

# Reporting formats

## for Article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

### Cover page<sup>1</sup> of the annual article 7 report

Name of State [Party]:    The Republic of South Sudan   

Reporting period:   01/01/2020   to   31/12/2020    
(dd/mm/yyyy)      (dd/mm/yyyy)

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<p>Form A: National implementation measures: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</p> <p>Form B: Stockpiles and destruction: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p> <p>Form C: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p> <p>Form D: Cluster munitions retained and transferred: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p> <p>Form E: Status of conversion programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p>	<p>Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p> <p>Form G: Warning to the population and risk education: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p> <p>Form H: Victim assistance: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p> <p>Form I: National resources and international cooperation and Assistance: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p> <p>Form J: Other relevant matters: <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Notes on using the cover page:

1. The cover page could be used as a complement to submitting detailed forms adopted at the Meetings of the States parties in instances when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as in past reports. That is, when using the cover page, only forms within which there is new information would need to be submitted.
2. The cover page could be used as a substitute for submitting detailed forms adopted at the Meetings of the States parties only if all of the information to be provided in an annual report is the same as in past reports.
3. If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular form would be unchanged in relationship to a previous year's form, the date of submission of the previous form should be clearly indicated.
4. The cover page may be used for subsequent annual reports and is not to be used for the initial Article 7 report submission.

## Convention on Cluster Munitions

### Reporting formats for article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

**State [Party]:** The Republic of South Sudan .....

**National point(s) of contact** (organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)\*:

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**Date of submission:** .....29 April 2021.....  
[day/month/year]

**Reporting time period from** .....01 January 2020.....[day/month] **to** .....31 December 2020.....  
[day/month/year]

NOTE : all data shaded in gray is provided on a VOLUNTARY basis but pertains to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

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\* In accordance with art. 7, para. 1, subpara. (l).

## Form A National implementation measures

### Article 7, paragraph 1

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

(a) The national implementation measures referred to in article 9;”

**Remark:** In accordance with article 9 “Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement this Convention, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.”

**State [Party]:** ..... The Republic of South Sudan.....

**Reporting for time period from** .....01 January 2020..... **to** .....31 December 2020.....

<i>Legal, administrative and other measures taken to implement the CCM (including imposition of penal sanctions)</i>	<i>Supplementary information (e.g., text and effective date of implementation measures, including legislation, administrative measures, policies and directives, training of military forces)</i>
<p>The legislation for South Sudan to join the Convention remains before the parliament for consideration.</p>	

## Form B Stockpiles and destruction of cluster munitions

### Part I: Stockpiled cluster munitions

#### Article 7, paragraph 1

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- (b) The total of all cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, referred to in paragraph 1 of article 3 of this Convention, to include a breakdown of their type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type;

[...]

- (g) Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with article 3 of this Convention;”

State [Party]: .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

Reporting for time period from .....01 January 2020..... to .....31 December 2020.....

**N/A South Sudan has no stockpile of cluster munitions, and has already reported on the disposal of those stocks that were previously held. There were no additional stocks found in the reporting period**

1. The total of all cluster munitions and explosive submunitions, stockpiled under the jurisdiction and control of the State Party

2. Additional stockpiles discovered after reported completion of the programme for destruction

NIL

3. Status and progress ... in separating all CM under its jurisdiction and control from other munitions retained for operational use and marking them for the purpose of destruction (ref. art. 3, para. 1)

N/A

**Form B Stockpiles and destruction of cluster munitions** *(continued)*

**Part II: Status of programmes for the destruction of cluster munitions**

**Article 7, paragraph 1**

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- (e) The status and progress of programmes for the destruction, in accordance with article 3 of this Convention, of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, with details of the methods that will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;
- (f) The types and quantities of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, destroyed in accordance with article 3 of this Convention, including details of the methods of destruction used, the location of the destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards observed;
- (g) Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with article 3 of this Convention;”

State [Party]: .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

Reporting for time period from .....01 January 2020..... to .....31 December 2020.....

N/A South Sudan has had no stockpile to destroy

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**Form C Cluster munitions retained or transferred**

**Article 3, paragraph 8**

**“States Parties retaining, acquiring or transferring cluster munitions or explosive submunitions for the purposes described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this article shall submit a detailed report on the planned and actual use of these cluster munitions and explosive submunitions and their type, quantity and lot numbers. If cluster munitions or explosive submunitions are transferred to another State Party for these purposes, the report shall include reference to the receiving party. Such a report shall be prepared for each year during which a State Party retained, acquired or transferred cluster munitions or explosive submunitions and shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (...).”**

**State [Party]:** .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

**Reporting for time period from** .....01 January 2020..... **to** .....31 December 2020.....

**N/A South Sudan has neither retained nor transferred any cluster munitions.**

**Form D      Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

**Article 7, paragraph 1**

**“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:**

- (c)    The technical characteristics of each type of cluster munition produced by that State Party prior to entry into force of this Convention for it, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by it, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of cluster munitions; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information that may facilitate the clearance of cluster munition remnants;”**

**State [Party]:** .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

**Reporting for time period from** .....01 January 2020..... **to** .....31 December 2020.....

**N/A South Sudan has never produced cluster munitions**

**Form E Status and progress of programmes for conversion or decommissioning of production facilities**

Article 7, paragraph 1

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- (d) The status and progress of programmes for the conversion or decommissioning of production facilities for cluster munitions;”

State [Party]: .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

Reporting for time period from .....01 January 2020..... to .....31 December 2020.....

N/A South Sudan has never had any production facilities.



## Form F Contaminated areas and clearance

### Article 7, paragraph 1

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- (h) To the extent possible, the size and location of all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant in each such area and when they were used;
- (i) The status and progress of programmes for the clearance and destruction of all types and quantities of cluster munition remnants cleared and destroyed in accordance with article 4 of this Convention, to include the size and location of the cluster munition contaminated area cleared and a breakdown to the quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant cleared and destroyed;”

State [Party]: .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

Reporting for time period from .....01 January 2020..... to .....31 December 2020.....

#### 1. Size and location of the cluster munition munitions contaminated areas.

There are 128 cluster munitions strikes though to exist in South Sudan. All hazardous areas are only recorded as such after a sub-munition has been identified hence almost all are classified as confirmed hazardous areas.

The number of strikes in the following table relates to the number of distinct hazardous areas identified within the paya, as opposed to the number of bombs dropped.

Many areas were hit repeatedly with numerous carrier munitions and thus it is futile to estimate the number of sub-munitions that remain.

<i>State</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Payam</i>	<i>size of contaminated area (m2)</i>	<i># Strikes</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Estimated or known date of contamination</i>	<i>Method used to estimate suspected area</i>	<i>Supplementary information</i>
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Juba</b>	Dolo	19048	2	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Juba</b>	Lirya	49013	4	CM	1990-2005		

<i>State</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Payam</i>	<i>size of contaminated area (m2)</i>	<i># Strikes</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Estimated or known date of contamination</i>	<i>Method used to estimate suspected area</i>	<i>Supplementary information</i>
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Juba</b>	Lobonok	623343	6	CM	1990-2005		South Sudan has historically tended to underestimate the size of its cluster strikes.  Analysis of previous clearance suggests that the average strike size is around 70,000 sqm. Hence it is believed that the current projection underestimates the overall size of the problem.
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Juba</b>	Lokiliri	173643	3	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Juba</b>	Rokon	10000	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Juba</b>	Wonduruba	50056	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Kajo-keji</b>	Liwolo	23000	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Lainya</b>	Lainya	103341	3	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Morobo</b>	Kimba	117593	3	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Terekeka</b>	Tindilo	1121660	10	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Yei</b>	Lasu	5823	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Yei</b>	Tore	12019	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Yei</b>	Yei Town	129208	4	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Ikotos</b>	Ikotos	24410	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Kapoeta East</b>	Katodori	165112	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Kapoeta North</b>	Paringa	33800	2	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Kapoeta South</b>	Kapoeta Town	73537.3	6	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Magwi</b>	Magwi	511941	19	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Magwi</b>	Pageri	512413	21	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Magwi</b>	Pajok	363569	5	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Torit</b>	Hiyala	500000	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Torit</b>	Imurok	105324	7	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>Torit</b>	Kudo	510233	2	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Jonglei</b>	<b>Akobo</b>	Bilkey	27263	4	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Jonglei</b>	<b>Twic East</b>	Kongor	28195	2	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Lakes</b>	<b>Yirol East</b>	Yali	58040	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Upper Nile</b>	<b>Fashoda</b>	Kodok	0	1	CM	1990-2005		

<i>State</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Payam</i>	<i>size of contaminated area (m2)</i>	<i># Strikes</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Estimated or known date of contamination</i>	<i>Method used to estimate suspected area</i>	<i>Supplementary information</i>
<b>Upper Nile</b>	<b>Maban</b>	Boung	92920	2	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Upper Nile</b>	<b>Maban</b>	Jinkuata	30147	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Warrap</b>	<b>Tonj South</b>	Tonj	19745	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Western Bahr El Ghazal</b>	<b>Jur River</b>	Marial Bai	60952	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Western Equatoria</b>	<b>Maridi</b>	Maridi	20292	3	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Western Equatoria</b>	<b>Mundri East</b>	Lozoh	2422	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Western Equatoria</b>	<b>Mundri East</b>	Witto	5846	1	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Western Equatoria</b>	<b>Mundri West</b>	Amadi	0	2	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Western Equatoria</b>	<b>Mundri West</b>	Mundri	20120	2	CM	1990-2005		
<b>Western Equatoria</b>	<b>Nagero</b>	Nagero	175698	1	CM	1990-2005		
			5,779,726	128				

\* If necessary, a separate table for each area may be provided.

\*\* Location can be defined by listing the province/district/village where contaminated areas are located as well as (where possible) map references and grid coordinates sufficient to define the contaminated area.

## 2. Land release

Table showing land released from cluster munition contamination in South Sudan by method other than clearance.

<i>Location**</i>			<i>Size of area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Date of release</i>	<i>Method of release (technical or non-technical survey)</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Payam</i>			
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lobonok	1,763	2020	NTS
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Tindilo	20,971	2020	NTS
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	1,807	2020	NTS
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	16,414	2020	NTS
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Imurok	8,078	2020	NTS
Warrap	Tonj South	Tonj	14,176	2020	NTS
			63,209	2020	NTS

## 3. Status and progress of programmes for the clearance of cluster munitions remnants

During 2020, the following cluster munitions tasks were cleared by agencies working in South Sudan:

<i>State</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Payam</i>	<i>Size of cleared area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Status of clearing programme (if possible, including plans, time table and completion date)</i>	<i>Cluster Munition Remnant Cleared</i>		<i>Clearance method</i>	<i>Safety standards</i>	<i>Environmental standards</i>
					<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>			
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>Juba</b>	Lobonok	22,610		CM	4	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	

State	County	Payam	Size of cleared area (m2)	Status of clearing programme (if possible, including plans, time table and completion date)	Cluster Munition Remnant Cleared		Clearance method	Safety standards	Environmental standards
					Type	Quantity			
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri	192,501		CM	197	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	All clearance work was conducted in line with local legislation.
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Tindilo	111,259		CM	147	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Magwi	336,485		CM	193	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri	1,221,039		CM	1,112	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Imurok	140,358		CM	33	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
Jonglei	Bor South	Kolnyang	36,551		CM	1	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
Jonglei	Twic East	Kongor	26,513		CM	77	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
Warrap	Tonj South	Tonj	4,905		CM	4	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
Western Bahr El Ghazal	Jur River	Marial Bai	143,228		CM	45	BAC	South Sudan NTSG	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,235,449</b>			<b>1,813</b>			

\* If necessary, a separate table for each area may be provided.

\*\* Location can be defined by listing the province/district/village where contaminated areas are located as well as (where possible) map references and grid coordinates sufficient to define the contaminated area. Where possible, refer to the corresponding contaminated area described in [Form F, table 1].

#### Supplementary information

In 2020 there were 13 new areas discovered, 13 cleared and 13 cancelled through non-technical survey.

All of this had the following effect on the overall total:

Status of CM in 2020	# Task	Area m <sup>2</sup>
Status at 01.01.2020	141	6,401,031
Newly Added	13	216,297
Expansion in tasks*		1,461,056
Cleared sqm	13	2,267,687
Cancelled (NTS) sqm	13	30,971
Area Reduction sqm		32,238
Status at 31.12.2020	128	5,779,726

\* The expansion of tasks came about through clearance activities indicating that the original task estimate was smaller than actual contamination.

South Sudan's clearance capacity consists mainly of multi-task teams that may be deployed onto mine clearance, EOD, survey or cluster munition clearance tasks. As such it is hard to specify the number of teams dedicated to clearance of sub-munitions.

During 2020 teams fielded by Mines Advisory Group, Danish Demining Group, Dan Church Aid and UNNEMAS undertook clearance and survey operations.

In March 2020, in order to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, the Government of South Sudan introduced a series of measures including restrictions on movement that led to the submission of pro-active clearance operations in April 2020. The National Mine Action authority, in partnership with the operators, then developed a series of protocols that enabled a return to proactive clearance in November 2020. Nevertheless, three full months of the demining season were lost to COVID-19 which had a significant negative impact on the clearance achieved in 2020.

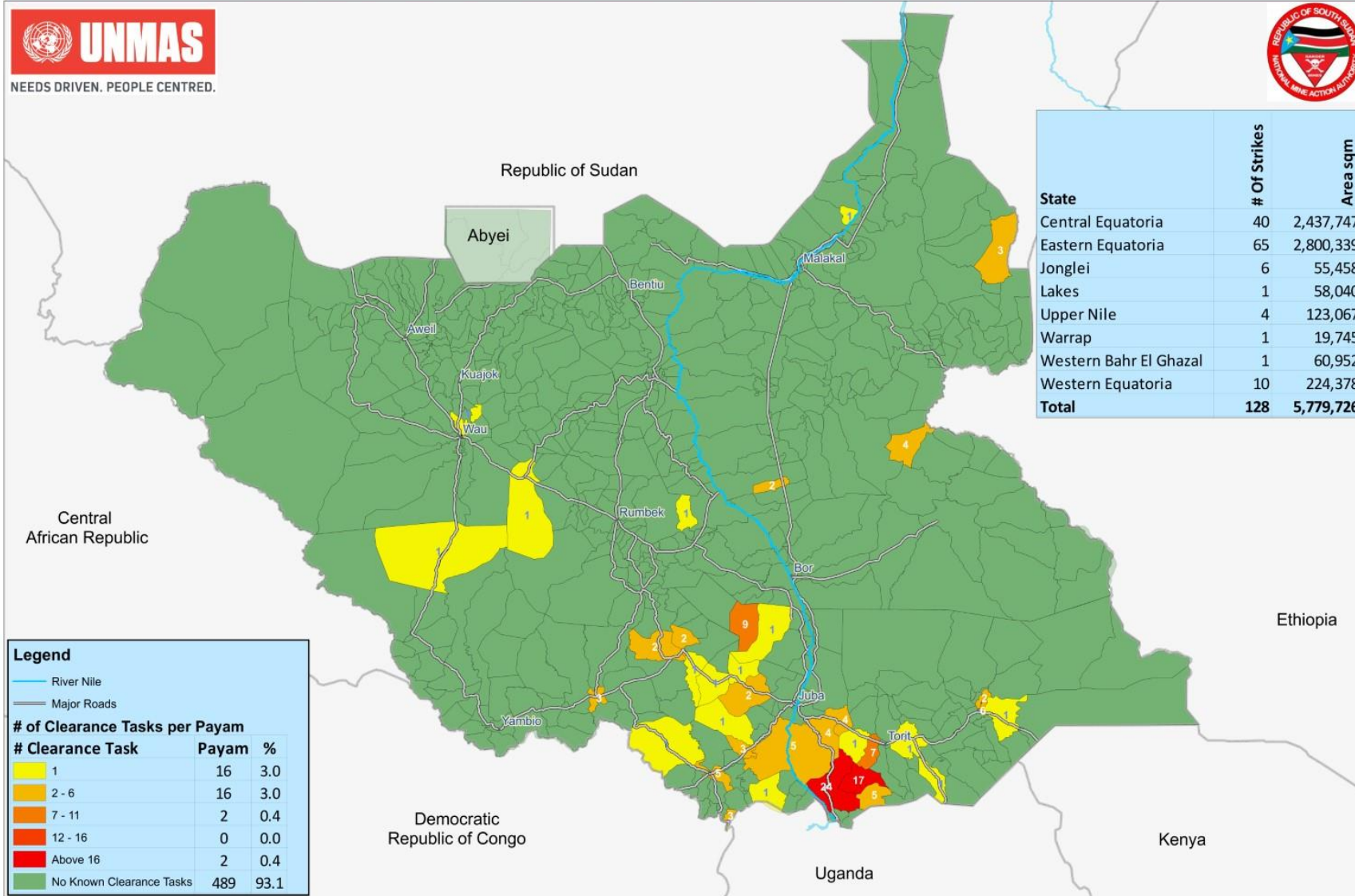
Three types of sub-munition were found in 2020 –3 Soviet AO-1 Sh and 3 Chinese Type 85 and the remaining 1,807 sub-munitions found were Chilean PM1.

**The two maps here show the extent of the known remaining contamination.**

# Cluster Strikes in South Sudan as of 31 December 2020



NEEDS DRIVEN. PEOPLE CENTRED.



State	# Of Strikes	Area sqm
Central Equatoria	40	2,437,747
Eastern Equatoria	65	2,800,339
Jonglei	6	55,458
Lakes	1	58,040
Upper Nile	4	123,067
Warrap	1	19,745
Western Bahr El Ghazal	1	60,952
Western Equatoria	10	224,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>5,779,726</b>

**Legend**

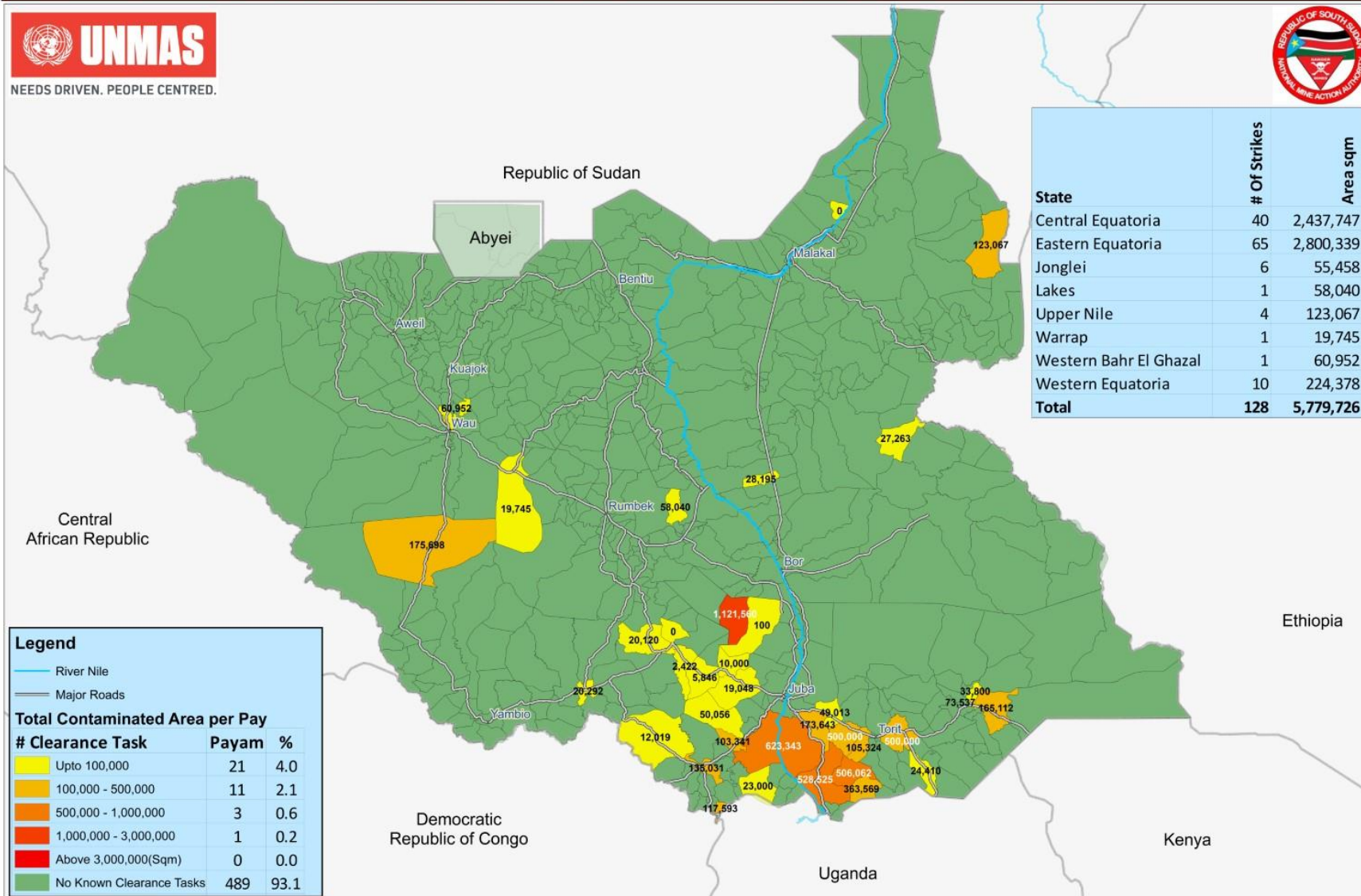
- River Nile
- Major Roads

# of Clearance Tasks per Payam		
# Clearance Task	Payam	%
1	16	3.0
2 - 6	16	3.0
7 - 11	2	0.4
12 - 16	0	0.0
Above 16	2	0.4
No Known Clearance Tasks	489	93.1

# Area of Cluster Strikes in South Sudan as of 31 December 2020



State	# Of Strikes	Area sqm
Central Equatoria	40	2,437,747
Eastern Equatoria	65	2,800,339
Jonglei	6	55,458
Lakes	1	58,040
Upper Nile	4	123,067
Warrap	1	19,745
Western Bahr El Ghazal	1	60,952
Western Equatoria	10	224,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>5,779,726</b>



**Legend**

- River Nile
- Major Roads

Total Contaminated Area per Pay	# Clearance Task	Payam	%
Upto 100,000	21	4.0	
100,000 - 500,000	11	2.1	
500,000 - 1,000,000	3	0.6	
1,000,000 - 3,000,000	1	0.2	
Above 3,000,000(Sqm)	0	0.0	
No Known Clearance Tasks	489	93.1	



**4. Status and progress of programme(s) for the destruction of cluster munition remnants\*\*\***

<i>Location</i>	<i>Status of destruction programme (if possible, including plans, time table and completion date)</i>	<i>Cluster munition remnants</i>		<i>Destruction method</i>	<i>Standards applied</i>	
		<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>		<i>Safety standards</i>	<i>Environmental standards</i>
N/A	N/A					
		<b>Total</b>				

\* If necessary, a separate table for each area may be provided.

\*\* This table is only for use for those cluster munitions remnants that were not destroyed during a clearance programme (for example cluster munition remnants cleared and subsequently destroyed elsewhere or abandoned cluster munitions).

**Supplementary information**

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**5. Challenges and international assistance and cooperation needed for the implementation of article 4**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
Clearance of sites contaminated with cluster munitions.	<p>Clearance continues wherever safe access is possible. The greatest challenges to clearance efforts are threefold:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access problems that result for the country being subjected to seasonal rains that result in widespread flooding and severely inhibit movement within the country.</li> </ol>	2021-2026	<p>Increased financial support for clearance operators.</p> <p>Increased support for the National Mine Action Authority.</p> <p>Specific assistance with cluster munitions survey will assist the country to better define the true extent of contamination.</p>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
	<p>2. Security. Continued fighting particularly in Greater Equatoria and Jonglei inhibit the ability of teams to deploy safely.</p> <p>3. Financial constraints. South Sudan has very limited resources and many competing demands for them.</p> <p>4. Possible unrecorded contamination. In 2020 a significant amount of additional contamination was added to the national database. In part this took the form of the extension of existing known tasks. Analysis of the contamination database strongly suggests that the current contamination estimate is less than the actual clearance requirement.</p>		

## Form G Measures to provide warning to the population and risk education

### Article 7, paragraph 1

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- (j) **The measures taken to provide risk reduction education and, in particular, an immediate and effective warning to civilians living in cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control;”**

State [Party]: .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

Reporting for time period from .....01 January 2020..... to .....31 December 2020.....

#### 1. Measures taken to provide risk reduction education

Risk Education remains a central pillar of the mine action programme in South Sudan. All mine action team contain a risk education/community liaison element. In March 2020, in order to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, the Government of South Sudan introduced a series of measures prohibiting public gatherings which severely impacted upon the delivery of risk education messaging. Those measures remained in place throughout the rest of the year. Nevertheless the following numbers of people were beneficiaries of risk education in South Sudan in 2020.

State	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Western Bahr El Ghazal	4,850	4,549	3,040	3,773	16,212
Lakes	652	642	691	706	2,691
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	3,350	3,035	2,268	2,157	10,810
Warrap	783	646	650	756	2,835
Upper Nile	5,333	4,683	3,498	3,924	17,438
Unity	3,606	2,957	2,724	3,340	12,627
Jonglei	12,542	10,796	7,484	10,466	41,288
Western Equatoria	1,932	1,827	1,757	1,771	7,287
Eastern Equatoria	17,951	17,464	15,887	15,707	67,009
Central Equatoria	16,935	16,177	18,388	17,072	68,572
Total	67,934	62,776	56,387	59,672	246,769

**2. Measures taken for effective warning of the population**

Risk education in South Sudan is largely delivered through face-to-face messaging and through radio transmissions.

# Form H **Victim assistance: status and progress of implementation of the obligations under article 5**

## Article 7, paragraph 1

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- (k) **The status and progress of implementation of its obligations under article 5 of this Convention to adequately provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for social and economic inclusion of cluster munition victims and to collect reliable relevant data with respect to cluster munition victims;”**

State [Party]: .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

Reporting for time period from .....01 January 2020..... to .....31 December 2020.....

### **1. National focal point/coordination mechanism for the implementation of article 5 (specify name and contact information of government body responsible)**

National Mine Action Authority is responsible to collect data and report on victims of cluster munitions but the Ministry of gender child and social welfare is responsible for services provision to all people with disability in South Sudan transitional constitution.

National Mine Action Authority	Ministry of gender child and social welfare
Ms.Teddy Akello	Stephen Okwen
Email:t.akello98@yahoo.com	Email:okwenagwet@gmail.com

### **2. Data collection and assessment of the needs of cluster munitions victims (please indicate gender and age of survivors as well as information on affected families and communities)**

South Sudan has recorded 16 victims of cluster munitions in 2020; they are 15 boys, 1 woman. The total of 4 victims were killed by cluster munitions all are men by sex and 12 injured, 11 men and 1female.

It has been noted that South Sudan has not been in condition to conduct any assessment on the needs of cluster munitions victims due to financial constrain and the government has not conducted national census to support this assessment.

### **3. Development and implementation of national laws and policies for implementation of article 5**

South Sudan does not have laws but a national disability and Inclusion policy 2015.

**4. National plan and budget, including timeframes to carry out these activities**

South Sudan national disability plan of action to support persons with disability including cluster munitions has been finalised pending approval by the parliament. The plan shall contain budget estimates for the implementation of the plan.

Note: If necessary, plans/budgets may be provided separately.

**5. Efforts to closely consult with and actively involve cluster munition victims and their representative organisations in victim assistance planning and implementation**

South Sudan has various disabled persons organisation with members who are victims of cluster munitions. They are part of VA coordination working groups.

**6. Assistance services (including medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, and social and economic inclusion)**

<i>Type of service (medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, social and economic inclusion)</i>	<i>Implementing agency</i>	<i>Description of service (progress, types of services, numbr of persons assisted, time period) e</i>
1. Medical care. 2. Physical rehabilitation. 3. Psychological support. 4. Social and economic inclusion	1. Government referral and hospital  2. ICRC through the ministry of gender child and social welfare  3. HI through the ministry of gender child and social welfare  4. HI through the ministry of gender child and social welfare.	1.First aid, surgery and basic health care. 2.Provision, Assertive devices, Prosthesis and physiotherapy. 3.Counselling services and trauma care. 4. Income generating trainings and support for reintegration

**7. Steps taken to mobilize national and international resources**

Advocacy for support through the celebration of international day of persons with disability and international mine Awareness day and Assistance to Victim.

**8. Needs for international assistance and cooperation**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
1.Needs for assessment. 2.Financial support to provide services. 3. Technical capacity is also needed.	1.Data collections on needs of victims 2. Finance support to provide services. 3. Human resources	2021 to 2027	1. Funding/materials. 2. Funding/Equipments. 3. Technical experts.

**9. Efforts undertaken to raise awareness of the rights of cluster munition victims and persons with other disabilities**

Advocacy is done pending ratification of the convention on the rights of persons with disability to enable law to be developed.

# Form I National resources and international cooperation and assistance

## Article 7, paragraph 1

“Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- (m) The amount of national resources, including financial, material or in kind, allocated to the implementation of articles 3, 4 and 5 of this Convention; and
- (n) The amounts, types and destinations of international cooperation and assistance provided under article 6 of this Convention.

State [Party]: .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

Reporting for time period from .....01 January 2020..... to .....31 December 2020.....

[Narrative:] Not applicable

### 1. National resources allocated

South Sudan faces financial constraint since its independence the government has not allocated any resources to support the implementation of article 3, 4 and 5.

What we have is the government institution mandate to oversee the coordination of the implementation and supervision of the clearance of all hazards in the country. The institution is fully funded by the government however the annual budget is very restricted to only 75,000\$ annually .More efforts has been in place to increase this to support the administrative and staff salary but it has not thrive.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount of national resources (list currency)</i>	<i>Type of resources (e.g. financial, material, in kind)</i>
Coordination and supervision of the implementation of hazards clearance	Quality management ( cluster munition clearance,risk education and advocacy for support to victim assistance  Administrative management through advocacy.	75.000\$	Finance



## 2. International cooperation and assistance provided

South Sudan received donations through the implementing partners and UNMAS to support clearances of all known hazards of mine clearance/ERW/cluster munitions annually. This donation does not come to the government but it is given directly to the UNMAS, UNICEF and NGOs.

**NOTE: UNMAS South Sudan has provided this information because National Mine Action Authority does not received direct funding for any clearance.**

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount (list currency)</i>	<i>Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)</i>	<i>Details (including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)</i>
UNMAS	Cluster munitions remnants clearance, explosive ordnance risk education, mine awareness advocacy, joint quality management with the National Mine Action Authority	South Sudan does not have dedicated teams to clear cluster strikes, which makes it difficult to calculate a meaningful figure. The current understanding is that there are now just 126 anti-personnel minefields remaining as well as 234 other area clearance tasks such as cluster strikes, mined roads and battle areas, and therefore, the teams in South Sudan are flexible to address each type of task.	Financial	The international support channelled through UNMAS is from the Assessed Budget of the United Nations in support of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund. Both funds supported the entire year of 2020 through different projects.

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### 3. International cooperation and assistance needed

(a) For the implementation of article 3: Stockpile destruction

South Sudan does not have stockpiles of cluster munitions in its territory.

Activity	Description	Time period	Need

(b) For the implementation of article 4: Clearance and risk education

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
Clearance of areas containing cluster munitions; re-survey of certain cluster munitions strikes when the security situation allows; explosive ordnance risk education	By end of 2020, there are more than 5.7 km <sup>2</sup> known cluster munitions strikes to be surveyed and cleared. There are also cluster strikes that require re-survey but currently cannot be accessed due general insecurity. Manual clearance teams will carry out the re-survey efforts once the security situation allows. The explosive ordnance risk education will be conducted as an integrated element of the clearance efforts.	from 2021 to July 2026	Finance support is required for the clearance and re-survey of cluster munitions strikes will be conducted by manual teams (with integrated risk education capacity), and some clearance require the support of mechanical teams. The manual clearance drills are expected to clear 1,000m <sup>2</sup> per team per day, while mechanically supported teams are expected to clear 2,000m <sup>2</sup> per day. In South Sudan, due to the wet season, demining activities can only run 8 months per year (22 days per month). 217 manual team-months and 62 mechanical team-months will be required to conduct all the necessary tasks.

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(b) For the implementation of article 4: Clearance and risk education This is National Mine Action AU AUTHORITY REQUEST

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearance of cluster munitions</li> <li>• Risk education</li> <li>• Victim assistance</li> <li>• National capacity development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearance of all known hazards of cluster munitions.</li> <li>• Risk education to all the community at risk</li> <li>• Support for the victims</li> <li>• Training on residual contamination capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021-2026</li> <li>• 2021-2026</li> <li>• 2021-2026</li> <li>• 2022-2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding/technical support</li> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Funding and technical support</li> <li>• Funding and technical support</li> </ul>

(c) For the implementation of article 5: Victim assistance

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Time period</i>	<i>Need</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessment</li> <li>• Medical care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection</li> <li>• Renovation of hospital and capacity development to improve on first aid system to help victims.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021-2022</li> <li>• 2021-2022</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding and technical support</li> <li>• Funding and technical support</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation services</li> <li>• Psychosocial support</li> <li>• Social economic inclusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assertive devices, wheel chair, prosthesis etc.</li> <li>• Trauma care and counselling services</li> <li>• Social reintegration of victim livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021-2028</li> <li>• 2021-2026</li> <li>• 2021-2027</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding and technical support</li> <li>• Funding and technical support</li> <li>• Funding and technical support</li> </ul>
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**4. Assistance provided by State Parties to another State for cluster munitions used/abandoned prior to entry into force, as outlined in article 4 paragraph 4**

State Parties that have used or abandoned cluster munitions which have become cluster munition remnants located in areas under jurisdiction or under control of another State Party are STRONGLY ENCOURAGED to provide assistance to the latter State Party to facilitate the marking, clearance and from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020. destruction of such cluster munition remnants.

[such assistance shall include, where available, information on types and quantities of cluster munitions used, precise locations of cluster munitions strikes and areas in which cluster munition remnants are known to be located)

South Sudan did not get any assistance from Sudan who used the cluster munitions against South Sudan during the war.

**Form J other relevant matters**

**Remark:** States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in article 7.

**State [Party]:** .....The Republic of South Sudan.....

**Reporting for time period from** .....01 January 2020..... **to** .....31 December 2020.....

Narrative / reference to other reports

Note: Form J can be used to report, on a **voluntary** basis, on the efforts to encourage States not parties to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and to notify such States of Convention obligations as outlined in article 21.

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