

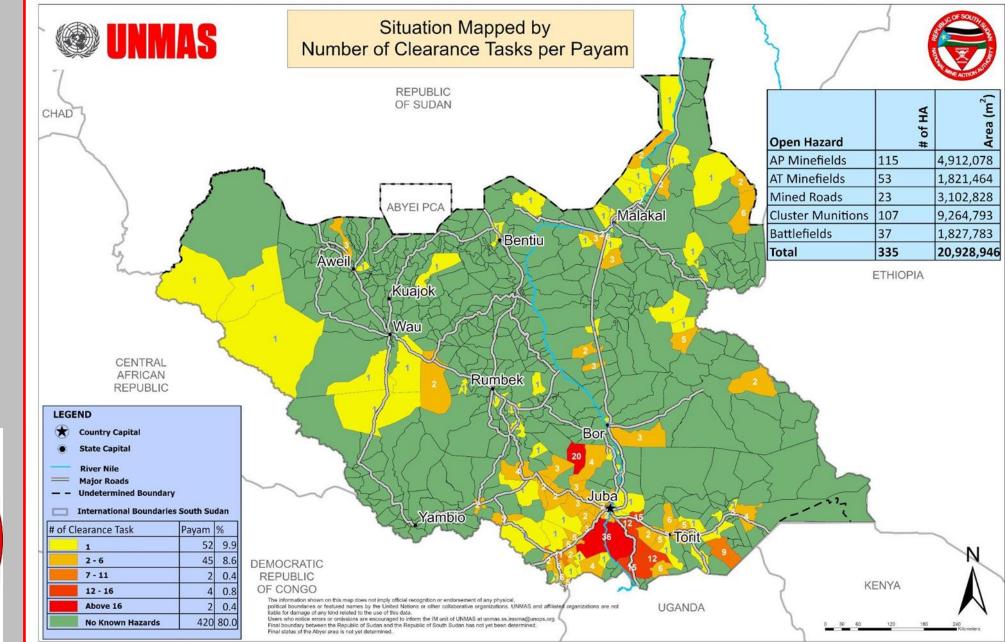


# National Mine Action Authority Republic of South Sudan

**Progress Update June 2024** 



#### Remaining Hazardous Areas in South Sudan as of 31 May 2024



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#### Remaining AP threat as of May 2024

State	# of known AP- mines HAs	m2 of known AP- mines HAs	# of suspected AP-mines HAs	m2 of suspected AP-mines HAs	Total AP-mines HAs m2	Estimated date of completion	Average per HA
Central Equatoria	42	1,474,503	27	209,945	1,684,448	2027	24,412
Eastern Equatoria	17	691,973	4	20,183	712,156	2027	33,912
Jonglei	3	208,802	8	1,618,763	1,827,565	2027	166,142
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	2	63,294			63,294	2027	31,647
Upper Nile	4	85,393			85,393	2027	21,348
Warrap			1	40,000	40,000	2027	40,000
Western Bahr El Ghazal	1	0			0	2027	0
Western Equatoria	1	99,398	5	399,824	499,222	2027	83,204
TOTAL	70	2,623,363	45	2,288,715	4,912,078		



### **Circumstances Impeding Completion**

- Security-related access restrictions due to the presence of non-state armed actors.
- Known unknowns minefields have continued to be recorded each year since (including through accidents), although the rate of discovery has dropped.
- Stability of financial support, global conflicts and the cost of living crisis affected donors contribution to mine action in South Sudan. One INGO (DCA) discontinued its mine action operations in 2023 due to funding challenges. UNMAS SSD funded through UNMISS AB supports 75% of the entire sector.
- Poor infrastructure and thick vegetation make access difficult for operators.



 Climatic changes: intense seasonal rains reduce the demining season to eight months a year (in some areas to four months) while seasonal floods slow down mine action operations in South Sudan - in 2024, the worst floods in 100 years are expected in South Sudan.



# Institutional framework aiding response to the remaining challenge

# Institutions responding to the remaining challenge

- South Sudan National Mine Action Authority (NMAA).
- Mine Action activities are currently coordinated jointly by the NMAA and UNMAS.
- UNMAS currently contracts 3 commercial companies (21 demining teams) to support UNMISS and their mandate.
- 2 International Non-Governmental Organisations (MAG and DRC) deploy further 11 teams.
- 1 National NGO is accredited to conduct clearance but is unoperational due to lack of funding.
- 16 national NGOs mainly funded by UNICEF currently provide EORE

New developments in the legal framework

- In 2023 South Sudan acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
- With the support of GICHD and UNMAS, the National Mine Action Strategy (2024 2028) was developed and launched in 2024.
- A National Mine Action Authority Act, 2023 came into effect on 7th July 2023





### **Current cooperation and assistance / Challenges**



Current national resources available to address the remaining challenge and the source of these resources include:

- 26 x Multi-task teams
  - 16 x Large Multi-Task Teams (15 deminers) UNMAS,
  - 1 x Large Multi-Task Teams with Road Clearance Capability (GPR) UNMAS,
  - 9 x Medium Multi-Task Teams (8 12 deminers: MAG [5], DRC [2]) bilaterally funded,
  - 3 x Small Response team (02 x MAG and 01 x DRC) bilaterally funded,
  - 1 x Road clearance teams (Dogs [MDD] & GPR) UNMAS.
- 4 x Mechanically Integrated Clearance Teams (01 x MW330 + 02 x MW240 + 01 x GCS100) UNMAS.
- 3 x Light Flails (used to support BAC teams MAG [3].





## Current cooperation and assistance / Challenges

**Team Type Required number of teams** 15 x deminers Manual Teams BAC - Cluster-7.5 munitions strikes Mechanical **Road Clearance** Survey/EOD 

Capacity estimated to be required to complete milestone



The shortfall is in mechanical clearance assets, and UNMAS plans to deploy 4 x mechanical teams from October 2023 until June 2026. Dependending on availability of funding; areas requiring mechanical assistance could be addressed by June 2027 and June 2028 for AP minefield and CM clearance, respectively.





#### **Current cooperation and assistance / Challenges - cont.**

- There is a shortfall of mechanical clearance assets, which are the most effective in combination with 15-lane manual mine clearance components. UNMAS is currently contracting four teams with 02 x MW240, 01 x GCS-100 and 01 x MW330 machines.
- Current Mine Action capacity is deemed capable of addressing hazards **currently recorded** in the IMSMA, however additional resources will be required to address **unknown** hazards, including AP minefields and cluster-munitions strikes.
- Support national authority and NGO sector to regain the donors interest and strengthen resource mobilization.
- Support development of national capacity that will be capable to address the residual EO threat, and enables National NGOs to engage beyond Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities (note that 5 national NGOs engage only in EORE activities and only 1 in mine clearance when it has funding).
- Continue with survey of overestimated hazardous areas, and areas where survey has not been done yet.

### **Expected Milestones**

No.	State	Number of known anti-personnel mines hazardous areas	Known anti- personnel mines hazardous area	Number of suspected anti- personnel mines hazardous areas	Suspected anti- personnel mines hazardous area m <sup>2</sup>	Total anti- personnel mines hazardous area m <sup>2</sup>	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Central Equatoria	41	1,667,755	27	209,945	1,877,700	2027
2	Eastern Equatoria	17	691,973	4	20,183	712,156	2026
3	Jonglei	3	208,802	8	1,656,580	1,865,382	2027
4	Northern BhrGzl	2	88,540			88,540	2024
5	Upper Nile	4	87,791			87,791	2024
6	Warrap			1	40,000	40,000	2025
7	Western BhrGzl	1	144,314			144,314	2024
8	Western Equatoria	1	99,398	5	399,824	499,222	2025
TOTAL		69	2,988,573	45	2,326,532	5,315,105	





- In 2023, NMAA in collaboration with UNMAS UNMISS held a Mine Action Workshop, with funders to discuss funding of the mine action sector and its sustainability.
- NMAA to coordinate with UNMAS UNMISS to secure an extension based on the work plan based on the current progress and projected estimated remaining threat.
- NMAA to rally support from partners to operationalise the National Mine Action Authority Act.
- NMAA to complete and launch the Gender and Diversity policy for the mine action sector.









'Mine action facilitates safe returns and allows women, girls, boys and men to engage in secure and sustainable livelihood activities.'

#### SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGY

2024-2028



#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN LAWS OF SOUTH SUDAN



#### NATIONAL MINE ACTION AUTHORITY ACT, 2023