

SOUTH SUDAN

FACTS AND FIGURES

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2022



ICRC HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN SOUTH SUDAN

From January to December 2022, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continued to address the humanitarian consequences of armed conflict and violence in South Sudan while ensuring that the most vulnerable and affected populations were reached through its protection and assistance programs. Given the complexity and large-scale humanitarian needs, in close collaboration with the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) and through partnerships with development actors, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, and government entities, the ICRC contributed to building resilience of the affected communities and individuals and meeting their essential needs.

“Over the years, people across South Sudan bear the brunt of suffering from armed conflict and violence. While our humanitarian work has its own challenges, we remain committed to assisting the affected population with our emergency response to long-term resilience-building efforts and partnership,” said Pierre Dorbes, Head of the Delegation.

REBUILDING LIVES AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO RESPOND TO NEW SHOCKS

The ICRC prioritizes its presence in areas with significant humanitarian impact of armed conflict and violence. In remote and isolated areas chronically impacted by conflict or violence, we worked to address the protection and assistance needs of affected people in a multi-disciplinary manner considering their existing coping mechanisms and based on their intentions for their future. In collaboration with the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) and dialogue with local authorities, we strived to strengthen the resilience of communities and individuals to respond to future shocks.



196,900 people gained access to safe drinking water, and irrigation from the construction or renovation of **251** hand pumps, **24** solar-powered water yards, and training of **49** water user committees.



5,064 people were supported by ICRC to restore their means of livelihood and start income-generating activities to cover their essential needs



ICRC conducted First Aid training for **1,325** participants from local communities, health personnel, South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) volunteers, and arms carriers.



31,741 women attended antenatal consultations at ICRC-supported healthcare centers, of which **5,642** were deliveries. **17** primary healthcare centers supported by the ICRC provided consultations to **251,059** people. **63,967** women and children under five years old were vaccinated.



97,273 people had their livestock vaccinated and treated, reaching **668,900** in total. **138** community health workers received training on livestock vaccination.



Renovations conducted at **9** primary healthcare centers to help improve public healthcare services in Malakal, Equatoria, Bor, and Wau. Monthly medical supplies, capacity building activities and staff incentives were provided at the centers.



3,179 students and teachers benefited from ICRC's access to education programs, including the donation of school materials and training of teachers. **2,399** students gained access to safe drinking water and were able to go to schools with good sanitary conditions, through the construction and renovation of schools in Wau, Equatoria, Bor, and Malakal.



308,494 people received seeds and tools through ICRC food production and livelihood programs as part of its efforts to help farmers undertake agricultural production and rebuild their livelihood.



44,550 community members reached out to ICRC and shared useful information related to the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence.

Community meetings and inter-generational dialogues were organized in Lakes State to discuss sexual violence prevention, with over **100** men attending. **368** community members were consulted in order to understand their knowledge, attitude and practices around sexual and gender-based violence through a baseline survey.

To reduce the risk of sexual violence, **720** women gained access to a grinding mill (seed grinder) in Rumbek.



With the presence of ICRC, **23** communities discussed among themselves the consequences of inter-communal violence and ways to reduce the violence with respect to principles of humanity at all times.

RESPONDING TO THE EMERGENCY NEEDS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

In most priority areas that face recurring conflict or armed violence with large-scale humanitarian consequences among communities, the ICRC in collaboration with the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) worked to deliver relevant, timely, multi-disciplinary responses to affected people based on assessments and feedback.



2,445 people benefitted from direct mental health and psychosocial support sessions during and post emergency.



14,199 people benefitted from emergency response, including water purification items, hand pumps, and water yard repairs. In the meantime, the ICRC with South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) jointly carried out flood mitigation responses in Bentiu and Equatoria.



In cooperation with the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC), **345,498** people affected by armed conflict and floods received an in-kind food ration and essential household items.

3,018 families affected by conflict benefitted from relief grant as part of ICRC's emergency response.



373 weapon-wounded patients were transferred and treated in the ICRC-supported Akobo Hospital and Juba Military Hospital.

ICRC organized training sessions for **127** practitioners from local authorities and institutions to enhance their capacity in the proper and dignified management of the dead, during conflicts and violence

21 donations of material for the proper management of the dead were made to various institutions throughout South Sudan.

IMPROVE THE TREATMENT AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF DETAINEES, RESTORE FAMILY CONTACTS AND SEARCH FOR THE MISSING PERSONS

The ICRC continued to pursue its core institutional protection mandate and ambitions throughout 2022. In these domains, we sought to increase respect for the rights and protection of the most vulnerable people impacted by armed conflict and violence. We strived to ensure detainees' lives and dignity by visiting them and worked closely with the detaining authorities to improve the condition of places of detention. We restored family contacts and searched for persons who went missing due to armed conflict and violence. The ICRC also promoted international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law among armed actors and law enforcement agencies respectively and engaged with them to discuss bilaterally the effects of armed conflicts and violence on civilians.



1,476 members of the military (including non-state armed groups), police and security forces benefitted from **50** training sessions on IHL and human rights law.



275 public authorities, academic circles, and young diplomats benefitted from workshops and roundtables on the implementation of IHL in South Sudan.



1,152 phone calls were provided by the ICRC for detainees in order to restore and maintain contact with their families.

4,398 people benefitted from monthly airtime to restore and maintain contact with their relatives displaced by conflict and violence, in South Sudan or abroad.

125 students attended the annual moot court competition hosted by the University of Juba. The winning team was sent to compete in the All Africa Moot Court and for the first time a team member won the best speaker prize.



The fate and whereabouts of **656** missing persons were clarified through close collaboration with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Restoring Family Links network.

1,169 new cases of missing persons were documented.

23 family reunification was facilitated by the ICRC.

1,878 Red Cross message services were provided for targeted groups including civilians, children and for those detained in places of detention.



7,145 detainees including **585** minors in **23** places of detention were visited by the ICRC in efforts to improve their treatment and conditions of detention, particularly in the field of hygiene, food, healthcare, and family links.

ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary during the release of six detainees between armed actors.

5,567 detainees in six places of detention benefitted from improved access to water, sanitation and better hygiene through renovation of infrastructure.

2 senior staff members of the National Prisons Services were supported by the ICRC to attend a 4-day workshop in Nairobi on operational & maintenance of Prison infrastructure in Africa.

5,771 detainees benefitted from the distribution of essential household items and hygiene materials to improve their living conditions in the prison.

1,765 detainees benefitted from the distribution of nutrition products to treat and prevent malnutrition among inmates.

IMPROVING ACCESS AND QUALITY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Through partnerships with development actors and government entities, the ICRC contributed to capacity development of key South Sudanese institutions to improve access to essential health care services, mental and psychosocial supports, and safe drinking water.



64,131 people received consultations at the two ICRC-supported hospitals.

805 surgical admissions and **2,072** general surgeries were performed.



339 wheelchairs and postural support were provided to physically disabled persons.

188 people living with disabilities were provided with micro-economic initiatives to support them in re-establishing their livelihood.



A new Operating Theater was constructed at the Juba Military Hospital with **2** operating rooms and recovery room. A Physical Rehabilitation Center was constructed and put into use at Wau Teaching Hospital with a **37**-bed capacity



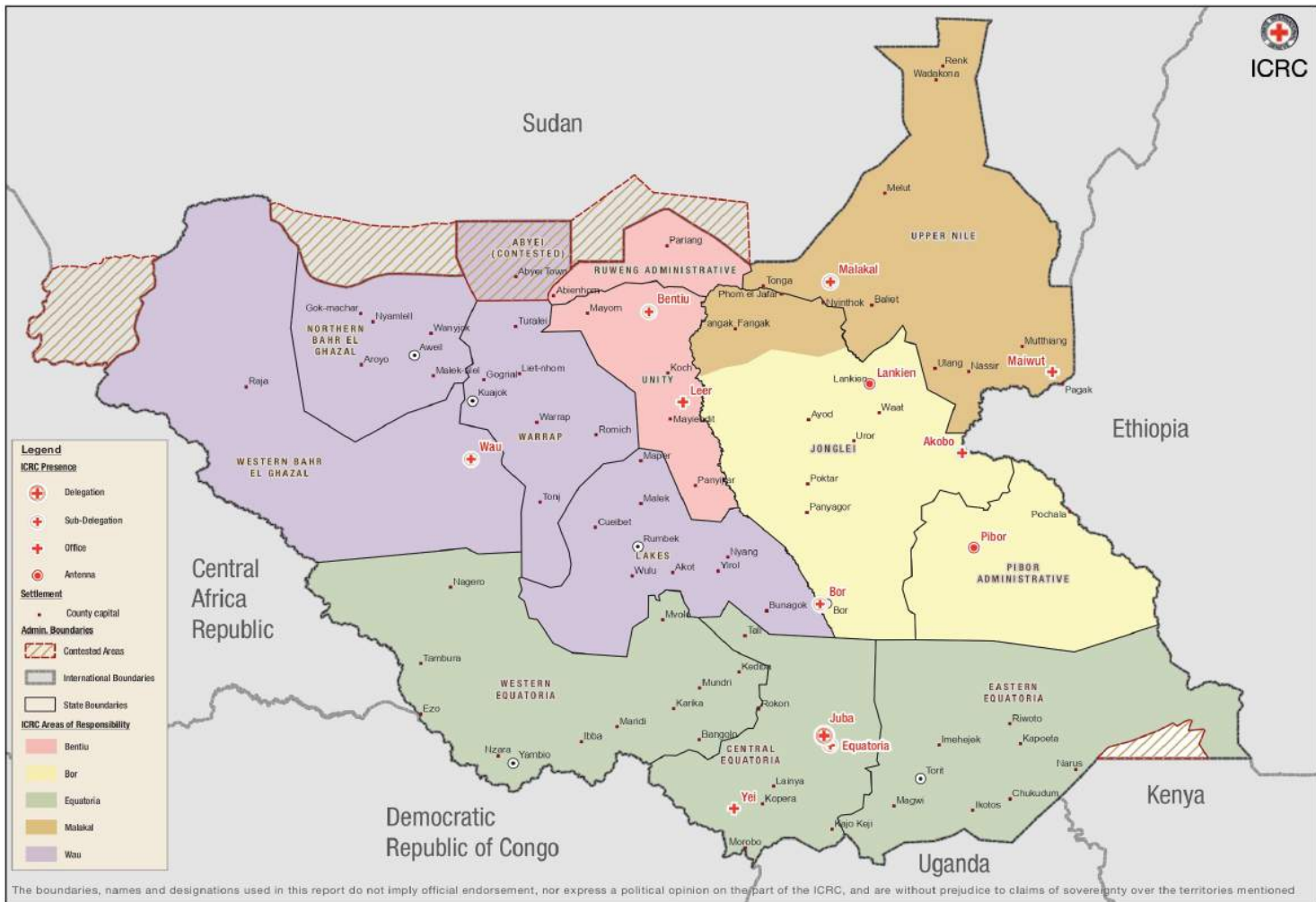
126 wheelchair basketball and **43** amputee football players were provided support for physical training focusing on social integration.



3,163 persons were supported with physical rehabilitation services. **725** orthopedic devices were delivered, and **11,006** physiotherapy sessions were provided in the three ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres in Juba, Wau and Rumbeck.



The Gumbo urban water supply project in Juba is an ongoing construction with a 37km distribution pipeline. It will benefit **100,000** people through **26** water kiosks once completed later in 2023.



The boundaries, names and designations used in this report do not imply official endorsement, nor express a political opinion on the part of the ICRC, and are without prejudice to claims of sovereignty over the territories mentioned.

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 Cover photo: Junior Ali/ICRC
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COVER PHOTO:

A nurse coaches a recreational activity at a physical rehabilitation center in Wau. The ICRC supports and promotes psychosocial well-being, prevents, and treats mental health disorders among people affected by armed conflict and Other Situations of Violence.