



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

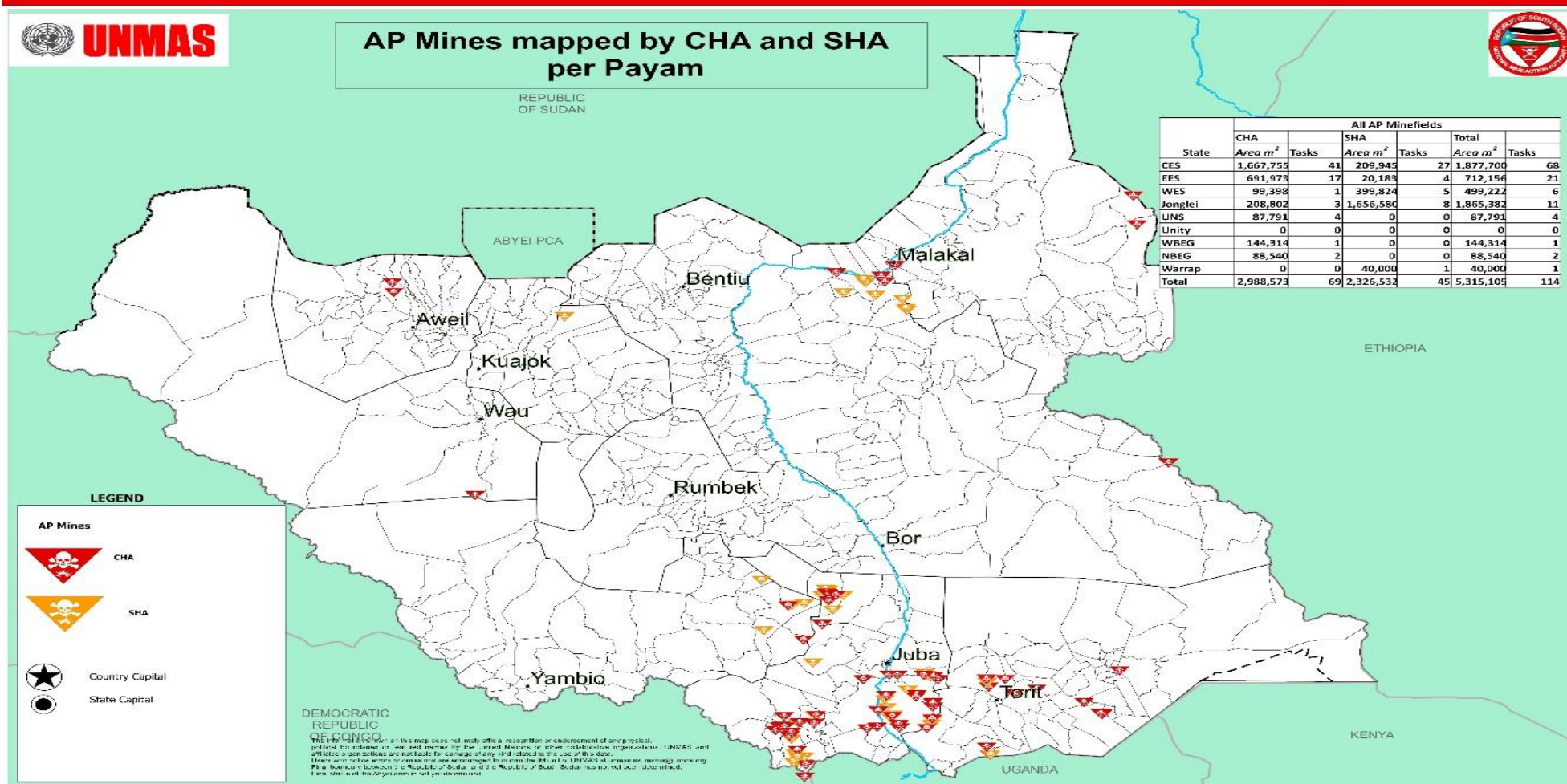


UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION
RESUBMITTED 30 APRIL 2024 1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023



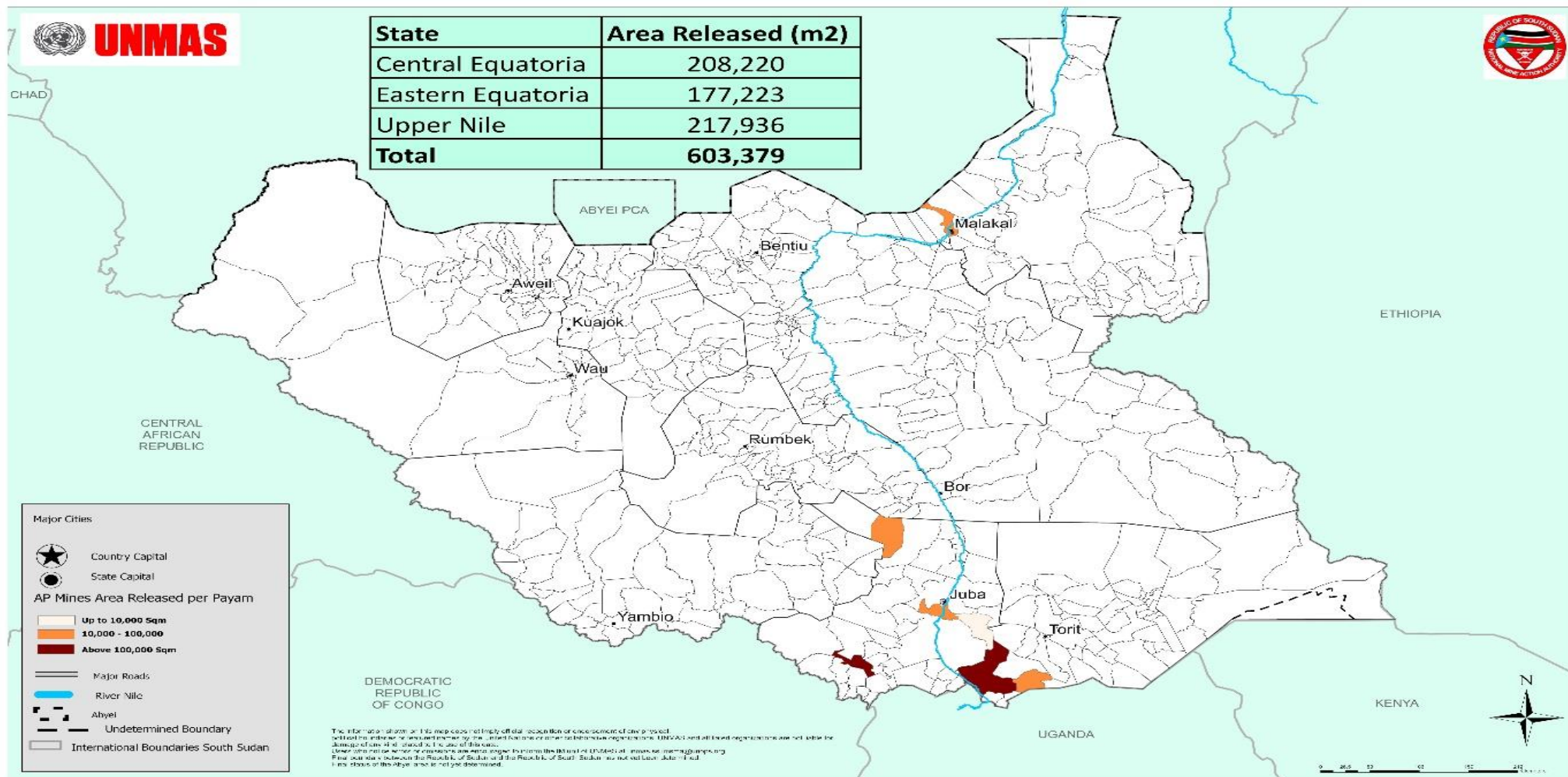
Primary School Children Moulding Competition for International Mine Awareness Day Celebration 4th April 2024 Theme: Protecting Lives, Building Peace. Juba South Sudan It highlight the importance of mine action in protecting communities by enabling children to play and resume education in safer environments, facilitates the safe movement and resettlement of IDP, refugees; and provides communities with a safe ground to build sustainable livelihoods.

Location of Ant-Personnel Mines by CHA and SHA as of 31 December 2023



Map of South Sudan Showing land released from AP Mine clearance as of December 2023.

Ant-Personnel Mines Area Released as of 31 December 2023



1. National implementation measures

The Republic of South Sudan has fully acknowledged the Convention and article 9 however there is no legal measure on this article at the moment. National Mine Action Authority Act 2023 was approved, the Act is to provide a legal framework that shall govern the establishment, powers, functions and operations of the National Mine Action activities and oversee, regulate, coordinate, supervise, prioritize and monitor all mine action activities in the country. After National Mine Action Authority is planning with support of partner's to develop Anti-personnel Mine Ban Bill that will be taken to the Council of ministers and parliament to pass as Law that will prohibit the use of, stockpile, production and Transfers of Anti-personnel Mines in South Sudan.

National Mine Action Authority is faced with financial challenges and technical support to raise awareness to the National Legislative Assemble for the need to approval a legal framework for the country.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mine

Sudan signed Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty in Dec. 1997 and ratified it in October 2003 and became the state party to this convention.

- SPLA/M reaffirmed their commitment to the Deed of Commitment of the Geneva Call in August 2003
- Government of South Sudan, destroyed 6000 anti-personnel mines to meet its obligations under the Ottawa Mine Ban Convention
- The Republic of South Sudan acceded the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention after its independence on November 2011 and became a state party .Since march 2008 South Sudan does not have Anti-Personnel Mine stockpile all identified or discovered were destroyed by National Mine Action Authority and its partner's. The national army of the Republic of South Sudan (SPLA) does not possess Anti-Personnel Mine stockpile's in any of their stores since March 2008 when more than 6000 stockpiles were destroyed as a commitment to the international obligation.

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

The Republic of South Sudan does not retain or transfer anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes as already reported.

The National Mine Action Authority has approved some partners to retain anti-personnel mines for training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines.

There are six organizations with five units each of free- from explosive mine casings have been retained by clearance organizations for training purposes. UNMAS has a Mine Detection Dog test area in which the following AP mines are buried. None of these mines is in or could be returned to a functioning condition.

Item Amount

PMN 1, PMN 2 1, M14 2, No 4 2, TS 50 2

UNMAS also retains 2 x TS 50 AP mines for use in training with Ground Penetrating Radar; these mines cannot be returned to a functional condition.

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

The new National Mine Action Authority strategic for 2024 to 2028 has been developed and approval launched during International Day for Mine Awareness 4th April 2024. It has integrated the Revised South Sudan National Development Strategy 2021-2024, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and it's aligned with Revitalized Peace Agreement 2018 Oslo Action 1.

There is no study on the Potential of leakage of explosive material into the ground, soil damage and potential of wildfires due to unplanned explosions, killing or injury of wildlife and livestock. More emphasis is to be put on a specific study to analyse the effect of demolition site on soil.

The Mitigation measures of the environmental impact of mine clearance are referred to in the National Technical Standard Guideline where post clearance visit to the site remediation is required to include filling holes.

South Sudan has experienced climate change of diverse effects on mine action operation for the last five years as follows.

- Limited access due to extreme flooding
- Extended flooding periods
- Associated displacement may lead to emergency clearance requirements
- Longer rainy seasons limit the length of time during which operations are possible

- Seasons have become more irregular and less predictable, posing challenges to planning
There is no climate change measures put in place to prepare for search risk within the community.

As of 31 December 2023, there were **114** areas total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in South Sudan totalling to **5,315,105** amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square metres) See table below for complete list of these areas. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in eight state out of ten states as follows:central equatoria state, Eastern Equatoria state, Western Equatoria, Jonglei state, Upper Nile state Lakes, Western Bar Ghazal, Northern Bar El Ghazal and Warrap state a

Table 1 showing the Summary of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2023

Province	District	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	9	28	781,057	117,830	898,887
	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	7	7	14	618,459	58,559	677,018
	Yei	7	3	10	127,928	15,958	143,886
	All counties	41	27	68	1,667,755	209,945	1,877,700
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	6		6	99,158		99,158
	Kapoeta	1		1	3,276		3,276

	East						
	Lafon	1		1	83,835		83,835
	Magwi	4	3	7	230,923	20,033	250,956
	Torit	5	1	6	274,781	150	274,931
	All counties	17	4	21	691,973	20,183	712,156
Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	1	8	9	20,509	1,656,580	1,677,089
	Fangak	1		1	106,293		106,293
	Pochalla	1		1	82,000		82,000
	All counties	3	8	11	208,802	1,656,580	1,865,382
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	1		1	4,290		4,290
	aweil_north	1		1	84,250		84,250
	All counties	2	0	2	88,540	0	88,540
Upper Nile	Maban	2		2	76,246		76,246
	Malakal	1		1	9,369		9,369
	Ulang	1		1	2,176		2,176
	All counties	4	0	4	87,791	0	87,791
Warrap	Gogrial East		1	1		40,000	40,000
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	1		1	144,314		144,314
Western Equatoria	Mundri East	1	3	4	99,398	209,407	308,805
	Mundri West		1	1		107,917	107,917
	Mvolo		1	1		82,500	82,500
	All counties	1	5	6	99,398	399,824	499,222
All provinces		69	45	114	2,988,573	2,326,532	5,315,105

Table 2 showing Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel landmines as of 31 December 2023 and estimated date of completion.

No.	State	Number of known anti-personnel mines hazardous areas	Known anti-personnel mines hazardous area	Number of suspected anti-personnel mines hazardous areas	Suspected anti-personnel mines hazardous area m ²	Total anti-personnel mines hazardous area m ²	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Central Equatoria	41	1,667,755	27	209,945	1,877,700	2027
2	Eastern Equatoria	17	691,973	4	20,183	712,156	2026
3	Jonglei	3	208,802	8	1,656,580	1,865,382	2027
4	Northern BhrGzl	2	88,540			88,540	2024
5	Upper Nile	4	87,791			87,791	2024
6	Warrap			1	40,000	40,000	2025
7	Western BhrGzl	1	144,314			144,314	2024
8	Western Equatoria	1	99,398	5	399,824	499,222	2025

TOTAL		69	2,988,573	45	2,326,532	5,315,105	
-------	--	----	-----------	----	-----------	-----------	--

South Sudan continued to discover new AP mine by state county and Payam and the areas it contain as shown below.

Table 3 showing New AP Mines discovered in 2023

State	County	Area (m2)
Upper Nile	Maban	10,000
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	140,502
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	28,809

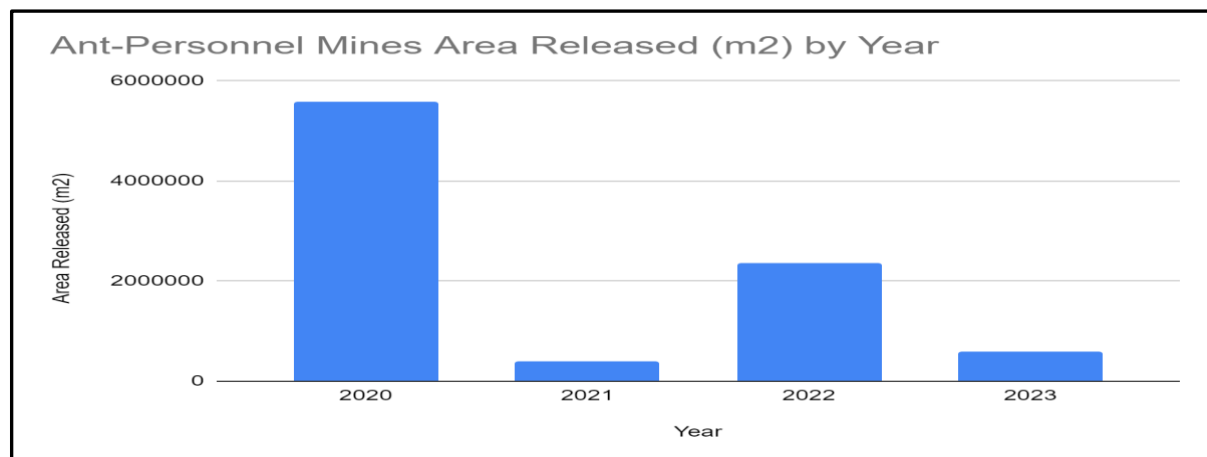
South Sudan national Technical Standards and Guidelines document continued to be review annually to ensure that all standards conformed directly with the International Mine Action Standards. In 2023 significant revisions were made to the national standards for Land Release and to road clearance, to reflect the reality of the uncommon nature of the majority of minefields.

During the course of 2023, South Sudan was able to declare **10 areas totalling 582,852 square** metres free from anti-personnel mines by clearance and **20,527 Cancelled areas (square metres)** is ready for development or any other activity. (See table 4 below.) The areas were released in three states Upper Nile Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria states. In the course of the clearance operation a total of **86 anti-personnel mines and 82 other explosive items were destroyed** as shown below.

Table 4 showing Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed, 1 January - 31 December 2023

Province	District	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 State	Juba			152,003		29	9	3
	Terekeka			22,977			21	1
	Yei			33,240			10	
Eastern Equatoria State	Magwi			177,223		18	32	1
Upper Nile	Malakal	20,527		197,409		39	10	5
		20,527	0	582,852	0	86	82	10

Graph showing clearance trend in South Sudan from 2020-2023.



As we are heading towards the fifth review conference we can see South Sudan trend of clearance is not as projected in the clearance plan for the Article five extension requests of 2019. As outlined in South Sudan's extension request, the logistical and security challenges remained to hinder clearance in the country.

The Republic of South Sudan in its request to extended deadline for clearance in 2019 made a clearance work

plan with time-bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. This was approved during nineteen Meeting of the States Parties with new clearance deadline of 2026 as shown below. The national work plan has been integrated into national development strategy.

Table 5 showing 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 2024, 2025, 2026

Organisation	Capacity available/planned for CM clearance	2024	2025	2026	Total
UNMAS	4 Mechanical Clearance Teams	3	3	3	9
		1,050,000	1,050,000	875,000	2975000
	4 Multi-Task teams	3	2	2	7
	5 Mine Action Teams	3	3	2	8
	6 x Emergency Response Teams	3	3	3	9
		324,000	288,000	252,000	864000
	UNMAS teams	12	11	10	33
Sub-Total UNMAS	UNMAS sqm/yr	1,374,000	1,338,000	1,127,000	3,839,000
MAG	MTT - MehC	0	0	1	1
	MTT - ManC	0	0	0	0
DDG	MTT	0	0	0	0
DCA	MW-240	0	1	1	2
Sub-Total Non-UNMAS	Non-UNMAS	0	300,000	450,000	750,000
Total UNMAS & Non-UNMAS		1,374,000	1,638,000	1,577,000	4,589,000

Mine Risk Education and Reduction Efforts

Mine Risk Education remains a central pillar of the mine action programme *targeting mainly at risk groups (children) and adults including Returnees and refugees*. All the clearance contain a risk education/community liaison where most RE/CL teams except NNGOs are embedded with the clearance teams to support in data gathering, community engagement during land release and handover.

South Sudan continue to delivery risk education to Sudanese refugees that have come due to the war in Sudan in particular the transit sites for displaced populations fleeing the conflict in Sudan.

In the Emergency response (e.g. after natural disasters, accidents, etc.): In June, UNMAS contracted commercial company G4S ERTB1 team that conducted door-door emergency EORE sessions to the populations living at the vicinity of the unplanned explosion at the munitions store belonging to the SSPDF in Bentiu causing accidents.

All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked and warning signs in both national and local languages are prominently displayed.

Mine Risk education was incorporated into the school curriculum to be taught in primary schools UNICEF has continued to train teachers through the Ministry of General Education.

Mine Risk Education is also integrated into protection cluster at the humanitarian response plan.

Risk Education was integrated in other Child protection activities by UNICEF funded partners conduct it in Child friendly spaces programs.

The Mine Risk education means used in south Sudan are Leaflet, banners and posters, Radio Miraya talk shows during the IMAD event and an emergency safe message which was conducted on the 10th Oct 2023 after the explosion of the ammunition store that occurred in Bentiu.

DCA continued to engaged in some school children in talent shows that included activities such as music, dance, drama and poems.

Only MAG and DCA conducted training of Community Focal Points and Peers in 2023.

During 2023 the beneficiaries reached with mine risk education were Men 78,722 Women 108,277 Boys 179,261 Girls 167,712 and persons with disability 614 **Total: 533,972**

Table 6 showing EORE beneficiaries by state for the period January 2023 to December 2023

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	People With Disabilities	Total
Central Equatoria	48,858	46,117	22,118	25,559	39	142,691
Eastern Equatoria	19,250	18,553	7,619	8,608	63	54,093
Jonglei	20,028	18,231	8,716	13,504	104	60,583
Lakes	8,304	7,600	2,825	2,552	171	21,452
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	6,993	6,110	1,907	2,216	7	17,233
Unity	25,804	25,590	14,244	25,361	0	90,999
Upper Nile	25,693	22,039	11,060	19,287	224	78,303

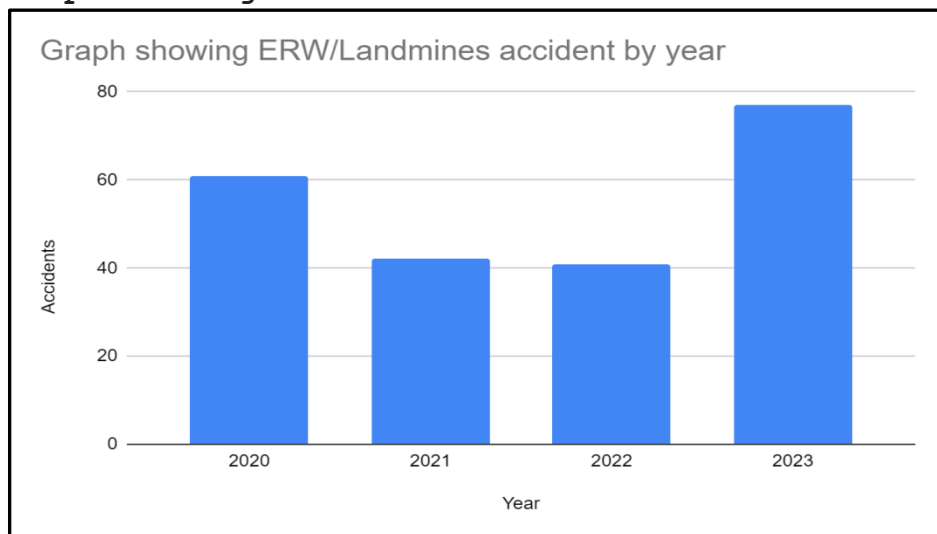
Warrap	1,711	1,445	1,056	1,118	1	5,331
Western Bahr El Ghazal	9,777	9,055	3,598	3,255	5	25,690
Western Equatoria	12,677	12,829	5,446	6,645	0	37,597
Total	179,095	167,569	78,589	108,105	614	533,972

Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, boys and men still fall victim to mines in South Sudan as shown in the table below were **51 killed and 26 injured in 2023**.

Table 7 showing Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 1 January - 31 December 2023

	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	2	7	15	2	26
Injured	4	8	19	20	51
Total	6	15	34	22	77

Graph showing accident trend from 2020-2023 in South Sudan.



The graph showing landmine/Explosive Remnant of War accident trend from 2020- 2023 it shows some slight increase despite being stable from 2021 to 2022. This calls for more effort to be concentrated to the Mine risk education and clearance activities in the country to increase organisational coverage to some states.

5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

The Republic of South Sudan as already reported it has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed. See the report submitted in 2012 after acceding to the Anti-personnel mine ban convention.

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

Not applicable.

7. Victim assistance

The Republic of South Sudan has register large number of land mine and Explosive Remnant of War victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control.

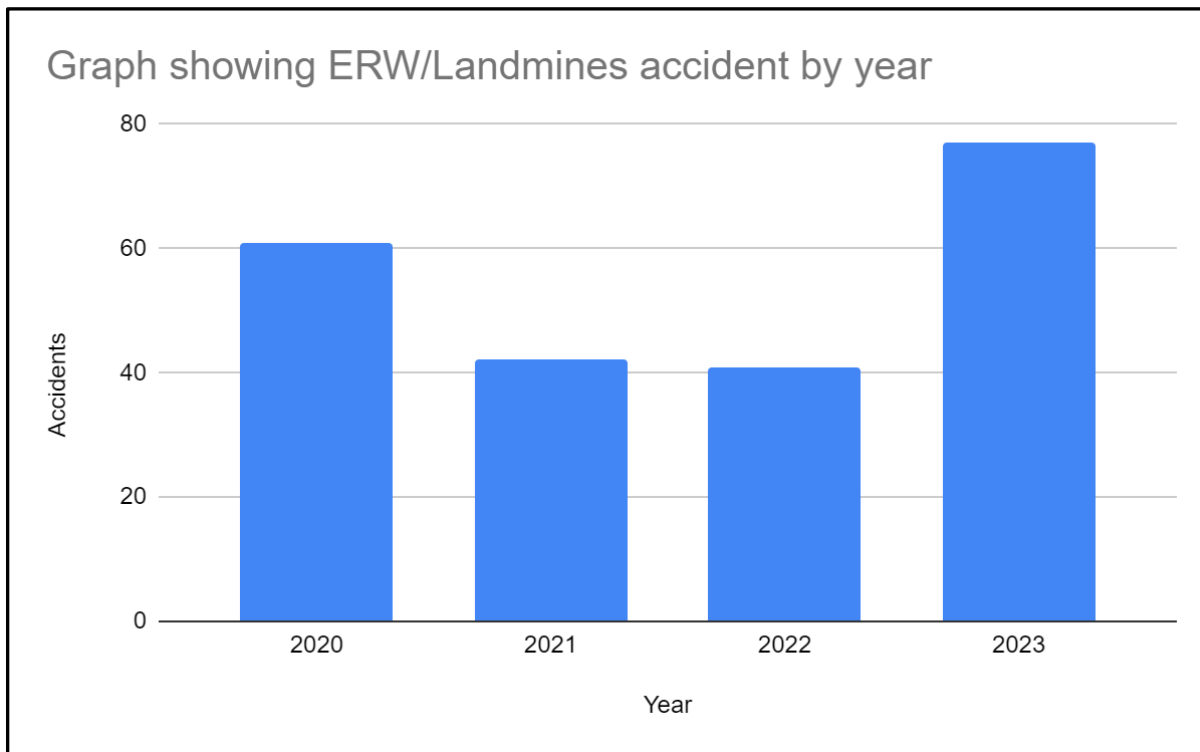
Data on direct and indirect victims

Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, boys and men still fall victim to mines in South Sudan as shown in the table below were **51 killed and 26 injured in 2023**.

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 1 January - 31 December 2023

	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	2	7	15	2	26
Injured	4	8	19	20	51
Total	6	15	34	22	77

Graph showing accident trend from 2020-2023 in South Sudan.



The graph above is showing landmine/Explosive Remnant of War accident trend from 2020- 2023 there is slight increase despite being stable from 2021 to 2022. This calls for more effort to be concentrated to the Mine risk education and clearance activities in the country to increase organisational coverage to some states.

Oslo Actions

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.

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. Its mandated by the Transitional constitution of the republic of South Sudan 2011. Their role is formulating policy and regulate disability program while the State Ministry of Gender is the implementer with other development partners.

During 2023 over 15 meetings where conducted by the Ministry and partners to launch the signed UNCRPD , International day for persons with disability and no monthly coordination was conducted because the Ministry of Gender Child and Social welfare does not have budget for refreshment.

This has made follow up of partners report very difficult some have refused to submit in their annual reports 2023.

With support from EU through ISU in 2019 National disability Action plan and approved in 2020 there is plan to review it the progress made in 2024.

Action 34 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)

Under the National Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare is integrated into the Revised South Sudan National Development Strategy 2021-2024 it's aligned with Revitalized Peace Agreement 2018, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A new strategic plan for 2024 to 2028 has been developed and approval launched during International Day during Mine Awareness 4th April 2024.

The Ministry of General Education and instruction Undersecretary signed the Inclusive Education policy since in 2021 and the dissemination and implementation of the policy is on-going at the state level. This has increased on the enrolment of children with disability in schools.

Through coordination forum with the education cluster continued to mobile and raise awareness on available services for person with disability including Education.

Action 35 “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)

South Sudan has never conducted any needs assessment to access the real needs and number of Landmine and other person with disability. The data recorded are reported cases during accidents and those who access services at various health centers.

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

South Sudan has continued to collect data on mine victim using IMSMA currently under UNMAS. The data base contains only number of victim of mine/ERW without their families.

The information about mine victims is recorded by gender, age and disability its shared with relevant national ministries and stakeholders.

However the led ministry of Gender child and social welfare does not have a centralized data base with data on number of persons with disability.

Lack of data base has limit the Ministry from accessing the INGOs data on service provided within the different states.

Action 36 The provision of effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and on-going medical care.

The MOH continued to 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 National Ministry of Health continued to work with partners to provide services through the state hospital and health care centers .But most health facilities lack medical and surgical equipment and human resource to respond to emergency surgeries and evacuation of the wounded.
- As a vast country couple with insecurity; limited resources many health care centers are not functional in most states without INGOs support. Oslo Action #36 indicators recommend efficient and effective emergency responses to mine accident that occurs in hard to reach areas despite logistic and insecurity challenges. Funding gaps has caused shortage in the health service delivery in the country because of reliance on donor fund through INGOs. The influx of Sudanese refugees to South Sudan increased the need for the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health continued to face challenged with the management human resource capacity where most medical personnel seek for better pay since the government is unable to pay salary that is insufficient to maintain them.

Person with disability lacks health insurance the individuals cover their own treatment cost. Person with disability continued to encounter financial barriers to access health services provided at the private clinic.

Action 37 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.

The ten states of South Sudan has a hospitals and various health centers situated in every counties, Payams and Boma emergency cases are referred to the state hospital or Juba regional teaching hospital depending on the severity of the cases or Abroad for persons with good income through the National Medical commission. The Republic of South Sudan does not have directory of all relevant services.

State Ministry of Gender and social welfare coordinate with implementing partners to refer clients from other state to ICRC for physical rehabilitation services not all services.

National Mine Action continued to seek opportunities to develop a referral path ways on information available on how services can be accessed to all PWDs. The mine action partners does referral to ICRC within the field locations and this has increased visibility within the person with disability in service centers.

Action 38 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)

There is increased in rehabilitation services especially for children born with disability through CBM.

The number of children, who benefited from the rehabilitation services implemented by OVCI, is 55 children for rehabilitation and 650 under the inclusive education project, totaling to 1315.

Out of the 650 (355 females, 295 male) persons received assistive devices under the projects with OVCI and ECS. There are 1315 (704 females, 611 male) people including children and adult that received rehabilitation services in 2023.

And 1,642 (910 females, 732 male) benefited from Community Based Inclusive Development :"[CBID] services in 2023.

There are 302 (177 females, 125 male) clients reached at home based care for psychological services through OVCI,ECS. Person with disability are exposed to a stressful and threatening situation that requires assessment and continued counselling despite lack of psychiatric specialists in the hospital.

Light for the world, CBM and its implementing partner's continued providing mental health services and psychological support within the government hospitals. 502 (277 females, 225 male) clients reached at home based care for psychological services. Under the project there was no peer to peer psychological support program.

Christian Blind Mission through its partners operate in Juba county and with CBID programs in Urban Juba in 2022 and 2023 they have expanded the humanitarian services in Central equatorial state with the geographical scope of Yei, Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo and Juba, Rokon and DOLLO Payam respectively.

The Inclusive Eye care program they are operating in remote areas of Upper Nile, Unity state, CES, WES, EES and PWD are given priority in our services.

Light for the world work to support the provision of comprehensive Eye Health by promoting good health through prevention of eye problems, quality care practice, rehabilitation, and the availability and use of assistive devices they work within the different state hospital infrastructures.

Action 39 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)

Christain Blind Mission in its economic empowerment support and training on micro credit 78 women benefited through self-help groups (SHG) training; these are all parents of children with disabilities. Under the humanitarian in emergency and conflicts CBM has provided Livelihood support to refugees and host community in Gorom including persons living with disability (PWD) in Gorom Through the project cash assistant conditional and unconditional cash grant was provided to the vulnerable person and person with disabilities in Gorom including supporting Organization of persons with disabilities (OPDs) with grant for business startup kit

Light for the world promote inclusive Economic Empowerment programmes. They also work with Organizations of People with Disabilities (OPDs) as well as with technical and vocational training institutes, to ensure people with disabilities can access an inclusive curriculum tailored to the requirements of the labour market. We also educate vocational teachers in inclusive skills and develop awareness and accessible learning materials. The support various livelihood and employment services and solutions (e.g., Village Saving and Loan Associations) and provide financial bursaries to students and entrepreneurs with disabilities. They have supported a number of OPD and persons with disability in 2023.

Action 40 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)

There is a Technical Support Mechanism Team on Disability Inclusion working group that operates within protection cluster and under Gender Inclusion Task Team (GITT) in South Sudan. It was established in 2023 they comprise of inclusion focal points who were trained during our [Review, Adapt and Action Learning Labs \(RAAL-lab\)](#). They review Humanitarian Response Plan 2024 and identify gaps for improvement in 2025 and strengthen disability inclusion.

The task team also facilitates disability-inclusive humanitarian programming, input and the Washington Group Questions, tip sheets, and drew up detailed work plan for implementation of these activities in 2024. All

these aim at strengthening and localizing the nominated focal points capacity to provide technical support to mainstream disability at their organizations and other cluster coordination system including government system.

The overall objective is to encourage knowledge sharing and collaboration among humanitarian actors, including OPD's, for an effective and accountable humanitarian response in South Sudan that systematically mainstreams the rights of persons with disabilities.

South Sudan humanitarian response 2023 deliberates the needs of persons with disability among vulnerable groups in need. As a result a number of INGOs have continued to raise awareness and advocate for supporting person with disability in the different humanitarian programs or projects.

Under the humanitarian in emergency and conflicts program CBM has provided Livelihood support to refugees and host community in Gorom including persons living with disability (PWD) in Gorom Through the project cash assistant conditional and unconditional cash grant was provided to the vulnerable person and person with disabilities in Gorom including supporting Organization of persons with disabilities (OPDs) with grant for business startup kit. There are 1642 (910 females, 732 male) benefited from CBID services in 2023. And 78 women who benefited through self-help groups (SHG) training; these are all parents of children with disabilities.

Light for the world and Union of person with disability and Organization of persons with disability continued to advocate for person with disabilities are among the most excluded and forgotten in humanitarian responses they advocate for equal access to information, food, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, and provide psychosocial support in specific settings. They work closely with local stakeholders to provide rehabilitation, opportunities and social protection for people with disabilities in crisis situations and in camps. They provide training and technical expertise to humanitarian organizations so they can build relief programmes that are accessible to people with disabilities.

Organization of person with disability and the Union continued to advocacy to raise awareness to persons with disability on services available.

Action 41 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)

STEWARD WOMEN Organization are Advocating for inclusion of person with disability in Humanitarian sectors.

They organize round table panel discussion with the objectives to promote equality for person with disabilities in all areas of society, during the celebration of International Day for person with disability 2023.

The discussion examine the culture of stigma to which person with disability are subjected to and discuss ways to promote their inclusion accessibility and equal opportunity.

As an organization they aimed to break challenging negative stereotypes and creating a world where individual can fully participate and thrive- which is fundamental human right.

The union of person with disability and organization of person with disability are raising Awareness and advocating for increased training and employment of person with disability on inclusion in projects to promote involvement of person with disabilities in any project to ensure better access to service person with disabilities through greater inclusion.

Light for the world trained person with disability on electoral process to promote inclusive participation and equip persons with disability in with knowledge to break barriers that are instigated by ignorance in the upcoming political campaigns.

They have trained and coach Disability Inclusion Facilitators (DIFs), to build relationships with public and private employers on issues of disability inclusion they move from office to office. Most offices when they see person with disability they think they are searching for alms. That is the reason they are raising awareness.

Africa Disability Forum promote participation of person with disability by providing technical and financial Support to form the Union of Person with disability in all the ten states and three Administrative areas of South Sudan.

South Sudan Union of person with disability {SSUPD} became a member of the African Disability Forum (ADF) in 2020.South Sudan Union of person with disability {SSUPD} continued to establish five state organizations and enlarged their network with support from other INGOs.

The Union also formed alliances with other civil society organizations, like Humanity & Inclusion, CBM and ACROSS to advocate for the ratification of the CRPD in 2022-2023.Community Empowerment Progress Organization (CEPO), initiated the formation of the Parliamentarian Disability Caucus uniting 17 Members of Parliament with and without disabilities. They support the review of policies, laws and bills at the parliament considering the needs of person with disability. The Honorable speaker of Parliament facilitated the signing of UNCRPD On 24th February, by the President of the Republic of South Sudan.

The CRPD task force headed by Union of person with disability included members from the National Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare, National Mine Action Authority as well as developmental and humanitarian

partners: such as ACROSS, African Disability Forum-South Sudan, CBM, Humanity & Inclusion and Light for the World. Including the following eight OPD South Sudan Women with Disabilities Network, South Sudan Association of Visually Impaired, South Sudan National Association for Deaf, Jubek State Union of the Physical Disabled, Equatoria State Association of Deaf, Jubek State Association of People affected with Leprosy, South Sudan Wheelchair Basketball Association, Jubek State Union of Visually Impaired

SSUPD through advocacy led to the disability inclusion desk that was established in the office of the Vice President on Gender and Youth of South Sudan, ensuring that persons with disabilities are represented at a higher level.

Organization of Persons With Disability

South Sudan Women with Disabilities Network, South Sudan Association of Visually Impaired, South Sudan National Association for Deaf, Jubek State Union of the Physical Disabled, Equatoria State Association of Deaf, Jubek State Association of People affected with Leprosy, South Sudan Wheelchair Basketball Association, Jubek State Union of Visually Impaired. Continued to advocate and raise awareness on UNCRPD and mobilise all person with disability of different types from all the ten States of South Sudan.

8. Cooperation and assistance

South Sudan is not a State Party in a position to provide assistance to other States because of it economic crisis since 2011.

Efforts have been put in place by National Mine Action Authority to consider allocating budget for clearance all has not been possible. The government is unable to pay salaries of the civil servants for many months in 2023.

National Mine Action Authority made efforts to organise meeting with the Chairperson Security sector of the National Legislative Parliament to ensure dialogue to share the need for South Sudan to contribute to clearance to enable us meet the clearance deadline 2026 but it was not successful according to (Action 44 - Oslo Action Plan)

Action 3

All mine action implementing partners are now required to have mixed gender teams as per the NTSG. In addition, the data of the beneficiaries is disaggregated per gender, age and people living with disabilities.

There was an increase of female personnel across the sector. Due to mixed gender compositions teams now face fewer gender based barriers when liaising with communities, for example during NTS.

National Mine Action Authority With support from the GICHD conducted consultative workshop with the mine action partners and Ministry of Gender to develop a gender equality policy that will soon be approved in 2024

In addition National Disability and Inclusive Policy & National Disability Action Plan included Gender and diversity.

The South Sudan National Mine Action Strategy 2024-2028 has integrated Gender, Diversity, Equality and Inclusion.

There are efforts made to eliminate harmful tradition practice against women with disability.

Increased employments & participation of women with disabilities within INGOs, Government and OPDs.

Most data collected are age, gender, disaggregated in most report provided by partners .

Insufficient data on of women with disability in South Sudan.

Women with disability still faced greater challenges there on going advocacy on place to support women with disability.

National Authority is always given two sponsorship male and female to participate in conference and meetings as delegates.

Action 4

South Sudan has registered a number of mine survivors but there has been no opportunity for the mine survivors to participate as delegations to the the convention meetings

Challenges facing disability sector in South Sudan that is impacting on persons with disability

Influx of Sudanese refugee in South Sudan has caused shortage in the services to person with disability because many came with disabilities of different types majority due are caused by the current war that is ongoing. There are deficiencies in rehabilitation, health care services education and economic empowerment.

There is discrepancy on the total number of person with disability in South Sudan.

Persons with disabilities are commonly excluded when designing and delivering programmes/activities. This exclusion hinders access to services and their participation in the projects has cause harm to persons with disabilities. Their specific needs are not taken into consideration (for example, special equipment, accessible communications considerations or materials are often not included or have not been budgeted for). Information on abuse is not shared in a way that can be accessed by persons with disabilities. Also, reporting procedures are often not accessible and, due to embedded discrimination and stereotypes, a report by a person with a disability is often not taken seriously or responded to appropriately.

Discrimination and stigmatization continued to affects Persons with disabilities because of their challenges they make fun of them this damages their self-esteem and decreases their confidence, which may cause depression or subject them to more abuse.

Some cultures see Person with disabilities as a curse this negative societal perceptions are harmful its reducing the confidence of persons with disability from participation. Some families are not married because of fear of disability that will be transferred to their blood line.

Annex II: Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2023, and the estimated date of completion

Record Number	Province	District	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)
1	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.1452	5.63445	136,578		Unknown anti-personnel mine	48		

2	Central Equatoria	Juba	32.01191	4.68288	63,529		Landmine Crater, TM46, TM-57, POMZ-2	3		
3	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.85698	4.44527	25,013		No 4, PMN 1	0		
4	Central Equatoria	Lainya	30.94357	4.14225		9,000	No 4,	0		
5	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.08251	5.569278	415,327		No 4, M14, YM III, PM 1	0		
6	Central Equatoria	Juba	32.01069	4.32996	190,566		No 4	0		
7	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.70249	4.12272	78,000		No 4	0		
8	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.63427	4.19797		0	No 4	0		
9	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.64585	4.21744	32,554		No 4	0		
10	Central Equatoria	Morobo	30.88164	3.652583	83,741		No 4	0		
11	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.69972	4.125947	6,975		No 4	1		
12	Central Equatoria	Morobo	30.86428	3.50354	8,464		No 4	1		
13	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.73123	4.0264	4,464		No 4	1		

14	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.7026	4.120092	54,894		No 4	2		
15	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.7845	4.524528		521	No 4	4		
16	Central Equatoria	Morobo	30.80442	3.735583		0	No 4	4		
17	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.02402	5.292083	400		No 4	4		
18	Central Equatoria	Juba	32.05353	4.647342	652		OZM 3/Type 69	0		
19	Central Equatoria	Juba	32.0086	4.38101	28,835		PM 1, No 4	7		
20	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.91975	4.70482		7,986	PMN 1	1		
21	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.69138	4.09129	14,889		Type 69, PM1	0		
22	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.02372	5.632389		1,885	TYPE 72, No 4, TM-57	0		
23	Central Equatoria	Juba	32.00083	4.383062	52,866		TYPE 72, No 4	0		
24	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.07597	5.65175	2,400		TYPE 72, No 4	0		
25	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.85639	4.508537	111,057		TYPE 72, PMN 1, No 4	0		
26	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.1452	5.63445	28,553		Type 72, No4, PM1, Fuse MUV, No4	3		

27	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.07596	5.6541	35,201		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
28	Central Equatoria	Juba	30.94229	4.841495		19,500	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
29	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.71148	4.08181	0		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
30	Central Equatoria	Morobo	30.78284	3.66976		7,840	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
31	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.75294	3.95201		8,800	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
32	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.65208	4.232556		1,257	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
33	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.58633	4.41021		3,735	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
34	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.92192	4.70411		10,305	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
35	Central Equatoria	Lainya	30.68638	4.21852	5,700		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
36	Central Equatoria	Lainya	30.95367	4.132833	10,350		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		

37	Central Equatoria	Lainya	30.96004	4.223892		0	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
38	Central Equatoria	Lainya	30.96801	4.23283	14,148		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
39	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.15058	5.633389		3,142	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
40	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.15058	5.633389		14,294	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
41	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.15058	5.633389		12,723	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
42	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.61252	4.0518	26,792		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
43	Central Equatoria	Morobo	30.86361	3.743528		758	Unknown anti-personnel mine	1		
44	Central Equatoria	Morobo	30.78878	3.68675		0	Unknown anti-personnel mine	1		
45	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.74607	3.954492		2,683	Unknown anti-personnel mine	1		
46	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.21189	5.633111		8,100	No 4	0		

47	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.59231	4.45903	0		Unknown anti-personnel mine, No 4	3		
48	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.59855	4.320878		9,750	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
49	Central Equatoria	Lainya	30.81161	4.134361		0	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
50	Central Equatoria	Lainya	30.82067	4.14289	4,908		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
51	Central Equatoria	Morobo	30.77507	3.687197		0	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
52	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.78453	3.78502		4,475	Unknown anti-personnel mine	1		
53	Central Equatoria	Kajo-Keji	31.51161	4.09234	0		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
54	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.07784	5.691998		12,760	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
55	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.06364	5.659806	0		TM-57, TM46, No 4, TYPE 58, AT, TYPE 72MT, ATM 72 North Koryan, M14, PRBM 3, PRB M35	0		
56	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.43816	4.22902	2,446		POMZ-2,, TM-57, TM46	0		

57	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.70394	4.69071	2,220		M14	0		
58	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.9249	4.70147	36,580		No4,AO-1 Sch	0		
59	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.99155	4.6871		64,776	PMD-6,No 4	0		
60	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.43816	4.22902	25,379		POMZ-2,,TM-57,,TM46	0		
61	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.38847	4.64767	50,127		POMZ-2,M15,No.4	1		
62	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.6195	4.70237	19,364		POMZ-2,PMN-2	0		
63	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.6537	4.10815	7,862		POMZ-2	1		
64	Central Equatoria	Kajo-Keji	31.42145	4.07171	13,000		TM46,No 4	9		
65	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.05469	5.703528		5,655	TM46,TYPE 72,TM-57	0		
66	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.79992	3.82239	2,542		TS/50	0		
67	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.66115	4.10521	23,981		Type-72,TM-57,PMA-2,TM-46,TS-50	3		
68	Central Equatoria	Yei	30.73724	4.00889	47,398		VS-50,	1		

69	Eastern Equatoria	Budi	33.3486	4.38268	33,599		POMZ-2	3		
70	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	32.74475	4.487	127,240		M15, POMZ-2, No 4	0		
71	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	32.72746	4.4789	56,847		No - 4 AP Mine, FFE	5		
72	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	32.48049	4.6532	2,500		No 4	2		
73	Eastern Equatoria	Budi	33.49844	4.24093	20,800		PMA-2, & PRACTICE, VPMA-2	2		
74	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	31.99173	4.12959		12,000	TYPE 72	1		
75	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	32.51308	3.76831	217,904		Unknown anti-personnel mine	5		
76	Eastern Equatoria	Budi	33.51088	4.248981	11,197		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
77	Eastern Equatoria	Budi	33.50293	4.2599	5,000		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
78	Eastern Equatoria	Budi	33.51097	4.240981	17,312		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
79	Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta East	33.66167	4.75304	3,276		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		

80	Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	32.93016	4.53479	83,835		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
81	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	32.00605	4.17571		8,033	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
82	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	32.49064	4.60017		150	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
83	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	32.49168	4.52327	67,787		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
84	Eastern Equatoria	Budi	33.5075	4.250065	11,250		Unknown anti-personnel mine	1		
85	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	32.51967	3.768389		0	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
86	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	32.50835	3.815671	8,753		M15, PMN, POMZ, ATM-72, TM46	0		
87	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	32.00001	4.1902	1,670		OZM-3	1		
88	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	31.95412	4.074	2,596		POMZ-2	0		
89	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	32.54389	4.417967	20,407		PRBM35	1		
90	Jonglei	Fangak	31.15526	9.40088	106,293		No 4	0		

91	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.54855	9.36632		37,817	Type 69, Type 69, Type 69, Type 69	1		
92	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.49831	9.143		139,650	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
93	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.2121	9.171833		850,000	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
94	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.77379	8.96962		135,000	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
95	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.3891	9.33		113	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
96	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.58606	9.313556	20,509		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
97	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.76603	8.99329		220,000	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
98	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.40944	9.290278		0	Unknown anti-personnel mine	35		
99	Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	31.73892	9.0959		274,000	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
100	Jonglei	Pochalla	34.09555	7.180859	82,000		M35	3		

101	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil North	27.22424	9.17735	4,290		TS/50	1		
102	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	aweil_north	27.20749	9.28985	84,250		Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
103	Upper Nile	Ulang	32.64225	4.64621	2,176		No 4	1		
104	Upper Nile	maban	33.78499	10.30919	10,000		No.4	1		
105	Upper Nile	Malakal	31.67157	9.493117	9,369		No4	(blank)		
106	Upper Nile	maban	33.81866	9.97264	66,246		PMD-6, PRBM 3	1		
107	Warrap	Gogrial East	28.7137	8.87343		40,000	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
108	Western Bahr El Ghazal	Wau	27.94263	6.8033	144,314		TS/50,OZM 3/Type 69,POMZ-2	3		
109	Western Equatoria	Mundri West	30.11964	5.461389		107,917	No 4	250		
110	Western Equatoria	Mundri East	30.75377	5.51666		100,400	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
111	Western Equatoria	Mundri East	30.50708	5.22252		300	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		
112	Western Equatoria	Mvolo	30.48472	5.810926		82,500	Unknown anti-personnel mine	0		

113	Western Equatoria	Mundri East	30.86269	5.53425		108,707	No 4,POMZ-2	0		
114	Western Equatoria	Mundri East	30.72133	5.513056	99,398		M35	1		
	Total				2,657,070	1,886,708				

Annex III: Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2023

Record Number	Province	District	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
1	Central Equatoria	Juba	30.69138	4.09129	0		145,382	145,382		10
2	Central Equatoria	Juba	31.70394	4.69071	0		6,621	6,621	8	0
3	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	31.06284	5.6609	0		0	0		21
4	Central Equatoria	Yei	31.6195	4.70237	0		33,240	33,240	21	9
5	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	32.50835	3.815671	0		13,020	13,020	13	32
6	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	31.99828	3.72433	0		13,050	13,050	4	0
7	Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	31.99828	3.72433	0		151,153	151,153	1	0
8	Upper Nile	Malakal	31.67157	9.493117	0		79,376	79,376		6
9	Upper Nile	Malakal	31.67157	9.493117	0		8,197	8,197	27	0
10	Upper Nile	Malakal	31.67157	9.493117	0		14,634	14,634		2
11	Upper Nile	Malakal	31.67157	9.493117	0		19,504	19,504		2
12	Upper Nile	Malakal	31.66995	9.573662	20,527		75,698	96,225	12	0
Totals					20,527	0	559,875	580,402	86	82