, and a total of just under 558,000m<sup>2</sup> was confirmed. This is a significant decrease in output from 2017, when nearly 335,000m<sup>2</sup> was released through survey, including close to 260,000m<sup>2</sup> reduced through technical survey, just under 75,000m<sup>2</sup> cancelled through non-technical survey, and six areas with a size of 157,000m<sup>2</sup> confirmed as mined.<sup>41</sup>

#### CLEARANCE IN 2018

According to NMAC, nearly 980,000m<sup>2</sup> was released through clearance in 2018, almost all by NUMAD, as in the previous year. This was an increase from 2017, when just over 707,330m<sup>2</sup> was released through clearance.<sup>42</sup> A total of 689,898m<sup>2</sup> was cleared manually and a further 289,550m<sup>2</sup> by MDD teams in 2018.<sup>43</sup>

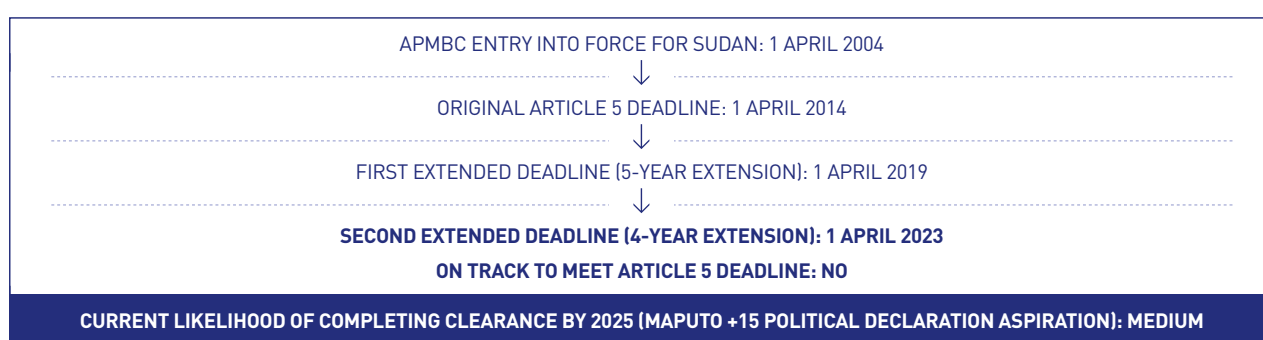
Despite the increase in clearance output in square metres, only 31 anti-personnel mines and 13 anti-vehicle mines were destroyed during mine clearance in 2018.

**Table 3: Mine clearance in 2018<sup>44</sup>**

State	Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed
Blue Nile	NUMAD	0	0	0	0
	JASMAR	0	5,140	0	1
	FPDO	0	4,140	0	1
South Kordofan	NUMAD	1	722,963	0	0
	JASMAR	2	45,529	23	0
	FPDO	0	4,242	0	1
Kassala	NUMAD	5	197,434	8	10
<b>Totals</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>979,448</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>

AP = Anti-personnel AV = Anti-vehicle

## ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



**Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance (2014–18)**

Year	Area cleared (km <sup>2</sup> )
2018	0.98
2017	0.71
2016	1.04
2015	0.42
2014	2.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.62</b>

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the four-year extension granted by states parties in 2018), Sudan is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 April 2023.

In March 2018, Sudan submitted a request for a four-year extension of its Article 5 deadline to 1 April 2023. The extension request was notably thorough, generally of good quality, and includes a workplan with annual targets for completion and a revised number of areas in each state it plans to address with a total planned release of 53 CHAs with a size of 26.4km<sup>2</sup> and 171 SHAs with a size of 22km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>45</sup> The request does, however, contain some discrepancies in the total amounts of survey and clearance output projections, which require additional clarification.<sup>46</sup>

According to the extension request, when full access is available, a detailed and updated workplan for clearance of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states for 2019–23 will be produced. NMAC expects that non-technical survey in both states can then be completed in six months.<sup>47</sup> The request contains detailed projections for Blue Nile state of eight areas with a total size of just over 1km<sup>2</sup> to be addressed in 2018–20 and 127 areas with a size of just over 23.3km<sup>2</sup> to be addressed in South Kordofan from 2017–23. The request does not, though, provide any details on plans for clearance of Western Kordofan state, noting only that three SHAs with a total size of 21,991m<sup>2</sup> remain to be addressed, offering conflicting information as to when this will occur.<sup>48</sup> It also does not contain information on how contamination in Abyei will be cleared.

The workplan foresees a considerable increase in land release output, from a total of 8km<sup>2</sup> in 2017–18 to 23.4km<sup>2</sup> in 2018–19. Sudan was asked by the Article 5 Committee at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2018 to provide updates on the reason for the sharp increase and corresponding efforts to increase capacity to meet this increase in output.<sup>49</sup> Concerns were also raised that under the plan for 2019–23, close to 90% of SHAs remaining will be released through survey, and that this percentage is higher than any survey outputs in 2012–16 (averaging close to 74%).<sup>50</sup>

Overall, the primary concern with Sudan's ability to meet its Article 5 extension request deadline remains that it is heavily dependent upon improved security in the heavily affected states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan. A further significant factor which continues to impede Sudan's progress is a lack of clearance capacity formerly provided by international demining operators. Sudan has made numerous requests for technical and logistical support and appeals for the return of international operators' support.

In November 2018, Sudan reported that as a result of enhanced cooperation, both nationally and internationally, in particular stemming from a meeting on Sudan of the APMBC's Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance's "individualised approach" initiative in 2017, a number of positive developments had resulted. This initiative, Sudan reported, alongside nationally convened mine action events and donor field visits to mine-affected areas, had resulted in an increase in earmarked funds to the mine action programme, with some US\$7.1 million in new funding for mine action pledged by the governments of Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.<sup>51</sup>

- 1 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, Technical Advisor, NMAC, 1 May 2019; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
- 2 Statement of Sudan, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 22 May 2019.
- 3 Emails from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 7 August 2019 and 13 May 2018. According to NMAC, during clearance operations in 2018, three areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines with a total size of 10,400m<sup>2</sup> were "closed". Six new areas with a size of 557,798m<sup>2</sup> were registered, of which three (covering a total of 362,245m<sup>2</sup>) were "closed" while the other three (covering a total of 195,553m<sup>2</sup>) remained opened. It was also discovered that two areas thought to be contaminated with UXO actually contained anti-personnel mines and were reclassified as mined areas. NMAC stated that the difference between contamination remaining at the end of 2017 and that at the end of 2018 was 185,153m<sup>2</sup>.
- 4 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, Chief of Operations, NMAC, 9 May 2016.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 According to NMAC, however, as these two states have been inaccessible due to insecurity for many years, the information recorded in the database for these states may no longer be accurate, and survey will be carried out as soon as the security situation permits. NMAC, "Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019", 30 April 2017.
- 7 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 8 Article 7 Report (for 2015), Forms C and F.
- 9 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Sudan", updated May 2018, at: [bit.ly/2H12IWR](http://bit.ly/2H12IWR); email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016; and UNMAS, "About Sudan (Excluding Darfur)", updated May 2017, at: [bit.ly/2H12IWR](http://bit.ly/2H12IWR).
- 10 Statement of Sudan, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 22 May 2019.
- 11 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Executive Summary, 25 November 2013, pp. 2-3.
- 12 NMAC, "ISMSA Monthly Report", April 2019.
- 13 UNMAS, "2018 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan".
- 14 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 13 May 2018; and Article 7 report (for 2017), Form C.
- 15 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 16 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 17 UNMAS, "2018 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan", at: [bit.ly/2GjD3nm](http://bit.ly/2GjD3nm).
- 18 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Sudan (Excluding Darfur)", March 2018, at: [bit.ly/2H12IWR](http://bit.ly/2H12IWR); and email from Javed Habibulhaq, Programme Manager, UNMAS, 13 June 2016.
- 19 UN Interim Security Force for Abyei, "UNISFA Mandate", undated but accessed at: [bit.ly/2YXZbuN](http://bit.ly/2YXZbuN).
- 20 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Abyei", updated May 2016, at: [bit.ly/32DIUPk](http://bit.ly/32DIUPk); UNISFA, "UNISFA Mandate"; and UNMAS, "UNMAS Annual Report 2012", New York, August 2013, p. 10.
- 21 UNMAS, "2017 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan".
- 22 UNMAS, "2019 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan".
- 23 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 24 Emails from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 13 May 2018; and Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017; UNMAS, "2017 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan"; APMBC Article 7 Reports (for 2015), Form F; and (for 2014), Form A.
- 25 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 26 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 64.
- 27 Ibid., p. 63.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Ibid.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Emails from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May and 8 June 2016; and Third APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, March 2018, pp. 37-38.
- 32 Email from Javed Habibulhaq, UNDP, 11 May 2015.
- 33 Email from Dandan Xu, Associate Programme Management Officer, UNMAS, 28 June 2019.
- 34 Emails from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019 and 13 May 2018.
- 35 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 36 Emails from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019 and 13 May 2018.
- 37 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 APMBC Article 7 Report (for 2018), p. 19.
- 40 NMAC, "ISMSA Monthly Report", January 2018.
- 41 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 42 NMAC, "ISMSA Monthly Report", April 2019.
- 43 Ibid.
- 44 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 1 May 2019.
- 45 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Table 26, p. 53.
- 46 Sudan's extension request also states that a total of 53 CHAs with a size of 22.2km<sup>2</sup> and 171 SHAs with a size of 24km<sup>2</sup> will be released, with a total land release projection of 26.4km<sup>2</sup> on p. 51 and then claims 53 CHAs with a size of 26.4km<sup>2</sup> and 171 SHAs with a size of 23.8km<sup>2</sup> will be addressed, again with a total land release projection of 26.4km<sup>2</sup> on p. 18.
- 47 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 28 March, pp. 51 and 53.
- 48 Ibid., p. 59.
- 49 Article 5 Committee, "Preliminary Observations on the Implementation of Article 5 by Sudan", 1 June 2018.
- 50 ICBL-CMC, "ICBL Comments on Sudan's Article 5 Extension Request", Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018.
- 51 Statement of Sudan, 17th Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 28 November 2018.