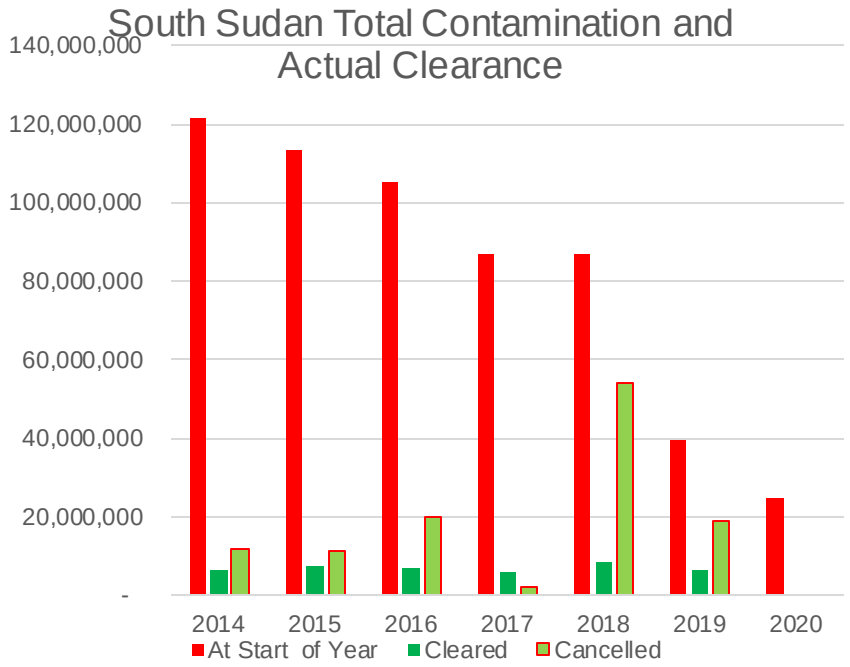
Progress in defining the problem



- In 2019 the estimate of contamination was reduced by 38%.
- It is now just 22% of the 2015 figure
- Historically South Sudan has cancelled 6sqm for every 1sqm actually cleared. This cannot continue

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Summary of clearance work undertaken on an annual basis 2011-2019

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

Year	Remaining Area (sqm)	# of Remaining Hazards	# of New Hazards	# of Cleared/ Cancelled Hazards	New Area Found (sqm)	Minefield Area Cleared (sqm)	BAC Area Cleared (sqm)	Cancelled Area (sqm)
2011	157,313,388	890	55	119	8,404,031	2,623,206	5,171,602	642,673
2012	139,791,023	759	138	269	11,320,385	4,199,828	2,857,762	21,785,160
2013	133,220,125	718	159	200	20,532,453	4,331,369	5,778,149	16,993,833
2014	131,480,210	660	80	138	7,583,846	2,715,960	5,570,249	1,037,552
2015	110,201,253	663	161	158	2,712,139	5,125,915	4,481,143	14,384,038
2016	90,550,125	598	101	166	8,124,646	2,647,119	7,962,353	17,166,302
2017	89,081,256	583	48	63	10,425,017	1,612,956	8,237,724	2,043,206
2018	39,437,023	373	52	262	11,945,768	2,582,959	5,959,532	53,047,510
2019	24,266,625	355	82	100	9,200,244	1,895,417	3,587,366	18,887,859
Total			876	1475	90,248,529	27,734,729	49,605,880	145,988,133

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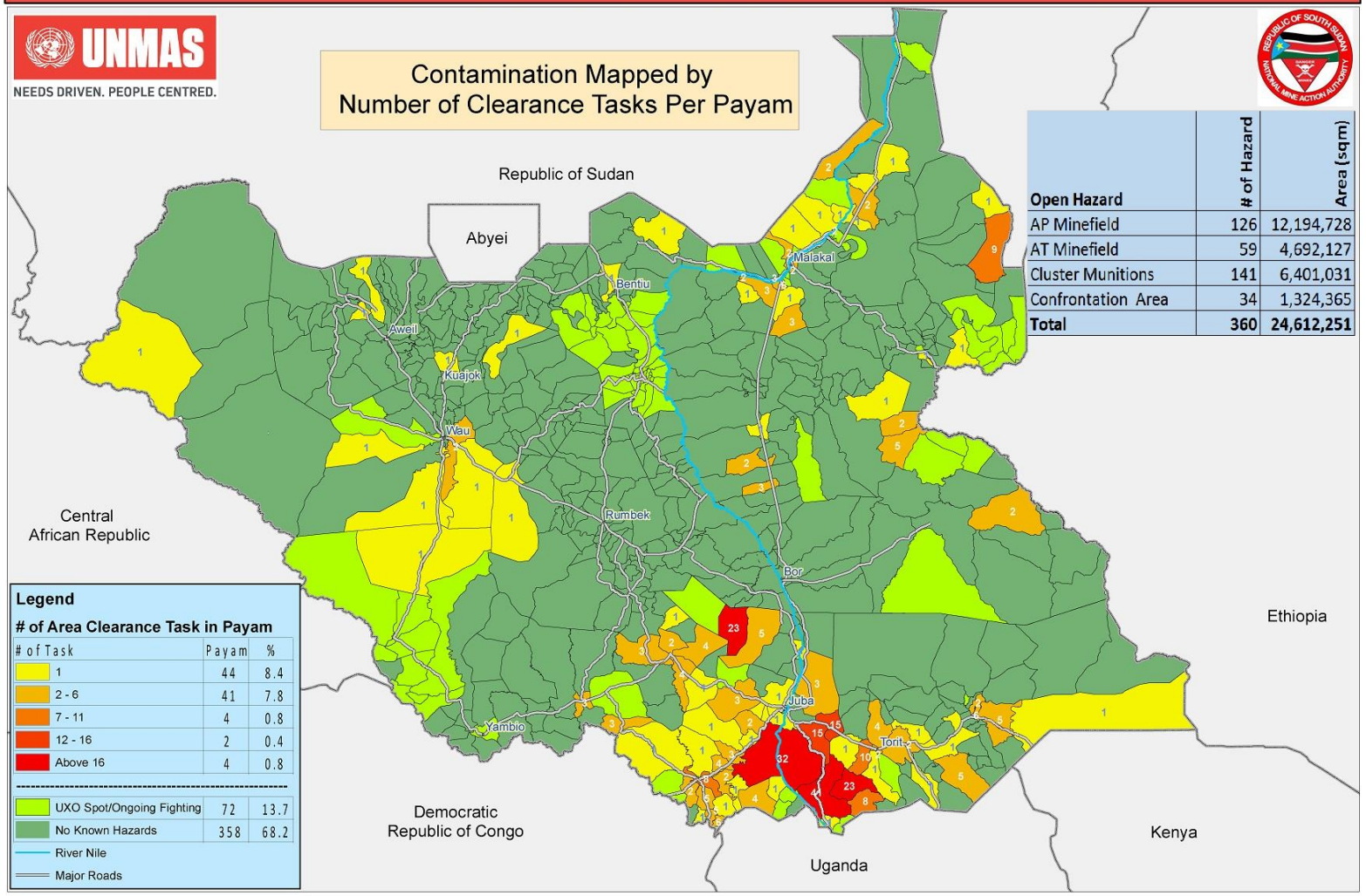
Open Hazardous Areas in South Sudan as of 31 December 2019



Open Hazard	# of Hazard	Area (sqm)
AP Minefield	126	12,194,728
AT Minefield	59	4,692,127
Cluster Munitions	141	6,401,031
Confrontation Area	34	1,324,365
Total	**360**	**24,612,251**

82% of Payams have no clearance tasks remaining

8% have just one clearance task remaining

3 payams contain 100 tasks

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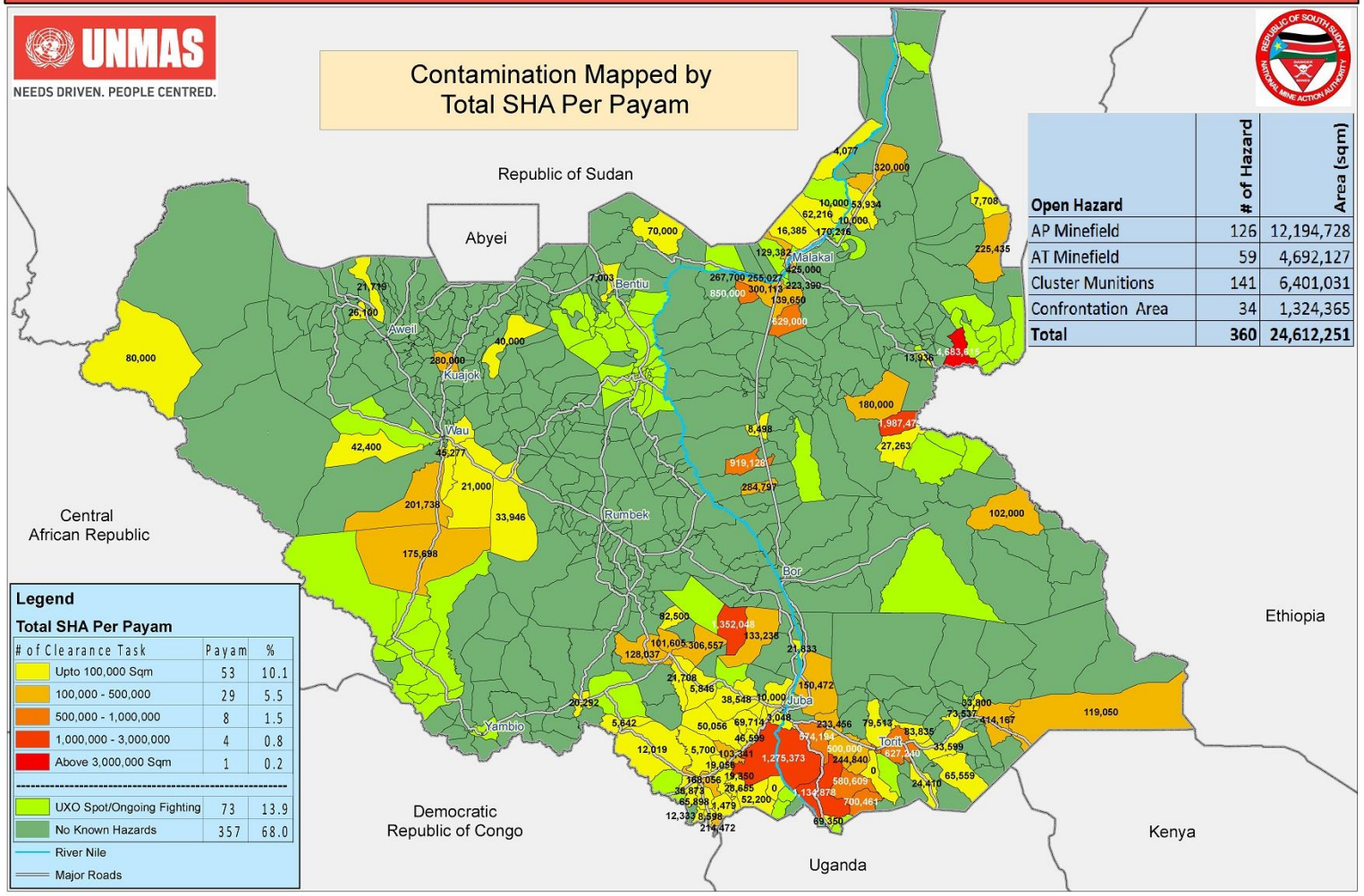
Open Hazardous Areas in South Sudan as of 31 December 2019



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Confrontation Area	34	1,324,365
Total	**360**	**24,612,251**

Minefields generally over-reported

Cluster strikes generally under-reported

Clear opportunities for further survey clarification.

But the problem is now relatively well defined.

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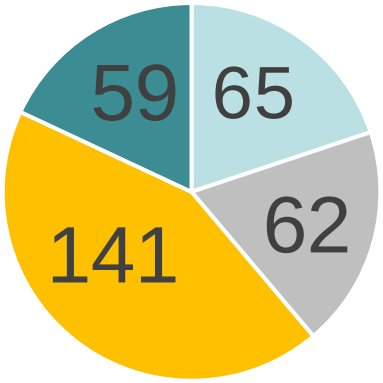
Remaining AP minefield challenge

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

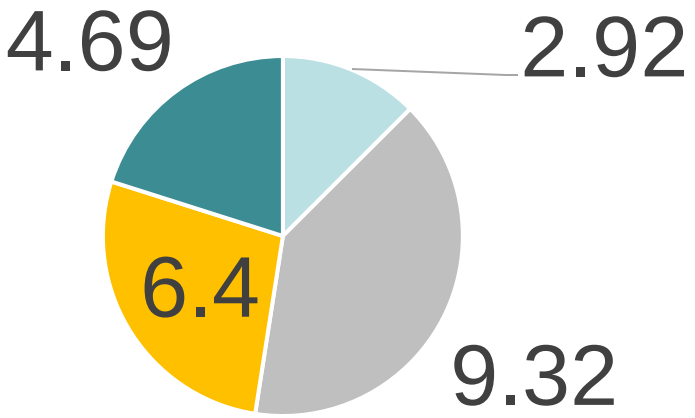
- **65 Confirmed Hazardous Areas** measuring 2,925,322 square meters **average 4.5ha/task**

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

Distribution of contamination by number of hazards



Distribution of contamination by area (sqkm)



CHA Minefield SHA Minefield Cluster Strike AT Minefield

CHA Minefield SHA Minefield Cluster Strike AT Minefield

Contamination Analysis

Current Minefield contamination 127 Clearance tasks **12.24km²**

Comprised of:

64 CHA at 2.92km² at an average of 4.5hectares per task (the historical average is 4 ha)

62 SHA at 9.32km² of which the 2 largest tasks comprise 6.2km² - so average 300+hectares each

Realistic analysis suggests:

127 minefields at 5ha each suggests the real problem extends to around 6.3km²

Current Cluster strike contamination 138 Clearance tasks **6.35km²**

However cluster strikes average 7ha each and so a planning figure of 9.66Km² is used

Roads around 400km of road remains to be surveyed

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Budgetary Implications 5 Year Extension

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Clearance capacity	Cost /team ($million)	# Teams	# Teams	# Teams	# Teams	# Teams	Budget
Manual teams cost per year	0.9	18	18	18	18	15	86
Mech teams / Month	2.2	3	3	2			18
BAC /Month	0.65	8	8	8	7	7	27
Survey	0.4	4	4	4	2	2	7
Road	1.2	2	2				5
NMAA	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
QA		3	3	3	3	3	15
Total /year (million)		35.3.	36.9	33.5	28.2	26.1	**164**

This combined capacity is projected to deliver the following outputs:

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

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Budgetary Shortfall

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

Challenges

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

Resource Requirement

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

General Strategy

- South Sudan intends to deliver on its APMBC obligations in parallel with other clearance work, and aims to be AP mine free by July 2026 – to do this it will:
- Prioritize the survey of the exaggerated hazards and confirm the true status of all SHAs – expected reduction in actual clearance requirement to 5km^2 of minefields and 10km^2 of cluster munitions/BAC
- Reconfigure the clearance capacity to deliver a more efficient manual demining capacity
- From 2020 inwards it intends to field 18 fifteen lane demining teams with a capacity to clear 90 hectares per year as well as three mechanical teams to clear additional 45 hectares per year as well as 8 cluster munitions clearance teams capable of clearing 120ha per year