

SUDAN



ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 APRIL 2019
(NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE)

MINE ACTION PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE	For 2016	For 2015
Problem understood	5	5
Target date for completion of mine clearance	3	3
Targeted clearance	5	5
Efficient clearance	6	5
National funding of programme	7	6
Timely clearance	5	5
Land release system in place	5	5
National mine action standards	5	5
Reporting on progress	7	6
Improving performance	4	3
PERFORMANCE SCORE: AVERAGE	5.2	4.8

PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

Sudan's mine action programme performance output increased significantly in 2016, more than doubling output from 2015, a result of a large increase in the number of teams deployed for survey and clearance. Along with progress in land release, government funding for mine action doubled, and signs from the Sudanese National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) of increasing transparency, communication, and an apparent willingness to facilitate

international cooperation and assistance are encouraging. Despite this, Sudan is not on track to meet its extended Article 5 deadline of 2019. Since most contamination is in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, both of which are still affected by conflict, Sudan's ability to meet its Article 5 obligations is highly dependent on security and access, as well as on resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Sudan should regularly update states parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on access to, and progress in, clearing contamination in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.
- Sudan should re-establish conditions that allow international demining organisations to conduct land release in Sudan.
- 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 develop a resource-mobilisation strategy for its mine action programme.

CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2016, Sudan had 100 areas containing anti-personnel mines, covering a total of just over 19km². According to NMAC, of this total, 2.6km² is confirmed to contain anti-personnel mines, and anti-personnel mine contamination is suspected in a further 16.6km².¹ An additional 30 areas are suspected to contain anti-vehicle mines covering nearly 5km², as set out in Table 1.²

The overall contamination is a decrease from the end of 2015, when NMAC reported that 112 hazardous areas with a total of just under 21km² remained, of which 2.8km² was confirmed and 18.1km² suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.³ Thirty-nine areas were suspected to contain anti-vehicle mines, with a total size of nearly 6km².⁴ According to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), as at April 2017, 104km² or 79% of

Sudan's total 131.7km² of recorded areas with mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW) had been released.⁵

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 since claimed thousands of victims.⁶ 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 unexploded ordnance (UXO).

Table 1: Mine contamination (as at end-2016)⁷

Type of contamination	CHAs	Area (m ²)	SHAs	Area (m ²)
Anti-personnel mines	55	2,604,237	45	16,553,617
Anti-vehicle mines	0	0	30	5,001,271
Totals	55	2,604,237	75	21,554,888

CHAs = Confirmed hazardous areas SHAs = Suspected hazardous areas

At the end of 2016, of Sudan's mine- and ERW-affected states, five contained anti-personnel mines: South Kordofan, Kassala, Blue Nile, Red Sea, and Western Kordofan. Blue Nile and South Kordofan were believed to be the most heavily contaminated, as set out in Table 2.⁸ According to NMAC, however, as these two states have been inaccessible due to insecurity for more than four 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.⁹ No mines have been reported in Darfur, where the main threat is from UXO.¹⁰

In May 2016, Gadaref state was declared free of mines and ERW.¹¹ In May 2017, Red Sea state was declared free of mines; the month before, Forobaranga, in West Darfur, became the first locality in the Darfur region to complete clearance of ERW.¹² As at April 2017, clearance of Kassala state was on track to be completed by the end of the year.¹³

Table 2: Anti-personnel mine contamination by state (as at end-2016)¹⁴

State	CHAs	Area (m ²)	SHAs	Area (m ²)
Blue Nile	4	219,663	5	905,583
South Kordofan	48	2,182,597	33	15,538,719
Kassala	3	201,977	2	59,555
Red Sea	0	0	2	27,769
Western Kordofan	0	0	3	21,991
Totals	55	2,604,237	45	16,553,617

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 mine-/ERW-contaminated areas have been registered as dangerous areas in the database, causing the LIS baseline of 221 hazards to expand significantly, including to encompass areas not originally surveyed.¹⁵ As at April 2017, a total of 2,973 hazardous areas had been registered in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database since 2002, of which UNMAS reported 2,771 had been released through various clearance methods, leaving a total of 202 hazardous areas with a size of just over 27.5km² to be addressed.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

In 2002 through to the end of 2016, at least 2,059 mine and ERW casualties were recorded, of whom 589 were

killed and the other 1,470 were injured. In 2016, a total of 26 victims were registered.¹⁸

Mines and ERW continue to pose a daily threat to the lives of civilians in Sudan in 2017 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.¹⁹ In the Abyei area, the UN has repeatedly expressed concern over the threat of mines and ERW and their impact, including by obstructing the safe return of the displaced and preventing safe migration.²⁰

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.²¹

Since South Sudan’s independence, new conflicts in Abyei and in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states have resulted in increased UXO contamination in Sudan.²² The IMSMA database does not hold data on contamination in Abyei due to persistent conflict and restrictions on access.²³

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 January 2015, UNMAS, which had opened an emergency programme in Sudan in 2002, reassumed the UN lead in mine action efforts in Sudan and in providing assistance and technical support to NMAC, after a handover to the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for one year in 2014.²⁴

In 2016, 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.²⁵ 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 around Abyei and facilitating access by assessing and clearing priority areas and routes.²⁶

In Darfur, under the umbrella of UNAMID, UNMAS works under the name of the Ordnance Disposal Office (ODO) in direct support of UNAMID priorities.²⁷ In 2017, Dynasafe MineTech Limited (DML), a commercial company, was

awarded a new UN contract for fiscal year 2017–18 to conduct ERW rapid-response clearance and to provide mentoring support to national Multi-Task Teams (MTTs) in Darfur.²⁸ In 2012–15, commercial operator The Development Initiative (TDI) was contracted by UNAMID to assess, survey, identify, mark, and clear contamination in all five Darfur states.²⁹ Mine action in Darfur is funded through assessed peacekeeping funds for UNAMID.³⁰

Strategic Planning

In April 2017, Sudan revised its multi-year National Mine Action Plan for 2016–19 in order to meet its obligations under the APMBC. As noted above, Gadaref state was declared mine and ERW free in May 2016, while clearance of Red Sea state was completed in May 2017.³¹ According to the plan, if funding is secured and when security permits, work will start in South Kordofan and the remainder of Blue Nile, with the aim of completing mine clearance in Blue Nile by December 2017 and in South Kordofan by April 2019.³² However, the plan notes that meeting these targets “is becoming extremely challenging given the short time remaining”, and without sufficient international funding and improvements in access, Sudan will need to request another Article 5 extension.³³

Standards

In May 2015, NMAC stated that a review of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) was ongoing and that a new version would be published on its website after their approval.³⁴ In June 2017, NMAC reported that the process of reviewing the NMAS was in its final stages.³⁵ According to NMAC, draft standards are shared with all partners and mine action operators during their accreditation process.³⁶

Quality Management

NMAC reported that its quality management section regularly monitors all field operations, and that 18 monitoring visits and four accreditation visits were carried out in 2016.³⁷ Tokar locality in Red Sea state was sampled in 2016.³⁸ UNAMID confirmed that in addition to its internal quality assurance (QA) procedures, external QA for DML's operations in Darfur was carried out jointly by UNMAS and NMAC during the year.³⁹

Information Management

In March 2017, NMAC's national IMSMA database was upgraded to the latest version, with the assistance of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).⁴⁰ As at June 2017, NMAC reported that database clean-up was ongoing.⁴¹ Previously, the IMSMA geographic information system (GIS) function had been subject to United States (US) import restrictions.⁴² The embargo issue was finally resolved in 2016 with the support of the US Embassy in Khartoum and the GICHD.⁴³ The database does not contain information on the disputed Abyei area.⁴⁴

Operators

In 2016, 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-person rapid-response teams and a mentoring capacity of six persons, with a total staff of 29 personnel.⁴⁵

Since 2015, NMAC has made several calls for international NGO operators to undertake demining in Sudan.⁴⁶ Previously, two international demining NGOs with programmes in Sudan closed down operations owing to government restrictions that impeded their operations.⁴⁷ DanChurchAid (DCA) ended its operations in 2012.⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹ Following months of negotiations with HAC and donors, MAG ended its operations in Sudan, leaving in early 2013.⁵⁰

National demining operators are JASMAR for Human Security, National Units for Mine Action and Development (NUMAD), and FPDO. In 2016, a total of nine MTTs, five manual clearance teams (MCTs), two mine detection dog (MDD) teams, four Mine Action Teams, and one integrated MineWolf team were deployed for mine action operations.⁵¹ This was a significant increase from 2015 capacity of six MCTs and one MDD team.⁵²

LAND RELEASE

According to NMAC, overall land release in Sudan significantly increased in 2016 compared to 2015, with more than 6.4km² of mined and battle area released during the year, compared to 1.67km² in 2015. The greater output was due to more teams being deployed during the year and a large increase in funding.⁵³

The total of 6.4km² released in 2016 included clearance of just over 1km² of mined area and close to 1.5km² of battle area clearance (BAC), compared to 0.4km² of mined area containing anti-personnel mines cleared in 2015, and nearly 1.2km² of BAC. A total of more than 3.8km² was released by survey, including over 1.5km² cancelled by non-technical survey and more than 2.3km² reduced by technical survey in 2016. No land was released by survey in 2015.⁵⁴

According to NMAC, as at December 2016, a total of nearly 101.8km² of dangerous areas had been released and 37,898km of roads opened since humanitarian clearance began. A total of 10,130 anti-personnel mines, 3,178 anti-vehicle mines, and 71,187 items of UXO were destroyed in the process.⁵⁵

Survey in 2016

Six areas with a size of just over 1.5km² were cancelled by non-technical survey and a further 2.3km² reduced by technical survey in 2016, along with confirmation as mined of 10 areas with a size of more than 0.28km².⁵⁶ While no land was released in Sudan by survey in 2015, NMAC reported that the national demining units confirmed that 12 SHAs with a total size of 0.21km² were contaminated with anti-personnel mines.⁵⁷

Table 3: Anti-personnel mine survey in 2016⁵⁸

Operator	SHAs cancelled	Area cancelled (m ²)	SHAs confirmed as mined	Area confirmed (m ²)	Area reduced by TS (m ²)
NUMAD	6	1,494,738	10	282,052	2,327,945
FPDO	0	8,938	0	0	10,000
Totals	6	1,503,676	10	282,052	2,337,945

TS = Technical survey

Clearance in 2016

According to NMAC, 1,044,104m² was released by clearance in 2016, almost all by NUMAD. A total of 776,780m² was cleared manually, 89,690m² by mechanical demining assets, and a further 177,634m² by MDDs, with the destruction of 105 anti-personnel mines, 24 anti-vehicle mines, and 8,851 items of UXO.⁵⁹ This more than doubled clearance output in 2015, when just over 423,000m² was released by clearance.⁶⁰

Table 4: Mine clearance in 2016⁶¹

Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
DML	0	0	0	0	4,393
FPDO	0	1,000	0	0	11
NUMAD	16	1,037,956	105	24	4,392
JASMAR	0	5,148	0	0	55
Totals	16	1,044,104	105	24	8,851

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 is not on track to meet this extended deadline.

In June 2017, NMAC reported that Sudan would not meet its extended Article 5 deadline of 2019, due to limited funding received in 2013–15, and that Sudan would likely submit a request for a third extension.⁶² Despite this, NMAC was positive about the significant improvements to the national mine action programme during 2016, including an increase in staff capacity and stability.⁶³ NMAC also reported that a number of international NGOs had expressed an interest in working in Sudan, which it said would further strengthen mine action capacity and deliver a standardised quality of survey and clearance.⁶⁴ At the same time, it emphasised the challenges facing the programme, such as securing funding and the continuing inaccessibility of certain areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.⁶⁵

Sudan's ability to meet its Article 5 extension request milestones remains heavily dependent upon improved security in the heavily affected states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan.⁶⁶ As noted above, according to Sudan's Article 5 extension workplan, if funding is secured, and when security permits, work will start in South Kordofan and the remainder of Blue Nile, with the aim of completing mine clearance by April 2019.⁶⁷

According to the workplan, Sudan intended to release 0.2km² through survey and clearance in Blue Nile state in 2017, followed by 2.6km² in 2018, and the remaining 5,560m² by 1 April 2019. In South and West Kordofan states, Sudan projects to release a total area of just over 1km² in 2017, a

further 19.9km² in 2018, and an additional 1.8km² to 1 April 2019.⁶⁸ However, the updated plan for 2017–19 notes that meeting these targets "is becoming extremely challenging given the short time remaining", and without sufficient international funding and improvements in access, Sudan will need to request another Article 5 extension.⁶⁹ Additionally, in September 2017, NMAC informed Mine Action Review that the figures in its workplan were based on its operational plan for 2014–19, which it stated were no longer realistic. New projections would depend on funding and the security situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, and will be revised and included in a forthcoming extension request.⁷⁰

In April 2017, NMAC reported that limited access was available to "a few locations" contaminated with mines and ERW in Blue Nile state, and that with "expected peace in the region", reiterated that the remaining contamination could be addressed in 2017–18 to declare the state free of mines by April 2019. Once the security situation permits, survey teams would be deployed to conduct a new survey in Blue Nile, which is anticipated to register new hazardous areas, it said. NMAC reported, however, that the remaining contamination in South Kordofan state will require the most effort, time, and funding.⁷¹

In June 2017, in addition to insecurity and limited funding, Sudan cited weather conditions during the rainy season, road conditions, the state of vehicles and equipment, information gathering, deeply buried mines, environmental concerns over the impact of mine action operations, and information management as the programme's key challenges.⁷² Other significant factors which continue to impede Sudan's progress include a lack of clearance capacity formerly provided by international demining operators. Table 5 summarises progress in land release over the past five years.

Table 5: Release of mined area in 2012–16 (km²)

Year	Area cleared	Release by survey	Total area released
2016	1.04	3.84	4.88
2015	0.42	0	0.42
2014	2.47	1.18	3.65
2013	0.77	9.61	10.38
2012	0.55	0	0.55
Totals	5.25	14.63	19.88

On 24 May 2017, Red Sea state was declared mine-free.⁷³ According to UNMAS, Kassala state was also on track to complete clearance in 2017. Ongoing peace talks and the possibility of a six-month extension to the ceasefire in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states could also allow clearance in previously inaccessible areas, it said.⁷⁴ On 24 April 2017, Forobaranga, in West Darfur, became the first locality in the Darfur region to be declared free of ERW, after nine years of clearance, and sometimes re-clearance, of the area. A pilot survey aimed at addressing any potential residual ERW was also launched.⁷⁵

The Government of Sudan contributed US\$2 million to mine action operations in 2016, doubling its funding for mine action from \$1 million in 2015, and up from almost \$0.5 million in 2014.⁷⁶ In May 2016, NMAC reported that funding for the mine action programme had become an item within the Sudanese national budget, and in June 2017, it stated that the Government had promised to fund the programme with a further US\$2 million in 2017.⁷⁷ In mid-2017, UNMAS reported that the national mine action programme had secured \$2 million from Japan, Italy, and the United States, and the Sudan Humanitarian Fund.⁷⁸

In April 2017, NMAC projected that \$71 million would be required for Sudan to complete its Article 5 obligations by its 2019 deadline.⁷⁹ In addition to funding for mine action

operations and capacity building, Sudan specifically requested assistance with updating its detectors, additional vehicles, and maintenance for clearance machines, along with EOD trainings for deminers, and trainings in operations, QA, and non-technical survey.⁸⁰

During 2016 and the first half of 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.

1 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, Chief of Operations, NMAC, 4 June 2017. Sudan's Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form C, reports that 55 confirmed areas with a total size of 2,604,237m² and 44 areas with a size of 16,533,048 m² remained as at end-2016; however, the figures provided in the report do not match these totals and the report does not include contamination figures for Blue Nile state.

2 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, Chief of Operations, NMAC, 9 May 2016.

3 Ibid.; and Article 7 Report (for 2015), Form C, p. 8.

4 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016.

5 "UNMAS Sudan Khartoum, 2015–2017 Events", June 2017.

6 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Sudan", updated May 2016, at: <http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan>.

7 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.

8 Ibid.

9 NMAC, "Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019", 30 April 2017.

10 Article 7 Report (for 2015), Forms C and F.

11 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016.

12 UNMAS, "About Sudan (Excluding Darfur)", updated May 2017, at: <http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan>; and UNAMID, "Milestone Achieved in Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War in West Darfur", Press release, 27 April 2017, at: <https://unamid.unmissions.org/milestone-achieved-clearance-explosive-remnants-war-west-darfur>.

13 NMAC, "Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019", 30 April 2017.

14 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.

15 Article 5 deadline Extension Request Executive Summary, 25 November 2013, pp. 2–3.

16 NMAC, "IMSMA Monthly Report – March 2017".

17 "Landmines kill and maim civilians on Sudan – South Sudan border", *Radio Tamazuj*, 19 June 2013, at: <https://radiotamazuj.org/en/article/landmines-kill-and-maim-civilians-sudan-south-sudan-border-source>.

18 NMAC, "IMSMA Monthly Report", March 2017; and UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Sudan", January 2017, at: <http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan>.

19 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.

20 UN Security Council Resolutions 2104 (2013), and 2205 (2015).

21 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Darfur", February 2016, at: <http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/darfur>.

22 Human Rights Watch, "Under Siege: Indiscriminate Bombing and Abuses in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States", 6 December 2012; "Unexploded Ordnance Kill 13 People in South Kordofan", *All Africa*, 10 August 2013; and UN, "UNMAS Annual Report 2012", New York, August 2013, p. 10.

- 23 UNMAS, "2017 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan", at: http://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/print/country_portfolio7029-1530-80354.pdf; and email from Javed Habibulhaq, UNDP, 11 May 2015.
- 24 Email from Javed Habibulhaq, UNMAS, 13 June 2016.
- 25 UN Interim Security Force for Abyei, "UNISFA Mandate", undated but accessed at: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unisfa/mandate.shtml>.
- 26 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. UN Security Council Resolution 2287 (2016) renewed the mandate of UNISFA again in May 2016 (until 15 November 2016), repeating the obligation for the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to continue to facilitate UNMAS's deployment to ensure the freedom of movement of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.
- 27 UNMAS, "2017 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan", at: http://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/print/country_portfolio7029-1530-80354.pdf.
- 28 Email from Dandan Xu, Associate Programme Management Officer, UNMAS, 12 July 2017.
- 29 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Sudan", updated August 2014.
- 30 UNMAS, "About UNMAS in Sudan", updated January 2016, at: <http://www.mineaction.org/programmes/sudan>.
- 31 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016; and UNMAS, "About Sudan (Excluding Darfur)", updated May 2017.
- 32 NMAC, "Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019", 30 April 2017.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Article 7 Report (for 2014), Form A, p. 12.
- 35 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 36 Emails from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May and 8 June 2016.
- 37 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 14 June 2017.
- 38 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 39 Email from Jeffry McMurdo, UNAMID, 14 June 2017.
- 40 NMAC, "IMSMA Monthly Report", March 2017.
- 41 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 42 Interview with Javed Habibulhaq, UNDP, in London, 25 February 2015.
- 43 Email from Javed Habibulhaq, UNMAS, 2 June 2016.
- 44 Email from Javed Habibulhaq, UNDP, 11 May 2015.
- 45 Email from Jeffrey McMurdo, Programme Manager Ordnance Disposal Office, UNAMID, 14 June 2017.
- 46 Article 7 Report (for 2016), p. 22; NMAC, "Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019", 29 April 2016; and Article 7 Report (for 2014), Form A, p. 16.
- 47 ICBL, "ICBL Comments on Sudan's Article 5 Extension Request", May 2013.
- 48 DCA, "Previous Programmes: Sudan", undated, at: <http://www.danchurchaid.org/what-we-do/mine-action/previous-programmes>.
- 49 "Sudan causes frustration among NGOs", *News 24*, 13 June 2012.
- 50 MAG, "MAG departs Sudan after six years of work to remove remnants of conflict", 7 March 2013.
- 51 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 14 June 2017.
- 52 Emails from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016; and Javed Habibulhaq, UNDP, 11 May 2015.
- 53 NMAC, "IMSMA Monthly Report – March 2017"; and email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, Technical Advisor, NMAC, 20 September 2017.
- 54 NMAC, "IMSMA Monthly Report – March 2017". Sudan's IMSMA database reports list land released through technical survey as "cancelled" and land released through non-technical survey as "cancelled GMAA (General Mine Action Assessment)".
- 55 NMAC, "IMSMA Monthly Report – March 2017".
- 56 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 57 Email from Ghasan Ibrahim Mohamed, NMAC, 8 September 2016.
- 58 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 59 NMAC, "IMSMA Monthly Report – March 2017".
- 60 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016; and Article 7 Report (for 2015), Form F, p. 12. According to NMAC, a total of 122,341m² was processed as "overlap" as part of area confirmation of clearance in 2015. Email from Ghasan Ibrahim Mohamed, NMAC, 8 September 2016.
- 61 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 Ibid.
- 64 Email from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016.
- 65 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 66 ICBL-CMC, "ICBL Comments on Sudan's Article 5 Extension Request", May 2013; and Human Rights Watch, "Under Siege: Indiscriminate Bombing and Abuses in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States", 6 December 2012; "Unexploded Ordnance Kill 13 People in South Kordofan", *All Africa*, 10 August 2013; and UNMAS, "UNMAS Annual Report 2012", New York, August 2013, p. 10.
- 67 NMAC, "Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019", 30 April 2017, pp. 10–12.
- 68 Ibid.
- 69 Ibid, pp. 11–12.
- 70 Email from Hatim Khamis Rahama, NMAC, 20 September 2017.
- 71 Ibid. p. 11.
- 72 Presentation of Sudan, "Mine Action Programme of Sudan, Status and Challenges in Implementation", Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 73 UNMAS, "About Sudan (Excluding Darfur)", updated May 2017.
- 74 Presentation by Javed Habibulhaq, UNMAS, 20th Meeting of National Mine Action Director and United Nations Advisers, Geneva, 9 February 2017. Notes by Mine Action Review.
- 75 UNAMID, "Milestone Achieved in Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War in West Darfur", Press release, 27 April 2017.
- 76 Email from Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017; UNMAS, "2017 Portfolio of Mine Action Projects, Sudan"; Article 7 Reports (for 2015), Form F; and (for 2014), Form A.
- 77 Emails from Ahmed Elser Ahmed Ali, NMAC, 9 May 2016; and Ali Abd Allatif Ibrahim, NMAC, 4 June 2017.
- 78 "UNMAS Sudan Khartoum 2015–2017 Events", June 2017.
- 79 NMAC, "Updated Work Plan to Meet Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article Five Extended Deadline by April 2019", 30 April 2017, p. 5.
- 80 Presentation of Sudan, "Mine Action Programme of Sudan, Status and Challenges in Implementation", Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 8 June 2017.