



UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE
CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

SUBMITTED 30 APRIL 2020

1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019



1. National implementation measures

Instructions:

- Insert information on all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures taken by your State, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to the State Party under the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.
- Insert information on any modification made on existing legislation and that those that have not taken any legal measures to date may adopt new legislation.
- If relevant, include information "on the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention's prohibitions."¹
- Should your State have already communicated this information in previous Article 7 Reports please indicate this.

The Republic of South Sudan has No legal, administrative and other measures taken during 2019 to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention as reported before. South Sudan does not have law on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban. There is need to establish a policy framework that prohibits the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of anti-personnel mines, as well as obligations related to their destruction in 2020.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mine

Instructions:

If relevant, include updated information on:

- "the total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

- "The status of programmes for the destruction of (stockpiled) anti-personnel mines (...), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."
- "The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines (destroyed during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (...) along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine (...)."
- "Time-bound plans with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 as soon as possible" (Action 13 - Oslo Action Plan)
- "relevant legislative measures taken, structures established, committed national resources, assistance needed and committed, and an expected completion date" and "technical and operational challenges."
- If relevant, report the discovery of any unknown stockpiled mines and on plans for their destruction. In the case of discovery of previously unknown stockpiles after deadlines have passed "inform States Parties as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after their discovery" (Action 15 - Oslo Action Plan)

The Republic of South Sudan has destroyed all stockpiled of anti-personnel mines and reported this already.

3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

Instructions:

Include updated information on:

- "The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained (...) for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (...)."
- "The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (...) transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (...)."
- "The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (...) transferred for the purpose of destruction."
- "(...) the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3."
- "report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines."
- Report on the "annual review" carried out on "the number of mines retained to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes" and plans for destruction of " anti-personnel mines that exceed that number". (Action 16 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Efforts made to "explore available alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes where possible." (Action 17 - Oslo Action Plan)

The Republic of South Sudan already reported this before that we did not retain or transfer anti-personnel mines in our territory, all the cleared AP-mines are destroyed on side with other explosive remnant of war.

In addition South Sudan has no training institutions to retain anti-personnel mines for training purposes.

The Republic of South Sudan through the implementing partners may have few samples of retains anti-personnel mines for testing demining machines. The number of the retained mines do not exceed (5 per organisation) that s the minimum number permitted by the convention.

4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Instructions:

Include updated information on:

- "To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the State Party's jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."
- "The status of programmes for the destruction of anti-personnel mines (in mined areas under the State Party's jurisdiction or control), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."
- "The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed (in the course of fulfilling Article 5 obligations during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (...)."
- Provide adjusted work plan milestones including an update on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established. (Action 20 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Report on efforts to ensure mine action standards are up to date in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapting them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation.
- Report on commitments made in requests for extension submitted by your State and on the decisions taken on requests.
- Integration of Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate (Action 1 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Financial commitment made by your state to implementation. (Action 1 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Efforts to provide context-specific mine risk education (MRE) and reduction programmes to all affected population and groups at risk and methodologies applied to ensure that the programs are developed on the basis of a needs assessment and are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account." (Action 29 - Oslo Action Plan)
- efforts taken to integrate MRE activities with wider humanitarian, development, protection and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities to reduce the risk to the affected population and decrease their need for risk-taking (Action 29)
- Concerning Mine Risk Education and Reduction efforts - Methodologies used, challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age.

- Attach an evidence-based and costed national strategy and work plans, including projection of the number of areas and the amount of area to be addressed annually to achieve completion (Action 19 – Oslo Action Plan)

As of 31 December 2019, there were 63 areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 2,866,060 square metres of land in South Sudan. In addition 63 areas are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 9,323,668 square metres of land shown on the table below. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in Central Equatoria state Eastern Equatoria state, Western Equatoria state, Upper Nile state, Warrap state, Northern Bahr Ghazal and Western Bahr Ghazal state. It has to be noted that South Sudan has two states (Unity and Lakes) free from mine contamination

Summary of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2019

| State | County | Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines | Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres) | Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres) | Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres) |
|-------------------|--------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 19 | 17 | 36 | 643,871 | 379,135 | 1,023,006 |
| | Kajo-keji | 2 | | 2 | 13,000 | | 13,000 |
| | Lainya | 4 | 3 | 7 | 35,106 | 9,000 | 44,106 |
| | Morobo | 2 | 5 | 7 | 92,205 | 8,598 | 100,803 |
| | Terekeka | 4 | 7 | 11 | 418,127 | 58,559 | 476,686 |
| | Yei | 6 | 3 | 9 | 109,757 | 15,958 | 125,715 |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 6 | | 6 | 99,158 | | 99,158 |
| | Kapoeta East | 1 | | 1 | 3,276 | | 3,276 |
| | Lafon | 1 | | 1 | 83,835 | | 83,835 |
| | Magwi | 2 | 7 | 9 | 121,584 | 82,629 | 204,213 |
| | Torit | 4 | 3 | 7 | 232,056 | 21,803 | 253,859 |
| Jonglei | Akobo | | 1 | 1 | | 1,978,079 | 1,978,079 |
| | Canal/Pigi | 4 | 7 | 11 | 275,536 | 1,618,763 | 1,894,299 |
| | Fangak | 1 | | 1 | 239,500 | | 239,500 |
| | Pochalla | 1 | | 1 | 82,000 | | 82,000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Aweil North | | 1 | 1 | | 21,719 | 21,719 |
| | Aweil West | 1 | | 1 | 26,100 | | 26,100 |
| Upper Nile | Fashoda | 1 | | 1 | 16,385 | | 16,385 |
| | Luakpiny/Nasir | | 1 | 1 | | 4,683,615 | 4,683,615 |
| | Maban | 2 | | 2 | 77,376 | | 77,376 |
| Warrap | Gogrial East | | 1 | 1 | | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Western Bahr El Ghazal | Wau | 1 | | 1 | 201,738 | | 201,738 |
| Western Equatoria | Mundri East | 1 | 5 | 6 | 95,450 | 220,393 | 315,843 |
| | Mundri West | | 1 | 1 | | 107,917 | 107,917 |
| | Mvolo | | 1 | 1 | | 82,500 | 82,500 |
| Total | | 63 | 63 | 126 | 2,866,060 | 9,328,668 | 12,194,728 |

The republic of South Sudan managed to release 32 areas and clear/release 19,161,768 square meter of contaminated land during 2019 from the following states; Central Equatoria state, Eastern Equatoria state, Western Equatoria state, Upper Nile state, Lakes state, Northern Bahr Ghazal. A total of 405 anti-personnel mines and 71 other explosive items were destroyed included anti-vehicle mines and UXO.

Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed, 1 January - 31 December 2019

| State | County | Cancelled area (square metres) | Reduced area (square metres) | Cleared area (square metres) | Total area released (square metres) | Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed | Number of other explosive items destroyed | Number of areas released |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 100,913 | | 736,502 | 837,415 | 180 | 37 | 11 |
| Eastern Equatoria | Kapoeta East | 13,359 | 4,813 | 18,260 | 36,432 | 37 | 8 | 1 |
| | Magwi | 10,021 | | 74,932 | 84,953 | 34 | 2 | 2 |
| | Torit | | | 7,981 | 7,981 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Jonglei | Akobo | 3,388,152 | | 0 | 3,388,152 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Bor South | | | 2,659 | 2,659 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Fangak | 4,256,799 | | 0 | 4,256,799 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Nyirol | 5,929,367 | | 0 | 5,929,367 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Pochalla | 15,703 | 1,766 | 75,397 | 92,866 | 147 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Uror | 4,238,267 | | 0 | 4,238,267 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lakes | Wulu | 2,500 | | 0 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Aweil North | 32,829 | 13,367 | 50,350 | 96,546 | 0 | 21 | 1 |
| Upper Nile | Longochuk | 4 | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Maban | | | 1,838 | 1,838 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Malakal | 8 | | 35,728 | 35,736 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | Melut | 253 | | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Western Equatoria | Mvolo | 150,000 | | 0 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 18,138,175 | 19,946 | 1,003,647 | 19,161,768 | 405 | 71 | 32 |

The NMAA has regularly published national strategies, often with support of UNMAS and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). South Sudan's current national strategy is in place, (2019-2021) to implement Convention obligations as soon as possible, (Oslo Action Plan #2). It was reviewed in February 2020 with support from GICHD it's the current resource mobilisation strategy that specify actions and targets. The current national strategy for mine action (2018-2021) will end next year 2021 and there is no plan for further reviewed. The process for the review is through consultation with respective governments, including implementing partners. The below table shows clearance plan up to 2021.

South Sudan has a comprehensive work plan with the number of areas and mount of mined area to be addressed annually from 2017 to 2026 according to Oslo action # 13, #19, #20. To achieved the plan South Sudan required 143 manual clearance task, 57 mechanical clearance task, and 119 CM/BAC clearance task to clear 12,936446 square meters of land.

The work plan for the remaining clearance requirement was developed according to the regional location because of the logistical difficulties that faced South Sudan. That is why the task are broken into the regional level for easy management since South Sudan is vast in size. The task are further grouped in to manual, Manual BAC, mechanical, Road verification and Survey clearance requirements for both minefields and cluster strikes/battlefields, and those tasks which require re-survey to further identify its contamination.

South Sudan requires the following clearance capacity to complete its clearance by 2026:

- Eighteen teams of manual demining for four years and 15 Teams for one year,
- Seven Manual BAC team for three years and six team for two years

- Three Mechanical teams for two years and two teams for one year.
- Two Road verification teams for two years
- Four Survey clearance for five years

South Sudan currently clearance assets are as below:

- Medium Multi-Task Teams (8-12 people) x 16 UNMAS, +12 bilaterally funded (10MAG, 1 DDG, 1 DCA)
- Small Multi-task teams (Survey/EOD teams) x 4 UNMAS + 2 bilaterally (1 DDG, 1 DCA)
- Mechanical Clearance Teams x 3
- Light Flails x 3 (these are all used to support BAC teams)
- Road verification teams (Dogs/rollers/GPR) x 2

The Republic of South Sudan has made projections for the clearance of the remaining 360 hazards of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to 24,612,251 square meters of land from its territory according to Oslo Action #23. This includes 126 areas contaminated with anti-personnel mines measuring 12,194,728 square metres 59 areas contaminated with anti-tank mines measuring 4,692,127 square metres, 141 areas contaminated with cluster munitions measuring 6,401,031 and 34 battle areas measuring 1,324,365 square metres. It's projected that using manual clearance for the coming seven years the following shall be the output as below:

In 2020 it is projected that 3 task will be cleared containing areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 4,950,867 square metres of land using 18 teams

In 2021 it's projected that 30 task will be cleared containing areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 4,000,467 square metres will be released.

In 2022 it is projected that 30 task will be cleared containing areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 3,050,067 square metres of land using 18 teams

In 2023 30 task will be cleared containing areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 2,099,667 square metres will be released using 18 team.

In 2024 20 task will be cleared containing areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 1,149, 267 square metres will be released using 18 team.

In 2025 30 task will be cleared containing areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 198,867 square metres will be released using 18 team.

In 2026 there will be residual contamination clearance to release 198,000 square metres of land using 5 teams.

The Mechanical mine clearance and cluster munition clearance are expected to release the following square meter within the coming three years.

In 2020 it is projected that 19 task will be cleared to release 1,056,000 square metres of land using 3 teams

In 2021 it's projected that 19 task will be cleared to release 1,056,000square metres will be released using 3 teams.

In 2022 it is projected that 16 task will be cleared to released 840,846 square metres of land using 3 teams.

The Cluster munitions clearance expected to release for the following land in 6 years:

In 2020 28 task will cleared to release 5,026,084 square metres will be released using 8 team.

In 2021 28 task will cleared to release 1,408,000 square metres will be released using 8 team.

In 2022 21 task will cleared to release 1,056,000 square metres will be released using 6 team.

In 2023 21 task will be cleared to release 1,056,000 square metres of land using 6 teams.

In 2024 22 task will be cleared to release 1,056,000 square metres will be released using 6 team.

In 2025 9 task will be cleared to release 1,056,000 square metres of land using 6 teams.

The Republic of South Sudan has known its level of contamination and has prioritised clearance of all known mine field all areas based on national clearance plan below. The prioritisation process will continue to consider clearance of settlement areas, humanitarian interventions areas and other developmental areas.

Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2017-2021

| | | Central Equatoria | Eastern Equatoria | Jonglei | Lakes | Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Unity | Upper Nile | Warrap | Western Bahr El Ghazal | Western Equatoria | Total Areas | Total Area |
|------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------|-------|------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 2017 | Areas | 17 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | Area | 1,307,116 | 0 | 821,843 | | | | | | | | | 2,128,959 |
| 2018 | Areas | 54 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 94 | |
| | Area | 3,912,728 | 3,171,356 | 8,218,358 | 23,000 | 93,921 | 80 | 34,473,253 | 10,000 | 2,674,077 | 256,603 | | 52,833,376 |
| 2019 | Areas | 11 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | 1 | 32 | |
| | Area | 837,415 | 129,366 | 17,908,110 | 2,500 | 96,546 | | 37,831 | | | 150,000 | | 19,161,768 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|---------|----|------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----|------------|
| | Areas | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| 2020 | Area | 52,569 | 133,769 | 133,207 | | 26,100 | | 4,683,615 | | | | | 5,029,260 |
| | Areas | 73 | 23 | 14 | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 125 | |
| 2021 | Area | 1,920,714 | 599,495 | 4,060,671 | | 36,721 | | 93,761 | 40,000 | 201,738 | 506,260 | | 7,459,360 |
| | Areas | 155 | 48 | 34 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 275 | |
| 2017-2021 | Area | 8,030,542 | 4,033,986 | 31,142,189 | 25,500 | 253,288 | 80 | 39,288,460 | 50,000 | 2,875,815 | 912,863 | | 86,612,723 |

The table below shows the clearance plan for 2017 to 2026 new extension deadline for mine clearance in South Sudan.

Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2017-2026

| | | Central Equatoria | Eastern Equatoria | Jonglei | Lakes | Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Unit y | Upper Nile | Warrap | Western Bahr El Ghazal | Western Equatoria | Total Areas | Total Area |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 2017 | Areas | 17 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | Area | 1,307,116 | 0 | 821,843 | | | | | | | | | 2,128,959 |
| 2018 | Areas | 54 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 94 | |
| | Area | 3,912,728 | 3,171,356 | 8,218,358 | 23,000 | 93,921 | 80 | 34,473,253 | 10,000 | 2,674,077 | 256,603 | | 52,833,376 |
| 2019 | Areas | 11 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | 1 | 32 | |
| | Area | 837,415 | 129,366 | 17,908,110 | 2,500 | 96,546 | | 37,831 | | | 150,000 | | 19,161,768 |
| 2020 | Areas | 4 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 14 | |
| | Area | 353,769 | 334,569 | 334,007 | | 26,100 | | 4,683,615 | | | 200,260 | | 5,932,320 |
| 2021 | Areas | 16 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 33 | |
| | Area | 447,040 | 99,670 | 701,794 | | 36,721 | | | 40,000 | 201,738 | 306,000 | | 1,832,963 |
| 2022 | Areas | | 12 | 4 | | | | 3 | | | | 19 | |
| | Area | | 199,345 | 1,403,588 | | | | 93,761 | | | | | 1,696,694 |
| 2023 | Areas | 15 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | 23 | |
| | Area | 504,000 | 99,680 | 1,103,588 | | | | | | | | | 1,707,268 |
| 2024 | Areas | 14 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 15 | |
| | Area | 200,000 | | 650,901 | | | | | | | | | 850,901 |
| 2025 | Areas | 14 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| | Area | 268,074 | | | | | | | | | | | 268,074 |
| 2026 | Areas | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | Area | 200,400 | | | | | | | | | | | 200,400 |
| 2017-2026 | Areas | 155 | 48 | 34 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 275 | |
| | Area | 8,030,542 | 4,033,986 | 31,142,189 | 25,500 | 253,288 | 80 | 39,288,460 | 50,000 | 2,875,815 | 912,863 | | 86,612,723 |

South Sudan National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG) outline the technical requirements expected of all demining operators working in South Sudan, it's adopted from IMAS but tailored to the local situation to allow operators to deliver efficient safe and quality mine clearance operations in line with Oslo Action plan 5. The NTSG are annually revised by UNMAS and the implementing agencies and then approved by the NMAA. It contained detail requirements for quality

control and quality assurance as well as the minimum data requirements and the procedures by which tasks are completed and handed over to the beneficiary population.

South Sudan has submitted its request for an extension deadline from 2021-2026 in March 2020 waiting for approval from the Meeting of the States Parties in December 2020 since our clearance deadline will be July 2021. The Republic of South Sudan is requesting for extension of more five years to enable clearance of all areas confirmed and suspected areas containing anti-personnel mines by 2026. South Sudan in its Article 5 extension request has developed clearance plan with tentative deadline when implemented with the additional resource required shall release all areas confirmed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and cluster munition by 2026. It has to be noted that some of the AP-minefield are diversified with cluster munition and explosive remnant of war contamination in most areas where fighting was intensive.

It has to be noted that the formation of the transitional government may enhance peace in the country that will improve on mine action program effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance activities in this year 2020.

However the emerging COVID 19 pandemic rapid spread, the Republic of South Sudan ban all public gathering and has taken precaution on the social distance and lockdown of movement in all offices and field . This has slowed down clearance of mine in South Sudan because it forced most NGOs to stand down temporarily until further notices.

The Republic of South Sudan has integrated Mine action program into national development strategy 2018-2021 of the transitional government of South Sudan. It's also part of poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities) Action 1 - Oslo Action Plan).

South Sudan consider Mine action is as a pre-requisite for any development, national mine action authority has taken initiated to integrate mine clearance program in the ministry of roads and Agriculture.

The republic of South Sudan does not directly Financial mine action program implementation according to (Action 1 - Oslo Action Plan)but it contribute to its clearance obligations through constant support to the NMAA by covering the costs of both its staffs, headquarters and up to three regional offices Juba, Wau, Malakal and Yei. South Sudan government annual budget contribute in kind to support NMAA operation cost is USD 75,000 which is inadequate.

In addition the Republic of South Sudan does not contribute financial pledge to the mine action program implementation. (Action 1 - Oslo Action Plan)

Mine Risk Education and Reduction Efforts

The table showing Explosive Ordinance Risk Education from Jan 2019 to December 2019

| EORE 2019 | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Boys | Girls | Men | Women | TOTAL |
| 251,122 | 240,690 | 182,940 | 201,460 | 876,212 |

The total population reached with mine risk education are 876,212 out of which 251,122 are boys, 240,690 girls, 182,940 men and 201,460 women.

South Sudan ensured effective exclusion of civilian from mine areas by providing Mine Risk education to all communities at risk and humanitarian aid workers. All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked with both national and international warning signs. It has been reported that some Warning signs are washed by flood in areas affected by floods due to heavy rain during 2019. However MRE affords are in placed to protect the local community in search affected areas.

The National mine action Authority, Ministry of Education, UNICEF and UNMAS worked for the sustainability of MRE by building national capacity of Nursery, primary teachers to deliver risk education to at-risk children at schools.MRE have been mainstreamed in primary school curriculums for the benefits of all pre-school and primary school children and their families Since 2011, more than 3,147,546 (boys 1,011,133, girls 880,708,men 613,461 and women 642,244) people have benefitted from Mine Risk Education in South Sudan.

South Sudan's efforts in Mine Risk Education have been integrated with wider humanitarian, development and education sector (Oslo Action Plan, Action #28). The development of mine risk education activities is developed through needs analysis to better understand and respond to at-risk groups in order to address needs of the communities directly. Mine Risk Education efforts are informed through a needs

assessment conducted by partners that direct MRE strategies sensitive to gender, age, and disability and take the diverse needs of at-risk communities (Oslo Action Plan #29).

All clearance team in South Sudan have community liaison teams made up of both women and men that regularly visit affected communities to advise boys, girls, women and men on risk avoidance and prioritization are made to most affected and vulnerable communities for clearance annually.

Furthermore, the MRE activities have prioritised at-risk groups, including communities, returnees, IDPs, and refugees, (Oslo Action Plan Action #31).

South Sudan shall continue to provide updates on its MRE in its Article 7 reports and statements to the Conventions Meetings of the States Parties, (Oslo Action Plan Action #32)

5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

Instructions:

Include updated information on:

- "The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance."¹
- Should your State have already communicated this information in previous Article 7 Reports please indicate this.

The Republic of South Sudan has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed. See the report submitted in 2011 for information that has already been provided by the Republic of South Sudan on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed.

6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

Instructions:

If relevant, include updated information on the status of programmes for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

The Republic of South Sudan does not have facilities for production of AP mine reported see reported submitted in 2011.

7. Victim assistance

Instructions:

Include updated information on:

- The relevant government entity assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims.
- "multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." (Action 34 - Oslo Action Plan)
- "The establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims." (Action 35 - Oslo Action Plan)
- The provision of effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care
- Efforts to develop or national referral mechanisms in place to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.
- Efforts to ensure that, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying particular attention to the most vulnerable, including the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs. (Action 38 - Oslo Action Plan)

- Efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral service, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas. (Action 39 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Efforts to ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines. (Action 40 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Efforts to ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas. (Action 41 -Oslo Action Plan)

Regardless of best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines including 8 individuals who were killed and 43 were injured in 2019.

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 1 January - 31 December 2019

| | Boys | Girls | Men | Women | Total |
|---------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Killed | 5 | | 3 | | 8 |
| Injured | 19 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 43 |
| Total | 24 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 51 |

South Sudan has recorded 559 mine and UXO victims from 2011-2019, (however more than 4,500 were recorded in the ten years leading up to independence in 2011). Out of these 56 were victims of AP mines, 146 of AT mines, 17 of Cluster Munitions, and 296 have been attributed to UXO. However, the cause of the injuries to 17 victims has not been identified meaning that the true number of AP mine victims may well be higher than that recorded when we conduct a needs assessment according to Oslo Action plan # 35).

The Government entity assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national plans has been the Ministry of Gender child and social welfare (Oslo Action Plan #33).

With support from EU through ISU we have developed a draft national disability plan of action waiting finalisation by Victim Assistance working groups and approval by council of minister by 2020. However CONVID 19 pandemic has delayed this process because the Republic of South Sudan ban all public

gathering and has taken precaution on the social distance in all offices otherwise it could have been finalised by now.

United nation mission in South Sudan convene two inclusive stakeholders' meetings to ensure the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ratification process was followed finalised with the disabled person organisation, National mine action authority and ministry of gender child and social welfare. By the end of February 2020, consultations meeting with the head of specialised committee on human right at the national legislative Assembly updated the rectification document and pass it for approval.

The meetings included persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, decision-making processes on the convention documentation.

However The CONVID 19 pandemic has delayed this process because the Republic of South Sudan ban all public gathering and has taken precaution on the social distance in all offices otherwise it could have been finalised by now.

South Sudan does not have the Information Management system for all persons with disabilities, what is there with UNMAS contains only number of victim of mine/ERW without their needs and the challenges they face its currently owned by UNMAS.

However service providers like ICRC, HI and Ustratuna children rehabilitation centre has their own service data base. The ministry of gender child and social welfare proposed to own one for information of all persons with disabilities in future.

South Sudan has not conducted any needs assessment to access the real number of victims what is recorded are reported cases during accidents.

The republic of South Sudan has not recorded data on indirect victims of anti-personnel mines and their needs.

The Republic of South Sudan Medical care systems have very poor facilities during the war some have been destroyed they requires renovation, People move distance places to access health services. There are few medical expert to support surgery from the states, most health care centres are supported by NGOs working in some locations. In case of emergency there are few Ambulance within the states to be evacuated to the regional hospital, emergency response is impossible in most place that requires flights. Sometimes it require the owners of the patience to buy fuel for the Ambulances to evacuate your patience which is very expensive coupled with distance of the country from the capital of Juba. There is no health insurance in South Sudan most low-income individuals cover their own cost few travel abroad for better treatment. The MOH prioritized access to quality basic health services to

promote health, economic productivity, and poverty eradication by strengthening the health system for improving health outcomes (Oslo Action Plan #36-#38).

The Republic of South Sudan does not have directory of all relevant services available in the country. State Ministry of Gender and social welfare coordinate with implementing partners to refer clients from other state to ICRC for physical rehabilitation services only not all services. There is need to compile a directory for services available with South Sudan to enable persons with disabilities to access service for future purposes.

Every state capital has a regional hospital and various health centres situated at every counties in case of emergency cases are referred to the state hospital or Juba regional teaching hospital depending on the severity of the cases. We are not sure whether they have rehabilitation departments. There are only three rehabilitation centres in South Sudan with one for Children.

There are few trained orthopaedic physicians in all of rehabilitation centres. The services provided at the rehabilitation centres are: prosthetists, Assertive devices, counselling and physical therapists to the persons with disabilities in the whole country. The physical rehabilitation centre cannot meet existing demand for its services according to Action 38 - Oslo Action Plan. Most of the individuals are brought from the rural areas cannot afford to travel to access these services on their own some few are supported by NGOs to the rehabilitation centres. After they are unable to come back for replacement of their mobility devices when they get won out. There is need to train more physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupationally therapists, audiologists in South Sudan to meet the demand of the persons with disability.

Psychological services to the Landmine survivors, as well as others person with disabilities are done at the rehabilitation centres and the hospital when they are exposed to a stressful event. There are trained social welfare offices offering basic counselling services but few psychotherapy programmes due to a lack of psychiatric specialists at the hospitals and rehabilitation centres in South Sudan.

The Ministry of Health Mental Health department lacks capacity, equipment and medicine at most of the state's health centres. The landmine survivors and others in rural areas exposed to a stressful event are taken to prison for protection because they threatening to kill in most cases or tempers to commit suicide. At the prisons they have no access to drugs and psychological support. There is need for more support in these areas.

The social and economic inclusion of mine victims and other persons with disability are very limited in South Sudan according to Action 39 - Oslo Action Plan.

The program for social protection targets some few Persons with Disability and Older Persons according to (Action 39 - Oslo Action Plan) but most of their services are not sustainable to their needs. On employment some few person with disabilities are working in the disabled person's organisation (DPOs) with few in government, UN Agency and NGOs working on disabilities matters. The unemployment rate for persons with disabilities, including landmines survivors' high. We have no statistics of the number of persons with disabilities employed within the government and political post holders. There are few persons with disabilities trained by NGOs on business skills and they are self-employed, they complain they don't have access to micro finance because they have no assets to borrow loan.

South Sudan national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation, preparedness and management policy consider the needs of persons with disability .Their total population of the person with disabilities in the humanitarian respond plan for 2020 is 13%. Most of the intervention response focus on provision of support to all, and address protection risk, seek durable solution and build resilience and capacity to cope with the recurrent shock. The humanitarian response target hard to reach locations and enable delivery of quality integrated services to underserved, vulnerable population including persons with disabilities.

There is no legislation, policies and plans approved in 2019 concerning persons with disability. South Sudan has shown commitment to address concerns of mine survivors by including it in the transitional constitution and the national disability and inclusive policy 2015 to protect the rights of people with disabilities and people with special needs.

The ratification of the convention of rights of persons with disabilities has been delayed by CONVID 19 pandemic spread, the Republic of South Sudan ban all public gathering and has taken precaution on the social distance in all offices and the legislative assembly siting.

The national Ministry of Education is promoting the rights of all in education by including children with disabilities and ensures great emphasis on access to basic services by bringing in sustainable policies, laws and regulation that supports the disable people in line with the National Disability Inclusive policy 2015.

The MoH work in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, Gender & Social Welfare and advocate for the rights of People with Disabilities to access services and develop rehabilitation programs to improve quality of life according to Oslo Action Plan #39).

The National disability and social inclusion policy 2016 is the only efforts that guarantee the right of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, to live independently and to be included in the community, in particular in rural areas. When the convention on the rights of person with disabilities is finalised it will empower South Sudan to establish the National Disability Council to monitor and report on the implementation of all legal framework.

During 2019 the national ministry of gender child and social welfare chaired 8 coordination meetings co-chair by National Mine Action Authority.

8. Cooperation and assistance

Instructions:

It has been agreed that "all States Parties in a position to do so will effectively use all possible avenues to support States Parties seeking to receive assistance in mine clearance; mine risk education; stockpile destruction; adopting appropriate national implementation measures; as well as meeting victims' needs and guaranteeing their rights."¹ These States Parties in particular may wish to consider providing information on the range of support (e.g., financial, technical advice, the exchange of experience, etc.) that they have provided during the past calendar year for these purposes, and on what has resulted from this support.

States Parties that do wish to provide information on support that they have provided during the previous calendar year may also wish to provide information on the following commitments that were made at the Convention's 2019 Fourth Review Conference:

- Efforts to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding. (Action 42 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Challenges and requirements for assistance (Action 43 - Oslo Action Plan)
- Efforts to strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention.

Including the establishment of appropriate national platforms for regular dialogue among all stakeholders. (Action 44 - Oslo Action Plan)

- Regional and bilateral cooperation with other States, including mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating gender and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account into programming and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material and scientific and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.

South Sudan is not in a position to provide assistance to other States Parties but we are able to share expertise and/or experiences as concerns mine clearance and victim assistance with the government. The Ministry of defence and national security provide security clearance to support operator working at the field level.

The Ministry of defence through engineering corps provide deminers and maintain a capability to conduct demining activities through the implementing NGOs. They are deployed as deminers, team leaders, medic, community liaisons and national technical field manager.

The Republic of South Sudan has contributed to its clearance obligations through constant support to the NMAA and has covered the costs of both its headquarters and up to three regional offices Juba, Wau, Malakal and Yei. South Sudan government annual budget contribute in kind to support NMAA operation cost of USD 75,000 which is insufficient.

In addition National Mine Action Authority has permanent office space for coordination supervision of mine action programs. Malakal and Yei offices were affected by the 2013 and 2016 war they are not functional at the moment.

The Republic of South Sudan in its article 5 extension plan articulated some challenges in implementing its commitments. There is urgent demand to complete mine clearance by 2026 deadline that will require additional financial and technical resources assistance according to Action 43 - Oslo Action Plan)

.

The financial clearance capacity projected to complete the 319 task and clear 12, 936, 446 square meter land in the next five years require USD 171.8 million are as follows:

- 18 manual demining teams for four years and 15 teams for one year at USD 95.8 million.
- 3 mechanical teams for two years and one team for one year at USD 18.4 million,

- 7 manual BAC teams for three years, 6 teams for two years at USD 23.6 million,
- four survey teams for 3 years and two for two years at USD 6.9 million,
- 2 teams for road verification for two years at USD 4.9 million,
- NMAA capacity development for 2 team for three years, one and half for one year and one team for one year at USD 8.5 million
- Three Quality management team for five years at USD 16.6 million.

National mine action authority developed a monthly coordination forum with all implementing partners to discuss progress made challenges faced and the way forward to address the challenges .The meeting is chaired by National Mine action authority co-chaired by UNMAS for clearance, risk education activities. This forum has strengthen national coordination with the partners stakeholders,

The republic of South Sudan managed to release 32 areas and clear/release 19,161,768 square meter of contaminated land during 2019 and a total of 405 anti-personnel mines and 71 other explosive items were destroyed included anti-vehicle mines and UXO using donor funding directed to the implementing partner's.

National mine action authority does not know how much funding was provided to demining organizational in 2019 to clear these million square metres of land known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.

Annex II: Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2019, and the estimated date of completion

| State | County | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--|--|---|---|---|
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.74607 | 3.954492 | | 2,683 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.78453 | 3.78502 | | 4,475 | AP-AT-UXO | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 30.942288 | 4.841495 | | 19,500 | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.077844 | 5.691998 | | 12,760 | AP-UXO | | |
| Central Equatoria | Morobo | 30.78284 | 3.66976 | | 7,840 | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.598546 | 4.320878 | | 9,750 | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.75294 | 3.95201 | | 8,800 | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.150583 | 5.633389 | | 3,142 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.150583 | 5.633389 | | 14,294 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.150583 | 5.633389 | | 12,723 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.211889 | 5.633111 | | 8,100 | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Lainya | 30.960042 | 4.223892 | | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Morobo | 30.788778 | 3.68675 | | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.394694 | 4.66725 | | 33,555 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.075972 | 5.65175 | 2,400 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.023722 | 5.632389 | | 1,885 | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.054694 | 5.703528 | | 5,655 | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 32.076439 | 4.632778 | | | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.962314 | 4.693539 | | 6,000 | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Morobo | 30.775072 | 3.687197 | | | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.652083 | 4.232556 | | 1,257 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Lainya | 30.943569 | 4.14225 | | 9,000 | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.831222 | 4.539567 | | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Lainya | 30.68638 | 4.21852 | 5,700 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 32.008194 | 4.683917 | | 15,000 | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Lainya | 30.953667 | 4.132833 | 10,350 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Lainya | 30.811611 | 4.134361 | | | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.063639 | 5.659806 | | | AP-UXO-AT | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|--|--|
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.7845 | 4.524528 | | 521 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.856393 | 4.508537 | | 161,386 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.024017 | 5.292083 | 400 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Morobo | 30.881639 | 3.652583 | 83,741 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Morobo | 30.863611 | 3.743528 | | 758 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.61252 | 4.0518 | 26,792 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Lainya | 30.96801 | 4.23283 | 14,148 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 32.01259 | 4.32709 | 200,396 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.31783 | 4.52591 | 46,599 | | UXO-AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 32.074063 | 4.639587 | | 1,822 | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.73724 | 4.00889 | 47,398 | | AP-UXO | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.99155 | 4.6871 | | 64,776 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.9371 | 4.66034 | | 51,528 | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.58633 | 4.41021 | | 3,735 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.702596 | 4.120092 | 54,894 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.699719 | 4.125947 | 6,975 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 32.0354 | 4.67744 | 12,314 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 32.0086 | 4.38101 | 28,835 | | AP-UXO | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.98586 | 4.38432 | 21,243 | | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.91975 | 4.70482 | 10,036 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Terekeka | 31.082505 | 5.569278 | 415,327 | | AP-UXO-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Kajo-keji | 31.51226 | 4.09255 | | | AT-AP-UXO | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.71148 | 4.08181 | | | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.79992 | 3.82239 | 2,542 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.63427 | 4.19797 | | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.64559 | 4.21792 | 32,554 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.59281 | 4.45941 | | | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.85698 | 4.44527 | 25,013 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.91751 | 4.70511 | 44,148 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.86106 | 4.48158 | | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Lainya | 30.82067 | 4.14289 | 4,908 | | AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Morobo | 30.804417 | 3.735583 | | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Morobo | 30.86428 | 3.50354 | 8,464 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.92192 | 4.70411 | | 10,305 | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.945597 | 4.678007 | 41,111 | | AP | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|--|--|
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.69751 | 4.07795 | 20,699 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.99948 | 4.32961 | 11,000 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.43816 | 4.22902 | 25,379 | | UXO-AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.43816 | 4.22902 | 2,446 | | UXO-AT-AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.6537 | 4.10815 | 7,862 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 32.040614 | 4.67224 | 2,928 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Yei | 30.73123 | 4.0264 | 4,464 | | AP | | |
| Central Equatoria | Kajo-keji | 31.42145 | 4.07171 | 13,000 | | AP-AT | | |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.70249 | 4.12272 | 78,000 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 32.000644 | 4.20052 | | 7,350 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 33.507499 | 4.250065 | 11,250 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 33.510881 | 4.248981 | 11,197 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 33.502931 | 4.2599 | 5,000 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 33.510969 | 4.240981 | 17,312 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 33.3486 | 4.38268 | 33,599 | | UXO-AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Lafon | 32.93016 | 4.53479 | 83,835 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.481965 | 4.403662 | | 0 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 32.519667 | 3.768389 | | | AT-AP-UXO | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.49168 | 4.52327 | 67,787 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.74475 | 4.487 | 127,240 | | AP-UXO-AT | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.53128 | 4.45579 | 34,529 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 32.50835 | 3.815671 | 118,988 | | AT-AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Kapoeta East | 33.66304 | 4.75249 | 3,276 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 31.99173 | 4.12959 | | 12,000 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 31.97672 | 4.10291 | | 10,000 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.48408 | 4.63114 | | 150 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 31.95412 | 4.074 | 2,596 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 32.1902 | 4.28147 | | 400 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 32.00605 | 4.17571 | | 8,033 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.48049 | 4.6532 | 2,500 | | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 31.91563 | 3.93382 | | 44,846 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.3775 | 4.22465 | | 21,653 | AP | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 33.49844 | 4.24093 | 20,800 | | AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.738918 | 9.0959 | | 274,000 | AP-AT-UXO | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|--|--|
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.498311 | 9.143 | | 139,650 | AP-AT | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.773785 | 8.96962 | | 135,000 | AT-AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.212096 | 9.171833 | | 850,000 | AT-AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.766034 | 8.99329 | | 220,000 | AT-AP | | |
| Jonglei | Fangak | 31.15521 | 9.40088 | 239,500 | | AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.409444 | 9.290278 | | | AT-AP | | |
| Jonglei | Akobo | 32.999992 | 7.932986 | | 1,978,079 | AP-AT | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.54353 | 9.36647 | 1,427 | | AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.586056 | 9.313556 | 20,509 | | AT-AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.552778 | 9.361111 | 250,000 | | AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.5489 | 9.36611 | 3,600 | | AP | | |
| Jonglei | Pochalla | 34.095547 | 7.180859 | 82,000 | | AP | | |
| Jonglei | Canal/Pigi | 31.389103 | 9.33 | | 113 | AP | | |
| Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Aweil North | 27.23037 | 9.29029 | | 21,719 | AP | | |
| Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Aweil West | 27.18602 | 9.00722 | 26,100 | | AP | | |
| Upper Nile | Fashoda | 31.88864 | 9.86742 | 16,385 | | AP | | |
| Upper Nile | Luakpiny/N asir | 33.571331 | 8.500686 | | 4,683,615 | AP-AT | | |
| Upper Nile | Maban | 33.81866 | 9.97264 | 66,246 | | AP-AT | | |
| Upper Nile | Maban | 33.7298 | 9.962 | 11,130 | | AT-AP | | |
| Warrap | Gogrial East | 28.7137 | 8.87343 | | 40,000 | AP | | |
| Western Bahr El Ghazal | Wau | 27.945778 | 6.806472 | 201,738 | | AP | | |
| Western Equatoria | Mvolo | 30.484715 | 5.810926 | | 82,500 | AP | | |
| Western Equatoria | Mundri East | 30.72247 | 5.51356 | | 2,000 | AP-AT | | |
| Western Equatoria | Mundri East | 30.725278 | 5.513056 | 95,450 | | AP-UXO | | |
| Western Equatoria | Mundri East | 30.86269 | 5.53425 | | 108,707 | AT-AP | | |
| Western Equatoria | Mundri East | 30.50708 | 5.22252 | | 300 | AP | | |
| Western Equatoria | Mundri West | 30.119639 | 5.461389 | | 107,917 | AP | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------|--|--|
| Western Equatoria | Mundri East | 30.44849 | 5.34607 | | 8,986 | AT-AP | | |
| Western Equatoria | Mundri East | 30.75377 | 5.51666 | | 100,400 | AP-AT | | |
| Total | | | | 2,866,060 | 9,328,668 | | | |

Annex III: Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2019

| State | County | Longitude | Latitude | Cancelled area (square metres) | Reduced area (square metres) | Cleared area (square metres) | Total area released (square metres) | Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed | Number of other explosive items destroyed |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.61194 | 4.68887 | | | 14,109 | 14,109 | 1 | 0 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.65579 | 4.83689 | 1,275 | | 45,188 | 46,463 | 16 | 5 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.58913 | 4.85703 | 1,021 | | 12,216 | 13,237 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.70477 | 4.69119 | | | 10,059 | 10,059 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.70477 | 4.69119 | | | 18,200 | 18,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.85329 | 4.6897 | | | 14,930 | 14,930 | 0 | 4 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.70477 | 4.69119 | | | 100,492 | 100,492 | 25 | 0 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.8575 | 4.68983 | 4,868 | | 76,889 | 81,757 | 0 | 6 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.58913 | 4.85703 | | | 100,451 | 100,451 | 10 | 1 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.86355 | 4.47829 | | | 141,500 | 141,500 | 41 | 9 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.70716 | 4.6919 | | | 39,195 | 39,195 | 1 | 0 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.60911 | 4.69532 | 93,719 | | 60,656 | 154,375 | 2 | 3 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.92478 | 4.70276 | | | 25,523 | 25,523 | 0 | 2 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.59038 | 4.90692 | 30 | | 3,170 | 3,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.85657 | 4.68904 | | | 68,121 | 68,121 | 78 | 7 |
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.58604 | 4.89128 | | | 2,401 | 2,401 | 5 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|-----|----|
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 31.70438 | 4.69018 | | | 3,402 | 3,402 | 1 | 0 |
| Eastern Equatoria | Torit | 32.64383 | 4.43279 | | | 7,981 | 7,981 | 6 | 0 |
| Eastern Equatoria | Kapoeta East | 33.841802 | 4.69545 | 2,827 | | 0 | 2,827 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Equatoria | Kapoeta East | 33.66316 | 4.7537 | 10,532 | 4,813 | 18,260 | 33,605 | 37 | 8 |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 31.9372 | 4.1372 | 10,021 | | 0 | 10,021 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Equatoria | Magwi | 31.992444 | 3.745833 | | | 74,932 | 74,932 | 34 | 2 |
| Jonglei | Uror | 31.877189 | 7.903636 | 4,238,267 | | 0 | 4,238,267 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Fangak | 30.884464 | 9.069444 | 3,526,564 | | 0 | 3,526,564 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Nyirrol | 32.120787 | 8.179654 | 5,866,366 | | 0 | 5,866,366 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Nyirrol | 32.120787 | 8.179654 | 63,000 | | 0 | 63,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Fangak | 31.15479 | 9.40932 | 20,000 | | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Nyirrol | 32.15274 | 8.2977 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Bor South | 31.571767 | 6.243534 | | | 2,659 | 2,659 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Pochalla | 34.09513 | 7.17737 | 1,356 | 1,766 | 3,185 | 6,307 | 6 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Fangak | 31.158583 | 9.408694 | 710,235 | | 0 | 710,235 | 0 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Pochalla | 34.09034 | 7.17978 | 14,347 | | 58,717 | 73,064 | 134 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Pochalla | 34.09456 | 7.18095 | | | 13,495 | 13,495 | 7 | 0 |
| Jonglei | Akobo | 32.280369 | 8.177583 | 3,388,152 | | 0 | 3,388,152 | 0 | 0 |
| Lakes | Wulu | 29.430126 | 5.949944 | 2,500 | | 0 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Aweil North | 27.2224 | 9.10486 | 32,829 | 3,721 | 8,034 | 44,584 | 0 | 1 |
| Northern Bahr El Ghazal | Aweil North | 27.22815 | 9.2941 | | 9,646 | 42,316 | 51,962 | 0 | 20 |
| Upper Nile | Melut | 32.2674 | 10.326881 | 253 | | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper Nile | Maban | 33.84547 | 10.13137 | | | 1,838 | 1,838 | 1 | 0 |
| Upper Nile | Longochuk | 33.685967 | 9.311081 | 4 | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| Upper Nile | Malakal | 31.65884 | 9.58082 | 8 | | 35,728 | 35,736 | 0 | 3 |
| Western Equatoria | Mvolo | 30.0909 | 6.10932 | 150,000 | | 0 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 18,138,175 | 19,946 | 1,003,647 | 19,161,768 | 405 | 71 |



THE OSLO ACTION PLAN VICTIM ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT ABOUT?

It is a Checklist for the victim assistance aspects of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). In accordance with its mandate to “provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Oslo Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known” the Committee on Victim Assistance with the support of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) prepared this Checklist to assist the work of the national victim assistance and disability authorities in reporting on the victim assistance and other relevant actions of the Oslo Action Plan.

The 2020-2024 OAP includes nine actions on victim assistance. Assigning a focal point or an entity, developing a specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound action plan, applying integrated and multi- sectoral approaches, creating or strengthening a unified database, providing first aid, creating a referral system, creating or improving psychological and peer support network, providing social and economic inclusion and ensuring the protection and safety of mine survivors in situation of emergency as some of the concrete actions included in the OAP. As stated under the international cooperation and assistance section of the OAP, in order to translate these commitments into action, State Parties have agreed to develop “resource mobilisation plans” and making use of “South-to-South” cooperation to help with generating the required support to achieve the objectives of the nine victim assistance actions in the next five years.

In order to achieve these commitments, the Checklist can be used by States Parties with victim assistance obligation to report and measure the state of progress in victim assistance and to create a baseline on all aspects of victim assistance for the next five years. Completing this Checklist would help the States Parties and the Committee to gauge progress and remaining challenges in victim assistance upon the completion of the OAP in 2024.

WHO TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance invite all the 30 States Parties that have reported having responsibility for a significant number of landmine survivors¹, and other States Parties that may find it relevant, to complete the Checklist.

HOW WILL THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED THROUGH THE CHECKLIST BE USED?

The information that will be submitted through this checklist through the Article 7 Report will be used by the Committee on Victim Assistance of the Convention to suggest preliminary observations and recommendations on the respective reports at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2020, and conclusions at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties in November 2020. The key purpose of this tool, however, is to assist the national victim assistance experts and other relevant authorities to assess how far they have come, what gaps exist, what challenges remain to be addressed and on what areas of victim assistance they would have to invest their efforts to address the rights and needs of landmine survivors and affected families and communities. The Checklist can be used on an annual basis to measure progress on victim assistance and adapt efforts to meet new or remaining challenges.

HOW TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Checklist covers victim assistance and other related actions of the OAP. Each of the related action is broken into a series of questions.

It can be completed by an informed national victim assistance/disability authority or by a group of experts, such as by members of the national inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination forum. It is important to describe in both cases of 'yes' or 'no'. A description of the situation will help the Committee and the national authority to better understand the state of play in victim assistance activities.

WHEN TO FILL IN AND SUBMIT THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors to fill in the Checklist in the first quarter of 2020 and include the completed Checklist in the *Article 7 Report (under Form J)* to be submitted by the 30 April. A sample of a timeline could be as follows:

| February – March -----> | April -----> | 30 April -----> | May -----> |
|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Hold a national dialogue with concerned actors to assess the situation in victim assistance</i> | <i>Complete the Checklist</i> | <i>Submit the Checklist through your country's Art. 7 Report</i> | <i>Review plan/strategy or take steps to plan for the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan on victim assistance</i> |

¹ States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Congo DR, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

2020-2024 Oslo Action Plan

VII. Victim assistance

States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The States Parties have recognised that, in order to be effective and sustainable, victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others.

| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
|--|-----|----|--|
| > Are victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination considered in all relevant policies, planning and programmes? | YES | | The national disability policy take into consideration all these principples. There is need for enforce through Disability Law when CRPD is ractified. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken in this regard? | | | |
| > Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks? | YES | | More effords are required to raise awareness to all stakeholder on the different sectors through Disability Law when CRPD is ractified . |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding? | | | |
| > Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals? | YES | | The national disability plan of action takes into consideration of achieving SDG . |
| > Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes? | YES | | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles? | | | Thers is need to follow up on the implementation of this to see its effectiveness |

Action #33 Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.

| | YES | NO | Description |
|---|-----|----|--|
| > Is there a government entity such as a national ministry mandated to follow up the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks? | yes | | The national Ministry of Gender ,Child and Socil Welfare. |
| > If yes, does it actively and regularly work with relevant ministries, national institutions such as mine action centre, organisations of persons with disabilities/landmine survivors, national and international NGOs? | yes | | The Ministries coordinate VA with all national mine action authority, DPO /landmine survivors, and international NGOs |
| > Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level on a regular basis? | yes | | We have VA working group coordination body chaired by the Ministry of Gender ,Child and Social Welfare that meets regular at the national level,there is need to establish one at every states . |
| > Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors? | yes | | With support from EU through ISU we have developed a draft waiting finalisation by early 2020. |
| > If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators? | yes | | Each component contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators. |
| > Does the plan include all six pillars ² of victim assistance? | yes | | The plan contain the following pillars of VA Medical care,physical rehabilitation, social and economic reintegration ,laws ,policies and pyshcosocial and support ,and we have added inclusive education |
| > If yes, is it reviewed annually? | yes | | The plan shall be review after five years beside there will be annually review to measure progress. |

² The six pillars of victim assistance: data collection, emergency and continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, social and economic inclusion, and laws and policies.

| | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|
| > If yes, does it include a projected budget for each goal? | | no | Since its not yet approved we can not project any budget cost attached to it at the moment. |
| > Is there a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan? | yes | | |
| > If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as landmine survivors and organisation of persons with disabilities? | yes | | All relevant actors have roles to play in the implementation of the National disability plan of action. |
| > Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims? | yes | | Its through the VA coordination forum where progress and challenge are presented for way forward. |

Action #34 Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

| | YES | NO | Description |
|--|-----|----|---|
| > Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes? | yes | | Victim assistance provisions are considered in some policies and programmes but there is need to monitor their implementation at the various sectors. |
| > If no, who will reach out to them to raise awareness on victim assistance obligation and to advocate for the inclusion of victim assistance in their policies and programmes? | | | |
| > Does the relevant designated government entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance work, participate in disability inter-ministerial /inter-sectoral coordination meeting? | yes | | The national ministry co chair with National Mine Action Authority to coordinate victim assistance work and participate in disability inter-ministerial /inter-sectoral coordination meeting. |

| | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|
| > Does the national action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, and so on? | yes | | The draft national disability plan of action includes responsibility of all sectors involved. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken in this regard? | | | |
| > Is there a quota allocated for employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW? | yes | | There is no specific quota besides the Ministry budget but we have PWDs in the government key position, parliament, public sector and NGOs. |
| > If yes, has this measure been successful? | | | |
| > Is there any national law or policy that are not aligned with victim assistance obligation? | yes | | The VA stakeholders shall present their policies, laws and programs to be reviewed to ensure all national documents are aligned with VA obligations. |
| > If yes, who will advocate to fix it? | | | The national ministry of Gender, Child and social welfare together with the DPOs and other key stakeholders shall raise awareness to all line ministries and commissions. |
| > Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | | no | CRPD is not yet ratified, but consideration shall be taken when the government passes the Disability Law. |

Action #35 Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

| | YES | NO | Description |
|--|-----|----|---|
| > Is there a data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties? | yes | | We have the Information Management system for mine action currently with UNMAS. |
| > Is data disaggregated by age, gender, causes and types of injuries? | YES | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|---|
| > If yes, is the data shared with and used by relevant policy makers and service providers, ministries and institutions, such as ministries of health, planning, social affairs, development, etc.? | YES | | ON request always by key stakeholders |
| > If no, what steps will have to be taken to timely share the data and to make sure they are used by relevant ministries and institutions? | | | |
| > Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism? | yes | | With the ministry of Health. |
| > If yes, does data collection take into account mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries? | yes | | Data collection at the ministry of health take into consideration causes and the type of injury |
| > If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries? | | | |
| > Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges? | | no | Agencies such as ICRC ,WHO and USTRATUNA and HI who are service providers not government database. |
| > If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database? | | no | |
| > If there is no cenralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one? | | | We proposed the ministry of Gender ,child and social welfare to have one centralised databased where all service providers report their activities. |

Action #36 Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.

| | | | |
|--|-----|----|--|
| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
| > Is there professional first aid providers in or in the vicinity of locations contaminated by mine/ERW? | | NO | Most of the health centers are damaged due to insecurity they require renovation,and the medical professionals have taken refuge in IDP or refugees at neighbouring countries. |

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|--|
| > Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response? | | NO | Sometimes first aid are given by implementing NGOs in place or evacuated to Juba the capital because of lack of equipment. |
| > Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene? | YES | | The Red cross society train volunteers on basic first aid procedures and we are not sure their presence in all the communities affected by mines/ERW |
| > Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities? | | NO | There are no such hospitals/centres, such services are provided at the national hospitals and other health centres in the country |
| > If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre? | | NO | Transfer of the casualty to trauma hospital/centre are done by ICRC and other agencies that has Ambulance services/Flights |
| > Is the need for first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties integrated into policy and plans of relevant public institutions, such as Ministry of Health? | YES | | |
| > If no, what steps should be taken to make sure first aid to mine/ERW casualties is included in relevant policies and programmes? | | | |
| > What steps could be taken to ensure the availability of trauma surgeons in mine/ERW affected areas and that facilities and staff are available to provide ongoing medical care? | | | Establish them within the existing health care systems. |

Action #37 Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|---|
| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
| > Is there an accessible directory of all relevant services available in the country? | | NO | |
| > If yes, is it shared with landmine survivors, affected families and persons with disabilities including with those living in remote areas as well as mine action operators? | | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|
| > If no, who will compile a directory and by when? | | | We suggest the Ministry of Gender child and social welfare and Ministry of Health or any service provider agency. |
| > Is there an established mechanism among service providers to facilitate referrals to services? | YES | | |
| > If no, what will have to be done to establish a mechanism or agreement? | | | |
| > Is there a referral system in place to support persons with disabilities including mine survivors access the services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in mine affected regions? | NO | | State Ministry of Gender and social welfare ,HI refer clients from other state to ICRC for physical rehabilitation |

Action #38 Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.³

| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
|--|-----|----|--|
| > Is there health care available in affected locations in the country? | YES | | Every state capital has a health care available in all affected but they are distance from other location in case of emergency |
| > Are healthcare services accessible and available, and designed to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors? | YES | | |
| > Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society? | | NO | They lack the basic equipments for treatment of mine survivors |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services? | | | They lack the basic equipments for treatment of mine survivors |

³ Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|
| > Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas? | YES | | most specialist of eye , trauma , surgeons are concentrated at the capital not at the states levels. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries? | | | However there is need to train more surgeons, eye specialist etc |

| | YES | NO | Description |
|--|-----|----|--|
| > Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas? | | no | There are only three in South Sudan with one for Children. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support? | | | There is need to expand the rehabilitation service to the 7 states . |
| > Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors? | yes | | Its currently ran by ICRC which is quiet insufficient to reach all affected communities. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner? | | | |
| > Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres? | | no | |
| > If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies? | | | There is need to establish mobile rehabilitation service to distance location |
| > Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupationally therapists, audiologists? | | no | Very few and overloaded with work |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians? | | | There is need to train more physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupationally therapists, audiologists |
| > Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic, occupationally therapy, audiologist, etc. officially recognised by the Government? | yes | | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to formalise official recognition of professions? | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|-----|--|
| > Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes? | | yes | |
| > Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States? | | no | |

| | YES | NO | Description |
|--|-----|----|--|
| > Is there psychological support available to mine survivors, affected families and communities? | yes | | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue? | | | There is need to train more |
| > Is the mental health policy and programmes of the national Ministry of Health inclusive of the needs of mine victims? | yes | | |
| > If no, what steps will have to be taken to address the issue? | | | |
| > Is there peer to peer counsellors available including in remote mine affected areas? | yes | | They are very few trained by NGOs, there is need to train more |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to train and deploy peer to peer counsellors and to integrate it into public health policy? | | | |
| > Are data collectors trained in basic psychological support techniques so as not to heighten trauma or raise false expectations and to provide information on available services to aid recovery? | | no | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to provide appropriate training for data collectors? | | | Need to train data collectors for future data collection |
| > Are healthcare and Red Cross or Red Crescent social workers and volunteers trained in how to interact and support persons with disabilities and mine survivors? | Yes | | But they need more trainings especially in interacting with PWDs |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to integrate the issue in social worker's training curriculum? | | | |

Action #39 Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

| | YES | NO | Description |
|---|-----|----|--|
| > Are social support services accessible and available equally to meet the particular needs of girls, boys, women and men, and older persons, including persons with disabilities and mine survivors? | Yes | | But to limited extent especially for PWDs and Older Persons |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to ensure equalisation of opportunities to access services? | | | |
| > Is there social protection support available for the most vulnerable individuals with disabilities including mine survivors? | Yes | | Most from UN Agencies and Humanitarian NGOs |
| > If no, what measures could be taken to support them? | | | |
| > Do national, regional and local development and poverty reduction policies, budgets and programmes include the particular needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors? | yes | | The budget allocated is not released to implement |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to improve inclusive development in favour of persons with disabilities/mine survivors? | | | |
| > Is there a vocational training programme available to enable persons with disabilities including mine survivors adapt/learn employment/income-generating skills? | | no | The Vocational Training is generalized no specific Centre for PWDs, but soon will be started at the Rejaf Educational Centre for the Blind and Deaf which used to have such activities |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to create/expand vocational training and capacity building programmes? | | | There is need to create vocational training and build capacity for PWDs |
| > Do children with disabilities in mine affected communities have equal access to educational opportunities in their communities? | yes | | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to enhance access of children with disabilities to mainstream schools? | | | |
| > Are awareness-raising activities regularly conducted at the family and community level to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in social, cultural, political and other spheres? | yes | | Very limited to urban areas not sure in rural areas |

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|
| > Is there a national accessibility standard and enforced to ensure new public buildings such as schools and hospitals are constructed accessible? | yes | | The policy is produced by the Ministry of Housing but not yet passed by the parliament |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue? | | | |
| > Is gender and diversity considered in relevant policies and programmes? | yes | | Its enforce by the ministry of Gender ,child and social welfare. |

Action #40 Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.

| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
|---|-----|----|--|
| > Is there a national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation, preparedness and management policy in place? | YES | | |
| > If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors? | YES | | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue? | | | |
| > Are vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities including mine survivors in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters trained in the basics of mitigation and rescue? | NO | | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken in this regard? | | | There is need to traine PWDs on emergencies or natural disasters basics of mitigation and rescue |
| > Are there emergency response facilities available in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters for persons with disabilities including mine survivors? | NO | | |

Action #41 Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
|--|-----|----|---|
| > Is participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations ensured by relevant national laws, policies and plans? | yes | | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue? | | | |
| > Are representatives of mine survivors and their representative organisations included in the delegation of the country in Convention's meetings? | | NO | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue? | | | They require sponsorship program to support them. |
| > Are mine survivors and their representative organisations included in national disability council/ministry or other entities? | YES | | They are part of the VA working group under social welfare and National Mine Action Authority. Due to funding constraint they are not active at the moment. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue? | | | |
| > Is there a mechanism to ensure inclusion and participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas? | YES | | Landmine victim Association has branches in other state of South Sudan. They are in need of support to enable their active participation. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue? | | | |
| > Are persons with disabilities including mine survivors provided with equal opportunity to effectively participate in leading roles and decision makings? | YES | | They are part of the VA working group under social welfare and National Mine Action Authority. Due to funding constraint they are not active at the moment. |

VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention's obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #42 Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
|---|-----|----|---|
| > Is support to mine victims included in the national/federal annual budget related to development, human rights and humanitarian spheres? | YES | | Buts its very small and Its not release by the government because of other prorities. |
| > If no, what steps could be taken in this regard? | | | |
| > Does the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs include support for the health, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities? | | NO | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken in this regard? | | | There is need to advocate for this in future. |

Action #43 States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

| | YES | NO | Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases |
|---|-----|----|---|
| > Is there a resource mobilisation plan to secure resources for the implementation of victim assistance commitments of the OAP? | | NO | |
| > If no, what steps could be taken in this regard? | | | Advocate for it |
| > Is your State interested in taking part in the Individualised Approach of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to mobilise resources for victim assistance? | YES | | |