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## Progress made since “01 January 2011”

(e.g. Entry into force or last extension period)

State	# Counties	Cancelled area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Reduced area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cleared area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total area released (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of AP Mines destroyed	Number of other explosive remnants of war	Number of areas release
Central Equatoria	6	16,421,060	1,524,914	11,856,147	29,802,121	4,858	11,436	467
Eastern Equatoria	7	33,670,104	1,460,484	6,899,221	42,029,809	2,291	1,940	173
Jonglei	10	28,155,747	46,656	206,512	28,408,915	291	6	31
Lakes	5	40,608		913,097	953,705	0	4	18
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	2	701,826	24,931	630,577	1,357,334	5	53	9
Unity	2	13,252,228	8,378	124,710	13,385,316	0	10	5
Upper Nile	10	60,213,422	2,495	3,337,205	63,553,122	676	695	40
Warrap	2	13,026,436		0	13,026,436	0	0	2
Western Bahr El Ghazal	3	7,025,333		5,915	7,031,248	1	189	12
Western Equatoria	5	4,531,919	189,386	833,391	5,554,696	114	25	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>177,038,683</b>	<b>3,257,244</b>	<b>24,806,775</b>	<b>205,102,702</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>14,358</b>	<b>814</b>

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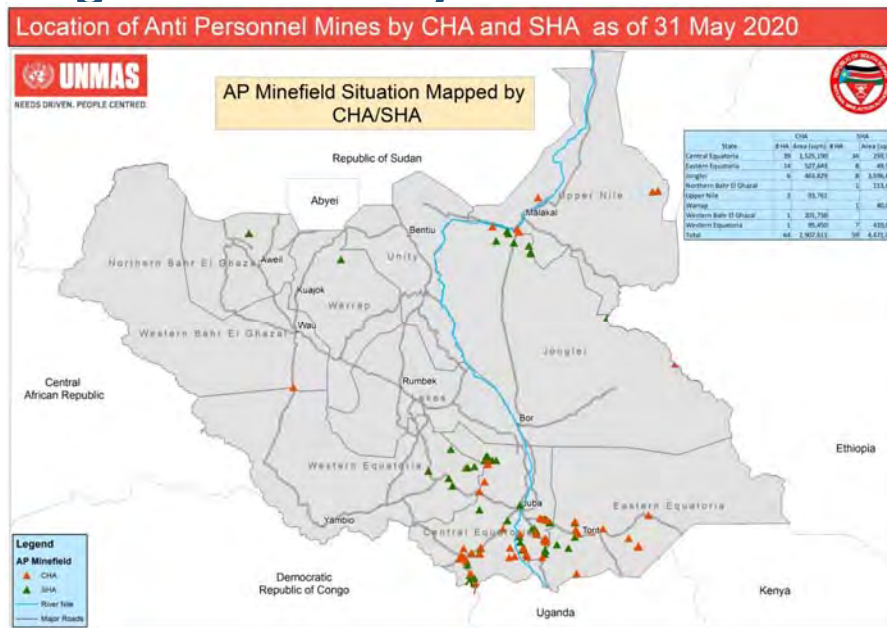
## Remaining Challenge As of 31 May 2020

Province	CHA		SHA		Total	
	# AP MF	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	# AP MF	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	# AP MF	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Central Equatoria	39	1,525,190	34	259,936	73	1,785,126
Eastern Equatoria	14	527,643	8	49,586	22	577,229
Jonglei	6	463,829	8	3,596,842	14	4,060,671
Northern Bahr El Ghazal			1	113,862	1	113,862
Upper Nile	3	93,761			3	93,761
Warrap			1	40,000	1	40,000
Western Bahr El Ghazal	1	201,738			1	201,738
Western Equatoria	1	95,450	7	410,810	8	506,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2,907,611</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4,471,036</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>7,378,647</b>

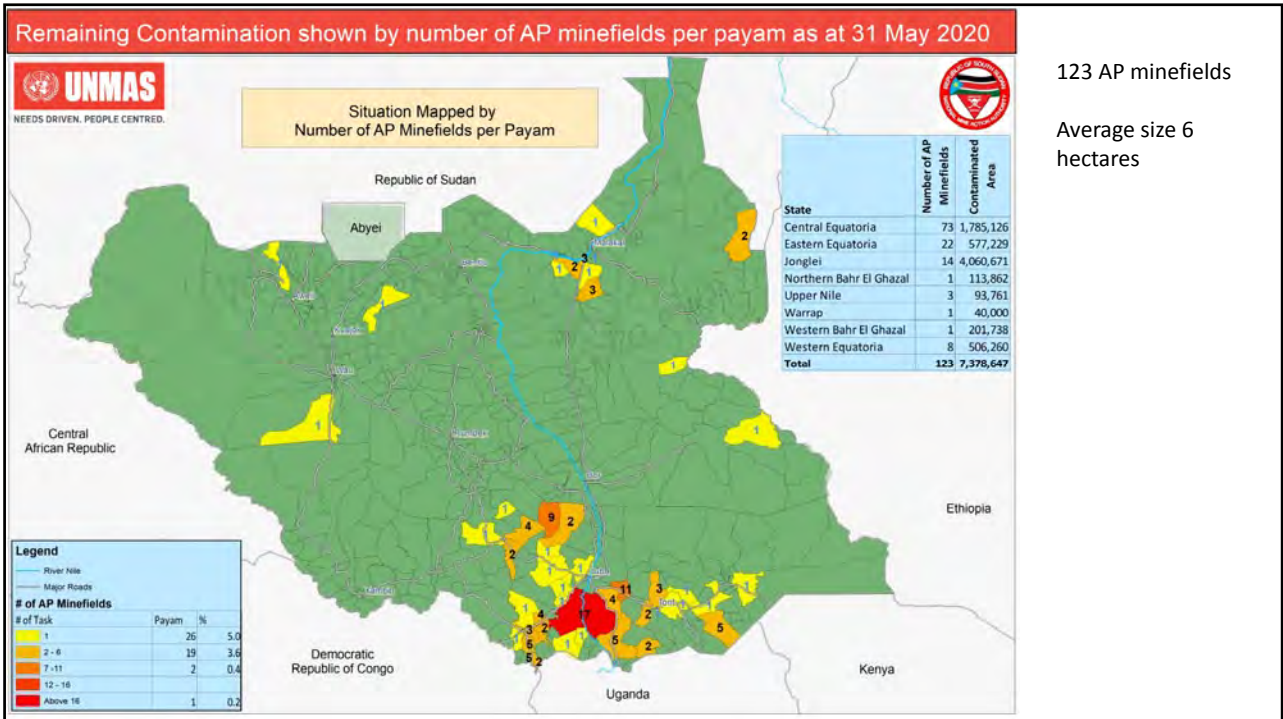
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## Remaining challenge as of 31 May 2020

- 64 Suspected Hazardous Areas measuring 4,471,036 square meters (Green)
- 59 Confirmed Hazardous Areas measuring 2,907,611 square meters (Red)



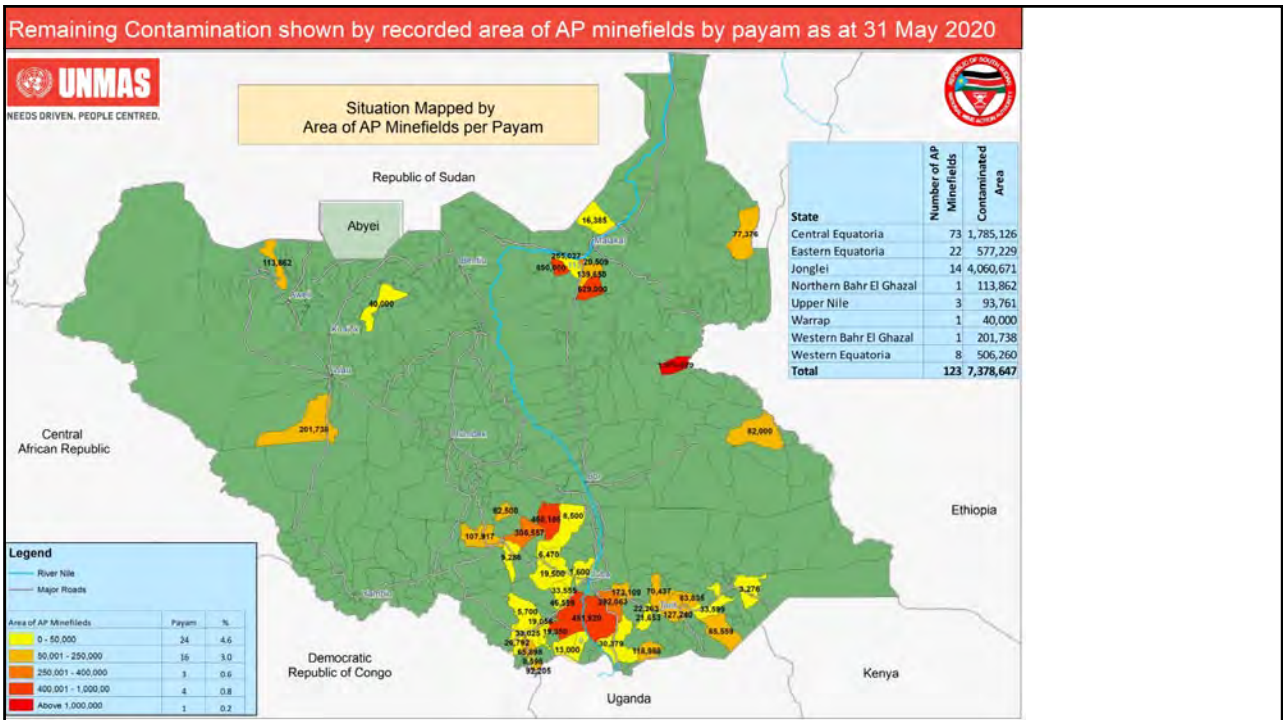
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123 AP minefields

Average size 6 hectares

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## Circumstances impeding completion

- Not all political parties are adhering to the Revitalized Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in South Sudan
- COVID-19 is impeding demining operations – the country has a very weak health service. Preventing the spread of the virus is a government priority.
- The sector is not configured for efficient clearance of minefields
- Poor infrastructure and intense seasonal rains make access difficult and reduce the demining season to eight months a year

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## Extension Period and Rationale

- South Sudan is requesting a five year extension to July 11, 2025
- Completion of all known areas by July 2021 is no longer a realistic possibility.
- South Sudan has been at war for the majority of the time since its independence. Despite this significant progress has been made in both defining and clearing the problem.
- South Sudan has analysed the remaining contamination and has an accurate projection of the clearance capacity required.
- It is reconfiguring the clearance capacity to develop a tailored response to the problem.
- In recent years South Sudan has had considerable success in clarifying its contamination estimate and cancelling inflated tasks. There is little potential to continue to do this.
- The extension request is grounded in detailed analysis based on projections of resources remaining at current levels

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## Activities to be carried

- South Suan will continue to define the true limits of its contamination through survey activities.
- Targeted deployment of Manual and Mechanical demining teams to deliver the most efficient clearance solution.

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## Expected Milestones

	# of Areas Cleared in the year	Area Cleared	Total # of Areas Remaining	Total Area (m2) Remaining
2020	14	440,000 (manual) 176,000 (mechanical)	165	6,933,471
2021	42	1,056,000 (manual) 704,000 (mechanical)	123	5,173,471
2022	42	1,056,000 (manual) 704,000 (mechanical)	81	3,413,471
2023	37	880,000 (manual) 704,000 (mechanical)	44	1,829,471
2024	37	880,000 (manual) 704,000 (mechanical)	7	245,471
2025	7 + new finds	880,000 (manual)	0	0

This projection is based on predicted clearance rates and homogenous minefield sizes. It is only an indication of likely progress as both of these elements are variable.

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## Challenges and requirements for cooperation and assistance

### Challenges for Implementation

- Physical Security
- Security of funding

### Requirements for cooperation and assistance:

- Support for on going efforts
- Long term residual capacity

Mr President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

Slide ONE

Thank you for the opportunity to present to this assembly on the progress that South Sudan has made in its efforts to fulfill its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

Slide TWO

I am pleased to report that South Sudan has made significant progress since joining the Convention in 2011. So far, 814 areas have been cleared or cancelled and 205 square kilometres of confirmed or suspected hazardous areas have been released. I should point out that the majority of this has been released through survey activities.

Slide THREE

There are now 123 areas containing AP mines thought to remain in South Sudan. These areas are estimated to contaminate 7.4 square kilometres.

Slide FOUR

What remains, with a very few exceptions, are credible reports that we believe will require full clearance.

Slide FIVE

The next two maps give a clearer indication of the remaining contamination.

The map you see now, indicates the number of remaining minefields on a Payam basis. What you see is a clear concentration of minefields in the south of the country and that the remaining contamination is limited to just 10% of the country.

Slide SIX

This slide shows the contamination disaggregated by the total hazardous areas within the same geographical boundaries. The close correlation in the shading

between the maps is a good indication that the existing survey information is largely correct.

Slide SEVEN

We cannot deny that there are some significant challenges ahead of us.

**The greatest threat to the realization of a mine free South Sudan is the continued fighting that exists.** This insecurity constrains the ability of demining teams to deploy safely.

**COVID 19 is of course also taking its toll.** There is no doubt that the Coronavirus will have a significant effect upon South Sudan, and it is not clear what form the impact will be upon our mineclearance activities. We have worked to develop national standards that will allow us to resume our clearance and risk education activities in a safe manner.

Another factor that affects our ability to progress is the majority of clearance teams are scaled and equipped for EOD tasks, survey and cluster munitions clearance, rather than for manual demining. Our analysis is that we have sufficient resources, but need to reconfigure the teams to improve their efficiency. This process has begun.

The final challenge that we face is the effects of the heavy seasonal rains and the poor infrastructure that exists in South Sudan. These restrict the demining season to eight months, and for some parts of the country to less than six months each year.

Slide EIGHT

I now move to the rationale behind our extension request.

South Sudan is requesting a further five years to complete the clearance of all known minefields. I shall just stress the key points.

- We believe that we have properly defined the remaining contamination.
- We have assumed that levels of support for clearance will remain the same, and
- We have calculated our request based on the proven outputs that demining teams have delivered in South Sudan.



Thus, the request is grounded in a detailed analysis of the known-knowns but also takes into consideration the known-unknowns.

#### Slide NINE

Moving forward, we shall continue to prioritize the role of Survey teams to properly define the true extent of contamination, and we shall deploy both manual and mechanical clearance teams to the fullest extent possible to deliver the most efficient clearance solution.

#### Slide TEN

This slide shows our projected clearance rates and how we see the problem being eroded over the duration of the extension request. I would also point out that our projections include a reserve capacity to address the unknowns that exist.

#### Slide ELEVEN

I will conclude with a recap of the primary obstacles that we face and those areas where support is most needed.

First the challenges; PHYSICAL SECURITY, has already been covered, but of equal importance is SECURITY OF FUNDING, South Sudan is a young and weak country and there are many demands for our limited budget. So I humbly ask all of the donors in the audience to commit to sustaining or possibly increasing their current levels of support for our country, and gratefully acknowledge the critical support that we have received to date.

However even when the clearance of the known minefields is done, there is every possibility that additional as yet unknown hazards will emerge, and for this we ask for your support in helping us to develop a truly South Sudanese response capacity.

Mr President, South Sudan is asking for five years to complete its clearance obligations. We have a clear understanding of the problem and know what resources are needed to complete. Your support and guidance in assisting us to do so is greatly appreciated.