National Directors Meeting (NDM)

Side Event: Achieving Article five Compliance and delivering a long term solution for South Sudan

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Director General National Mine Action Authority

ROOM XXX1V
Date: 12th February 2020
Remaining AP Minefields in South Sudan as of 31 October 2019

Contamination Mapped by Number of AP Minefields Per Payam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th># of AP Minefields</th>
<th>Total Area (sqm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,783,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>693,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,195,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr El Ghazal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,777,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr El Ghazal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>201,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>500,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>127</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,249,990</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of AP Minefields in Payam</th>
<th># of Tasks</th>
<th>Payom %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>2 - 5</td>
<td>17 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>7 - 10</td>
<td>3 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
<td>0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Red</td>
<td>Above 16</td>
<td>1 0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Symbols:
- UXO Stock/Ongoing Figurine: 72 13.7%
- No Known Hazards: 405 77.1%
- River Nile
- Major Roads
South Sudan is one of the most heavily contaminated countries with mine and ERW.

Millions of people continue to be affected by landmine and ERW across South Sudan leading to widespread displacement, distress and destitution.

Mine/ERW continued to litter vast swathes of land, roads and buildings with explosive hazards.
The contamination prevents the delivery of vital humanitarian aid and threatens the safety of individuals, communities and humanitarian actors.

The socio-economic cost of interrupted agricultural production, food insecurity, halted commerce and the lack of freedom of movement is so immense
South Sudan Obligation under APMBC

❖ In compliance with its international obligations, South Sudan acceded to the Convention on APMBT on the 11th November 2011 at the 11th MSP in Phnom Penh Cambodia after it became the world’s newest country in July 2011

❖ South Sudan destroyed its stockpiled mines in 2008 and has therefore complied with Article 4.

❖ South Sudan reports regularly in line with Article 7
Key Progress under Article 5 extension

❖ The clearance requirement in South Sudan is becoming relatively well defined.
❖ South Sudan can argue that the job is 90% done.
❖ South Sudan expects the recent survey gains to continue until around 15km² of genuine contamination remains.
❖ An extension request of five years should suffice to clear that area.
Key Progress under Article 5 extension

❖ The demining capacity needs to reconfigure to deliver more efficient clearance.

❖ Continued financial support will be needed.

❖ Peace in Equatoria is essential for the plan to work.
Key Achievements

- South Sudan has made significant progress in Mine Action program since its acceded to the convention in July 2011.
- South Sudan intends to deliver on its APMBC obligations in parallel with other clearance work, and aims to be AP mine free by July 2026.
- South Sudan has adopted and tabled the CCM and COPWD documents to the National Legislature for ratification.
- Mine/ERW safe behaviour among women, men, girls and boys are promoted as a result there is significant reduction in accidents.
- South Sudan Mine Action integrated in to National Development Strategy (NDS).
- A review of the 2018-2021 South Sudan Mine Action strategic Plan Goals and Objectives was conducted in January 2020.
Recognized its role and responsibility as a host country to manage mine action program in South Sudan

Integrated mine action to National Development Strategy

Committed to meet its international conventions and treaties
Provided support to the National Authority by providing funding to meet the payment of salaries and operating expenses.

Adopt and ratify the CRPD and recognized the right of Victims or disadvantage persons.

Request the support of the international community to provide funding for mine action program.
Challenges for Implementation

- Poor infrastructure – seasonal rains and flooding reduce the demining period to eight months
- Insufficient resources – competing demands
- Need to restructure clearance capacity for efficient clearance
- Security – particularly in Equatoria the area of greatest contamination
- National capacity to address residual contamination still not developed
- Additional hazards still being identified
Way Forward

❖ South Sudan with Support of UNMAS need to establish and develop a national capacity (staff and institution) to deliver a long term residual response capacity

❖ South Sudan needs international financial support for clearance as uncertainty in funding will hinder progress to achieve its Article 5 extension commitments

❖ South Sudan requests continued financing from the international community to deliver an achievable plan
Way Forward

❖ Improved security particularly in highly contaminated area of Equatoria

❖ Approval for a five year extension of its article 5 2022-2026

❖ Revitalized the South Sudan transitional Plan for gradual ownership of mine action program
End

Thank You

Any Questions?