South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund
Projects Highlights
Preface

As a new member of China Aid family, SSCAF is established in 2015 with the mission of supporting the developing countries to achieve 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, as well as forging a community of shared future for humankind.

The Ministry of Commerce and China International Development Cooperation Agency of the People’s Republic of China have been actively promoting the implementation of SSCAF projects.

The first SSCAF project was launched in 2016. By the end of 2018, a number of SSCAF projects have been carried out in over 30 countries from Asia to Africa and Latin America. Most of the projects are implemented in collaboration with international organizations including World Food Program, United Nations Development Program, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Health Organization, United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, and International Committee of the Red Cross.

These projects covered a wide range of areas of healthcare, women and children, disaster relief, food assistance, humanitarian assistance, education and training, poverty alleviation, trade and investment facilitation, and sustainable industrial development, benefitting over 20 million people in the recipient countries, and have won high remarks from the governments and peoples of the recipient countries, as well as the international community.

Being a developing country, China has been playing an important and active role in south-south cooperation. As an innovative vehicle of China Aid, SSCAF will stride forward, contributing to global south-south cooperation and the achievement of 2030 SDGs of the developing countries.
Responding to Cholera Outbreak in High Risk Districts in Yemen – WHO

Background

In 2017, Yemen experienced the world’s largest cholera outbreaks in the past 50 years with the number of cases reaching 1 million suspected cases and 2,237 deaths, 18 million people were in need of essential life-saving services. The protracted conflict and blockade in the country remain a major challenge to the access to health services for entire communities and new threats including water contamination and population dislocation have emerged. The goal of the project was to reduce avoidable morbidity and mortality due to cholera and other outbreak-prone diseases among affected population in high risk districts of Yemen.

Beneficiaries

- 1.2 million beneficiaries/patients through treatment at nine Diarrhea Treatment Centers and 54 Oral Rehydration Centers.
- 526 healthcare workers (80% male and 20% female) from the Ministry of Public Health trained.

Pilot Effects

This project has successfully responded to cholera in the middle of conflict in Yemen and prevented the 3rd wave of outbreak, through collective and robust efforts that began early 2017, led by local authorities through joint support from WHO, UNICEF and their partners from both the Health and WASH clusters. This integrated approach was taken for the first time in Yemen.
Key Activities

1. Established cooperation partnerships with a network of 11 NGOs in order to timely reach cholera patients across the country.
2. Providing support and funding to diarrhea treatment centers and oral rehydration centers.
3. Training for health care workers who provide cholera treatment and case management services.

Successful Story

It was a shattering blow to Basheer from Sana’a, Yemen, when he learned that his eight children and wife were infected by cholera in October 2017. Basheer’s children and wife were suffering from severe diarrhea and vomiting. “I thought they were all going to die. At the time, I perceived cholera to be an incurable and fatal disease,” Basheer said. The children, ranging from ages 13 years to 3 years and their mother, who was nine months pregnant at the time, were referred to the isolation section in Al-Sabeen Hospital in Sana’a. There, they received medical care and were later moved to the hospital’s newly rehabilitated diarrhea treatment centre (DTC), established by WHO with the generous contribution from donors. Three months after this experience, Basheer said that a new life was granted for him and his family.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to WHO for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Syria Humanitarian Health Response
2017 – WHO

Background
Six years of conflict in Syria had devastating impacts on health services. Over half the country’s public hospitals and primary health care centers are either closed or only partially functioning. Over 12.8 million Syrian people are in need of health assistance, but millions of them have only limited access to even the most basic medical care, caused by damaged operating theatres, reduced access to safe blood products, and a lack of trauma care specialists. Meanwhile, trauma is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in Syria, with 30% of trauma cases resulting in a permanent disability requiring long-term physical rehabilitation care.

Beneficiaries
- 45,672 trauma treatments were provided.
- 220 health professionals were trained on trauma care and management.
- 50 health workers were trained on disability and physical rehabilitation.

Pilot Effects
The approach of this project is to meet immediate needs whilst at the same time supporting the basis for recovery, so as to ensure maximum impact in the short and longer-term for the greatest number of people affected by the conflict. The funding received from the Government of the People's Republic of China have supported these efforts by allowing WHO to invest in strengthening rehabilitative services to help Syrians with disabilities return to independent functioning.
Key Activities

1. Procuring lifesaving anesthetics medicine and distributing to ten health facilities for emergency and elective surgeries.

2. Implementing ten capacity building activities on physical rehabilitation and trauma management in Syria with trainees from MOH, MOHE and NGOs.

3. Providing training on upper and lower limps amputation, spinal cord injuries and psychosocial first aid to health workers.

Successful Story

10-year-old Mhoud was playing with his little sister near their house in Al-Hasaka countryside in Syria when a shell dropped next to them. The incident killed Mhoud’s sister and left his right leg severely injured that he needed amputation. “We had to come by plane from Al-Hasaka to get to the hospital,” Mhoud’s father says watching his son getting physical therapy, “he got an artificial limb here so now he can walk again, we are so grateful!” Through this project, service providers are equipped with the necessary skills to manage injuries and disabilities and basic equipment are procured. Mhoud is one of thousands of beneficiaries of the project who received a prosthesis along with physical rehabilitation to be able to live independently.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to WHO for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan – WFP

Background
South Sudan has experienced the worst levels of acute hunger since independence following the July 2016 conflict and the February 2017 famine declaration. The malnutrition rates in some of the hardest hit areas were extremely high exceeding 30% of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates. In response to the increased humanitarian needs in South Sudan, WFP launched this Emergency Operation (EMOP) aims to save lives and stabilize and reduce malnutrition among the most vulnerable and food insecure population.

Pilot Effects
Through this project, the overall food security situation in South Sudan has been greatly improved compared with that of a year ago, the acute malnutrition in most of the famine-affected areas were stabilized, and the percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption score has decreased significantly. Besides, it helped to empower women to participate in food management committees and awareness raising activities.

Beneficiaries
- 159,400 people, including 86,076 women, among which 12,752 are pregnant and lactating women, and 30,286 children under 5 years old.
Key Activities

1. Procurement of commodities: 2,391 MT of sorghum were purchased in April 2017 to cover the cereal pipeline shortfall faced at that time.


Successful Story

Nyanwut Makuei Khot is a 30-year-old widow whose husband was killed during the conflict in 2014 in South Sudan, leaving behind her and six children. No food to feed her children and no chance to find any jobs, she joined the Protection of Civilians (POC) in Bor county of Jonglei State as an internally displaced person. “I had nowhere to go to feed myself, let alone my six children,” she said. “The WFP food assistance was the only place I could turn to save my children.” WFP provides monthly food assistance to more than 200,000 people sheltered at POCs throughout the country. She hopes one-day peace will prevail in South Sudan and she will be able to return to her home.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to WFP for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Relief and Recovery Contribution to Somalia – WFP

Background

Somalia has suffered from twenty years of violence, political instability, environmental and economic setbacks, all of which have contributed to high level of hunger and severe malnutrition among its people, especially the children. In mid-2017, an estimated 388,000 Somalian children under the age of five were acutely malnourished. 3.1 million Somalian people faced dangerously high level of hunger and malnutrition. China’s contribution enabled WFP to provide food for 389,265 Somalian people.

Beneficiaries

- 389,265 beneficiaries including 178,209 drought-affected people, 103,056 vulnerable people, 70,244 children and 37,756 school-age children.

Pilot Effects

This contribution came at a critical time when WFP was in need of more funding and support to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations in Somalia. The project helped the relief recipients to meet their basic food requirements and nutritional needs, improved the nutrition status of children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition and reduced mortality risk.
20-year-old Amran Mohamed and her two daughters 3-year-old Akimo and 2-year-old Idil received their 30-day supply of specialized ready-to-eat supplementary food to address moderate acute malnutrition. Amran and her children are internally displaced people living in Bossaso.

10-year-old Hodan Dharma received a hot meal made from China Aid sorghum at Mohamed Moge Primary School in Hargeisa, Somaliland. School meals ensure that children who attend school receive at least one hot meal a day.

**Key Activities**

1. Procurement of commodities: 3640.90 MT sorghum, 299.76 MT Plumpy’Sup, 2821 MT China-produced rice were purchased.

2. Food distribution: started since arrival of food in the country in May 2017 and continued up to the end of October 2017.

**Successful Story**

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Food Assistance for Refugees in Kenya – WFP

Background
Kenya hosts one of the largest refugee population in Africa. At the end of December 2016, 423,000 refugees residing at three of Kenya’s desert camps desperately require food assistance. They are heavily dependent on the United Nations and international community to provide support. WFP’s food assistance ensured these refugees and asylum seekers to have access to adequate food and their nutritional demands met. In addition, WFP also provides treatment of acute malnutrition, as well as complementary feeding and nutrition support to those who need them.

Beneficiaries
- 378,000 refugees living in Dadaab and Kakuma camps received food assistance.

Pilot Effects
This contribution came at a critical time as WFP was struggling to provide adequate food to refugees due to insufficient funds. Through this project, newly arrived refugees were provided with cooked meals, and refugees have higher level of food security, greater diversity of their diet, up to five food groups per day.
Key Activities

1. Procurement of commodities: 9,684 MT food commodities including 2,701 MT maize and 6,983 MT sorghum were purchased.

2. Food distribution: carried out in five batches, three in April 2017, one in June 2017 and the last one in October 2017.

Successful Story

Rhoda Achol Kongor, a 35-year-old mother of four is one of the 180,000 refugees living in Kenya's Kakuma camps. “The UN is all I’ve got.” she said. “It’s our mother and father. I depend on the UN for all my needs.” Rhoda is grateful for the services she receives in the camps. “The UN gives us food, our children go to school and we have a place we can call home,” she said. “I’m happy for the help given to us.”

Ceaser Okulo Unu, a refugee from Uganda said he was happy that WFP resumed full food rations. “I thank China for its generous donation, which will allow the WFP to give us more food and make our hard life a bit easier.” said Unu.
Food Assistance to Central African Republic and Nigerian Refugees, IDPs and Vulnerable Population in Cameroon – WFP

Background
Cameroon remains a lower-middle-income country with 37.5 percent of the total population living below the national poverty line (World Bank 2017). WFP delivered a combined response package including food, nutrition and livelihood support to address immediate food security needs in the country and stimulate the early recovery process of vulnerable populations in protracted displacement. The project improved food security and nutrition conditions and also contributed to encouraging children to attend and stay in schools, and limit their exposure to armed groups.

Benefits
- 169,297 women and men benefited from general food distribution.
- 76,010 pupils benefitted from school feeding in the Far North region.

Pilot Effects
This contribution from SSCAF came at a critical time as WFP has faced significant funding shortfalls and needed more financial support in Cameroon. Through this project, diversity, food frequency and nutrition of the food for the refugees in 2018 significantly improved, and the school feeding programme encouraged children to enroll in schools to minimize the risk of forced recruitment into armed groups.
Key Activities

1. Procurement of commodities: 4,162 MT food commodities including rice, pulses, sorghum, vegetable oil, corn soya blend and iodized salt were purchased.

2. Food distribution: started since arrival of food in the country in December 2017 and continued up to the end of October 2018.

Successful Story

12-year-old Asta is a pupil in a primary school in Seradoumda, a village in the Far North Region of Cameroon. A few years ago, Asta, her mother and her 7 siblings fled from their hometown after Boko Haram fighters attacked their village and burnt down their home. “I don’t have a lot of money, but I am determined to give my children the education I couldn’t have. It was difficult to keep them in school. I couldn’t even provide them with food to eat every day”, Falmata said. When the school meals programme launched by WFP and its partners was introduced in Asta’s school, her mother Falmata with a group of other mums volunteered to cook for their children. “I’m very grateful for the food. The children are always happy to go to school every day and it has reduced the burden on me”, states Falmata. Attendance at Asta’s school especially for girls increased after WFP started the school meal programme. Asta’s grades have also improved a lot.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to WFP for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Access to Satellite TV for 10,000 Plus African Villages – Startimes

Background

Due to the lack of basic infrastructure facilities, quite a large number of African villages don’t have access to TV programs. Through this project, one of the key SSCAF projects, China will provide 10,112 villages scattering across the African continent with satellite TVs, projectors and fascinating TV programs. The project will benefit people in rural Africa by enriching their cultural and leisure life by gaining access to a variety of TV programs, and contribute to the fulfillment of 2063 Agenda of Africa Union and United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Benefits

- 10,112 villages in 25 African countries provided with satellite TV signal, equipped with 20,224 solar projector TV sets, 10,112 IDTVs and 202,240 digital TV decoders.
- Free public program package includes at least 20 channels provided to 10,112 villages.
- 22,246 equipment installation and maintenance technicians trained in African rural areas.

Pilot Effects

The project is implemented under scientific planning, based on the analysis of population, languages, culture, entertainment and audience’s needs of the various African countries. Through this project, an estimated 10 million people in rural Africa will be able to enjoy a variety of TV programs, which help expand their vision and connect with the rest of world.
Installing satellite TV equipment for 10,112 villages in 25 African countries
Providing TV program packages for satellite TV equipment
Training TV equipment installation and maintenance technicians for African rural areas.
Post-project operation and maintenance for the satellite TV equipment

Key Activities

Successful Story

Roger lives in Jindelie village of the Republic of Congo. He is physically challenged and he spends most of his time indoors. Hence watching TV is his only way of entertainment. However, he had long been troubled by bad signal and the few channel options. Now things have changed since a new set of Satellite TV equipment was installed at his house, along with a variety of TV programs to choose from, including his favorite Chinese TV series. During World Cup 2018, neighbors gathered at his house watching football games, which makes Roger’s house full of laughter and joy. “Thanks to the project of Satellite TV for 10,000 plus African Villages. It brought digital TV to my house, and made my life happier than before.”

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to Startimes for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Emergency Assistance to Children and Women Affected by Acute Malnutrition in Somalia – UNICEF

Background

In 2017, a widespread drought following several seasons of failed rains resulted in a large-scale humanitarian crisis in Somalia. By the end of February, over 6.2 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, including 4 million children. The drought also triggered massive displacement, uprooting 1 million people internally displaced. The situation was especially grave for children with increasing vulnerability to malnutrition and mortality. A delay in delivering curative and preventive services could lead to high mortality and permanent damage to physical and cognitive development for the survivors.

Pilot Effects

China’s contribution enabled timely procurement of core nutrition pipeline supplies, ensuring service delivery and SAM treatment sites to be adequately stocked to continue providing life-saving services. Through the ready-to-use therapeutic foods procured with this funding, at least 15,000 children were reached. Without the project, the lives of 15,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition would have been at risk while surviving children would have suffered from irreversible physical and cognitive development shortfalls.

Beneficiaries

- 15,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition were reached with lifesaving ready-to-use therapeutic foods and services.
- 30,000 children aged 6 to 23 months received micronutrient powers.
- Over 200,000 women received at least one individual infant and young child feeding counselling session.
Key Activities

1. Increased capacity and delivery of services to ensure appropriate treatment for children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

2. Enhanced support for children, caregivers and communities, including reaching women with integrated health and nutrition services.

Successful Story

Fardowsa is a single mother of three. Her husband passed away last year. Without any means of supporting herself and her children after the long drought, her little Borile fell ill. Thanks to the SOYDA centre, the doctors examined Borile carefully and offered right treatment for free. Surely enough, Borile has been gaining weight steadily and is returning to his old active, curious, self.

Across the country, UNICEF supports more than 700 such outpatient nutrition centres run by partners like SOYDA. The donors, including the Chinese Government have made generous contribution to offering treatment to around 270,000 children with life threatening severe acute malnutrition.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNICEF for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
School Supplies and Winter Clothing Kits Distribution for Syrian Refugee Children – UNICEF

Background
Due to a seven-year conflict in Syrian Arab Republic, as of September 2016, around one million Syrian refugees, among which 551,500 children, are registered in Lebanon. The vulnerability to cold and urgent needs of winter assistance are mainly the direct combination of cold weather conditions, limited income and expenditures, and poor-quality shelters. There are also urgent needs for providing Syrian refugee and vulnerable Lebanese school-aged-children (3-18 years) affected by the crisis with access to quality learning opportunities in safe and protective environment.

Beneficiaries
- 629 children up to 15 years of age received winter clothing kits.
- 66,047 Lebanese and non-Lebanese students enrolled in Lebanese public schools from kindergarten to Grade 9 received school supplies.
- 20,000 children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) in 2017.

Pilot Effects
The timely financial contribution from China supported the winter and education programs to distribute age-appropriate in-kind winter clothing kits for children living in remote areas of Lebanon and to distribute school supplies for Lebanese and non-Lebanese girls and boys enrolled in public education.
Key Activities

1. Providing children at risk of seasonal and unexpected hazards (without access to markets) received winter clothing kits to meet their basic needs.

2. Providing customized UNICEF School-in-a-Box Kits for children enrolled in public formal education and regulated non-formal education.

Successful Story

Ahmed is a 12-year-old boy who came to Lebanon from Aleppo Syria with his family. He studied in Syria before, but dropped out of school for three years when the war started. Another Syrian refugee child named Elsa is an 11-year-old girl. Her family has been in Lebanon for two years, but they could not find a proper living place at that time, therefore, she could not go to school. In Lebanon, there are around 600,000 pre-school or school-age Syrian refugee children. UNICEF and the Lebanese Ministry of Education launched the Reach all Children with Education campaign (RACE), the collaboration aims to enable the children from 7 to 17 that dropped out of school for more than two years to return to school. This Programme reached more than 86,000 Syrian refugee students, like Ahmed and Elsa, in Lebanon in 2017.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNICEF for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Improving Food Security and Access to Non-food Items for Refugees in Zimbabwe – UNHCR

Background

Zimbabwe hosts more than 20,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Great Lakes region. Zimbabwe’s encampment policy means that most of these refugees live in Tongogara refugee camp and are fully dependent on UNHCR and its partners to meet their basic needs. With funding from the Chinese Government, UNHCR has distributed non-food relief supplies to these refugees and asylum-seekers, and is working with WFP to provide food assistance in Tongogara camp.

Beneficiaries

- Over 13,970 refugees received non-food relief items in the camp.
- More than 13,970 refugees have received food aid in kind or cash ($13 per person per month).

Pilot Effects

This project has helped to sustain the lives of thousands of refugees in a host country facing its own socio-economic challenges. This support will continue to be needed amid government efforts to expand the livelihoods space for refugees to become more self-reliant.
Key Activities

1. Providing non-food items to improve basic living conditions, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, cooking sets and sanitary materials.
2. Distributing food aid in the form of food rations for new arrivals and cash assistance to enable refugees to buy their own food.

Successful Story

Relief and hope for orphaned siblings

17 year-old Rebecca Kabange and her four sisters were separated from their parents when they fled conflict in their village in DRC. Then, she led her younger siblings, aged three to 15 years, to safety in Zimbabwe in February 2018. Arriving in the Refugee Camp with nothing to their name, they received relief supplies and were given a monthly food rations – their only source of food. After three months, the food aid was replaced by a $13 per person per month cash assistance. “The food rations were essential for basic survival,” said Rebecca. “But cash brings with it options, helping us buy food we are accustomed to, Congolese ingredients.” She does not know if her parents are still alive. Now 18, she is herself mother to a young baby and a responsible big sister to her younger siblings. Despite their challenging situation, she hopes to further her education in Zimbabwe and dreams of a better future for the family.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNHCR for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Protection and Assistance for Palestinian Refugees in Iraq – UNHCR

Background

In Iraq, persistent violence and conflict coupled with long-standing political, tribal and sectarian tensions have posed security challenges for some 8,000 Palestinian refugees in recent years. These refugees face discrimination and harassment and the risk of arbitrary arrest and targeted attacks, which affect their ability to move freely, attend school and earn a living. With the support from the Chinese Government, UNHCR provides protection and assistance for these Palestinian refugees in Iraq to improve their living prospects.

Beneficiaries

- 1,240 primary and secondary students, 195 tertiary students and 26 college students received scholarships.
- 1,117 refugees received medical support.
- Some 3,000 refugees and members of their host community are enjoying the facilities and services provided at the rehabilitated community centre.

Pilot Effects

This project has promoted access to education, healthcare, self-resilience and social cohesion for the Palestinian refugee community in Iraq. By helping children and youth to attend school, the project gives them the tools to prepare for their future. The upgraded community centre allows refugees and their local hosts to interact in a friendly environment, and helps to ease inter-communal tensions.
Key Activities

1. Education support including scholarship for students in primary and secondary school, tertiary education and college.
2. Health support through the distribution of medicines and medical equipment to refugees, as well as financial support for surgery.
3. Rehabilitation a community centre with a community hall, sports hall, gym, kindergarten and child-friendly space.

Successful Story

Mastering the art of survival

Lina is a 27-year-old Palestinian refugee who was born in Iraq and lives in Baghdad with her father, step-mother, sister and two aunts. They live on a very limited income that covers only their essential needs. She has always loved art and her family was very proud when she was accepted into the Academy of Fine Arts in Baghdad University. Entering her second year, she faced the prospect of having to drop out of the academy as she couldn’t afford the tuition fees. But the scholarships she received through this project, supporting her tuition, books, transportation for a year, has made a world of difference.

Now Lina has created her own handicraft business, making and selling jewellery and accessories at a small bazaar. She now has a source of income and can help her family. She has also begun to learn tailoring in order to become more versatile and hopes to open a small shop to work for a better future.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNHCR for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Providing Shelter and Relief to IDPs in the Republic of Congo – UNHCR

Background
Following the 2016 elections in the Republic of Congo, violence broke out and led to the displacement of tens of thousands of people especially in the south of the country. As part of the inter-agency humanitarian response plan, UNHCR led the response on shelter and non-food relief items for these internally displaced people (IDPs). With support from the Chinese Government, UNHCR Congo implemented a protection and assistance project, providing them with shelter and relief supplies to improve their temporary living conditions.

Beneficiaries
- 31,261 IDPs were registered by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Assistance.
- 68,931 IDPs received non-food relief items.
- 20,868 IDPs benefitted from emergency and community shelters.

Pilot Effects
Through this project, UNHCR and the government were able to reach out to previously uncovered areas to identify more IDPs in need. The project not only provided emergency assistance to strengthen the resilience of internally displaced people, but also catered to the needs of the affected host community, thereby creating conditions for peaceful co-existence between the two groups.
Key Activities

1. Supporting the government of the Republic of Congo with the identification and registration of IDPs.
2. Distributing relief supplies to IDPs – including mats, blankets, buckets, jerry cans and kitchen sets.
3. Distributing emergency shelters and building community shelters in 11 localities.

Successful Story

Shelter brings peace of mind to widow and children

Chantal Bounkouta, 48, lost her husband in the fierce fighting that forced her and her four children to flee their village in Soumouna. Newly widowed and highly vulnerable, she could only manage with help from their neighbours, travelling 30 km to reach Kinkala in the same region. The family was totally destitute when they arrived at a local church already housing 2,000 displaced people living in precarious conditions.

With China Aid support, UNHCR worked with an NGO to distribute tents and relief supplies to the displaced people in Kinkala. Chantal and her children received a family-sized tent and some household items to meet their basic needs. They can now prepare their own meals and sleep in much better conditions.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNHCR for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Shelter and Education Support for Congolese Refugees in Angola – UNHCR

Background
In March 2017, violence erupted in the Kasai region of DRC, forcing some 35,000 refugees to seek refuge in neighboring Angola. The refugees were initially hosted in two transit centers in the provincial capital, Dundo. Many later moved to a new settlement identified by the host government in Lóvua municipality. Through its funding, the Chinese Government has provided crucial humanitarian assistance to these refugees, from supporting a transit and distribution center in Dundo to developing shelter and education infrastructure in Lóvua settlement.

Beneficiaries
- 36,351 refugees were biometrically registered.
- 23,057 refugees received monthly food assistance.
- 16,800 refugees were relocated to Lóvua settlement. Of these, 819 households received shelter kits and 2,423 households received tool kits to build their own shelters.
- Schooling conditions improved for over 4,500 children in Lóvua settlement.

Pilot Effects
With China Aid funding, UNHCR was able to shift this refugee response from an emergency phase to a more stable situation at Lóvua settlement. This is a good example of how timely assistance and targeted interventions in an emergency can help to meet urgent needs while supporting the transition to medium-term solutions.
16-year-old Ornella Kanyeba-Kalombo is the eldest child in an 11-member family where she has seven brothers and a sister. Like most people in Lóvua settlement, she fled the civil war in her native Democratic Republic of the Congo, and ended up in a transit center in Angola. Life in the transit center was difficult as she could not study under those inadequate conditions. But since moving to Lóvua settlement – where China Aid has supported the establishment of several schools – Ornella and her 8 siblings are finally able to study and live with dignity. Ornella has since learnt Portuguese, the official language of Angola, and become even more multilingual during her time in Lóvua settlement. Her hope for the future is to be able to study in an integrated Angolan system and have access to items such as uniforms and books.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNHCR for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.

Key Activities

1. Temporary infrastructure constructed for refugees – including a transit centre for short-term accommodation and food distribution in Dundo.
2. Tents and shelter kits distributed to refugees at Lóvua settlement to accommodate newly-relocated refugees.
3. Three temporary schools and two permanent schools were constructed in Lóvua settlement.

Successful Story

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Assistance to Civilians and Victims of Armed Conflict in Syria - ICRC

Background
Syria has suffered from continued armed conflict between government forces and various armed groups. From 2011 to 2017, around 400,000 people had been killed, 1.5 million injured or wounded, tens of thousands missing or detained, and over 6.1 million people internally displaced. ICRC strove to carry out its multidisciplinary response to the outstanding humanitarian needs in Syria. It sought to foster acceptance for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and humanitarian activities, and help conflict-affected people meet their basic needs.

Beneficiaries
- About 3.26 million IDPs, residents and returnees benefited from food assistance.
- Over 1.84 million people received hygiene kits and other essentials.
- 28,600 households benefited from agricultural supplies and over 400 households launched small businesses with the equipment and raw materials they received.
- Over 205,700 IDPs had better shelter and sanitation facilities.

Pilot Effects
ICRC implemented the project amid highly volatile situation, widespread destruction to infrastructure, and unavailability of basic services. These activities helped millions of conflict-affected people in Syria meet their urgent needs and gain some measure of self-sufficiency. Moreover, respect for IHL and humanitarian principles have been prompted through the training among parties to the conflict.
Helping disabled people, returnees and residents meet their basic needs through large-scale distributions of food and other essentials.

Providing comprehensive health assistance to primary-health-care clinics, hospitals and dialysis centers and physical rehabilitation services.

Enabling vulnerable households to regain a degree of self-sufficiency through various forms of livelihood or income support.

Years of fighting in the town of Mouadamieh in rural Damascus has finally come to an end but life for many has changed irrevocably. The ICRC is helping people get back on their feet in Mouadamieh by providing livestock and physical rehabilitation services. Zeinab is one of the beneficiaries who received the help. She sends some of her children to school and works to meet her family’s needs by raising a cow she received from the ICRC. She sells milk to secure the family’s basic needs. Fortunately, Abu Imran’s family received a precious gift: a new baby calf. It’s never easy to start anew but for the people of Mouadamieh, there’s a sense of hope and a chance for a new beginning.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to ICRC for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
ICRC’s Health Activities in Nigeria in 2017

Background
The continued armed conflict between Nigerian forces and armed groups leads to humanitarian consequences including severe food insecurity, injuries and deaths. The conflict made it more difficult to access to health care. Health facilities often experienced an overwhelming influx of wounded patients following armed violence. Thus, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) sought to help the wounded, the sick and other vulnerable people have better access to adequate and appropriate services.

Beneficiaries
- 7,185 vulnerable people obtained health consultations, and 10,688 received vaccinations, of whom 7,806 children are aged 5 or under.
- 76 wounded people obtained emergency medical treatment, including surgery.
- 24 patients were referred to a secondary healthcare facilities.
- 36 first-aiders were trained at ICRC-organized courses and simulation exercises.

Pilot Effects
The generous contribution of the Government of China helped the ICRC implement the project, which enabled people to receive comprehensive health services amid the prevailing security conditions, movement restrictions and lack of resources exacerbated by the conflict.
Key Activities

1. Supporting 31 ICRC-supported primary healthcare centers to enable them to deliver curative and preventive care to vulnerable people.
2. Backing 11 hospitals with technical and infrastructural support to help them provide life-saving treatment during outbreaks of violence.
3. Establishing systems to facilitate referrals to secondary healthcare facilities.
4. Strengthening the first-aid capacities of Nigerian Red Cross personnel, community members and other first-responders through training.

Successful Story

Prosthetic leg aids recovery of boy left physically disabled by school bombing

Musa was a thriving 14-year-old student with a passion for football when a boy walked into his school with a bag concealing a bomb. The ensuing blast killed two dozen students and injured more than 40. Musa's left leg had been blown off. Musa's family then learned about ICRC's program to fit victims of violence with a prosthesis free of charge, and sent Musa to the National Orthopedic Hospital in Kano, where he was fitted with a prosthetic limb, as well as trained by the staff on how to use his new limb.

Musa, now 16, has dreams of continuing his studies at the university. His father expressed deep appreciation for the assistance his son has received from ICRC who plans to help more victims of violence by opening a prosthetic and orthotics centre in Maiduguri, Borno state.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to ICRC for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Support to the Displaced People in Syria and the Refugees in Lebanon and Jordan – ICRC

Background
In Lebanon, border restrictions reduced refugee arrivals from Syria, but around a million Syrians remained in the country as of February 2017. Syrian refugees, particularly those staying in informal settlements or in remote border areas, lacked access to essential services and livelihood opportunities. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) endeavored to respond to large-scale humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees and asylum seekers in Lebanon and Jordan, and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. It worked closely with Movement partners – namely the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, the Lebanese Red Cross, the UN and other organizations.

Beneficiaries
- 21,017 IDPs in Syria, 38 refugees in Lebanon, and 159 in Jordan benefited from distributions of food.
- 4,526 IDPs in Syria, 43 refugees in Lebanon, and 162 in Jordan received household essentials.
- 31,500 IDPs in Syria, 224 refugees in Lebanon, and 828 in Jordan had access to drinking water and safer living conditions.
- 338 IDPs in Syria, 11 refugees in Lebanon, and 78 in Jordan launched small businesses with livelihood support received from the project.

Pilot Effects
The Government of China’s generous contribution enabled the ICRC to carry out the activities mentioned above, which helped people displaced by the conflict in Syria – including those who had fled to Lebanon and Jordan – meet their immediate needs with regard to food, water, adequate living conditions and health care. Some livelihood-related activities also helped them regain a measure of self-sufficiency.
Key Activities

1. Helping disabled people and host communities meet their basic needs through donations of food and household essentials.
2. Support for local partners in ensuring the provision of water, shelter and other facilities.
3. Enabling vulnerable displaced households and members of host communities to regain a degree of self-sufficiency through various forms of livelihood or income support.

Successful Story

The northern Lebanon area is one of Lebanon’s poorest, with high unemployment rates and deteriorating infrastructure. Together with a local NGO, the ICRC launched a cash-for-work programme. Some 74 people received financial compensation for repairing classrooms, kitchens and playgrounds in the community. Mahar is one of the refugees who has had to flee Syria. His son comes to one of the classrooms renovated through the ICRC’s programme. “It is excellent to have such a place in the camp. It is very useful.” said Mahar. Like Mahar and his son, thousands of refugees living in the Beddawi camp have better living conditions and access to income-generating opportunities thanks to the ICRC’s initiatives.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to ICRC for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Civil Aviation Authority Senior and Middle Managers Training Course – ICAO

Background

ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) are used by ICAO Member States to ensure that their local civil aviation operations and regulations conform to global norms, and therefore a safe, efficient, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector. However, many States are experiencing challenges in the implementation of SARPs. The current average Effective Implementation (EI) score for States in Africa is less than 50%, and less than half of the States in this Region have achieved the target of 60% EI, as indicated by the Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP). The goal of this project was to develop a blended course aimed at training CAA management personnel of Member States to enhance their competencies in leading ICAO SARPs implementation.

Beneficiaries

- 540 participants from over 100 states have benefitted from attending the course.
- 21 sessions have been held in all continents.
- 19 instructors have been qualified to deliver the training sessions.

Pilot Effects

This project has developed and subsequently delivered a brand-new ICAO Training Package that aims at enhancing aviation safety and security in developing States in an efficient manner. The participation of Chinese experts in instructional delivery, course development and project management in the project enabled the integration of China’s experience and technological expertise in aviation safety and security management.
Key Activities

1. Develop a blended course (online and in classroom) on the topic of compliance of ICAO SARPs for a duration of 5 days in English, French and Spanish.
2. Deliver the course to senior and middle managers from civil aviation authorities in States with pressing needs to improve the Effective Implementation score of ICAO SARPs through scholarships.

Successful Story

As one of the four priority States designated in this project, Nepal hosted the CAA Senior and Middle Managers Training Course in October 2018 in Kathmandu. The majority of participants of the session came from the CAA of Nepal. Mr. Thapa Chhetri, Deputy Director General of Nepal Civil Aviation Authority, gave the following remarks: “It was the first training of its kind to be delivered by ICAO in Nepal which accommodated senior and middle level managers from Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal of all disciplines including air transport, air navigation, aviation law, safety management, information technology, administration etc. This training helps those managers having experience of core civil aviation activities to reinforce their knowledge in international civil aviation, and others benefits from gaining knowledge of various elements of civil aviation system.”

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to ICAO for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Bangladesh – China – UNDP Emergency Response Initiative 2017

Background
During 2017, Bangladesh experienced a series of challenging situations, most notably the major floods in the northern part of the country, and the influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar. Close to 8 million people were affected, predominantly the vulnerable and poor households. These crises required urgent intervention and relief efforts. To support Bangladesh's post-disaster recovery efforts, UNDP, in collaboration with China, provided vulnerable groups with access to emergency housing provision and materials in the hardest hit districts. It also protected women and girls from adverse health and safety hazards and ensured support to the Rohingya refugees in dire health care needs.

Beneficiaries
- 13,910 households (69,550 beneficiaries) received and benefited from emergency shelter and household packages, targeting 69,550 beneficiaries.
- 13,750 beneficiaries received Emergency Dignity Kits.
- 125 health workers received Emergency Health Response Kits, targeting 45,000 beneficiaries.
- 118,000 of woman and girl refugees were provided with health care and medical support.

Pilot Effect
This initiative has created an example of quick and efficient disaster response in Bangladesh where the Government of Bangladesh led the process with close cooperation with UNDP and with the support from UN agencies and the Chinese Embassy.
Sharifun Nesa is a single mother and part of a 7-member-family, including 4 females. Her husband died 6 years ago. Sharifun is an example of many victims in a male-dominated society. She does not own or lease any land, and her house was flooded in the Monsoon floods in 2017. When she lost her poultry and livestock, which consisted of a significant portion of her income, she was forced to live outside on the embankment for weeks.

Successful Story

Building Back a Better Living Condition

Sharifun Nesa is a single mother and part of a 7-member-family, including 4 females. Her husband died 6 years ago. Sharifun is an example of many victims in a male-dominated society. She does not own or lease any land, and her house was flooded in the Monsoon floods in 2017. When she lost her poultry and livestock, which consisted of a significant portion of her income, she was forced to live outside on the embankment for weeks.

The Bangladesh emergency response initiative set six beneficiary selection criteria based on previous experience to include most vulnerable and affected people as priority targeted groups. This screening process helped to identify Sharifun as a project beneficiary, giving her the opportunity to receive the aid she most needed. It is through this project that vulnerable people like Sharifun received aid and assistance.

Key Activities

1. Safe and secured emergency shelter provided to flood-affected families;
2. The health of flood-affected women and girls was protected and restored;
3. Critical emergency support provided to the Rohingya Community in Cox’s Bazar.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNDP for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Pakistan – China – UNDP
Humanitarian Response Initiative

Background
The Pakistan-China-UNDP Humanitarian Response Initiative was initiated in November 2017 to provide support to the crisis-affected populations and to complement UNDP’s ongoing recovery and rehabilitation efforts in Balochistan province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

Beneficiaries
- 7,000 FATA returnee families received supplementary emergency food assistance.
- 7,000 FATA returnee families received emergency household packages.
- 7,000 FATA returnee families received shelter restoration kits.
- 375 schools received furniture, benefiting 18,750 children (at least 40% girls).

Pilot Effect
This initiative was effectively delivered thanks to the proactive planning and implementation. It helped disaster-affected families to quickly recovery from the crises, and it improved local resilience through capacity development.
Rahat Khan and his family lived in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) but they were forced to leave their village due to insecurity and military activities. Soon after they fled, Rahat’s father passed away due to illness and fragile health services. As a result, Rahat’s mother had to raise four children and work as a domestic helper in wealthier families. In February 2018, Rahat and his family were identified as eligible recipients to receive aid packages from the China-UNDP-Pakistan project, targeting vulnerable families that had been displaced by insecurity in FATA. The packages include basic humanitarian assistance and household goods. Rahat says that his family is very happy to receive the aid, and now that they have blankets and food to help them get through the winter.

### Key Activities

1. Supplementary emergency food assistance provided to recently returned families of FATA for a period of two months (cooking oil, rice, wheat flour);
2. Essential emergency household items packages were procured and delivered to recently returned families of FATA (household essentials kits, winterized kits, hygiene kits);
3. Shelter restoration kits procured and delivered to recently returned families of FATA (including a shovel, hammer, hoe, head pan, trowel, hand saw);
4. Essential school furniture (desks, benches, almirah, and a teacher table and chair) were procured and provided to schools in the Balochistan region.

### Successful Story

Assistance for Vulnerable Families in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas

Rahat Khan and his family lived in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) but they were forced to leave their village due to insecurity and military activities. Soon after they fled, Rahat’s father passed away due to illness and fragile health services. As a result, Rahat’s mother had to raise four children and work as a domestic helper in wealthier families. In February 2018, Rahat and his family were identified as eligible recipients to receive aid packages from the China-UNDP-Pakistan project, targeting vulnerable families that had been displaced by insecurity in FATA. The packages include basic humanitarian assistance and household goods. Rahat says that his family is very happy to receive the aid, and now that they have blankets and food to help them get through the winter.
Antigua and Barbuda – China – UNDP
Post-Disaster Roof Restoration Initiative

Background
In September 2017, hurricane Irma devastated the island of Barbuda. After the disaster, the Government of the People’s Republic of China, UNDP and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda cooperated to provide post-disaster roof restoration assistance. The project procured high-quality roofing materials, tool and equipment, and provided quality assurance and technical support according to “Building Back Better” (BBB) principles to promote local resilience.

Beneficiaries
- 272 buildings underwent roof restoration.
- 302 buildings received roofing materials.

Pilot Effect
In a unique model of collaboration, UNDP partnered with the Government of China and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda to jointly implement the recovery response. It also ensured strong partnerships and collaboration with other international partners on the ground. This allowed for optimal complementarity of recovery.
Key Activities

1. Successful procurement (locally or within the region) of high-quality materials for the re-roofing of 250 buildings, mostly residential neighborhood affected by hurricane Irma;

2. Procurement and distribution of construction tools and equipment to National Office of Disaster Services (NODS) contractors in charge of repairs under the Roof Restoration Initiative. Transfer of the remaining tools and equipment to national authorities in order to build local capacity via the stocking of a national training center;

3. Provision and distribution of quality assurance services, supporting the re-roofing of 250 buildings;

4. Provision of training for 395 contractors, inspectors, architects and other technical construction professionals on building assessment techniques, BBB principles, compliance to building codes, quantity estimation. Orientation sessions provided for 100 members of the community on BBB principles and building resilience to natural disasters.

Successful Story

A Stronger and Safer Place for the Family

Barbuda was one of the first islands to feel the force of hurricane Irma on the night of September 6, 2017. An estimated 90% of properties on the entire island were damaged. Otine Beazer is a firefighter in Barbuda. Otine’s house was severely damaged; the roof came off, and all his furniture was destroyed. Thanks to construction materials provided through

China Aid by UNDP and governments, Otine rebuilt his house that is much stronger and safer for his family. Although it took a lot of effort, now Otine can get his family back together, without having to seek shelter in his relative’s house when the next disaster comes.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNDP for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Beneficiaries
31,800 households consisting of 186,600 beneficiaries received non-food item packages, including 91,434 females & 95,166 males.

Pilot Effect
The project provided quick but sustainable responses to affected communities. There are many lessons that can be learned from such recovery interventions, including capacity building of the local level government in disaster response, planning, and management. The project employed innovative approaches, including using QR cards to provide detailed information about the beneficiaries, and this also enabled UNDP to maintain an updated database of the information. China’s significant domestic experiences, capacity, and technologies open up a significant opportunity for South-South cooperation.

Background
During August 2017, Nepal experienced a period of sustained, heavy rainfall that resulted in widespread flooding across 35 of the country’s 77 districts. Several districts recorded the heaviest rainfall in the past 60 years, and over 80 percent of land in the southern Terai region was inundated by floodwaters. An “Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA)” conducted in 28 districts assessed that 1.7 million people were affected by the flooding. Around 160 people lost their lives and more than 21,000 families were displaced. In addition, over 43,000 houses were destroyed, and 192,000 houses were partially damaged. The southern Terai region was hit hard by the flood. In order to support the post-flood recovery in Nepal, the Government of People’s Republic of China, through the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, decided to provide an assistance package of US$ 4 million through UNDP in November 2017.
Key Activities

1. Distribution of non-food item packages, including household basic necessities, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, clean cooking stoves, water filters, and hygiene kits.

Successful Story

China Aid Recovery Packages Help Nepali Beneficiary to Move On

Tara Devi Tatwa has experienced multiple interruptions in her life. Tara’s family includes her eldest son who is prevented from labor work due to a disability, and her other two sons are working abroad, taking the risk to earn a higher income to support the family. Tara was forced to take private loans with substantial interest rates, both to support her sons to go abroad and to operate a small poultry farm. However, all her belongings, including the farm, were swept away by the floods that hit the Terai in August 2017. Tara managed to acquire some relief materials handed by local authorities, and was ultimately recommended to receive assistance funded by the Governments of China and Nepal, and UNDP. The recovery assistance consisted of items such as blankets, cooking utensils, a water and so on that allowed her to provide a roof for her family. Although these items are little compared to the other big events experienced by her, she says that these items are just what they needed to cope with the disaster and to overcome struggles. She adds that these little things make all the difference.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to UNDP for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.
Commonwealth of Dominica – China – UNDP Post-Disaster Restoration Initiative: Restoration of roofing of priority buildings after the impact of hurricane Maria.

Background

Maria, the 13th hurricane of the 2017 Atlantic Hurricane Season, became a category 5 hurricane near the Leeward Islands on Monday, September 18th, 2017. It impacted Dominica on September 18th. Subsequent assessments confirmed that the entire population was affected and 44% of the buildings in the island were destroyed or severely damaged with the remainder all impacted to some degree. The goal of the project, funded through the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, was to support the restoration of roofing of priority buildings in the Commonwealth of Dominica.

Beneficiaries

- A direct impact on 5,000 people and a indirect benefit to all the families affected by the disaster.
- 488 buildings, including 3 schools, 5 health centers, 8 government buildings, and 472 homes of vulnerable persons underwent roof reconstruction.

Pilot Effect

One of the project’s key contributions is the revision of building codes and development of Housing Standards Guidelines. The Guidelines support the long-term resilience building of Dominica. The coordination of the relevant stakeholders for the identification and validation of an agreed set of vulnerability criteria for the selection of beneficiaries ensured the respect of humanitarian principles such as impartiality and neutrality, and such practices benefited those most in need.
Nikki Darroux is the Building Damage Assessor in UNDP Barbados & the OECS. During hurricane Maria, the roofs on her home were all destroyed. She and her 2 girls hid in the bathroom. They spent over 3 hours standing in the rain. Nikki was also pregnant so it was particularly difficult for her. They had to creep down the road to their neighbors but everyone was wet and the roofs were all gone. The day after the hurricane was devastating. There was nothing left but a pile of rubble. Nikki assisted in identifying buildings that needed roof repair. With her help, a total of 488 buildings, including 3 schools, 5 health centers, 8 government buildings, and 472 homes of vulnerable people underwent roof reconstruction. And Nikki’s house was also repaired.

Key Activities

1. Local and/or regional procurement of roofing materials to support the restoration of buildings;
2. Procurement of tools and basic equipment to support the installation of the rooftops;
3. Training on the adequate installation of the roofing materials and support on implementation of building codes and quality assurance of the installation process.

Successful Story

One Roof at A Time

Nikki Darroux is the Building Damage Assessor in UNDP Barbados & the OECS. During hurricane Maria, the roofs on her home were all destroyed. She and her 2 girls hid in the bathroom. They spent over 3 hours standing in the rain. Nikki was also pregnant so it was particularly difficult for her. They had to creep down the road to their neighbors but everyone was wet and the roofs were all gone. The day after the hurricane was devastating. There was nothing left but a pile of rubble. Nikki assisted in identifying buildings that needed roof repair. With her help, a total of 488 buildings, including 3 schools, 5 health centers, 8 government buildings, and 472 homes of vulnerable people underwent roof reconstruction. And Nikki’s house was also repaired.

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Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan – WFP

Background

South Sudan has experienced the worst levels of acute hunger since independence following the July 2016 conflict and the February 2017 famine declaration. The malnutrition rates in some of the hardest hit areas were extremely high exceeding 30% of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates. In response to the increased humanitarian needs in South Sudan, WFP launched this Emergency Operation (EMOP) aims to save lives and stabilize and reduce malnutrition among the most vulnerable and food insecure population.

Pilot Effects

Through this project, the overall food security situation in South Sudan has been greatly improved compared with that of a year ago, the acute malnutrition in most of the famine-affected areas were stabilized, and the percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption score has decreased significantly. Besides, it helped to empower women to participate in food management committees and awareness raising activities.

Beneficiaries

159,400 people, including 86,076 women, among which 12,752 are pregnant and lactating women, and 30,286 children under 5 years old.
Key Activities

1. Procurement of commodities: 2,391 MT of sorghum were purchased in April 2017 to cover the cereal pipeline shortfall faced at that time.

Successful Story

Nyanwut Makuei Khot is a 30-year-old widow whose husband was killed during the conflict in 2014 in South Sudan, leaving behind her and six children. No food to feed her children and no chance to find any jobs, she joined the Protection of Civilians (POC) in Bor county of Jonglei State as an internally displaced person. “I had nowhere to go to feed myself, let alone my six children,” she said. “The WFP food assistance was the only place I could turn to save my children.” WFP provides monthly food assistance to more than 200,000 people sheltered at POCs throughout the country. She hopes one-day peace will prevail in South Sudan and she will be able to return to her home.

Acknowledgements: CICETE is grateful to WFP for sharing the statistics and photos in this brochure by courtesy.