



DREF Operation	MDRSS010	Glide n°:	DR-2021-000065-SSD
Date of issue:	14 June 2021	Expected timeframe:	4 months
Operation start date:	13 June 2021	Expected end date:	31 October 2021
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Orange			
DREF allocated: CHF 295,123			
Total number of people affected:	7.2 million	Number of people to be assisted:	10,500 people (1,750 households)
Provinces affected:	Pibor, Akobo, Tonj North, Tonj South, Tonj East, Aweil South and Tonj South counties	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Aweil South County
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) has 256 national staff members; 12,901 active volunteers, some National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) trained staff members, BDRT/Emergency Action Teams and 17 branches nationwide.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and PNSs including Swiss Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Norwegian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN Agencies, INGOs/NNGOs and Government Ministries.			

A. Situation analysis

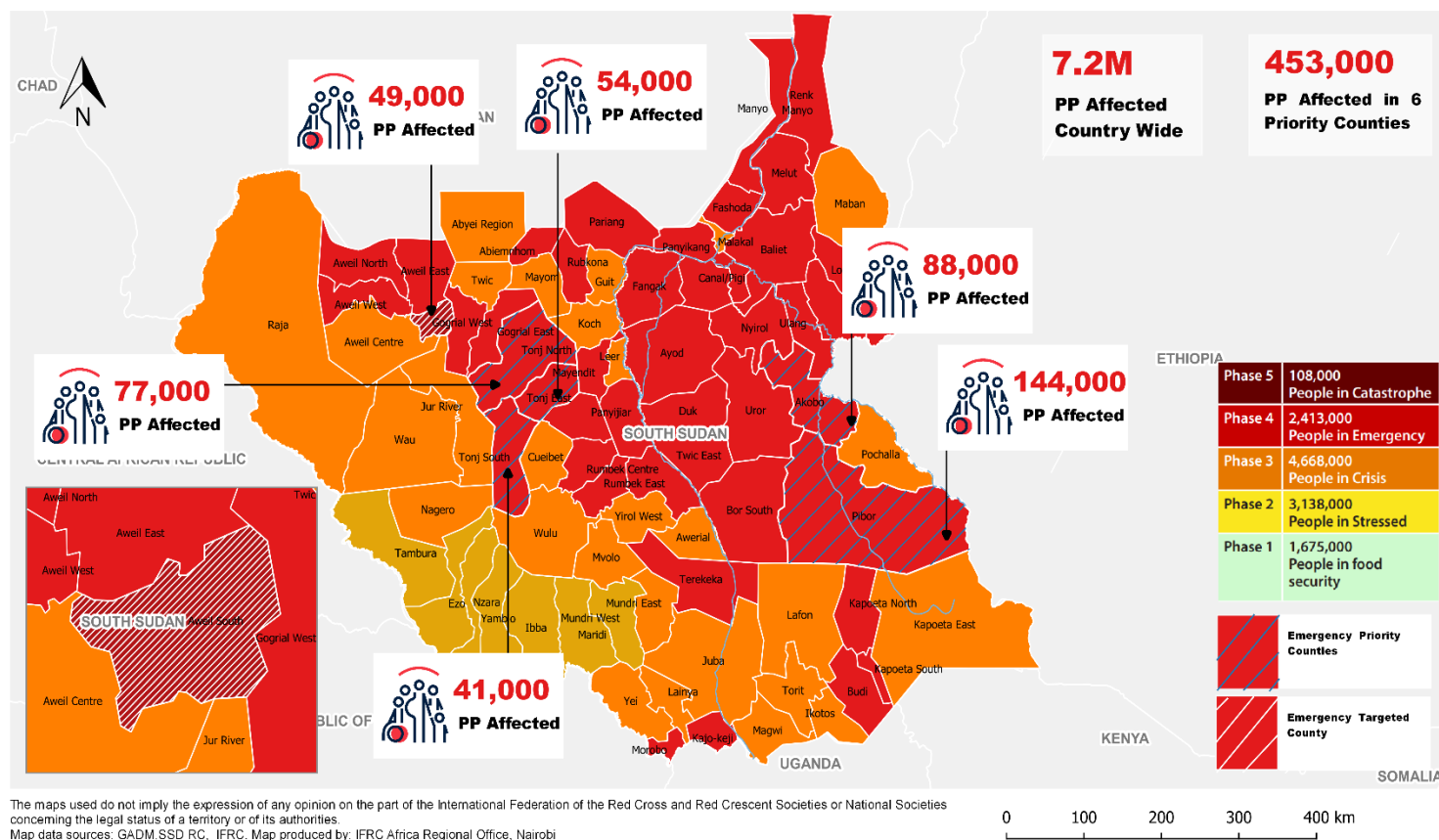
Description of the disaster

Based on Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews this situation was set to worsen during the ongoing lean season of [April-July 2021](#), with above figures expected to increase to 7.2 million (60 per cent of the population). Most affected states are Northern Bahr el Gazzal, Warrap and Jonglei, with overall 2 million people currently in emergency phase (IPC 4), while 108,000 people are already suffering from famine (IPC 5) in a few pockets. The six priority 1 locations with approximately 453,000 people in IPC 4 include:

- Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) in Jonglie State with and Akobo counties in Jonglei State,
- Tonj North, Tonj South and Tonj East counties in Warrap State and
- Aweil South county in Northern Bahr el Gazzal.

There is an urgent need for humanitarian organizations to scale-up operations across South Sudan, intensifying efforts for people in above six priority 1 counties. Indeed, the food security situation in South Sudan has reached unprecedented crisis levels. According to its Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projections, an estimated 5.8 million people (48 per cent of the population) faced Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). In March 2021, OCHA in [Situation Report No. 5](#) already estimated that an overall 810,000 people were in Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) across the entire country, according to IPC projections. This included over 300,000 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and some 480,000 pregnant and lactating women who are acutely malnourished and in need of treatment.

The situation in the country is reported to be the highest levels of food insecurity since independence, 10 years ago. The worsening conditions are attributed to the prolonged flooding, ongoing violence, displacement and COVID-19 pandemic, the impact which has eroded the livelihoods and coping strategies of the vulnerable communities across the country. On 8 June 2021, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) requested support from South Sudan Red Cross, to provide food and water to affected populations in the six priority counties highlighted.



Map highlighting six priority counties and DREF targeted area ©IFRC

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

With the exacerbating conditions during the 2021 lean season (April to July), the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) convened several meetings to initiate a plan of action, including the mobilization of resources. The disaster management department of the National Society is engaged in numerous dialogues with partners and government authorities to identify the priorities and gaps. Due to limited capacity/expertise and resources in food security and livelihoods (FSL), the SSRC has decided to focus on a few areas of intervention according to its existing capabilities. However, as food insecurity and the lack of livelihood opportunities has a devastating impact on the resilience of communities, the SSRC is availing the required human resources to ensure that the current response is well implemented.

Following the convening of an emergency operations centre (EOC) meeting, the operational plan is based on sector-specific recommendations: 1) Livelihood and Basic Needs support through cash transfer to meet basic needs of households, 2) WASH focused on repairs to boreholes for the provision of potable water, and 3) DRR in the form reviving CDRTs in the target location and establishing of communal kitchen gardens. Subsequent actions will depend on the evolution of the emergency.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The main Movement partners currently supporting the on-going response are the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Danish Red Cross (DRC) and Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC).

The response through this DREF operation is complementary to a range of humanitarian activities carried out by the ICRC in collaboration with the SSRC in communities affected by conflict. South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) and IFRC will ensure adequate coordination with the ICRC to avoid duplication of the activities planned by this DREF and the existing/planned activities of the ICRC in geographic areas concerned by this DREF operation. In addition, the ICRC is leading Movement coordination on security management country-wide, provides logistical and technical support focused on areas affected by conflict and armed violence.

The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) also supported SSRC in assisting 1,000 households in Juba through the provision of basic food items (10kg maize flour, 1kg sugar, 5kg rice, 2kg lentils, 3kg beans, 1pack powdered milk and 1pack tea). Through the support of the Danish RC DM delegate, the SSRC is reviewing its response and contingency plan to include response options for food insecurity and livelihood. The IFRC recently supported a Community Disaster Response Team

(CDRT) Training of Facilitators (ToF) and the adaption of a minimum standard for community response team. This is a crucial approach that now enables the SSRC to engage in longer-term resilience building activities with vulnerable communities. Other Movement partners are engaged in resource mobilization/fundraising initiatives to support the SSRC response. Further details will be provided based on further confirmation of resources.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The main actors involved in the on-going response are mainly the International Humanitarian Organizations (INGOs), National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs) and UN agencies, coordinated through the Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The UN cluster coordination will be informed by the multi sectoral assessment, whose results will be used to define the roles of each actor in country.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

South Sudan is experiencing the effects of protracted crisis, including conflict and long-term climate change, such as increased temperatures and precipitation change, as well as short-term changes, like more frequent droughts and floods, which significantly disrupt livelihood patterns and food-security, often causing either temporary displacement or longer-term migration.

Approximately 7.2 million people are affected across the country. Such shocks exacerbate vulnerabilities and weaken the resilience and adaptive capacity of agriculture dependent communities; they can heighten competition over natural resources, sometimes leading to cattle raiding and communal conflict. Assessments findings from April 2021 for Aweil South indicates some needs related food security and livelihood (FSL), Protection and WASH.

Based on the [IPC projections for April to July 2021](#), an estimated 207,000 people are in emergency levels (IPC Phase 4) of food insecurity with an approximately 14,000 people likely facing catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 5) in Aweil South County (see row highlighted red in below table). To prevent further deterioration of the situation with more people slipping into IPC 5, it is key to engage communities in community garden farming, specifically through women groups. Indeed, women-led community gardening offers participants a source of recreation, education and nutrition, as they can learn about drought-resistant crops and how to use them for best nutritional value. The community gardens also serve as a source of income and sustenance and having this income might deter families from fleeing their homes in search for food.

PROJECTED APRIL - JULY 2021		
7.2M 60% of the population People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	108,000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	2,413,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	4,668,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	3,138,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	1,675,000 People in food security

Source: South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group, External Quality Review and Famine Review

Population table for the projected period: April - July 2021

This table provides population estimates by IPC Phase and State based on the compilation of the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group findings for 73 counties and population estimates derived from conclusions of the external reviews on IPC classification for six additional counties.

State	Population Analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central Equatoria	1,507,980	283,000	19%	446,000	30%	551,000	37%	227,000	15%	0	0%	778,000	52%
Eastern Equatoria	1,097,900	212,000	19%	379,000	35%	367,000	33%	140,000	13%	0	0%	507,000	46%
Jonglei and Pibor Administrative Area*	1,923,840	61,000	3%	237,000	12%	858,000	45%	724,000	38%	44,000	2%	1,626,000	85%
Lakes	1,180,247	162,000	14%	341,000	29%	485,000	41%	192,000	16%	0	0%	677,000	57%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	912,347	83,000	9%	194,000	21%	414,000	45%	207,000	23%	14,000	2%	635,000	70%
Unity & Ruweng Administrative Area	1,096,229	83,000	8%	260,000	24%	547,000	50%	205,000	19%	0	0%	752,000	69%
Upper Nile	1,459,701	108,000	7%	318,000	22%	688,000	47%	346,000	24%	0	0%	1,034,000	71%
Warrap	1,262,488	180,000	14%	308,000	24%	438,000	35%	289,000	23%	50,000	4%	777,000	62%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	646,729	108,000	17%	259,000	40%	226,000	35%	54,000	8%	0	0%	280,000	43%
Western Equatoria	914,326	395,000	43%	396,000	43%	94,000	10%	29,000	3%	0	0%	123,000	13%
Total	12,001,787	1,675,000	14%	3,138,000	26%	4,668,000	39%	2,413,000	20%	108,000	1%	7,189,000	60%

* The population analysed in Jonglei and Pibor administrative area does not include the population from four payams located in the Eastern part of the county that were not classified by the Famine Review due to lack of data.

There are a lack of protection partners and an urgent need for funding for longer-term presence in the county. The Protection Cluster is looking to support the scale-up through mobile protection teams.

Lack of funding and resources was highlighted as a constraint to ensure that the health facilities are fully functional for referral services. It is currently operating at reduced capacity. Some community members must travel long distances to access health services.

While WASH programming is being scaled up, including through mobile partners, there is a need for longer-term funding and identification of partners in Aweil South. Due to a lack of water for highland people, clean and safe water at Rapid Response Mobile nutrition sites has been noted and seasonal migration reported. Protection partners are scaling up CP and GBV case management. However, critical gaps to ensure comprehensive coverage across the county remain. Only one partner has been identified for CP and GBV programming. Additional partners are urgently needed to ensure proper response especially in case management.

Targeting

South Sudan Red Cross will target 10,500 people (1,750 households) in Aweil South District of Northern Barh el Gazzal State. Aweil South is one of the six priority 1 counties identified as most in need and classified to be within IPC 4 or higher. The target location has been chosen based on its vulnerability and severity context ranking by UNOCHA combined with the limited capacity of the local communities to cope with the recent effects of floods (2019 and 2020) that have resulted to substantial displacement and destruction of livelihoods, including crops and animals. These communities are agro-pastoralists and particularly depend on farming and pastoral activities for their source of food and income. Based on the level of destruction, this means the food security and living conditions of these communities will continue to deteriorate if no urgent humanitarian and emergency recovery options are provided.

Given the possibility of vulnerable groups resorting to negative coping mechanisms, female-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five years and other socio vulnerable groups will be a focus (older people, persons living with disabilities, etc.).

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential response
Scenario 1: Improved weather conditions and rainfall is recorded in sufficient quantity in the next two months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to water People are able to grow crops to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition 	Response will be limited to the current DREF operation within a four-month timeframe to ensure that community is set on the path to recovery. Pursuing long-term resilience actions through Zero Hunger, the pan-African food security initiative.
Scenario 2: The crisis persists and worsens within next two months, with areas currently at IPC 4 and IPC 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of available water sources. Increased incidence of MAM/ SAM cases Increased morbidity and mortality of U5 and pregnant women WASH situation deteriorates due to water scarcity Population movements to other regions for food/ animal grazing starts being recorded, with sporadic resources driven conflict Disruption of social services / markets. Reduced access to health / nutrition facilities in areas of greater displacement Increased pressure is exerted on host communities which are already stressed or in crisis themselves. 	<p>More emergency and recovery assistance will be required, hence the NS and CCST will invest more in longer term resilience programs through Pan African Food Security initiatives.</p> <p>The DREF operation could also be extended to accommodate medium term emergency response activities, with a possible second allocation to the operation.</p>
Scenario 3: The chronic crisis persists with IPC 5 areas spreading geographically and a cholera outbreak emerging due to poor WASH conditions, in addition to already raging COVID-19 pandemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massive displacements Further contamination of available water sources. Infrastructure destruction and disruption of social services / markets. Epidemic outbreaks (measles, cholera, typhoid, malaria) Higher mortality rate of U5 / PLW 	A large mobilization of resources to save lives and protect human dignity through an Emergency Appeal, while pursuing long-term recovery and resilience actions through Zero Hunger, the pan-African food security initiative.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM/ MAM cases surge and higher mortality in <6 months old • Conflict due to resource scarcity and health and nutrition services inability to cope with higher population density. • Famine 	
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Operation Risk Assessment

The current DREF operation is exposed to several risks as highlighted below, for which NS and CCST have discussed mitigation measures to ensure targeted communities receive the needed support.

1- Security Risks (and Mitigation measures):

Unpredictable annual variation and extreme weather events, like flooding and droughts, affect pastoralist mobility patterns and routes, and farmers' agricultural production. These changes may exacerbate tensions between herders and farmers, often in connection with land, grazing, water and communal conflicts.

Female-headed households are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change, as most depend on agriculture to sustain their families, and rely on natural resources like firewood and water. Climate-related livestock losses compound ongoing rivalries, increasing the risk of cattle raiding, which can trigger retaliations, communal conflicts, displacement, and the growth of new or existing armed groups.

In addition, security in the intervention area could present potential risks during travel, which could block implementation, but security assessment before field mission – supported by the SSRC Field Coordinator – will provide information on the situation in the area and accompany the NS volunteers in the field if necessary. Another security risk is linked to the need to distribute the cash in envelopes due to the absence of cash points and telephone network, which exposes the FSP/staff/volunteers distributing the cash.

To mitigate such incidents during the operation, all security measures of both the Movement and the Government will be strictly adhered to by all volunteers and staff involved in the operation to reduce risks.

The security management as part of this operation will be based on the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, the following actions related to security will be implemented:

- These measures include the respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all the movements.
- Regular briefings will be organized to remind volunteers and staff on their behaviour and Safer Access.
- Coordination will be maintained between the NS and IFRC to ensure that all security measures are respected.
- Constant communication check-in measures with base by all operation staff will be sustained.
- The use of two vehicle convoy, compliance with speed limits and other regulations.
- Regular security updates will be organized, and information disseminated.
- Real time monitoring of field activities through the SSRC information management system.
- The use of other IT means of contact system to ensure communications during follow-up missions.
- Risks associated with the money transfer process due to the absence of cash points and telephone network, so, direct Cash distribution will be applied through financial service provider.

All staff and volunteers must have undergone the Stay Safe security course as well as be briefed, sign and abide by the Code of conduct.

2- Epidemic outbreak

During flood periods, food production and animal husbandry are impacted, hunger remains on the rise and will further continue as the water level subsides, thereby inflicting long effects on food insecurity of the most affected communities. With substantial damages made on local livelihoods as well living structures, there is increased risk of malaria, cholera, AWD and water-borne disease outbreaks, decreased access to food resulting in persistent malnutrition among children and lactating mothers. In addition, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic might worsen the situation, given its impact of healthcare systems and on the economy.

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Volunteers will be trained on proper handwashing and use of alcohol-based sanitizers to keep safe while carrying out activities to minimize the risk of COVID-19 infection. Face masks will also be provided to volunteers and other Personal Protective Equipment like rubber boots and hand gloves for use during vector control to destroy mosquito breeding sites and clear drainages.

3- Risks of Inflation

High prices of foodstuffs are likely to inflate due to the lean season and the importation of most necessities, but the National Society will advocate for support from authorities for price verification on the markets. The National Society will ensure to report to authorities, instances of market disruptions for action. This advocacy will include maintaining the Cash value to ensure that the basic needs of the population are met. In addition, the transfer value/MEB is set in USD and make sure that exchange to South Sudanese Pound (SSP) will be done as close to the cash transfer as possible.

B. Operational strategy¹

Overall Operational objective:

This operation aims to provide immediate assistance to address the basic urgent needs of households under IPC-4 or higher in Aweil South. It will target 1,000 of the most vulnerable households (6,000 people) to meet their basic needs through cash assistance. The response will also ensure access to clean drinking water for 1,750 households (10,500 people, 6,000 double counted) through repairs to existing boreholes.

Through this response, the South Sudan Red Cross plans to conduct in-depth assessments to cover its areas of intervention by identifying current needs, gaps, as well as mapping actors present in the target area. To note, community engagement and accountability components will be integrated to assessments and implementation of all activities under this operation. The findings will be used to determine the priority communities, the modalities for cash and voucher assistance (CVA), identify locally available resources through market assessments and the existing coping strategies of the communities and what other actors are present in the area.

Overall, SSRC will focus its attention on the vulnerable women, men, girls and boys through provision of specialized and integrated services. Operational timeframe will last four (4) months with end date on 31 October 2021.

This DREF will contribute to IFRCs Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, whose goal is to save lives, protect livelihoods, reduce poverty and reach zero hunger for at least 25 per cent of vulnerable people in Africa by 2030. The Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative is aligned with SDG#2, African Union's Regional Initiative on 'Africa's Commitment to End Hunger by 2025', African Union's Agenda 2063 along with Governmental plans and other agencies' programmes.

Proposed strategy

Through a multisectoral delivery mechanism, South Sudan Red Cross will ensure collective response to most severe needs of the affected population; linking the response to durable solutions where people can achieve some stability and resilience, including the Zero Hunger pan-African initiative of the Africa Regional Office. Moreover, the centrality of gender-sensitivity and protection in all programming, which includes actions on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability to affected people, will be key to ensuring most vulnerable groups are targeted and reached with its action. Additionally, the SSRC, through the support of this operation will enhance the capacity of the responding branch to empower the community by revitalizing community DRR committees to manage recurring hazards and reduce their vulnerabilities. The SSRC will work closely with the local authorities to enable a harmonized response, through enhanced engagement and communication.

Transition Strategy:

Acknowledging that this DREF operation is time bound and can only focus on emergency and early recovery actions, SSRC and IFRC Delegation in Juba will collect data through planned multi-sector needs assessments, to inform a medium to long-term strategy in line with Zero Hunger Initiative. IFRC delegation and NS will equally conduct advocacy to all relevant partners through the Zero Hunger Pan-African food security initiative, to address the chronic nature of the food insecurity situation in South Sudan. In line with these efforts, Juba Delegation has engaged discussions with the Government and RCRC Movement partners potential support to recovery actions through a multilateral cooperation with IFRC and SSRC via an Emergency Appeal or a Call for Support.

The IFRC and Movement partners in country will also work on ensuring that there is a transfer of competence on the skills learnt during this project, to ensure sustainability of the impact on community.

To meet the set goals, this EPoA specifically will address the needs in line with following areas of intervention:

1. Livelihoods and Basic Needs (Target: 6,000 people or 1,000 households)

This proposed DREF will support a detailed assessment to determine current needs, gaps and target household selection criteria. In addition, a market assessment will be conducted to determine feasibility of a cash or voucher assistance (CVA), as this will be the fastest and most dignified means of assistance, equally preferred by the communities. The results will be used to understand timing of the support and that markets are indeed functional

¹ The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

during the response period (i.e., rainy season may impact small local markets and people will have to travel further to access markets. The aim of this intervention is two-fold:

- a) to address the immediate needs of vulnerable households through the provision of unconditional, multipurpose cash with a transfer value of approximately USD \$100 per month for two consecutive months – which is based on the monthly Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) produced monthly by National Cash Working Group chaired by REACH, and
- b) to support small-scale micro-economic activities through provision of cash (USD \$ 200) for procurement of seeds and items for community kitchen gardens, as determined through engagement with the communities. A joint assessment with State Ministry of Agriculture will be conducted to determine drought-resistant vegetable crops which can grow within 70 to 120 days, to ensure monitoring within the operational timeframe. This activity will target five (5) community women groups, consisting of approximately 10 members each – this small target for the community gardens is to ensure sufficient time for monitoring and follow up. Following consultation with the Branch and community leaders/influencers, a ToR will be developed by the SSRC Protection department that has some experience implementing similar initiatives. These gardens will contribute to preventing displacement of communities by ensuring an occupation for the women, especially. It shall also support to set them on the path to recovery as these crops can be both consumed and sold at local markets. To note, the SSRC in the past supported the establishment of community gardens in Rumbek. This was done through the water management committees and the gardens were located around the water points. This is part of mother-to-mother support groups and the nutrition component. It is based on this experience that SSRC is setting up a similar plan in Aweil South.

Activities will include:

- Detailed multi-sector needs assessment
- Market assessment for CVA feasibility
- Activation of financial service provider (FSP). The SSRC already has a service contract with an FSP, and it is IFRC compliant.
- Refresher training on CVA for 20 volunteers
- Distribution of cash grant or voucher worth 100 USD/month to 1,000 households for basic needs for two months (200 USD per household)
- Post distribution monitoring to measure impact of the cash grants on families
- Identification of areas for community kitchen gardening with local authorities and communities
- Sensitization of community on drought-resistant crops
- Distribution of cash grant worth 200 USD per group, to 5 community women groups for seeds and farming tools
- Training of 50 community women, members of the groups targeted, on drought-resistant staple foods for gardening. These persons will later oversee managing the community gardens as part of water management committee²
- Monitoring to measure impact of gardening progression and impact on target communities.

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Target: 10,500 people or 1,750 households)

Through this response, the SSRC will enhance access to clean water for the affected population through rehabilitation of water points, provision of water treatment chemicals and buckets for water collection and storage. Prior to this, assessment of non-functional water points (hand pumps and water towers) will be conducted in the target locations to determine the scale of the intervention. The local communities' capacity will be strengthened to ensure adequate management and maintenance of the water points through establishing and training of 15 water management committees (WMC), composed of 5 members per water point (75 persons in total) on minor operations and maintenance. The WMC will be linked to the CDRTs in the area and some of its members will support the management of the kitchen gardens. To note, SSRC has a WASH department with a Manager and two Coordinators at HQ, as well as several WASH Officers at Branch-levels. There are sufficient volunteers trained in water point rehabilitation and others WASH activities across the country, including in the responding branch (Aweil) who have also been trained in hygiene promotion. The NS also has 16 specialized WASH NDRTs trained to provide support in case there is the need to deploy additional support.

Activities will include:

- Refresher training for handpump mechanics
- Identification and rehabilitation of 15 non-functional water points, ensuring they are in same areas identified for kitchen gardens. SSRC WASH officers will undertake this exercise using the standard form for water point assessment. This will be done in coordination with the department of rural water supply and sanitation.
- Repair and chlorination of rehabilitated boreholes
- Train and set-up 15 water management committees and support their work for duration of operation to ensure ownership.
- Basic training in Hygiene promotion for 40 volunteers
- Hygiene promotion sessions for three months
- Production of IEC materials

² See WASH section below for details on Water Management Committees

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women including with disabilities of different age groups through trainings and consultation. Conduct a gender and diversity analysis to understand and respond to individual and groups based on their specific needs, risks and concerns. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analysed and will be informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be fostered to ensure all programmes/sectors mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach ensuring the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergencies are met based on the identified needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground. This operation will ensure all staff and volunteers are briefed on the Code of Conduct and on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse and ensure all NS, IFRC, pNS staff and volunteers involved have signed the code of conduct.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): The SSRC will ensure that the already developed CEA tools (global but tailored to the South Sudan context) are adopted and used to collect data relevant for planning CEA approaches and activities during the detailed needs assessment, gather community feedback and make sure of the feedback to generate ownership within the community during this operation. The community will initially be accessed and informed through the community leaders, before planning with them on how to engage the wider community including all components including vulnerable groups. A feedback mechanism will be put in place to get the necessary feedback from community members on issues related to the overall response. The community members in the target areas will be involved as fully as possible throughout the response phase to increase their ownership of the response.

Operational Support services

Human resources

To be able to fully implement this EPoA, the SSRC will deploy NDRTs that will be embedded within the existing response structure at the respective branches/units to avoid building parallel systems and to optimize response. The deployment of the NDRT members to strengthen the SSRC's capacity at the branch and field level to support the quality delivery of the EPoA. The SSRC will engage 40 volunteers in the targeted location to carry out the planned activities as stipulated within this EPoA. The HQ heads of departments and thematic leads will further ensure that technical assistance is provided to the Flood Response team at the respective branches/units.

The response aims to link the immediate response to more long-term, sustainable solutions through the establishment of community disaster response teams. The CDRTs will be linked to water management committees established under the WASH output. The CDRTs will also lead in the coordination and management of community-based interventions, in addition to working with other stakeholders and partners. Based on the assessment results, the CDRT would be involved in the equitable participation and distribution of resources under the micro-economic activities.

The need for deployment of RDRTs, ERUs (Emergency Response Unit), and other Surge capacities is not a priority in this initial response as ICRC/ PNS, IFRC operation manager and PNS delegates (Protection, WASH, DM & Health) are in-country to support the National Society. There might be a need to request the deployment of Surge profiles depending on worse/worst case scenarios unfold.

Logistics Management and Procurement:

Logistics services shall be provided by SSRC with technical support of the IFRC Country Delegation and Africa Regional Office. All procurements, including FSP procurement, will be done in line with SSRC/IFRC logistics/financial procedures and IFRC will provide procurement oversight and support, when required. The IFRC South Sudan Delegation Logistics Officer will closely work with SSRC focal points in Juba with local procurement processes, as well as provide technical guidance where needed through the process.

Finance and Administration

The SSRC finance team with IFRC Finance Officer support shall oversee all financial requirements of the entire operation, while IFRC Delegation in Juba provides necessary administrative, technical and coordination guidance/support.

Communications

The SSRC Communications Department will ensure that all activities of the operation are captured and documented. Wider Movement communications relating to this EPoA will be covered by the existing Movement Public Communications Agreement. This covers all communications with media and other actors. A joint Movement Statement will be drawn up on joint communications lines. The SSRC will also use different media options to promote the operation and profile of the National Society. These options and channels include both electronic and print media. Regular publications, press releases, media conferences are among some of the options. Overall, the use of the SSRC Facebook page, official website and the IFRC website including other information portals available in the Movement. Traditional and social media networks will be used to promote the operation and profile the SSRC.

Security situation overview

The medical, logistics and security environments are impacted by the pressures of COVID-19. Pre-existing security risks increasingly likely to be exacerbated by COVID-19-related political and socio-economic concerns and associated pressures in the near/medium term. There may be delay in accessing urgent care due to pressures on the medical system.

Core protective elements of BCP have been implemented: staff working from home, staff tracing in place, reinforced hygiene and segregation practices with robust escalation and de-escalation triggers as well as mitigation measures. Due to the wider scale of vaccination implemented some 80% of staff has been reaching fully vaccinated status. The IFRC Office has been processing readjustment procedures to gradually return to the normalcy.

The overall risk to staff on mission in South Sudan is EXTREME, which predominantly refers to areas outside the capital, Juba. The city's current mission risk rating remains HIGH, informed by the comparatively more secure security environment, relative to the rest of the country.

Despite formidable obstacles, gradual progress in the political sphere has been observed, illustrated by the September 2018 attempt between opposing groups to forge a peace agreement (the Revitalised Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan – R-ARCSS). Violent crime and theft risks remain elevated. Outside urban areas, bandits and insurgent groups often operate on main roads, making overland travel hazardous. Ambushes on remote sections of road occur as well. In addition to fighting between government and rebel forces, other tribal/factional clashes and communal/pastoral violence all pose credible incidental threats to travellers in rural areas. Ethnic tensions regularly involve severe incidences of violence.

Criminal activity is a concern; looting, muggings and burglaries occur regularly and can target compounds used by foreign organisations and personnel. The continued deterioration in economic conditions has resulted in widespread shortages of food and essential goods and will likely continue to drive criminal acts.

There are few paved roads in South Sudan, and roads outside major towns are often in poor condition. Seasonal rains can make rural areas difficult – or impossible – to access and driving hazardous. Airstrips can also be closed for days at a time due to heavy rains and waterlogged landing strips between April and November each year. South Sudan is also susceptible to chronic flooding caused by torrential rains making some areas only accessible by helicopter. There is also a risk from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) across former conflict sites (particularly, but not excluded to, the states of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile).

Within the frame of the Africa Renewal systematised review of the security service capacities and staff deployed at Extreme and Very High and High-level risk operating environments must be prioritised. Well controlled and hands on security management directives to frame to entire presence and the operations in-country.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime or violence, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). Related to safer access concern, one of the main benefits of the SSRC is the nationwide recognition of the National Society. This has rendered ease and facilitation with community heads, leaders and most importantly the community themselves. The SSRC is well accepted by the community and trusted.

This information is intended as a summary of the mission security environment; however, the risks can change at short notice during a crisis or evolving situation. Further reference is made to the South Sudan MSR documents.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

The PMER unit of the SSRC will provide the necessary information to support the PMER function in this response, which includes the designing and guiding the team in the rapid and detailed needs assessment. Further to this, SSRC will oversee all operational, implementation, PMER aspects of the present operation in the affected districts through its country-wide network of branches, volunteers and staff. The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be with SSRC Aweil branch supervised closely by national headquarters to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation. The SSRC PMER unit will be involved in the PMER activities especially planning and reporting of the operation at headquarters. At the end of the operation, the PMER will lead a lessons learnt workshop with all stakeholder to document lessons learnt and recommendation for future such operations.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 6,000

Male: 2,100

Female: 3,900

Requirements (CHF): 202,536

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods																
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of surveyed households reporting that they have enough <food, cash,> to meet their survival threshold (Target: 1,000 HH) • % of surveyed people assisted with CVA whose livelihoods are <protected from disaster> / <restored to, improved from> pre-disaster level (Target: 6,000 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of detailed needs assessment reports produced (Target: 1 report) ○ # of volunteers trained in CVA (Target: 20 volunteers) • # of beneficiary registration (Target: 2) • # of community women trained on drought-resistant crops (Target: 50 women) • # of households engaged in garden farming (Target: 1,000 HH) • # of community members sensitized on drought-resistant crops (Target: N/A) • # of households supported in food production in urban and peri-urban areas (Target: TBD) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Detailed multi-sector needs assessment																
AP040	CVA refresher training, allowance of 20 Volunteers																
AP081	Activate the agreement with Financial Services Provider.																
AP009	Identification of areas for community kitchen gardening with local authorities and communities																
AP010	Training of 50 community women on drought-resistant staple foods for community gardening.																
AP010	Sensitization of community on drought-resistant crops																
AP009	Distribution of cash grant worth 200 USD to 5 community women groups for seeds and farming tools																

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AP009	Monitoring to measure impact of community gardening																			
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households reached with multipurpose cash for basic needs (Target: 1,000 HH) 																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
AP040	Market assessment before first distribution – also use the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) from the Inter-Agency cash working group.																			
AP081	Distribution of cash grant worth 100 USD to 1,000 households for food and household basic needs																			
AP081	Monitoring / Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) including market monitoring																			



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 10,500
 Male: 3,675
 Female: 6,825
Requirements (CHF): 32,059

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# of households reached with WASH services (Target: 1,750 HH)																		
	WASH Output 1.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of volunteers trained to carry out WASH assessments (Target: 20) Number of WASH assessments conducted (Target: 1 assessments) % of household that have good quality drinking water from households' water quality test. 																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																			
AP026	Provide safe water to 10,500 people in targeted communities through borehole rehabilitation.																			
AP026	Train water management committees in management of water supplies and operation and maintenance of infrastructure																			

AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.																		
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of hand pumps repaired (Target: TBD after assessments)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP026	Procure spare parts and materials for hand pump repair and chlorination																		
AP026	Train volunteers on hand pump repair																		
AP026	Conduct repair of hand pumps and chlorination of boreholes in the target locations																		
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of hygiene communication plans developed (Target: 1) Percentage of affected population reached through awareness sessions to improve their hygiene habits (Target: 70 %) 																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP030	Print IEC materials for hygiene promotion																		
AP030	Develop and train volunteers on how to implement activities in hygiene communication plan.																		
AP030	Raise awareness in target communities on safe hygiene and sanitation practices.																		
AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results																		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 60,528

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Volunteers insured (Target: 40 volunteers) # Volunteers provided with emblmed bibs and protective gear (Target: 40 volunteers) 																	
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																		
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																		
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities																		

AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement																		
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of CDRTs trained (Target: 2) • # of monitoring visits (Target: 6 – NS and IFRC) • # of lessons learned workshop (Target: 1) 																	
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.																		
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP046	Monitoring visits (HQ to Field)																		
AP001	Form and train community disaster response teams																		
AP001	Form a community DRR/DM committee with a ToR																		
AP001	Facilitate mitigation and preventive activities for risks identified																		
AP084	Setup a two-way community feedback system																		
AP046	Lessons Learned Workshop																		

Funding Requirements

Overall funding allocated for implementation of this operation is CHF 295,123 as detailed in below budget, to be spent within a period of four months.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

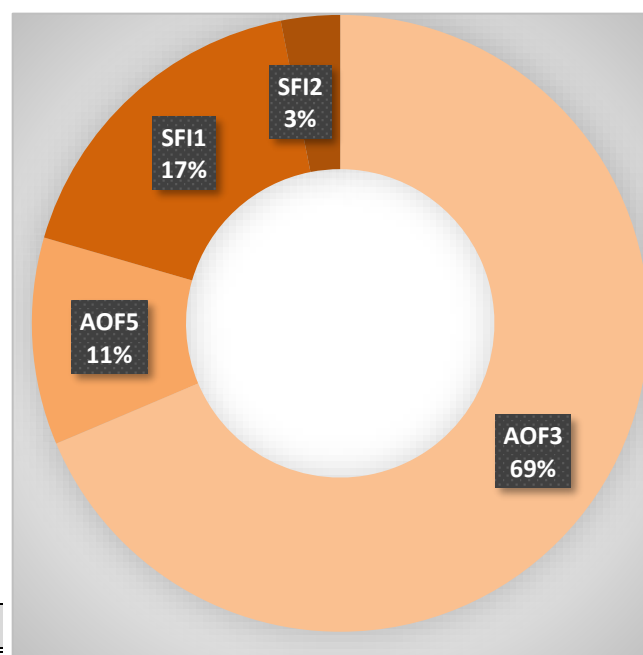
DREF OPERATION

MDRSS010 - SOUTH SUDAN - FOOD INSECURITY

08/06/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	29,201
Cash Disbursement	182,965
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	212,166
Distribution & Monitoring	6,759
Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,759
National Staff	1,352
National Society Staff	2,253
Volunteers	46,018
Personnel	49,623
Workshops & Training	8,562
Workshops & Training	8,562
DIRECT COSTS	277,110
INDIRECT COSTS	18,012
TOTAL BUDGET	295,123



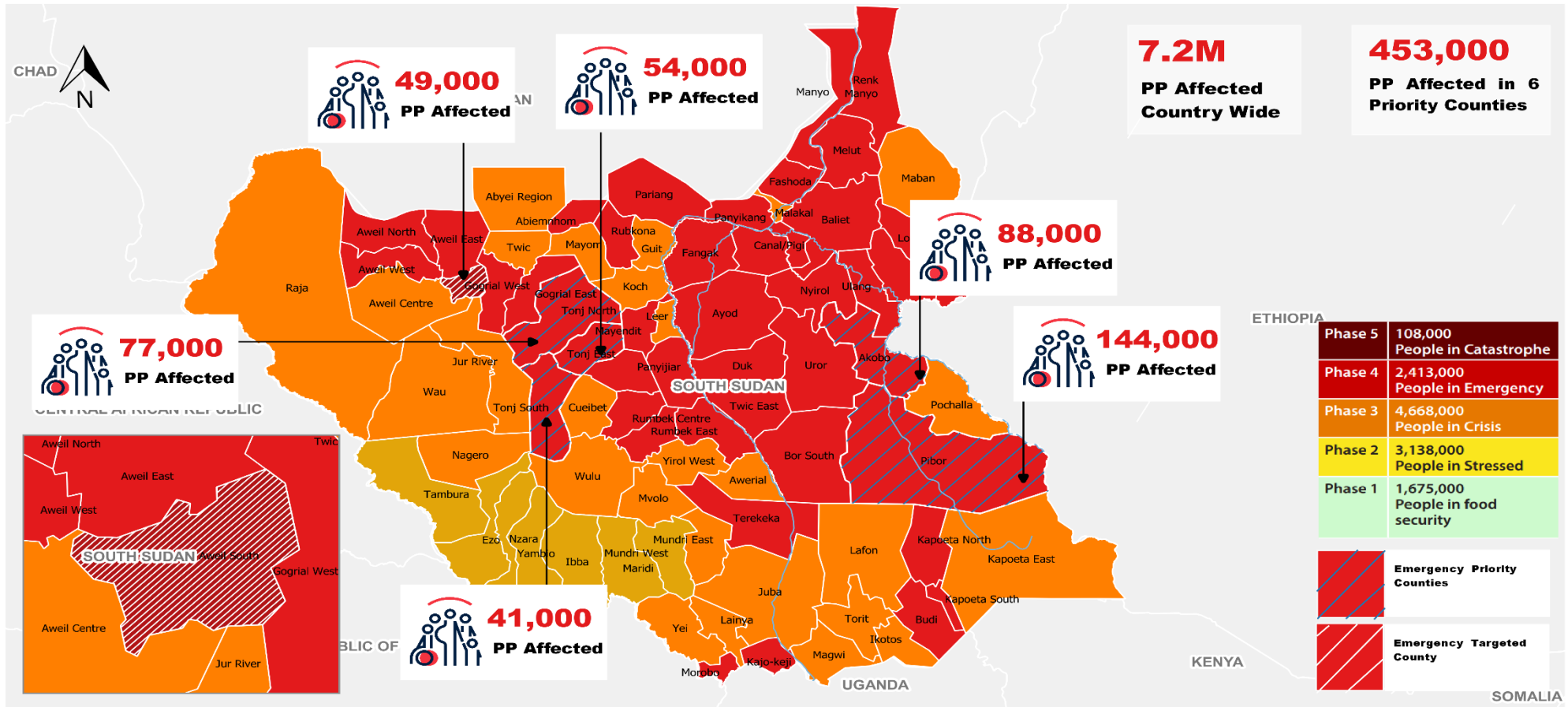
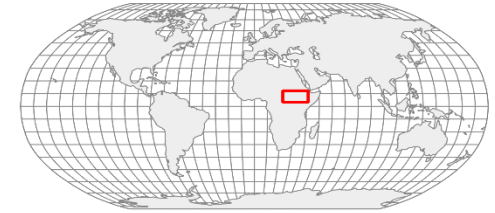
Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	202,536
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	32,059
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	51,409
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	9,119
TOTAL		295,123

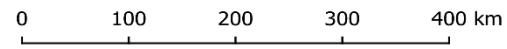


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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: GADM, SSD RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.