



General data of the country

Country	South Sudan
Population	9,869,389 ¹
IHDI	0.418
Maternal mortality per 100,000 births	789
Gender-related Development Index	NA
Population within UNHCR mandate	287,375 ²
INFORM index	9 ³
Fragile State index	113.9 ⁴
GINI Index	46.3 ⁵
Net official development assistance received (in millions)	1,590
Number of mine victims	43 ⁶

Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

→ Mine Ban Treaty / Status:	Ratified 11/11/2011
→ Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status:	Not ratified
→ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status:	Not ratified

Geopolitical analysis

On July 9, 2011, South Sudan became an independent state after suffering from 50 years of war that left two million dead. South Sudan has some of the worst health indicators in the world, such as a lack of access to basic services, the existence of landmines and unexploded ordinance, and high food insecurity.

In December 2013, conflict broke out in South Sudan. HI was not only forced to briefly suspend its activities and evacuate some staff members, but the organization's office in Bor, the capital of Jonglei state, was destroyed. In August 2015, an internationally-mediated peace agreement was signed. According to UNHCR, as of July 2017, South Sudan is home to nearly 1.8 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and more than 262,560 refugees. Nearly 645,000 South Sudanese have sought refuge in neighboring countries.

¹ This figure is based on WHO's estimation of the population of South Sudan minus UNHCR's numbers of South Sudanese citizens registered as refugees regionally <http://www.who.int/countries/ssd/en/> & <http://www.who.int/countries/ssd/en/>

² Refugee population within South Sudan (UNHCR April 2018)

³ <http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles>

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/951171705-Fragile-States-Index-Annual-Report-2017.pdf>

⁵ UNDP Human Development Report 2016 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SSD>

⁶ <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2018/south-sudan/casualties.aspx>








Presence of HI in the country

HI has been operating in South Sudan since 2006, implementing emergency and development actions aimed at improving protection, quality of life, and the promotion of rights of vulnerable individuals, including people with functional limitations, their families, and communities in different locations in South Sudan, working from offices in Juba and Yei in Central Equatoria, Torit in Eastern Equatoria, Bor in Jonglei, and by deploying rapid response teams in multiple locations across the country hosted by several humanitarian partners such as Danish Refugee Council, Médecins Sans Frontières, Samaritans Purse, ACTED, OXFAM, Save the Children, among others.

From 2006 to the present, HI has been carrying out a range of projects, shifting progressively from an emergency response/repatriation to a resilience approach up to 2013 and then focusing back on humanitarian response in 2014, integrating disability, age, gender, and vulnerability factors in all its actions.

Projects implemented in South Sudan include: targeting survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war as well as persons with disabilities (Central Equatoria, Jonglei), a project focusing on the prevention and reduction of disability and vulnerability among the refugee population in Maban (Upper Nile State), and a protection action supporting internally displaced persons (IDP) in the protection of civilian (POC) sites in Juba (Central Equatoria). HI has also conducted activities promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, providing psychosocial support, physical and functional rehabilitation, inclusive livelihood/health/education services and protection support in both IDP sites and host communities (Eastern, Central, and Western Equatoria as well as Jonglei) In mid-2014, HI launched the Flying Team mechanism following the requests of humanitarian partners through the Protection and Health clusters.

Projects

Donor	Project title	Sector	Start Date	End Date
UNCHR	Delivery of protection support to IDPs through community mobilization and empowerment in CES		01/01/2018	31/12/2018
ECHO	The Flying Team Project : Rapid Mobile Emergency Protection and Health Response sin Conflict-affected Areas		01/04/2018	31/03/2019
MAE Lux	Mobile Emergency Health and Protection Response in South Sudan: The Flying Team		01/05/2018	31/03/2019
MAE Lux	Improve access of people with disabilities to socio-economic opportunities and functional rehabilitation		01/01/2018	31/12/2021
UNICEF	Promoting Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities in South Sudan Schools		01/09/2018	31/08/2019



DFID	WISH		36 months	
DFID	South Sudan – Mental Health and Inclusive Humanitarian Response 2018-2020		01/08/2018	31/03/2020

Donors

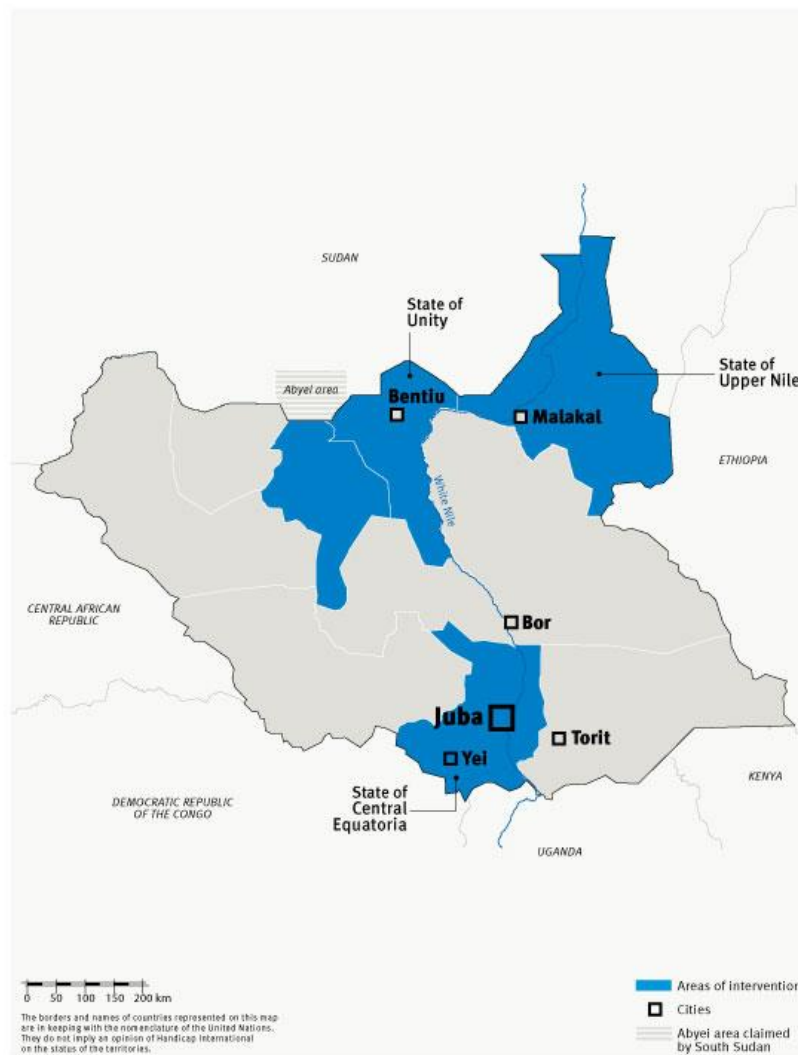
European Union	
UNHCR	
Agence Francaise de Développement	
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs	<p>LE GOUVERNEMENT DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes</p> <p>Direction de la coopération au développement et de l'action humanitaire</p>

HI team in South Sudan



The Program currently counts 61 funded positions.

By late 2018/early 2019, with the start of the: UNICEF funded inclusive education project, DFID funded WISH and MHPSS/Inclusion projects and the staff number is expected to reach 86 people.


South Sudan



Projects in detail

Intervention sector	Objectives of the project in this sector	Types of intervention	Beneficiaries (nature and number)	Operational partners	Location
 Victim assistance	<p>Supporting the development of a national action plan on assisting victims of mines/explosive remnants of war. Improving access to rehabilitation and economic inclusion services for people with disabilities and thereby ensuring their self-reliance and participation in society.</p>	<p>-individually case-managing each person and supplying them with the means to implement their life plans</p> <p>-work jointly with local organisations and fosters the participation of people with disabilities.</p> <p>-strengthen the livelihoods component through skills training and small grants' distribution for persons with disabilities and Landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) survivors, in order to respond to the needs identified during the implementation of the first stages of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •940 victims or people with disabilities •60 health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Local partner organisations •Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare •The Ministry of Health, at state level •The Ministry of Social Affairs and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Yei (Central Equatoria) and Kator Town Block (Juba, Central Equatoria State)
 Emergency activities	<p>To reduce vulnerability of people at risk of exclusion by improving access to essential services via a rapid mobile service delivery and support to humanitarian actors and community structures in conflict-affected areas</p>	<p>-identify specific vulnerabilities and providing targeted assistance to these vulnerable groups through deployment of a team of specialists providing rehabilitation, psychosocial and inclusion support to the conflict-affected locations</p> <p>- mitigate the impact of the conflict by facilitating access to lifesaving services, improving functional capacities and independence, strengthening positive coping mechanisms, rebuilding social ties, promoting wellbeing, reducing the chances of psychological distress, and eventually</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •3,150 vulnerable men, women and children with functional limitations and MHPSS •500 caregivers •870 staff members of humanitarian organizations trained on rehabilitation, psychosocial support (including PFA), accessibility and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Humanitarian organizations 	<p>Multiple locations with focus on areas with new shocks (Greater Equatorias, Upper Nile, Unity)</p>

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		improving the dignity of the targeted beneficiaries.	inclusion.		
 Delivery of protection through community mobilization and empowerment	Protection of persons with specific needs strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Services for persons with specific needs strengthened •Community mobilization strengthened and expanded •Peaceful co-existence between different IDP communities promoted 	Approximately 6,000 individuals	UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and the HDR Humanitarian Development Consortium	Juba POCs and Urban Juba (Mahad and Don Bosco)