

REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

UPDATED ARTICLE 7 REPORT (01 Jan -31 December 2008)

**On the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use,
Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of
Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction**

Date 13 April 2009

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

Updated Report under Article 7 of the Convention

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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 Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	01 January 2006	to	31 December 2006
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<u>Measures</u>	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
The draft national mine action law has been cleared by the Ministry of Justice of the government of National Unity (GONU) and endorsed by the concerned committee of the National Assembly responsible for the validations of humanitarian laws. The national mine action law is expected to pass within 2009.	
A mine action legislative framework specific to southern Sudan has been drafted with support from UNDP and the Ministry of Legal Affairs of the Government of Southern Sudan. The legislative framework would be validated and refined in 2009 and the presented to the Southern Sudan Legislative Framework for adoption.	
The National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), National Mine Action Center (NMAC) and Southern Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA) continue to develop their capacities and skills in managing mine action in the Sudan. These national institutions have already partially assumed responsibility for planning, coordination, priority setting, resource management, information management and quality management of mine action. The national demining assets, Joint Integrated Demining Units (JIDUs) continue to make significant progress in verifying and clearing mine and ERW contaminated areas.	
With technical support from UNDP, the Government of National Unity (GONU) and Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) have included mine action in the national budgets and continued to provide funds for mine action. During 2008, the GONU and GOSS provided approximately US\$ 5.5 Million for mine action from the state budgets.	

In order to takeover full responsibility for mine action from the UN, a mine action transition plan was finalized in November 2008. The transition plan has been prepared with active participation of high level representative from national mine action authorities, the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) and UNDP. Implementation of the transition was scheduled to begin in January 2009.

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 Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL			

Note: The quantities listed on this form do not include the 5,000 mines that the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan have each indicated will be retained for permitted purposes under the Convention (see Form D)

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 Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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As no nationwide assessment/survey has been conducted in Sudan, the full extent of the landmine problem in the country remains unknown. The information provided below is derived from ad hoc assessments carried out in various parts of the country.

Note: “Dangerous areas“ refers to areas where there is reason to believe that landmines or UXO exist. The number of dangerous areas has increased since the previous report, as new dangerous areas were discovered during the reporting period.

Areas known to contain mines (as of December 2008)

State	Active DA	Active SHA
Blue Nile	87.00	36
Central Equatoria	354.00	133
East Equatoria	174.00	7
Gadaref	1.00	4
Jongley	63.00	Not Yet Surveyed
Kassala	41.00	51
Lakes	30.00	1
North Bahr El Ghazal	46.00	5
North Darfur	15.00	Not Yet Surveyed
Red Sea	4.00	2
South Darfur	12.00	Not Yet Surveyed
South Kordofan	287.00	98
Unity	10.00	2
Upper Nile	77.00	Not Yet Surveyed
Warab	91.00	2
West Bahr El Ghazal	208.00	5
West Darfur	7.00	Not Yet Surveyed
West Equatoria	108.00	17
Total	1,615.00	363.00

Areas suspected to contain mines:

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary information
Blue Nile	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Assessment indicates that mines are laid on access routes to strategic towns and also around these strategic towns.
Kassala	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Assessment indicates that mines are laid on access routes to Eritrea's border villages and towns and also around these villages/towns.
Upper Nile	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Assessment indicates that mines are laid on access routes to strategic towns and also around these strategic towns.
Bahr El Ghazal	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Assessment indicates that mines are laid on access routes to strategic towns and also around these strategic towns.
Equatoria	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Assessment indicates that mines are laid on access routes to strategic towns and also around these strategic towns.

The Darfurs	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Mostly large amounts of UXO, mainly in the north of Northern Darfur.
Kordofan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Relatively more information available about this region, because assessments were able to begin earlier due to 2002 peace agreement.

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 Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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1a. **Compulsory:** Retained for training purposes (Article 3, para.1)

Government of National Unity (GoNU)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Sudan Armed Forces (SAF)	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 Nairobi Action Plan)**

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information <i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate,....)</i>
N/A	N/A	

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

2. **Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Government of National Unity

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information e.g., transferred from, transferred to
Sudan Armed Forces	Type 35 Plastic	75	N/A	Provided to UNMAO for training purposes.
TOTAL		75	N/A	

Government of Southern Sudan

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			0	

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

Government of National Unity

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information e.g., transferred from, transferred to
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Government of Southern Sudan

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
TOTAL		-----	0	

**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 Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
N/A	N/A	Sudan has never produced AP mines.

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

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 Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Destruction of all known stockpiles of APMs completed on 31 March 2008.

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

Task ID	Start Date	Region	State	State/County	Village	Status
SS-374	11-Jan-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Ongoing
NR-558	3-Feb-08	Kordofan	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Ongoing
NR-520	7-Feb-08	Eastern	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Ongoing
NR-566	8-Feb-08	Kordofan	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Completed
SS-492	10-Feb-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Completed
SS-491	14-Feb-08	Upper Nile	Upper Nile	Latjor	Maiwut	Completed
SS-513	15-Feb-08	Upper Nile	Jongley	Ayod	Ayod	Completed
NR-570	16-Feb-08	Eastern	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Completed
SS-524	21-Feb-08	Equatoria	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	Ongoing
NR-546	29-Feb-08	Eastern	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Completed
NR-6	3-Mar-08	South Sudan	Upper Nile	Malkal	Canal/Ayod	Completed
NR-7	7-Mar-08	Red Sea	Red Sea	Portsudan	Kurmuk/Garora	Completed
SS-525	7-Mar-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Ongoing
SS-577	4-Apr-08	Upper Nile	Jongley	Ayod	Ayod	Ongoing
NR-575	5-Apr-08	Central	Blue Nile	Blue Nile	Al Kurumuk	Ongoing
SS-432	12-Apr-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenyi	Completed
SS-410	18-Apr-08	Equatoria	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Ongoing
SS-552	18-Apr-08	Equatoria	East Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	Completed
SS-559	18-Apr-08	Equatoria	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Ongoing
SS-560	25-Apr-08	Bahr El Ghazal	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bazia	Completed
SS-548	25-Apr-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenyi	Completed
NR-531	25-Apr-08	Eastern	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Suspended
NR-549	1-May-08	Kordofan	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Completed
SS-547	3-May-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Ongoing
SS-543	7-May-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Completed
NR-596	9-May-08	Eastern	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Completed
SS-564	17-May-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Completed
SS-568	23-May-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Completed
SS-563	24-May-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Ongoing

SS-565	31-May-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Completed
NR-8	13-Jun-08	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Kadugli/Kauda	Completed
SS-474	13-Jun-08	Equatoria	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Ongoing
NR-9	27-Jun-08	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Kadugli/Talodi	Completed
SS-581	28-Jun-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Completed
SS-589	5-Jul-08	Equatoria	East Equatoria	Magwi	Nimule	Ongoing
SS-585	14-Jul-08	Bahr El Ghazal	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Udici	Ongoing
SS-595	15-Aug-08	Equatoria	East Equatoria	Kapoeta South	Kapoeta Town	Ongoing
SS-601	15-Aug-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ongoing
SS-593	16-Aug-08	Bahr El Ghazal	Lakes	Rumbek	Kuei	Completed
SS-610	6-Sep-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Ongoing
SS-609	12-Sep-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Ongoing
SS-592	27-Sep-08	Bahr El Ghazal	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Udici	Ongoing
NR-645	10-Oct-08	Eastern	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Ongoing
SS-621	11-Oct-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Ongoing
SS-620	14-Oct-08	Upper Nile	Upper Nile	Tonga	Obwa	Completed
NR-644	16-Oct-08	Eastern	Kassala	Kassala	Kassala	Ongoing
NR-664	24-Oct-08	Kordofan	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Ongoing
NR-634	28-Oct-08	Kordofan	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Ongoing
SS-624	1-Nov-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Ongoing
NR-632	1-Nov-08	Kordofan	South Kordofan	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Completed
SS-643	3-Nov-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Ongoing
SS-637	22-Nov-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Yei	Lainya	Completed
SS-622	22-Nov-08	Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Ongoing
NR-10	29-Nov-08	Blue Nile	Blue Nile	Damazin	Damazin/Garora	Completed
NR-680	30-Nov-08	Central	Blue Nile	Blue Nile	Al Kurumuk	Ongoing
SS-689	9-Dec-08	Upper Nile	Upper Nile	Tonga	Obwa	Ongoing
SS-650	22-Dec-08	Upper Nile	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Ongoing

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

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 Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
PMN	731	N/A	The destruction took place in Juba, Southern Sudan on 31 March 2008 using open demolition methods in accordance with the UN approved International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
Type72	175	N/A	
Type TS-50	3	N/A	
Type NM 21	1	N/A	
POMZ-2	4,400	N/A	
Type No. 4	180	N/A	
Type R2 M2	93	N/A	
M-14	19	N/A	
PMN2	22	N/A	
Type 69	180	N/A	
Type PMA2	264	N/A	
Type PRB-35	3	N/A	
Type AUPS	1	N/A	
PROM-1	2	N/A	
Unknown	4	N/A	
	6,078		

In addition to the destruction of the known stockpiles of APMs, catches of APM were discovered in various locations of Southern Sudan which contained 523 APM. All these mines were destroyed in 2008. Details are as follows:

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
NO. 4 (SCHU)	283		The destruction took place in various parts of Blue Nile State, Southern Sudan during October-December 2008 using open demolition methods in accordance with the UN approved International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
PMN	1		
M14	19		
M35	17		
TS-50	121		
POMZ-2	11		
TYPE 69	80		
Total	532		

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."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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Extensive mine risk education (MRE) has been carried out during 2008, with a total of (747,181) individuals receiving MRE during the reporting period. In addition, over 400,000 copies of various MRE materials (posters, leaflets, fact sheets) which UNICEF had produced were distributed and disseminated among various at risk groups.

The MRE activities for 2008 involved enhanced and broadened coordination and collaboration between the UN, government officials and NGOs at national and local levels. Other concerned governmental authorities and a number of international and national NGOs, continued its lead role in the coordination and technical support of MRE activities. In this regard, UNICEF supported planning, implementation and management of MRE activities at the national and regional levels through MRE coordination and advisory groups it has established. During the reporting period, a number of local and international NGOs conducted MRE activities in various locations around the country, focusing on several different at risk groups, including IDPs, returnees and local populations.

UNDP funded Danish Demining Group (DDG) to conduct MRE in the Areas of Magwi and Loa in Southern Sudan from September to December 2008. The DDG MRE teams and the community volunteers provided MRE to a total of 9,625 beneficiaries with 4,218 boys, 3,154 girls, 1,175 men and 1,078 women in 14 settlements in the target localities. The beneficiaries included both local populations and recently returned IDPs and refugees. The MRE teams also distributed 9,420 MRE items including posters and leaflets. Furthermore, 142 MRE community volunteers were trained and each volunteer received 20-30 copies of the specially designed and UNMAO approved "Walk and Talk" illustrated MRE brochure to assist them in their work. Information on the MRE activities undertaken by the community volunteers is collected by the MRE or EOD teams in subsequent visits to these communities

Danish Church Aid (DCA) continued its implementation of MRE activities in both the northern and southern areas of Nuba Mountains. DCA partnered with and supported two local NGOs (JASMAR and OSIL) to carry out MRE activities with mobile teams. The DCA MRE teams were attached to

two Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams to respond to reports that were received by the team from the communities. Mine Advisory Group (MAG) continued implementing MRE and community liaison activities in affected states of southern Sudan, as well as in Blue Nile state. The MRE teams focused mainly on working with IDPs and returning refugees by carrying out activities in way-stations and IDP camps. MAG also worked closely with its clearance/EOD teams, providing an integrated response to the problem of mines/UXO in the targeted areas.

MRE operational teams also include refugees in the neighboring countries, a large number of whom intend to return to Sudan during. Handicap International (HI) conducted an assessment mission in southern Sudan, with a view to redeploying its MRE teams from the Kakuma Refugee camp in Kenya to inside Sudan. After the assessment and consultations with UNMAO, HI is also going to commence MRE activities in Bor. RONCO started implementing MRE activities in Malakal and Juba towns. The two MRE teams that RONCO established are complementary to its clearance teams and form part of a larger engagement that was funded by UNMAS. UNICEF provided training and technical support to this new MRE capacity.

UNICEF supported two local NGOs (JASMAR and FPDO) to conduct MRE for IDPs in Khartoum who are returning to areas in the center and southern parts of the country. The projects started in late September 2005, The two NGOs operating in Khartoum 2 teams for each NGO (2 persons in each team with one team leader for each two teams). Targeting IDP camps and squatter areas in Khartoum State, two MRE teams of JASMAR were deployed to work with returnees in Kosti, which is the main transit town for IDPs going from north to south.

Two MRE teams from FPDO were deployed to Kassala state to work with refugees and other at risk groups in war affected areas such as Hamishkorieb in that state and one team deployed in Elfasher /northern darfur in IDPs camps . Other two teams of JASMAR continued to operate in South Darfur, Eddaen and western Darfur Elgeniena .

UNICEF in close cooperation with the NMAA and the Ministry of Education (MOE) has started the work towards integrating MRE into the school system in the affected areas by supporting the training of 200 school teachers in MRE and providing materials to them to be distributed to the students. These activities took place in the Nuba Mountains, Western and Southern Darfur, and southern Sudan To mainstream MRE into national mine action priorities, the NMAC has contributed to implementation of Teacher training project , during reporting period 1100 teachers trained in South Kordofan , 742 teachers in Kassala State , 320 teachers in Blue Nile , the teacher training project implemented in collaboration with the state Ministers of education in the three states and the NMAC took the lead in coordination and participated in facilitation in training course , a monitoring system was set-up in each state to ensure sustainability of follow-up and monitoring of dissemination of student training in targeted schools .

Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State Party:	Sudan	reporting for time period from	1 January 2008	to	31 December 2008
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Road Clearance:

The Sudan cleared Road cleared 1208 km. of road from landmines and ERW during the reporting period.

Road Assessment:

The Sudan assessed with "No Evidence of mines/UXO" 5887 km" during 2008.

Victim Assistance:

The victim assistance program is managed with the belief that VA is an asset of concrete activities and strategies aimed at improving the quality of life of mine/ERW victims and PWDs in the country. According to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) managed by the UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO), 4,276, 50 of them during 2008, mine/ERW victims have been identified.

Victim Assistance coordination groups (Khartoum and Juba) established in Sudan and chaired by the governmental bodies leading the VA program in Sudan which are the National Mine Action Centre in Khartoum and the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs in Juba. UNMAO-VA provides technical support to both working groups by sharing information and literature on VA and disability related matters with partners. Moreover, when needs arise other meetings were organized with NGOs and CBOs to discuss on peculiar issues (e.g. Convention on the rights of PWDs, gender issues, physical rehabilitation, data collection, strategies for socio-economical reintegration, etc.).

Under the Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF) program about USD 680,000 was provided to UNDP to implement eleven VA projects from October 2007 to June 2008 (6 in the north and 5 in the south). Eight of these projects were socio economic reintegration projects, one physical rehabilitation project, one for providing health insurance for landmine victims and a project about VA through radio programs. The projects covered several mine/ERW affected states and a total of 669 mine/victims and PWDs have been supported. Out of 669 mine/ERW victims a total of 267 are female (~40%) and sponsorship of 2 technicians to attend a course on Wheelchair Technology at TATCOT in Tanzania (Juba – Khartoum).

CIDA Canada funded 12 VA projects with about three million USD. These projects started in November 2008 and will be completed in September 2009 (4 in the north and 8 in the south). 5 of these projects are socio economic reintegration projects, 4 vocational training and provision of tools projects, 3 physical rehabilitation projects.

The National Mine Action Center implemented a project funded by the Swiss Government to revise an existing "first aid on trauma care Kit.". A total of 18,000 copies of the leaflet have been produced and distributed through community health workers and NGOs to improve the response to mine/ERW related accidents in rural areas.

NMAC participated in the intercessional meeting in Geneva where NMAC has present a 20 minutes presentation covered all the VA activities in the country. In November 2008 NMAC participated in the 9th State Parties Meeting in Geneva. Furthermore, from 6th -9th September, NMAC also participated in the 3rd meeting on disability organized by the Arab League in Cairo, Egypt.

UNMAO hired a professional photographer to carry-out a photographic reportage on some Victim Assistance-related projects in Sudan. As a result of the photographic reportage, 30 photos portraying mine/ERW victims have been selected. The selected photos have been displayed during several VA photographic exhibitions organized in Khartoum and Juba. In addition an international exhibition was also held during the 9th State Parties Meeting in Geneva from the 24th to the 28th November 2008. The main purposes of the successfully exhibitions organized in the year 2008 were to raise the profile of VA and to advocate for more support to mine/ERW victims in Sudan.