

## COUNTRY FACTS

**2005**

DRC has been present in South Sudan since 2005. We are currently implementing projects in Upper Nile, Unity State and country wide through static and mobile response teams.

## TOTAL POPULATION

**12.1 M**

## DISPLACED POPULATION

**2,200,000**

refugees and asylum seekers

**1,600,000**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

## PEOPLE IN NEED

**8,300,000**

In 2021

## FACTS

7.24 million people are acutely food insecure in 2021

15% of people in need of humanitarian assistance have a physical disability

5 million people are in need of protection assistance

2.4 million people are in need of basic shelter and non-food items (S/NFIs)

## What Caused the Crisis?

South Sudan remains one of the largest refugee crisis in Africa, with over 2.2 million refugees hosted in Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and DR Congo. The humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains complex, with 310,000 refugees hosted from neighbouring Sudan, while 1.6 million people remain internally displaced and 8.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.

## Displacement Challenges

The implementation of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) has been limited, however, it has led to a decrease in armed conflict in South Sudan. On 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020, the Transitional Government of National Unity of South Sudan was declared, in accordance with the 2018 R-ARCSS. In 2020, communities were affected by a second wave of severe flooding, intensified conflicts and Covid-19. By the end of 2020, 1.6 million people remained displaced within South Sudan due to a complex environment of violence, food insecurity and natural disasters.

In 2020, food insecurity worsened and the signature of the R-ARCSS prompted a number of IDPs and refugees to return to their areas of origin, with an estimated number of 1.1 million people returning from displacement since November 2016, including about 170,000 former IDPs who returned to their areas. Returnees are expected to face significant challenges, including access to housing, land and property (HLP), because most of the houses were destroyed during the 7-year conflict and returnees lack the necessary documentation to prove ownership. While returns can be viewed as a positive sign of the stabilisation of the country, premature returns could disrupt the fragile peace balance and lead to further displacement. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview, it is estimated that 8.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance or protection.

By the end of 2020, humanitarian needs increased significantly due to increased food insecurity, floods, lack of access to basic services including health care, education, water and sanitation, protection and legal services and increase in violence against aid workers. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Need Overview, flooding along the Nile has affected over 1 million people – including IDPs and host communities - and damaged homes, crops and infrastructure. Approximately 74,000 hectares of cultivated land have been damaged, grazing pastures have been flooded and thousands of heads of cattle have been wiped out, threatening the livelihoods of those who depend on it for survival. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview has estimated that 7.24 million people will face acute food insecurity, with a risk of famine in the 2021 lean season.



## How Does DRC Help?



### Protection

Trapped in places plagued by conflict, people often struggle to access the resources needed to ensure their own safety and well-being. We advocate for the rights of the displaced and work to protect the most vulnerable people. Our protection services include individual protection assistance, protection monitoring, legal aid, counselling and assistance, expanding access to land/property and individual rights. We seek to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in all forms. We raise awareness about how to access rights and provide much needed assistance to people with disabilities.



### Solutions to Displacement

DRC South Sudan is a leading agency voice on solutions to protracted displacement challenges in the country. Our vision is to support displacement affected communities achieve voluntary, safe and dignified solutions by providing a principled and evidence based approach to displacement. Returns, relocations, and integration is very challenging in South Sudan, and DRC promotes programming and approaches that address these challenges in the most meaningful way.



### Food Security

When people are displaced, they often lose both their existing assets and their ability to earn a living. In South Sudan, this is a major issue. In 2021, it is predicted that 7.24 million people will be in need of food security and livelihoods. Due to the complex environment of conflict, violence, lack of economic opportunity, severe flooding and lack of access to inputs, both food production and individual's access to food is at risk. DRC South Sudan provides food assistance through a variety of methods, such as food-for-assets programming and kitchen gardening, as well as re-establishment of local food and market systems. We develop livelihood initiatives designed to strengthen opportunities for self-reliance among refugees, internally displaced people and host communities. We work to stimulate local agriculture through training and capacity building programming for farmers, providing grants and necessary tools and seeds. We are focused on building bio-circular economies that are resilient and sustainable.



### Natural Resource Management

We focus on activities that support natural resource management (NRM), including reforestation activities such as establishing tree seedlings nurseries, the production of energy efficient stoves and capacity building and empowerment of NRM community groups to support communities to adopt sustainable coping mechanisms and livelihoods.



### **Income-generating activities**

Displacement represents an acute threat to the economic well-being of displaced people. That's why DRC provides income-generating assistance, such as cash assistance, as part of our static and mobile responses. We help rebuild livelihoods through a variety of means, including business and entrepreneurship training, small business grants, life-skills training, literacy and numeracy training, vocational training, village loan and savings groups and group enterprise development. In Unity and Upper Nile States, DRC South Sudan supports refugees, IDPs, persons living in protection of civilian sites (POCs) and host community members to develop skills and start income generating activities. All initiatives are developed with a strong focus on resilience and sustainability.



### **Community infrastructure and services**

DRC helps build and maintain physical infrastructure like, community centres and other critical structures in displaced communities, including refugee camps and host communities. We support the rehabilitation of local government structures, such as local court houses, to strengthen local governance structures in terms of rule of law, linked to DRCs Gender Based Violence support in the refugee camps and host community. We work towards forming and training local infrastructure management groups and facilitate and/or fund community development plans.



### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

DRC provides access to sanitation facilities for refugees and people internally displaced who would otherwise lack access to these critical resources. This includes providing emergency water supplies, latrines, hygiene items, water points, wells, and water storage and purification through the WASH Mobile Response Teams (MRT). We conduct information campaigns to promote good hygiene practices and prevent the spread of infections and diseases. The teams conduct joint emergency assessments and response missions with the Protection and S/NFI teams to provide a holistic response to people affected by displacement.



### **Humanitarian mine action**

DRC surveys and reclaims land rendered unusable by Explosive Remnants of War through manual and mechanical clearance of contaminated areas. We also conducts Mine Risk Education activities in local communities to decrease communities risk and strengthen their capacity to identify potential risks. We seek to educate affected communities, particularly children, about how to recognise and avoid harm from mines and unexploded ordinance. DRC South Sudan conducts these activities in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and other agencies to clear any unexploded remnants of war.



### **Armed violence reduction**

In South Sudan, we work together with local communities and community-based youth groups to support youth at high risk and with a history of violence. We support vulnerable youths to reintegrate back into the community and facilitate placement amongst local businesses, professionals and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) for apprenticeships and income generating activities. We help local security and CSOs build their capacity as part of our mission to manage or mitigate conflicts at community level.



### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

DRC South Sudan provides camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) services in two refugee camps in Ajoug Thook, in Malakal PoC and in Aburoc camp. In Unity State, we also have mobile CCCM teams supporting IDPs and returnees in informal and spontaneous sites all across the country.

# DRC in South Sudan



DRC SOUTH SUDAN  
has a budget of  
**17**  
million USD



**1**

Main Offices



**448**

National Staff



**5**

Field Offices



**39**

International Staff

## Donors & Partners



## Contact

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