

**Inception:** In 2006, BRAC started its operations in South Sudan. Since then, it has grown to become one of the most credible development organizations in the country. BRAC runs programmes in the areas of education, youth.

**Human Resources:** There are a total of 300 staff who are working in BRAC South Sudan, of whom 89 per cent are female and 87 per cent are nationals of South Sudan. Female staff hold at least 19 per cent of Regional Manager or equivalent and above positions.

**BRAC's donors in country:** NUSAID, Stromme Foundation, NORAD, DFID, NOVO Foundation, PSI, UKAID, BigLottery Fund and Input Trade Fair.

empowerment, peace building, healthcare and nutrition, agriculture and food security, and livelihood.

## Country Statistics

### Population

11.30 million (WB, 2013)

### GDP per capita

USD 794

(Trading Economics, 2014)

### People living below the poverty line

50.6 per cent (WB 2009)

### Life expectancy at birth

55 years (WB 2012)

### Maternal Mortality rate (per 100, 000 live births)

730 (WB, 2013)

### Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

64 (WB, 2013)



Microfinance borrower Beatrice Kojoki, 22, runs her shop in Gabat Market, Juba

## Programme coverage and beneficiaries

Project Name	Donor	Start Date	Duration (Months)	Total Budget (USD in Million)	Direct Beneficiaries
Education	USAID	2014	40	7.98	29,717 children (62% girls)
	Stromme Foundation	2016	24	0.54	
	NORAD	2015	36	0.65	
	DFID	2013	42	5.5	
	DFID (GESS)	2013	60	2.17	

## Programme coverage and beneficiaries (continuous)

Project Name	Donor	Start Date	Duration (Months)	Total Budget (USD in Million)	Direct Beneficiaries
ELA	NOVOFoundation	2013	42	2.69	3,300 girls
	StrommeFoundation	2016	24	0.19	
Health	DFID-PSI	2013	38	2.21	1,466,110 under 5 children
	Malaria (Global Fund PSI)	2015	33	5.00	
	UKAID Big Lottery Fund	2015	42	2.10	women-96,000, adolescent-5,760, children-13,440 (Total=115,200)
Agriculture	Input Trade Fair (ITF)	2016	7	0.20	12,077 farmers

## Programme Updates(Jan-Sept 2016)

BRAC South Sudan is currently operating 380 Community-Based Schools funded by USAID and Stromme Foundation across former Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Lakes State with 11,123 students, of whom 61 per cent (6,785) are girls. A total of 6,650 students (3,871 girls, 2,779 boys) have completed four years of education within three years. Among them, 6,408 students (3,726 girls, 2,682 boys) were mainstreamed into primary schools. Scholarships were given to bright underprivileged students. Due to violent conflicts in July 2016, more than 70 schools have remained closed in Yei region since August. 270 community girls' schools funded by DFID were phased out in June. The Girls' Education Project is an initiative to increase access to quality education for girls in all 10 states. This project is funded by DFID and led by the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology with a consortium of partners. As one of the partners, BRAC is the anchor for Lakes State. From January to September 2016, BRAC distributed capitation grants to 81 primary and secondary schools, transferred cash to 17,744 girls as scholarships and trained 140 school management committees.

BRAC established 25 Accelerated Learning Process centers targeting 750 out-of-school adolescent girls aged 10-19 to provide them basic literacy and numeracy skills. 50 girls have received training and 450 girls will receive vocational training. Due to displacement and the prevailing humanitarian crisis, 15 ALP centers of Yei are not functional since the beginning of September 2016. The Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) project, funded by NOVO Foundation from 2013-2018, equips 3,000 adolescent girls with life skills, financial literacy and livelihood training through 100 clubs. Another 10 clubs funded by Stromme Foundation support 300 girls. The operations for these programmes were severely affected by civil unrest. Since November 31, 2013, BRAC has been implementing DFID-funded Integrated Community Case Management programme in two states with the objective to reduce morbidity and mortality of children under-five from malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In the reporting period, 131,244 under-five children received treatment for malaria through Community-Based Drug Distributor. A total of 73,674 under-five children were treated for pneumonia, 54,152 received treatment for diarrhea, and 10,743 children were treated for SAM. The third phase of Home-Based Management of Malaria programme funded by the Global Fund will continue till December 2017. The Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH) programme is implemented in two states with funding from Big Lottery Fund and UKAID. Due to lack of security, programme operations were stopped in Yei, Torit and Magwi counties.

The 2nd phase of emergency nutrition support project continued till September 2016 with support from UNICEF indifferent counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Central Equatoria states. A total of 17,485 severely acute malnourished and 32,251 moderately acute malnourished children have been identified. Out of 17,485 severely acute malnourished children, 8,982 were given treatment through mobile OTP sites and 8,213 cases were cured and discharged. In April 2016, BRAC started Targeted

Supplementary Feeding and Blanket Supplementary Feeding projects in one county of NBeG with support from WFP to reduce the malnutrition prevalence rate. It distributed 53.49 MT supplementary food to 4,440 under-five children and 2,038 pregnant women and lactating mothers. These projects were severely affected due to relocation of staff. In absence of a Project Manager and County Coordinators, mainstreamed into primary schools. Scholarships were given to bright underprivileged students. Due to violent conflicts in July 2016, more than 70 schools have remained closed in Yei region since August. 270 community girls' schools funded by DFID were phased out in June.

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## BRAC South Sudan: At a Glance

### Education

<b>No of Community-Based Schools</b>	380
<b>No of school learners</b>	11,123
<b>No of parents' forums</b>	80
<b>Cost per child per year</b>	(USD) 200
<b>No of graduated learners</b>	13,214
<b>Girl students</b>	61%

### Empowerment & Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA)

<b>No of adolescent clubs</b>	110
<b>No of club members</b>	3,300

### Health

<b>Population reached</b>	908,906
<b>No of CHP/CBDs</b>	3,039
<b>Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) under-five children cured</b>	8,935

### Agriculture Food Security and Livelihood Programme

<b>No of CAPs</b>	920
<b>Trained model farmers</b>	2,340
<b>Targeting the Ultra Poor</b>	
<b>No of ultra poor women who are provided livelihood skills development training</b>	250
<b>No of ultra poor women who are provided assets</b>	250

moderately acute malnourished children have been identified. Out of 17,485 severely acute malnourished children, 8,982 were given treatment through mobile OTP sites and 8,213 cases were cured and discharged. In April 2016, BRAC started Targeted Supplementary Feeding and Blanket Supplementary Feeding projects in one county of NBeG with support from WFP to reduce the malnutrition prevalence rate. It distributed 53.49 MT supplementary food to 4,440 under-five children and 2,038 pregnant women and lactating mothers. These projects were severely affected due to relocation of staff. In absence of a Project Manager and County Coordinators, it was not possible to keep 60 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme sites functional and the programme was discontinued after August 2016.

BRAC South Sudan implemented an agriculture project in Central and Eastern Equatoria States in partnership with FAO. Vegetable seeds were distributed to 5,135 farmers and fishing kits to 2,097 fishermen. Fifty demonstration plots were established through which farmers learned modern farming techniques and skills in crop production. Due to insecurity and inter-ethnic conflicts, the project activities were hampered severely.

Challenges: The working environment is challenging in South Sudan due to shortage of basic utility services like electricity and water, poor road communication and infrastructure, inter-ethnic violence, fragile governance and political insecurity. The insecurity that ensued from the outbreak of violence in July 2016 compromised BRAC's ability to guarantee staff safety and maintain programme quality and accessibility for supervision of activities. The combination of increased violence, road insecurity, robbery, armed clashes, inter-ethnic conflicts, harassment and death threats to staff, massive displacement, devaluation of the state currency, and price hiking have severely disrupted programme operations.

Immediately after the violent conflict between two factions of transitional government in July 2016, BRAC International activated the Crisis Management Team and relocated all available (26) international staff and visitors of BRAC South Sudan from Juba and other four locations (Yei, Rumbek, Awiel, Yambio) to Kampala by chartered flights. In Juba, a security alert was raised to Level 5 as per the Crisis Management & Evacuation Plan. BRAC South Sudan closed offices and suspended its operations in Juba and Yei. Programmes in most parts of the country except Juba have been affected and not fully functional since August 2016. In September, it resumed its normal operations in Juba with limited number of international staff.