

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



SOUTH SUDAN

NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN

2012 - 2016

*Office of the President
South Sudan Mine Action Authority*



*Juba,
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Areas
CL	Community Liaison
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DA	Dangerous Area
DCA	DanChurchAid
DDG	Danish Demining Group
EC	European Commission
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action – Fondation Suisse de Déminage
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GoNU	Government of National Unity
GoS	Government of Sudan
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
HI	Handicap International
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IMAS	International Mine Action Standard
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
JMC	Joint Military Commission
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAC	Mine Action Centre
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoGCSA	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCP	National Congress Party
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIF	National Islamic Front
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTSG	National Technical Standards and Guidelines
QA	Quality Assurance

QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality management
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SAC	Survey Action Centre
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SDG	Sudanese Pound
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPLM-N	Sudan People's Liberation Movement - North
SSCCSE	Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation
SSDA	South Sudan Demining Authority
SSMAA	South Sudan Mine Action Authority
TDI	The Development Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei
UNMACC	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAO	United Nations Mine Action Office
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VA	Victim Assistance

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The South Sudan national mine action strategic plan was developed by the South Sudan Mine Action Authority (SSMAA), with the assistance of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

The plan was developed in accordance with the mine action strategic planning guidelines proposed by Cranfield and James Madison universities; the approach was open, transparent and participative. During the document's development, meetings, discussions and interviews took place in South Sudan in June and September 2011 with representatives from national authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the civil society, mine-affected communities, donor governments, and international organisations. In February 2012, when the strategic plan was finalised, a second workshop was organised in Juba with the same participants.

The strategic plan aims to provide a clear, measurable and realistic description of how South Sudan intends to systematically address its threat of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The main goal of the document is to outline the technical and institutional responses to landmines within the broader contexts of poverty reduction, socio-economic development and legal obligations assumed by South Sudan.

The national mine action strategic plan demonstrates that real progress has been made in combating the landmine and explosive remnants of war problem in the country. It covers the period from 2012 to 2016, and draws on a comprehensive roadmap that describes how to build on existing momentum, as well as further develop existing capacity, to ensure that South Sudan complies with the obligations of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

The plan is aligned with the South Sudan development plan and the Millennium Development Goals. National authorities fully endorsed the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 and the Cartagena declaration, adopted during the 2009 review conference. The plan also integrates the principles of the Vientiane Action Plan, adopted by the States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions on November 2010. South Sudan also plans to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

South Sudanese authorities are fully aware that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the governments of mine-affected states. Therefore, the plan aims to promote the principles of national ownership, institution building and capacity-building, while adhering to the core requirements of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The strategy underlines the civilian character of the mine action programme, and confirms that the national agency managing the mine action programme is a civilian entity.

Defining the full extent of landmine/ERW contamination in South Sudan, and its impact on women, girls, boys and men remains a challenge. However, with the continued progress of survey and clearance operations, there is now a clearer picture of the level of contamination.

All ten states of South Sudan are contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war; the greatest contamination is reported in the states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and Jonglei. The full extent of the contamination is not yet fully known, especially in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states, as some communities remain inaccessible due to poor security conditions and communication, and heavy seasonal rains.

In January 2012, the UNMACC reported a total of 809 remaining recorded hazards:

- 573 dangerous areas¹
- 56 confirmed minefields
- 180 suspected hazardous areas²

Of all hazards registered in the country, 73 per cent (or 592 hazards) were found in the three states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei. The 809 “open hazards” represent an estimated surface of 173.5 km² of land. 4,482 landmine and ERW victims have been recorded in South Sudan, of whom 3,217 (72 per cent) were injured and 1,265 (28 per cent) killed.

The presence of landmines and ERW continues to obstruct the delivery of humanitarian aid, threaten food security and agriculture, and hinder reconstruction and development initiatives in South Sudan. The actual and perceived presence of landmines and ERW is a direct threat to the affected populations and is hindering safe resettlement of returnees, reconstruction and economic development activities.

To address landmine and ERW contamination, Sudanese authorities set up a national mine action authority by decree in December 2005. The Government of Southern Sudan established the Southern Sudan Demining Authority in June 2006. The authority, recently renamed South Sudan Mine Action Authority (SSMAA), is the national agency in charge of coordinating, planning and monitoring all mine activities in South Sudan. For years, most of the key mine action activities in the country have been directly managed by the United Nations Mine Action Office, now the UNMACC, including accreditation of mine action organisations, the development of national mine action standards, the setting up a quality management system, and the management of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

A total of 5,381 hazards have so far been 'closed' by the programme (surveyed and/or cleared and released or cancelled), representing a total area of more than 2,700 km². Since the beginning of land release operations, a total of 64.03 km² of land has been released (16.55 km² by mine clearance, 27.47 km² by battle area clearance and 19.96 km² through technical survey operations). During 2011, 8 km² were cleared.

National mine action authorities, the UNMACC and national and international NGOs agreed that the South Sudan mine action strategic plan should focus on the five main pillars of mine action:

- advocacy
- mine risk education (MRE)
- victim assistance
- stockpile destruction
- survey and clearance

They should also integrate all the main support activities generally associated with a mine action programme:

- planning
- monitoring and evaluation
- resource mobilisation
- capacity development

¹ For a breakdown of the 573 dangerous areas: Ammunition dump: 38, Confrontation area: 44, Current ambush area: 9,

² LIS identified SHAs

- information management

It was decided that the present strategy aims to solve problems posed by all kinds of ERW in the South Sudanese territory:

- anti-personnel mines
- anti-vehicle mines
- abandoned explosive ordnances
- unexploded ordnances
- cluster bombs

This strategy is not directly concerned with ammunition stockpiles management, control and destruction, nor does it aim at addressing problems represented by small arms and light weapons contamination.

The vision presented in this 2012 – 2016 strategic plan corresponds to a South Sudan free of the threat of landmines and ERW, where all landmines and ERW victims enjoy equal access to age- and gender-sensitive assistance and services, are fully integrated into society, and where the mine action programme contributes to the adoption of safer behaviours, and to the creation of a safe environment conducive to development.

The strategic objective of the plan aims at ensuring that:

- South Sudan is in a position to comply with all international instruments related to landmines and ERW, and has the capacity to conduct and manage the national mine action programme.
- The scope and location of the landmine and ERW contamination are fully recorded, and all high impact contaminated areas are identified, prioritised, cleared and released.
- The national mine action programme actively contributes to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, reducing poverty and increasing socio-economic development, through mainstreaming mine action activities into development programmes.

Under this overall strategic objective, the plan's specific objectives are articulated around five main goals which correspond to the main components of a mine action programme. These are advocacy, institutional framework and capacity-building, stockpile destruction, survey and clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance.

Advocacy

- Goal: South Sudan adopts and ratifies all international instruments related to landmines and ERW, approves national legislation ensuring the application of the provisions of those conventions, and develops a policy dialogue with development partners, to mobilise resources for the effective implementation of the strategic plan.
- Specific objectives of this component are:
 - South Sudan officially adopts all international instruments related to landmines and ERW (Convention on Conventional Weapons and Convention on Cluster Munitions);
 - South Sudan and the parliament develop and adopt all necessary national legislations related to mine action activities;

- a sustained policy dialogue is established with the donor community to mobilise appropriate resources for the mine action programme through mutually agreed mechanisms;
- South Sudan recognises mine action as a prerequisite for development and includes mine action in the top national development priorities.

Institutional framework and capacity development

- Goal: The capacity of national mine action institutions is developed and strengthened to effectively manage, coordinate and monitor all mine action activities implemented in South Sudan in compliance with national and international standards.
- Specific objectives for this component are:
 - the role, responsibilities and structures of the SSMAA are reviewed and consolidated to ensure the effective and harmonious management of the mine action programme;
 - equipment, funding and capacity development are delivered for the benefit of national mine action institutions, as planned in the 'transition plans', to ensure that South Sudan is fully in charge of the conduct and coordination of the mine action programme;
 - an effective and functional information management system is maintained, to record programme achievements and all information relevant to operational planning.

Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance

- Goal: All identified stockpiles of anti-personnel mines are destroyed; all hazardous areas are surveyed, and all high priority hazardous areas are technically surveyed and/or cleared and released. Survey and clearance operations are conducted expeditiously, effectively and safely, according to national and international standards.
- Specific objectives for the stockpile destruction, survey and clearance component are:
 - all identified and discovered APM stockpiles are handed over to competent authorities and destroyed;
 - all suspected hazardous areas are surveyed through non-technical survey and/or technical survey and either cancelled or prioritised;
 - all high priority hazardous areas - corresponding to approximately 5 km² per year - are released through technical survey and/or clearance in accordance with national and international standards by 2016;
 - a decentralised and rapid explosive ordnance disposal response capacity is set up in the army and the police force, to address residual landmine and ERW contamination in the long term.

Mine risk education

- Goal: By 2016, the number of new landmine and ERW victims in South Sudan is reduced through provision of MRE services.
- Specific MRE objectives are:
 - MRE services are provided to all landmine and ERW affected communities and populations at risk in an age and gender sensitive way;
 - MRE activities are mainstreamed in school curriculum for the benefit of all school children and their families;
 - the capacity of partners to deliver MRE to affected communities is strengthened through the provision of resources, training and capacity development;

- the community liaison component of the MRE programme is reinforced to strengthen the integration of the various mine action components.

Victim assistance

- Goal: The Republic of South Sudan ensures that all landmine and ERW victims have equal and full access to:
 - adequate, affordable, gender and age-sensitive emergency and continued medical care
 - physical rehabilitation
 - psychosocial support
 - social and economic inclusion services and legal assistance
- Specific Victim Assistance objectives include:
 - the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, in collaboration with victim assistance and disability partners, will establish an information system for persons with disabilities to provide reliable, systematic and comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including landmine and ERW victims. Available information is consistent with IMSMA, and is disseminated and shared with relevant national authorities during regular coordination meetings with VA and rehabilitation partners;
 - South Sudan accedes to the CRPD by the end of 2012 and adopts the necessary national legislations to protect the rights of landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities;
 - the SSMAA, the UNMACC and relevant mine action and disability partners effectively cooperate with South Sudan and donors, to ensure equal access to rehabilitation, psychosocial (including peer support) and socio-economic inclusion services for all landmine and ERW victims, as well as women, girls, boys and men with disabilities.

The South Sudan national mine action strategic plan budget for the 2012-2016 period is estimated at USD 204.45 million.

2. METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE

The South Sudan National Mine Action³ Strategic Plan (the strategic plan) was developed by the SSMAA with the assistance of the UNMACC and the GICHD. It became an official document of South Sudan when it was approved by the Minister of the Office of the President, who was acting in his capacity as supervisor of the national mine action programme.

The plan was elaborated in accordance with the mine action strategic planning guidelines proposed by Cranfield and James Madison universities; the approach has been open, transparent and participative. To develop the draft strategic plan, a series of meetings, discussions and interviews took place in South Sudan in June and September 2011 with all involved stakeholders: representatives from national authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGO), civil society organisations, mine-affected communities, donor governments and international organisations. A second workshop was organised in Juba in February 2012 to finalise the document.

Drawing on the South Sudan development plan and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the strategic plan will act as the overarching framework for all future work plans and projects prepared by the SSMAA and its operating partners. United Nations policy and planning documents will be aligned with the objectives and priorities of the strategic plan. The strategic plan will be an important tool for mobilising resources for all mine action activities carried out in the country. It also provides a framework for capacity development planning and a transition to national ownership. The strategy is:

- commensurate with the scale of the contamination and its impact in the country
- feasible in terms of national mine action management structures and capabilities
- aligned with broader stabilisation and development priorities
- realistic in terms of its resource requirements

The mine action strategic plan endorses the main conclusions and recommendations of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014⁴ and the 2009 Cartagena Declaration⁵ related to the universal adherence to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention⁶ (APMBC).

As specified in the Cartagena Declaration, the South Sudan mine action strategy will 'ensure the full and active participation and inclusion of mine victims⁷, in the social, cultural, economic and political

³ Mine Action is defined as a group of 'activities which aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of mines and explosive remnants of war'. 'Mine action comprises five complementary groups of activities: mine risk education (MRE), humanitarian demining, victim assistance (including rehabilitation and reintegration), stockpile destruction and advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines', International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10, 2nd Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations. For a definition of mine action terms as 'landmine', 'anti-personnel mine', 'cluster munition', 'explosive remnants of war', 'unexploded ordnance', 'battle area clearance', 'mine action', 'mine action organisation', 'land release', 'mine risk education', 'mine victim', 'victim assistance', 'mine action centre', 'mine action authority', etc, see IMAS 04.10. All mine action terms used in this document refer to IMAS definitions, unless specifically indicated. As reported in IMAS, 'cluster munitions' are included in the definition of explosive remnants of war.

⁴ 'Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014: Ending the Suffering caused by Anti-personnel Mines', 11 December 2009.

⁵ 'A shared commitment for a mine-free world: The 2009 Cartagena Declaration', 4 December 2009.

⁶ 'Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction' (18/9/1997). The Convention requires each state party to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines and to clear all contaminated areas under its jurisdiction; it also requires state parties to provide annual transparency reports and to adopt all measures to prevent or suppress any activity prohibited by the Convention.

⁷ Victim (or mine victim): 'A man, or a woman or a child who has suffered harm as a result of a mine, ERW or cluster munition accident. In the context of victim assistance, the term victim may include dependents or other persons in the immediate environment of a mine/ERW casualty, hence having a broader meaning than survivor'. IMAS 04.10, 2nd Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

life of their communities. Victim assistance⁸ (VA) efforts will meet the highest international standards in order to fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms of survivors and other persons with disabilities'. The strategic plan is also compliant with the Vientiane Declaration and Vientiane Action Plan⁹ that recognise the right of victims to receive adequate age- and gender- sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation, psychological support and social and economic inclusion. As these documents recommend, the implementation of the victim assistance provisions of this plan will be integrated within coordination systems to be created under the CRPD.

South Sudan is fully aware that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the governments of mine-affected states. Therefore, the strategic plan aims to promote the principles of national ownership, institution building and capacity-building, as well as the adherence to the requirements of the IMAS. The strategy also underlines the civilian character of the mine action programme and confirms that the national agency managing the mine action programme is a civilian entity.

While implementing this mine action strategy, South Sudan will promote gender mainstreaming throughout all the activities of the programme and will aim at strengthening women's organisational capacities, networks and grass root structures. Involvement of women groups in the planning and monitoring of mine action activities will be reinforced. The national mine action sector in South Sudan will comply with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in order to reinforce national ownership, donor coordination and efficiency of the assistance provided in the frame of this strategic plan.

The overall objective of the strategic plan is to eliminate the humanitarian impact of landmine and ERW contamination and, in the framework of the MDG, contribute to South Sudan's socio-economic development and poverty reduction strategies. In addition, by encouraging cooperation among all segments of the society and by improving human security in the contaminated areas, mine action will also make important contributions to reducing social tensions and preventing conflicts.

⁸ Victim assistance 'refers to all aid, relief, comfort and support provided to victims (including survivors) with the purpose of reducing the immediate and long-term medical and psychological implications of their trauma', IMAS 04.10, 2nd Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

⁹ Convention on Cluster Munition, Vientiane Action Plan, as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 12 November 2010; 'No Cluster Munition; From Vision to Action', The 2010 Vientiane Declaration.

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 The history of conflict in South Sudan

Sudan has a long history of armed conflict. Following the first Civil War¹⁰ (1955 – 1972), the southern Sudan Autonomous Region was established in 1972 through the Addis Ababa Agreement. This accord was a set of compromises that were incorporated in the Constitution. It sought to address concerns of the Southern Sudan liberation movement and gave a certain degree of autonomy to the southern region. Although this agreement did not eliminate tensions with the central government in Khartoum, a decade of relative peace followed.

Following President Nimeiri's 1983 enactment of sharia as state law, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), led by John Garang, rebelled against the central government. John Garang developed a "New Sudan" vision corresponding to a more pluralistic, democratic and secular political system that would affirm the rights, dignity and freedom of all citizens. In April 1985, while out of the country, Nimeiri was overthrown by a popular uprising provoked by a collapsing economy, the war in the south and political repression. Sadiq al-Mahdi's democratic government was elected the following year. Moves towards reaching peace between the SPLA and the government stalled when the National Islamic Front (NIF) led a bloodless coup in June 1989, a day before a bill suspending the sharia law was to be passed. Led by General Omar al-Bashir, the NIF (later renamed National Congress Party – NCP) revoked the constitution, banned opposition parties, moved to islamise the judicial system and stepped up the north-south war, proclaiming jihad against the non-Muslim south¹¹.

The conflict officially ended on 9 January 2005 with the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Government of Sudan (GoS)¹². It was one of the deadliest and longest lasting wars of the 20th century, resulting in an estimated four million displaced people and two million deaths due to violence, famine and disease¹³. The CPA aimed at promoting democratic governance and the sharing of oil revenues. It also established a timeline to the January 2011 referendum¹⁴ and the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. On 14 July 2011, South Sudan became the 193rd member state of the United Nations.

The new country faces tremendous humanitarian, development and security challenges. The security situation along the border with Sudan deteriorated shortly after independence, especially in the disputed area of Abyei and in Upper Nile, Unity and South Kordofan, where conflict led to the displacement of more than 70,000 people¹⁵. In September 2011, new military clashes were reported in the Blue Nile state between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N). United Nations reported aerial bombardments and shelling by SAF in South Kordofan in January 2012, along with clashes between the two sides and anti-tank landmine explosions. More than 100,000 Sudanese fled the area to refugee camps across the border in South Sudan, while another 40,000 people crossed into Ethiopia. In addition, the Ugandan rebel group - the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) - regularly attacks villages in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria.

¹⁰ The first Sudanese Civil war lasted from 1955 to 1972 and is known as the 'Anyanya I'.

¹¹ International Crisis Group, Sudan Conflict History, Updated December 2010.

¹² The CPA process currently includes a series of six agreements: (1) The Protocol on Machakos (20/7/2002), (2) The Protocol on security arrangements (25/9/2003), (3) The Protocol on wealth-sharing (7/1/2004), (4) The Protocol on Power-sharing (26/5/2004), (5) The Protocol on the resolution of conflict in southern Kordofan / Nuba Mountains and the Blue Nile States (26/5/2004), (6) The Protocol on the resolution of conflict in Abyei (26/5/2004).

¹³ United States Committee for Refugees, quoted in 'Millions dead in Sudan civil war', BBC, 11/12/1998.

¹⁴ The referendum resulted in an overwhelming approval of the secession option. A separate referendum for the region of Abyei is planned under the CPA, while popular consultations should also take place in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

¹⁵ IRIN, Southern Kordofan briefing, 23/6/2011.

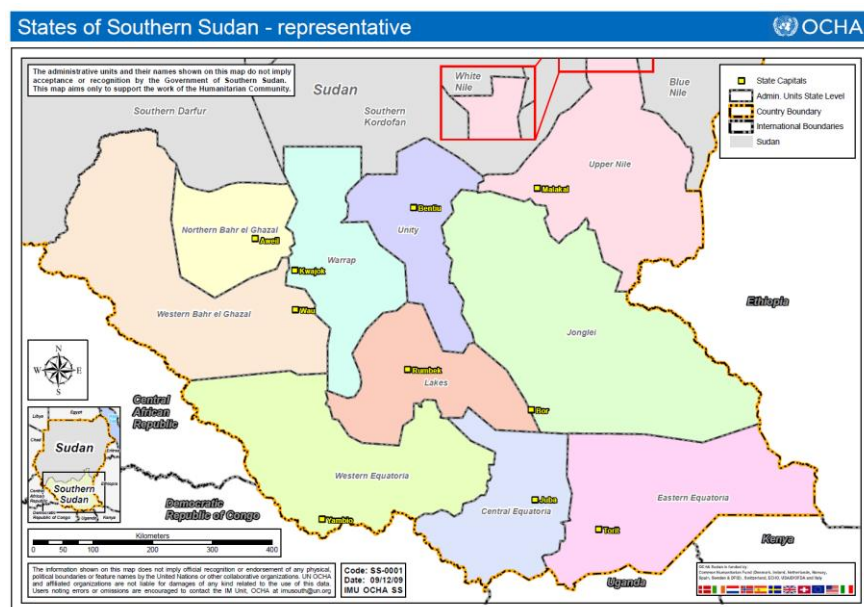


Figure 1 : Map of South Sudan

3.2 South Sudan's development challenges

The legacy of prolonged conflict makes the fight against poverty more demanding, because of the disruption it causes to people's livelihoods, the destruction of infrastructure, landmine/ERW contamination and the neglect of development. Large portions of the population do not have access to education and health facilities; access to grazing and agricultural land and to adequate housing also remains limited. The geographical size of the country, coupled with poor roads, aggravates the situation in rural areas.

The country has a population of approximately 8.3 million people, of which 83 per cent live in rural areas¹⁶. The rural majority is dependent on subsistence agriculture. The population is also very young, with 51 per cent under the age of 18 and a dependency ratio¹⁷ of 88 per cent. Of the adult population, 27 per cent is literate; the literacy rate for males is 40 per cent and 16 per cent for females.

The under-five mortality rate is 135 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate is 2,054 per 100,000 live births, and only 17 per cent of all children are considered fully immunised. Some 51 per cent of the South Sudanese population live below the poverty line; and of the population in rural areas, 55 per cent are classified as poor, compared to 24 per cent in urban areas.

3.3 Landmine and ERW contamination

Landmines were an integral part of the conflict, with all parties using mines to protect their positions and disrupt movements and operations of the opposing forces. Records were rarely kept and those that exist are often inaccurate or out of date. As a result, defining the true extent of landmine contamination and its impact on the lives of the local populations remain challenging.

¹⁶ All statistics and figures are from the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013 and from the National Bureau of Statistics, formerly known as the Southern Sudan Center for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE). See in particular, 'Key Indicators for Southern Sudan', SSCCSE, 8/2/2011.

¹⁷ The 'dependency ratio' typically defines the ratio of those of non-active age to those of active age in a given population, OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms.

A Landmine Impact Survey¹⁸ (LIS) was conducted in Sudan from 2006 to 2009 by the Survey Action Centre (SAC), through implementing partners Handicap International (HI) and Mines Advisory Group (MAG). The LIS identified a total of 183 impacted communities in the South Sudan region of the country. Of these, 15 (or 8 per cent of the total) were highly impacted communities. The LIS estimated approximately 1.45 million people to be impacted by landmines/ERW¹⁹ in southern Sudan overall.

All ten states of South Sudan are contaminated by landmines and ERW; the highest contamination has been reported in the states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and Jonglei. However, the full extent of the contamination is not yet well known especially in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states, as some communities remain inaccessible due to poor security conditions, poor communication and bad weather. Remining has unfortunately been observed in 2011 in various states as Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei.

In January 2012, UNMACC reported a total number of 809 remaining hazards²⁰:

- 573 dangerous areas^{21 22}
- 56 minefields²³
- 180 suspected hazardous areas^{24 25}

Of all hazards registered in the country, 73 per cent (or 592 hazards) were found in the three states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei. The 573 reported dangerous areas include mostly 'suspected minefields' (61 per cent) and 'unexploded ordnance spots' (23 per cent). The 809 reported 'open' hazards represent an estimated surface of 173.5 km² of land (mostly minefields and suspected minefields).

A total of 5,381 hazards have so far been 'closed' by the programme (surveyed and/or cleared, and released), representing a total area of more than 2,700 km². Since the beginning of survey and clearance operations, UNMACC reported that a total of 64.03 km² of land had been released (16.55 km² by mine clearance, 27.47 km² by battle area clearance and 19.96 km² through technical survey).

¹⁸ Landmine Impact Survey Report, Republic of Sudan

¹⁹ The IMSMA database of the Sudan Mine Action Programme reports that South Sudan accounted for approximately 65 per cent of all hazards registered in Sudan.

²⁰ Information provided by UNMACC, February 2012. The number of identified 'hazards' changes continuously as new hazards are regularly identified while some others are 'closed'.

²¹ A 'dangerous area' is defined as 'an area identified by survey as being an ammunition dump, confrontation area, current ambush area, suspected minefield or UXO location', UNMAO, Sudan Mine Action Sector, Multi-Year Work Plan 2010-2014.

²² For a breakdown of the 573 dangerous areas: Ammunition dump: 38, Confrontation area: 44, Current ambush area: 9, suspected minefield: 349 and UXO spot: 133

²³ A 'minefield' is defined as 'an area of ground containing mines laid with or without a pattern', idem.

²⁴ A 'suspected hazardous area' is 'a generic term for an area not in productive use due to the perceived or actual presence of mines of ERW', idem.

²⁵ These SHAs have been identified through the LIS.

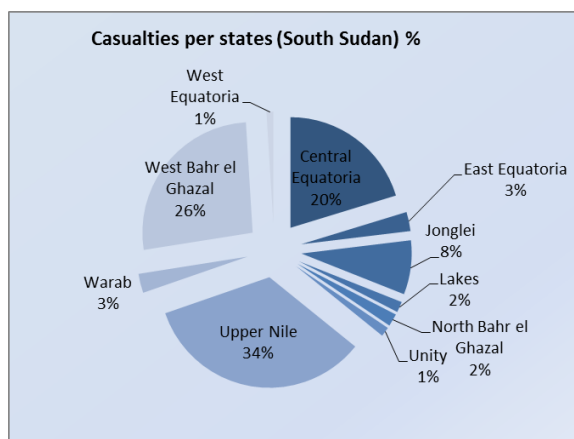


Figure 4: Landmines/ERW Casualties in South Sudan

Among the 4,482 landmine/ERW victims that have been recorded in South Sudan, 3,217 (72 per cent) were injured while 1,265 (28 per cent) were killed²⁶. The states of Upper Nile (1,502 victims), Western Bahr el Ghazal (1,167 victims) and Central Equatoria (893 victims) represent 80 per cent of the total of all victims in the country; 544 victims (12 per cent) were under 18 years old, 2,074 (46 per cent) were above 18 years old and the age of the remaining 42 per cent is unknown. The total number of female victims is 603 (14 per cent), 3,190 victims are males (71 per cent) and the sex of the remaining 15 per cent is unknown. It should however be emphasised that these figures represent the number of mine/ERW victims reported to UNMACC by mine action organisations on an ad-hoc basis; the actual number of victims is probably higher.

Landmines and ERW continue to kill and maim both people and livestock in South Sudan. The contamination obstructs the delivery of humanitarian aid, is a threat to food security and agriculture and hinders reconstruction and development initiatives. As South Sudan is currently in a post-conflict recovery phase, a large number of internally displaced people (IDP) and refugees are returning to their communities and the landmine/ERW contamination represents a threat to their safe return and resettlement.

3.4 Partnerships

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has been active throughout Sudan since the inception of the emergency mine action programme (EMAP) in 2002. The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established by the Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1590 in 2005. Article 4.c. of the SCR mandated UNMIS to provide humanitarian demining assistance, technical advice and coordination.²⁷ Within UNMIS, the United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) was responsible for coordinating and providing mine action assistance.

In July 2011, UNMIS was replaced by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), created by UN SCR 1996 (2011). Consequently, the UNMAO ceased to exist and the UNMACC was created. The mandate of the new mission stipulates that UNMACC has the responsibility to support the Government of South Sudan in conducting demining activities and strengthening the capacity of the SSMAA to conduct mine action in accordance with the IMAS²⁸.

UNMAS reported to have spent a total of USD 304.7 million for the mine action programme in Sudan for the period from 2003 to 2010²⁹. It is important to note that the Sudan mine action programme included activities in the then southern and northern areas of Sudan. The largest shares of this amount were spent on operations (69 per cent) and coordination/capacity building (28 per cent).

²⁶ Information provided by UNMACC, February 2012. See in Annex 3: Maps of Hazardous Areas and Clearance Progress since 2006 (UNMACC).

²⁷ <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2005/sc8343.doc.htm>

²⁸ Resolution 1996 (2011) adopted by the Security Council at its 6576th meeting, on 8 July 2011

²⁹ See Annex 4: UNMAS reported expenditures 2003 – 2010.

4. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS 2012-2016

4.1 Scope and duration of the strategic plan

National authorities, UNMACC and national and international non-governmental organisations have agreed that the South Sudan mine action strategic plan should be based on the five main pillars of mine action³⁰ and should integrate all support activities traditionally associated with mine action programmes:

- planning and coordination
- information management
- quality management (including monitoring and evaluation)
- resource mobilisation
- capacity-building

Stakeholders also decided that the strategic plan aims to address problems posed by all kinds of ERW:

- anti-personal mines
- anti-vehicle mines
- abandoned explosive ordnance
- unexploded ordnance
- cluster bombs

The strategic plan is not directly concerned with ammunitions stockpiles management, control and destruction. In addition, this strategy does not aim at addressing problems represented by small arms and light weapons contamination. However, at the request of national military authorities, the mine action programme may decide to provide technical and/or financial assistance to other South Sudanese official agencies, to contribute to management or control of ammunition stockpiles and small arms destruction.

The duration of the strategic plan is five years (2012 – 2016).

³⁰ 'Advocacy, demining, mine risk education, victim assistance and stockpiles destruction'; for a definition of those terms, see the 'Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations', International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), IMAS 04.10, January 2003.

4.2 Vision³¹

The vision corresponds to a South Sudan free of the threat of landmines and ERW, where all landmine/ERW victims enjoy equal access to age- and gender-sensitive assistance and services, are fully integrated in the society, and where the mine action programme contributes to the adoption of safer behaviours and to the creation of a safe environment conducive to development.

4.3 Strategic objective

The strategic objective of the plan aims at ensuring that:

- *South Sudan is in a position to comply with all international instruments related to landmines and ERW and has the capacity to conduct and manage the national mine action programme*
- *The scope and location of the landmine/ERW contamination is fully recorded and all high priority contaminated areas are identified, prioritised, cleared and released*
- *The national mine action programme actively contributes to the achievement of the MDG, poverty reduction and socio-economic development, and mine action activities are mainstreamed into development programmes*

4.4 Goals

The strategic plan formulates one goal for each of the main components of the programme:

- advocacy
- institutional framework
- stockpile destruction, survey and clearance
- MRE
- VA

The goal defines the result or the achievement towards which efforts are directed in each sector and, for each goal and sector, the strategic plan articulates several specific objectives that have to be pursued in order to achieve the goals.

³¹ There are no universally agreed definitions for the terms used in strategic management. Terms are applied in different ways by different authors, management schools and practitioners. The present document complies with the definitions used by the James Madison University Senior Management Course that uses the definitions of Johnson and Scholes ('Exploring Corporate Strategy', 6th Edition, Pearson Education Ltd, 2002).

4.5 Advocacy

Goal:

South Sudan adopts and ratifies all international instruments related to landmines and ERW, approves national legislation ensuring the application of the provisions of those conventions and develops a policy dialogue with development partners to mobilise resources for the effective implementation of the strategic plan.

▪ Background

Recognizing the problems caused by landmine contamination, the SPLM/A declared a unilateral moratorium on the use of landmines as early as 1996, provided that the GoS reciprocated. In 1999, both sides pledged not to use landmines, and requested international assistance for mine action activities. The SPLM signed the Geneva Call 'Deed of Commitments'³² in October 2001, while the GoS signed the APMBC on 4 December 1997 and ratified it on 13 October 2003. The treaty entered into force for Sudan on 1st of April 2004. In compliance with Article 4, Sudan destroyed all stockpiled anti-personnel landmines before the deadline of April 2008. South Sudan succeeded to the APMBC on 9 July 2011, and its Article 5 deadline is 21 July 2021.

The South Sudan development plan³³ (SSDP) was developed by the Government of South Sudan. The conflict, prevention and security pillar of the plan aims to 'free the country from the impact of landmines and ERW'. The document indicates that national authorities will 'conduct and coordinate mine action activities to support the safety of the citizens and the socio-economic development of the country'. Planned outcomes include:

- the release of 1,306 identified hazardous areas for resettlement, agriculture, grazing and road construction
- the reduction of mine accidents through MRE activities
- the provision of physical rehabilitation, psychological support and socio-economic reintegration for mine victims

This strategic plan aims at being compliant with the 'Convention on the Rights of the Child'³⁴ (CRC), by protecting children from the impacts of landmines and ERW, and by ensuring medical treatment and rehabilitation services are available to child victims. The strategy is also aligned with the non-discrimination principles set out in the 'Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women'³⁵ (CEDAW), and aims at ensuring women's participation in mine action. The South Sudan strategic plan also recognizes that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes need to take into account the special needs of women and girls, reflecting the Security Council Resolution 1325

³² Geneva Call Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action.

³³ South Sudan Development Plan, Draft, April 2011.

³⁴ The 'Convention on the Rights of the Child' adopted on 20/11/1989; the Convention sets out these rights in 54 articles and 2 Optional Protocols. It spells out the basic human rights that children have everywhere in the world; the Convention is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights (civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights).

³⁵ The 'Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women' (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

(2000)³⁶. By contributing to the safe resettlement of refugee and IDP returnees, the mine action programme also supports the provisions related to the protection of IDPs and refugees, as stipulated in the relevant international instruments³⁷.

▪ Specific objectives

Advocacy specific objective 1: South Sudan officially adopts all international instruments related to landmines and ERW (CCW and CCM).	
Partners The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the President and the civil society.	
Background As a newly established country, South Sudan has expressed the wish to adopt the CCW and the CCM. South Sudan became a state party to the APMBC on 11 November 2011. South Sudan will also have to adopt the necessary national legislations to ensure implementation of those treaties.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and roundtable discussions • Linkage to the media and publication of articles in newspapers, sensitization in the TV and radio channels • Support to the government and the national assembly to elaborate the necessary national legislations 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal assistance • Workshops • Roundtable discussions • Seminars
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the CCW and the CCM conventions • Perception among the key players in mine action in South Sudan that the international and national legal framework supports the achievement of programme objectives 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved efficiency of the mine action programme • Improved safety and security for the South Sudanese population
Duration 2012 - 2015	Budget USD 400,000

Advocacy specific objective 2: South Sudan and the parliament develop and adopt all necessary national legislations related to mine action activities.
Partners The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions, such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the President and the civil society.
Background Once the international conventions are adopted, South Sudan has to adopt the related national legislations to translate the various dispositions of those treaties into the national legal framework.

³⁶ Resolution 1325 (2000) Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000; the Resolution emphasises the need for all parties to a conflict to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls.

³⁷ The '1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees' and the additional 1967 protocol as well as the 'African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa' (Kampala Convention), 22/10/2009.

Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Mine Action Act' is reviewed and resubmitted to relevant national authorities • Workshops, roundtable discussions • Support to the national assembly 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Technical and legal support
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law against APM adopted • Law related to the CCW adopted • Law against CCM adopted 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved efficiency of the mine action programme • Improved safety and security for the South Sudanese population
Duration 2013-2015	Budget USD 1,000,000

Advocacy specific objective 3:

A sustained policy dialogue is established with the donor community to mobilise appropriate resources for the mine action programme through mutually agreed mechanisms.

Partners

The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCSA), the Office of the President, the civil society and disability organisations.

Background

The success of the national mine action programme depends to some extent on the support provided by the donor community. Currently there is no strategic policy dialogue between the SSMAA and the donor community; regular exchanges will have to be organised to create this, to give the opportunity to South Sudan to call for assistance and to report on the progresses of the mine action programme.

Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roundtable discussions • Coordination meetings • Establish a mine action trust fund • Development of a resources mobilization strategy 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings • Advocacy
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of one annual coordination meeting takes place between the national mine action authorities and donors • Funds provided to the trust fund • Amount of financial resources provided to the mine action programme in South Sudan • Publication of the resources mobilization strategy • Number of donors involved in the programme 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved - more substantial and more adapted - support to the national mine action programme • Improved aid effectiveness in the mine action sector • Increased leadership and ownership by national authorities on the mine action programme • More efficient mine action coordination mechanisms
Duration 2012-2015	Budget USD 100,000

Advocacy specific objective 4: South Sudan recognises mine action as a prerequisite for development and includes mine action in the top national development priorities.	
Partners The SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant national and governmental institutions, such as the national assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the MGCSA, the Office of the President, the civil society, and disability organisations.	
Background Mine action should be recognised as a top national priority by national authorities (government, national assembly) and be supported accordingly; funding and budgets provided by the Government of South Sudan have to be increased to increase the SSMAA operational capacity. Mine action should be integrated in all humanitarian and development plans and strategies adopted by the government.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and meetings • Lobbying • Training 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Coordination meetings • Liaison with development agencies and ministries
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of financial support provided by the Government of South Sudan to the mine action programme • Inclusion of mine action in all national socio-economic development plans 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased national support and funding for the mine action programme • Improved integration of mine action in the national development agenda • Increased efficiency and impact of mine action activities on the national development projects and programmes
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 100,000

4.6 Institutional framework and capacity development

Goal:

The capacity of national mine action institutions is developed and strengthened to effectively manage, coordinate and monitor all mine action activities implemented in South Sudan in compliance with national and international standards.

▪ **Background**

Most of the key mine action planning and coordination functions have been directly managed by UNMAO since 2005 (UNMACC since July 2011), including accreditation of mine action organisations, the development of national mine action standards,³⁸ the setting up of a quality management system, and the management of IMSMA.

The need to strengthen national ownership of the mine action programme is underlined by the latest SCR 1996 (2011), which stipulates that the newly established UNMISS has the mandate to 'provide' mine action services but also the responsibility to 'support the Government of the Republic of South

³⁸ 'National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG) Sudan', 1/4/2008.

Sudan in conducting demining activities and strengthen the capacity of the Republic of South Sudan Demining Authority to conduct mine action in accordance with International Mine Action Standards'.³⁹

To design and support the transition process, partners established a transition team comprising representatives from UNMACC, UNDP and NPA in 2010. Since July 2011, the transition team's work has been based on the most recent transition plan. The transition team defined the future capacity requirements of SSMAA, by referring to traditional roles and responsibilities of NMAA and MAC (adapted to the particular circumstances existing in South Sudan). The list of management responsibilities to be transferred to SSMAA includes⁴⁰:

- planning, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing all aspects of mine action
- prioritising, tasking and authorising all mine action activities,
- revising the National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG),
- managing the quality of all mine action activities,
- accrediting mine action organisations in accordance with NTSG,
- maintaining the integrity of IMSMA,
- mobilising necessary funds from national and international sources,
- ensuring that South Sudan honours its obligations under the relevant conventions,
- planning, coordinating and managing all aspects of support service elements of a mine action programme

▪ Specific objectives

Institutional framework specific objective 1: The role, responsibilities and structures of the SSMAA are reviewed and consolidated to ensure the effective and efficient management of the mine action programme.	
Partners The SSMAA, Office of the President, UNMACC, the transition team	
Background National mine action programmes are commonly organised around a three-tier structure: the NMAA is the national body with authority in the sector; the MAC is the national agency generally responsible for coordinating, planning and monitoring mine action activities; mine action organisations are responsible for implementing mine action activities on the field. Due to the history of the programme and the specific role played by UNMIS/UNMAO, the structural and legal framework of the SSMAA has not yet been developed with more precision.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the legal documentation related to the mine action programme • Formal analysis and review of existing SSMAA structure in relation to the Presidential decree, the UNMACC role, etc • Drafting of new decrees and regulations • Official promulgation of the new documentation 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultancies • Legal support • Workshops and roundtables • Support to the government and national assembly

³⁹ Resolution 1996 (2011) on the United Nations Mission in the South Sudan (UNMISS) as adopted by the Security Council on 8 July 2011.

⁴⁰ South Sudan, Transition Plan, 6th Update, June 2011.

Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment report with documented conclusions and recommendations • New decrees and legal documentation are adopted • A clear and documented division is made between the role of the South Sudan national mine action authority and the daily operations of the mine action centre 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of the new formal structure of the mine action sector • The legal and organisational structure of the mine action sector is more efficient and effective • Mine action operations are conducted more efficiently and respond to the national development priorities • Improved coordination of mine action activities conducted on the field • The national mine action authority effectively mainstreams mine action in the government's development plans and activities
Duration 2012 - 2013	Budget USD 100,000

Institutional framework specific objective 2: Equipment, funding and capacity development are delivered for the benefit of national mine action institutions as planned in the transition plan, to ensure that South Sudan is fully in charge of the conduct and coordination of the mine action programme.	
Partners The SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, NPA, development partners, all mine action organisations	
Background UNMACC is actively engaged in a transition process to reinforce the leadership and the capacities of SSMAA, with the support of transition team partners. The objective is to hand over the responsibility of the coordination and management of mine action activities to the SSMAA.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of the transition plans • Provision of technical assistance and training by the transition team • Provision of government funding to SSMAA • Advocacy for donor support • Support is provided to the regional SSMAA offices 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Training • South-south exchanges • Visits to other mine action programmes • Equipment • Vehicles • Financial resources
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SSMAA is able to autonomously and efficiently manage the national mine action programme by 2016 • Presence of regional mine action coordination offices capable of coordinating and monitoring mine action activities in their area of responsibilities • Number and types of training and capacity development activities implemented by the Transition Team • Regular updates of transition plans 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ownership and leadership of the mine action programme is reinforced • National mine action professionals are trained to coordinate and manage the mine action programme • The mine action programme is integrated in the national development agenda • The mine action programme responds to the national development priorities • The South Sudanese population enjoys a high degree of protection from the threat of landmines and ERW
Duration 2012 - 2016	Budget USD 25,000,000

Institutional framework specific objective 3: An effective and functional information management system is maintained to record all programme achievements and facilitate operational planning.	
Partners The SSMAA, UNMACC, the transition team and the GICHD	
Background IMSMA will allow SSMAA to register all information related to hazards, landmine/ERW victims, MRE as well as survey and clearance achievements. IMSMA training has already been provided but will be continued; the system will be upgraded and installed in the SSMAA office. Additional computer equipment should be provided. A reporting system will be set up to ensure that mine action organisations report regularly to the SSMAA.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-the-job IMSMA training • Collocation of UNMACC IMSMA team with SSMAA • Functional documentation archives established at SSMAA • Provision of quality activity reports from all operational partners 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Technical assistance • Equipment • Seminars
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective use of IMSMA by SSMAA • Production of regular mine action plans • Production of annual work plans • Quality progress reports for the whole country • Operations effectively planned by SSMAA according to national development priorities • Archives established • Reports received from all partners 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSMAA has the capacity to systematically and orderly record all activities and information related to all the components of the programme • SSMAA has the capacity to implement a transparent and organised planning mechanism for all mine action operations and to report the benefits of those activities for local communities • SSMAA has the capacity to meet its reporting obligations under international treaties.
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 500,000

4.7 Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance

Goal:

All identified stockpiles of anti-personnel mines are destroyed; all hazardous areas are surveyed and all high priority hazardous areas are technically surveyed, and/or cleared and released. Survey and clearance operations are conducted efficiently, effectively and safely according to national and international standards.

▪ Background

In March 2008, Sudan reported it had completed destruction of its APM stockpiles, just ahead of the Article 4 deadline. Later, caches of APM were regularly reported in various locations, including in South Sudan. According to Article 7 reports provided by Sudan, the APM stockpiles that were discovered after the Article 4 deadline were later destroyed by security forces⁴¹.

Survey and clearance operations target high impacted communities and are carried out by a number of operators, such as SIMAS, DDG, MAG, NPA, MineTech International, The Development Initiative and G4S. Most areas contaminated by cluster munitions are located in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria.

▪ Specific objectives

Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 1:

All identified and discovered APM stockpiles are handed over to competent authorities and destroyed.

Partners

The GoSS, the SSMAA, UNMACC, SPLA, mine action operators, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)

Background

As a state party to the APMBC, South Sudan will have to comply with Article 4 obligations and ensure the destruction of all APM stockpiles in its possession as soon as possible, but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention. The Government of South Sudan will authorise inspection of official ammunition stockpiles to facilitate APM destruction. However, it is believed that many APM stockpiles are located in unknown locations and caches⁴².

Activities

- The government provides authorisation to identify APM in military and police facilities
- Verification of APM stockpiles
- Destruction of identified stockpiles
- Detailed and accurate reporting on identification and destruction activities

Inputs

- Sensitisation
- Information about the APMBC obligations
- Cooperation with SPLA and mine action organisations
- Survey of possible APM stockpiles
- Equipment and explosives
- Training (refresher and for new staff)

⁴¹ Landmine Monitor Report, Sudan, 2010.

⁴² Action #12 of the Cartagena Action Plan states the following: "When previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, and in addition take advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority."

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMSMA
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of APM stockpiles verified • Number of APM stockpiles made accessible to mine action operators • Number of APM destroyed • Accuracy and number of APM destruction reports recorded in IMSMA 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Sudan complies with APMBC Article 4 and Article 7 • Improved security for South Sudanese population • Prevention of illicit proliferation of APMs to other countries.
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 500,000

Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 2: All suspected hazardous areas are surveyed through non-technical survey and/or technical survey and either cancelled or prioritised.	
Partners The SSMAA, UNMACC, mine action operators, SPLA	
Background It is likely that South Sudan will not have the capacity to clear all areas contaminated by landmines and ERW before the end of the current strategic plan. It is expected however that all suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) will be surveyed and recorded to facilitate operational planning.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive non-technical survey/General Mine Action Assessment (GMAA) of all hazardous areas in the strategic plan timeframe • Cancellation of all non-contaminated SHAs • Technical survey activities • Prioritisation of all hazardous areas according to the MDGs and national development plans 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey teams • Operational assets (mine detection dogs, mechanical support, manual demining) • Integrated mine action teams • Financial resources • IMSMA
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SHAs surveyed • Number of SHAs cancelled • Number of high priority areas identified and recorded • Survey activities included in operational records • Land release planning system in place 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land release national standards and SOPs are in implemented and followed • Survey documentation is produced according to international and national standards and recorded in IMSMA • All SHAs in South Sudan are identified and surveyed • Reduced number of SHAs • All non-contaminated SHAs are cancelled • Planning and prioritisation is facilitated to survey and/or clear and release all high priority areas
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 5,000,000

Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 3: All high priority hazardous areas - corresponding to approximately 5 km ² per year - are released through technical survey and/or clearance, in accordance with national and international standards by 2016.	
Partners SSMAA, UNMACC, nine action operators, SPLA	
Background The programme has adopted land release guidelines with standardised land release procedures to be followed by all operators. Those procedures comply with national and international land release standards. It is expected that the mine action programme will release approximately 5 km ² of land through technical survey and clearance per year; the programme should be able to survey and/or clear and release around 25 km ² of land in the course of the strategic plan.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient planning of survey and clearance operations • Efficient survey and clearance operations are conducted in South Sudan to comply with APMBC obligations • Accreditation, tasking and monitoring of mine action assets and operators • Donor coordination to ensure resource mobilisation 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplies and travels • Communication, logistics, medical support • EOD teams • Mechanical demining support • Mine detection dogs • Manual demining capacity • IMSMA • Further development of NTSG, EOD and land release methodologies • Support for accreditation, tasking and quality management
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of high priority areas surveyed, and/or cleared and released • Number of task completion reports • Number of beneficiaries of survey and clearance operations in the landmine/ERW affected areas • Impact assessment reports provided • Reduced number of landmine/ERW accidents 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously landmine/ERW affected communities have improved access to safe land • Reduction of new landmine and ERW victims • Support to socio-economic development in the country
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 145,000,000

Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance specific objective 4: A decentralised and rapid EOD response capacity is set up in the army and the police force to address the residual landmine and ERW contamination in the long term.	
Partners SSMAA, MoD, police force, mine action organisations	
Background The MoD and the police force are appropriate structures to deal with the responsibility of identifying and eliminating the residual threat. The programme will have to train EOD specialists to be available in the various regions of the country. The EOD teams will have to regularly report to the SSMAA on their activities. One to two mobile EOD teams are expected to deploy per state; police EOD teams should be composed of four staff and should concentrate on smaller EOD tasks; military EOD teams should be composed of slightly larger teams and should be able to address small remaining demining tasks. Training from international military advisors seems to be the preferred solution for SPLA forces.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of suitable personnel • Training of trainers • Training of police officers and the military to identify ERW • Training of police and military forces in demining and EOD • Training in reporting procedures • Development of SOPs 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOD training • International military assistance • Equipment • Logistics support • Monitoring and quality management
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of police and military officers trained and deployed to respond to the ERW threat • Number of ERW identified and destroyed • Quality management reports • Compliance to NTSG • Number of completion reports recorded in IMSMA • SOPs are implemented 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved security and safety for populations living in ERW contaminated areas • Increased EOD capacity in the military and police forces • Elimination of the ERW threat as soon as identified • Support to the socio-economic development of the country • SOPs are implemented and followed
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 5,000,000

4.8 Mine risk education

Goal:

By 2016, the number of new landmine/ERW victims in South Sudan is reduced through the provision of MRE services.

Background

Since the beginning of the mine action programme, MRE activities have benefited 1.32 million people in South Sudan, or 16 per cent of the country's population. The main goal of MRE is to change the behaviour of people at risk, by providing training, education, public awareness and community liaison. MRE is delivered directly to all affected communities, especially returnees through mass media and presentations at village level. A 'knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey will be conducted to collect information and measure the impact of the MRE, and will be used in the development and standardisation of MRE methodologies. UNICEF will be the lead agency for this activity. Another important segment of the work is to train teachers to deliver MRE to school children who will transmit messages to their families at home. Furthermore, MRE will be mainstreamed in the Ministry of Education's (MoE) school curriculum and education programmes.

▪ Specific objectives

Mine risk education specific objective 1:
MRE services are provided to all landmine/ERW affected communities and populations at risk in an age- and gender-sensitive way.

Partners

SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, DCA, DDG, MAG, SIMAS, HI, OSIL, OLAVS, CRADA, UCDC, CHORM, NCDA, SSDRA, MMTT, and MoE

Background

MRE activities continue during the implementation of the strategic plan. Beneficiaries of those activities include all mine-affected communities and displaced populations.

Activities

- Evaluation and review of the MRE messages
- MRE teams from international and national organisations will provide MRE to communities and population at risk
- Develop and adapt MRE messages in accordance with the NTSG
- Develop peer-to-peer sensitization programmes
- Develop community risk education networks
- Develop media communication tools
- Conduct a KAP survey and analyse findings
- Develop plans in accordance with the needs identified at the Protection Cluster working group by UNHCR and IOM

Inputs

- Coordination
- Evaluation and review
- Equipment
- Training
- Travel and communications
- Workshops
- Publications

Indicators

- Number of new landmine/ERW accidents per year, disaggregated by the type of

Outcome

- All groups at risk are correctly informed about the threat of landmines/ERW

device and sex and age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of people living in mine-affected communities sensitised about the nature of the threat, and safe behaviour • Number of direct beneficiaries of the MRE activities • Number of peer-to-peer MRE groups • Number of community liaison officers and teams deployed • Number of MRE sessions provided • Number of landmines/ERW reported by communities • Number of communities visited • Number of organisations implementing KAP survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At risk populations have adopted safe behaviour • The number of landmines/ERW accidents is reduced
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 16,000,000

Mine risk education specific objective 2: MRE activities are mainstreamed in school curriculums for the benefit of all school children of South Sudan and their families.	
Partners The MoE, SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, MRE organisations	
Background Mainstreaming MRE in school curriculums is a main component of the MRE strategy, as it promotes the sustainability of activities. The programme will ensure that all schools in South Sudan integrate MRE messages, and that all teachers are trained to deliver MRE. If MRE is properly integrated in school curriculums, the messages should be correctly disseminated over a long period.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with the MoE • Develop of MRE for school curriculums • Train trainers in MoE • Train teachers • Monitoring and Evaluation • Set up regular reporting mechanism between MoE, and MRE stakeholders 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Trainers • Training material • Equipment • Publications • Workshops • Travel and supervision
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptance of the MRE curriculum in schools • Number of schools where MRE is integrated in the curriculum • Number of teachers trained to provide MRE at their schools • Number of school children who benefit from MRE services at school • Number of school children who disseminate MRE at home 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of landmine/ERW accidents among children • Improved security within mine-affected communities • Improved sensitisation of adults living in communities where children receive MRE at school
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 1,000,000

Mine risk education specific objective 3: The capacity of partners to deliver MRE to affected communities is strengthened through the provision of resources, training and capacity development.	
Partners The SSMAA, UNMACC, UNICEF, MoE, MRE organisations	
Background The capacity of MRE organisations will be reinforced through training, capacity development and the provision of resources. The coordination role of the SSMAA also needs to be strengthened. UNMACC will be the lead agency for these activities.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor and design MRE based on KAP surveys • Training sessions • Accreditation • Monitoring of SSMAA's capacities to coordinate and carry out responsibilities • All INGOs design exit strategies (approved by SSMAA) and hand over responsibilities to national NGOs 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers • On-the-job-training • SOP • Work plans • Transition plan • Training material • Workshops
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of international and national MRE organisations active in the field • Number and type of trainings provided • Number and results of quality assurance visits • Number of field visits carried out by SSMAA • All INGOs have exit strategies in place, approved by SSMAA • SSMAA's capacities to be measured against the transition and the specific objectives of the work plans • Number of organisations who regularly and accurately report on MRE activities • Number of monthly coordination meetings successfully chaired by SSMAA 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of MRE organisations to deliver MRE services is improved • Messages are adapted to the beneficiaries • SSMAA capacities to coordinate, monitor and QA MRE activities are improved • IMSMA reporting of MRE activities improved
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 500,000

Mine risk education specific objective 4: The community liaison (CL) component of the MRE programme is reinforced to strengthen the integration of the various mine action components.	
Partners The SSMAA, MRE organisations, UNICEF, UNMACC	
Background CL is an essential component of the MRE strategy and reinforces the integration of the various mine action programme components. CL also reinforces the role of beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and monitoring of all mine action activities, and it facilitates the mainstreaming of	

mine action in development strategies and programmes.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out information sharing sessions • Integrate CL into operations teams • On-the-job-training • Monitoring and evaluation • Coordinate activities with victim assistance 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Coordination • SOP • Work plans
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organisations using CL in their operations • Number of operating CL officers • Number of community members involved in the planning and implementation of mine action activities 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved integration among the various components of the mine action programme • Improved integration of mine action within humanitarian and development plans and projects • Beneficiaries are more involved in the planning and implementation of mine action activities
Duration 2012-2016	Budget USD 500,000

4.9 Victim assistance

Goal:

South Sudan ensures that all landmine/ERW victims - women, girls, boys and men - have equal and full access to adequate, affordable, gender- and age-sensitive emergency and continued medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, social and economic inclusion services and legal assistance.

▪ Background

In mid-2011, it was estimated that there were over 3,000 survivors in South Sudan. The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW) of the GoSS serves as the government coordination structure for physical rehabilitation and socio-economic assistance to persons with disabilities, including landmine and ERW victims. The Ministry appointed a senior focal point for VA and disability issues to ensure coordination within this component of the programme. South Sudan opened a physical rehabilitation reference centre in Juba in 2009, with the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Physical rehabilitation services are also provided by Nile Assistance for Disabled and Handicap International. Psychological support facilities are very limited as are professional training services.

▪ Specific objectives

Victim assistance specific objective 1: MoGCSW, in collaboration with VA and disability partners, will establish a Persons with Disabilities Information System (PWDIS) to provide reliable, systematic and comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including landmine/ERW victims. Available information is consistent with IMSMA, and is disseminated and shared with relevant national authorities during regular coordination meetings with VA and rehabilitation partners.	
Partners MoGCSW, Ministry of Social Development (States level), MoH, SSMAA, UNMACC, CBO, Associations of persons with disabilities	
Background IMSMA is currently used as a tool to collect and document landmine/ERW victim and accident data. The MoGCSW will be the lead agency in developing the PWDIS, in order to compile and store data on all persons with disabilities. IMSMA victims and accidents data will be incorporated into the PWDIS. The collection of information should be comprehensive and systematic and should always be disaggregated by age and sex.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a PWDIS by 2014 • Develop data collection tools and forms • Train staff on information management • Improve coordination • Collect information • Disseminate information to all partners 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Training • Travels • Monitoring • Equipment
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reliable PWDIS is in place in South Sudan • PWDIS reports are regularly available and disseminated to all authorities and partners 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved assistance and support to all persons with disabilities • Inclusion of all landmine/ERW survivors in the PWDIS, VA projects and activities • Improved coordination and reliable information on

	PWDIS
Duration 2016	Budget USD 500,000

Victim assistance specific objective 2:

South Sudan accedes to the CRPD by the end of 2012 and adopts the necessary national legislation to protect the rights of landmine/ERW survivors, and persons with disabilities.

Partners

MoGCSW, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SSMAA, UNMACC, civil society and disability organisations

Background

South Sudan's accession to the CRPD will reinforce the legal and socio-economic situation of persons with disabilities, including landmine/ERW survivors. The mine action sector will support advocacy efforts for the benefit of policy makers and civil organisations to encourage the adoption of the CRPD. In order to comply with the non-discrimination principle of the CRPD, projects and services for landmine/ERW victims and survivors should be integrated into the broader disability sector.

Activities

- Conduct workshops and roundtable discussions
- Establish an inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks
- Enact national legislation that protects the rights of all landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities
- Develop a National Disability Policy
- Sensitisation and communication through mass media
- Publications, articles in newspapers

Inputs

- Seminars
- Workshops
- Legal expertise
- Advocacy

Indicators

- The CRPD is ratified by 2013
- An inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism is established
- National legislation protecting the rights of all landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities is in place
- The National Disability Policy enacted

Outcomes

- Adoption and signature of CRPD by South Sudan
- The rights of all landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities are protected by the national legislation
- The National Disability Policy developed and enacted
- Improvement of the socio-economic and legal conditions for landmine/ERW survivors and persons with disabilities in South Sudan

Duration
2013

Budget
USD 250,000

Victim assistance specific objective 3: SSMAA, UNMACC and relevant mine action and disability partners effectively cooperate with the GoSS and donors to ensure equal access to rehabilitation, psycho-social (including peer support) and socio-economic inclusion services for all mine/ERW victims and women, girls, boys and men with disabilities.	
Partners SSMAA, MoGCSW, MoH, UNMACC, civil society groups, VA and disability organisations	
Background The VA component of the mine action sector cannot deliver the provision of all medical, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion services to all landmine/ERW victims and survivors. The CRPD prohibits discrimination between different categories of persons with disabilities. The mine action sector can nevertheless advocate for the equal and full access to adequate and affordable age and gender sensitive services for all persons with disabilities. The mine action sector can also advocate for resource mobilisation in favour of the disability sector.	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze PWDIS data and use this as a basis for information sharing, and for designing VA/disability related activities Disseminate VA/disability related information to relevant stakeholders Carry out outreach activities to communities, informing them of the rights of persons with disabilities, and available services Evaluation and monitoring Develop psycho-social services 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Field visits Monitoring activities
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of organisations and projects involved in VA/disability issues in South Sudan Number of mine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities receiving assistance Number of rehabilitation facilities available 	Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access for all landmine/ERW victims and persons with disabilities to adequate and affordable rehabilitation services Improved access for all persons with disabilities to adequate and age- and gender-sensitive rehabilitation and integration services
Duration 2016	Budget USD 2,500,000

SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN 2012 - 2016

5. BUDGET

5.1. Budget

The South Sudan National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016 budget is estimated at USD 204.45 million.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
1. ADVOCACY						
Adoption of international instruments	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	400,000
Adoption of national legislations	-	300,000	300,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Policy dialogue with development partners	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
Mine action as a top development priority	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
<i>Subtotal Component 1.</i>	<i>140,000</i>	<i>440,000</i>	<i>440,000</i>	<i>340,000</i>	<i>240,000</i>	<i>1,600,000</i>
2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK / CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT						
Review of SSMAA responsibilities and structures	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	100,000
Provision of capacity development, funding and equipment	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	25,000,000
IMSMA / IT	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
<i>Subtotal Component 2.</i>	<i>5,150,000</i>	<i>6,150,000</i>	<i>6,100,000</i>	<i>5,100,000</i>	<i>3,100,000</i>	<i>25,600,000</i>
3. STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION, SURVEY AND CLEARANCE						
Stockpile destruction	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Surveys	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Clearance	33,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	27,000,000	25,000,000	145,000,000
EOD rapid response long term capacity	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
<i>Subtotal Component 3.</i>	<i>35,100,000</i>	<i>33,100,000</i>	<i>31,100,000</i>	<i>29,100,000</i>	<i>27,100,000</i>	<i>155,500,000</i>
4. MINE RISK EDUCATION						
Provision of MRE services	5,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	16,000,000
Mainstreaming of MRE in schools	500,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000

SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN 2012 - 2016

Capacity development to MRE partners	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
CL component	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
<i>Subtotal Component 4.</i>	<i>5,700,000</i>	<i>4,400,000</i>	<i>3,300,000</i>	<i>2,300,000</i>	<i>2,300,000</i>	<i>18,000,000</i>
5. VICTIM ASSISTANCE						
Persons with disabilities information system	200,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	500,000
Adoption of CRPD and national legislations	100,000	100,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	250,000
Access to rehabilitation and inclusion services	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
<i>Subtotal Components 5.</i>	<i>800,000</i>	<i>750,000</i>	<i>570,000</i>	<i>570,000</i>	<i>560,000</i>	<i>3,250,000</i>
6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION						
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
<i>Subtotal Component 6.</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>500,000</i>
TOTAL	46,990,000	44,940,000	41,610,000	37,510,000	33,400,000	<i>204,450,000</i>

6. RISK ANALYSIS

6.1 Resurgence of Conflicts

Internal conflicts

Tribal conflicts have been a part of South Sudan's history for many years and continued to be reported in 2011. Ethnic violence, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks, counter-attacks, cattle raiding and abductions continued to take place, mostly in the states of Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal. Conflict caused the displacement of more than 300,000 people and more than 3,000 deaths.

Armed militia continued to be active in the country. Renegade groups led by various military commanders contributed to instability, violence, deaths and displacements. Although education and development projects have played an important role in reducing tribal disputes, much remains to be done to address longstanding truces and other unresolved tribal arguments. Much of the violence took place along ethnic lines.

The government has condemned the hostilities and promoted reconciliation among the groups. The President of South Sudan called on all rebels and armed factions to lay down their weapons and bring an end to internal conflicts. Although some leaders of armed groups have taken heed of the call, splinter groups continue to fight, causing further instability. As a result of the continuation of internal conflicts, the use of landmines continued to be reported in the conflict areas. Access to contaminated areas and mine-affected communities is also limited due to insecurity and continued fighting.

International conflicts

Although the CPA was signed in January 2005, tensions and hostility have continued between Sudan and South Sudan. While the CPA effectively resulted in the January 2011 referendum and the July 2011 independence for South Sudan, many other aspects of the agreement were left aside.

For example, the popular consultation process in Blue Nile has stalled, and fighting broke out in South Kordofan, preventing the popular consultation that was promised to the populations of the transitional areas. The Abyei referendum was postponed due to a political deadlock regarding who is eligible to vote, and the composition of the referendum commission. Difficult negotiations also continue between both countries on Sudan's national debt, border demarcation and oil transportation fees.

Tension escalated in 2011 in Abyei when it appeared that the envisaged referendum would not take place. Regular clashes were reported between a number of different actors, including police and civilians and the Misseriya tribe and the SAF. The UN Security Council established a UN Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA) consisting of 4,200 Ethiopian troops. The situation in Abyei remains unresolved and is a constant threat to stability and security. The demarcation is a critical issue for ensuring peace between both countries.

Armed clashes in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States resulted in many refugees crossing into South Sudan. They also led to a more or less closed border, which hindered food and other goods getting to South Sudan.

Continued insecurity and instability in the border area represent a challenge for mine action operators who cannot be guaranteed safe and permanent access to the area. In addition, remining has been reported in many areas.

6.2 Lack of sustained national ownership

An effective national mine action institutional framework is necessary to allow the SSMAA to exert its national authority and leadership in the mine action sector. UN principles and IMAS specify that national authorities of mine-affected countries should be in charge of the conduct and coordination of the mine action programme. This responsibility is generally vested to a mine action authority and a mine action centre. If the national institutions in charge of the programme are not properly established, there is a possibility that the programme will lack necessary leadership.

Good governance and compliance with internationally recognised best practices will condition the efficiency of the mine action sector, the support the sector will attract from development partners and ultimately the possibility for South Sudan to comply with its APMBC obligations. The success of the transition between the UN and the national authorities will depend on the quality of the national leadership developed by the GoSS and national mine action institutions.

6.3 Lack of funding

It is clear that South Sudan does not have the financial and technical capacity to support its mine action programme; UN agencies, development partners and international organisations are present to contribute to the programme in providing technical and financial assistance. The current operational capacity is not negligible but will require sustained funding in the next years to give a chance to succeed. It is essential that the programme conceives a resources mobilisation strategy and develops a policy dialogue with development partners to sustain the programme in the long term. The GoSS is already contributing to the programme, by providing a budget to the SSMAA to cover salaries and limited operational costs. The government is encouraged to increase this contribution to give SSMAA more flexibility to facilitate its daily operations.

It is probable that the biggest financial support will continue to come from the UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund and the UN Peace Keeping Assessed Budget. It is also probable that the contracting of mine action operations will remain with UNMACC, and that international mine action organisations will continue to receive direct contributions from their own donors. However, stakeholders must cooperate to reinforce coordination and strengthen cost efficiency of survey and clearance operations.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A programme-wide monitoring and evaluation policy and framework is required to establish a system of joint accountability for results; an essential component of aid effectiveness. Such a system is also crucial to ensure accountability of the programme to South Sudan's institutions, states parties of the relevant international conventions, citizens and taxpayers in donor countries.

7.1 Monitoring

A monitoring system based on a comprehensive yet realistic set of indicators (see Annex 3) is required to assess progress in implementing the strategic plan on a programme-wide basis. The monitoring system shall identify coordinators, programme managers and other stakeholders. The lessons learnt through the monitoring system will help improve the design and implementation of activities to achieve outputs, outcomes and impacts. The Strategy also establishes indicators for each specific objective of the strategy, in addition to budget and human resource requirements.

The monitoring system will be based largely on data maintained on the IMSMA 'New Generation'. This system ensures that data collection and information management are appropriate to the context and needs of the national mine action programme that uses it. National capacity in information management and geographic information systems needs to be developed, and national authorities will regularly audit IMSMA to ensure the relevance, validity, accuracy and precision of the information produced.

7.2 Evaluation⁴³

South Sudan's mine action authorities welcome robust, independent evaluations of the national programme, individual components and projects to provide information on what is working, what is not, and why. The programme of evaluations should promote performance improvement as well enhancing the accountability of operators, donors and the Government for results.

The evaluation agenda incorporates:

- programme-wide evaluations – independent mid-term and a final evaluation of the strategic plan, to be commissioned jointly by the GoSS and supporting donors
- thematic evaluations – evaluations of specific issues that are important across a number of components or projects, as agreed periodically by the GoSS and donors or operators
- project evaluations of the activities of specific organisations

To ensure the investments in project evaluations yield the greatest dividends, the GoSS has adopted the following principles:

- donors and operators should inform other mine action stakeholders well in advance of their plans for evaluations and, whenever possible, consult other stakeholders concerning the issues each evaluation is intended to examine
- donors should avoid, whenever possible, commissioning evaluations that are restricted to their own contributions to an operator; rather, donors supporting the same operator(s) should jointly commission evaluations
- reports from evaluations should be shared with all mine action stakeholders. Where evaluations must report on confidential or commercially sensitive issues, that material should be contained in a separate annex submitted to the commissioning agency so the rest of the report may be shared
- to promote evaluation capacity development, local consultants should be engaged, in meaningful roles, on evaluation teams whenever possible

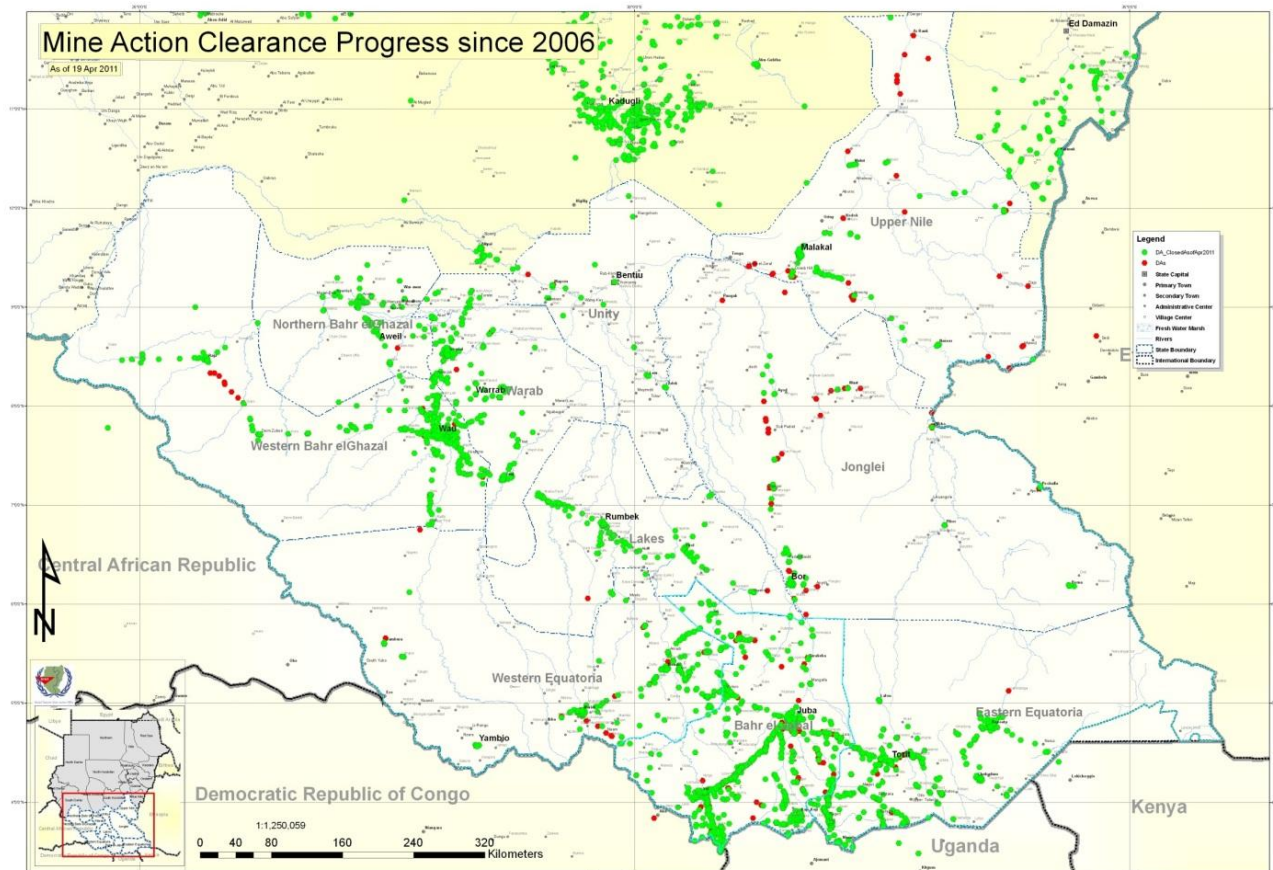
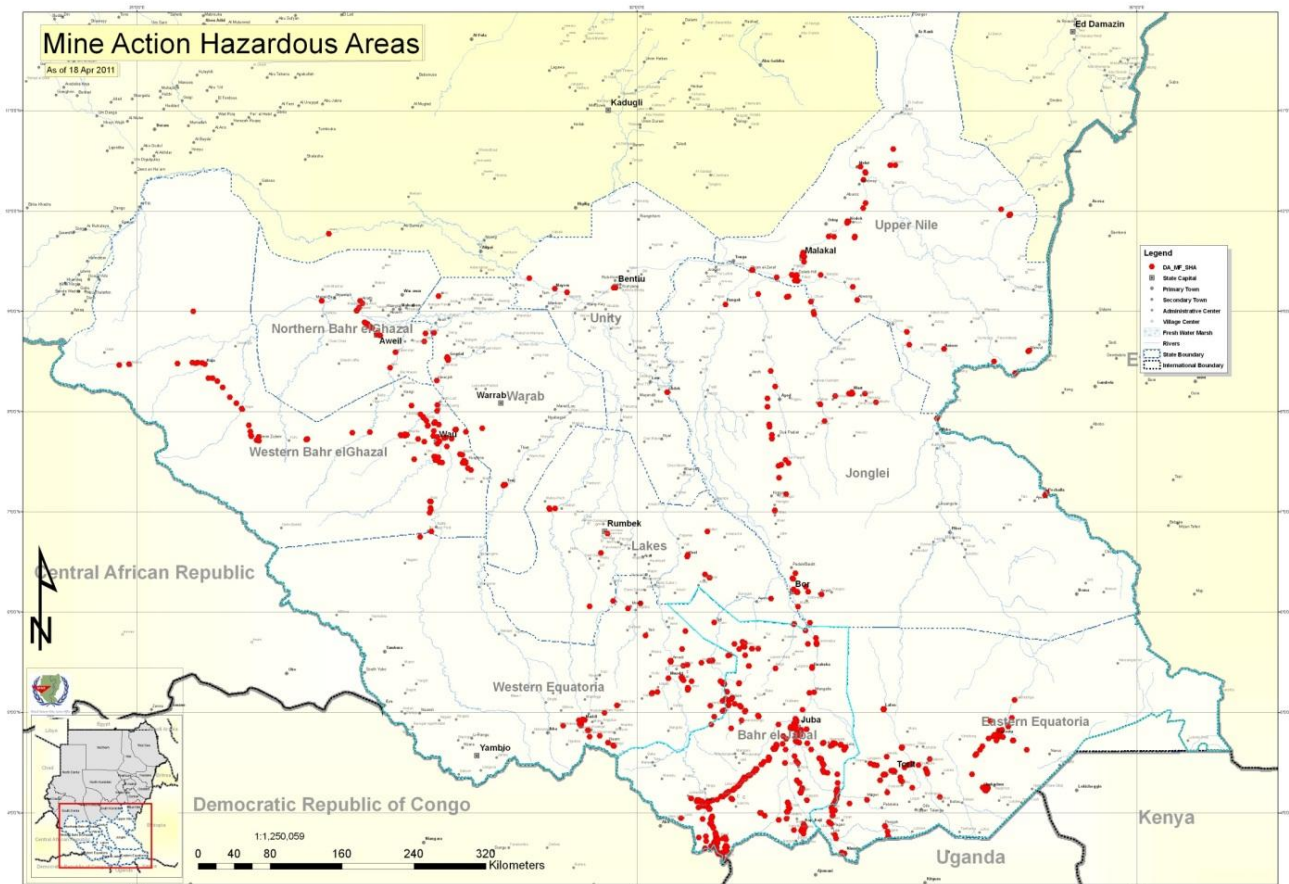
⁴³ This section is informed by IMAS 14.10: Guide for the evaluation of mine action interventions.

8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. ADVOCACY					
Adoption of international instruments					
Adoption of national legislations					
Policy dialogue with development partners					
Mine action as a top development priority					
2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK / CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT					
Review of SSMAA responsibilities and structures					
Provision of capacity development, funding and equipment					
IMSMA/ IT					
3. STOCKPILES, SURVEYS AND RELEASE					
Destruction of stockpiles					
Surveys					
Land release / clearance					
EOD rapid response long term capacity					
4. MINE RISK EDUCATION					
Provision of MRE services					
Mainstreaming of MRE in schools					
Capacity development to MRE partners					
Community liaison component					
5. VICTIM ASSISTANCE					
Victim information system					
Adoption of CRPD and national legislations					
Access to rehabilitation and inclusion services					
6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
Monitoring and Evaluation					

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: MAPS OF HAZARDOUS AREAS AND CLEARANCE PROGRESS SINCE 2006



ANNEX 2: UNMAS SUDAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME BUDGET FROM 2003 TO 2010

SUDAN PROGRAMME - INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES PER YEAR AND SOURCE (2003-2010) - Except Darfur									
INCOMES				EXPENDITURES					
2003	VTF		TOTAL	VTF				TOTAL	
				Coordination	2.331.207				
				Operations	1.454.746				
	4.001.087		4.001.087	TOTAL	3.785.953			3.785.953	
2004	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF		PKBA		TOTAL	
				Coordination	2.143.176	Coordination	798.120		
				TA / CB	2.099.079	Operations	1.023.658		
				Tech. Survey	487.999				
				Clearance	2.850.881				
				Victim Assistance	76.335				
	6.077.799	2.147.180	8.224.979	TOTAL	7.657.470		1.821.778	9.479.248	
2005	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF		PKBA		TOTAL	
		Coordination 4.386.004		Coordination	4.016.272	Coordination	4.082.291		
		Operations 9.865.581		TA / CB	3.241.982	Operations	9.128.587		
				Clearance	9.304.960				
				MRE	841.196				
	15.584.359	14.251.585	29.835.944	TOTAL	17.404.410		13.210.878	30.615.288	
2006	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF		PKBA		TOTAL	
		Coordination 6.304.914		Coordination /TA	2.129.547	Coordination	3.880.485		
		Operations 22.353.786		Integr. Surv./Clear.	3.775.171	Operations	13.758.081		
				Clearance	1.854.734				
				Route Ver./Clear.	1.226.514				
				LIS	743.750				
				MRE	265.020				
	9.799.178	28.658.700	38.457.878	TOTAL	9.994.736		17.638.566	27.633.302	
2007	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF		PKBA		TOTAL	
		Coordination 6.655.489		Coordination /TA	3.577.913	Coordination	6.655.489		
		Operations 26.719.849		Integr. Surv./Clear.	6.814.768	Operations	26.719.849		
				Route Ver./Clear.	4.418.000				
				LIS	1.588.033				
				MRE	413.102				
	17.318.342	33.375.338	50.693.680	TOTAL	16.811.816		33.375.338	50.187.154	
2008	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF		PKBA		TOTAL	
		Coordination 9.136.934		Coordination /TA	6.878.106	Coordination	9.735.573		
		Operations 30.588.866		Integr. Surv./Clear.	10.151.065	Operations	32.593.007		
				Victim Assistance	821.614				
				LIS	947.441				
				MRE	201.586				
	24.447.504	39.725.800	64.173.304	TOTAL	18.999.812		42.328.580	61.328.392	
2009	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF		PKBA		TOTAL	
		Coordination 11.856.665		Coordination /TA	4.818.177	Coordination	12.474.452		
		Operations 29.028.386		Integr. Surv./Clear.	17.708.428	Operations	30.540.900		
				Victim Assistance	1.261.179				
				LIS	777.498				
				MRE	659.518				
	10.730.506	40.885.051	51.615.557	TOTAL	25.224.800		43.015.352	68.240.152	
2010	VTF	PKAB	TOTAL	VTF		PKBA		TOTAL	
		Coordination 13.011.024		Coordination /TA	4.262.293	Coordination	11.767.944		
		Operations 31.854.576		Integr. Surv./Clear.	6.782.328	Operations	28.811.174		
				Victim Assistance	1.295.287				
				MRE	515.618				
	8.006.051	44.865.600	52.871.651	TOTAL	12.855.526		40.579.118	53.434.644	
TOTAL	95.964.826	203.909.254	299.874.080		112.734.523		191.969.610	304.704.133	

ANNEX 3: EVALUATION AND PROPOSED INDICATORS

Development partners supporting projects that contribute to the mine action strategy are encouraged to commission systematic evaluations (internal or external) of all projects under the following conditions:

- Funding/project of 18 months duration will be evaluated over the last two months of implementation
- Funding/project of more than 18 months should be entitled to mid-term and end of project evaluations
- Any project with more than USD 250,000 annual budget will be subject to at least a final evaluation by an external and independent organisation
- To avoid multiple evaluations of similar activities and achieve economies of scale, the mine action strategy encourages coordination among donors in contracting evaluations, and supports the implementation of inter-agency assessments

The evaluations should aim to enhance future performance as well as to strengthen mine action operators' accountability to both donors and national institutions. In addition to addressing the usual criteria, evaluations should particularly focus on assessing the operators' internal dynamics, their instruments and intervention policies, their service delivery mechanisms, their management practices, and the links between all these elements.

The national mine action authorities will implement thematic evaluations leading to the identification of lessons learnt. Those assessments will focus on issues that cut across the mine action programme pillars, states or agencies. The strategy calls for the integration of some essential national topics and issues in the terms of reference of the proposed assessments.

These national topics and issues should include, *inter alia*:

- What is the programme ownership capacity of national stakeholders?
- Are the intervention mechanisms and tools of good quality?
- What are the funding figures and is funding allocated optimally?
- Are field surveys of good quality and, if not, what are the alternatives?
- Are statistics on victims reliable and disaggregated by sex and age?
- Are contamination survey and clearance operations effective and cost-efficient?
- What is the level of knowledge of the population and its various groups (women, girls, boys and men) of the risk represented by landmines and ERW?
- Are the mechanisms for providing assistance to victims appropriate and sufficient?
- Are female and male beneficiaries involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of programme activities?
- Have programme activities reinforced the role of women in the South Sudanese society?
- Does the programme promote the participation of local and provincial authorities in the design, coordination, implementation and evaluation of the programme activities?

6.2.8. The mine action strategy adopts the following evaluation guidelines:

- The successful information verification and data collection through at least three sources, types of information and analysis procedures to allow triangulation to enhance the reliability of the conclusions
- The use of national human resources for the design, implementation and analysis of evaluation results, including training, and use of female and male national experts in the assessment activities
- The participation of beneficiaries in the evaluation activities, including the consultation with local authorities and civil society institutions

6.2.9. The strategic plan recognises that the usefulness of evaluations critically depends on the evaluators' (internal or external) capacity and competences to maintain impartiality and operate in full transparency. National mine action authorities will be responsible for coordinating evaluation activities to maximise their performance and utility, and to facilitate and mobilise resources for the conduct of them.

6.3. Proposed Indicators

6.3.1. General impact

- Number of landmines/ERW victims per year (by types of devices, sex and age) in both absolute terms and as a percentage of the population
- Number and types of development and humanitarian programmes that have been constrained by suspected mine/ERW contamination
- Number and types of development and humanitarian programmes that have benefited from mine action services and support

6.3.2. Advocacy

- Adoption of CCW, CCM and the CRPD by South Sudan
- Adoption of national legislation against landmines
- Adoption of national legislation related to CCW and CCM
- Adoption of a national legislation and policy framework to implement the CRPD
- Number of annual coordination meetings with development partners
- Establishment of the mine action trust fund and level of funds effectively transferred through the trust fund
- Amount of financial resources provided to the mine action programme (in absolute amounts and as a percentage of the budget for the year)
- Publication and effectiveness of the resource mobilization strategy
- Number of donors involved in the programme
- Level of assistance provided to the programme by RSS authorities
- Level of inclusion of the mine action programme in the national development plans

6.3.3. Institutional framework and capacity-building

- Assessment from the main mine action actors in South Sudan that the mine action national institutions manage and coordinate autonomously and effectively the national mine action programme
- Effective implementation of the conclusions and recommendations from mine action assessments/evaluations
- Adoption of the new legal instrument to adapt the institutional framework of the sector
- Establishment of effective regional coordination offices
- Number, types and duration of training workshops and other capacity development activities implemented by the transition team
- Annual updates of the transition plans
- Regular mine action plans and annual work-plans produced on a timely basis
- Progress reports issued by SSMAA and circulated to all partners and donors
- IMSMA effectively operated by SSMAA

6.3.4. Stockpile destruction, survey and clearance

- Number of APM stockpiles surveyed, verified and destroyed
- Number of SHA surveyed per year
- Surface of suspect land surveyed and/or cleared and released per year
- National land release standards adopted and implemented
- Compliance with national and international standards by mine action operators
- Accreditation and tasking effectively implemented by national mine action authorities
- Number of individuals and communities benefiting from mine action services
- Number of landmine/ERW accidents
- Number of police and military trained and deployed to respond to landmine/ERW threats
- Number of ERW identified and destroyed
- Number of rapid response teams deployed in the field

6.3.5. Mine risk education

- Number of landmine/ERW accidents
- Number and percentage of people living in affected areas who benefited from MRE services
- Number of peer-to-peer MRE groups established
- Number of community liaison officers trained and deployed
- Number of landmines/ERW reported by communities and local populations to mine action operators
- Number of MRE sessions provided by organisations
- Number of communities visited by MRE organisations
- KAP survey implemented and effectively used to adapt the messages and methodologies of the programme
- MRE integrated in school curriculum
- Number of schools where MRE services are provided
- Number of school children benefiting from MRE services and who disseminate MRE messages at home
- Number of accredited MRE organisations active in the field
- Results of the quality management procedures
- Effectiveness of the coordination mechanisms in the MRE sector
- Number of community liaison officers active in the programme
- Effective community involvement in the planning and implementation of mine action activities

6.3.6. Victim assistance

- Effective setting up of a Persons with Disabilities Information System (PWDIS)
- PWDIS integrated in IMSMA
- Ratification of the CRPD by South Sudan
- National legislation and policy adopted and in place
- Number of landmine/ERW victims who benefit from victim assistance services.