

CARE in South Sudan

June 2016



OVERVIEW



5.1 million

people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance



1.6 million

people are displaced within the country and over 720,000 South Sudanese have fled as refugees to neighbouring countries



Between **50,000–100,000** civilians have died as a result of the conflict¹

¹ Although unofficial estimates put this number as high as 300,000

TWO YEARS OF VIOLENT CONFLICT

In 2011 South Sudan became the world's newest nation when it gained independence from northern Sudan.

On 15 December 2013 fighting broke out in Juba and quickly spread across three states (Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei) and plunged the country into a protracted civil war. A Peace Deal was signed in August 2015 and included a coalition government made up of both warring sides.

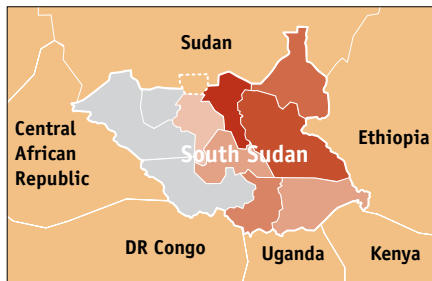
5 years on from independence – and after 2 years of conflict - almost half of the population are in need of humanitarian assistance with one in three people facing serious food insecurity.

Prolonged conflict and instability has destroyed people's livelihoods and food supplies as well as key medical facilities and roads which act as a crucial lifeline for trade to the landlocked country.

Malnutrition rates amongst children in South Sudan are **critical**, with levels twice that of WHO emergency thresholds in some areas.

Sexual and gender based violence has been rampant across the country with rape used mercilessly as a weapon of war. **21% per cent** of internally displaced women report having been raped during the crisis.

Many people remain scared to return home and sceptical of the existing fragile peace, with **over 180,000 people preferring to stay in difficult conditions inside UN Security Forces compounds, rather than return home.**



WHAT IS CARE DOING TO HELP?

SINCE THE CRISIS BROKE OUT IN 2013 CARE HAS HELPED OVER 300,000 PEOPLE IN 4 OF THE WORST AFFECTED STATES, PROVIDING ASSISTANCE IN HEALTH, NUTRITION, FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS, PEACE BUILDING AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION.

SINCE 2013 CARE:

Reached 319,000 people with food security and livelihood support.

Treated 33,673 children for acute malnutrition.

Reached 22,860 people through mobile clinic services.

Reached 301,081 people with curative health services.

Reached 16,157 people with sexual and gender based violence awareness messaging.

Involved 17,912 people in conflict mitigation and resolution through peace committees.

HOW YOU CAN HELP:

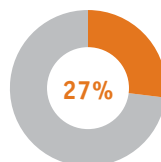
US \$150 can provide full nutritional support for a malnourished child.

US \$32 for a woman to attend 4 antenatal sessions and ensure she gives birth to a healthy baby.

US \$70 can provide a family with a crop kit (which includes seeds and tools) and training on best farming techniques.

US \$800 can provide mobile health outreach services to a community for one day.

FUNDING:



THE UN APPEAL OF USD1.29 BILLION FOR SOUTH SUDAN IS CURRENTLY ONLY 27% FUNDED.

CARE IS APPEALING FOR US \$22 MILLION TO HELP AROUND 150,000 VULNERABLE PEOPLE OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS.



© Josh Estey/CARE

CARE'S WORK

CARE HAS BEEN OPERATING IN SOUTHERN SUDAN SINCE 1993 WITH AROUND 217 STAFF CURRENTLY SPREAD ACROSS FOUR STATES. CARE WORKS IN THE KEY SECTORS OF:



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

CARE is intervening in the areas of food security and livelihoods through a two pronged approach; by increasing household level food security and promoting market based agriculture. CARE also tries to link emergency food interventions with longer term livelihoods and agricultural developments.

CARE is providing crop kits, agricultural tools and fishing equipment, vegetable and tree seeds and cash vouchers to conflict affected communities. CARE also helps set up farmer associations and Voluntary Savings and Loans Associations in conflict affected areas where formal banking systems have shut down; allowing people access to an alternative source of capitals and a means of saving. CARE provides advice on high value crops and market timing as well as encouraging income diversification away from agriculture into activities such as carpentry and tailoring and carries out wide scale vaccination programmes of livestock such as goats and cattle. CARE runs a food security Project in Eastern Equatoria (Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification (FEED)) with activities including the mobilization of farmer groups and extension workers for training and the distribution of seeds and tools. CARE also carries out environmental protection/conservation with communities and has distributed energy saving stoves to a number of communities.



HEALTH

CARE manages a county hospital in Pariang to support the host community, and health clinics in Mayom and Abiemnom counties (Unity State); recruiting, paying and building the capacity of medical staff and improving the infrastructure of the hospital. CARE also runs mobile health clinics in some of the hardest to reach areas of northern Unity State where people have no other access to health services.

Until March 2016 CARE managed 22 health centres across Unity State providing life-saving medical support including ante-natal and post natal care, sexual health screening and vaccinations for diseases such as measles and polio to hundreds of thousands of people worst affected by conflict.

NUTRITION

CARE is working in both the prevention and treatment of malnutrition at community level in Unity State. CARE runs stabilisation centres and feeding programmes across Unity State, as well as working with the community to promote good feeding practices. Activities include screening children and pregnant and lactating mothers for malnutrition, providing nutrition services for malnourished children in outpatient program including supplementary feeding programmes and conducting nutritional outreach in the communities.

PEACE BUILDING

CARE is involved in sensitisation and awareness creation of communities and local authorities on peaceful coexistence and conflict mitigation. CARE has set up and supports intra-community Peace Building Committees in Jonglei and Upper Nile made up of government, NGOs, business people, school children, and the general community and discussions are based around conflict mitigation, mediation and negotiation. Peace Committees have been linked with traditional courts and local security actors to help in the peaceful resolution of disputes. CARE also aims to tackle the main causes of conflict - which are based around the scarcity of economic and natural resources - through targeted livelihoods interventions.

GENDER

CARE works to reduce and prevent incidents of gender based violence (GBV) in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria with GBV awareness and prevention messages, and a particular focus on men and boys as agents of change. CARE has trained over 1000 Peace Committee members, Law Enforcement and Traditional Leaders, Local authorities, Women and Youth Leadership on GBV, human Rights and the protection of women and girls. CARE works with traditional and formal legal systems to provide legal redress and punishment for perpetrators, as well as economically empowering survivors of GBV and women at risk by providing them with livelihoods opportunities through the Village Savings and Loan Program. CARE also provides survivors with information where they can go for legal, medical, psychosocial and counselling assistance and facilitates Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) training to its health staff and county partners. CARE has successfully integrated gender awareness and sensitivity into all its programme areas, particularly food security, livelihoods and peacebuilding initiatives.