

# SUDAN

**ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 APRIL 2019**  
 (FOUR-YEAR EXTENSION REQUESTED TO 1 APRIL 2023)

<b>PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE</b>	2017	2016
Problem understood	6	5
Target date for completion of mine clearance	4	3
Targeted clearance	6	5
Efficient clearance	6	6
National funding of programme	7	7
Timely clearance	4	5
Land-release system in place	5	5
National mine action standards	5	5
Reporting on progress	8	7
Improving performance	5	4
<b>PERFORMANCE SCORE: AVERAGE</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>

## PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

Clearance of areas contaminated by anti-personnel mines fell, to nearly 0.7km<sup>2</sup> in 2017 from just over 1km<sup>2</sup> in 2016.<sup>1</sup> There was an increase in battle area released, however, from close to 1.52km<sup>2</sup> in 2016 to nearly 2.85km<sup>2</sup> in 2017, due to a shift in focus to clearing high-impact explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Blue Nile state near to communities where accidents were being reported, whereas in 2016, the focus was on clearance of mines in Sudan's three eastern states.<sup>2</sup>

Sudan will not meet its extended Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline of April 2019. In March 2018, it submitted a request for four-year extension to 1 April 2023. The formulation of the request

is thorough, generally of good quality, contains annual targets and projections for survey and clearance, and outlines a resource-mobilisation strategy. However, since most contamination is in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, both of which are still heavily affected by conflict, Sudan's ability to meet even its extended deadline will be highly dependent on security and access, as well as on resources.

On 4 April 2018, Kassala state was declared free of mines and 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.
- 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 to the APMBC on progress in implementing the resource-mobilisation strategy set out in its latest extension request, including how it intends to fill the considerable funding gap it has identified.

## CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2017, Sudan had 94 areas believed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, covering a total of just over 18.7km<sup>2</sup>. According to the Sudanese National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), of this total, 2.4km<sup>2</sup> has confirmed contamination, while anti-personnel mines are suspected in a further 16.3km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>3</sup> An additional 27 areas covering nearly 5km<sup>2</sup> are suspected to contain only anti-vehicle mines, as set out in Table 1.<sup>4</sup>

Overall contamination is a decrease from the total at the end of 2016, when NMAC reported that 100 hazardous areas with a total of just over 19km<sup>2</sup> remained, of which 2.6km<sup>2</sup> was confirmed and 16.6km<sup>2</sup> suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.<sup>5</sup> Thirty areas were suspected to contain anti-vehicle mines, with a total size of nearly 5km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>6</sup>

According to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), as at 31 May 2018, almost 109km<sup>2</sup> (80% of Sudan's total 136km<sup>2</sup> of hazardous areas) had been released, with the destruction of 10,303 anti-personnel mines, 3,239 anti-vehicle mines, and 91,642 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO).<sup>7</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>8</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.

**Table 1: Mined area (at end-2017)<sup>9</sup>**

Type of contamination	CHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Anti-personnel mines	52	2,402,260	42	16,331,635
Anti-vehicle mines	0	0	27	4,990,051
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,402,260</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21,321,686</b>

CHAs = Confirmed hazardous areas SHAs = Suspected hazardous areas

At the end of 2017, of Sudan's mine- and ERW-affected states, four contained anti-personnel mines: Blue Nile, Kassala, 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>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> No mines have been reported in Darfur, where the main threat is from UXO.<sup>12</sup>

As noted above, 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>13</sup> In Darfur, two localities in West Darfur have been declared free of ERW: Forobaranga in April 2017 and Kereinik in February 2018.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 2: Anti-personnel mine contamination by state (at end-2017)<sup>15</sup>**

State	CHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Blue Nile	4	219,663	4	835,400
Kassala	0	0	3	10,400
South Kordofan	48	2,182,597	32	15,463,844
Western Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,402,260</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16,331,635</b>

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>16</sup> As at April 2018, a total of 3,315 hazardous areas had been registered in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database since 2002, of which 3,090 was reported to have been released through various clearance methods, leaving a total of 225 hazardous areas with a size of just over 26.5km<sup>2</sup> to be addressed.<sup>17</sup>

Mine Action Review is unaware of any confirmed reports of new use of anti-personnel mines in Blue Nile or South Kordofan states since conflict began in 2012. However, in 2013, non-state armed groups were alleged to have laid mines on the border between Sudan's White Nile state and South Sudan's Upper Nile region, with reports of resultant civilian casualties and loss of livestock.<sup>18</sup>

In 2002 through to April 2018, at least 2,106 mine and ERW casualties were recorded, of whom 606 were killed and the other 1,500 were injured. In 2017, a total of 43 victims were registered, a significant increase from 23 in 2016.<sup>19</sup>

Mines and ERW remain a daily threat to the lives of civilians in Sudan and have a significant detrimental impact on the socio-economic development of local communities, constraining humanitarian access and the delivery of aid, and posing a particular risk for internally displaced persons and refugees.<sup>20</sup> In 2017, mines and ERW continued to exacerbate the humanitarian crisis, where in parts of South Kordofan, chronic malnutrition surpassed emergency levels, and in Blue Nile state, more than 40% of households were severely nutritionally insecure.<sup>21</sup>

In 2018, the extent of mine and ERW contamination in the border area between Sudan and South Sudan remained unknown due to ongoing restrictions on access.<sup>22</sup> The UN has repeatedly expressed concern over the threat of mines and ERW and their impact in Abyei, including by obstructing the safe return of the displaced and preventing safe migration.<sup>23</sup>

While no mines have been found in Darfur, ERW continue to pose a serious threat to civilians, to peacekeepers from the UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), and to the delivery of humanitarian aid. ERW in Darfur includes unexploded air-delivered bombs, rockets, artillery and mortar shells, and grenades.<sup>24</sup>

## PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The Sudanese National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and NMAC manage Sudan's mine action programme, with responsibility for coordinating all mine clearance, including accreditation and certification of demining agencies. In 2015, UNMAS, which had originally started an emergency programme in 2002, reassumed its lead role in UN mine action efforts in Sudan, taking over from the UN Development Programme (UNDP). UNMAS provided assistance and technical support to NMAC following an invitation from the Sudanese Government.<sup>25</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>26</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>27</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>28</sup> In 2017, Dynasafe MineTech Limited (DML), a commercial company, was awarded a new UN contract for the Fiscal Year 2017–18 to conduct ERW rapid-response clearance and to provide mentoring support to national Multi-Task Teams (MTTs) in Darfur.<sup>29</sup> Mine action in Darfur is funded through assessed peacekeeping funds for UNAMID.<sup>30</sup>

### Strategic Planning

In April 2017, Sudan revised its multi-year National Mine Action Plan for 2016–19 with a view to meeting its clearance obligations under the APMBC. In 2018, NMAC reported that it was coordinating with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to review the plan, which is set to expire in 2019.<sup>31</sup>

Sudan's Article 5 extension request submitted in March 2018 contains a detailed workplan with annual survey and clearance projections on a state-by-state basis (see Article 5 Compliance section).

### Legislation and Standards

There is no national mine action legislation in Sudan, based on available information.

In 2015, NMAC stated that a review of the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) was ongoing and that a new version would be published on its website after their approval.<sup>32</sup> In 2018, NMAC reported that the process of reviewing the NMAS was in its final stages but had not yet been completed.<sup>33</sup> According to NMAC, draft standards are shared with all partners and mine action operators during their accreditation process.<sup>34</sup>

### Quality Management

NMAC reported that its quality management section conducted routine quality assurance (QA) visits to the field in 2017, including quality control (QC) and sampling.<sup>35</sup>

### Information Management

In March 2018, NMAC informed Mine Action Review that a process of upgrading the software of its IMSMA database to a newer version, IMSMA-NG, remained in progress, with assistance from GICHD, after several years of embargo on Geographic Information System (GIS) software support. Significant efforts to correct errors in the database were also ongoing.<sup>36</sup>

### Operators

In 2017, no international non-governmental organisation (NGO) was demining in Sudan. Commercial operator DML, contracted to clear ERW in Darfur and to provide support for national MTTs, deployed two seven-strong rapid-response teams and a mentoring capacity of six persons, for a total staff of 29.<sup>37</sup>

Since 2015, NMAC has made repeated calls for other international NGO operators to undertake mine action in Sudan.<sup>38</sup> Previously, two international demining NGOs with programmes in Sudan closed down operations owing to government restrictions that impeded their operations.<sup>39</sup> DanChurchAid (DCA) ended its operations in 2012.<sup>40</sup> In June 2012, the Sudanese government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) ordered Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and six other NGOs that provided humanitarian aid to leave Gadaref, Kassala, and Red Sea states in eastern Sudan.<sup>41</sup> Following months of negotiations with HAC and donors, MAG ended its operations in Sudan, leaving in early 2013.<sup>42</sup>

National demining operators are JASMAR for Human Security, National Units for Mine Action and Development (NUMAD), and FPDO. In 2017, a total of eight manual clearance teams (MCTs), eleven MTTs, two mechanical teams, and two mine detection dog (MDD) teams were deployed for mine action operations.<sup>43</sup> This was a significant increase compared with 2016, when a total of five MCTs, nine MTTs, four mine action teams, one mechanical team, and two MDD teams were deployed. In the first quarter of 2017, NMAC reported that it received 10 MDDs from the Afghanistan Mine Action Programme and as at the end of March 2018, a total of 15 national dog handlers had been trained and accredited by an international expert and were ready to be deployed in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.<sup>44</sup>

## LAND RELEASE

Overall land release reported fell in 2017 to a total of just under 3.9km<sup>2</sup> of mined and battle area released, compared to just over 6.4km<sup>2</sup> in 2016. Clearance of areas contaminated by anti-personnel mines fell to nearly 0.7km<sup>2</sup> in 2017 from just over 1km<sup>2</sup> the previous year.<sup>45</sup>

Close to 0.33km<sup>2</sup> was released by survey, including just over 0.07km<sup>2</sup> cancelled by non-technical survey and just under 0.26km<sup>2</sup> reduced by technical survey in 2017. This compares to release of 3.8km<sup>2</sup> in 2016, including more than 1.5km<sup>2</sup> cancelled by non-technical survey and over 2.3km<sup>2</sup> reduced by technical survey.<sup>46</sup>

Just under 2.85km<sup>2</sup> of battle area was released in 2017, an increase from close to 1.52km<sup>2</sup> in 2016.<sup>47</sup> NMAC reported that the increase in battle area clearance (BAC) in 2017 was due to a shift in focus to clearing high-

impact ERW contamination in Blue Nile state close to communities where accidents were being reported. This amounted to just over 2km<sup>2</sup> out of the total 2.85km<sup>2</sup> of battle area cleared, whereas the focus in 2016 was on clearance of mines from Sudan's three eastern states.<sup>48</sup>

### Survey in 2017

In 2017, a total of just over 0.07km<sup>2</sup> was cancelled by non-technical survey and a further 0.26km<sup>2</sup> reduced by technical survey, along with the confirmation as mined of six areas with a size of 157,000m<sup>2</sup>. This is a considerable decrease compared to 2016, when six areas with a size of just over 1.5km<sup>2</sup> were cancelled by non-technical survey and a further 2.3km<sup>2</sup> reduced by technical survey, along with confirmation as mined of 10 areas with a size of more than 0.28km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>49</sup>

**Table 3: Anti-personnel mine survey in 2017<sup>50</sup>**

Operator	SHAs cancelled	Area cancelled (m <sup>2</sup> )	SHAs confirmed as mined	Area confirmed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area reduced by TS (m <sup>2</sup> )
NUMAD	0	0	6	157,006	242,951
FPDO	0	64,875	0	0	10,000
JASMAR	0	10,000	0	0	6,600
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74,875</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>157,006</b>	<b>259,551</b>

TS = Technical survey

### Clearance in 2017

According to NMAC, just over 707,330m<sup>2</sup> was released by clearance in 2017, almost all by NUMAD, as in the previous year. However, this was a significant decrease from 2016, when 1,044,104m<sup>2</sup> was released by clearance in 2016.

A total of 575,439m<sup>2</sup> was cleared manually, 67,754m<sup>2</sup> by mechanical demining assets, and a further 64,141m<sup>2</sup> by MDDs in 2017. Despite the decrease in clearance output in square metres, 144 anti-personnel mines, 59 anti-vehicle mines, and 12,587 items of UXO were destroyed in 2017. This compares to the 105 anti-personnel mines, 24 anti-vehicle mines, and 8,851 items of UXO destroyed the previous year, suggesting a possible improvement in the targeting of clearance.<sup>51</sup>

**Table 4: Mine clearance in 2017<sup>52</sup>**

Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
DML	0	0	0	0	2,269
FPDO	0	1,000	0	0	7
NUMAD	9	696,914	144	58	10,069
JASMAR	0	9,420	0	1	242
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>707,334</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12,587</b>

AP = Anti-personnel AV = Anti-vehicle mine

## ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the five-year extension granted by states parties in 2013), 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 2019. It will not meet this extended deadline.

In March 2018, Sudan submitted a request for an extension of its Article 5 deadline for a period of four years to 1 April 2023. The extension request is notably thorough, generally of good quality, and includes an updated work plan with annual targets for completion and a revised number of areas in each state it plans to address, including:

- Three CHAS with a size of 4.2km<sup>2</sup> and eighty SHAs with a size of 3.8km<sup>2</sup> in 2017–18
- Three CHAs with a size of 13.2km<sup>2</sup> and fifty-four SHA with a size of 10.2km<sup>2</sup> in 2018–19
- Two CHAs with a size of 5.4km<sup>2</sup> and sixteen SHAs with a size of 5km<sup>2</sup> in 2019–20
- Sixteen CHAs with a size of 1.2km<sup>2</sup> and four SHAs with a size of 1km<sup>2</sup> in 2020–21
- Seven CHAs with a size of 1.2km<sup>2</sup> and thirteen SHAs with a size of 1km<sup>2</sup> in 2021–22
- Twenty-two CHAs with a size of 1.2km<sup>2</sup> and four SHAs with a size of 1km<sup>2</sup> in 2022–23.

This gives 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>53</sup>

The request does, however, contain some discrepancies in the total amounts of survey and clearance output projections, which require additional clarification.<sup>54</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>55</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.<sup>56</sup> 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>57</sup> It also does not contain information on what activities and coordination with UNISFA are expected to take place to enable clearance of contamination in Abyei.<sup>58</sup>

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 APMBC's 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>59</sup> Concerns were also raised that under the plan for 2019–2023, close to 90% of SHAs remaining will be released by survey, and that this percentage is higher than any survey outputs in 2012–16 (averaging close to 74%).<sup>60</sup>

The request lists the following capacity to be deployed during the extension period: two mechanical demining teams, seven MCTs of eight deminers each, six MTTs of four deminers each, and three MDD teams, each with three dogs.<sup>61</sup>

Overall, the primary concern with Sudan's ability to meet its Article 5 extension request milestones remains that it is heavily dependent upon improved security in the heavily affected states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan.<sup>62</sup> In the extension request, Sudan lists other potential risk factors including the political and economic situation of the country; the security situation in areas of operations; weather conditions such as heavy rainy seasons; and terrain, including thick vegetation and mountainous areas.<sup>63</sup> A further significant factor which continues to impede Sudan's progress is a lack of clearance capacity formerly provided by international demining operators. In its extension request, Sudan requests technical and logistical support and appeals for the return of international operators' support.

Table 5 summarises progress in land release over the past five years.

**Table 5: Mine clearance in 2013–17**

Year	Area cleared (km <sup>2</sup> )
2017	0.71
2016	1.04
2015	0.42
2014	2.47
2013	0.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.41</b>

The Government of Sudan contributed US\$2 million to mine action operations for a second year in 2017, doubling its funding for mine action from \$1 million in 2015, and up from almost \$0.5 million in 2014.<sup>64</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 complete clearance by 2023.<sup>65</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>66</sup>

In 2017, Sudan hosted a number of donor coordination events on mine action in-country, as well as internationally, most notably on the margins of the Intersessional Meetings of the Convention in June 2017. It convened a meeting together with the APMBC’s Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance as part of the Committee’s “individualised approach” initiative, which aims to create a platform to promote frank, informal, and detailed discussions on the needs and challenges for implementing Sudan’s Article 5 obligations with the donor community, partners for South-South and regional cooperation, mine action operators, and other relevant stakeholders.

Sudan’s increased transparency in reporting and communication, and its apparent desire to facilitate international cooperation and assistance, are encouraging. It is also positive that a number of international demining organisations have expressed interest in the possibility of conducting operations in Sudan. NMAC informed Mine Action Review that it expected to receive increased funding in 2018 compared to 2017, and would expand operations in Blue Nile and South Kordofan.<sup>67</sup> It stated that with increased accessibility to remaining areas of contamination in Blue Nile and South Kordofan and following new survey and re-survey activities, a clearer and accurate picture of its mine action needs and capacity could then be presented and invited international NGOs and commercial companies to consider their possible external contributions to the overall national clearance efforts.<sup>68</sup>

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<p>1 Sudan National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), “Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Monthly Report”, January 2018.</p> <p>2 NMAC, “IMSMA Monthly Report”, January 2018.</p> <p>3 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, Technical Advisor, NMAC, 13 May 2018.</p> <p>4 Ibid.</p> <p>5 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, Chief of Operations, NMAC, 4 June 2017. Sudan’s Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form C, reported that 55 confirmed areas with a total size of 2,604,237m<sup>2</sup> and 44 areas with a size of 16,533,048 m<sup>2</sup> remained as at end-2016; however, the figures provided in the report do not match these totals and the report did not include contamination figures for Blue Nile state.</p> <p>6 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, Chief of Operations, NMAC, 9 May 2016.</p> <p>7 UNMAS, “About UNMAS in Sudan”, updated May 2018, at: <a href="http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan">http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan</a>.</p> <p>8 Ibid.</p> <p>9 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 13 May 2018; and Article 7 report (for 2017), Form C. The minor discrepancies between the total number and size of remaining contaminated areas reported at the end of 2016, with that reported at the end of 2017, less land release during the year, are said to be due to an ongoing process of database clean-up. Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 13 September 2018.</p> <p>10 Ibid.</p> <p>11 NMAC, “Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019”, 30 April 2017.</p> <p>12 Article 7 Report (for 2015), Forms C and F.</p> <p>13 UNMAS, “About UNMAS in Sudan”, updated May 2018, at: <a href="http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan">http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan</a>; email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016; and UNMAS, “About Sudan (Excluding Darfur)”, updated May 2017, at: <a href="http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan">http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan</a></p>	<p>14 E. Nwadike, Programme Officer, Ordnance Disposal Office, “UNAMID Ordnance Disposal Office Supports the Government of Sudan and UNAMID Stabilization Efforts in Kereinik Locality, West Darfur”, at: <a href="http://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/documents/Story%20on%20Kereinik%20locality.pdf">http://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/documents/Story%20on%20Kereinik%20locality.pdf</a>.</p> <p>15 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 13 May 2018.</p> <p>16 Article 5 deadline Extension Request Executive Summary, 25 November 2013, pp. 2–3.</p> <p>17 NMAC, “IMSMA Monthly Report”, April 2018.</p> <p>18 “Landmines kill and maim civilians on Sudan – South Sudan border”, <i>Radio Tamazuj</i>, 19 June 2013, at: <a href="https://radiotamazuj.org/en/article/landmines-kill-and-maim-civilians-sudan-south-sudan-border-source">https://radiotamazuj.org/en/article/landmines-kill-and-maim-civilians-sudan-south-sudan-border-source</a>.</p> <p>19 NMAC, “IMSMA Monthly Report”, April 2018.</p> <p>20 UNMAS, “2017 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan”; and presentation of Sudan, “Mine Action Programme of Sudan, Status and Challenges in Implementation”, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.</p> <p>21 “Sudan: First Convoy of Sudanese Refugees from Chad”, <i>AllAfrica</i>, 26 April 2018, at: <a href="http://allafrica.com/stories/201804270528.html">http://allafrica.com/stories/201804270528.html</a>.</p> <p>22 UNMAS, “2018 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan”.</p> <p>23 UN Security Council Resolutions 2104 (2013), and 2205 (2015).</p> <p>24 UNMAS, “2018 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan”, at: <a href="http://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/print/country_portfolio7506-951-77697.pdf">http://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/print/country_portfolio7506-951-77697.pdf</a></p> <p>25 UNMAS, “About UNMAS in Sudan (Excluding Darfur), March 2018; and email from Javed Habibulhaq, Programme Manager, UNMAS, 13 June 2016.</p> <p>26 UN Interim Security Force for Abyei, “UNISFA Mandate”, undated but accessed at: <a href="http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unisfa/mandate.shtml">http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unisfa/mandate.shtml</a>.</p>
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- 27 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Abyei", updated May 2016, at: <http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/abyei>; UN Interim Security Force for Abyei, "UNISFA Mandate"; and UNMAS, "UNMAS Annual Report 2012", New York, August 2013, p. 10.
- 28 UNMAS, "2017 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan".
- 29 Email from Dandan Xu, UNMAS, 12 July 2017.
- 30 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Sudan", updated January 2016.
- 31 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 3 March 2018.
- 32 APMBC Article 7 Report (for 2014), Form A, p. 12.
- 33 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 3 March 2018.
- 34 Emails from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May and 8 June 2016.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 Ibid.; and Third Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 28 March 2018, pp. 37–38.
- 37 Email from Jeffrey McMurdo, UNAMID, 14 June 2017.
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- 56 Ibid., pp. 56 and 58; and ICBL-CMC, "ICBL Comments on Sudan's Article 5 Extension Request", Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018. According to Table 9, activities will take place fully in 2018; according to Annex 3 they will take place in 2019; according to Table 7 in 2019–21; or they "will wait" according to p. 58.
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