



BRIEFING NOTE: G4S RISK MANAGEMENT MINE ACTION SERVICES IN SOUTH SUDAN

Enabling Humanitarian Assistance in South Sudan

G4S has been supporting the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in South Sudan (and formerly Sudan) since 2006. UNMAS supports the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) which operates under a United Nations (UN) mandate to protect civilians. UNMAS is tasked to contribute to the creation of conditions that enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan, which it achieves by clearing pastoral land and roads from the contamination of Landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

G4S Mine Action Teams contribute to social and economic well-being in South Sudan

G4S Risk Management is contracted by UNMAS to provide Mine Action Services throughout South Sudan and fulfil three primary objectives:

- a. Contribute to the reduction of the residual threat and impact of Landmines and ERW created by the on-going conflict in South Sudan, which began in December 2013, and the legacy Civil War in pre-independence Southern Sudan;
- b. Contribute to the Protection of Civilians (POC) and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) by improving safe access for humanitarian actors to conflict affected communities in South Sudan; and,
- c. Contribute to the socio-economic development of South Sudan by enabling contaminated land to be cleared of Landmines and ERW and released to local communities for cultivation.

A diverse and highly technical portfolio of Mine Action Services

Service provision to UNMAS is delivered by G4S through three separate contract vehicles, each with its own Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Task Order (TO) process:

Serial	Contract Vehicle	Teams	Personnel	
			Expatriates	South Sudanese
1	Integrated Clearance Capacity (ICC)	2	9	54
2	Multi-Task Teams (MTT)	8	27	135
3	Quick Response Teams (QRT)	8	15	94
Totals:		18	51	283



A team of expatriate and South Sudanese colleagues at a ratio of 1 to 6 respectively delivers a broad range of Mine Action tasks in environmentally and climatically austere conditions in areas of South Sudan that remain vulnerable to conflict. Tasks include:

- Mine Risk Education (MRE)
- Minefield Clearance using special purpose Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROV)
- Minefield Clearance using Manual Techniques (MT)
- Battlefield Area Clearance (BAC)
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) tasks including Stockpile Destruction
- Technical Surveys
- Non-Technical Surveys (NTS)
- Community Liaison

G4S Risk Management Mine Action Teams operate under the jurisprudence of the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) of South Sudan, and comply with exacting standards enshrined in the National Technical Survey Guidelines (NTSG).

A commitment to building sustainable local capacity in Africa

The team of two hundred and eighty-three South Sudanese G4S colleagues who contribute to UNMAS' Mine Action objectives are truly representative of their country's prevailing ethnic, cultural and gender diversity. The Code of Conduct which shapes the behaviours of all colleagues in South Sudan is designed to embrace this diversity, and is founded upon our shared values of inclusivity, respect, engendering trust, and building sustainable local capacity.

The Case Study accompanying this Briefing Note illustrates the success of G4S Risk Management ICC Team 2's Mine Risk Education programme delivered to thousands of South Sudanese children in Central Equatoria State between October 2015 and January 2016.



CASE STUDY: DELIVERING MINE RISK EDUCATION TO CHILDREN IN ASWA, SOUTH SUDAN

Conflict Context

During the Third Civil War in modern Sudan, Aswa was the scene of sustained armed conflict between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA), during which the combatants laid Anti-Personnel (AP) and Anti-Tank mines (AT) as defensive measures to protect key points. Following secession from Sudan in 2011 the political arm of the SPLA formed the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM).

G4S Integrated Clearance Capacity (ICC) Team 2: October 2015 to January 2016

ICC Team 2 was re-deployed to Aswa in Central Equatoria State in South Sudan in October 2015. Aswa is approximately 175 kilometres south of the national capital Juba, and 15 kilometres north of the international border crossing between South Sudan and Uganda at Nimule (Atiak).

ICC Team 2's Task Order (TO) on deployment was to clear a Hazardous Area (HA) of 53,993 square metres. ICC 2 uses special purpose Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROV) and Manual Techniques (MT) to conduct minefield clearance tasks.

Collaboration with Local Community Partners

The sustainable legacy of ICC Team 2's work in Aswa is delivered by our team of Community Liaison Officers (CLO) who deliver essential Mine Risk Education (MRE) programmes to children in the local communities.

MRE and Community Liaison are vital components of our Non-Technical Survey (NTS) procedures which enable the extent of the HA to be calculated and mapped accurately. ICC Team 2 CLOs' confirmed with local stakeholders in Aswa that many farmers had found Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) during the cultivation of local land holdings, and as a result, the size of the HA was increased to 220,110 square metres.

During the clearance process of the enlarged HA ICC Team 2 found and destroyed 298 AP mines and three items of UXO. Upon the completion of clearance and Quality Assurance (QA) procedures, which were overseen by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the HA was declared free of hazards and released to the local population for cultivation.

Delivering Mine Risk Education to children in South Sudan

Using the term Hazardous Area can add a technical dimension to a fundamentally human story, where a more pastoral description might illustrate an Anti-Personnel minefield having been laid in the banks and beds of two streams which are used by subsistence farming communities and children who depend upon natural watercourses to maintain their lifestyles.

Children in the communities of Aswa are representative of their colleagues across South Sudan and Risk Management's CLO teams are committed to providing Mine Risk Education to children (and adults) who cultivate the land and scarify it for scrap and other man-made detritus with a residual use or recyclable value.



The personal dangers associated with cultivating former minefields and battlefields are well known to the local communities in Aswa, where at least two fatalities were reported in 2009 following accidents involving mine strikes. From re-deployment to Aswa in October 2015 to January 2016 G4S Community Liaison Officer's from ICC Team 2 have delivered Mine Risk Education to over 7,515 children.

