

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

**INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 1**

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN  
9 JULY 2011 – 1 SEPTEMBER 2012**

**3 DECEMBER 2012**



## A. National implementation measures

South Sudan is aware of its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention to “take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to (South Sudan) under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control. South Sudan has not yet taken any such legal measures but is committed to doing so in the future and to reporting on these measures.

## B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

At the 2011 Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, South Sudan’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the States Parties that prior to South Sudan’s succession from Sudan, Sudan had reported the completion of the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, with 10,566 stockpiled anti-personnel mines having been destroyed. South Sudan’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs also indicated that since succession South Sudan had discovered previously unknown stocks of anti-personnel mines located in former camps of the Sudanese Armed Forces. South Sudan’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that these stocks would be destroyed during the dry season in 2012. In total, 4 stockpiled anti-personnel mines were recovered. Of these, none were destroyed and 4 remain to be destroyed. These will be destroyed by the Danish Demining Group in the 2012-2013 dry season.

*Stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed:*

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
PMN	1		To be destroyed by Danish Demining Group in 2012-13 demining season
TS 50	3		
TOTAL	4		

## C. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

As of 30 September 2012, there remained in South Sudan 707 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines amounting to 159,367,011 square metres. In accordance with its obligation to report the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines, South Sudan, in Annex I to this report, has provided a list of all 707 areas in question. This list should serve as a benchmark against which progress in implementation can be measured in future years. An indicative overview of the location of all remaining hazardous areas in South Sudan can be found in Annex II.

## D. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

South Sudan does not retain any anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention. Should South Sudan in the future decide to retain mines for permitted purposes, it will report, as required, on the numbers and types of mines retained and the entities authorized to retain and use these mines for permitted purposes. South Sudan will also annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of anti-personnel mines retained, explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

**E. The status of programmes for the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.**

There are not and never have been anti-personnel mine production facilities in South Sudan.

**F. The status of programmes for complying with South Sudan’s obligations under Article 4 and Article 5 of the Convention**

i. Article 4

South Sudan does not possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines, other than the small quantity of previously unknown mines reported in Section B of this report.

However, it is possible that additional previously unknown stocks of anti-personnel mines could be discovered in former military camps. Photos that provide indicative examples of the camps in question are found below.

Should previously unknown stockpiles be discovered, South Sudan will report such discoveries in accordance with its obligations under Article 7, and in addition take advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority. South Sudan has included in its National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2012-2016 the objective that all identified and discovered stockpiles of anti-personnel mines are handed over to competent authorities and destroyed and that it will carry out a number of activities related to this objective. See Annex III to this report, page 16.



ii. Article 5

In order to address the problems caused by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war, the Government of South Sudan (during the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or CPA, period) formed the South Sudan Demining Commission headed by a chairperson and with 5 members. This became the South Sudan Demining Authority at independence and was renamed the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) in August 2012. The NMAA is part of the civil service and has 97 staff positions, of which 69 have been filled. The NMAA is funded almost entirely by the Government of South Sudan, with capacity development support from UNMAS and Norwegian People’s Aid through a capacity building project funded by the Government of Canada and other partners.

During the CPA period training was provided to the SPLA Engineers in humanitarian demining. The United States, through its Africa Command, also provides training on a quarterly basis.

South Sudan also has a three national mine action NGOs involved in clearance (SIMAS, OSIL & OLAVS), At present only one national NGO (SIMAS) is active in clearance operations due to funding problems.

The United Nations has assisted South Sudan with clearance of mines since the CPA and has been supported by international NGOs (i.e., NPA, FSD, MAG, HALO, DDG, DCA, HI) and commercial contractors. As of the 30 September 2012, NPA, DDG and MAG were operational in South Sudan. DCA (Danish Church Aid) is starting a new project. The FSD supports SIMAS and HI is now active only in MRE & VA. On 21 June 2012, the President of the Republic of South Sudan endorsed the South Sudan Mine Action Strategy 2012-2016. See Annex III to this report.

## G. Quantitative progress in the effort to comply with South Sudan's obligations under Article 4 and Article 5 of the Convention

### i. Article 4

Since entry into force, no stockpiled anti-personnel mines have been destroyed.

### i. Article 5

Between entry into force of the Convention for South Sudan on 9 July 2011 and 1 September 2012, South Sudan has ensured the release of 6,263,731 square metres of land which was known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, with 1,346 anti-personnel mines, 160 anti-tank mines, 175,944 pieces of small arms ammunition and 20,973 UXO destroyed. See Annex IV for map locating this progress.

### *Summary of area addressed and explosive items destroyed, 9 July 2011 to 1 September 2012*

	Area addressed by activity (square metres)				Devices found and destroyed			
	Mine clearance	Battle area clearance	Technical survey	Total	AP mines	AT mines	SAA	UXO
Central Equatoria	2,902,621	1,879,724	0	4,782,345	977	129	148,744	15,878
East Equatoria	66,772	118,010	0	184,782	109	4	23,619	1,086
Jonglei	0	75,651	0	75,651	1	0	1,626	1,412
Lakes	14,170	0	28,834	43,004	0	0	0	4
North Bahr El Ghazal	0	92,628	0	92,628	0	0	1,115	132
Unity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	809
Upper Nile	491,521	453,694	0	945,215	256	23	240	1,096
West Bahr El Ghazal	5,414	10,659	0	16,073	1	3	600	284
West Equatoria	124,033	0	0	124,033	2	1	0	272
Totals	3,604,531	2,630,366	28,834	6,263,731	1,346	160	175,944	20,973

#### H. Technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, owned or possessed

South Sudan has destroyed the following types of emplaced anti-personnel mines (see list below). As these are mines that have been reported on and destroyed by many other States Parties, technical characteristics of these mines are widely available in the public domain.

Types of AP mines Found Destroyed in South Sudan
Israeli No. 4
Israeli No 4 Fuse
M14
M-14 USA
M16A2, HE
M18 HE
M35
M50
MAUS
NB-357
No 4
NO. 4 (SCHU)
OZM 3/Type 69
OZM-4
PMA-2, & PRACTICE, VPMA-2
PMD-6
PMN
PMN 1
PMN-2
PMR-2A
POMZ-2
PPM-2
PRB M35
R2M2
T 69
TS/50
TYPE 58
TYPE 72
V-60
VALMARA
VS-50

## I. Measures to warn the population in relation to mined areas

An intended outcome of the implementation of South Sudan's National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2012-2016 is that all groups at risk are correctly informed about the threat of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Between 2006 and 1 September 2012, approximately 1.8 million women, girls, boys and men and been reached through mine risk education efforts. Of this number, a total of 298,092 individuals have been reached between entry-into-force on 9 July 2011 and 1 September 2012. The following seven organizations have been involved in the delivery of mine risk education: the Danish Demining Group, the Mines Advisory Group, the South Sudan Mine Action Service, Home of Grace and Strength, OSIL, MMTT and CHORM.

*Individuals reached through mine risk education, 9 July 2011 to 1 September 2012*

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Central Equatoria	31,652	25,920	18,109	14,229	89,910
East Equatoria	36,474	29,451	12,412	11,868	90,205
Jonglei	1,190	756	641	544	3,131
Lakes	21	15	5	65	106
North Bahr El Ghazal	2,975	2,150	1,243	1,416	7,784
Out side	0	0	0	0	0
Unity	116	83	21	0	220
Upper Nile	34,738	29,659	5,880	8,670	78,947
Warab	1,988	1,571	292	428	4,279
West Bahr El Ghazal	531	318	120	65	1,034
West Equatoria	7,476	6,288	5,070	3,642	22,476
Total	117,161	96,211	43,793	40,927	298,092

## J. Other matters

### i. Landmine casualties

Between 2006 and 1 September 2012, South Sudan has recorded 449 individuals injured and 150 killed as a result of anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war. Of these, 52 individuals were recorded killed and 27 injured between 9 July 2011 and 1 September 2012.

	Killed	Injured	Total
Women	1	2	3
Men	6	11	17
Boys	1	1	2
Girls		1	1
Not Specified	44	42	86
Total	52	57	109

ii. Victim Assistance

The overall victim assistance objective for South Sudan, as expressed in its National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2012-2016, is that “the Republic of South Sudan ensures that all landmine and other ERW victims have equal and full access to adequate, affordable, gender and age-sensitive emergency and continued medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychosocial support; social and economic inclusion services and legal assistance” on a basis equal with others.

**a. Data with respect to landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities**

*Baseline*

At present, no comprehensive baseline information exists regarding the prevalence of disabilities across South Sudan. However UNMAS, in collaboration with Handicap International, commissioned a knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) disability survey in three localities, which resulted in the best-ever data on disability in South Sudan.

The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is currently used to store and manage information on landmine and other ERW victims and accidents, although the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare is the lead agency responsible for compiling, storing and managing information on disability. At present, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare does not have a disability information system.

*Objectives*

In accordance with its Mine Action Strategic Plan, the National Mine Action Authority will continue to collect casualty data disaggregated by sex and age. By 2014, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare will establish information system on disability to provide reliable, systematic and comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including landmine and other ERW victims. By 2014, relevant staff in the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare will receive training on information management and disability information system. South Sudan will use information from the disability information system as a basis for planning and share information with stakeholders.

**b. The legal and policy framework concerning landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities**

*Baseline*

The rights of persons with disabilities are guaranteed through the Interim Constitution of South Sudan.

*Objectives*

South Sudan intends to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) by 2013. In addition, during the period covered by its National Mine Action Strategy, South Sudan will enact national legislation that protects the rights of all landmine and other ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities.

**c. Access to services for landmine and other ERW survivors on a basis equal with others**

### *Baseline*

There are 33 organisations known to be providing services. (See Annex V to this report.) A physical rehabilitation reference centre opened in Juba in 2009 with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross. Physical rehabilitation services are also provided by Nile Assistance for Disabled and Handicap International. Psychological support facilities are very limited as are professional training services. The Government of South Sudan has established a centre in Juba for basic education for children with visual and hearing impairments.

### *Objective*

South Sudan will enhance access to rehabilitation, psycho-social (including peer support) and socio-economic inclusion services for all landmine and ERW victims, as well as women, girls, boys and men with disabilities on a basis equal with others.

#### **d. National coordination of disability action that takes into account the needs and rights of landmine survivors**

### *Baseline*

The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare is the lead entity for disability including victim assistance in South Sudan. The Commission for War Disabled, Widows and Orphans has been established focusing on enhancing socio-economic inclusion for the war-wounded and the families of those killed due to the war.

### *Objectives*

South Sudan will develop a national disability policy and establish an inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks.



## Annex I: Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, September 2012

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
1	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Bele	3359	6'959	31.39381	4.672277778
2	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Bungu	3361		31.37978	4.632944444
3	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Kworijik Bungu	101-2			
4	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Kworijik Bungu	101-1			
5	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Kworijik Bungu	101-4			
6	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Kworijik Bungu	101-5			
7	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Kworijik Bungu	101-3			
8	Central Equatoria	Juba	Bungu	Bele	3362		31.39544	4.680166667
9	Central Equatoria	Juba	Dolo	Kuda	1392	50'296	31.21514	4.959638889
10	Central Equatoria	Juba	Dolo	Kuda	5723	8'526	31.19053	4.888027778
11	Central Equatoria	Juba	Dolo	Tuliang	120-1	19'500	30.94229	4.841495215
12	Central Equatoria	Juba	Dolo	Gumbiri	121-1	2'244	31.08545	5.016990727
13	Central Equatoria	Juba	Dolo	Kuda	5811		31.33472	4.932611111
14	Central Equatoria	Juba	Ganji	Kuli Papa	4237		31.31226	4.537514253
15	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	3079		31.53611	4.838666667
16	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	3288	1'571	31.65228	4.245638889
17	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Rejaf	1138	52'500	31.58879	4.711865
18	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Kaguada	999	33'555	31.39469	4.66725
19	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	887	13'337	31.65644	5.024277778
20	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Rejaf	2575	40'464	31.61978	4.702083333
21	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Kaguada	569	2'600	31.18761	4.435861111
22	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Munuki	4972	355	31.61055	4.862075559
23	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	3289	1'257	31.65208	4.232555556
24	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	71		31.70114	4.695833333
25	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Rejaf	809	46'120	31.49244	4.737555556
26	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	882	10'000	31.04244	5.053666667
27	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	2381		31.08669	5.016805556
28	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	2628	9'446	31.08536	5.017
29	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	541		31.36681	4.635944444
30	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Rejaf	2806	1'963	31.60311	4.702055556
31	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	3365	4	31.63803	4.198111111
32	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	5304		31.55972	4.898416667
33	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	3290	3	31.63711	4.201472222
34	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Mongalla	774		31.78989	5.740833333
35	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Kaguada	739	16'336	31.27072	4.507083333
36	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	6244	1'529	31.51925	4.822833333
37	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	5113	58'784	31.57447	4.898099547
38	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Rejaf	4245		31.56136	4.729795285
39	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	4116		31.55483	4.828083333
40	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	4299	1	31.4895	4.7999
41	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	4079		30.93483	4.697861111
42	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	5762	51'025	31.58522	4.844166667
43	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	5341	9	31.55653	4.843444444
44	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	4300	1	31.48595	4.8035
45	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Kaya	6148	358'503	30.87125	3.583611111
46	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Kaya	6222	7'500	30.88187	3.54097
47	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Kaya	6163	24'114	30.87856	3.586388889
48	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	1156		31.46408	4.761888889
49	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Rejaf	4248	20'700	31.592	4.723605556
50	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Buluk	6225	412	31.59819	4.849027778
51	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	3994	2'500	31.61161	4.828972222
52	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	5765	88'795	31.58341	4.850636111
53	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Kabu	5720		31.11978	4.827083333
54	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Juba	760		31.58478	4.752366667
55	Central Equatoria	Juba	Juba	Hai Nyakama	119-1	26'625	31.58718	4.848798373
56	Central Equatoria	Juba	Kator	Kator	4971		31.55719	4.833666667
57	Central Equatoria	Juba	Kator	Kator	4938	250'000	31.58036	4.825138889
58	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	586	62'832	32.08056	4.645277778
59	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	2451	31'626	31.96111	4.693933333

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
60	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	587	15'000	32.0875	4.654166667
61	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	4293	30'000	32.07742	4.641777778
62	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	49	3'441	32.08799	4.653938889
63	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	103-6			
64	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	103-3			
65	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	103-4			
66	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	117-7			
67	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngangala	112-4			
68	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	117-6			
69	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	103-1	72'720	31.95619	4.673510681
70	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	103-7			
71	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngangala	112-3			
72	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	4294	15'000	32.00819	4.683916667
73	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	2383	6'000	31.96231	4.693538889
74	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	2382		32.07644	4.632777778
75	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	2580	6'000	31.98258	4.689027778
76	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Lirya	5967	17'684	32.08106	4.643972222
77	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	103-5			
78	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngulere	103-2	100'000	31.98268	4.688949071
79	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngangala	112-2			
80	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lirya	Ngangala	112-5			
81	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Karpeto	5687	2'500	31.70097	4.120861111
82	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Kit One	97-2	7'350	32.00064	4.200519568
83	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Kit One	97-1	45'600	32.003	4.181555022
84	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Kit One	97-3	46'800	31.99792	4.20967855
85	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Luwala	99-2	45'000	31.64572	4.217853062
86	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Kit One	97-4	70'400	31.99594	4.213221407
87	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Luwala	99-1	100'000	31.63543	4.20128216
88	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Luwala	99-3	60'000	31.65098	4.230700179
89	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Tombur	98-2	55'100	31.62489	4.293579568
90	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Tombur	98-3	9'750	31.59855	4.320877852
91	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Karpeto	3184	6	31.69369	4.131166667
92	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Sindiru	5427		31.59742	4.471416667
93	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Luwala	4784	250'000	31.63761	4.20425
94	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Karpeto	2814	1'963	31.70194	4.123377778
95	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Sindiru	1620	319	31.62535	4.29475
96	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Sindiru	1621	4'800	31.62535	4.29475
97	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Sindiru	1623	1'000	31.62535	4.29475
98	Central Equatoria	Juba	LoBonok	Karpeto	5289	4'500	31.70228	4.122388889
99	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6060	52'770	31.84431	4.532666667
100	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6058	48'882	31.856	4.450833333
101	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6228		31.71472	4.691388889
102	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6052	177'240	31.86206	4.479166667
103	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6057	67'874	31.86133	4.488222222
104	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	3586	9'600	31.89656	4.7095
105	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	3870		31.83122	4.539566667
106	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6022	521	31.7845	4.524527778
107	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	66	1'356	31.83122	4.539566667
108	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	62	260'000	31.83122	4.539566667
109	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	67	183'615	31.85444	4.497055556
110	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6054	36'782	31.85394	4.498472222
111	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Aru	123-1	1'000'000	32.00362	4.382594368
112	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Aru	123-3	240'000	32.00689	4.296571609
113	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Odemo	124-2	104'000	31.86202	4.479275022
114	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Ngerjabe	125-4	80'000	31.84009	4.534446536
115	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Ngerjabe	125-5	120'000	31.84169	4.532773922
116	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Ngerjabe	125-1	100'000	31.82584	4.540639064
117	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Aru	123-2	80'000	31.86642	4.408086577
118	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6055	13'035	31.82306	4.543444444

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
119	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6016	4'299	31.85692	4.446666667
120	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6015	15'229	31.85692	4.446666667
121	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6051	8'827	31.856	4.450833333
122	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	6056	23'230	31.86706	4.477277778
123	Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	Lokiliri	3990		31.85942	4.421444444
124	Central Equatoria	Juba	Mangalla	Radolo	106-2	416'000	31.6946	4.830168113
125	Central Equatoria	Juba	Mangalla	Mangalla	5272		31.77681	4.8565
126	Central Equatoria	Juba	Mangalla	Radolo	5686	42'550	31.66425	4.833194444
127	Central Equatoria	Juba	Mangalla	Mangalla	5273		31.78342	4.856916667
128	Central Equatoria	Juba	Munuki	Jebel Kujur A	113-1	20'000	31.56995	4.850255208
129	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Juba Na Bari	6086		31.56903	4.891722222
130	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Luri	6088		31.56903	4.891722222
131	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Juba Na Bari	127-2			
132	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Juba Na Bari	127-1			
133	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Luri	100-3	360'000	31.59042	4.930897101
134	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Luri	100-2	10'416	31.59658	4.91873
135	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Luri	100-4	24'354	31.58499	4.934836514
136	Central Equatoria	Juba	Northern Bari	Luri	5774	10'000	31.40575	4.846166667
137	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Gumbo	5763		31.63442	4.808416667
138	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Gumbo	111-3	200'000	31.64078	4.824358723
139	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Tokiman West	110-1	17'400	31.5979	4.788049569
140	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Tokiman West	110-2	3'645	31.5997	4.800044297
141	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Lologo	2570	22'586	31.57775	4.564916667
142	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Gumbo	5695		31.78331	4.856805556
143	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Jebel Kujur	4987		31.55656	4.834666667
144	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Gumbo	4277	1	31.63611	4.804805556
145	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Jebel Kujur	6213		31.58131	4.8555
146	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rejaf	Gumbo	6212		31.58503	4.847833333
147	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	6109	42'879	30.98378	5.086361111
148	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Mirikiyu	5718	13'496	31.03856	5.058527778
149	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	6107	107'917	30.11964	5.461388889
150	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	6130	400	31.02402	5.292083333
151	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Tokokotulu	107-2	25'768	30.85737	5.01297011
152	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Mirikiyu	108-1	30'000	30.97902	5.08367
153	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Tokokotulu	107-3			
154	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Mirikiyu	108-5			
155	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	1745	4'800	30.92829	5.1017
156	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Tokokotulu	107-1	105'000	30.87411	5.021757656
157	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	813	8'076	30.9485	5.130111111
158	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	4266	1'600'000	30.94069	5.132305556
159	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	26	120'479	30.91637	5.123220591
160	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	5678	101'591	30.86536	5.297333333
161	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Mirikiyu	5719	11'681	31.02642	5.068138889
162	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	96-2	20'000	30.95442	5.143089273
163	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Mirikiyu	108-4	39'200	31.02988	5.06623
164	Central Equatoria	Juba	Rokon	Rokon	6103	106'302	31.08267	5.569916667
165	Central Equatoria	Juba	Wonduruba	Logwili	5760	91'101	31.12036	4.369444444
166	Central Equatoria	Juba	Wonduruba	Katigiri	5819	50'056	30.93211	4.695416667
167	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo I	Lukura	3869	18'000	31.68225	3.851888889
168	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo I	Kajo Keji	995	3'770	31.39677	3.923611111
169	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo I	Kajo Keji	993	1'257	31.4182	3.92589
170	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo I	Kajo Keji	992	3'770	31.27785	3.96995
171	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo I	Leikor	82-1	120'000	31.66828	3.820152608
172	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo I	Leikor	82-2	60'000	31.6658	3.791174979
173	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo I	Kajo Keji	3304	8'100	31.19598	3.836916667
174	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Kangapo II	Wudu	5565	400	31.66757	3.889227778
175	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Lire	Tipere	72	3'500	31.69089	3.853916667
176	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Lire	Mere	5850		31.67006	3.877222222
177	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Liwolo	Loora	4043	8'100	30.19598	3.836916667

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
178	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Ngepo	Rodo	5187	9'048	31.51573	4.089905556
179	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Ngepo	Lori	77-3	4'750	31.49927	4.005888117
180	Central Equatoria	Kajo Keji	Ngepo	Lori	77-2	900	31.50532	4.006952148
181	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Loka West	4280	6'153	30.98364	4.243944444
182	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4985	7'056	30.96186	4.226583333
183	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	5737	11'719	30.97189	4.236333333
184	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4363	9'604	30.84636	4.162055556
185	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4597	1'520	30.947	4.221861111
186	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4616	6'407	30.90114	4.1975
187	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	500		30.96004	4.223891667
188	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	5738	6'752	30.97747	4.240083333
189	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	5736	12'164	30.96189	4.228333333
190	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	1572	10'024	31.00231	4.256861111
191	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4981		30.81161	4.134361111
192	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	498	9'062	30.972	4.236463889
193	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4986	4'672	30.96419	4.229277778
194	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	994	3'770	31.23026	3.99868
195	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4621	30'595	30.8985	4.194083333
196	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4614	12'742	30.89947	4.195555556
197	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	63-3	67'500	30.85844	4.160468027
198	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Loka West	59-1	102'000	30.98133	4.242785216
199	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4066	16'152	30.86056	4.158888889
200	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	499		30.96369	4.228313889
201	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4607	28'062	30.92467	4.213583333
202	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Loka West	6266	6'863	30.9782	4.2401
203	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4361	24'505	30.85842	4.160444444
204	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Loka West	6267	14'136	30.96801	4.23283
205	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4362	14'580	30.81525	4.139166667
206	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	6003	2'500	30.86395	4.157813889
207	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	501		30.919	4.208405556
208	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4792	11'780	30.8985	4.194083333
209	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Kenya	4292		30.98903	4.241472222
210	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4874	1	30.80783	4.130777778
211	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4876	1	30.83444	4.15375
212	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kenya	Limbe	4877	1	30.83392	4.151555556
213	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kupera	Kupera	4383	4'270	30.94261	4.142472222
214	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kupera	Kupera	4382	10'350	30.95367	4.132833333
215	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Kupera	Kupera	62-1	25'000	30.94263	4.142492608
216	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lokurubang	4065	10'099	31.06856	4.335944444
217	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lokurubang	4067	12'164	31.06853	4.344611111
218	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lainya	5721	3'323	31.08236	4.34325
219	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Logwili	58-1	9'000	31.12118	4.369420942
220	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lainya	719	22'636	31.07428	4.345305556
221	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lainya	673	26'675	31.07428	4.345305556
222	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lainya	749		31.08333	4.333333333
223	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lokurubang	1340	145'971	31.07583	4.348472222
224	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lokurubang	1599	32'950	31.07433	4.345277778
225	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lokurubang	3684	1'402'682	31.07572	4.346111111
226	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lainya	1141		31.07858	4.347861
227	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lainya	4671	30'497	31.07569	4.346111111
228	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lokurubang	5072		31.05056	4.311861111
229	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Lainya	Lainya	1571	20'468	31.11244	4.367444444
230	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Mukaya	Dimo	4281	5'759	30.68639	4.218527778
231	Central Equatoria	Lainya	Wuji	Dongoro	57-1	15'000	31.24393	3.994319275
232	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	5757	65'619	30.80723	3.727411111
233	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6157	6'823	30.80436	3.735583333
234	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	5753	67'938	30.80723	3.727411111
235	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6158	6'513	30.80442	3.735583333
236	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6155	5'808	30.81125	3.729861111

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
237	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6156	15'739	30.80669	3.730138889
238	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6162	12'832	30.86294	3.690944444
239	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Kindi	6160	27'200	30.79403	3.693527778
240	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Kendila	6147	104'616	30.89297	3.731361111
241	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Kendila	6150	758	30.86361	3.743527778
242	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6159	67'038	30.80706	3.724694444
243	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Kendila	6146	7'321	30.86156	3.744277778
244	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6149	48'469	30.79636	3.755638889
245	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Gulumbi	6154	64'000	30.80719	3.727472222
246	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Gulumbi	Kindi	90-2	8'928	30.78214	3.668840251
247	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Yondu	6153	15'735	30.90306	3.656416667
248	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Yondu	5841	70'000	30.89775	3.662611111
249	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Yondu	6145	83'741	30.88164	3.652583333
250	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Kimba	5697	22'870	30.89933	3.609083333
251	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Yondu	6151	202	30.89422	3.667138889
252	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Yondu	6152	2'011	30.89842	3.66225
253	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Kaya	4	62'294	30.89933	3.609083333
254	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Kaya	3	19'983	30.87675	3.538333333
255	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Kaya	87-3			
256	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Kaya	1092	47'124	30.87675	3.538333333
257	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Kimba	Kimba	5698	6'399	30.85258	3.579166667
258	Central Equatoria	Morobo	Panyume	Panyume	5799	28'655	31.02349	3.83825
259	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Gemeiza	Gemeiza	132-1	29'000	31.79833	5.678158464
260	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Gemeiza	Gemeiza	132-3	47'700	31.79565	5.69453
261	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Rijong	Jonkok	5804	7'514	31.02145	5.292883333
262	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Rijong	Kowori	129-2	35'000	31.01937	5.285738171
263	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Rijong	Kowori	129-1	14'472	31.02346	5.29272
264	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Rijong	Jonkok	137-2	243'000	31.11992	5.461861124
265	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Tali	Pagara	135-1	82'500	30.48471	5.810925754
266	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	1909	2'400	31.07597	5.65175
267	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Mayong	133-1	60'000	31.72452	5.193985566
268	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	3597	3'500	31.05669	5.655527778
269	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	1920	1'885	31.02372	5.632388889
270	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	478	8'100	31.21189	5.633111111
271	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	2123	5'655	31.05469	5.703527778
272	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	2001	8'000	31.06247	5.660611111
273	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	5833		31.06364	5.659805556
274	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	5842	143'813	31.06364	5.659805556
275	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Buko	134-2	600	31.75178	5.453646627
276	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	1265	123'200	31.21361	5.633694444
277	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Terkeka	1219	4	31.48467	5.365555556
278	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Terkeka	1040	12'566	31.79744	5.679472222
279	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	477	12'723	31.15058	5.633388889
280	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	4273		31.04783	5.662138889
281	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Terkeka	4298		31.7525	5.443888889
282	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tali	1705		30.77389	5.89725
283	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	473	3'142	31.15058	5.633388889
284	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Terkeka	4297		31.74528	5.457777778
285	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	475		31.15058	5.633388889
286	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	476	14'294	31.15058	5.633388889
287	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Tindilo	474		31.15058	5.633388889
288	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Tindilo	Rume	130-1	12'760	31.07784	5.691997548
289	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Tombek	Giging	136-1	100'000	31.71145	5.681768452
290	Central Equatoria	Yei	Lasu	Lasu	68-1	29'584	30.43827	3.94421814
291	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	521		30.81011	3.724016667
292	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	3646	3'287	30.77683	3.688611111
293	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	2803		30.78739	3.665622222
294	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	6080	6'300	30.86395	4.157813889
295	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	523		30.79109	3.692508333

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
296	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	6161	54'118	30.80706	3.724694444
297	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	522		30.79104	3.688883333
298	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	2802		30.77507	3.687197222
299	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	865	0	30.792	3.746805556
300	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	866		30.78878	3.68675
301	Central Equatoria	Yei	Morobo	Morobo	524		30.79363	3.692777778
302	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Payawa	73-1	2'683	30.74607	3.954491755
303	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Longamere	72-2	3'000	30.74283	3.909006445
304	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Mugwo	64-5	252	30.76118	3.860004638
305	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Longamere	72-1	4'200	30.73967	3.934944784
306	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Yari	2805	12'373	30.74436	3.879444444
307	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Payawa	73-3	8'800	30.75295	3.952010343
308	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Mugwo	64-3	108	30.74466	3.879016008
309	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Mugwo	64-6	4'620	30.76351	3.847897328
310	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Payawa	73-2	14'000	30.75242	3.963622163
311	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Jombu	74-1	30'000	30.78449	3.785068493
312	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Mugwo	64-1	2'400	30.7323	3.890384535
313	Central Equatoria	Yei	Mugwo	Mugwo	180	1	30.74264	3.8825
314	Central Equatoria	Yei	Otogo	Logo	5742	6'747	30.53844	4.143
315	Central Equatoria	Yei	Otogo	Mongo	65-1	12'075	30.65603	3.935276258
316	Central Equatoria	Yei	Otogo	Logo	66-1	17'888	30.54217	4.141056257
317	Central Equatoria	Yei	Otogo	Kopera	3583	9'000	30.94167	4.142416667
318	Central Equatoria	Yei	Otogo	Logo	70	19'539	30.54394	4.141194444
319	Central Equatoria	Yei	Otogo	Otogo	4064	40'000	31.61178	4.690611111
320	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	5036	4'784	30.74781	4.129138889
321	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	4622	2'653	30.64706	4.095527778
322	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	5035	14'144	30.74781	4.129138889
323	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	6257	1'073	30.64697	4.077167
324	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Kargulu	5696	3'929	30.87775	3.537111111
325	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	6223	3'427	30.74136	4.127555556
326	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	5636	2'499	30.74925	4.124777778
327	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	6081	1'723	30.652	4.094194444
328	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	4982	1	30.79978	4.126972222
329	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	3321	2'515	30.70833	4.10375
330	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	4436	1'200	30.70906	4.102222222
331	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	76-3	13'041	30.65078	4.110346173
332	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Minyori	71-1	64'800	30.6172	4.125841297
333	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Logo 2	70-2	144	30.61019	4.118054648
334	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	76-1	12'180	30.64326	4.115511407
335	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Logo 2	70-1	12'895	30.60259	4.126564784
336	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Logo 2	70-3	36'600	30.59681	4.11009
337	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	76-2	24'544	30.64477	4.114126844
338	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	76-4	18'000	30.65074	4.110229424
339	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Kargulu	6224	23'203	30.61253	4.051805556
340	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Minyori	71-2	20'000	30.61486	4.118004529
341	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	69-1	20'000	30.75923	4.12425
342	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	5009	138	30.79993	4.131461111
343	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	752	31'416	30.73881	3.894083333
344	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	552	11'024	30.70833	4.10375
345	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Kargulu	5693	5'560	30.88628	3.569972222
346	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	5172	1	30.72675	4.083833333
347	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	6200	15'749	30.63589	4.112722222
348	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	5386	72'434	30.75203	4.12775
349	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	5406	17'109	30.71408	4.093972222
350	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	5397	75'982	30.72211	4.103111111
351	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Gimunu	6204	39'423	30.75203	4.127666667
352	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	5390	29'033	30.72211	4.103111111
353	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	5741	41'092	30.67014	4.099305556
354	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	4630		30.66233	4.103305556

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
355	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	5405	19'749	30.71408	4.093972222
356	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	5957	450'000	30.66375	4.088383333
357	Central Equatoria	Yei	Yei	Yei	3215	1	30.67672	4.097777778
358	East Equatoria	Budi	Budi	Budi	34	17'312	33.51097	4.240980556
359	East Equatoria	Budi	Budi	Budi	32	11'197	33.51088	4.248980556
360	East Equatoria	Budi	Budi	Budi	31	11'250	33.50293	4.2599
361	East Equatoria	Budi	Budi	Budi	33	5'000	33.50293	4.2599
362	East Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	Chukudum	610			
363	East Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	Chukudum	611			
364	East Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	Lohomit	4141	120	33.49419	4.220111111
365	East Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	Chukudum	38	80'000	33.48261	4.223
366	East Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	Chukudum	35	40'000	33.49917	4.238611111
367	East Equatoria	Budi	Komiri	Chukudum	37	6'241	33.49369	4.217444444
368	East Equatoria	Budi	Ngarich	Ngarich	36	33'599	33.34964	4.381680556
369	East Equatoria	Ikotos	Imotong	Himodonge	32-1	90'000	32.7542	4.249089999
370	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	4895	302'500	33.61917	4.792083333
371	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	303	237'583	33.61917	4.792083333
372	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	9		33.61083	4.775280556
373	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	300	12'000	33.76458	4.720333333
374	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	51	424'674	33.76329	4.720922222
375	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	44	147'803	33.7585	4.717555556
376	East Equatoria	Kapoeta	Kapoeta	Napotpot	248	2'827	33.89842	4.624861111
377	East Equatoria	Kapoeta East	Katodori	Nangolet	2084	38'217	33.71835	4.857636111
378	East Equatoria	Kapoeta East	Mogos	Lotian	16-1	1'000'000	33.75167	4.945827726
379	East Equatoria	Kapoeta North	Najie	Lolepan	23-1	300'000	33.53471	4.915416408
380	East Equatoria	Lafon	Burgilo	Lafon	56	101'555	32.47051	5.025317278
381	East Equatoria	Lafon	Burgilo	Lafon	55	175'304	32.47051	5.025317278
382	East Equatoria	Lafon	Burgilo	Lafon	57	110'923	32.47051	5.025317278
383	East Equatoria	Lafon	Burgilo	Lafon	42	458'431	32.4722	5.02845
384	East Equatoria	Lafon	Lohutuk	Loming	43	39'000	32.93	4.534277778
385	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Ayii	6053	14'965	32.00542	4.235083333
386	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Ayii	6048	18'713	31.99775	4.211777778
387	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Kit 1	6049	11'665	32.00297	4.236305556
388	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Ayii	4144		32.00497	4.162472222
389	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	5228	5'234	32.48033	3.869805556
390	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	3405	13	32.00908	4.276722222
391	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	5229		32.51967	3.768388889
392	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	628	83'509	32.00247	4.147638889
393	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	6134	2'218'005	32.00428	4.150555556
394	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Ayii	4179		31.9955	4.133555556
395	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	2111	482'299	32.48033	3.869805556
396	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	5449	954	31.99078	3.776722222
397	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	5447	12'808	32.48114	3.866916667
398	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	1026	352	32.30191	4.12603
399	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	6020	37'849	31.98053	3.785416667
400	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	6017	1'000	31.97303	3.789694444
401	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Obbo	5137	9	32.47356	4.025
402	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	5135	10'000	32.29956	4.126166667
403	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Ayii	6047	22'877	32.02239	4.183027778
404	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Palotaka	912		32.47313	4.02433
405	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	5451	101'365	32.30125	4.125833333
406	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Obbo	5136	30	32.41106	4.051916667
407	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	6018	11'368	31.97856	3.805111111
408	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	6019	84'304	31.99111	3.775472222
409	East Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	Magwi	5134	10'000	32.29956	4.126166667
410	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Moli	6021	60'922	31.94428	4.049222222
411	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Loa	6268	45'196	31.99008	3.778944444
412	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Moli	2157	1'462'428	31.97664	4.102919444
413	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Moli	6050	45'765	31.86681	4.407833333

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
414	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Loa	2113	19'023'314	31.95663	3.867602778
415	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Moli	38-1	2'860'000	31.9814	4.023007887
416	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Moli	3689	432'000	31.92606	4.0995
417	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Moli	6014	159'939	32.00158	4.185777778
418	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	Moli	6059	10'084	31.86042	4.482083333
419	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pajok	Pogee	2115	207'446	32.51308	3.768308333
420	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pajok	Pajok	2112	18'840	32.48033	3.869805556
421	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pajok	Pogee	971		32.51156	3.76733
422	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pajok	Pajok East	5474	0	32.48114	3.866916667
423	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pajok	Owiny Kibul	975		32.2644	3.8386
424	East Equatoria	Magwi	Pajok	Pogee	2116	109'089	32.51308	3.768308333
425	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur	Oudo	21	225'154	32.49808	4.558027778
426	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur	Oronyo	24	1'309	32.65114	4.644944444
427	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur	Oronyo	25	11'940	32.65392	4.655419444
428	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	4891	0	32.48196	4.40366157
429	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	5212		32.63503	4.351944444
430	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	5330		32.57879	4.411198
431	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	4180	134'400	32.63564	4.351722222
432	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Khor Dilep	17	2'555	32.37389	4.474611111
433	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Khor Dilep	18	3'670	32.36786	4.476638889
434	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Khor Dilep	19	1'186	32.36786	4.476638889
435	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Khor Dilep	20	9'962	32.40111	4.469777778
436	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	4890	30'000	32.45135	4.284911744
437	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	3915	16	32.59333	4.401194444
438	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	5185	0	32.56047	4.421669444
439	East Equatoria	Torit	Bur (Loronyo)	Torit	3729	25	32.5911	4.40285
440	East Equatoria	Torit	Buru	Buru	4085		32.65389	4.654166667
441	East Equatoria	Torit	Himodonge (Katire)	Hilieu	14-3	80'000	32.63609	4.351681483
442	East Equatoria	Torit	Himodonge (Katire)	Hilieu	26	22'500	32.63994	4.322583333
443	East Equatoria	Torit	Himodonge (Katire)	Hilieu	27	7'500	32.63994	4.322583333
444	East Equatoria	Torit	Himodonge (Katire)	Hilieu	28	17'238	32.65297	4.312861111
445	East Equatoria	Torit	Hiyala	New Kenya	903	163'900	32.74561	4.486969444
446	East Equatoria	Torit	Hiyala	Hiyala	555	48'302	32.70925	4.473833333
447	East Equatoria	Torit	Hiyala	Tirrangore	16	54'429	32.74494	4.486972222
448	East Equatoria	Torit	Hiyala	Tirrangore	15	22'651	32.74494	4.486972222
449	East Equatoria	Torit	Hiyala	Hiyala	554	24'347	32.67625	4.450583333
450	East Equatoria	Torit	Isaloro	Isaloro	15-2	105'000	32.47492	4.381928236
451	East Equatoria	Torit	Isaloro	Imurok	5685	106'739	32.37779	4.2247
452	East Equatoria	Torit	Isaloro	Imurok	4086		32.433	4.323611111
453	East Equatoria	Torit	Isaloro	Imurok	3449	75'796	32.43378	4.324333333
454	East Equatoria	Torit	Isaloro	Imurok	6001		32.50375	4.415916667
455	East Equatoria	Torit	Isaloro	Imurok	29	46'125	32.47131	4.376261111
456	East Equatoria	Torit	Lowoi	Lowoi Boma (Eight	5141	33'600	32.33456	4.488361111
457	East Equatoria	Torit	Lowoi	Longairo	05.oct	60'000	32.3354	4.488884637
458	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Dengjok	120	1'978'079	32.99999	7.932986111
459	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	379	25	33.00464	7.785027778
460	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	4004		33.00308	7.785111111
461	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	4365		32.99913	7.787661111
462	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	102	4	33.01031	7.798777778
463	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	4364		33.00612	7.7856
464	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	4366		33.00128	7.788227778
465	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	3725		33.00389	7.779166667
466	Jonglei	Akobo	Akobo	Akobo	4269		33.00461	7.78575
467	Jonglei	Akobo	Diror	Kaikuin	166-1	180'000	32.39159	8.091742212
468	Jonglei	Akobo	Walgak	Dengjok	119	3'388'152	32.28006	8.178219444
469	Jonglei	Atar	Alam	Tonga	1422		31.15139	9.410555556
470	Jonglei	Atar	Alam	Tonga	1421		31.15556	9.410555556
471	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	8	36'249	31.55297	9.361027778
472	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	2567		31.58608	9.313555556



	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
473	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	2564	55'650	31.58606	9.313555556
474	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	2565	6'627	31.58608	9.313555556
475	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	5725	300'000	31.40944	9.290277778
476	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	2566	20'509	31.58606	9.313555556
477	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	9	203'423	31.55297	9.361027778
478	Jonglei	Atar	Kurway	Canal	5724	250'000	31.55278	9.361111111
479	Jonglei	Ayod	Ayod	Ayod	49		31.43333	8.116666667
480	Jonglei	Ayod	Ayod	Ayod	2299	32'899	31.30414	8.046111111
481	Jonglei	Ayod	Ayod	Ayod	2235	42'946	31.30414	8.046111111
482	Jonglei	Ayod	Ayod	Ayod	2234	8'498	31.35064	7.725194444
483	Jonglei	Ayod	Ayod	Ayod	144		31.41139	8.125833333
484	Jonglei	Ayod	Ayod	Ayod	2236	11'293	31.30414	8.046111111
485	Jonglei	Ayod	Mogok	Panyang	5751	118'400	29.94019	10.04102778
486	Jonglei	Bor	Anyidi	Pakau	177-2	80'000	31.60671	6.197557023
487	Jonglei	Bor	Anyidi	Pakau	177-1	45'000	31.60261	6.20373868
488	Jonglei	Bor	Anyidi	Anyidi	146		31.81078	6.179416667
489	Jonglei	Bor	Baidit	Tong	176-1	125'000	31.58641	6.387674151
490	Jonglei	Bor	Jalle	Padak	2172	40'604	31.35036	7.728727778
491	Jonglei	Bor	Jalle	Padak	2174		31.31916	7.870194444
492	Jonglei	Bor	Jalle	Padak	2173		31.34203	7.766422222
493	Jonglei	Bor	Kongor	Garalei	157-1	550'000	31.49151	7.176027817
494	Jonglei	Bor	Kongor	Panyagor	4787	70	31.40503	7.164166667
495	Jonglei	Bor	Kongor	Panyagor	4788	2	31.40503	7.164166667
496	Jonglei	Bor	Kongor	Panyagor	4786	2	31.4085	7.166583333
497	Jonglei	Bor	Kongor	Kongor	2340	1	31.36606	7.189166667
498	Jonglei	Bor	Kongor	Kongor	2342	1	31.4105	7.166
499	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	30		31.55874	6.208058333
500	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	5216	39'000	31.5725	6.257138889
501	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Makuach	164-1	300'000	31.69067	6.25297
502	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	3185	412	31.60209	6.197760389
503	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	845		31.55417	6.337388889
504	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	642			
505	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	1154	1'863	31.60206	6.197594444
506	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	5448	915	31.55522	6.214333333
507	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	1016	60'034	31.34091	6.1331767
508	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	5342	30	31.57231	6.254416667
509	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	846	2'065	31.56403	6.33725
510	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	734	62'832	31.61161	6.054527778
511	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	4031		31.73139	6.136666667
512	Jonglei	Bor	Makuac	Bor	5148	0	31.57389	6.199444444
513	Jonglei	Duk	Ageer	Poktap	159-1	20'000	31.41506	7.459763552
514	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Jongley	2541	18'614	31.83542	8.070222222
515	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Poktap	2352		31.31916	7.870194444
516	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Poktap	145		31.41667	7.461111111
517	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Jongley	2387	10'212	31.83542	8.070222222
518	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Poktap	2351		31.34203	7.766422222
519	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Poktap	2350	33'000	31.35036	7.728727778
520	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Poktap	142		31.41667	7.461111111
521	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Jongley	54	446	31.60546	6.197426639
522	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Akoi	161-1	191'250	31.51761	7.48429179
523	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Jongley	2343	3	31.36681	7.172555556
524	Jonglei	Duk	Duk Payuel	Poktap	143		31.41667	7.461111111
525	Jonglei	Fangak	Mareng	Mareng	175-1	35'000	31.71373	6.201730426
526	Jonglei	Jonglei	Jongley	Pacchoul Kon	5	812'181	31.15858	9.408694444
527	Jonglei	Jonglei	Jongley	Pacchoul Kon	52	18'382	31.15089	9.411361111
528	Jonglei	Jonglei	Jongley	Pacchoul Kon	53	710'235	31.15542	9.407305556
529	Jonglei	Jonglei	Jongley	Juaibor	3324	8'000	31.48689	7.518555556
530	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Atar	Atar	73		31.40944	9.290277778
531	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Khor Fulus	Nynthok	169-1	32'000	31.58629	9.312743967

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
532	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Khor Fulus	Nyith	160-1	139'650	31.49831	9.143
533	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Khor Fulus	Nyinthok	169-2	200'000	31.59906	9.307930555
534	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Wunlam	Wunkech	167-1	135'000	31.77379	8.96962
535	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Wunlam	Wunadol	165-1	850'000	31.2121	9.171832641
536	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Wunlam	Khan	163-1	220'000	31.76603	8.993290137
537	Jonglei	Khor Fulus	Wunlam	Wunlem	185-1	274'000	31.73892	9.0959
538	Jonglei	Old Fangak	Toch	Old Fangak	44	3'526'564	30.88446	9.069444444
539	Jonglei	Pibor	Boma	Boma	113		34.46388	6.168066667
540	Jonglei	Pochalla	Pochalla	Pochalla	110	7'942'260	34.08452	7.167261111
541	Jonglei	Pochalla	Pochalla	Pochalla	4979	982	34.09744	7.178722222
542	Jonglei	Twic East	Lith	Pabarchekok	158-1	66'250	31.4204	7.340350088
543	Jonglei	Uror	Pieri	Yuai	108	4'238'267	31.87719	7.903636111
544	Jonglei	Waat	Waat	Riim	170-1			
545	Jonglei	Waat	Waat	Waat	109	5'866'366	32.12079	8.179652778
546	Jonglei	Waat	Waat	Waat	168-1	63'000	32.15513	8.178889996
547	Jonglei	Waat	Waat	Waat	168-3	51'520	32.15135	8.19205
548	Jonglei	Waat	Waat	Waat	168-2	64'600	32.14121	8.176458496
549	Jonglei	Waat	Waat	Waat	2353	9	32.15486	8.180389
550	Jonglei	Waat	Waat	Waat	860	1	32.04861	8.164444444
551	Lakes	Cuei Bet	Malou Pec	Bargel	93-1	21'000	29.18198	7.031630423
552	Lakes	Rumbek	Abiriu	Dodo Goei	538	2'500	29.52572	6.058222222
553	Lakes	Rumbek Central	Mayom	Mayom	2309	63'617	29.17676	9.225244639
554	Lakes	Yirol	Abang	Yirol	6176	2'024	30.51108	6.550611111
555	Lakes	Yirol	Abang	Yirol	1161		30.68012	6.375941778
556	Lakes	Yirol	Abang	Yirol	6168		30.53228	6.602361111
557	Lakes	Yirol	Abang	Yirol	6180	37'657	30.44108	6.584583333
558	Lakes	Yirol	Abang	Dirjai	418	196'350	30.72811	6.342083333
559	Lakes	Yirol	Ador	Ador	153	25'133	30.70442	6.802722222
560	Lakes	Yirol	Awerial	Awerial	416	3	31.20133	6.12425
561	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Center	Bar Mayen	Alok	5707	100	27.52944	8.440833333
562	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Mangargier	Tieraliet	48-2	6'000	27.88484	8.779730958
563	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil South	Wathmouk	Wathmuok	6184		30.48384	6.5445278
564	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Gomjuer	Nyamlel	6230	20	26.98531	9.14975
565	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariam	Aweil	7	487'838	27.41153	8.776611111
566	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariam	Aweil	4117		34.66544	8.706846434
567	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariam	Aweil	5207	16'114	27.3975	8.777222222
568	North Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West	Mariam West	Meiram	6229	1	27.18239	9.028833333
569	Unity	Abiemnom	Panyang	Mayendit	5276	0	30.09652	8.322288889
570	Unity	Abiemnom	Panyang	Makuach	2898		31.73194	5.892222222
571	Unity	Leer	Payak	Payak	5438	4	30.09656	8.322333333
572	Unity	Mayom	Mankien	Abiemnom	75	13'252'144	28.91592	9.332588889
573	Unity	Mayom	Wichok	Mayom	5440	16	29.27678	8.912388889
574	Unity	Mayom	Wichok	Mayom	3688	12	29.16981	9.223833333
575	Unity	Mayom	Wichok	Mayom	5439	1	29.27172	8.934611111
576	Unity	Mayom	Wichok	Mayom	5437	1	29.23197	8.979638889
577	Unity	Mayom	Wichok	Mayom	5436	1	29.23425	8.980055556
578	Unity	Rubkona	Bentiu	Kali Balak	128-1	4	29.78476	9.23557
579	Unity	Rubkona	Bentiu	Kali Balak	128-2	12	29.76582	9.2346817
580	Unity	Rubkona	Kaljak	Kuer Biem	5434	0	29.16917	9.222944444
581	Unity	Rubkona	Kaljak	Kuer Biem	5433	4	29.17156	9.223083333
582	Unity	Rubkona	Kaljak	Kuer Biem	5435	16	29.17125	9.224138889
583	Unity	Rubkona	Rubkona	Bentiu	5879	90	30.00556	8.92675
584	Unity	Rubkona	Rubkona	Bentiu	5680	80'000	29.72611	9.279166667
585	Unity	Rubkona	Rubkona	Bentiu	5442		29.80344	9.289388889
586	Unity	Ruweng	Pariang	Pariang	5752	40	29.72611	9.279166667
587	Unity	Ruweng	Pariang	Pariang	5745	1	30.09239	10.11661111
588	Unity	Ruweng	Werthen	Yidda	5773	2'105	30.08389	10.11213889
589	Upper Nile	AL Ganal	Al Ganal	Alganal	10	28'891	32.10461	9.880444444
590	Upper Nile	AL Ganal	Al Ganal	Alganal	6	36'408	31.55297	9.361027778

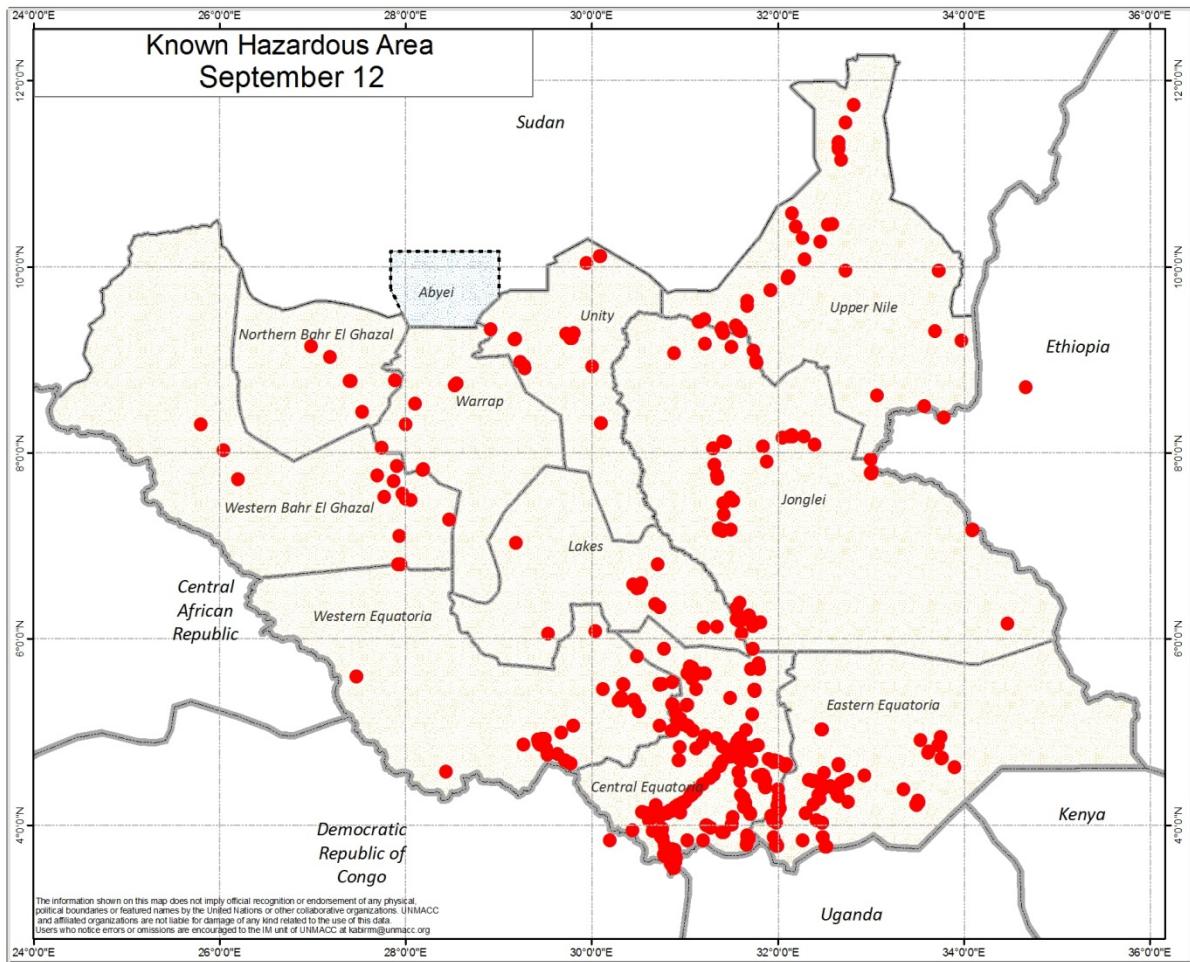
	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
591	Upper Nile	Fashoda	Kodok	Kodok	13	127'985	32.11697	9.895638889
592	Upper Nile	Fashoda	Kodok	Kodoko	36	4'370'647	32.10632	9.896897222
593	Upper Nile	Fashoda	Oriny	Lul	12	25'000	31.91925	9.746861111
594	Upper Nile	Fashoda	Oriny	Lul	1783	4	31.91911	9.746
595	Upper Nile	Latjor	Luakpiny	Nasir	5956		33.0675	8.615277778
596	Upper Nile	Longechuk	Dajo	Matrot	4268	4	33.97303	9.209897222
597	Upper Nile	Longechuk	Dajo	Matrot	4267		33.68597	9.311080556
598	Upper Nile	Maban	Bunj	Bunj	6202	13'499	33.73067	9.961305556
599	Upper Nile	Maban	Bunj	Bunj	6203	31'897	33.72622	9.961916667
600	Upper Nile	Maiwut	Maiwut	Jokou	111	34'471'616	33.78335	8.383341667
601	Upper Nile	Maiwut	Maiwut	Malwal	116	4'683'615	33.57133	8.500686111
602	Upper Nile	Malut	Bimachuok	Pariak	184-1	3'780	32.5852	10.45804
603	Upper Nile	Malut	Galdora	Thiangrial	179-1	253	32.26661	10.31227959
604	Upper Nile	Malut	Paluoch	Aweec	178-1	1'872	32.53829	10.45662
605	Upper Nile	Malut	Panhom dit	Malek	182-1	6'480	32.28712	10.08034456
606	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Melut	511		32.1875	10.43527778
607	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Boing	623		32.72726	9.960058333
608	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Dialahak	624	1'963	32.65	11.26937873
609	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Melut	2186	1'577	32.15219	10.57408333
610	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Khor El Adar	512	1'027	32.45828	10.27133333
611	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Dialahak	627	1'963	32.68145	11.15340833
612	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Dialahak	625	1'963	32.65	11.29378733
613	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Ayuokbok	765		32.81667	11.74341667
614	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Dialahak	626	7'854	32.65	11.33898832
615	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Dialahak	622	1'963	32.65	11.33898832
616	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Bangdit	621	1'963	32.72641	11.55069167
617	Upper Nile	Renk	Renk	Boing	850		33.72806	9.960555556
618	Upper Nile	Tonga	Obwa	Malakal	982		31.39806	9.33985
619	Upper Nile	Tonga	Obwa	Malakal	6199		31.67083	9.579166667
620	Upper Nile	Tonga	Obwa	Malakal	5744	45'385	31.66703	9.633138889
621	Upper Nile	Tonga	Panyidwai	Atar	816		31.54844	9.366555556
622	Upper Nile	Tonga	Panyikang	Matar Malakal	2	113	31.3891	9.329998884
623	Upper Nile	Tonga	Tonga	Tonga	3523	42'000	31.21203	9.435472222
624	Warab	Gogrial	Gogrial	Kuajok	79	13'016'436	27.9965	8.307880556
625	Warab	Gogrial	Gogrial	Gogrial	4738		28.09961	8.530777778
626	Warab	Gogrial	Toch	Tur Maker	262	1	28.54717	8.743722222
627	Warab	Gogrial	Toch	Tur Maker	263		28.52933	8.726222222
628	Warab	Gogrial	Toch	Tur Maker	3243		28.52922	8.726166667
629	Warab	Gogrial	Toch	Tur Maker	3245		28.54636	8.746611111
630	West Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Rocroc Dong	Wad Alelo	54-1	40'000	28.0514	7.492363938
631	West Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Rocroc Dong	Khor Jamus	270		28.18967	7.822375
632	West Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Diem Zubeir	Diem Zubeir	466	1'767	26.19356	7.716333333
633	West Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Diem Zubeir	Diem Zubeir	460		26.04402	8.028612742
634	West Bahr El Ghazal	Raja	Raja	Mangaya	2632	3'770	25.80017	8.303886
635	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bagari	Bussere	1272	71'554	27.96292	7.561472222
636	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bagari	Bussere	1273	61'658	27.99681	7.504722222
637	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bagari	Farajalla	50-1	8'000	27.77052	7.525319157
638	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bazia	Bo River	326	2'827'433	27.94264	6.803305556
639	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bazia	Bazia	1487		27.92813	7.10439
640	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Bessilia	Bessilia	5900		27.69047	7.761
641	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Kuajiena	Mapel	5099	400	28.46519	7.284222222
642	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Udici	Atido II	155-1	150'000	27.90514	7.858565701
643	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Udici	Wau	684	3'927	27.87111	7.700222222
644	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Udici	Wau	692		28.18208	7.818666667
645	West Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	Udici	Udichi	53-1	10'000	27.74408	8.058585034
646	West Equatoria	Ibba	Maniakara	Maniakara	3302	2	29.26192	4.867472222
647	West Equatoria	Maridi	Koze	Amaki	5674	24'283	29.46331	4.925194444
648	West Equatoria	Maridi	Landili	Naam	186	3'142	29.71006	4.698472222
649	West Equatoria	Maridi	Landili	Naam	176	1'250	29.77169	4.664666667

	State	County	Locality	Village	Hazard II	Area (M2)	Langitude	Latitude
650	West Equatoria	Maridi	Landili	Naam	175	1'250	29.76253	4.670472222
651	West Equatoria	Maridi	Mambe	Eyira	142-1	50'000	29.67433	4.994859071
652	West Equatoria	Maridi	Mambe	Olo	198	5'890	29.79953	5.069722222
653	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	5703	9'607	29.42806	4.918361111
654	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	5702	1'901	29.42806	4.918361111
655	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Town Boma	141-1	38'600	29.47838	4.923359179
656	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Nagbaka	143-1	32'760	29.4277	4.918124451
657	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Nagbaka	143-3	61'824	29.42068	4.920883132
658	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	1356	47'124	29.44039	4.881388889
659	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	173	570'500	29.43117	4.917277778
660	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	790	1'885	29.51103	4.818861111
661	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	781	3'142	29.79889	5.069583333
662	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Mboroko	144-3	37'800	29.42568	4.88562
663	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Mboroko	144-1	240'000	29.43759	4.86602
664	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	174	11'700	29.44044	4.887333333
665	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Town Boma	141-3	63'562	29.46083	4.92760955
666	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	1059	7'922	29.62815	4.767108
667	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	5078		29.47735	4.919133333
668	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	780	2'121	29.70983	4.699055556
669	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	172	1'250	29.45897	4.929972222
670	West Equatoria	Maridi	Maridi	Maridi	1095		29.495	4.924722222
671	West Equatoria	Maridi	Ngamunde	Kuwanga	139-1	25'200	29.50797	4.822312112
672	West Equatoria	Maridi	Ngamunde	Eddi	140-3	20'000	29.52528	4.756427692
673	West Equatoria	Mundri	Amadi	Amadi	2296	50'385	30.33636	5.515444444
674	West Equatoria	Mundri	Amadi	Amadi	6126		30.33914	5.508944444
675	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	6102	46'290	30.86269	5.53425
676	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	2241	2'552	30.73242	5.511888889
677	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	6111		30.75608	5.517555556
678	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	6189	100'427	30.75378	5.516666667
679	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Lui	6112		30.44842	5.345722222
680	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Lui	6113	9'043	30.44736	5.348638889
681	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	6105	20'177	30.73011	5.511833333
682	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	5676	27'240	30.72542	5.512944444
683	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	5147	95'450	30.72528	5.513055556
684	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	5677	61'197	30.72542	5.512944444
685	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	5683	61'197	30.72542	5.512944444
686	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Lui	400		30.50889	5.244472222
687	West Equatoria	Mundri	Kediba	Kediba	6110	5'022	30.72592	5.513305556
688	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	Mundri	6133	53'225	30.32986	5.338638889
689	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	Mundri	2549	58'985	30.86522	5.2975
690	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	Mundri	6190	281'308	30.46661	5.320472222
691	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	Mundri	6132	2'215	30.31697	5.374972222
692	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	Mundri	5960	12'960	30.32986	5.338638889
693	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mundri	Mundri	2238	199'353	30.28433	5.340944444
694	West Equatoria	Mundri	Mvolo	Kila	149-1	150'000	30.03547	6.085929072
695	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Jambo	Jambo	5961	430'992	30.72958	5.067444444
696	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Lozoh	Lui	6108	107'917	30.44936	5.343472222
697	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Lozoh	Lui	6114	8'038	30.44703	5.349361111
698	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Lozoh	Lui	6104	8'200	30.44672	5.349972222
699	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Lozoh	Lanyi	148-1	63'000	30.507	5.222794785
700	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Lozoh	Lanyi	6106	11'971	30.50869	5.242333333
701	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Minga	Minga	5829	1'800'000	30.90053	5.2035
702	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Minga	Minga	6131		30.86786	5.295611111
703	West Equatoria	Mundri East	Minga	Minga	5803		30.86817	5.2955
704	West Equatoria	Nagero	Duma	Duma	84		27.91675	6.801322222
705	West Equatoria	Tombura	Tombura	Tombura	5740	8'132	27.46867	5.596888889
706	West Equatoria	Tombura	Tombura	Tombura	5735	8'818	27.46867	5.596888889
707	West Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	Yambio	4460		28.42917	4.574972222

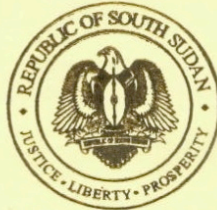
Total Area

159'367'011

## Annex II: Hazardous Areas Remaining in South Sudan



**Annex III: South Sudan National Mine Action Strategic Plan**



**Republic of South Sudan (RSS)**

Office of the President

Ref: RSS/OP/MO/J/1.E.1

Date: June 21, 2012

To:

- **Members of Diplomatic Community**
- **International Agencies and NGOs**
- **Members of the Civil Society Organizations**
- **The General Public**

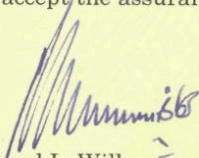
**Ref: Endorsement of South Sudan Mine Action Strategy 2012 - 2016**

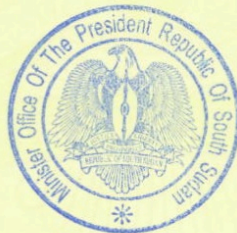
I wish to formally endorse the South Sudan Mine Action Strategy 2012 – 2016, as attached.

This strategy is designed to assist the Republic of South Sudan to achieve its commitments to the Anti-Personal Landmine Ban Treaty (The Ottawa Convention) and steer the Nation on it's path to a safe and prosperous future, where the people of South Sudan can live in safety free from the threat of landmines and explosives remnants of war.

I respectfully request your support to make this strategy work by contributing more resources through donor funding as well as appealing to the NGOs community to help us implement the strategy to make us reach our vision of a landmine free nation.

Please accept the assurances of my highest regards.

  
Emmanuel LoWilla  
Minister  
Office of the President



The Minister

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

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SOUTH SUDAN

NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN

2012 - 2016

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*Office of the President  
South Sudan Mine Action Authority*



*Juba,  
February 2012*

**Contents**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	i
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	iii
2. METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE .....	1
3. SITUATION ANALYSIS .....	3
3.1 The History of Conflict in South Sudan .....	3
3.2 South Sudan’s Development Challenges .....	4
3.3 Landmine and ERW Contamination .....	4
3.4 Partnerships .....	6
4. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS 2012-2016 .....	7
4.1 Scope and Duration of the Strategic Plan .....	7
4.2 Vision .....	8
4.3 Strategic Objective .....	8
4.4 Goals .....	8
4.5 Advocacy .....	9
4.6 Institutional Framework and Capacity development .....	12
4.7 Stockpile Destruction, Survey and Clearance .....	16
4.8 Mine Risk Education .....	20
4.9 Victim Assistance .....	24
5. BUDGET .....	27
6. RISK ANALYSIS .....	29
6.1 Resurgence of Conflicts .....	29
Internal conflict .....	29
International conflicts .....	29
6.2 Lack of Sustained National Ownership .....	30
6.3 Lack of Funding .....	30
7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	31
8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....	32
9. ANNEXES .....	33
ANNEX 1: MAPS OF HAZARDOUS AREAS AND CLEARANCE PROGRESS SINCE 2006 .....	33
ANNEX 2: UNMAS SUDAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME BUDGET FROM 2003 TO 2010 .....	34
ANNEX 3: EVALUATION AND INDICATORS .....	35



## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

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AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Areas
CL	Community Liaison
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DA	Dangerous Area
DCA	DanChurchAid
DDG	Danish Demining Group
EC	European Commission
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action – Fondation Suisse de Déminage
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GoNU	Government of National Unity
GoS	Government of Sudan
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
HI	Handicap International
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IMAS	International Mine Action Standard
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
JMC	Joint Military Commission
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAC	Mine Action Centre
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoGCSA	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCP	National Congress Party
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIF	National Islamic Front
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTSG	National Technical Standards and Guidelines
QA	Quality Assurance

QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality management
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SAC	Survey Action Centre
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SDG	Sudanese Pound
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPLM-N	Sudan People's Liberation Movement - North
SSCCSE	Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation
SSDA	South Sudan Demining Authority
SSMAA	South Sudan Mine Action Authority
TDI	The Development Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei
UNMACC	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAO	United Nations Mine Action Office
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VA	Victim Assistance

## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The South Sudan national mine action strategic plan was developed by the South Sudan Mine Action Authority (SSMAA), with the assistance of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

The plan was developed in accordance with the mine action strategic planning guidelines proposed by Cranfield and James Madison universities; the approach was open, transparent and participative. During the document's development, meetings, discussions and interviews took place in South Sudan in June and September 2011 with representatives from national authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the civil society, mine-affected communities, donor governments, and international organisations. In February 2012, when the strategic plan was finalised, a second workshop was organised in Juba with the same participants.

The strategic plan aims to provide a clear, measurable and realistic description of how South Sudan intends to systematically address its threat of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The main goal of the document is to outline the technical and institutional responses to landmines within the broader contexts of poverty reduction, socio-economic development and legal obligations assumed by South Sudan.

The national mine action strategic plan demonstrates that real progress has been made in combating the landmine and explosive remnants of war problem in the country. It covers the period from 2012 to 2016, and draws on a comprehensive roadmap that describes how to build on existing momentum, as well as further develop existing capacity, to ensure that South Sudan complies with the obligations of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

The plan is aligned with the South Sudan development plan and the Millennium Development Goals. National authorities fully endorsed the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 and the Cartagena declaration, adopted during the 2009 review conference. The plan also integrates the principles of the Vientiane Action Plan, adopted by the States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions on November 2010. South Sudan also plans to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

South Sudanese authorities are fully aware that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the governments of mine-affected states. Therefore, the plan aims to promote the principles of national ownership, institution building and capacity-building, while adhering to the core requirements of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The strategy underlines the civilian character of the mine action programme, and confirms that the national agency managing the mine action programme is a civilian entity.

Defining the full extent of landmine/ERW contamination in South Sudan, and its impact on women, girls, boys and men remains a challenge. However, with the continued progress of survey and clearance operations, there is now a clearer picture of the level of contamination.

All ten states of South Sudan are contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war; the greatest contamination is reported in the states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and Jonglei. The full extent of the contamination is not yet fully known, especially in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states, as some communities remain inaccessible due to poor security conditions and communication, and heavy seasonal rains.

In January 2012, the UNMACC reported a total of 809 remaining recorded hazards:

- 573 dangerous areas<sup>1</sup>
- 56 confirmed minefields
- 180 suspected hazardous areas<sup>2</sup>

Of all hazards registered in the country, 73 per cent (or 592 hazards) were found in the three states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei. The 809 “open hazards” represent an estimated surface of 173.5 km<sup>2</sup> of land. 4,482 landmine and ERW victims have been recorded in South Sudan, of whom 3,217 (72 per cent) were injured and 1,265 (28 per cent) killed.

The presence of landmines and ERW continues to obstruct the delivery of humanitarian aid, threaten food security and agriculture, and hinder reconstruction and development initiatives in South Sudan. The actual and perceived presence of landmines and ERW is a direct threat to the affected populations and is hindering safe resettlement of returnees, reconstruction and economic development activities.

To address landmine and ERW contamination, Sudanese authorities set up a national mine action authority by decree in December 2005. The Government of Southern Sudan established the Southern Sudan Demining Authority in June 2006. The authority, recently renamed South Sudan Mine Action Authority (SSMAA), is the national agency in charge of coordinating, planning and monitoring all mine activities in South Sudan. For years, most of the key mine action activities in the country have been directly managed by the United Nations Mine Action Office, now the UNMACC, including accreditation of mine action organisations, the development of national mine action standards, the setting up a quality management system, and the management of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

A total of 5,381 hazards have so far been 'closed' by the programme (surveyed and/or cleared and released or cancelled), representing a total area of more than 2,700 km<sup>2</sup>. Since the beginning of land release operations, a total of 64.03 km<sup>2</sup> of land has been released (16.55 km<sup>2</sup> by mine clearance, 27.47 km<sup>2</sup> by battle area clearance and 19.96 km<sup>2</sup> through technical survey operations). During 2011, 8 km<sup>2</sup> were cleared.

National mine action authorities, the UNMACC and national and international NGOs agreed that the South Sudan mine action strategic plan should focus on the five main pillars of mine action:

- advocacy
- mine risk education (MRE)
- victim assistance
- stockpile destruction
- survey and clearance

They should also integrate all the main support activities generally associated with a mine action programme:

- planning
- monitoring and evaluation
- resource mobilisation
- capacity development

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<sup>1</sup> For a breakdown of the 573 dangerous areas: Ammunition dump: 38, Confrontation area: 44, Current ambush area: 9,

<sup>2</sup> LIS identified SHAs

- information management

It was decided that the present strategy aims to solve problems posed by all kinds of ERW in the South Sudanese territory:

- anti-personnel mines
- anti-vehicle mines
- abandoned explosive ordnances
- unexploded ordnances
- cluster bombs

This strategy is not directly concerned with ammunition stockpiles management, control and destruction, nor does it aim at addressing problems represented by small arms and light weapons contamination.

The vision presented in this 2012 – 2016 strategic plan corresponds to a South Sudan free of the threat of landmines and ERW, where all landmines and ERW victims enjoy equal access to age- and gender-sensitive assistance and services, are fully integrated into society, and where the mine action programme contributes to the adoption of safer behaviours, and to the creation of a safe environment conducive to development.

The strategic objective of the plan aims at ensuring that:

- South Sudan is in a position to comply with all international instruments related to landmines and ERW, and has the capacity to conduct and manage the national mine action programme.
- The scope and location of the landmine and ERW contamination are fully recorded, and all high impact contaminated areas are identified, prioritised, cleared and released.
- The national mine action programme actively contributes to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, reducing poverty and increasing socio-economic development, through mainstreaming mine action activities into development programmes.

Under this overall strategic objective, the plan's specific objectives are articulated around five main goals which correspond to the main components of a mine action programme. These are advocacy, institutional framework and capacity-building, stockpile destruction, survey and clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance.

### **Advocacy**

- Goal: South Sudan adopts and ratifies all international instruments related to landmines and ERW, approves national legislation ensuring the application of the provisions of those conventions, and develops a policy dialogue with development partners, to mobilise resources for the effective implementation of the strategic plan.
- Specific objectives of this component are:
  - South Sudan officially adopts all international instruments related to landmines and ERW (Convention on Conventional Weapons and Convention on Cluster Munitions);
  - South Sudan and the parliament develop and adopt all necessary national legislations related to mine action activities;

- a sustained policy dialogue is established with the donor community to mobilise appropriate resources for the mine action programme through mutually agreed mechanisms;
- South Sudan recognises mine action as a prerequisite for development and includes mine action in the top national development priorities.

### **Institutional framework and capacity development**

- Goal: The capacity of national mine action institutions is developed and strengthened to effectively manage, coordinate and monitor all mine action activities implemented in South Sudan in compliance with national and international standards.
- Specific objectives for this component are:
  - the role, responsibilities and structures of the SSMAA are reviewed and consolidated to ensure the effective and harmonious management of the mine action programme;
  - equipment, funding and capacity development are delivered for the benefit of national mine action institutions, as planned in the 'transition plans', to ensure that South Sudan is fully in charge of the conduct and coordination of the mine action programme;
  - an effective and functional information management system is maintained, to record programme achievements and all information relevant to operational planning.

### **Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance**

- Goal: All identified stockpiles of anti-personnel mines are destroyed; all hazardous areas are surveyed, and all high priority hazardous areas are technically surveyed and/or cleared and released. Survey and clearance operations are conducted expeditiously, effectively and safely, according to national and international standards.
- Specific objectives for the stockpile destruction, survey and clearance component are:
  - all identified and discovered APM stockpiles are handed over to competent authorities and destroyed;
  - all suspected hazardous areas are surveyed through non-technical survey and/or technical survey and either cancelled or prioritised;
  - all high priority hazardous areas - corresponding to approximately 5 km<sup>2</sup> per year - are released through technical survey and/or clearance in accordance with national and international standards by 2016;
  - a decentralised and rapid explosive ordnance disposal response capacity is set up in the army and the police force, to address residual landmine and ERW contamination in the long term.

### **Mine risk education**

- Goal: By 2016, the number of new landmine and ERW victims in South Sudan is reduced through provision of MRE services.
- Specific MRE objectives are:
  - MRE services are provided to all landmine and ERW affected communities and populations at risk in an age and gender sensitive way;
  - MRE activities are mainstreamed in school curriculum for the benefit of all school children and their families;
  - the capacity of partners to deliver MRE to affected communities is strengthened through the provision of resources, training and capacity development;

- the community liaison component of the MRE programme is reinforced to strengthen the integration of the various mine action components.

### **Victim assistance**

- Goal: The Republic of South Sudan ensures that all landmine and ERW victims have equal and full access to:
  - adequate, affordable, gender and age-sensitive emergency and continued medical care
  - physical rehabilitation
  - psychosocial support
  - social and economic inclusion services and legal assistance
- Specific Victim Assistance objectives include:
  - the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, in collaboration with victim assistance and disability partners, will establish an information system for persons with disabilities to provide reliable, systematic and comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including landmine and ERW victims. Available information is consistent with IMSMA, and is disseminated and shared with relevant national authorities during regular coordination meetings with VA and rehabilitation partners;
  - South Sudan accedes to the CRPD by the end of 2012 and adopts the necessary national legislations to protect the rights of landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities;
  - the SSMAA , the UNMACC and relevant mine action and disability partners effectively cooperate with South Sudan and donors, to ensure equal access to rehabilitation, psycho-social (including peer support) and socio-economic inclusion services for all landmine and ERW victims, as well as women, girls, boys and men with disabilities.

The South Sudan national mine action strategic plan budget for the 2012-2016 period is estimated at USD 204.45 million.

## **2. METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE**

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The South Sudan National Mine Action<sup>3</sup> Strategic Plan (the strategic plan) was developed by the SSMAA with the assistance of the UNMACC and the GICHD. It became an official document of South Sudan when it was approved by the Minister of the Office of the President, who was acting in his capacity as supervisor of the national mine action programme.

The plan was elaborated in accordance with the mine action strategic planning guidelines proposed by Cranfield and James Madison universities; the approach has been open, transparent and participative. To develop the draft strategic plan, a series of meetings, discussions and interviews took place in South Sudan in June and September 2011 with all involved stakeholders: representatives from national authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGO), civil society organisations, mine-affected communities, donor governments and international organisations. A second workshop was organised in Juba in February 2012 to finalise the document.

Drawing on the South Sudan development plan and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the strategic plan will act as the overarching framework for all future work plans and projects prepared by the SSMAA and its operating partners. United Nations policy and planning documents will be aligned with the objectives and priorities of the strategic plan. The strategic plan will be an important tool for mobilising resources for all mine action activities carried out in the country. It also provides a framework for capacity development planning and a transition to national ownership. The strategy is:

- commensurate with the scale of the contamination and its impact in the country
- feasible in terms of national mine action management structures and capabilities
- aligned with broader stabilisation and development priorities
- realistic in terms of its resource requirements

The mine action strategic plan endorses the main conclusions and recommendations of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014<sup>4</sup> and the 2009 Cartagena Declaration<sup>5</sup> related to the universal adherence to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention<sup>6</sup> (APMBC).

As specified in the Cartagena Declaration, the South Sudan mine action strategy will 'ensure the full and active participation and inclusion of mine victims<sup>7</sup>, in the social, cultural, economic and political

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<sup>3</sup> Mine Action is defined as a group of 'activities which aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of mines and explosive remnants of war'. 'Mine action comprises five complementary groups of activities: mine risk education (MRE), humanitarian demining, victim assistance (including rehabilitation and reintegration), stockpile destruction and advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines', International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations. For a definition of mine action terms as 'landmine', 'anti-personnel mine', 'cluster munition', 'explosive remnants of war', 'unexploded ordnance', 'battle area clearance', 'mine action', 'mine action organisation', 'land release', 'mine risk education', 'mine victim', 'victim assistance', 'mine action centre', 'mine action authority', etc, see IMAS 04.10. All mine action terms used in this document refer to IMAS definitions, unless specifically indicated. As reported in IMAS, 'cluster munitions' are included in the definition of explosive remnants of war.

<sup>4</sup> 'Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014: Ending the Suffering caused by Anti-personnel Mines', 11 December 2009.

<sup>5</sup> 'A shared commitment for a mine-free world: The 2009 Cartagena Declaration', 4 December 2009.

<sup>6</sup> 'Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction' (18/9/1997). The Convention requires each state party to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines and to clear all contaminated areas under its jurisdiction; it also requires state parties to provide annual transparency reports and to adopt all measures to prevent or suppress any activity prohibited by the Convention.

<sup>7</sup> Victim (or mine victim): 'A man, or a woman or a child who has suffered harm as a result of a mine, ERW or cluster munition accident. In the context of victim assistance, the term victim may include dependents or other persons in the immediate environment of a mine/ERW casualty, hence having a broader meaning than survivor'. IMAS 04.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.



life of their communities. Victim assistance<sup>8</sup> (VA) efforts will meet the highest international standards in order to fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms of survivors and other persons with disabilities'. The strategic plan is also compliant with the Vientiane Declaration and Vientiane Action Plan<sup>9</sup> that recognise the right of victims to receive adequate age- and gender- sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation, psychological support and social and economic inclusion. As these documents recommend, the implementation of the victim assistance provisions of this plan will be integrated within coordination systems to be created under the CRPD.

South Sudan is fully aware that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the governments of mine-affected states. Therefore, the strategic plan aims to promote the principles of national ownership, institution building and capacity-building, as well as the adherence to the requirements of the IMAS. The strategy also underlines the civilian character of the mine action programme and confirms that the national agency managing the mine action programme is a civilian entity.

While implementing this mine action strategy, South Sudan will promote gender mainstreaming throughout all the activities of the programme and will aim at strengthening women's organisational capacities, networks and grass root structures. Involvement of women groups in the planning and monitoring of mine action activities will be reinforced. The national mine action sector in South Sudan will comply with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in order to reinforce national ownership, donor coordination and efficiency of the assistance provided in the frame of this strategic plan.

The overall objective of the strategic plan is to eliminate the humanitarian impact of landmine and ERW contamination and, in the framework of the MDG, contribute to South Sudan's socio-economic development and poverty reduction strategies. In addition, by encouraging cooperation among all segments of the society and by improving human security in the contaminated areas, mine action will also make important contributions to reducing social tensions and preventing conflicts.

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<sup>8</sup> Victim assistance 'refers to all aid, relief, comfort and support provided to victims (including survivors) with the purpose of reducing the immediate and long-term medical and psychological implications of their trauma', IMAS 04.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

<sup>9</sup> Convention on Cluster Munition, Vientiane Action Plan, as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 12 November 2010; 'No Cluster Munition; From Vision to Action', The 2010 Vientiane Declaration.

### **3. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

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#### **3.1 The history of conflict in South Sudan**

Sudan has a long history of armed conflict. Following the first Civil War<sup>10</sup> (1955 – 1972), the southern Sudan Autonomous Region was established in 1972 through the Addis Ababa Agreement. This accord was a set of compromises that were incorporated in the Constitution. It sought to address concerns of the Southern Sudan liberation movement and gave a certain degree of autonomy to the southern region. Although this agreement did not eliminate tensions with the central government in Khartoum, a decade of relative peace followed.

Following President Nimeiri's 1983 enactment of sharia as state law, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), led by John Garang, rebelled against the central government. John Garang developed a "New Sudan" vision corresponding to a more pluralistic, democratic and secular political system that would affirm the rights, dignity and freedom of all citizens. In April 1985, while out of the country, Nimeiri was overthrown by a popular uprising provoked by a collapsing economy, the war in the south and political repression. Sadiq al-Mahdi's democratic government was elected the following year. Moves towards reaching peace between the SPLA and the government stalled when the National Islamic Front (NIF) led a bloodless coup in June 1989, a day before a bill suspending the sharia law was to be passed. Led by General Omar al-Bashir, the NIF (later renamed National Congress Party – NCP) revoked the constitution, banned opposition parties, moved to islamise the judicial system and stepped up the north-south war, proclaiming jihad against the non-Muslim south<sup>11</sup>.

The conflict officially ended on 9 January 2005 with the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Government of Sudan (GoS)<sup>12</sup>. It was one of the deadliest and longest lasting wars of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, resulting in an estimated four million displaced people and two million deaths due to violence, famine and disease<sup>13</sup>. The CPA aimed at promoting democratic governance and the sharing of oil revenues. It also established a timeline to the January 2011 referendum<sup>14</sup> and the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. On 14 July 2011, South Sudan became the 193<sup>rd</sup> member state of the United Nations.

The new country faces tremendous humanitarian, development and security challenges. The security situation along the border with Sudan deteriorated shortly after independence, especially in the disputed area of Abyei and in Upper Nile, Unity and South Kordofan, where conflict led to the displacement of more than 70,000 people<sup>15</sup>. In September 2011, new military clashes were reported in the Blue Nile state between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N). United Nations reported aerial bombardments and shelling by SAF in South Kordofan in January 2012, along with clashes between the two sides and anti-tank landmine explosions. More than 100,000 Sudanese fled the area to refugee camps across the border in South Sudan, while another 40,000 people crossed into Ethiopia. In addition, the Ugandan rebel group - the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) - regularly attacks villages in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria.

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<sup>10</sup> The first Sudanese Civil war lasted from 1955 to 1972 and is known as the 'Anyanya I'.

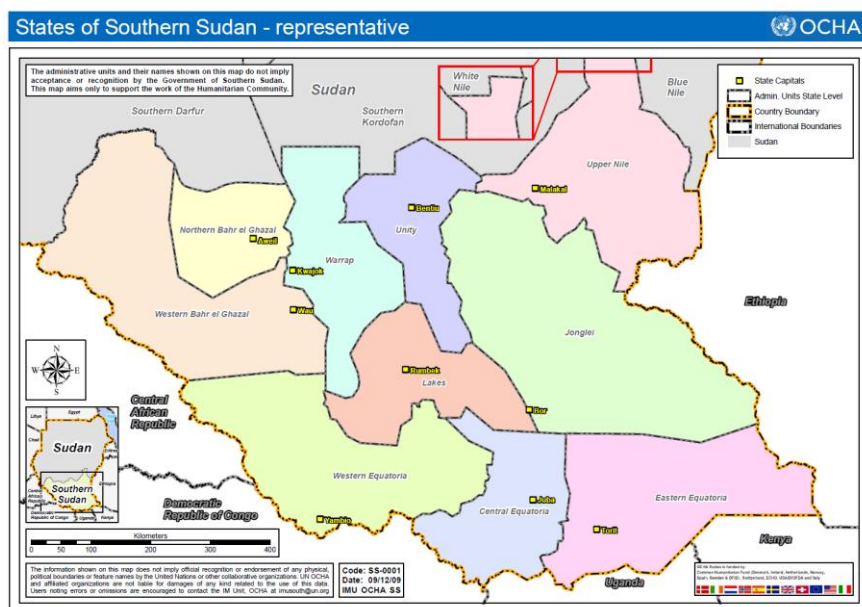
<sup>11</sup> International Crisis Group, Sudan Conflict History, Updated December 2010.

<sup>12</sup> The CPA process currently includes a series of six agreements: (1) The Protocol of Machakos (20/7/2002), (2) The Protocol on security arrangements (25/9/2003), (3) The Protocol on wealth-sharing (7/1/2004), (4) The Protocol on Power-sharing (26/5/2004), (5) The Protocol on the resolution of conflict in southern Kordofan / Nuba Mountains and the Blue Nile States (26/5/2004), (6) The Protocol on the resolution of conflict in Abyei (26/5/2004).

<sup>13</sup> United States Committee for Refugees, quoted in 'Millions dead in Sudan civil war', BBC, 11/12/1998.

<sup>14</sup> The referendum resulted in an overwhelming approval of the secession option. A separate referendum for the region of Abyei is planned under the CPA, while popular consultations should also take place in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

<sup>15</sup> IRIN, Southern Kordofan briefing, 23/6/2011.



**Figure 1 : Map of South Sudan**

### 3.2 South Sudan’s development challenges

The legacy of prolonged conflict makes the fight against poverty more demanding, because of the disruption it causes to people's livelihoods, the destruction of infrastructure, landmine/ERW contamination and the neglect of development. Large portions of the population do not have access to education and health facilities; access to grazing and agricultural land and to adequate housing also remains limited. The geographical size of the country, coupled with poor roads, aggravates the situation in rural areas.

The country has a population of approximately 8.3 million people, of which 83 per cent live in rural areas<sup>16</sup>. The rural majority is dependent on subsistence agriculture. The population is also very young, with 51 per cent under the age of 18 and a dependency ratio<sup>17</sup> of 88 per cent. Of the adult population, 27 per cent is literate; the literacy rate for males is 40 per cent and 16 per cent for females.

The under-five mortality rate is 135 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate is 2,054 per 100,000 live births, and only 17 per cent of all children are considered fully immunised. Some 51 per cent of the South Sudanese population live below the poverty line; and of the population in rural areas, 55 per cent are classified as poor, compared to 24 per cent in urban areas.

### 3.3 Landmine and ERW contamination

Landmines were an integral part of the conflict, with all parties using mines to protect their positions and disrupt movements and operations of the opposing forces. Records were rarely kept and those that exist are often inaccurate or out of date. As a result, defining the true extent of landmine contamination and its impact on the lives of the local populations remain challenging.

<sup>16</sup> All statistics and figures are from the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013 and from the National Bureau of Statistics, formerly known as the Southern Sudan Center for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE). See in particular, 'Key Indicators for Southern Sudan', SSCCSE, 8/2/2011.

<sup>17</sup> The 'dependency ratio' typically defines the ratio of those of non-active age to those of active age in a given population, OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms.

A Landmine Impact Survey<sup>18</sup> (LIS) was conducted in Sudan from 2006 to 2009 by the Survey Action Centre (SAC), through implementing partners Handicap International (HI) and Mines Advisory Group (MAG). The LIS identified a total of 183 impacted communities in the South Sudan region of the country. Of these, 15 (or 8 per cent of the total) were highly impacted communities. The LIS estimated approximately 1.45 million people to be impacted by landmines/ERW<sup>19</sup> in southern Sudan overall.

All ten states of South Sudan are contaminated by landmines and ERW; the highest contamination has been reported in the states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and Jonglei. However, the full extent of the contamination is not yet well known especially in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states, as some communities remain inaccessible due to poor security conditions, poor communication and bad weather. Remining has unfortunately been observed in 2011 in various states as Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei.

In January 2012, UNMACC reported a total number of 809 remaining hazards<sup>20</sup>:

- 573 dangerous areas<sup>21 22</sup>
- 56 minefields<sup>23</sup>
- 180 suspected hazardous areas<sup>24 25</sup>

Of all hazards registered in the country, 73 per cent (or 592 hazards) were found in the three states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei. The 573 reported dangerous areas include mostly 'suspected minefields' (61 per cent) and 'unexploded ordnance spots' (23 per cent). The 809 reported 'open' hazards represent an estimated surface of 173.5 km<sup>2</sup> of land (mostly minefields and suspected minefields).

A total of 5,381 hazards have so far been 'closed' by the programme (surveyed and/or cleared, and released), representing a total area of more than 2,700 km<sup>2</sup>. Since the beginning of survey and clearance operations, UNMACC reported that a total of 64.03 km<sup>2</sup> of land had been released (16.55 km<sup>2</sup> by mine clearance, 27.47 km<sup>2</sup> by battle area clearance and 19.96 km<sup>2</sup> through technical survey).

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<sup>18</sup> Landmine Impact Survey Report, Republic of Sudan

<sup>19</sup> The IMSMA database of the Sudan Mine Action Programme reports that South Sudan accounted for approximately 65 per cent of all hazards registered in Sudan.

<sup>20</sup> Information provided by UNMACC, February 2012. The number of identified 'hazards' changes continuously as new hazards are regularly identified while some others are 'closed'.

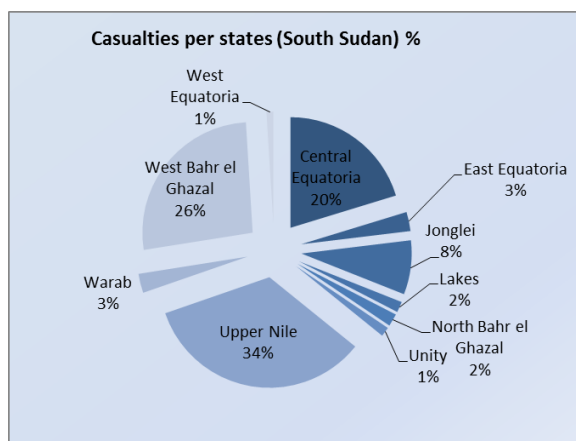
<sup>21</sup> A 'dangerous area' is defined as 'an area identified by survey as being an ammunition dump, confrontation area, current ambush area, suspected minefield or UXO location', UNMAO, Sudan Mine Action Sector, Multi-Year Work Plan 2010-2014.

<sup>22</sup> For a breakdown of the 573 dangerous areas: Ammunition dump: 38, Confrontation area: 44, Current ambush area: 9, suspected minefield: 349 and UXO spot: 133

<sup>23</sup> A 'minefield' is defined as 'an area of ground containing mines laid with or without a pattern', idem.

<sup>24</sup> A 'suspected hazardous area' is 'a generic term for an area not in productive use due to the perceived or actual presence of mines of ERW', idem.

<sup>25</sup> These SHAs have been identified through the LIS.



**Figure 4: Landmines/ERW Casualties in South Sudan**

Among the 4,482 landmine/ERW victims that have been recorded in South Sudan, 3,217 (72 per cent) were injured while 1,265 (28 per cent) were killed<sup>26</sup>. The states of Upper Nile (1,502 victims), Western Bahr el Ghazal (1,167 victims) and Central Equatoria (893 victims) represent 80 per cent of the total of all victims in the country; 544 victims (12 per cent) were under 18 years old, 2,074 (46 per cent) were above 18 years old and the age of the remaining 42 per cent is unknown. The total number of female victims is 603 (14 per cent), 3,190 victims are males (71 per cent) and the sex of the remaining 15 per cent is unknown. It should however be emphasised that these figures represent the number of mine/ERW victims reported to UNMACC by mine action organisations on an ad-hoc basis; the actual number of victims is probably higher.

Landmines and ERW continue to kill and maim both people and livestock in South Sudan. The contamination obstructs the delivery of humanitarian aid, is a threat to food security and agriculture and hinders reconstruction and development initiatives. As South Sudan is currently in a post-conflict recovery phase, a large number of internally displaced people (IDP) and refugees are returning to their communities and the landmine/ERW contamination represents a threat to their safe return and resettlement.

### 3.4 Partnerships

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has been active throughout Sudan since the inception of the emergency mine action programme (EMAP) in 2002. The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established by the Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1590 in 2005. Article 4.c. of the SCR mandated UNMIS to provide humanitarian demining assistance, technical advice and coordination.<sup>27</sup> Within UNMIS, the United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) was responsible for coordinating and providing mine action assistance.

In July 2011, UNMIS was replaced by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), created by UN SCR 1996 (2011). Consequently, the UNMAO ceased to exist and the UNMACC was created. The mandate of the new mission stipulates that UNMACC has the responsibility to support the Government of South Sudan in conducting demining activities and strengthening the capacity of the SSMAA to conduct mine action in accordance with the IMAS<sup>28</sup>.

UNMAS reported to have spent a total of USD 304.7 million for the mine action programme in Sudan for the period from 2003 to 2010<sup>29</sup>. It is important to note that the Sudan mine action programme included activities in the then southern and northern areas of Sudan. The largest shares of this amount were spent on operations (69 per cent) and coordination/capacity building (28 per cent).

<sup>26</sup> Information provided by UNMACC, February 2012. See in Annex 3: Maps of Hazardous Areas and Clearance Progress since 2006 (UNMACC).

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2005/sc8343.doc.htm>

<sup>28</sup> Resolution 1996 (2011) adopted by the Security Council at its 6576th meeting, on 8 July 2011

<sup>29</sup> See Annex 4: UNMAS reported expenditures 2003 – 2010.

## **4. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS 2012-2016**

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### **4.1 Scope and duration of the strategic plan**

National authorities, UNMACC and national and international non-governmental organisations have agreed that the South Sudan mine action strategic plan should be based on the five main pillars of mine action<sup>30</sup> and should integrate all support activities traditionally associated with mine action programmes:

- planning and coordination
- information management
- quality management (including monitoring and evaluation)
- resource mobilisation
- capacity-building

Stakeholders also decided that the strategic plan aims to address problems posed by all kinds of ERW:

- anti-personal mines
- anti-vehicle mines
- abandoned explosive ordnance
- unexploded ordnance
- cluster bombs

The strategic plan is not directly concerned with ammunitions stockpiles management, control and destruction. In addition, this strategy does not aim at addressing problems represented by small arms and light weapons contamination. However, at the request of national military authorities, the mine action programme may decide to provide technical and/or financial assistance to other South Sudanese official agencies, to contribute to management or control of ammunition stockpiles and small arms destruction.

The duration of the strategic plan is five years (2012 – 2016).

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<sup>30</sup> 'Advocacy, demining, mine risk education, victim assistance and stockpiles destruction'; for a definition of those terms, see the 'Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations', International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), IMAS 04.10, January 2003.

## 4.2 Vision<sup>31</sup>

*The vision corresponds to a South Sudan free of the threat of landmines and ERW, where all landmine/ERW victims enjoy equal access to age- and gender-sensitive assistance and services, are fully integrated in the society, and where the mine action programme contributes to the adoption of safer behaviours and to the creation of a safe environment conducive to development.*

## 4.3 Strategic objective

*The strategic objective of the plan aims at ensuring that:*

- *South Sudan is in a position to comply with all international instruments related to landmines and ERW and has the capacity to conduct and manage the national mine action programme*
- *The scope and location of the landmine/ERW contamination is fully recorded and all high priority contaminated areas are identified, prioritised, cleared and released*
- *The national mine action programme actively contributes to the achievement of the MDG, poverty reduction and socio-economic development, and mine action activities are mainstreamed into development programmes*

## 4.4 Goals

The strategic plan formulates one goal for each of the main components of the programme:

- advocacy
- institutional framework
- stockpile destruction, survey and clearance
- MRE
- VA

The goal defines the result or the achievement towards which efforts are directed in each sector and, for each goal and sector, the strategic plan articulates several specific objectives that have to be pursued in order to achieve the goals.

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<sup>31</sup> There are no universally agreed definitions for the terms used in strategic management. Terms are applied in different ways by different authors, management schools and practitioners. The present document complies with the definitions used by the James Madison University Senior Management Course that uses the definitions of Johnson and Scholes ('Exploring Corporate Strategy', 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Pearson Education Ltd, 2002).

## **4.5 Advocacy**

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### **Goal:**

*South Sudan adopts and ratifies all international instruments related to landmines and ERW, approves national legislation ensuring the application of the provisions of those conventions and develops a policy dialogue with development partners to mobilise resources for the effective implementation of the strategic plan.*

### **▪ Background**

Recognizing the problems caused by landmine contamination, the SPLM/A declared a unilateral moratorium on the use of landmines as early as 1996, provided that the GoS reciprocated. In 1999, both sides pledged not to use landmines, and requested international assistance for mine action activities. The SPLM signed the Geneva Call 'Deed of Commitments'<sup>32</sup> in October 2001, while the GoS signed the APMBC on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 2003. The treaty entered into force for Sudan on 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2004. In compliance with Article 4, Sudan destroyed all stockpiled anti-personnel landmines before the deadline of April 2008. South Sudan succeeded to the APMBC on 9 July 2011, and its Article 5 deadline is 21 July 2021.

The South Sudan development plan<sup>33</sup> (SSDP) was developed by the Government of South Sudan. The conflict, prevention and security pillar of the plan aims to 'free the country from the impact of landmines and ERW'. The document indicates that national authorities will 'conduct and coordinate mine action activities to support the safety of the citizens and the socio-economic development of the country'. Planned outcomes include:

- the release of 1,306 identified hazardous areas for resettlement, agriculture, grazing and road construction
- the reduction of mine accidents through MRE activities
- the provision of physical rehabilitation, psychological support and socio-economic reintegration for mine victims

This strategic plan aims at being compliant with the 'Convention on the Rights of the Child'<sup>34</sup> (CRC), by protecting children from the impacts of landmines and ERW, and by ensuring medical treatment and rehabilitation services are available to child victims. The strategy is also aligned with the non-discrimination principles set out in the 'Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women'<sup>35</sup> (CEDAW), and aims at ensuring women's participation in mine action. The South Sudan strategic plan also recognizes that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes need to take into account the special needs of women and girls, reflecting the Security Council Resolution 1325

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<sup>32</sup> Geneva Call Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action.

<sup>33</sup> South Sudan Development Plan, Draft, April 2011.

<sup>34</sup> The 'Convention on the Rights of the Child' adopted on 20/11/1989; the Convention sets out these rights in 54 articles and 2 Optional Protocols. It spells out the basic human rights that children have everywhere in the world; the Convention is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights (civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights).

<sup>35</sup> The 'Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women' (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.



(2000)<sup>36</sup>. By contributing to the safe resettlement of refugee and IDP returnees, the mine action programme also supports the provisions related to the protection of IDPs and refugees, as stipulated in the relevant international instruments<sup>37</sup>.

▪ **Specific objectives**

<b>Advocacy specific objective 1: South Sudan officially adopts all international instruments related to landmines and ERW (CCW and CCM).</b>	
<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the President and the civil society.	
<b>Background</b> As a newly established country, South Sudan has expressed the wish to adopt the CCW and the CCM. South Sudan became a state party to the APMBC on 11 November 2011. South Sudan will also have to adopt the necessary national legislations to ensure implementation of those treaties.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops and roundtable discussions</li> <li>• Linkage to the media and publication of articles in newspapers, sensitization in the TV and radio channels</li> <li>• Support to the government and the national assembly to elaborate the necessary national legislations</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal assistance</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Roundtable discussions</li> <li>• Seminars</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the CCW and the CCM conventions</li> <li>• Perception among the key players in mine action in South Sudan that the international and national legal framework supports the achievement of programme objectives</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved efficiency of the mine action programme</li> <li>• Improved safety and security for the South Sudanese population</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012 - 2015	<b>Budget</b> USD 400,000

<b>Advocacy specific objective 2: South Sudan and the parliament develop and adopt all necessary national legislations related to mine action activities.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions, such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the President and the civil society.	
<b>Background</b> Once the international conventions are adopted, South Sudan has to adopt the related national legislations to translate the various dispositions of those treaties into the national legal framework.	

<sup>36</sup> Resolution 1325 (2000) Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000; the Resolution emphasises the need for all parties to a conflict to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls.

<sup>37</sup> The '1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees' and the additional 1967 protocol as well as the 'African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa' (Kampala Convention), 22/10/2009.

<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 'Mine Action Act' is reviewed and resubmitted to relevant national authorities</li> <li>• Workshops, roundtable discussions</li> <li>• Support to the national assembly</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Technical and legal support</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law against APM adopted</li> <li>• Law related to the CCW adopted</li> <li>• Law against CCM adopted</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved efficiency of the mine action programme</li> <li>• Improved safety and security for the South Sudanese population</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b> 2013-2015</p>	<p><b>Budget</b> USD 1,000,000</p>

<p><b>Advocacy specific objective 3:</b> A sustained policy dialogue is established with the donor community to mobilise appropriate resources for the mine action programme through mutually agreed mechanisms.</p>	
<p><b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCSA), the Office of the President, the civil society and disability organisations.</p>	
<p><b>Background</b> The success of the national mine action programme depends to some extent on the support provided by the donor community. Currently there is no strategic policy dialogue between the SSMAA and the donor community; regular exchanges will have to be organised to create this, to give the opportunity to South Sudan to call for assistance and to report on the progresses of the mine action programme.</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roundtable discussions</li> <li>• Coordination meetings</li> <li>• Establish a mine action trust fund</li> <li>• Development of a resources mobilization strategy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of one annual coordination meeting takes place between the national mine action authorities and donors</li> <li>• Funds provided to the trust fund</li> <li>• Amount of financial resources provided to the mine action programme in South Sudan</li> <li>• Publication of the resources mobilization strategy</li> <li>• Number of donors involved in the programme</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved - more substantial and more adapted - support to the national mine action programme</li> <li>• Improved aid effectiveness in the mine action sector</li> <li>• Increased leadership and ownership by national authorities on the mine action programme</li> <li>• More efficient mine action coordination mechanisms</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b> 2012-2015</p>	<p><b>Budget</b> USD 100,000</p>

<b>Advocacy specific objective 4: South Sudan recognises mine action as a prerequisite for development and includes mine action in the top national development priorities.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions, such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the MGCSA, the Office of the President, the civil society, and disability organisations.	
<b>Background</b> Mine action should be recognised as a top national priority by national authorities (government, national assembly) and be supported accordingly; funding and budgets provided by the Government of South Sudan have to be increased to increase the SSMAA operational capacity. Mine action should be integrated in all humanitarian and development plans and strategies adopted by the government.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops and meetings</li> <li>• Lobbying</li> <li>• Training</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Coordination meetings</li> <li>• Liaison with development agencies and ministries</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of financial support provided by the Government of South Sudan to the mine action programme</li> <li>• Inclusion of mine action in all national socio-economic development plans</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased national support and funding for the mine action programme</li> <li>• Improved integration of mine action in the national development agenda</li> <li>• Increased efficiency and impact of mine action activities on the national development projects and programmes</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012-2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 100,000

#### **4.6 Institutional framework and capacity development**

**Goal:**

*The capacity of national mine action institutions is developed and strengthened to effectively manage, coordinate and monitor all mine action activities implemented in South Sudan in compliance with national and international standards.*

▪ **Background**

Most of the key mine action planning and coordination functions have been directly managed by UNMAO since 2005 (UNMACC since July 2011), including accreditation of mine action organisations, the development of national mine action standards,<sup>38</sup> the setting up of a quality management system, and the management of IMSMA.

The need to strengthen national ownership of the mine action programme is underlined by the latest SCR 1996 (2011), which stipulates that the newly established UNMISS has the mandate to 'provide' mine action services but also the responsibility to 'support the Government of the Republic of South

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<sup>38</sup> 'National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG) Sudan', 1/4/2008.

Sudan in conducting demining activities and strengthen the capacity of the Republic of South Sudan Demining Authority to conduct mine action in accordance with International Mine Action Standards'.<sup>39</sup>

To design and support the transition process, partners established a transition team comprising representatives from UNMACC, UNDP and NPA in 2010. Since July 2011, the transition team's work has been based on the most recent transition plan. The transition team defined the future capacity requirements of SSMAA, by referring to traditional roles and responsibilities of NMAA and MAC (adapted to the particular circumstances existing in South Sudan). The list of management responsibilities to be transferred to SSMAA includes<sup>40</sup>:

- planning, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing all aspects of mine action
- prioritising, tasking and authorising all mine action activities,
- revising the National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG),
- managing the quality of all mine action activities,
- accrediting mine action organisations in accordance with NTSG,
- maintaining the integrity of IMSMA,
- mobilising necessary funds from national and international sources,
- ensuring that South Sudan honours its obligations under the relevant conventions,
- planning, coordinating and managing all aspects of support service elements of a mine action programme

▪ **Specific objectives**

<b>Institutional framework specific objective 1:</b> <b>The role, responsibilities and structures of the SSMAA are reviewed and consolidated to ensure the effective and efficient management of the mine action programme.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, Office of the President, UNMACC, the transition team	
<b>Background</b> National mine action programmes are commonly organised around a three-tier structure: the NMAA is the national body with authority in the sector; the MAC is the national agency generally responsible for coordinating, planning and monitoring mine action activities; mine action organisations are responsible for implementing mine action activities on the field. Due to the history of the programme and the specific role played by UNMIS/UNMAO, the structural and legal framework of the SSMAA has not yet been developed with more precision.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Review of the legal documentation related to the mine action programme</li> <li>● Formal analysis and review of existing SSMAA structure in relation to the Presidential decree, the UNMACC role, etc</li> <li>● Drafting of new decrees and regulations</li> <li>● Official promulgation of the new documentation</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancies</li> <li>● Legal support</li> <li>● Workshops and roundtables</li> <li>● Support to the government and national assembly</li> </ul>

<sup>39</sup> Resolution 1996 (2011) on the United Nations Mission in the South Sudan (UNMISS) as adopted by the Security Council on 8 July 2011.

<sup>40</sup> South Sudan, Transition Plan, 6<sup>th</sup> Update, June 2011.

<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment report with documented conclusions and recommendations</li> <li>• New decrees and legal documentation are adopted</li> <li>• A clear and documented division is made between the role of the South Sudan national mine action authority and the daily operations of the mine action centre</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation of the new formal structure of the mine action sector</li> <li>• The legal and organisational structure of the mine action sector is more efficient and effective</li> <li>• Mine action operations are conducted more efficiently and respond to the national development priorities</li> <li>• Improved coordination of mine action activities conducted on the field</li> <li>• The national mine action authority effectively mainstreams mine action in the government's development plans and activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b> 2012 - 2013</p>	<p><b>Budget</b> USD 100,000</p>

**Institutional framework specific objective 2:**  
**Equipment, funding and capacity development are delivered for the benefit of national mine action institutions as planned in the transition plan, to ensure that South Sudan is fully in charge of the conduct and coordination of the mine action programme.**

**Partners**  
 The SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, NPA, development partners, all mine action organisations

**Background**  
 UNMACC is actively engaged in a transition process to reinforce the leadership and the capacities of SSMAA, with the support of transition team partners. The objective is to hand over the responsibility of the coordination and management of mine action activities to the SSMAA.

<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of the transition plans</li> <li>• Provision of technical assistance and training by the transition team</li> <li>• Provision of government funding to SSMAA</li> <li>• Advocacy for donor support</li> <li>• Support is provided to the regional SSMAA offices</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• South-south exchanges</li> <li>• Visits to other mine action programmes</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Vehicles</li> <li>• Financial resources</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SSMAA is able to autonomously and efficiently manage the national mine action programme by 2016</li> <li>• Presence of regional mine action coordination offices capable of coordinating and monitoring mine action activities in their area of responsibilities</li> <li>• Number and types of training and capacity development activities implemented by the Transition Team</li> <li>• Regular updates of transition plans</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National ownership and leadership of the mine action programme is reinforced</li> <li>• National mine action professionals are trained to coordinate and manage the mine action programme</li> <li>• The mine action programme is integrated in the national development agenda</li> <li>• The mine action programme responds to the national development priorities</li> <li>• The South Sudanese population enjoys a high degree of protection from the threat of landmines and ERW</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Duration</b> 2012 - 2016</p>	<p><b>Budget</b> USD 25,000,000</p>
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<b>Institutional framework specific objective 3:</b> <b>An effective and functional information management system is maintained to record all programme achievements and facilitate operational planning.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, UNMACC, the transition team and the GICHD	
<b>Background</b> IMSMA will allow SSMAA to register all information related to hazards, landmine/ERW victims, MRE as well as survey and clearance achievements. IMSMA training has already been provided but will be continued; the system will be upgraded and installed in the SSMAA office. Additional computer equipment should be provided. A reporting system will be set up to ensure that mine action organisations report regularly to the SSMAA.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-the-job IMSMA training</li> <li>• Collocation of UNMACC IMSMA team with SSMAA</li> <li>• Functional documentation archives established at SSMAA</li> <li>• Provision of quality activity reports from all operational partners</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Technical assistance</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Seminars</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective use of IMSMA by SSMAA</li> <li>• Production of regular mine action plans</li> <li>• Production of annual work plans</li> <li>• Quality progress reports for the whole country</li> <li>• Operations effectively planned by SSMAA according to national development priorities</li> <li>• Archives established</li> <li>• Reports received from all partners</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSMAA has the capacity to systematically and orderly record all activities and information related to all the components of the programme</li> <li>• SSMAA has the capacity to implement a transparent and organised planning mechanism for all mine action operations and to report the benefits of those activities for local communities</li> <li>• SSMAA has the capacity to meet its reporting obligations under international treaties.</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012-2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 500,000

## 4.7 Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance

### Goal:

**All identified stockpiles of anti-personnel mines are destroyed; all hazardous areas are surveyed and all high priority hazardous areas are technically surveyed, and/or cleared and released. Survey and clearance operations are conducted efficiently, effectively and safely according to national and international standards.**

### ▪ Background

In March 2008, Sudan reported it had completed destruction of its APM stockpiles, just ahead of the Article 4 deadline. Later, caches of APM were regularly reported in various locations, including in South Sudan. According to Article 7 reports provided by Sudan, the APM stockpiles that were discovered after the Article 4 deadline were later destroyed by security forces<sup>41</sup>.

Survey and clearance operations target high impacted communities and are carried out by a number of operators, such as SIMAS, DDG, MAG, NPA, MineTech International, The Development Initiative and G4S. Most areas contaminated by cluster munitions are located in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria.

### ▪ Specific objectives

#### Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 1:

**All identified and discovered APM stockpiles are handed over to competent authorities and destroyed.**

#### Partners

The GoSS, the SSMAA, UNMACC, SPLA, mine action operators, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)

#### Background

As a state party to the APMBC, South Sudan will have to comply with Article 4 obligations and ensure the destruction of all APM stockpiles in its possession as soon as possible, but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention. The Government of South Sudan will authorise inspection of official ammunition stockpiles to facilitate APM destruction. However, it is believed that many APM stockpiles are located in unknown locations and caches<sup>42</sup>.

#### Activities

- The government provides authorisation to identify APM in military and police facilities
- Verification of APM stockpiles
- Destruction of identified stockpiles
- Detailed and accurate reporting on identification and destruction activities

#### Inputs

- Sensitisation
- Information about the APMBC obligations
- Cooperation with SPLA and mine action organisations
- Survey of possible APM stockpiles
- Equipment and explosives
- Training (refresher and for new staff)

<sup>41</sup> Landmine Monitor Report, Sudan, 2010.

<sup>42</sup> Action #12 of the Cartagena Action Plan states the following: "When previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, and in addition take advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority."

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMSMA</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of APM stockpiles verified</li> <li>• Number of APM stockpiles made accessible to mine action operators</li> <li>• Number of APM destroyed</li> <li>• Accuracy and number of APM destruction reports recorded in IMSMA</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Sudan complies with APMBC Article 4 and Article 7</li> <li>• Improved security for South Sudanese population</li> <li>• Prevention of illicit proliferation of APMs to other countries.</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012-2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 500,000

**Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 2:  
All suspected hazardous areas are surveyed through non-technical survey and/or technical survey and either cancelled or prioritised.**

<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, UNMACC, mine action operators, SPLA	
<b>Background</b> It is likely that South Sudan will not have the capacity to clear all areas contaminated by landmines and ERW before the end of the current strategic plan. It is expected however that all suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) will be surveyed and recorded to facilitate operational planning.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive non-technical survey/General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) of all hazardous areas in the strategic plan timeframe</li> <li>• Cancellation of all non-contaminated SHAs</li> <li>• Technical survey activities</li> <li>• Prioritisation of all hazardous areas according to the MDGs and national development plans</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey teams</li> <li>• Operational assets (mine detection dogs, mechanical support, manual demining)</li> <li>• Integrated mine action teams</li> <li>• Financial resources</li> <li>• IMSMA</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of SHAs surveyed</li> <li>• Number of SHAs cancelled</li> <li>• Number of high priority areas identified and recorded</li> <li>• Survey activities included in operational records</li> <li>• Land release planning system in place</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land release national standards and SOPs are in implemented and followed</li> <li>• Survey documentation is produced according to international and national standards and recorded in IMSMA</li> <li>• All SHAs in South Sudan are identified and surveyed</li> <li>• Reduced number of SHAs</li> <li>• All non-contaminated SHAs are cancelled</li> <li>• Planning and prioritisation is facilitated to survey and/or clear and release all high priority areas</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012-2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 5,000,000



<b>Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 3:</b> All high priority hazardous areas - corresponding to approximately 5 km <sup>2</sup> per year - are released through technical survey and/or clearance, in accordance with national and international standards by 2016.	
<b>Partners</b> SSMAA, UNMACC, nine action operators, SPLA	
<b>Background</b> The programme has adopted land release guidelines with standardised land release procedures to be followed by all operators. Those procedures comply with national and international land release standards. It is expected that the mine action programme will release approximately 5 km <sup>2</sup> of land through technical survey and clearance per year; the programme should be able to survey and/or clear and release around 25 km <sup>2</sup> of land in the course of the strategic plan.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient planning of survey and clearance operations</li> <li>• Efficient survey and clearance operations are conducted in South Sudan to comply with APMBC obligations</li> <li>• Accreditation, tasking and monitoring of mine action assets and operators</li> <li>• Donor coordination to ensure resource mobilisation</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplies and travels</li> <li>• Communication, logistics, medical support</li> <li>• EOD teams</li> <li>• Mechanical demining support</li> <li>• Mine detection dogs</li> <li>• Manual demining capacity</li> <li>• IMSMA</li> <li>• Further development of NTSG, EOD and land release methodologies</li> <li>• Support for accreditation, tasking and quality management</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of high priority areas surveyed, and/or cleared and released</li> <li>• Number of task completion reports</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries of survey and clearance operations in the landmine/ERW affected areas</li> <li>• Impact assessment reports provided</li> <li>• Reduced number of landmine/ERW accidents</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previously landmine/ERW affected communities have improved access to safe land</li> <li>• Reduction of new landmine and ERW victims</li> <li>• Support to socio-economic development in the country</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012-2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 145,000,000

<b>Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 4:</b> <b>A decentralised and rapid EOD response capacity is set up in the army and the police force to address the residual landmine and ERW contamination in the long term.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> SSMAA, MoD, police force, mine action organisations	
<b>Background</b> The MoD and the police force are appropriate structures to deal with the responsibility of identifying and eliminating the residual threat. The programme will have to train EOD specialists to be available in the various regions of the country. The EOD teams will have to regularly report to the SSMAA on their activities. One to two mobile EOD teams are expected to deploy per state; police EOD teams should be composed of four staff and should concentrate on smaller EOD tasks; military EOD teams should be composed of slightly larger teams and should be able to address small remaining demining tasks. Training from international military advisors seems to be the preferred solution for SPLA forces.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of suitable personnel</li> <li>• Training of trainers</li> <li>• Training of police officers and the military to identify ERW</li> <li>• Training of police and military forces in demining and EOD</li> <li>• Training in reporting procedures</li> <li>• Development of SOPs</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOD training</li> <li>• International military assistance</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Logistics support</li> <li>• Monitoring and quality management</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of police and military officers trained and deployed to respond to the ERW threat</li> <li>• Number of ERW identified and destroyed</li> <li>• Quality management reports</li> <li>• Compliance to NTSG</li> <li>• Number of completion reports recorded in IMSMA</li> <li>• SOPs are implemented</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved security and safety for populations living in ERW contaminated areas</li> <li>• Increased EOD capacity in the military and police forces</li> <li>• Elimination of the ERW threat as soon as identified</li> <li>• Support to the socio-economic development of the country</li> <li>• SOPs are in implemented and followed</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012-2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 5,000,000

## 4.8 Mine risk education

### Goal:

**By 2016, the number of new landmine/ERW victims in South Sudan is reduced through the provision of MRE services.**

### Background

Since the beginning of the mine action programme, MRE activities have benefited 1.32 million people in South Sudan, or 16 per cent of the country's population. The main goal of MRE is to change the behaviour of people at risk, by providing training, education, public awareness and community liaison. MRE is delivered directly to all affected communities, especially returnees through mass media and presentations at village level. A 'knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey will be conducted to collect information and measure the impact of the MRE, and will be used in the development and standardisation of MRE methodologies. UNICEF will be the lead agency for this activity. Another important segment of the work is to train teachers to deliver MRE to school children who will transmit messages to their families at home. Furthermore, MRE will be mainstreamed in the Ministry of Education's (MoE) school curriculum and education programmes.

### ▪ Specific objectives

<b>Mine risk education specific objective 1:</b> <b>MRE services are provided to all landmine/ERW affected communities and populations at risk in an age- and gender-sensitive way.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, DCA, DDG, MAG, SIMAS, HI, OSIL, OLAVS, CRADA, UCDC, CHORM, NCDA, SSDRA, MMTT, and MoE	
<b>Background</b> MRE activities continue during the implementation of the strategic plan. Beneficiaries of those activities include all mine-affected communities and displaced populations.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation and review of the MRE messages</li> <li>• MRE teams from international and national organisations will provide MRE to communities and population at risk</li> <li>• Develop and adapt MRE messages in accordance with the NTSG</li> <li>• Develop peer-to-peer sensitization programmes</li> <li>• Develop community risk education networks</li> <li>• Develop media communication tools</li> <li>• Conduct a KAP survey and analyse findings</li> <li>• Develop plans in accordance with the needs identified at the Protection Cluster working group by UNHCR and IOM</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination</li> <li>• Evaluation and review</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Travel and communications</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Publications</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new landmine/ERW accidents per year, disaggregated by the type of</li> </ul>	<b>Outcome</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All groups at risk are correctly informed about the threat of landmines/ERW</li> </ul>

<p>device and sex and age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and percentage of people living in mine-affected communities sensitised about the nature of the threat, and safe behaviour</li> <li>• Number of direct beneficiaries of the MRE activities</li> <li>• Number of peer-to-peer MRE groups</li> <li>• Number of community liaison officers and teams deployed</li> <li>• Number of MRE sessions provided</li> <li>• Number of landmines/ERW reported by communities</li> <li>• Number of communities visited</li> <li>• Number of organisations implementing KAP survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At risk populations have adopted safe behaviour</li> <li>• The number of landmines/ERW accidents is reduced</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b> 2012-2016</p>	<p><b>Budget</b> USD 16,000,000</p>

**Mine risk education specific objective 2:  
MRE activities are mainstreamed in school curriculums for the benefit of all school children of South Sudan and their families.**

<p><b>Partners</b> The MoE, SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, MRE organisations</p>	
<p><b>Background</b> Mainstreaming MRE in school curriculums is a main component of the MRE strategy, as it promotes the sustainability of activities. The programme will ensure that all schools in South Sudan integrate MRE messages, and that all teachers are trained to deliver MRE. If MRE is properly integrated in school curriculums, the messages should be correctly disseminated over a long period.</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with the MoE</li> <li>• Develop of MRE for school curriculums</li> <li>• Train trainers in MoE</li> <li>• Train teachers</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Set up regular reporting mechanism between MoE, and MRE stakeholders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Trainers</li> <li>• Training material</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Publications</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Travel and supervision</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceptance of the MRE curriculum in schools</li> <li>• Number of schools where MRE is integrated in the curriculum</li> <li>• Number of teachers trained to provide MRE at their schools</li> <li>• Number of school children who benefit from MRE services at school</li> <li>• Number of school children who disseminate MRE at home</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of landmine/ERW accidents among children</li> <li>• Improved security within mine-affected communities</li> <li>• Improved sensitisation of adults living in communities where children receive MRE at school</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b> 2012-2016</p>	<p><b>Budget</b> USD 1,000,000</p>

<b>Mine risk education specific objective 3:</b> <b>The capacity of partners to deliver MRE to affected communities is strengthened through the provision of resources, training and capacity development.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, MoE, MRE organisations	
<b>Background</b> The capacity of MRE organisations will be reinforced through training, capacity development and the provision of resources. The coordination role of the SSMAA also needs to be strengthened. UNMACC will be the lead agency for these activities.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tailor and design MRE based on KAP surveys</li> <li>Training sessions</li> <li>Accreditation</li> <li>Monitoring of SSMAA's capacities to coordinate and carry out responsibilities</li> <li>All INGOs design exit strategies (approved by SSMAA) and hand over responsibilities to national NGOs</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of trainers</li> <li>On-the-job-training</li> <li>SOP</li> <li>Work plans</li> <li>Transition plan</li> <li>Training material</li> <li>Workshops</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of international and national MRE organisations active in the field</li> <li>Number and type of trainings provided</li> <li>Number and results of quality assurance visits</li> <li>Number of field visits carried out by SSMAA</li> <li>All INGOs have exit strategies in place, approved by SSMAA</li> <li>SSMAA's capacities to be measured against the transition and the specific objectives of the work plans</li> <li>Number of organisations who regularly and accurately report on MRE activities</li> <li>Number of monthly coordination meetings successfully chaired by SSMAA</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capacity of MRE organisations to deliver MRE services is improved</li> <li>Messages are adapted to the beneficiaries</li> <li>SSMAA capacities to coordinate, monitor and QA MRE activities are improved</li> <li>IMSMA reporting of MRE activities improved</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b> 2012-2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 500,000

<b>Mine risk education specific objective 4:</b> <b>The community liaison (CL) component of the MRE programme is reinforced to strengthen the integration of the various mine action components.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> The SSMAA, MRE organisations, UNICEF, UNMACC	
<b>Background</b> CL is an essential component of the MRE strategy and reinforces the integration of the various mine action programme components. CL also reinforces the role of beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and monitoring of all mine action activities, and it facilitates the mainstreaming of	

mine action in development strategies and programmes.	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out information sharing sessions</li> <li>• Integrate CL into operations teams</li> <li>• On-the-job-training</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Coordinate activities with victim assistance</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Coordination</li> <li>• SOP</li> <li>• Work plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of organisations using CL in their operations</li> <li>• Number of operating CL officers</li> <li>• Number of community members involved in the planning and implementation of mine action activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved integration among the various components of the mine action programme</li> <li>• Improved integration of mine action within humanitarian and development plans and projects</li> <li>• Beneficiaries are more involved in the planning and implementation of mine action activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b> 2012-2016</p>	<p><b>Budget</b> USD 500,000</p>

## 4.9 Victim assistance

### Goal:

South Sudan ensures that all landmine/ERW victims - women, girls, boys and men - have equal and full access to adequate, affordable, gender- and age-sensitive emergency and continued medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, social and economic inclusion services and legal assistance.

### ▪ Background

In mid-2011, it was estimated that there were over 3,000 survivors in South Sudan. The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW) of the GoSS serves as the government coordination structure for physical rehabilitation and socio-economic assistance to persons with disabilities, including landmine and ERW victims. The Ministry appointed a senior focal point for VA and disability issues to ensure coordination within this component of the programme. South Sudan opened a physical rehabilitation reference centre in Juba in 2009, with the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Physical rehabilitation services are also provided by Nile Assistance for Disabled and Handicap International. Psychological support facilities are very limited as are professional training services.

### ▪ Specific objectives

<b>Victim assistance specific objective 1:</b> MoGCSW, in collaboration with VA and disability partners, will establish a Persons with Disabilities Information System (PWDIS) to provide reliable, systematic and comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including landmine/ERW victims. Available information is consistent with IMSMA, and is disseminated and shared with relevant national authorities during regular coordination meetings with VA and rehabilitation partners.	
<b>Partners</b> MoGCSW, Ministry of Social Development (States level), MoH, SSMAA, UNMACC, CBO, Associations of persons with disabilities	
<b>Background</b> IMSMA is currently used as a tool to collect and document landmine/ERW victim and accident data. The MoGCSW will be the lead agency in developing the PWDIS, in order to compile and store data on all persons with disabilities. IMSMA victims and accidents data will be incorporated into the PWDIS. The collection of information should be comprehensive and systematic and should always be disaggregated by age and sex.	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a PWDIS by 2014</li> <li>• Develop data collection tools and forms</li> <li>• Train staff on information management</li> <li>• Improve coordination</li> <li>• Collect information</li> <li>• Disseminate information to all partners</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Travels</li> <li>• Monitoring</li> <li>• Equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reliable PWDIS is in place in South Sudan</li> <li>• PWDIS reports are regularly available and disseminated to all authorities and partners</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved assistance and support to all persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Inclusion of all landmine/ERW survivors in the PWDIS, VA projects and activities</li> <li>• Improved coordination and reliable information on</li> </ul>

	PWDIS
<b>Duration</b> 2016	<b>Budget</b> USD 500,000

**Victim assistance specific objective 2:**  
South Sudan accedes to the CRPD by the end of 2012 and adopts the necessary national legislation to protect the rights of landmine/ERW survivors, and persons with disabilities.

**Partners**  
MoGCSW, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SSMAA, UNMACC, civil society and disability organisations

**Background**  
South Sudan's accession to the CRPD will reinforce the legal and socio-economic situation of persons with disabilities, including landmine/ERW survivors. The mine action sector will support advocacy efforts for the benefit of policy makers and civil organisations to encourage the adoption of the CRPD. In order to comply with the non-discrimination principle of the CRPD, projects and services for landmine/ERW victims and survivors should be integrated into the broader disability sector.

<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct workshops and roundtable discussions</li> <li>• Establish an inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks</li> <li>• Enact national legislation that protects the rights of all landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Develop a National Disability Policy</li> <li>• Sensitisation and communication through mass media</li> <li>• Publications, articles in newspapers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminars</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Legal expertise</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CRPD is ratified by 2013</li> <li>• An inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism is established</li> <li>• National legislation protecting the rights of all landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities is in place</li> <li>• The National Disability Policy enacted</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption and signature of CRPD by South Sudan</li> <li>• The rights of all landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities are protected by the national legislation</li> <li>• The National Disability Policy developed and enacted</li> <li>• Improvement of the socio-economic and legal conditions for landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities in South Sudan</li> </ul>
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<b>Duration</b> 2013	<b>Budget</b> USD 250,000
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<p><b>Victim assistance specific objective 3:</b>                  SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant mine action and disability partners effectively cooperate with the GoSS and donors to ensure equal access to rehabilitation, psycho-social (including peer support) and socio-economic inclusion services for all mine/ERW victims and women, girls, boys and men with disabilities.</p>	
<p><b>Partners</b>                  SSMAA, MoGCSW, MoH, UNMACC, civil society groups, VA and disability organisations</p>	
<p><b>Background</b>                  The VA component of the mine action sector cannot deliver the provision of all medical, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion services to all landmine/ERW victims and survivors. The CRPD prohibits discrimination between different categories of persons with disabilities. The mine action sector can nevertheless advocate for the equal and full access to adequate and affordable age and gender sensitive services for all persons with disabilities. The mine action sector can also advocate for resource mobilisation in favour of the disability sector.</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze PWDIS data and use this as a basis for information sharing, and for designing VA/disability related activities</li> <li>• Disseminate VA/disability related information to relevant stakeholders</li> <li>• Carry out outreach activities to communities, informing them of the rights of persons with disabilities, and available services</li> <li>• Evaluation and monitoring</li> <li>• Develop psycho-social services</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Monitoring activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of organisations and projects involved in VA/disability issues in South Sudan</li> <li>• Number of mine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities receiving assistance</li> <li>• Number of rehabilitation facilities available</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access for all landmine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities to adequate and affordable rehabilitation services</li> <li>• Improved access for all persons with disabilities to adequate and age- and gender-sensitive rehabilitation and integration services</li> </ul>
<p><b>Duration</b>                  2016</p>	<p><b>Budget</b>                  USD 2,500,000</p>

**SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN 2012 - 2016**

**5. BUDGET**

**5.1. Budget**

The South Sudan National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016 budget is estimated at USD 204.45 million.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
<b>1. ADVOCACY</b>						
Adoption of international instruments	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	<b>400,000</b>
Adoption of national legislations	-	300,000	300,000	200,000	200,000	<b>1,000,000</b>
Policy dialogue with development partners	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	<b>100,000</b>
Mine action as a top development priority	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	<b>100,000</b>
<i>Subtotal Component 1.</i>	<i>140,000</i>	<i>440,000</i>	<i>440,000</i>	<i>340,000</i>	<i>240,000</i>	<i>1,600,000</i>
<b>2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK / CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b>						
Review of SSMAA responsibilities and structures	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	<b>100,000</b>
Provision of capacity development, funding and equipment	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	<b>25,000,000</b>
IMSMA / IT	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	<b>500,000</b>
<i>Subtotal Component 2.</i>	<i>5,150,000</i>	<i>6,150,000</i>	<i>6,100,000</i>	<i>5,100,000</i>	<i>3,100,000</i>	<i>25,600,000</i>
<b>3. STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION, SURVEY AND CLEARANCE</b>						
Stockpile destruction	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	<b>500,000</b>
Surveys	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	<b>5,000,000</b>
Clearance	33,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	27,000,000	25,000,000	<b>145,000,000</b>
EOD rapid response long term capacity	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	<b>5,000,000</b>
<i>Subtotal Component 3.</i>	<i>35,100,000</i>	<i>33,100,000</i>	<i>31,100,000</i>	<i>29,100,000</i>	<i>27,100,000</i>	<i>155,500,000</i>
<b>4. MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>						
Provision of MRE services	5,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	<b>16,000,000</b>
Mainstreaming of MRE in schools	500,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	<b>1,000,000</b>

**SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN 2012 - 2016**

Capacity development to MRE partners	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	<b>500,000</b>
CL component	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	<b>500,000</b>
<i>Subtotal Component 4.</i>	<i>5,700,000</i>	<i>4,400,000</i>	<i>3,300,000</i>	<i>2,300,000</i>	<i>2,300,000</i>	<i>18,000,000</i>
<b>5. VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>						
Persons with disabilities information system	200,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	<b>500,000</b>
Adoption of CRPD and national legislations	100,000	100,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	<b>250,000</b>
Access to rehabilitation and inclusion services	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	<b>2,500,000</b>
<i>Subtotal Components 5.</i>	<i>800,000</i>	<i>750,000</i>	<i>570,000</i>	<i>570,000</i>	<i>560,000</i>	<i>3,250,000</i>
<b>6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>						
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	<b>500,000</b>
<i>Subtotal Component 6.</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>500,000</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,990,000</b>	<b>44,940,000</b>	<b>41,610,000</b>	<b>37,510,000</b>	<b>33,400,000</b>	<b>204,450,000</b>

## **6. RISK ANALYSIS**

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### **6.1 Resurgence of Conflicts**

#### **Internal conflicts**

Tribal conflicts have been a part of South Sudan's history for many years and continued to be reported in 2011. Ethnic violence, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks, counter-attacks, cattle raiding and abductions continued to take place, mostly in the states of Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal. Conflict caused the displacement of more than 300,000 people and more than 3,000 deaths.

Armed militia continued to be active in the country. Renegade groups led by various military commanders contributed to instability, violence, deaths and displacements. Although education and development projects have played an important role in reducing tribal disputes, much remains to be done to address longstanding truces and other unresolved tribal arguments. Much of the violence took place along ethnic lines.

The government has condemned the hostilities and promoted reconciliation among the groups. The President of South Sudan called on all rebels and armed factions to lay down their weapons and bring an end to internal conflicts. Although some leaders of armed groups have taken heed of the call, splinter groups continue to fight, causing further instability. As a result of the continuation of internal conflicts, the use of landmines continued to be reported in the conflict areas. Access to contaminated areas and mine-affected communities is also limited due to insecurity and continued fighting.

#### **International conflicts**

Although the CPA was signed in January 2005, tensions and hostility have continued between Sudan and South Sudan. While the CPA effectively resulted in the January 2011 referendum and the July 2011 independence for South Sudan, many other aspects of the agreement were left aside.

For example, the popular consultation process in Blue Nile has stalled, and fighting broke out in South Kordofan, preventing the popular consultation that was promised to the populations of the transitional areas. The Abyei referendum was postponed due to a political deadlock regarding who is eligible to vote, and the composition of the referendum commission. Difficult negotiations also continue between both countries on Sudan's national debt, border demarcation and oil transportation fees.

Tension escalated in 2011 in Abyei when it appeared that the envisaged referendum would not take place. Regular clashes were reported between a number of different actors, including police and civilians and the Misseriya tribe and the SAF. The UN Security Council established a UN Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA) consisting of 4,200 Ethiopian troops. The situation in Abyei remains unresolved and is a constant threat to stability and security. The demarcation is a critical issue for ensuring peace between both countries.

Armed clashes in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States resulted in many refugees crossing into South Sudan. They also led to a more or less closed border, which hindered food and other goods getting to South Sudan.

Continued insecurity and instability in the border area represent a challenge for mine action operators who cannot be guaranteed safe and permanent access to the area. In addition, remaining has been reported in many areas.

## **6.2 Lack of sustained national ownership**

An effective national mine action institutional framework is necessary to allow the SSMAA to exert its national authority and leadership in the mine action sector. UN principles and IMAS specify that national authorities of mine-affected countries should be in charge of the conduct and coordination of the mine action programme. This responsibility is generally vested to a mine action authority and a mine action centre. If the national institutions in charge of the programme are not properly established, there is a possibility that the programme will lack necessary leadership.

Good governance and compliance with internationally recognised best practices will condition the efficiency of the mine action sector, the support the sector will attract from development partners and ultimately the possibility for South Sudan to comply with its APMBC obligations. The success of the transition between the UN and the national authorities will depend on the quality of the national leadership developed by the GoSS and national mine action institutions.

## **6.3 Lack of funding**

It is clear that South Sudan does not have the financial and technical capacity to support its mine action programme; UN agencies, development partners and international organisations are present to contribute to the programme in providing technical and financial assistance. The current operational capacity is not negligible but will require sustained funding in the next years to give a chance to succeed. It is essential that the programme conceives a resources mobilisation strategy and develops a policy dialogue with development partners to sustain the programme in the long term. The GoSS is already contributing to the programme, by providing a budget to the SSMAA to cover salaries and limited operational costs. The government is encouraged to increase this contribution to give SSMAA more flexibility to facilitate its daily operations.

It is probable that the biggest financial support will continue to come from the UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund and the UN Peace Keeping Assessed Budget. It is also probable that the contracting of mine action operations will remain with UNMACC, and that international mine action organisations will continue to receive direct contributions from their own donors. However, stakeholders must cooperate to reinforce coordination and strengthen cost efficiency of survey and clearance operations.

## **7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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A programme-wide monitoring and evaluation policy and framework is required to establish a system of joint accountability for results; an essential component of aid effectiveness. Such a system is also crucial to ensure accountability of the programme to South Sudan's institutions, states parties of the relevant international conventions, citizens and taxpayers in donor countries.

### **7.1 Monitoring**

A monitoring system based on a comprehensive yet realistic set of indicators (see Annex 3) is required to assess progress in implementing the strategic plan on a programme-wide basis. The monitoring system shall identify coordinators, programme managers and other stakeholders. The lessons learnt through the monitoring system will help improve the design and implementation of activities to achieve outputs, outcomes and impacts. The Strategy also establishes indicators for each specific objective of the strategy, in addition to budget and human resource requirements.

The monitoring system will be based largely on data maintained on the IMSMA 'New Generation'. This system ensures that data collection and information management are appropriate to the context and needs of the national mine action programme that uses it. National capacity in information management and geographic information systems needs to be developed, and national authorities will regularly audit IMSMA to ensure the relevance, validity, accuracy and precision of the information produced.

### **7.2 Evaluation<sup>43</sup>**

South Sudan's mine action authorities welcome robust, independent evaluations of the national programme, individual components and projects to provide information on what is working, what is not, and why. The programme of evaluations should promote performance improvement as well enhancing the accountability of operators, donors and the Government for results.

The evaluation agenda incorporates:

- programme-wide evaluations – independent mid-term and a final evaluation of the strategic plan, to be commissioned jointly by the GoSS and supporting donors
- thematic evaluations – evaluations of specific issues that are important across a number of components or projects, as agreed periodically by the GoSS and donors or operators
- project evaluations of the activities of specific organisations

To ensure the investments in project evaluations yield the greatest dividends, the GoSS has adopted the following principles:

- donors and operators should inform other mine action stakeholders well in advance of their plans for evaluations and, whenever possible, consult other stakeholders concerning the issues each evaluation is intended to examine
- donors should avoid, whenever possible, commissioning evaluations that are restricted to their own contributions to an operator; rather, donors supporting the same operator(s) should jointly commission evaluations
- reports from evaluations should be shared with all mine action stakeholders. Where evaluations must report on confidential or commercially sensitive issues, that material should be contained in a separate annex submitted to the commissioning agency so the rest of the report may be shared
- to promote evaluation capacity development, local consultants should be engaged, in meaningful roles, on evaluation teams whenever possible

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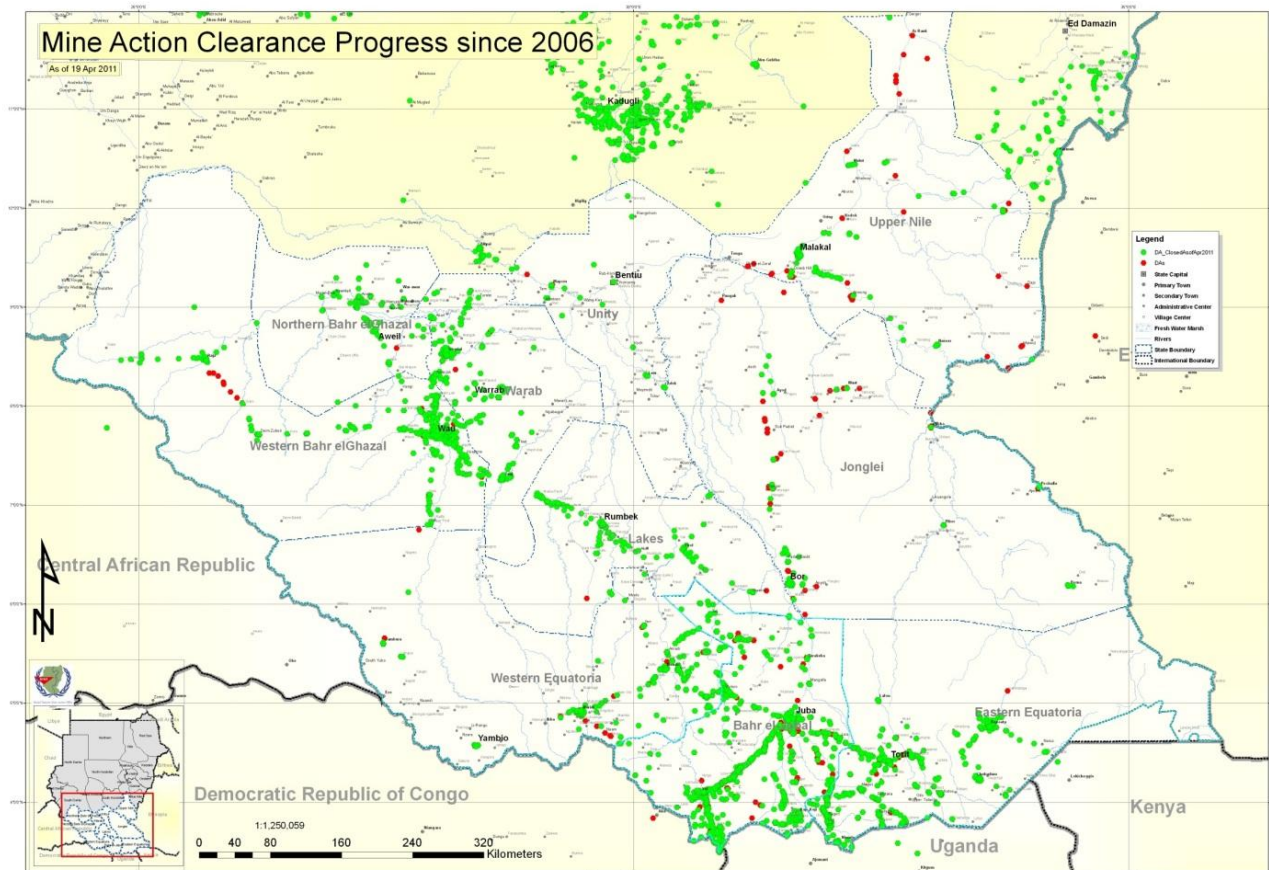
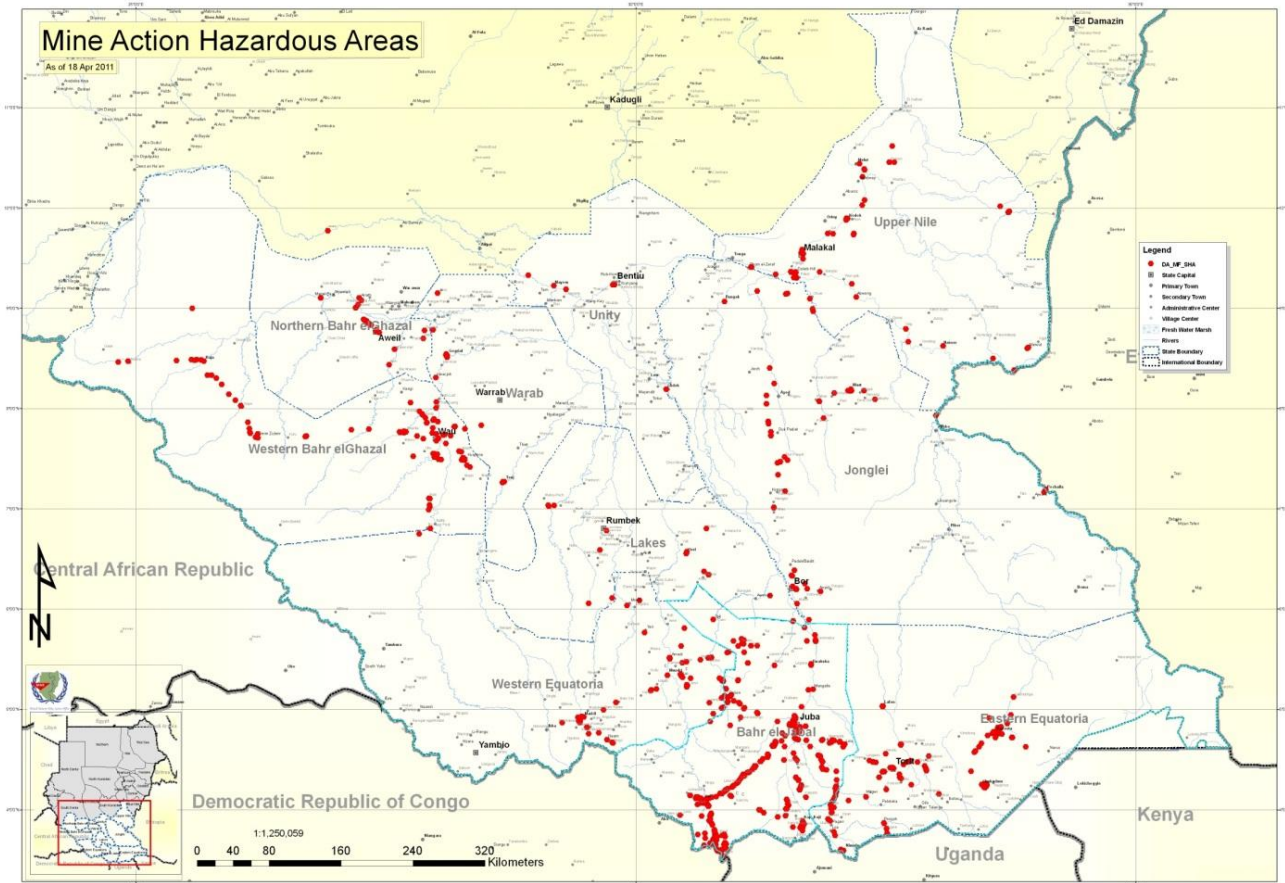
<sup>43</sup> This section is informed by IMAS 14.10: Guide for the evaluation of mine action interventions.

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>1. ADVOCACY</b>					
Adoption of international instruments					
Adoption of national legislations					
Policy dialogue with development partners					
Mine action as a top development priority					
<b>2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK / CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Review of SSMAA responsibilities and structures					
Provision of capacity development, funding and equipment					
IMSMA/ IT					
<b>3. STOCKPILES, SURVEYS AND RELEASE</b>					
Destruction of stockpiles					
Surveys					
Land release / clearance					
EOD rapid response long term capacity					
<b>4. MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>					
Provision of MRE services					
Mainstreaming of MRE in schools					
Capacity development to MRE partners					
Community liaison component					
<b>5. VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>					
Victim information system					
Adoption of CRPD and national legislations					
Access to rehabilitation and inclusion services					
<b>6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>					
Monitoring and Evaluation					

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: MAPS OF HAZARDOUS AREAS AND CLEARANCE PROGRESS SINCE 2006





**ANNEX 2: UNMAS SUDAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME BUDGET FROM 2003 TO 2010**

SUDAN PROGRAMME - INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES PER YEAR AND SOURCE (2003-2010) - Except Darfur							
INCOMES				EXPENDITURES			
Year	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF	PKBA	TOTAL	TOTAL
	2003				Coordination	2.331.207	
				Operations	1.454.746		
<b>4.001.087</b>			<b>4.001.087</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.785.953</b>		<b>3.785.953</b>
2004				Coordination	2.143.176	Coordination	798.120
				TA / CB	2.099.079	Operations	1.023.658
				Tech. Survey	487.999		
				Clearance	2.850.881		
				Victim Assistance	76.335		
	<b>6.077.799</b>	<b>2.147.180</b>	<b>8.224.979</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.657.470</b>	<b>1.821.778</b>	<b>9.479.248</b>
2005				Coordination	4.016.272	Coordination	4.082.291
		Coordination	4.386.004	TA / CB	3.241.982	Operations	9.128.587
		Operations	9.865.581	Clearance	9.304.960		
				MRE	841.196		
	<b>15.584.359</b>	<b>14.251.585</b>	<b>29.835.944</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.404.410</b>	<b>13.210.878</b>	<b>30.615.288</b>
2006				Coordination /TA	2.129.547	Coordination	3.880.485
		Coordination	6.304.914	Integr. Surv./Clear.	3.775.171	Operations	13.758.081
		Operations	22.353.786	Clearance	1.854.734		
				Route Ver./Clear.	1.226.514		
				LIS	743.750		
				MRE	265.020		
<b>9.799.178</b>	<b>28.658.700</b>	<b>38.457.878</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.994.736</b>	<b>17.638.566</b>	<b>27.633.302</b>	
2007				Coordination /TA	3.577.913	Coordination	6.655.489
		Coordination	6.655.489	Integr. Surv./Clear.	6.814.768	Operations	26.719.849
		Operations	26.719.849	Route Ver./Clear.	4.418.000		
				LIS	1.588.033		
				MRE	413.102		
	<b>17.318.342</b>	<b>33.375.338</b>	<b>50.693.680</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.811.816</b>	<b>33.375.338</b>	<b>50.187.154</b>
2008				Coordination /TA	6.878.106	Coordination	9.735.573
		Coordination	9.136.934	Integr. Surv./Clear.	10.151.065	Operations	32.593.007
		Operations	30.588.866	Victim Assistance	821.614		
				LIS	947.441		
				MRE	201.586		
	<b>24.447.504</b>	<b>39.725.800</b>	<b>64.173.304</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.999.812</b>	<b>42.328.580</b>	<b>61.328.392</b>
2009				Coordination /TA	4.818.177	Coordination	12.474.452
		Coordination	11.856.665	Integr. Surv./Clear.	17.708.428	Operations	30.540.900
		Operations	29.028.386	Victim Assistance	1.261.179		
				LIS	777.498		
				MRE	659.518		
	<b>10.730.506</b>	<b>40.885.051</b>	<b>51.615.557</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25.224.800</b>	<b>43.015.352</b>	<b>68.240.152</b>
2010				Coordination /TA	4.262.293	Coordination	11.767.944
		Coordination	13.011.024	Integr. Surv./Clear.	6.782.328	Operations	28.811.174
		Operations	31.854.576	Victim Assistance	1.295.287		
				MRE	515.618		
	<b>8.006.051</b>	<b>44.865.600</b>	<b>52.871.651</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.855.526</b>	<b>40.579.118</b>	<b>53.434.644</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95.964.826</b>	<b>203.909.254</b>	<b>299.874.080</b>	<b>112.734.523</b>	<b>191.969.610</b>	<b>304.704.133</b>	

### **ANNEX 3: EVALUATION AND PROPOSED INDICATORS**

Development partners supporting projects that contribute to the mine action strategy are encouraged to commission systematic evaluations (internal or external) of all projects under the following conditions:

- Funding/project of 18 months duration will be evaluated over the last two months of implementation
- Funding/project of more than 18 months should be entitled to mid-term and end of project evaluations
- Any project with more than USD 250,000 annual budget will be subject to at least a final evaluation by an external and independent organisation
- To avoid multiple evaluations of similar activities and achieve economies of scale, the mine action strategy encourages coordination among donors in contracting evaluations, and supports the implementation of inter-agency assessments

The evaluations should aim to enhance future performance as well as to strengthen mine action operators' accountability to both donors and national institutions. In addition to addressing the usual criteria, evaluations should particularly focus on assessing the operators' internal dynamics, their instruments and intervention policies, their service delivery mechanisms, their management practices, and the links between all these elements.

The national mine action authorities will implement thematic evaluations leading to the identification of lessons learnt. Those assessments will focus on issues that cut across the mine action programme pillars, states or agencies. The strategy calls for the integration of some essential national topics and issues in the terms of reference of the proposed assessments.

These national topics and issues should include, *inter alia*:

- What is the programme ownership capacity of national stakeholders?
- Are the intervention mechanisms and tools of good quality?
- What are the funding figures and is funding allocated optimally?
- Are field surveys of good quality and, if not, what are the alternatives?
- Are statistics on victims reliable and disaggregated by sex and age?
- Are contamination survey and clearance operations effective and cost-efficient?
- What is the level of knowledge of the population and its various groups (women, girls, boys and men) of the risk represented by landmines and ERW?
- Are the mechanisms for providing assistance to victims appropriate and sufficient?
- Are female and male beneficiaries involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of programme activities?
- Have programme activities reinforced the role of women in the South Sudanese society?
- Does the programme promote the participation of local and provincial authorities in the design, coordination, implementation and evaluation of the programme activities?

6.2.8. The mine action strategy adopts the following evaluation guidelines:

- The successful information verification and data collection through at least three sources, types of information and analysis procedures to allow triangulation to enhance the reliability of the conclusions
- The use of national human resources for the design, implementation and analysis of evaluation results, including training, and use of female and male national experts in the assessment activities
- The participation of beneficiaries in the evaluation activities, including the consultation with local authorities and civil society institutions

6.2.9. The strategic plan recognises that the usefulness of evaluations critically depends on the evaluators' (internal or external) capacity and competences to maintain impartiality and operate in full transparency. National mine action authorities will be responsible for coordinating evaluation activities to maximise their performance and utility, and to facilitate and mobilise resources for the conduct of them.

### **6.3. Proposed Indicators**

#### *6.3.1. General impact*

- Number of landmines/ERW victims per year (by types of devices, sex and age) in both absolute terms and as a percentage of the population
- Number and types of development and humanitarian programmes that have been constrained by suspected mine/ERW contamination
- Number and types of development and humanitarian programmes that have benefited from mine action services and support

#### *6.3.2. Advocacy*

- Adoption of CCW, CCM and the CRPD by South Sudan
- Adoption of national legislation against landmines
- Adoption of national legislation related to CCW and CCM
- Adoption of a national legislation and policy framework to implement the CRPD
- Number of annual coordination meetings with development partners
- Establishment of the mine action trust fund and level of funds effectively transferred through the trust fund
- Amount of financial resources provided to the mine action programme (in absolute amounts and as a percentage of the budget for the year)
- Publication and effectiveness of the resource mobilization strategy
- Number of donors involved in the programme
- Level of assistance provided to the programme by RSS authorities
- Level of inclusion of the mine action programme in the national development plans

#### *6.3.3. Institutional framework and capacity-building*

- Assessment from the main mine action actors in South Sudan that the mine action national institutions manage and coordinate autonomously and effectively the national mine action programme
- Effective implementation of the conclusions and recommendations from mine action assessments/evaluations
- Adoption of the new legal instrument to adapt the institutional framework of the sector
- Establishment of effective regional coordination offices
- Number, types and duration of training workshops and other capacity development activities implemented by the transition team
- Annual updates of the transition plans
- Regular mine action plans and annual work-plans produced on a timely basis
- Progress reports issued by SSMAA and circulated to all partners and donors
- IMSMA effectively operated by SSMAA

*6.3.4. Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance*

- Number of APM stockpiles surveyed, verified and destroyed
- Number of SHA surveyed per year
- Surface of suspect land surveyed and/or cleared and released per year
- National land release standards adopted and implemented
- Compliance with national and international standards by mine action operators
- Accreditation and tasking effectively implemented by national mine action authorities
- Number of individuals and communities benefiting from mine action services
- Number of landmine/ERW accidents
- Number of police and military trained and deployed to respond to landmine/ERW threats
- Number of ERW identified and destroyed
- Number of rapid response teams deployed in the field

*6.3.5. Mine risk education*

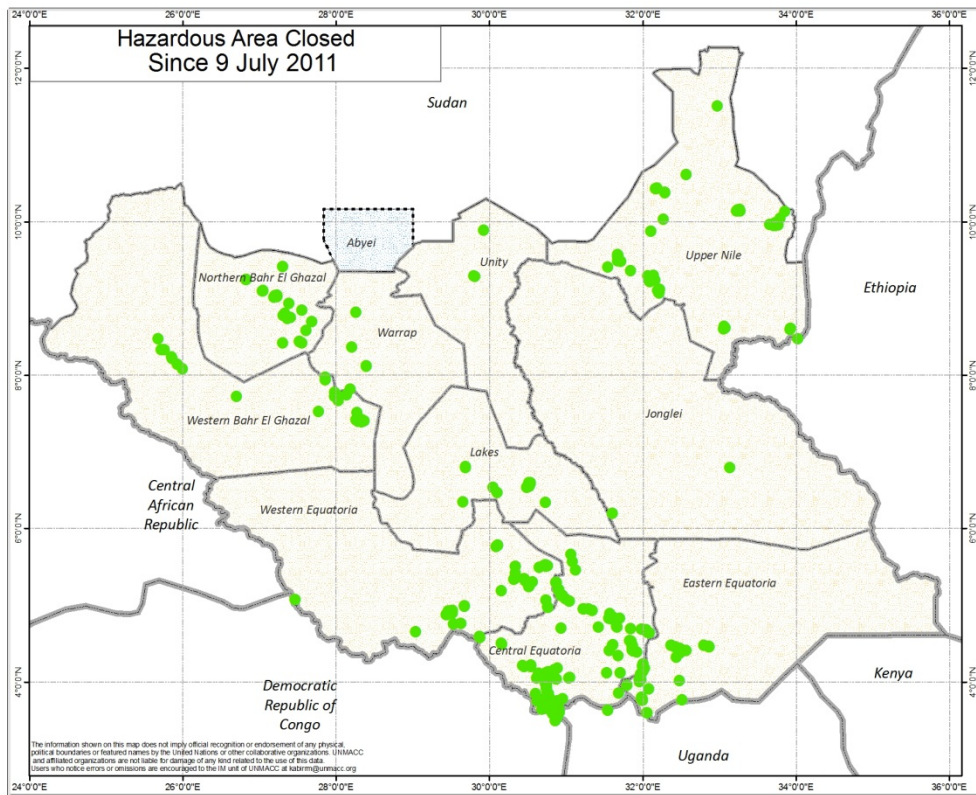
- Number of landmine/ERW accidents
- Number and percentage of people living in affected areas who benefited from MRE services
- Number of peer-to-peer MRE groups established
- Number of community liaison officers trained and deployed
- Number of landmines/ERW reported by communities and local populations to mine action operators
- Number of MRE sessions provided by organisations
- Number of communities visited by MRE organisations
- KAP survey implemented and effectively used to adapt the messages and methodologies of the programme
- MRE integrated in school curriculum
- Number of schools where MRE services are provided
- Number of school children benefiting from MRE services and who disseminate MRE messages at home
- Number of accredited MRE organisations active in the field
- Results of the quality management procedures
- Effectiveness of the coordination mechanisms in the MRE sector
- Number of community liaison officers active in the programme
- Effective community involvement in the planning and implementation of mine action activities

*6.3.6. Victim assistance*

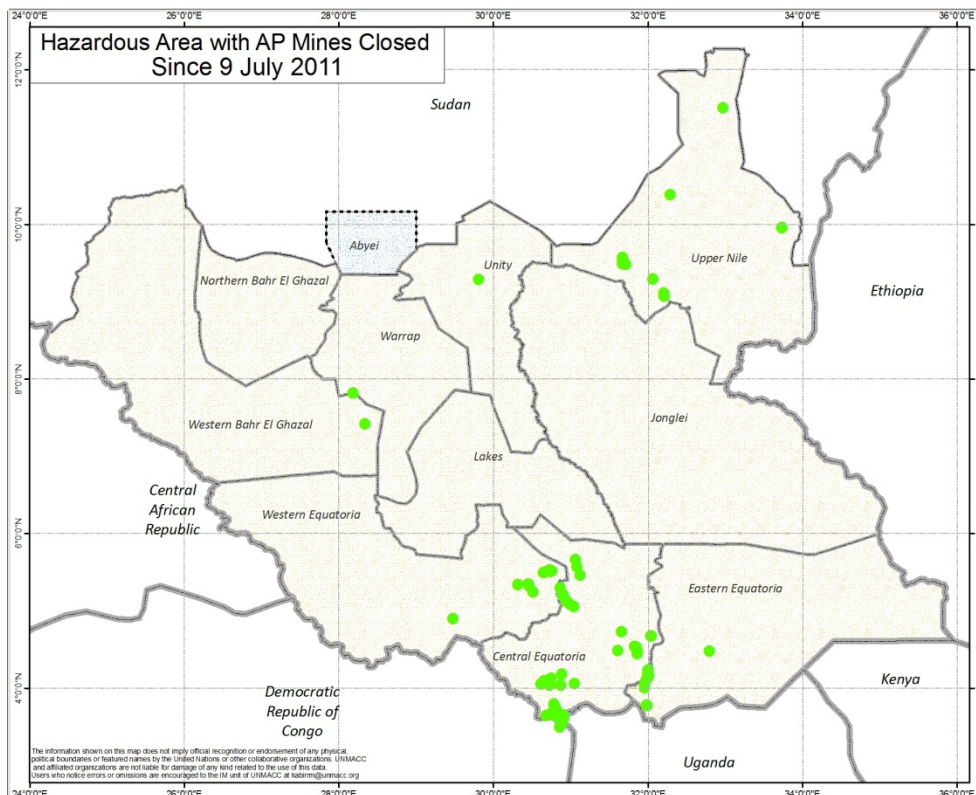
- Effective setting up of a Persons with Disabilities Information System (PWDIS)
- PWDIS integrated in IMSMA
- Ratification of the CRPD by South Sudan
- National legislation and policy adopted and in place
- Number of landmine/ERW victims who benefit from victim assistance services.

**Annex IV**

**Table 1: All areas closed/cleared, 9 July 2011 to 1 September 2012**



**Table 2: All hazardous areas containing AP mines cleared, 9 July 2012 to 1 September 2012**



### Annex V: Organizations provide services to mine victims and other persons with disabilities

	Name	State(s)
1.	Sudan Evangelical Mission (SEM)	Western Bar El Gahzal; Wau County
2.	Rehabilitation Program for Disabled Persons in South Sudan (RPDP)	Warrap – Kuajok
3.	Mugwo Community Development Forum (MCDF)	Central Equatoria
4.	International Sisterhood Charity Organization	Juba
5.	Rapid Farmer’s Development Organization	Lainya
6.	Christian Blind Mission (CBM) -Sudan Evangelical Mission (SEM)	Wau
7.	Christian Woman Empowerment Project (CWEP)	Central Equatoria State, Yei County
8.	Equatoria State Association of Disabled (ESAD)	Juba
9.	Equatoria State Union of the Visually Impaired	Juba- Mundri
10.	Medical Care Development International (MCDI)	Rumbek, Lakes state and Western Bahr el Ghazal
11.	OVCI-La Nostra Famiglia	Juba
12.	Nile Assistance for the Disabled (NAD)	Juba
13.	Sudan Evangelical Mission (SEM)	River Jur County
14.	Southern Sudan Deaf & Dumb Association	Juba and Torit
15.	South Sudan Disabled Persons Association	Malakal and Bentiu
16.	Equatoria State Association of Disabled (ESAD)	Juba
17.	Rapid Farmers Development Center Cooperative	Lainya
18.	Sudanese Disabled Rehabilitation and Development Agency (SDRDA)	Lake State - Rumbek
19.	National Mine Action Authority (NMAA)	Juba, Wau, Yei. Malakal
20.	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare	Juba
21.	South Sudan War Disabled Widows & Orphans	Juba
22.	Handicap International (HI)	Juba
23.	South Sudan Association for Visually Impaired	Juba
24.	ICRC	Juba
25.	South Sudan Union for Visually Impaired	Juba
26.	Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs) / SEM	Western Bar El Gahzal; Wau County
27.	Juba Cheshire Services	Juba
28.	Community Based Rehabilitation	Juba
29.	Light for the World South Sudan	Juba
30.	South Sudan DDR Commission	Juba
31.	Juba Orthopedic Rehabilitation Center	Juba
32.	Land Mine Victim Association	Juba- wau – Yei
33.	Physical Rehabilitation Reference Centre (PRRC)	Juba