



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Transitional development assistance



SOUTH SUDAN



Many countries around the world are affected by persistent or recurring crises. The transitional development assistance provided by BMZ strengthens the resilience of the hardest-hit people and local structures. As an instrument of crisis management, it bridges the gap between humanitarian

assistance, long-term development cooperation and peacebuilding. Transitional development assistance supports people and institutions to manage and prevent crises on their own.

TRANSITIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN



After decades of civil war, South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in 2011. That makes it the newest member of the international community. But even independence did not bring peace to the country, which ranks last on the Human Development Index 2022. A peace agreement was signed in September 2018, but the peace is fragile. Rival factions are still fighting over political power and economic resources. More than 11 years after independence, people in South Sudan still face conflict and hunger. The violence is exacerbated by natural disasters

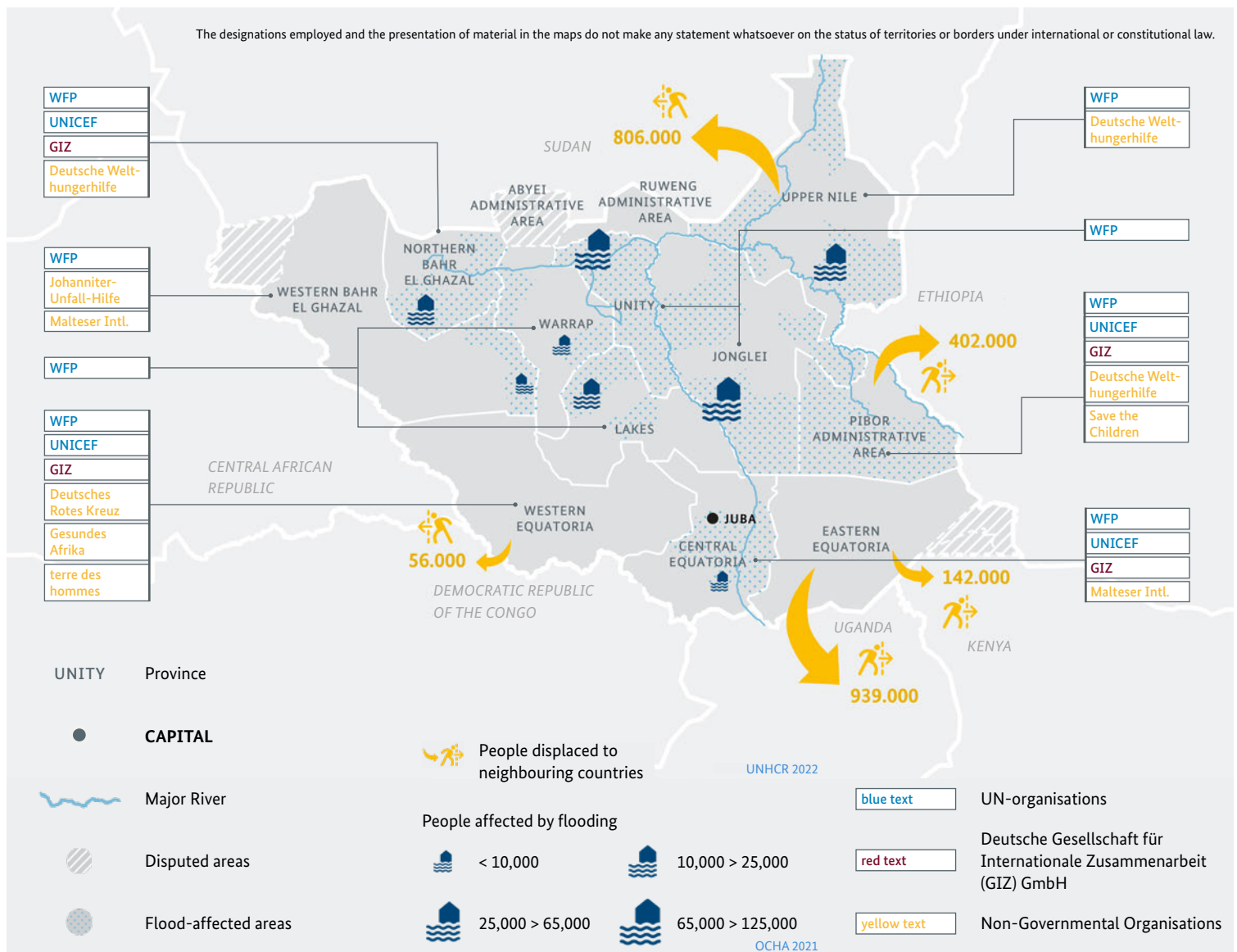
caused by climate change. According to the Global Climate Risk Index, South Sudan is among the 10 countries most affected by climate change. Long-term changes in climate and unexpected extreme weather events such as an increase in heavy precipitation and flooding are jeopardising the livelihoods of many communities. Today, South Sudan is struggling with the worst famine since independence. The multiple crises in the country are forcing more people to flee than in all other African countries. The displacement crisis in South Sudan is considered the third largest in the world.

Transitional development assistance is strengthening people's resilience in South Sudan by strengthening food security, preparing them better for natural disasters and climate changes, and supporting women and girls. BMZ's transitional development assistance portfolio comprises **15 ongoing projects** with a total budget of over **EUR 181 million**.



1.4 million

people have been reached since 2018.



Food Security

6.8 million people are affected by acute malnutrition.

That is **more than half** of the population.

1.3 million children are suffering from acute malnutrition.

WFP 2022, IPC 2022



Displacement

One third of the population is on the run.



2.2 million people are internally displaced.

80 % of whom are women and children.



2.3 million people have fled to neighbouring countries.

UNHCR 2022

Violence



383,000 people were killed in the civil war of 2013-2018.

8,000 people have lost their lives since 2018 due to ongoing violence against civilians.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine 2018, ACLED 2022

Natural hazards

700,000 - 1 million

people are forced by floodings to leave their homes each year.



Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts.

In the autumn of 2021, the worst flood since

60 years

- » destroyed harvests,
- » led to an outbreak of cholera and
- » disrupted drinking water supplies.



More than **7 %** of the population was affected.



One fourth of them still live in camps for internally displaced persons.

UNICEF 2022, OCHA 2022

Children

South Sudan has the world's **fifth-highest** prevalence of child marriage.



Half of all girls are married off before their 18th birthday.

One third of all girls fall pregnant before turning 15.



10% of all children die before the age of five.

IGME 2022, UNICEF 2020

Education

South Sudan has the **third lowest** literacy rate in the world.



70 % of the children do not attend school.

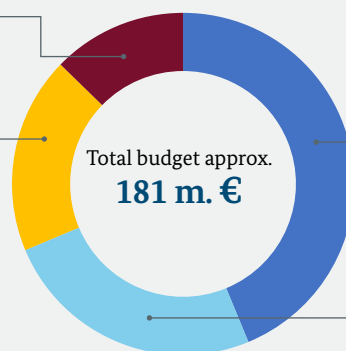
UNICEF 2021, World Bank 2019

Who

are our implementing partners

Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
13 %

German Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)
19 %



United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)*
44 %

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*
25 %

Share of the budget attributable to each implementing partner with ongoing projects.
* Some UNICEF and WFP projects are commissioned via KfW Development Bank.

What

have we achieved since 2018

521,000 people are eating **nourishing meals** more frequently.



503,000 people have improved access to **health services**.



82,000 people prepare themselves better for **disasters**.



74,000 people again have access to **basic infrastructure and services**.



Projects are also strengthening people's resilience in the areas of:



Education



Income and employment



Peaceful and inclusive coexistence



Social protection

237,000 people now have improved access to **clean water and sanitation** and have adopted better hygiene practices (WASH).



228,000 people support **gender equality** between women and men.



60,000 people participate in **child protection and child rights measures**.



51,000 people work to prevent and combat **sexual and gender-based violence**.



Who

have we reached since 2018

Transitional development assistance in South Sudan strengthens the resilience of particularly vulnerable population groups, including:

463,000 Members of host communities

92,000 Returnees



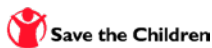
527,000 Infants

344,000 Children

152,000 Pregnant women and lactating mothers

* Individuals can be assigned to several target groups: A child that is displaced is named in these two target groups.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



bmz.de

Examples

of our work in South Sudan



Education and clean drinking water for a better future

South Sudan has a huge shortage of skilled workers, especially in the water and sanitation sector. Female sanitation professionals, in particular, are very rare. GIZ therefore supports vocational education and training for young women and men to become plumbers and water technicians who efficiently maintain and repair the dilapidated facilities. Their work is extremely important for the community and provides them with income which enables them to provide for their families and send their children to school. It also enhances gender equality. For example, gender-segregated sanitation facilities such as separate toilets are being built in schools, and women and girls are being taught proper hygiene practices and supported in handling their menstruation.

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Resilient communities in urban areas and in the countryside



The joint **WFP and UNICEF** programme combines measures in the areas of education, food and nutrition security, health care, water supply and sanitation. It provides comprehensive support for families in South Sudanese urban areas in particular.

For example, UNICEF is rebuilding schools and their water supply systems. At the same time, WFP is establishing school gardens where food for school meals is grown. This allows students to go back to school where they receive daily meals.

GIZ is complementing the joint programme by promoting agricultural production in rural communities as well. It is training the population in, among other things, using natural resources more effectively and adapting their agricultural production techniques to changing climatic conditions. Local disaster risk management committees enable communities to improve their preparedness.



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From risk to resilience: Women are joining forces to ward off floods

In 2021, devastating floods destroyed houses, infrastructure and harvests in the north of South Sudan. Deutsche Welthungerhilfe is enabling many affected families to rebuild their livelihoods and prepare for future floods. Women form savings groups to help each other in managing money on their own. They attend courses where they learn how they can save and invest small amounts of money efficiently as a group to better prepare for natural hazards. This provides them with the funds they need to meet immediate needs and rebuild their livelihoods in future crises. Welthungerhilfe also supports internally displaced persons and smallholder families in improving their food security and nutrition.



„The money we saved together has helped us get through the crisis. We were able to buy food, clothing and plastic tarps to repair our dwellings“

Elizabeth was a member of a savings group at the time of the devastating flood in 2021.

PUBLISHED BY

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Division "Crisis management; transitional development assistance; reconstruction; infrastructure in crisis situations"

PRINT

Printed on Blauer Engel-certified Paper

DESIGN

SCHUMACHER, Darmstadt

PHOTOGRAPHY © GIZ; © UNICEF

LAST UPDATED November 2022

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