

The Republic of South Sudan

Sustaining Article 5 Progress in a Global Funding Crisis:

Challenges and Implications for South Sudan

22nd Meeting of States Parties

Hon. Jurkuch Barach Jurkuch, Chairperson NMAA South Sudan

1 December 2025



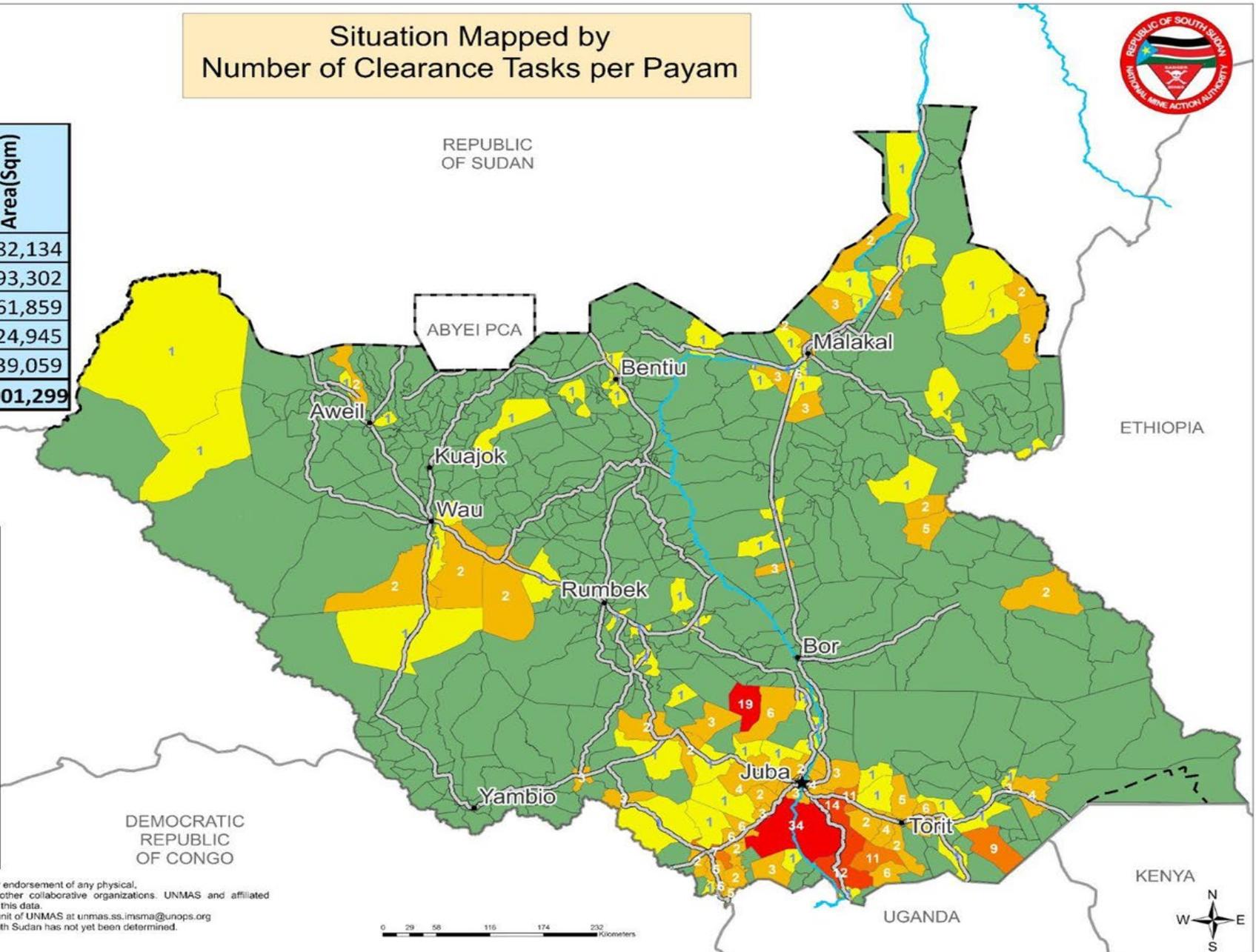
Remaining Hazardous Areas in South Sudan as of 31 October 2025



Situation Mapped by
Number of Clearance Tasks per Payam



Open Hazard	# of Hazard	Area(Sqm)
AP Mines	110	4,582,134
AT Mines	54	2,493,302
Mined Road	27	3,261,859
Cluster Munitions	100	9,424,945
Battlefield	33	1,239,059
Total	324	21,001,299

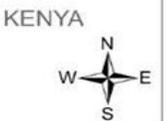


LEGEND

- ★ Country Capital
- State Capital
- River Nile
- Major Roads
- - Undetermined Boundary
- International Boundaries South Sudan

# of Clearance Task	Payam	%
1	54	10.6
2 - 6	47	9.2
7 - 11	4	0.8
12 - 16	2	0.4
Above 16	2	0.4
No Known Hazards	416	79.2

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Circumstances Slowing the Progress

- **Access Challenges;**
 - Security-related access restrictions - ongoing conflicts and presence of non-state armed actors.
 - Poor infrastructure and thick vegetation make access difficult for operators.
 - Climatic changes: intense seasonal rains reduce the demining season to eight months a year (in some areas to four months)
 - Seasonal floods slow down mine action operations while many minefields remains underwater for a years
- Known unknowns: minefields have continued to be recorded each year since (including through accidents), although the rate of discovery has dropped.
- **Article 5 Ext. request (2030 deadline) developed based on assumptions;**
 - **Stability of UNMISS financial support - 75%** of clearance operations funded by UNMISS (19 clearance teams footprint with 3 x Mechanical Ground Preparation Teams)
 - Strong and consistent INGO Mine Action capacity present (11 teams)
- **Current Realities;**
 - UN/UNMISS funding challenges and impact on UNMAS clearance footprint (**5** manual clearance teams - **NO** Mechanical capacity deployed)
 - Re-mobilizing mechanical teams in **November 2026 - if UNMISS funding improves**
 - Funding for international NGOs continues to dwindle (currently 5 teams)



Best Tool to Complete the Job

The remaining problem of anti-personnel minefield hazards is best tackled using **mechanical clearance assets**.

- On average, a one medium-sized machine clears around 1,500 m² per day, approximately 27,000 m² per month or 189,000 m² per year.
- 5 mechanical teams can clear 945,000 sqm in a year which means that 5 mechanical teams can clear roughly 4.7 million m² in five years.



In comparison, on average, a manual deminer clears **20 sqm per day** in South Sudan. Therefore, you need 100 manual deminers for a similar daily output or seven large-sized (15 deminers) manual clearance teams.

Operational Costs Comparison

Manual Clearance Team (15 Deminers size)		Operational/Cost Efficient Solution Mechanical Clearance Team (Medium Sized Machine)
USD 1.14mn per year		USD 2.2mn per year
Equivalent Output = 7 Teams		Equivalent Output = 1 Machine
Total Costs = 7.98mn per year		Total Costs = 2.2mn per year

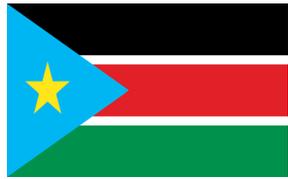


Challenge and requirements for support



Requirements for support

- Request for Individualized Approach (June 2025)
- Immediate donor support to stabilise financing and enable the re-mobilisation of mechanical assets at the earliest possible time in 2026.
- Predictable, multi-year commitments to allow teams to remain deployed without interruption.
- Continued investment in national capacity development to ensure long-term sustainability and future transition of mine action responsibilities from UNMAS/UNMISS.



THANK YOU



From the People of Japan

DANIDA
Danish International Development Agency

DFID Department for International Development

Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eacnamaíche
Department of Foreign Affairs

german humanitarian assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

Office of Weapons Removal & Abatement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Norwegian People's Aid

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GICHD

UNMAS

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SSHF South Sudan Humanitarian Fund



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