



National Director's Meeting

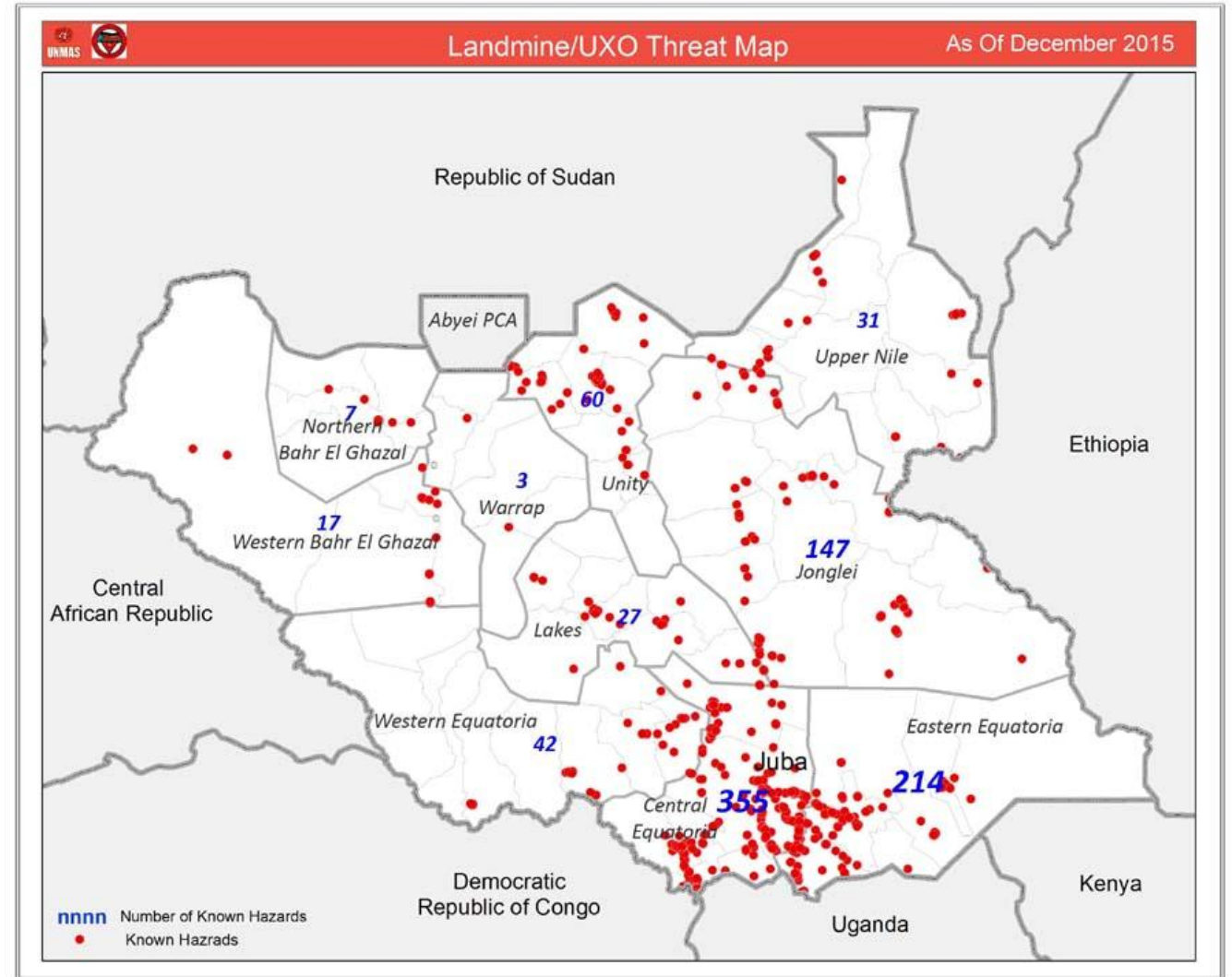
15-18 February 2016

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Director of National Mine Action Authority
South Sudan

Context/ Challenges

- Ongoing conflict
- Access (security and weather)
- Lack of survey data
- 110.28m square kilometers known to still be contaminated from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO)



Water, Sanitation and Health (WASH)

- ERW can block access to natural water sources, forcing people to walk longer distances, or use unsafe water sources.
- Lack of access to safe water and sanitation pose specific protection risks for women. Just 41% of the population has access to safe water.
- Mine Action contributes to WASH outcomes by:
 - Clearing access to natural water resources
 - Surveying and clearing sites for INGOs and humanitarian actors (October 2015, cleared 12 sites for ICRC WASH engineers and for JEC constructing water systems in Juba).



Photo: Red circle depicts stream within cleared minefield
MAG/ Sean Sutton

Food and Nutrition Security



Bentiu, South Sudan. UN Photo: Isaac Billy

- Malnutrition has spiked: Around 3.2 million people across South Sudan are now nutritionally insecure.
- In the Equatorial region MA cleared agricultural land to enable families to grow crops for consumption and market.
- MA has cleared numerous access routes for the trucks of WFP and other humanitarian aid organizations and for food drop sites, ensuring that vital humanitarian aid can reach the areas of greatest need.

Shelter and Non Food Items (NFI)

- More than 2.3 million people – 1 in every 5 people in South Sudan - have been forced to flee their homes since the conflict began, including 1.66 million internally displaced people.
- Some 201,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) have sought refuge in UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, with more people arriving at the sites daily. The boundaries of these sites are regularly forced to expand.
- At Bentiu PoC and others, MA has cleared land to enable the safe expansion of PoC sites, thus enabling IDPs to have secure shelter in a protected area.



UN PoC site, Malakal. Photo: IOM/ Brendan Bannon 2015

Education

- Since December 2013, 331 schools have been damaged or destroyed in armed conflict and 113 have been or remain occupied by armed actors.
- Less than half of South Sudan's Children attend school.
- When fighters leave behind Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) and UXO schools are rendered unsafe.
- In 2015 the QRTs worked to survey and clear schools, which were prioritized, in partnership with actors such as UNICEF.
- In 2016 NMAA will be supporting the integration of RE into the national curriculum.



Photo: MAG/ Sean Sutton



Infrastructure

- Mine Action has surveyed and cleared 26,299 km of roads and was a key actor in the WFP Feeder Roads programme.
- Mine Action has supported essential infrastructure projects including survey and clearance for Japanese Engineering Contingent, which built water systems for PoC sites in Juba.

Protection and Security

- Through the clearance and survey of routes, Mine Action enables UN convoys, which deploy on patrols to protect civilians.
- Mine Action survey and clearance supports patrols by NGOs such as Non-violent Peace Force who accompany women at risk of assault when trying to collect fire wood.
- Explosive Detection Dogs (EDDs) are regularly used at UNMISS entry control points at IDP/ PoC camps, in addition to being used to check luggage and cargo.
- In December 2015, EDD searches were conducted on 1,011 vehicles, 5,849 bags/ people and 269 locations/ accommodation units.



UNMISS patrol, Pibor, Jonglei State. UN Photo: Martine Perret

Thank you



South Sudan National Mine Action Authority



UNMAS