BACKGROUND

This document complements IFRC operational plan for South Sudan 2019 and reflects its support to the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) in the agreed areas of focus.

The main challenges in the country

South Sudan presents a highly complex humanitarian landscape, mainly due to the ongoing conflict and the consequences thereof. There is currently renewed hope, following the signing of a new peace agreement between the various political groups in August 2018. Nonetheless, the situation remains extremely dire. According to the UNDP Humanitarian Development Index (HDI) of 2017, South Sudan still ranks 181 in the world. On average, a South Sudanese goes to school for only 4.9 years in his/her life. According to the UN Humanitarian report on South Sudan 2018, over 7.5 million out of 12.3 million people, are displaced and suffer from limited access to health care and infrastructure, extremely low levels of immunization and high levels of food insecurity and loss of livelihoods, in turn resulting in malnutrition, starvation and even death. South Sudan also ranks at the top related to the vulnerability to climate change. Unemployment is extremely high, and this has led to further formation of rebel groups,
hyperinflation and real desperation in the country. South Sudan is the most
dangerous country for humanitarian workers for three consecutive years (2017 Aid Worker Security Report by Humanitarian Outcomes). The prevalence of
sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), emotional abuse, early and forced
marriages and other forms of aggression are high, yet abuse is rarely reported,
and victims typically suffer in silence without access to critical support and
resources. The 2010 Household Survey highlighted that 40 per cent of girls
are married before the age of 18 and in South Sudan a girl is three times
more likely to die from childbirth than to enter grade 8. Additionally, in many
parts of the country, women do not get access to paid work or volunteering
activities due to cultural norms and customs.

IFRC identifies several main risk factors with high impact influencing
humanitarian access and capabilities to intervene in South Sudan. Conflict
related violence, instability and consequently a deteriorating socio-
economic situation represent the highest risks. Probability of inadequate
funds, uncoordinated support, legal and bureaucratic constraints represent
medium risks.
The National Society role and profile

The South Sudan Red Cross is seven years old and one of the youngest within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Whilst recognizing that the humanitarian needs in South Sudan are immense, South Sudan Red Cross has selected areas of intervention for the period 2018–2021 based on its comparative advantage, and its special mandate as an auxiliary to the government. Thus, the activities of the National Society compliment the development initiatives carried out by the public authorities. The National Society enjoys very good working relationships with the Ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management (MHADM), the Ministry of health, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and many other ministries in the country. It aspires to feed into relevant government strategies and policies such as the Boma health initiative (BHI), the MHADM 2013–2018 Strategic plan, the 2007 South Sudan water policy and South Sudan health policy. In 2017, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management pursued the development of a National Disaster Risk Management Policy, and it asked the help of the South Sudan Red Cross in the drafting and implementation of this new policy. In addition, the South Sudan Red Cross, which has developed an expertise in disaster law through its earlier collaboration with IFRC in this area of work, initiated the organization of an advanced training on disaster law issues as relevant for South Sudan.

In the last 24 months, effective coordination mechanisms have been institutionalized both at the strategic and at the programmatic level. The National Society strategic plan comprises four areas of focus namely disaster management, health, water and sanitation and protection. To build capacity in the afore-mentioned areas, the National Society exerts efforts in strengthening its position and profile of trustworthiness and accountability, understanding of the humanitarian values and principles, promotion of culture of non-violence, building organizational capacities at all levels and strengthening partnerships with the Movement and non-Movement partners. At the programmatic level, the National Society is currently implementing the Movement Response Plan that builds on the response preparedness plans of the National Society and the existing work of Movement partners in support of SSRC activities. The National Society seeks to continue working with IFRC in the pursuit of building increased response capacities amongst branches and at the headquarters level.

Supported by IFRC and the Movement partners, the National Society contributes to the realization of South Sudan’s set targets for SDG 1, 2, 3 and 6.
The role of IFRC country office in support of the National Society

With in-country presence since independence in 2011, the IFRC country office supports the National Society in the areas of disaster risk reduction, response to protracted crisis and its efforts towards humanitarian legitimacy in order to become the humanitarian partner of choice. Within the One International Appeal approach, IFRC supported the National Society in the implementation of the Movement Response Plan (MRP) throughout 2017–2018 period. In 2019, the country office will continue focusing on coordination and National Society development, while maintaining its own lean structure.

The country office continuously builds on the complementarity of expertise and resources of the Movement. Within the framework of the SMCC³ initiative and a five-year Movement coordination agreement⁴, strategic coordination amongst the Movement partners has been and will remain a priority beyond the piloting phase. IFRC is committed to continue supporting the coordination of the Movement partners, building a stronger SSRC with sustainable capacities to deliver timely humanitarian services and ensuring less duplication, less fragmentation and more effective use of resources. To that end, the Movement platform, coordinated by IFRC, meets monthly.

At present, nine National Society partners, ICRC and IFRC have in-country presence in South Sudan, and a smaller number provide support from abroad. They include Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society. Movement partners are committed to identify the types of investments and actions most likely to achieve a strong National Society that can build resilient communities and have effective disaster management mechanisms in place. While they support the National Society through their respective areas of expertise, all partners support protection, gender and social inclusion as a cross cutting area of focus.

IFRC activities, plans and initiatives are aligned with the 2017–2020 Africa Road Map, 9th Pan African Conference guidelines, Sendai framework for action and One billion coalition for resilience (1BC). They are also in line with the commitments of the Grand bargain and the Localization of aid agenda.
### Areas of Focus

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**
- 75,000 people will be prepared for and able to respond to disasters.

**Shelter**
- 36,000 people will strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery.

**Livelihoods and Basic Needs**
- 42,000 people will restore and strengthen their livelihoods.

**Health**
- 69,000 people will improve their health and dignity.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**
- 6,000 households will access clean water, sanitation and hygiene services.

**Protection, Gender and Inclusion**
- 79,560 people will benefit from protection, gender and inclusion support.

### Strategies for Implementation

- Strengthen national society capacities
- Ensure effective international disaster management
- Influence others as leading strategic partners
- Ensure a strong IFRC
AREA OF FOCUS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

South Sudan is prone to several natural disasters, the most common being weather related such as floods and droughts. Recurrent annual floods, coming on the back of conflict induced displacement, continue to exacerbate the level of food insecurity and livelihood disruption thereby putting additional population at risk. Due to the climate change, the intensity, frequency and complexity of disasters have increased in recent years, leaving behind trajectories such as destruction of infrastructures, human misery and loss of livelihoods. The lack of community early warning systems and mechanism, inadequate disaster risk reduction infrastructure and policies contribute to vulnerability of the communities. According to the 2018 assessment of the Ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management as well as the 2018 Humanitarian needs overview, vulnerability is high and stands at 55 per cent.

The 2017–2018 Movement Response Plan addressed the critical emergency needs of people affected by the complex emergency in South Sudan, in the three operational areas—Aweil East, Yirol East, and Kapoeta East. The MRP was implemented through the National Society emergency action teams and reached 10,000 households with disaster risk reduction messaging, including the community based first aid, hygiene promotion, psycho-social support and campaigns against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). As the flood cycle is likely to continue into 2019, putting more people at risk, the National Society will focus on climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability in disaster prone areas. SSRC plans to strengthen the disaster risk reduction capacities of communities in Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Gazal and Lakes States, the disaster management capacities of the National Society and to prevent and mitigate the socio-economic impact of natural disasters.

IFRC plans to continue assisting the National Society in non-conflict operational areas of Aweil (Northern Bahr El-Ghazal State), Yirol (Lakes State) and Kapoeta (Eastern Equatoria) while ICRC and other Movement partners will mainly focus on the conflict prone areas. Specifically, IFRC will engage in the following:

1. Community disaster risks assessment and analysis
2. To build further on the training that already took place in 2018 for staff and volunteers development and on implementation of community disaster risk reduction plans, including early warning
3. Establishment of gender and age sensitive disaster risk reduction committees
4. Community awareness-raising based on the contextual risks identified
Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning system

Strengthening of the national disaster response team (NDRT) and formation and training Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs)

Strengthening of the National Society preparedness for effective response approach

Promotion of branches as centres of resilience using volunteers and enabling stronger community engagement and accountability

Further strengthening the internal and external coordination with other stakeholders and across sectors

Research of partnership options with private sector and the government within the framework of the 1BC initiative

### Outcome

Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.

### People Reached through Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience Programme

- **75,000**

### Early Warning Systems Established or Improved and Linked with Local or National Meteorological Systems

- **23**

### National Disaster Risk Management Plan Drafted

- **1**

### Community-Based Plans Developed for Long-Term Adaptation

- **6**

### People Reached by Climate Change Mitigation and Environmental Sustainability Awareness Raising Campaigns

- **36,000**
AREA OF FOCUS

SHELTER

In the complex environment of South Sudan, people are often forced to move to avoid outbreaks of conflict or other disasters or emergencies. According to the South Sudan Humanitarian response in review (OCHA 2018), nearly 4.3 million people—one in three South Sudanese—have been displaced since the beginning of the conflict in 2013, including more than 1.8 million who are internally displaced. Due to the shifting conflict and continuous accommodation in ad hoc camps or settlements, with minimal shelter and necessary household items, people’s coping levels are low. Additionally, in 2017, seasonal flooding caused by heavy and persistent rainfall severely impacted Northern Bahr el Ghazal State and Eastern and Western Equatoria. Thousands of people were displaced, many roads were washed away making transport and humanitarian access difficult.

In 2017, the National Society assisted 4,802 households with essential household items. This intervention directly targeted households with most vulnerable members—lactating or pregnant women, women-headed households, separated children, elderly and disabled persons. Beneficiary selection was made in close consultation with the local authorities, community leaders and community members. With support of IFRC, the National Society scaled up the provision of essential household items in 2018 to 10,000.
Current level of access to various regions of South Sudan makes it important to preposition the emergency shelter and non-food items where possible for a timely response when needed. In 2019, the National Society plans to preposition household kits in Aweil East, Aweil Centre, Yirol East, Kapoeta East as well as in Juba. These locations have been determined based on the vulnerability of each location and the number of vulnerable households residing there. However, to remain flexible to the needs within an ever-shifting, complex emergency, the National Society will conduct a second-round assessment before the end of 2018 to reconfirm the locations, ensure response as critical needs arise and support the communities likely to be affected by floods with knowledge on siting and construction of local sustainable and flood-resistant structures.

IFRC will continue supporting the National Society into 2019. Specifically, IFRC will engage in:

1. Procurement and prepositioning of non-food items
2. Shelter and non-food items need assessment
3. Distribution of non-food items to vulnerable households
4. Coordination and representation at national, state and local level
5. Training and guidance for beneficiary households in the construction of local shelter, including participatory approach for safe shelter awareness
6. Capacity building on local building technologies for flood and extreme weather resilience

PEOPLE REACHED WITH SAFE AND ADEQUATE SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS.

36,000

6,000

THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR SAFETY, WELL-BEING AND LONGER-TERM RECOVERY.
AREA OF FOCUS
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS

Following four and half years of conflict, South Sudan continues to face unprecedented levels of food insecurity, as nearly 5.3 million people—about 50 per cent of the country’s population—are severely food insecure. The recently concluded cessation of hostilities has a limited impact on the humanitarian landscape in the country and food security continued to deteriorate. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports of July 2018, most parts of South Sudan will continue to face crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity through January 2019 and warns that disrupted delivery of humanitarian assistance could result in famine conditions in the worst-affected parts of the country. If the country returns to peace, it is anticipated that influx of returnees will require food security assistance in terms of direct food distribution, cash-based transfers and food production. In Kapoeta East, for example, hunger and acute malnutrition were already high in December 2017, when 80 percent of households reported moderate household hunger and ACF reported global acute malnutrition prevalence of 24 per cent. In 2017, torrential rains and subsequent floods destroyed additional farmlands in several counties in the Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei states, impacting the crop harvest and worsening the food security situation in 2018.

In 2017 and 2018, the National Society has provided livelihood assistance mostly through the Movement response to the complex emergency in South Sudan, recognizing food security as one of the main challenges faced by the population of the country. Disrupted livelihoods due to conflict and displacement, lack of access to the fields in order to harvest and produce food, increased prices of and poor access to food, low purchasing power represent the main reasons of extremely poor diet and malnutrition. The National Society has been assisting 10,000 households in three targeted areas with high levels of internally displaced persons, namely Yirol East (Eastern Lake State), Aweil East (Northern Bahr el Gazal State) and Kapoeta East (Kapoeta State). It has been focusing on meeting the immediate food needs of the affected population as well as on longer-term production (gardening and farming) practices. It should be highlighted that SSRC continues to monitor the situation and it is prepared to respond in other locations if the humanitarian crisis evolves.

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People reached with food assistance or unconditional cash grants for basic needs</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached by public awareness and education on sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with measures to protect productive assets before/after disaster</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

"1,090,000 SWISS FRANCS SOUGHT"
In 2019, IFRC will support the National Society by providing nutrition and livelihoods assistance in the long-term. Specifically, the supported activities will include:

1. Training in household economic approach
2. Assessments to inform food security interventions
3. Procurement and distribution of livelihoods kits, including crop and nutrient-dense vegetable seeds and farming tools
4. Knowledge transfer to local farmers on essential horticulture and aquaculture skills and sustainable livelihoods approach, especially to women groups
5. Awareness-raising among mothers in food handling, processing and infant and young children feeding
6. Cash transfer assistance to vulnerable communities with access to markets
7. Collecting good practices and lessons learned in 2018 to scale up future interventions
8. National Society capacity building in cash-based programming

The above activities will feed into the ongoing food distributions carried out by ICRC and WFP mostly in the conflict areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>TARGETED COMMUNITIES RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR LIVELIHOODS.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Training in household economic approach</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>National Society capacity building in cash-based programming</td>
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</table>

AWARENESS SESSIONS HELD FOR HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY GARDENING, SUBSISTENCE FARMING AND FISHING ON DIET DIVERSIFICATION, VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND PROPER NUTRITION

PEOPLE SUPPORTED WITH IN-KIND ASSETS OR CASH FOR RECOVERY AND INITIAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

HOUSEHOLDS/ENTERPRISES APPLY NEWLY ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND INCREASE THEIR FOOD PRODUCTION

45

42,000

7,000
The health situation in South Sudan remains critical, due to poor living conditions, poor sanitation, overcrowding, low level of routine immunization and lack of health services. It is estimated that nearly 4.8 million South Sudanese need assistance in accessing essential health services in 2018. WHO and other partners anticipate that this situation will persist in 2019, requiring timely humanitarian assistances, especially for those communities in hard-to-reach locations. The Humanitarian needs overview 2018 indicates that out of 1,893 health facilities, 419 (22 per cent) are non-functional (in Equatorials up to 73 per cent), and 955 are functioning at 10 per cent of their capacity due to a combination of extensive looting and vandalism, critical loss of human resources, frequent stock outs of drugs and pharmaceuticals, and fiscal delays. This means that health care is increasingly inaccessible in a country in which around 80 per cent of health care services are managed by non-governmental organizations that depend on donor funding. Ongoing conflict and insecurity in most affected areas are preventing patients from seeking medical services and timely attention, propagating the spread of diseases like kala-azar, cholera, measles, malaria and hepatitis E. Non-communicable diseases largely go untreated. Communicable diseases continue to spread, and disease outbreaks plague the country. Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions often result in diarrhea and malnutrition in vulnerable population. Inadequate infection control and health-care waste management, combined with lack of water quality monitoring in health-care facilities, pose a significant public health threat. Lately, WHO has assessed the risk of Ebola virus disease (EVD) importation to South Sudan as very high, placing the country on the priority list for further enhancement of the operational readiness and preparedness, based on the WHO EVD preparedness checklist.
Within the framework of the Movement response, the National Society focuses on community health. Since 2015 and based on its cholera response plan, the National Society has intervened in several cholera outbreaks. Cholera is endemic in most of South Sudan but spikes in cases are occurring in many regions, including cases in both Yirol East and Kapoeta East. Situation usually worsens during the rainy season. Within the Movement response in 2017, the National Society mostly focused on addressing the root causes behind the recurrence of cholera. The intervention targeted 60,000 beneficiaries in Aweil East, Yirol East, and Kapoeta East, providing health and nutrition, disease surveillance and psychosocial support to approximately 20,000 people in each location. In 2018, SSRC additionally assisted 19,200 people through the government led Boma health initiative by health promotion in Yirol East, Aweil East, and Aweil Centre.

**CONTINGENCY PLANS TO RESPOND TO EPIDEMICS AND PANDEMICS DEVELOPED**

- Volunteers trained in epidemic control: 90
- Volunteers trained in first aid: 800
- Volunteers trained in epidemic control: 90
- Volunteers trained in first aid: 800
- Staff and 50 volunteers trained on Boma health initiative: 5
In 2019, IFRC will support the National Society in their further efforts to build capacity to respond. The activities will specifically include the following:

1. Social mobilization of community level volunteers
2. Coordination of health programmes supported by the Movement partners
3. Training of National Society staff and volunteers related to community-based health and first aid and on Boma health initiative
4. Capacity development and provision of tools for the implementation of the REACH approach in addressing health needs in complex settings
5. Disease outbreak preventions and response in coordination with the Ministry of Health and other actors and in support of the Boma health initiative
6. Awareness-raising of the communities and volunteers on communicable and non-communicable diseases
7. Creation of health clubs in the communities
8. Production and dissemination of information, education and communication material on selected health problems
9. Coordination and support to the government efforts in national immunization campaigns

**Outcome**

Health and dignity of vulnerable people are improved.

**National Society Responded to 3 Outbreaks at the Request of the Government and Provided Clinical Health Care Services to 6,000 People During Emergencies**

6,000

**National Society Participated in National Immunization Campaign**

1

**People Reached by Messages on Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases**

26,000
AREA OF FOCUS
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

A joint UNICEF-WHO 2017 monitoring report indicates that only 50 per cent of the population of South Sudan has access to safe drinking water and only 10 per cent have sanitation coverage (over 61 per cent of the population practices open defecation). Only 28 per cent of the population have access to a borehole within 30 minutes’ walk. Due to the conflict, the infrastructure and institutional capacity in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are severely fragmented and damaged. Therefore, the communities have resorted to using unclean water. This places vulnerable groups at risk from water borne diseases, including internally displaced people, children, pregnant and lactating mothers and older people. Additionally, the deteriorating economic situation has made it difficult for the population to afford safe water. With congested populations, both in the camps for internally displaced and in the urban areas, water-borne diseases spread rapidly. Most recent cholera outbreaks during the rainy season in Kapoeta East and Yirol East, with active transmission, are both a consequence and a cause of WASH needs.

Since 2015 and based on its cholera response plan, the National Society has intervened in several cholera outbreaks, providing the population with the safe drinking water. Within the framework of the 2017 Movement response plan, the South Sudan Red Cross had focused on community health and first aid (CBHFA) and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). In the 2017–2018 period, the National Society targeted 60,000 people (13 per cent of the total needs) in Aweil East, Yirol East and Kapoeta East and provided safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education to the mainly static

| EXISTING NON-FUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES REHABILITATED | 60 |
| NEW BOREHOLES FULLY EQUIPPED | 12 |
| HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH SAFE WATER SERVICES | 6,000 |
| HOUSEHOLDS REACHED WITH AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES ON TREATMENT AND SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER | 6,000 |
| PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH KNOWLEDGE ON AND ACCESS TO IMPROVED EXCRETA DISPOSAL | 36,000 |
| HOUSEHOLDS REACHED WITH KNOWLEDGE ON IMPROVED HYGIENE PRACTICES AND ACCESS TO LATRINES. | 6,000 |
| SCHOOLS REACHED WITH MESSAGES ON MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT | 15 |
population, including small population of internally displaced persons in temporary camps. In 2019, the National Society, supported by the IFRC, intends to focus on strengthening the branches capacities to reach out to marginalized groups (women, children, elderly and disabled). It plans to continue to monitor, assess and analyze the WASH situation to inform the operations. SSRC will target an additional 36,000 people in the same locations with the aim to reach coverage of 25% of the total needs by the end of 2019. IFRC plans to support the National Society with the following specific activities:

1. WASH capacity building in disaster response at branch level
2. Coordination of the cholera preparedness and response
3. Technical, management and refresher trainings for the National Society WASH staff and volunteers
4. Procurement and distribution of WASH material
5. Upgrading of the productive water supply systems through solar pumping, especially in schools, clinics and at markets
6. Technical support/training in the construction of latrines and promotion of use of locally available materials, in households and institutions
7. Procurement and distribution of the digging tools
8. Hygiene promotion in the communities and schools
9. Cleanup campaigns
10. Strengthening of the communication lines between the community and government agencies
11. Capacity building of local authorities to engage and support WASH activities
12. Coordination and collaboration with other partners and actors

PLANS DEVELOPED ON COMMUNITY-BASED WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT 144
WATER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AND 60 PUMP MECHANICS TRAINED IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT 12
VOLUNTEERS RECEIVED REFERESHER TRAINING 120

OUTCOME
PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE AND SUSTAINABLE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE.
AREA OF FOCUS
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

The protracted crisis has caused untold suffering to individuals, families, and communities, with conflict and displacement leading to disruptions in traditional family and community structures and the separation of families. The food insecurity situation has only added pressure to already severely stressed populations, particularly vulnerable groups. People are opting for negative coping mechanisms, such as child marriage and sexual abuse in exchange for services. Others risk turning to alcohol/drugs and aggressive behaviour. Often women cannot plant or harvest crops or fetch water for fear of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) that is commonplace across the country. Specialist support is vital in order to make their lives safer and enable sustainability of their livelihoods.

Over the past several years, the SSRC has established itself as a leading actor in the field of psychosocial support (PSS) and this remains a key priority for the National Society. In collaboration with the Ministry of health (the units for mental health and psychosocial support), the Ministry of gender, child and social welfare and other partners, the National Society assesses and identifies the needs related to mental health as well as the needs related to sexual and gender-based violence. Within the framework of the 2017 Movement response plan, SSRC rolled out psychosocial support and SGBV trainings for volunteers, conducted mapping of psychosocial and SGBV service providers in the targeted areas and supported volunteers in the dissemination of the key messages in the targeted areas of Aweil East, Aweil Centre, Kapoeta East, and Yirol East. The information, education and communication materials procured within this intervention, enhances the National Society’s ability to also support the community-based health and first aid and psychosocial and SGBV activities outside of the 2017 Movement response plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH SGBV AND CHILD PROTECTION MESSAGES</th>
<th>79,560</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY AWARENESS-RAISING SESSIONS FACILITATED BY VOLUNTEERS</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL SOCIETY ANNUAL PLAN ADDRESSED SGBV AND PREVENTION, RESPONSE AND MITIGATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In 2019, the National Society will continue to focus on promotion of the culture of non-violence and peace by promoting youth (male/female) engagement both in governance and in programming. Within the plans for further development of the community-based psychosocial support services, IFRC will further support the National Society to implement their Protection department strategy in the following activities:

1. Improved access to psychosocial support services for SGBV survivors and other targeted population
2. Mobilization of volunteers and recruitment of staff
3. Transfer of technical skills related to community-based psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability as well as mainstreaming of gender and diversity
4. Awareness raising sessions on psychosocial support in the communities
5. Improvement and engagement of the government staff in activities against SGBV, including nurses, social workers, traditional birth attendants and police
6. Promotion of youth as agents of behavioral change
7. Coordination and collaboration with other actors, including the governmental and non-governmental organizations
8. Improvement of communication between the communities and other actors to scale up the coverage of the protection activities
9. Celebration of international days such as Day of Africa child, international women’s day, world mental health day

NATIONAL SOCIETY STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS TRAINED IN SGBV AND CHILD PROTECTION: 90
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS EDUCATED IN SGBV KEY CONCEPTS: 64
SCHOOL CLUBS ESTABLISHED AND FUNCTIONAL: 12
IFRC ADVOCATED AGAINST SGBV AT 4 FORUMS AT ALL LEVELS: 4

OUTCOME
COMMUNITIES ARE MORE PEACEFUL, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE.
STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) has a good record in providing life-saving assistance to crisis-affected populations across the country. It has a strong presence and network throughout the country and it is consistently working to build its capacity further. In 2017–2018, the National Society, supported by IFRC, focused on developing a strategic plan for the period between 2018 and 2021, together with the corresponding development framework, outlining its priorities for the coming years. Its recently revised constitution (more gender and diversity sensitive) is expected to be approved by the National Society General Assembly early in 2019.

The National Society is currently rolling out branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCA) with the aim to cover all branches and inform further harmonized approach to the comprehensive branch development. IFRC will continue to provide technical and financial support to this process, including support to the new position of the National Society branch development coordinator, as well as to the implementation of the branch plans of action. Building on the lessons learned, IFRC will support the National Society in the following areas:

1. Coordination with the Movement partners to maintain coherence in National Society development
2. Support the National Society in the development of a harmonized approach to branch development
3. Development of a pool fund for implementation of branch action plans
4. Governance and leadership, management, human resources, humanitarian diplomacy and finance development
5. Response to disasters and protracted crises, including branch capacity building and logistics
6. Monitoring of the National Society strategic plan implementation
7. Monitoring and implementation of the National Society development framework
8. Implementation of the constitutional review process
9. Development of resource mobilization policy
10. Development of the youth policy
11. Monitoring of the progress and achievements related to the 9th Pan-African conference commitments
12. Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned in the National Society development process to other National Societies as well as within the IFRC network and relevant Red Cross reference centres

13. Dissemination to public authorities, journalists and other relevant stakeholders

**OUTCOME**

**NATIONAL SOCIETY HAS THE NECESSARY LEGAL, ETHICAL AND FINANCIAL FOUNDATION, SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURE, COMPETENCES AND CAPACITIES TO PLAN AND PERFORM.**

**STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

**ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

In mid-2017, a Movement response plan (MRP) was launched to address the critical emergency needs of people affected by the complex emergency in South Sudan. To strengthen the National Society capacity to respond to emergencies, a disaster management component was included into the Movement response plan. The Movement response plan is implemented in two phases, encompassing 2017 and 2018 and in three areas—Aweil East, Yirol East, and Kapoeta East. It is implemented through the National Society emergency action teams (EATs) comprising of 20 to 25 volunteers trained in disaster response, health and water and sanitation as well as in restoring family links. They are based within communities and well-positioned to engage in community-based awareness raising campaigns related to risk reduction, mitigation and response. The teams targeted 60,000 people (10,000 households) with disaster risk reduction messages, delivered in conjunction with the messages related to community-based health and first aid, hygiene, psychosocial support and sexual and gender-based violence. These activities are also directly linked with the efforts exerted within the 1 Billion coalition for resilience initiative.

Within the framework of the SMCC10 initiative and a five-year Movement coordination agreement11, IFRC is committed to building a stronger SSRC with sustainable capacities to deliver timely humanitarian services and ensuring less duplication, less fragmentation and more effective use of resources. In 2019, IFRC will focus on further capacity building of the National Society staff and volunteers in disaster management, ensuring better preparedness and capacity to scale-up response as needed. Lessons learned from the 2017–2018 Movement response are incorporated into the current planning. Specifically, IFRC plans to support the following activities:

1,600,000 SWISS FRANS SOUGHT
1. Training on cash transfer programming for the National Society staff
2. Training in logistics for the relevant headquarters and branch staff
3. Continued logistics, procurement and fleet support to Movement partners
4. Continued technical support to WASH response
5. Continued operational coordination of all Movement partners through the Movement platform meeting on monthly basis

INFLUENCING OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS

Humanitarian contribution of the Movement is greater than separate contributions of its parts. In line with the SMCC initiative, the 2017 Movement response plan for South Sudan positions the Movement as a single strong strategic partner in the country. As such, the Movement partners will support the government’s activities in the field of disaster law, including awareness-raising and advocacy for the IDRL guidelines recommendations, disaster risk reduction law and pertaining regulations and procedures. IFRC will support the SSRC in strengthening their capacity in disaster Law.

Humanitarian diplomacy is one of four enabling priorities in the 2018–2021 Strategic plan of the National Society. IFRC will therefore provide support to the National Society in developing a context appropriate approach to humanitarian diplomacy by building the capacity of the staff at branch and headquarters level and providing support to policy and advocacy initiatives such as the development of the national disaster law.

OUTCOME
EFFECTIVE AND COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE IS ENSURED.

OUTCOME
IFRC AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY INFLUENCE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THE MOST VULNERABLE AT ALL LEVELS.
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC

IFRC will continue to build trust with the South Sudan Red Cross and the Movement partners. Timely and good reporting is of essence as demonstrated in 2017 and 2018 with 100% timely reporting. This will continue in 2019 and beyond. IFRC will also support effective and quality reporting in the National Society, ensuring a standard template and reporting formats.

The 2018 audit recommendations will be fully implemented by the 1st quarter of 2019. Finance development will be a component of ensuring that the National Society has sound finance systems and controls. Thus, the country office will support the National Society in the implementation of its own Fraud and corruption prevention policy and in training of staff as certified fraud examiners. As already demonstrated in 2017 and 2018, effective communication will continue to be a critical pillar of show-casing the work of IFRC in South Sudan. The IFRC country office in South Sudan will intensify this effort during 2019.

The country office intends to maintain its lean core structure, comprising of the head of country office, organizational development delegate and operations manager. Other international staff will be brought in as at when necessary as surge capacity. Seven national staff are supporting the office in various functions, such as administration, finance and logistics. These functions are needed to be able to provide the office as well as the Movement partners with the needed administrative support. All country office staff will complete the mandatory IFRC e-learning courses such as Stay Safe, Fraud and Prevention. A communications delegate will support the country office out of Nairobi for three months a year.

OUTCOME

IFRC AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY INFLUENCE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THE MOST VULNERABLE AT ALL LEVELS.
1 This plan outlines the results that IFRC wants to achieve in collaboration with the South Sudan Red Cross and is aligned with the IFRC’s Strategy 2020, the 2017–2020 Africa road map, Regional operational plan and monitoring and evaluation framework and East Africa country cluster operational plan;
2 SDG 1—Reducing Poverty; SDG 2—End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG 3—Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; SDG 6—Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
3 SMCC—strengthening Movement coordination and cooperation;
4 This agreement spells out the terms for cooperation and coordination in development, during emergencies and with external organizations and gives the entire Movement the same security guidelines.
5 Integrated food security phase classification—Phase 3, acute food and livelihood crisis (IPC3);
6 Integrated food security phase classification—Phase 4, humanitarian emergency (IPC4);
7 Integrated food security phase classification—Phase 5, famine/humanitarian catastrophe (IPC5);
8 ACF—Action Contre la Faim;
9 REACH aims to achieve that the country not only has a national nutrition policy in place, but that it also has a nutrition action plan or strategy with a multi-sectoral approach to improving nutrition approved, funded and implemented.
10 SMCC—strengthening Movement coordination and cooperation;
11 This agreement spells out the terms for cooperation and coordination in development, during emergencies and with external organizations and gives the entire Movement the same security guidelines.
12 WASH—water, sanitation and hygiene;
13 IDRL—international disaster response law;
Contact information of the IFRC country office, for partners who wish to find out more

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