Progress in defining the problem

- In 2019 the estimate of contamination was reduced by 38%.
- It is now just 22% of the 2015 figure.
- Historically South Sudan has cancelled 6sqm for every 1sqm actually cleared. This cannot continue.
### Summary of clearance work undertaken on an annual basis 2011-2019

South Sudan is making steady progress to achieving all of its treaty obligations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remaining Area (sqm)</th>
<th># of Remaining Hazards</th>
<th># of New Hazards</th>
<th># of Cleared/Cancelled Hazards</th>
<th>New Area Found (sqm)</th>
<th>Minefield Area Cleared (sqm)</th>
<th>BAC Area Cleared (sqm)</th>
<th>Cancelled Area (sqm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>157,313,388</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>8,404,031</td>
<td>2,623,206</td>
<td>5,171,602</td>
<td>642,673</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>139,791,023</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>11,320,385</td>
<td>4,199,828</td>
<td>2,857,762</td>
<td>21,785,160</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>133,220,125</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>20,532,453</td>
<td>4,331,369</td>
<td>5,778,149</td>
<td>16,993,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>131,480,210</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>7,583,846</td>
<td>2,715,960</td>
<td>5,570,249</td>
<td>1,037,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>110,201,253</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>2,712,139</td>
<td>5,125,915</td>
<td>4,481,143</td>
<td>14,384,038</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>90,550,125</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>8,124,646</td>
<td>2,647,119</td>
<td>7,962,353</td>
<td>17,166,302</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>89,081,256</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10,425,017</td>
<td>1,612,956</td>
<td>8,237,724</td>
<td>2,043,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>39,437,023</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>11,945,768</td>
<td>2,582,959</td>
<td>5,959,532</td>
<td>53,047,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>24,266,625</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9,200,244</td>
<td>1,895,417</td>
<td>3,587,366</td>
<td>18,887,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>876</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td></td>
<td>90,248,529</td>
<td>27,734,729</td>
<td>49,605,880</td>
<td>145,988,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
82% of Payams have no clearance tasks remaining

8% have just one clearance task remaining

3 payams contain 100 tasks
Minefields generally over-reported

Cluster strikes generally under-reported

Clear opportunities for further survey clarification.

But the problem is now relatively well defined.
Remaining AP minefield challenge

- **62 Suspected Hazardous Areas** measuring 9,318,668 square meters **average 15 ha/task**

- **65 Confirmed Hazardous Areas** measuring 2,925,322 square meters **average 4.5 ha/task**

- Of note 2 currently inaccessible tasks account for more than 50% of all remaining contamination. Resurvey is expected to reduce these significantly.
Distribution of contamination by number of hazards

- CHA Minefield: 141
- SHA Minefield: 65
- Cluster Strike: 62

Distribution of contamination by area (sqkm)

- CHA Minefield: 4.69
- SHA Minefield: 2.92
- Cluster Strike: 9.32

Legend:
- CHA Minefield
- SHA Minefield
- Cluster Strike
- AT Minefield
Contamination Analysis

Current Minefield contamination 127 Clearance tasks 12.24km²
Comprised of:
64 CHA at 2.92km² at an average of 4.5ha per task (the historical average is 4 ha)
62 SHA at 9.32km² of which the 2 largest tasks comprise 6.2km² - so average 300+ha each
Realistic analysis suggests:
127 minefields at 5ha each suggests the real problem extends to around 6.3km²

Current Cluster strike contamination 138 Clearance tasks 6.35km²
However cluster strikes average 7ha each and so a planning figure of 9.66Km² is used

Roads around 400km of road remains to be surveyed
This combined capacity is projected to deliver the following outputs:

- Manual clearance 4,573,000m² over five years
- Mechanical clearance 2,816,000m² over five years
- Cluster munitions/BAC 9,504,000m² over five years
- 880km of road cleared
Budgetary Shortfall

- Current income around $25million per year (UNMISS), $9.2million bilaterally
- In theory no shortfall – in practice probably around $5million per year.
- But current capacity is not scaled for efficient clearance
- UNMISS is the largest donor – much directed away from the main problem – no certainty of budget continuity – or focus on demining

Challenges
- Clearance capacity is not scaled for efficient clearance
- No long term national capacity in place
- Fighting continues to hinder clearance efforts

Resource Requirement
- Clearance agencies will require additional support to procure additional equipment and additional teams
- Support for NMAA is inadequate for their long term needs – government has many competing demands for its resources
General Strategy

- 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 – to do this it will:
  - Prioritize the survey of the exaggerated hazards and confirm the true status of all SHAs – expected reduction in actual clearance requirement to 5km\(^2\) of minefields and 10km\(^2\) of cluster munitions/BAC
  - Reconfigure the clearance capacity to deliver a more efficient manual demining capacity
  - From 2020 inwards it intends to field 18 fifteen lane demining teams with a capacity to clear 90 hectares per year as well as three mechanical teams to clear additional 45 hectares per year as well as 8 cluster munitions clearance teams capable of clearing 120ha per year