

National Directors Meeting (NDM)

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

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ROOM XXX1V

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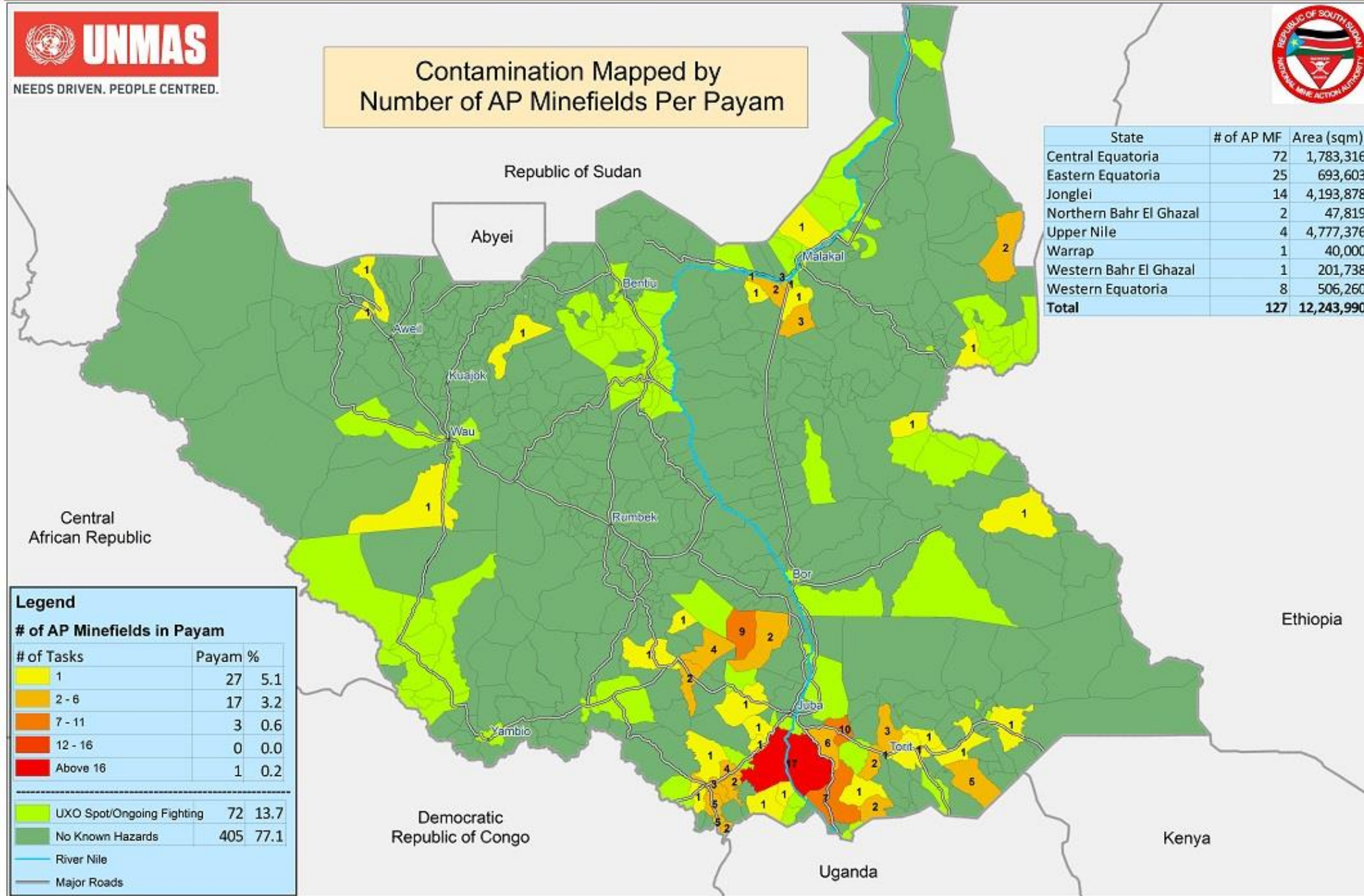


Remaining AP Minefields in South Sudan as of 31 October 2019



NEEDS DRIVEN. PEOPLE CENTRED.

Contamination Mapped by
Number of AP Minefields Per Payam



State	# of AP MF	Area (sqm)
Central Equatoria	72	1,783,316
Eastern Equatoria	25	693,603
Jonglei	14	4,193,878
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	2	47,819
Upper Nile	4	4,777,376
Warrap	1	40,000
Western Bahr El Ghazal	1	201,738
Western Equatoria	8	506,260
Total	127	12,243,990

Legend		
# of AP Minefields in Payam		
# of Tasks	Payam %	
1	27	5.1
2 - 6	17	3.2
7 - 11	3	0.6
12 - 16	0	0.0
Above 16	1	0.2
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UXO Spot/Ongoing Fighting	72	13.7
No Known Hazards	405	77.1
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River Nile		
Major Roads		

Mine/ERW contamination and impact in South Sudan



- ❖ South Sudan is one of the most heavily contaminated countries with mine and ERW
- ❖ Millions of people continue to be affected by landmine and ERW across South Sudan leading to widespread displacement, distress and destitution.
- ❖ Mine/ERW continued to litter vast swathes of land, roads and buildings with explosive hazards.

Mine/ERW contamination and impact in South Sudan



- ❖ The contamination prevents the delivery of vital humanitarian aid and threatens the safety of individuals, communities and humanitarian actors.
- ❖ The socio-economic cost of interrupted agricultural production, food insecurity, halted commerce and the lack of freedom of movement is so immense

South Sudan Obligation under APMBC



- ❖ In compliance with its international obligations, South Sudan acceded to the Convention on **APMBT on the 11th November 2011 at the 11th MSP in Phnom Penh Cambodia after it became the world's newest country in July 2011**
- ❖ South Sudan destroyed its stockpiled mines in 2008 and has therefore complied with Article 4.
- ❖ South Sudan reports regularly in line with Article 7

Key Progress under Article 5 extension



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

Key Progress under Article 5 extension



- ❖ The demining capacity needs to reconfigure to deliver more efficient clearance.
- ❖ Continued financial support will be needed.
- ❖ Peace in Equatoria is essential for the plan to work



Key Achievements

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

Government obligations/responsibilities



- ❖ Recognized its role and responsibility as a host country to manage mine action program in South Sudan
- ❖ Integrated mine action to National Development Strategy
- ❖ Committed to meet its international conventions and treaties

Government Obligations/responsibilities



- ❖ Provided support to the National Authority by providing funding to meet the payment of salaries and operating expenses.
- ❖ Adopt and ratify the CRPD and recognized the right of Victims or disadvantage persons.
- ❖ Request the support of the international community to provide funding for mine action program

Challenges for Implementation



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

Way Forward



- ❖ South Sudan with Support of UNMAS need to establish and develop a national capacity (staff and institution) to deliver a long term residual response capacity
- ❖ South Sudan needs international financial support for clearance as uncertainty in funding will hinder progress to achieve its Article 5 extension commitments
- ❖ South Sudan requests continued financing from the international community to deliver an achievable plan

Way Forward



- ❖ Improved security particularly in highly contaminated area of Equatoria
- ❖ Approval for a five year extension of its article 5 2022-2026
- ❖ Revitalized the South Sudan transitional Plan for gradual ownership of mine action program

End



Thank You
Any Questions?