

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- South Sudan should accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in line with the decision taken by the Council of Ministers announced in September 2017.
- South Sudan should comply with its obligations under international human rights law to clear cluster munition remnants (CMR) on territory under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible.
- South Sudan should revise survey requirements for CMR-contaminated areas in its national mine action standards to ensure the production of more accurate polygons.
- South Sudan should increase its financial support for mine action operations. Greater assistance from the government and international partners should be provided to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) to strengthen its capacity to develop and implement effective policies to address explosive ordnance.

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2019, South Sudan had a total of just over 141 hazardous areas with a total size of 6.4km² contaminated with CMR, of which 5.5km² was confirmed hazardous area (CHA) and 0.9km² was suspected hazardous area (SHA).¹ Seven of South Sudan's former ten states have areas suspected to contain CMR (see Table 1), with Central and Eastern Equatoria remaining the most heavily contaminated. This is an increase from the just over 5.3km² across 123 hazardous areas contaminated with CMR at the end of 2018.²

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area by state (at end 2019)³

State	No. of CHAs	Area of CHA (m ²)	No. of SHAs	Area of SHA (m ²)	Total CHAs/SHAs	Total area (m ²)
Central Equatoria	38	1,634,952	3	544,570	41	2,179,522
Eastern Equatoria	74	3,445,849	3	186,927	77	3,632,776
Jonglei	4	50,460	2	0	6	50,460
Upper Nile	4	133,067	0	0	4	133,067
Warrap	1	33,946	0	0	1	33,946
West Bahr El Ghazal	2	45,277	0	0	2	45,277
Western Equatoria	9	150,285	1	175,698	10	325,983
Totals	132	5,493,836	9	907,195	141	6,401,031

In 2017, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) initiated a review of the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database and consequently initiated a process of targeted re-survey aimed at better defining the estimated size of SHAs. Further re-survey of CMR-contaminated areas is required, but these areas cannot be accessed due to insecurity. It is planned that manual clearance teams will carry out re-survey once the security situation allows.⁴

South Sudan's national mine action programme has greatly improved the accuracy of estimates of explosive ordnance contamination. The total estimate of mine, CMR, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination remaining in the country decreased from nearly 89km² at the end of 2017 to 24.6km² at the end of 2019.⁵ Despite continued land release, however, CMR contamination has increased over that time as a review of existing records in the database and re-survey resulted in three main changes that have proved especially significant with regard to CMR contamination: a number of existing task records had been wrongly recorded and were re-classified as CMR-contaminated areas; several overly conservative estimates of existing CHAs in the database were increased to better reflect the actual extent of contamination; and previously unrecorded areas containing CMR were added to the database.⁶

In 2019, 41 hazardous areas covering a total of 1,998,915m² of previously unrecorded CMR contamination was added to South Sudan's information management database. In addition, there was an expansion by 2,734,216m² of existing hazardous areas which had been recorded in the database but the estimates of size were overly conservative and so they were increased to better reflect the expected true extent of contamination.⁷ This means that despite nearly 3.7km² of land release in 2019 the amount of contamination increased by 1.1km² from the end of the previous year.

Cluster munitions were used during the decade-long war between Sudan and the SPLA/M that ended in 2005. From 1995 to 2000, prior to South Sudan's independence, Sudanese government forces are believed to have air dropped cluster munitions sporadically in southern Sudan.

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

South Sudan has a significant problem with mines and especially ERW, resulting from large-scale use of explosive weapons during armed conflicts in 1955–72 and 1983–2005 (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines 2020* report on South Sudan for further information).

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA)—since renamed the NMAA—was established by presidential decree in 2006 to act as the national agency for planning, coordination, and monitoring of mine action in South Sudan.⁸ There is no national mine action legislation in place.⁹

In 2011, UN Security Council Resolution 1996 tasked UNMAS with supporting South Sudan in demining and strengthening the capacity of the NMAA. UNMAS (with the NMAA) has been overseeing mine action across the country through its main office in Juba, and sub-offices in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, and Wau. Together, UNMAS and the NMAA accredit, task, monitor, and evaluate mine action organisations; conduct route verification and clearance; provide escorts for convoys on high-threat routes to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and collect data and map hazardous areas.¹⁰

While it is planned that the NMAA will eventually assume full responsibility for all mine action activities, according to UNMAS the NMAA continued to face serious financial and technical limitations preventing it from doing so effectively in 2019. It requires substantial resources and capacity building assistance if it is to manage the mine action programme.¹¹

UNMAS, mine action operators, and South Sudanese government departments are providing capacity development to NMAA and other national mine action organisations in a project that runs from January 2019 to December 2020. The objectives are to develop the managerial and operational capacity in key functional and technical areas to enable national authorities to assume long-term coordination and policy-making roles in mine action; and to strengthen the capacity of the NMAA to plan and monitor all aspects of mine action, in support of South Sudan's obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). It is planned that NMAA staff will attend training

in administration and management, land release, quality management, and gender equality and mainstreaming. In addition, a resource mobilisation strategy will be developed along with the creation of an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) response capacity to manage residual contamination.¹²

UNMAS and Danish Demining Group (DDG) are the co-coordinators of the mine action sub-cluster. The sub-cluster coordinates with the national- and state-level Inter-Cluster Working Groups. This enables information to be shared on mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), for UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to inform mine action actors about their own priority locations for clearance; and for information on mines and UXO to be integrated into the annual Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan.¹³

In 2019, the Government of South Sudan funded the costs of NMAA staff salaries and its sub-offices across the country, Malakal, Wau, and Yei. As at March 2020, the Malakal and Yei offices were suspended due to the security situation.¹⁴ The NMAA did not, however, provide any funding for survey or clearance. The government's total support was reported as US\$75,000 for the year.¹⁵

In South Sudan's 2020 APMBC Article 5 deadline extension request, it is estimated to cost US\$116.9 million to complete all clearance by July 2026, although when costs are broken down by year the total amounts to \$128.5 million.¹⁶ In 2019, South Sudan received more than US\$41 million for mine action which exceeds the costs needed if current levels of support are maintained. It is worth noting, however, that much of the funding received by UNMAS, which on average has contributed around 75% of all sector funding, is used to support the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).¹⁷

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

South Sudan's second national mine action strategy for 2018–22 includes a section on gender, focusing on how different gender and age groups are affected by mines and ERW and have specific and varying needs and priorities. Guidelines on mainstreaming gender considerations in mine action planning and operations in South Sudan are also incorporated in the strategy, including on the collection of data disaggregated by sex and age.¹⁸ UNMAS reported that the programme was also implementing the UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action, monitored by a gender focal point.¹⁹

South Sudan's National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSGs) contain provisions requiring all community liaison teams to tailor activities on the basis of the gendered needs of beneficiaries, and to address the specific risks faced by women and girls.²⁰ All teams are reportedly gender balanced in composition and trained to be inclusive, for example by ensuring outreach through non-technical survey and risk education is done separately for different age and gender groups, and taking local cultural practices into consideration.²¹ At the same time, UNMAS reported that task prioritisation was predominantly dependent on security and that resources were concentrated on tasks within limited geographical areas rather than on the basis of gender needs.²² Ethnic identity is taken into account within survey and clearance teams to ensure safe access and acceptance by the respective local communities.²³

In 2019–20, UNMAS was providing workshops for the NMAA and mine action partners on gender equality, gender-based violence (GBV), and gender mainstreaming programming in mine action with the aim of GBV prevention practices

being mainstreamed in mine action and there being equal opportunity in decision making regardless of gender.²⁴ As at July 2020, these had not yet happened.²⁵

UNMAS has said there is equal access in employment opportunities for qualified men and women in survey and clearance teams across the organisations operating in South Sudan.²⁶ However, redressing the gender balance is a long-term challenge and is dependent on whether new vacancies arise. In 2019, however, only 7% of staff in operational roles were women, and women accounted for 5% of managerial or supervisory positions among international staff positions, while no women were occupying managerial positions among the national staff.²⁷

All of the community liaison teams within Mines Advisory Group (MAG) are mixed gender and MAG reports that it consults with all affected community members, including women and children. MAG also holds women-only focus groups to ensure that their voices are heard. MAG also aims to recruit team members from the more than 60 ethnic groups within South Sudan and tries to ensure that at least one team member speaks the local language of the planned area of deployment. As at October 2019, approximately 25% of all operational roles within MAG were held by women. This follows a concerted effort by MAG to increase the number of women in operational roles. There is one international staff member who holds a senior managerial position within MAG who is female but none of the female national staff members holds a managerial position, although women are employed as national staff at a supervisory level.²⁸

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

A comprehensive review of all data in South Sudan's IMSMA database began in 2018, along with re-survey of recorded SHAs and CHAs thought to be exaggerated or erroneously recorded. Through the database review it was found that past efforts to upgrade the IMSMA software package led to serious data loss, which inhibited efforts to present an entirely accurate record of the history of mine action in South Sudan. The ongoing database review has resulted in significant gains in the understanding of mine and ERW contamination. UNMAS informed Mine Action Review that, wherever possible, the database disaggregates mined areas, CMR-contaminated areas, and other ERW-contaminated areas, including spot tasks.²⁹

In 2020, despite not having acceded to the CCM, South Sudan submitted a voluntary Article 7 report for the first time, covering 2019.

PLANNING AND TASKING

South Sudan's most recent National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2022, developed with support from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and using funding from Japan, was officially launched in September 2018.³⁰ A mid-term strategic review of the plan, goals, and objectives was conducted in January 2020.³¹ According to UNMAS, the strategy has three strategic goals with related targets:³²

GOAL 1:

Advocacy and communication of South Sudan's mine/ERW problem continues through national and international awareness-raising and adoption and implementation of international conventions to facilitate a mine-/ERW-free South Sudan.

GOAL 2:

The extent of mine/ERW contamination is clarified and confirmed and the problem addressed through appropriate survey and clearance, ensuring safe land is handed back to affected communities for use.

GOAL 3:

Safe behaviour is promoted among women, girls, boys, and men to reduce mine/ERW accidents and promote safe livelihood activities.

UNMAS operations staff generate an annual operational clearance plan where priority tasks are identified.³³ According to UNMAS, the operational focus for 2019–20 was on further clarifying contamination remaining in the database, with re-survey of hazards thought to be exaggerated in size.³⁴

In its 2020 APBMC Article 5 deadline extension request South Sudan presents a work plan to 2026, split by region. South Sudan estimates that the overall clearance requirement for mechanical clearance teams is 2.88km² of cluster strike area. In addition, there will be a requirement to clear 141 cluster strikes and 30 battle areas extending over 6.4km².³⁵ These numbers are slightly different from the figures presented in the annual clearance tables with nearly 3km² of mechanical clearance of CMR and 5.02km² of manual clearance although this does include a contingency to clear an additional 10% of contaminated area as a margin of safety. It is also unclear from the table how much of this clearance refers to CMR and how much to other UXO.³⁶

Table 2: Planned mechanical and manual clearance of CMR- and UXO-contaminated area³⁷

Year	No. of teams	Area cleared (m ²)	Area remaining (m ²)	Tasks remaining
2020	6 manual 2 mechanical	264,000 manual 176,000 mechanical	6,933,471	165
2021	6 manual 2 mechanical	1,056,000 manual 704,000 mechanical	5,173,471	123
2022	6 manual 2 mechanical	1,056,000 manual 704,000 mechanical	3,413,471	81
2023	5 Manual 2 Mechanical	880,000 manual 704,000 mechanical	1,829,471	44
2024	5 Manual 2 Mechanical	880,000 manual 704,000 mechanical	245,471	7
2025	5 Manual	880,000 manual	-634,529	-13

According to its 2019 APBMC Article 5 deadline extension request to be considered by the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties in November 2020, South Sudan intends to address all contamination from anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicle mines, CMR, and other ERW by its requested 2026 APBMC Article 5 deadline. To that end, aside from those tasks where specific humanitarian interventions are planned, the intention is to be pragmatic in the sequencing of tasks and to deploy clearance teams through a prioritisation process that aims to balance security, logistical requirements, and concentration of effort. South Sudan believes that this combination will lead to the most efficient clearance that allows for optimal monitoring of clearance efforts.³⁸

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

South Sudan's NTSGs, which outline the technical requirements expected of all demining operators working in South Sudan, are adapted from the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The NTSGs are annually reviewed and revised by UNMAS and the implementing partners and then approved by the NMAA.³⁹ These standards and guidelines also contain provisions specific to CMR survey and clearance.⁴⁰

In 2019, revisions were made to the NTSGs for Animal Detection Systems, Site Preparation, Marking, Quality Management, and Medical Procedures to keep them in line with changes to IMAS. An NTSG on "Stop-Operations Policy" was also introduced. This policy mandates that any party can and should suspend an operation whenever it believes a demining situation or operation is becoming unsafe.⁴¹ The NTSG amendments were made in consultation with the implementing partners.⁴² Amendments were also made to the NTSGs for Survey, Battle Area Clearance, and Land Release. The revision of the NTSG for Battle Area Clearance included the redefinition of the minimum clearance depth for CMR; survey and assessment of the cluster munition strike's footprint related to the physical evidence and size of the polygon; and quality management of CMR clearance adding layers of Quality Control (QC) and a comprehensive recording system.⁴³

However, both UNMAS and MAG have reported that a significant number of initial survey reports of CMR-contaminated areas have underestimated the extent of the contamination. MAG reported that areas were often recorded based on the minimum amount of clearance that would be required to comply with the NTSGs, which require a 50 metre fade-out. In MAG's experience, however, the actual CMR-contaminated area has often proved to be significantly larger, making it difficult to accurately plan for the time and resources needed to address each task.

MAG begins CMR clearance with the expectation that the task area will reach at least 60,000m² and at times has encountered CMR tasks that had to be expanded by more than 100,000m² compared to the original estimate. It further reported that the fade-out requirements of the NTSGs sometimes resulted in handover of cleared land while simultaneously creating a new "hazardous area" comprising the fade-out distance.⁴⁴ UNMAS reported that often in a recorded strike area, multiple cluster munition canisters are found, with the consequence that the overall contaminated area extends well beyond an expected standard footprint.⁴⁵

UNMAS noted that the NTSGs require all mine action teams to conduct regular internal quality assurance (QA), along with QC sampling of 10% of each area cleared. UNMAS conducted additional external QA through visits to each clearance task in 2018, as well as upon the completion of a clearance task.⁴⁶ As part of the capacity development project of the NMAA from 2019 to 2020, 30 QA officers were due to receive training in quality management through workshops and field placements with the aim of the NMAA taking ownership for QA of mine action operations.⁴⁷

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

In 2019, UNMAS reported that 29 teams from 4 organisations conducted CMR survey and clearance tasks: two international demining non-governmental organisations (MAG and DanChurchAid (DCA)), and two commercial companies (G4S Ordnance Management (G4S) and The Development Initiative (TDI)). It estimated the number of operational personnel involved in CMR survey and clearance at 224 during the year. The clearance teams (see Table 3) were not deployed exclusively on CMR tasks, they also conducted EOD, manual mine clearance and/or non-technical survey. In addition, G4S deployed four teams totalling 28 personnel solely for non-technical survey.⁴⁸

Table 3: Operational clearance capacities deployed in 2019⁴⁹

Operator	Manual clearance teams	Total clearance personnel	Mechanical assets
G4S	2	20	0
G4S	6	36	0
TDI	8	64	0
MAG	5	40	0
MAG	2	20	2
DCA	2	16	0
Totals	25	196	2

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2019

A total of a nearly 3.7km² of CMR contaminated area was released through survey and clearance in 2019; of which 0.36km² was cancelled through non-technical survey, 0.01km² was reduced through technical survey, and 3.29km² was cleared.

SURVEY IN 2019

In 2019, a total of 359,388m² was cancelled through non-technical survey in Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria, see Table 4.⁵⁰ This is an increase from the 10,400m² of suspected CMR contamination cancelled through non-technical survey in Jonglei state by G4S in 2018.⁵¹

In addition, 13,614m² was reduced through technical survey in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Unity, see Table 5.⁵² This is a decrease from the 147,300m² reduced by technical survey the year before.⁵³

Table 4: Cancellation through non-technical survey in 2019⁵⁴

State	Operator	Area cancelled (m ²)
Eastern Equatoria	G4S	344,357
Western Equatoria	G4S	15,031
Total		359,388

Table 5: Reduction through technical survey in 2019⁵⁵

State	Operator	Area reduced (m ²)
Central Equatoria	G4S	533
Eastern Equatoria	G4S	3,729
Eastern Equatoria	TDI	61
Unity	TDI	1,889
Western Equatoria	G4S	7,402
Total		13,614

CLEARANCE IN 2019

In 2019, a total of nearly 3.3km² of CMR-contaminated area was cleared with 2,586 submunitions destroyed (see Table 6).⁵⁶ This is a decrease of 35% from the 5.1km² cleared in 2018.⁵⁷

Table 6: CMR clearance in 2019

State	Operator	Area cleared (m ²)	Submunitions destroyed	Other UXO destroyed
Central Equatoria	G4S	25,233	1	67
Central Equatoria	MAG	1,920,222	1,880	48
Eastern Equatoria	DCA	87,420	86	2
Eastern Equatoria	G4S	274,107	143	18
Eastern Equatoria	MAG	129,578	77	0
Eastern Equatoria	TDI	323,282	169	7
Jonglei	G4S	212,283	129	9
Jonglei	MAG	97,677	57	0
Unity	TDI	9,500	1	0
Western Bahr El Ghazal	TDI	79,477	19	0
Western Equatoria	G4S	128,108	24	0
Totals		3,286,887	2,586	151

In addition, three CMR were destroyed during anti-personnel mine clearance, 57 submunitions were destroyed during clearance of anti-vehicle mined area and 87 submunitions were destroyed during EOD spot tasks.⁵⁸

According to UNMAS, the significant decrease in CMR clearance output in 2019 was due to the impact of widespread violence in Equatoria, which has the highest concentration of CMR contamination and where the National Salvation Front was particularly active.⁵⁹

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

South Sudan is not yet a State Party to the CCM and therefore does not have a specific clearance deadline under Article 4. Nonetheless, South Sudan has obligations under international human rights law to clear CMR as soon as possible.

South Sudan has announced its intention to accede to the CCM, which is also a specific objective in the National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2018–2022.⁶⁰ In May 2019, UNMAS reported that documents relating to South Sudan's accession to the Convention were under review by the national parliament.⁶¹ As at September 2020, the legislation was still before parliament for adoption.⁶²

Previously, primarily due to the ongoing conflict, it was impossible to predict when South Sudan might complete clearance of CMR, nor even assess the true extent of contamination.⁶³ However, with improvements in the security situation, progress in land release of CMR-contaminated areas, and a comprehensive database review, in 2019, the situation in South Sudan began to look a lot more positive.

According to South Sudan's 2020 APMB Article 5 deadline extension request, it is expected that South Sudan will complete clearance of all CMR-contaminated areas by the end of 2025. In addition, the extension request clearly sets out the primary assumptions and risk factors in the implementation of land release targets which is contingent on having access to contaminated areas and no resumption of fighting. Logistical challenges will also need to be overcome due to the poor state of South Sudan's infrastructure and the effects of the seasonal rains, which mean that clearance in much of the country is only possible for eight months of the year given widespread flooding. Furthermore, the methodology previously used to clear roads was flawed as several mines have recently been discovered on roads that had been declared safe resulting in the need for re-clearance. This has diverted resources from clearance of CMR.⁶⁴

South Sudan has also been affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, which has led the government to ban all public gatherings and introduce social distancing and lockdown measures. As at April 2020, operators had stood down teams, which will undoubtedly impact on survey and clearance output.⁶⁵

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- 1 Voluntary Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and email from Richard Boulter, Senior Programme Manager, United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), 6 September 2020..
- 2 Email from Ayaka Amano, Associate Programme Officer, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 3 Voluntary Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 4 Voluntary Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form I.
- 5 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019; 2020 APMB Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 27.
- 6 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 7 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 8 "South Sudan De-Mining Authority", undated, at: bit.ly/2Y5Eb4o.
- 9 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 10 UNMAS, "Mine Action Portfolio 2019".
- 11 Interview with Richard Boulter, UNMAS at the NDM-UN23 in Geneva, 14 February 2020; and email, 30 May 2019; and emails from Tim Lardner, UNMAS, 27 February and 1 March 2018.
- 12 UNMAS, "Mine Action Portfolio 2019".
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 2020 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 20.
- 15 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form 4.
- 16 2020 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 65.
- 17 Ibid., pp. 20–21.
- 18 Emails from Tim Lardner, UNMAS, 27 February and 1 March 2018.
- 19 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 20 Ibid.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Ibid.
- 23 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 8 July 2020.
- 24 UNMAS "Mine Action Portfolio 2019".
- 25 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 8 July 2020.
- 26 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 27 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 8 July 2020.
- 28 Emails from Katie Shaw, Programme Officer, MAG, 26 April 2019 and 29 June 2020.
- 29 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019; and 2020 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 9.
- 30 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 31 "South Sudan – Achieving Article Five compliance, and Delivering a Long-Term Solution", NDM-UN23, 12 February 2020.
- 32 Emails from Tim Lardner, UNMAS, 27 February and 1 March 2018; and Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 June 2018.
- 33 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 8 July 2020.
- 34 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 22 July 2019.
- 35 2020 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 60.
- 36 2020 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 63–64.
- 37 Ibid.
- 38 2020 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 64.
- 39 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form 4.
- 40 Email from Robert Thompson, UNMAS, 21 April 2016; and responses to questionnaire, 30 March 2015; and email from Augustino Seja, NPA, 11 May 2015.
- 41 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 15 July 2020.
- 42 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 8 July 2020.
- 43 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 44 Email from Katie Shaw, MAG, 26 April 2019.
- 45 Emails from Tim Lardner, UNMAS, 27 February and 1 March 2018. According to UNMAS, the number of cluster munition strikes recorded is thought to be accurate, but the size of the strike area is likely greater than currently recorded estimates.
- 46 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 47 UNMAS, "Mine Action Portfolio 2019".
- 48 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 Voluntary Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F.
- 51 Ibid. It reported that another area suspected to contain CMR of unreported size was also cancelled by G4S in Western Equatoria state.
- 52 Ibid.
- 53 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 54 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 55 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 56 Ibid.
- 57 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 58 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 59 Ibid.
- 60 Emails from Tim Lardner, UNMAS, 27 February and 1 March 2018.
- 61 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019. On 5 September 2017, at the CCM 7th Meeting of States Parties, South Sudan announced its intention to accede to the Convention, stating that its Council of Ministers had taken a decision unanimously on 25 August 2017 to "fully accede" and comply with the CCM. Statement of South Sudan, CCM 7th Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 5 September 2017.
- 62 Email from Richard Boulter, UNMAS, 6 September 2020.
- 63 Email from Ayaka Amano, UNMAS, 2 May 2019.
- 64 2020 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 47–49.
- 65 APMB Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form 4.