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Operation Update Report South Sudan: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| DREF n° MDRSS010 | | GLIDE n°: DR-2021-000065-SSD | |
| Operation update n° 1; 23 September 2021 | | Timeframe covered by this update: 13 June to 20 September 2021 | |
| Operation start date: 13 June 2021 | | Operation timeframe: 6 months (New end date: 31 December 2021) | |
| Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 399,097 | Second allocation requested: CHF 103,974 | Initial DREF allocated: CHF 295,123 | |
| N° of people being assisted: 18,000 people (3,000 households) | | | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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. | | | |

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This operation update is to inform stakeholders that floods which occurred in July 2021, have impacted more than 450,000 people in South Sudan, worsening the food insecurity situation of internally displaced persons and communities affected by 2020 floods season who have not yet recovered. Given the unprecedented need of communities, doubly affected by drought and floods with plummeting levels of food insecurity, there is an urgent need to scale up the current Red Cross response to reach more families. As such, South Sudan Red Cross through this update is:

- Extending its targeted population for cash grants from 1,000 households to 3,000 households, thus reaching some families affected by the floods in the counties classified IPC 4 phase. This means, extending the response from Aweil South County alone (Northern Bahr el Gazzal State) to include 3 additional counties. The targeted counties now include:
 - Aweil South (Northern Bahr el Gazzal State) with 1,000 households as initially planned,
 - Aweil East (Northern Bahr el Gazzal State) with 500 households.
 - Gogrial West (Warrap State): with 500 households and
 - Tonj South (Warrap State): 1,000 households.
- Amending the cash strategy from providing two cash grants to a one-off cash grant to support essential needs of more families.
- Informing of a second allocation of CHF 103,974 to cover needs of additional 2,000 families through a one-off multipurpose cash grant. Total budget has now increased to CHF 399,097, from initially allocated CHF 295,123.
- Extending the operational timeframe by two months (new end date: 31 December 2021) to allow the National Society three months from the date of publishing this update, to reach all the targeted families with cash grants. The original timeframe was four months, from June to October 2021.



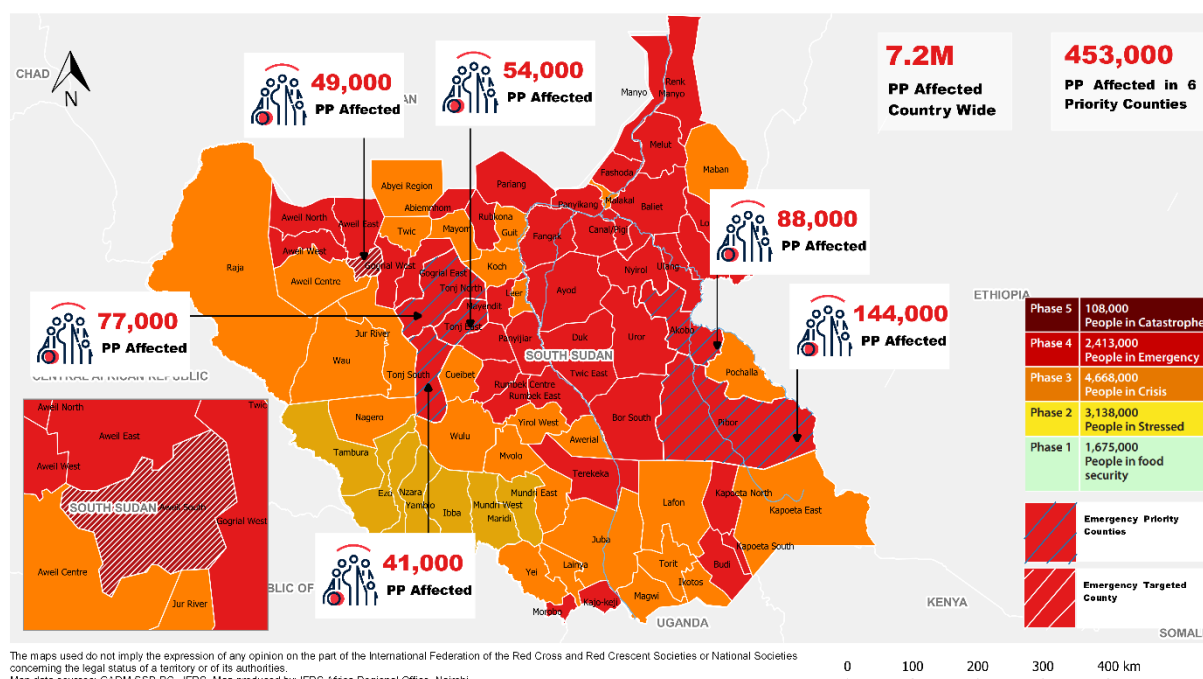
Displaced family in Mabior-yar, Tonj South County ©Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Team, July 2021

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Based on the 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 the figures above 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 as highlighted in map below:

- 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.



Map highlighting six priority counties and Aweil South County, initially targeted by this operation ©IFRC

In July 2021, widespread floods affected above mentioned states, severely impacting same population already suffering from acute food insecurity. Indeed, the floods have worsened the conditions of some of the States which had been highlighted in IPC 4 due to drought in June 2021 (Warrap and Northern Bahr el Gazzal States). As of 10 September 2021, OCHA reported through in-country coordination meetings that 470,000 people had been affected by floods in South Sudan as seen in table below.

In June, when this [DREF Operation](#) was launched, there was already an urgent need for humanitarian organizations to scale-up operations across South Sudan, intensifying efforts for people in the highlighted six priority 1 counties and other parts, where food insecurity is raging. Indeed, the food security situation in South Sudan has reached unprecedented crisis levels which are now exacerbated by the effects of floods. On 2 September 2021, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), at a meeting with humanitarian partners, including the Red Cross Movement and OCHA, requested a scale up of the humanitarian actions to provide food and water to affected populations across the country. This request was formalised on 17 September. Indeed, during the humanitarian partners

| State | County | Nr of reported flood-affected people | IRNA Assessment Status | Response |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Unity (147,000) | Mayom | 42,000 | IRNA Planned | |
| | Leer | 34,000 | IRNA Planned | Planned |
| | Panyijiar | 25,000 | IRNA Ongoing | Ongoing |
| | Mayendith | 24,000 | IRNA Completed | Ongoing |
| | Rubkona | 14,000 | IRNA Completed | Ongoing |
| Jonglei (153,000) | Guit | 8,000 | IRNA Ongoing | Ongoing |
| | Fangak | 83,000 | IRNA Completed | Ongoing |
| | Ayod | 35,000 | IRNA Completed | Ongoing |
| Northern Bahr el Ghazal (112,000) | Canal/Pigi | 35,000 | IRNA Completed | Planned |
| | Aweil East | 86,000 | IRNA Completed | Planned |
| Upper Nile (23,000) | Aweil South | 26,000 | IRNA Completed | Planned |
| | Nasir | 10,000 | | |
| | Renk | 8,000 | Access constraints | |
| Warrap (25,000) | Malakal | 5,000 | IRNA Ongoing | Ongoing |
| | Gogrial West | 15,000 | IRNA Completed | Ongoing |
| Other (20,000) | Tonj East | 10,000 | On hold - insecurity | |
| Other (20,000) | Other | 10,000 | | |
| Total | | 470,000 | [352,000 assessed] | |

Estimated number of people affected by the flooding per location (OCHA)

meeting, it was revealed that most of the affected people are internally displaced persons who had been displaced by the 2020 floods and had not yet recovered.

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, this DREF operation was launched 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.

With the current evolution of the situation which now includes an additional driver (floods) to the acute hunger crisis, above strategy remains relevant to South Sudan Red Cross and its partners. To date, below activities have been implemented through this DREF:

- Despite difficulties in accessing some areas due to poor road conditions with continued rains, South Sudan Red Cross (SSRCS) deployed 12 volunteers and 3 staff (PMER, WASH and DM) deployed on 12 July to finalize multisector assessment as well as assessment of water points for rehabilitation.
- Twelve (12) volunteers were mobilized and involved in assessment of non-functional boreholes in Aweil South County for repairs. To date 10 boreholes assessed – 3 requiring major rehabilitation and 7 minor repairs. An additional 5 boreholes are being assessed by Branch.
- An ensuing meeting with SSRCS WASH department was held on 26th July 2021 to finalize training of water management committees, etc.
- Consultations with local authorities to determine the specific Payams (districts) where implementation would be conducted. Feedback from these consultations indicated that due to the widespread need, the DREF response should focus on four Payams, which are made up of several villages (bomas).
- With regards to the procurement of the financial service provider to support disbursement of the cash grants, the process was concluded on 15th August 2021 with Discovery Forex selected to support the process. To note this service provider has network coverage across the country and the FSP agreement was signed for national level intervention and will last until 30th November 2021. In addition, SSRCS has developed the beneficiary selection criteria, which includes vulnerable elderly men and women, families with children below 5 and people with disabilities. With the current update, same criteria will be applied in the new targeted areas and distributions are expected to be conducted as a one-off by 29 September 2021
- A meeting was held with Aweil South Branch to discuss other pending activities which includes CDRT training and community gardening, hence a meeting with Ministry of Agriculture for guidance on the type of crops and locations of the planned 5 communities farms. The Meeting with Branch yielded fruit as planned CDRT training is scheduled on first week of October 2021, with support of NDRT from SSRC HQ and other Branches.
- Identification of seeds for kitchen garden has been completed, as the Ministry of Agriculture suggested type of crops to plant in the community garden and confirmed items can be found locally includes (Okra, Tomatoes, Carrot, Onion, Pigil, Eggplant, Sharmam, Pumpkin, Kudura, Rigila be ilia Ades, Hibiscus, Cassava and Sukumawiki).
- Mobilisation of CDRT members, ongoing.
- Hygiene Promotion awareness, ongoing.

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), Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC).

Following the floods, the National Society, with support from the Danish Red Cross and ICRC, accessed 4,000 Essential Household items, approximately 10,000 CHF for assessments and about CHF 50,000 which can be used for cash intervention. In addition, IFRC Delegation in Juba has received items listed on the right, donated by the Italian Government as a contribution to the Movement response.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Squatting plate, latrines | 80 |
| Tent, family, tunnel shape | 50 |
| Mosquito net, 75d, 160x180x150 cm | 1,000 |
| Jerrycans, semi-collapsible with screw caps, 10lt. | 1,200 |
| Emergency Shelter Toolkit | 62 |

Items received from Italian Government

Since the onset of the hunger crisis and the National Society's response, Movement partners have worked together to ensure a coordinated approach and for this DREF operation to be complementary to a range of humanitarian activities implemented. South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) and IFRC shall thus continue to ensure adequate coordination with the ICRC to avoid duplication of the activities planned through this operation 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.

In June 2021, 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). 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.

Based on the needs on the ground, it is anticipated that the resources above will not be enough and there is an expectation by Government for SSRC to scale up its response.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

During the multisectoral assessment, the main actors doing similar activities were JAM International and Welthungerhilfe engaged in conditional cash FOR WORK/ASSET. For now, 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 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.

With regards to the floods, South Sudan Red Cross as participated in at least three of the inter-agency needs assessments (IRNA) conducted under the lead of UNOCHA, with below estimated people affected, with a majority of them being internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the 2020 floods season:

- Gogrial West (Warrap State): 5,532 people affected or 922 households
- Tonj South (Warrap State): 114,288 IDPs affected, i.e. 20,101 households
- Aweil East (Northern Bahr el Gazzal State): 85,595 people or 14,281 households.
- Aweil South (Northern Bahr el Gazzal State): 26,000 people



Malnourished elderly lady and lactating mother in Agaaldit Village, Gogrial West County ©Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Team, July 2021

All these affected persons are members of communities already affected by food insecurity and in emergency phase 4 per [April-July 2021 predictions](#). Key findings from these assessments include:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

- Very limited sanitation, with open defecation observed within the displaced settlement areas along roadside is observed
- Health care concerns including diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia, and even snake bites are reported.
- Consumption of unsafe drinking water (flood water) has also been observed since there is no available hand pump and no water treatment being practiced by community members, such as boiling and filtering of water.
- Water points including boreholes, protected wells; water yards/taps are flooded leading to water contamination and poor hygiene, further exposing the affected to COVID-19.

Food Insecurity and Livelihoods

- It was established that the flooding has caused lot of damages to local production and some live stocks as most of the farm areas were submerged into water. The assessment established that a total of **36,658** feddans which were cultivated by the farmers were destroyed in Aweil East County.
- The flooding situation has caused an increase in prices of food and non-food items in the local markets, within a context where there is already limited access to food
- Food shortage was observed at the household level as daily meals have drastically reduced to one meal a day
- It was also observed that people are moving from one village to another in search of foods and then food borrowing from neighbours and other relatives
- The affected communities informed the assessment team that there will be no seeds for next season cultivation as the crop did not reach their physiological maturity stage.
- The communities also mentioned that there is need for fishing kits as in the wake of the flooding they could depend on fish as alternative livelihood become narrow.
- The elderly, women headed households, orphans, child headed households are extremely affected since their livelihoods are uprooted by natural disaster (flood) and nobody is taking care of them.



Akoonchok groundnuts harvested before time due to flooding, Tonj South County ©Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Team, July 2021

Health

- The assessment team observed the lack of basic health facilities in most of the affected areas and distance to close health facilities is more than 20km. The affected population expressed fear of high risks and exposure to diseases including malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea and cholera, itching, snake bites
- Most of the health facilities were observed to be lacking Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) services, other basic drugs and medical supplies
- The team also observed that most of the affected communities do not have any health facility
- The assessment established that most of the health facilities lacking basic sanitation and hygiene materials

Nutrition

- Many cases of malnutrition were observed & confirmed among IDPs e.g., high rate of malnutrition within IDPs settlement areas bases on MUAC measurement and clinical consign was observed.
- IDPs are residing under trees and small open tukuls and other filthy structures
- No health and nutrition services at IDPs settlement areas
- Based on the observation, malnutrition cases might increase at those IDPs in the next coming 2-3 weeks due to the lack of food.



Floods destroyed house in Langthok Village, Gogrial West County ©Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Team, July 2021

Shelter

- Most of the shelters were seen to have been destroyed by the flooding as wreckages were floating on the water. Currently, families who are hosting displaced relatives are also facing serious challenges of over crowdedness within their respective households. For example, in one of the

communities, a household is shared by four families and some are camping in the churches and payam headquarters within the communities

- The affected population are lacking sufficient sleeping materials including beddings, mats, blankets, mosquito nets and among others
- The assessment team observed that the affected population has insufficient cooking utensils. Furthermore, during the focused group discussions, some mentioned that the flooding had carried some basic household items (dishes, buckets and cutlery) overnight.
- Some school buildings are being used as temporary shelter for flood affected people in the communities

Protection

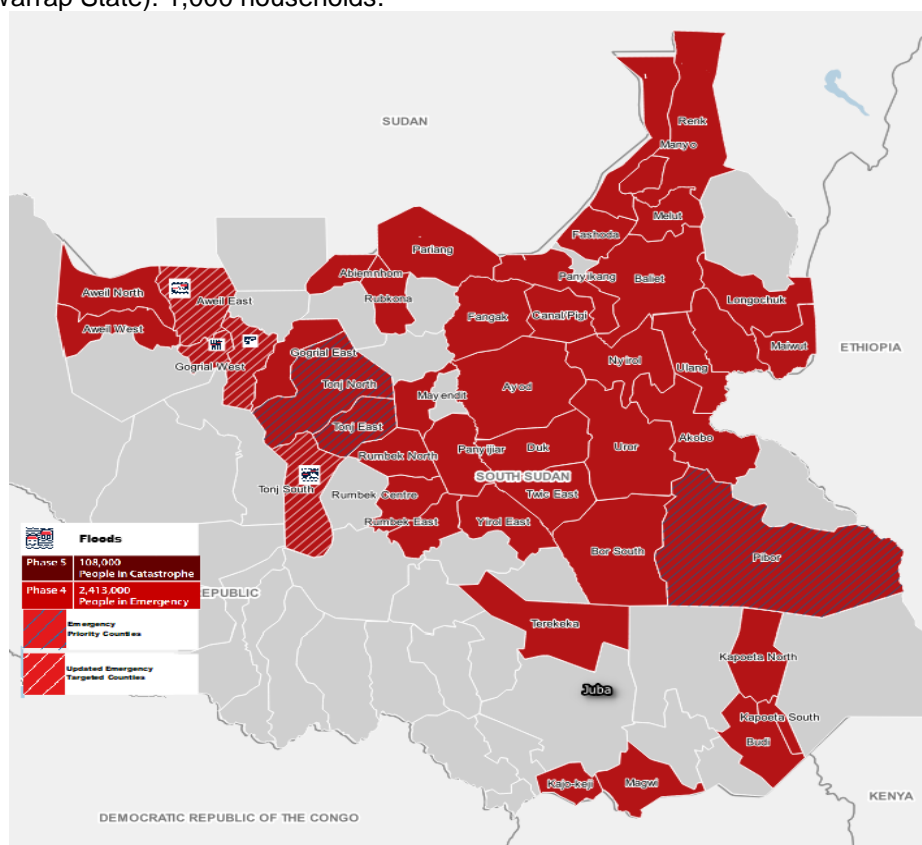
- Most of the affected are displaced people or community members who have moved to high land areas like roadsides or with relatives.
- Houses have collapsed and the IDPs lack NFIs and shelters, contributing to depriving them of their dignity.
- Cases of vulnerability have increased among the elderly, pregnant women, children and people with specific needs
- Cases of gender-based violence among the IDPs and the host communities have increased
- Access to education and health care has worsened as these facilities are also used as makeshift shelter for the displaced.

To prevent further deterioration of the situation, it is key to scale up South Sudan Red Cross response, although it is acknowledged that this will only represent a fraction of the overall humanitarian response. The SSRC will extend cash support to additional 2,000 households (from initially targeted 1,000 households), while the ongoing WASH intervention will be supplemented for the additional locations by support received from Danish and Italian Government. Likewise, the women-led community gardening planned from inception of this operation, shall be maintained in initially targeted areas and National Society and partners will continue resource mobilisation efforts to duplicate the experience in other locations based on its success.

Targeting

Given the extent of the needs and in consultation with local authorities and communities, targeted population has been increased from 1,000 households to 3,000 households. The targeted households will be selected within affected communities where it has been established that the counties are already in IPC 4 and have also been impacted by the floods, which constitutes a supplementary driver to the unprecedented food insecurity. The targeted counties now include:

- Aweil South (Northern Bahr el Gazzal State) with 1,000 households as initially planned,
- Aweil East (Northern Bahr el Gazzal State) with 500 households.
- Gogrial West (Warrap State): with 500 households and
- Tonj South (Warrap State): 1,000 households.



Map highlighting newly targeted areas through this update, currently in IPC 4 ©IFRC

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.).

Operation Risk Assessment

The operational risks highlighted in the [EPoA](#) remain relevant. In addition, a risk which was not considered during initial planning was the upcoming floods season. Indeed, the floods which started a few weeks after launch of the operation, delayed deployment of detailed assessment teams, hence the late start of the operation. Moreover, these floods have further exacerbated the vulnerability of communities already in food insecurity situation, increasing the needs.

B. Operational strategy¹

Overall Operational objective:

Through this operation, the SSRC aims to provide immediate assistance to address the basic urgent needs of households under IPC-4 or higher, who have also been affected by floods Aweil South, Aweil East, Gogrial West and Tonj South. It will target 3,000 of the most vulnerable households (18,000 people) to meet their basic needs through multipurpose cash assistance. The response will also ensure access to clean drinking water for 750 households (4,500 people, included in the 18,000 people) through repairs to existing boreholes in Aweil South as planned in [EPoA](#).

Overall, SSRC will focus its attention on the vulnerable women, men, girls and boys through provision of specialized and integrated services. Operational timeframe is extended by two months for an overall timeframe of six (6) months with end date on 31 December 2021, since the financial service provider agreement which is to serve for the cash grants has now been finalized.

Through this operation, the NS will contribute to IFRCs Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative ([Hunger Crisis Call for Action](#)), 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 DREF funding is for emergencies and specific early recovery actions, operations implemented with DREF funding are time bound. 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: 18,000 people or 3,000 households)

This intervention will remain as planned in the [EPoA](#), except for the fact that the multipurpose cash grant planned to serve 1,000 households for two months is now reviewed to reach 3,000 households as a one-off. The cash value per household is based on the monthly Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) produced monthly by National Cash Working Group chaired by REACH.

To date, below activities have been implemented and are still pending

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

Activities planned

- Detailed multi-sector needs assessment
- Market assessment for CVA feasibility
- Activation of financial service provider (FSP).
- Refresher training on CVA for 20 volunteers in Aweil South County. Additional volunteers to support cash activities in Gogrial West, Aweil East and Tonj South counties will be provided by Danish Red Cross.
- Distribution of cash grant or voucher worth 100 USD per household to 3,000 households for basic needs as a one-off
- 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.
- Engagement of Financial Service provider to distribute Cash Voucher Assistance would start by end of September 2021.

Activities implemented to date:

- Multi sectoral assessment was conducted
- 20 SSRC Volunteers were trained on Hygiene Promotion
- 40 Community members identified and registered in two Payams for training of Community Disaster Response Team CDRT
- The registration for Cash voucher Assistance CVA started this week
- Registration of fifty community women on drought-resistant for kitchen garden done ready for the training
- Meeting with Ministry of Agriculture who finally recommended seeds for the kitchen gardening

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Target: 18,000 people or 3,000 households)

The WASH intervention strategy remains unchanged from [EPoA](#), except for the targeting which now includes all 4 counties. All additional costs linked with expansion of the WASH component will be supported by the Danish RC (volunteers incentives).

Activities Planned:

- 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
- Training of Water management committee

Activities implemented to date:

- 20 volunteers trained on hygiene promotion
- Flip Chart on Hygiene Promotion provided

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

² See WASH section below for details on Water Management Committees


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.

Security

The South Sudan office has been maintaining close coordination with ICRC and IFRC Regional Security Unit in matters security risk management. The SSRC has a dedicated security officer actively monitoring the security environment, sharing information and updating security and contingency plans

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime, violence or road hazards 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).

C. Detailed Operational Plan

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
|  | | |
| <h3>Livelihoods and basic needs</h3> <p>People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0</p> | | |
| Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| % of surveyed households reporting that they have enough <food, cash,> to meet their survival threshold <i>(indicator target updated)</i> | 100% | 0 |
| % of surveyed people assisted with CVA whose livelihoods are <protected from disaster> / <restored to, improved from> pre-disaster level <i>(indicator target updated)</i> | 18,000 | 0 |
| Output 1.1: Community awareness activities on livelihoods strengthening and protection are carried out with target communities and public actors | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| # of detailed needs assessment reports produced | 1 report | 1 |
| # of volunteers trained in CVA | 20 | 4 |
| # of community women trained on drought-resistant crops | 50 | 0 |
| # of beneficiary registration sessions | 2 | 1 |
| # of households engaged in garden farming | 1,000 | 0 |
| # of households supported in food production in urban and peri-urban areas | TBD | 0 |
| # of households reached with multipurpose cash for basic needs <i>(indicator target updated)</i> | 3,000 | 0 |
| Progress towards outcomes | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteers, staff trained on CVA - Mobilization for registration of volunteers for cash activities - Financial Service Provider contracting process has been finalized and stands ready to conduct disbursements. - The registration of targeted households for the cash grant started this week - Registration of fifty community women on drought-resistant for kitchen garden is completed and their training on kitchen gardening is being prepared. - 40 Community members identified and registered in two Payams for training of Community Disaster Response Team CDRT - Meeting with Ministry of Agriculture who finally recommended seeds for the kitchen gardening | | |
| <p>Livelihood support to targeted beneficiaries was stalled because of delays in completing assessment report and selection, registration and validation of beneficiaries. The entire beneficiaries' selection and identification process is subject to vetting by selection committee and requires time to ensure the right beneficiaries are selected based on set criteria.</p> | | |



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 0

Male: 0

Female: 0

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|----------|--------|
| # of households reached with WASH services (<i>indicator target updated</i>) | 3,000 HH | 0 |

Output 1.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------------|--------|
| Number of volunteers trained to carry out WASH assessments | 20 | 20 |
| Number of WASH assessments conducted | 1 | 1 |
| % of household that have good quality drinking water from households water quality test. | At least 50% | 0 |

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

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of hand pumps repaired (Target:15 boreholes) (<i>indicator target updated</i>) | 15 | 0 |

Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|-----------------------------------|
| # of hygiene communication plans developed | 1 | 1 |
| Percentage of affected population reached through awareness sessions to improve their hygiene habits | 70% | Data not available for the moment |

Progress towards outcomes

- Mobilization and identification of water management committee
- Training for water management committee
- 20 SSRC Volunteers were trained on Hygiene Promotion and have started activities in the communities. Data on people reached is yet to be shared from the field.
- WASH NFIs including handpumps Spare Parts were delivered to branch
- Engagement of pump mechanics for repair of handpumps
- Hygiene Promotion Flip chart was delivered to trained volunteers to execute their work. The delayed delivery of promotion materials and other colliding engagements delayed the commencement of promotion sessions. The NS has, however, scheduled these activities towards the last week of September.
- Personal Protective equipment was delivered to volunteers to run activities



SSRC trained Hygiene promotion Volunteers doing recap to participate in the training with community in Aweil ©SSRC

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 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

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # Volunteers insured | 40 | 40 |
| # Volunteers provided with emblemed bibs and protective gear | 40 | 40 |

Output 1.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of CDRTs trained | 2 | 0 |
| # of monitoring visits by (IFRC / NS) | 6 | 0 |
| # of lessons learned workshop | 1 | 0 |

Progress towards outcomes

- Delivery of Personal Protective equipment to Branch.
- 40 Community members identified and registered in two Payams for training of Community Disaster Response Team CDRT. The training is to hold in October 2021.
- The lessons learned workshop will be conducted in December, at the end of the interventions.

D. Financial Report

This Operation Update requests seeks a supplementary budget allocation of **CHF 103,974** to complement initially allocated CHF 295,123. This will support the expansion of the operation to additional targeted households. **Total budget will thus increase to CHF 399,097** as detailed in below revised budget.

To note, the distribution of cash grants represents 77% of the budget and is yet to be rolled out as the FSP agreement process was delayed.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

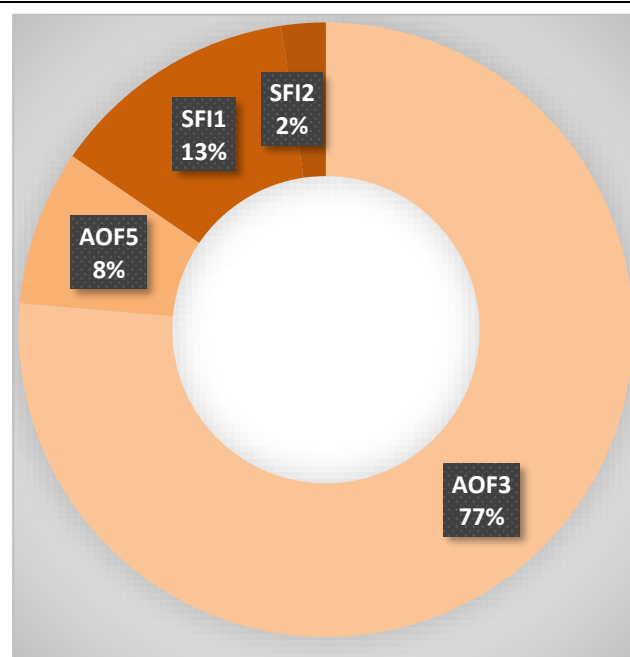
DREF OPERATION

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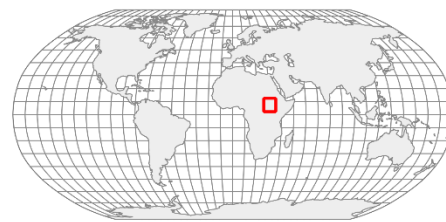
Budget by Resource

| Budget Group | Budget |
|---|----------------|
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 29,724 |
| Cash Disbursement | 278,905 |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 308,629 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 6,881 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 6,881 |
| National Staff | 1,376 |
| National Society Staff | 2,294 |
| Volunteers | 46,843 |
| Personnel | 50,513 |
| Workshops & Training | 8,715 |
| Workshops & Training | 8,715 |
| DIRECT COSTS | 374,739 |
| INDIRECT COSTS | 24,358 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 399,097 |



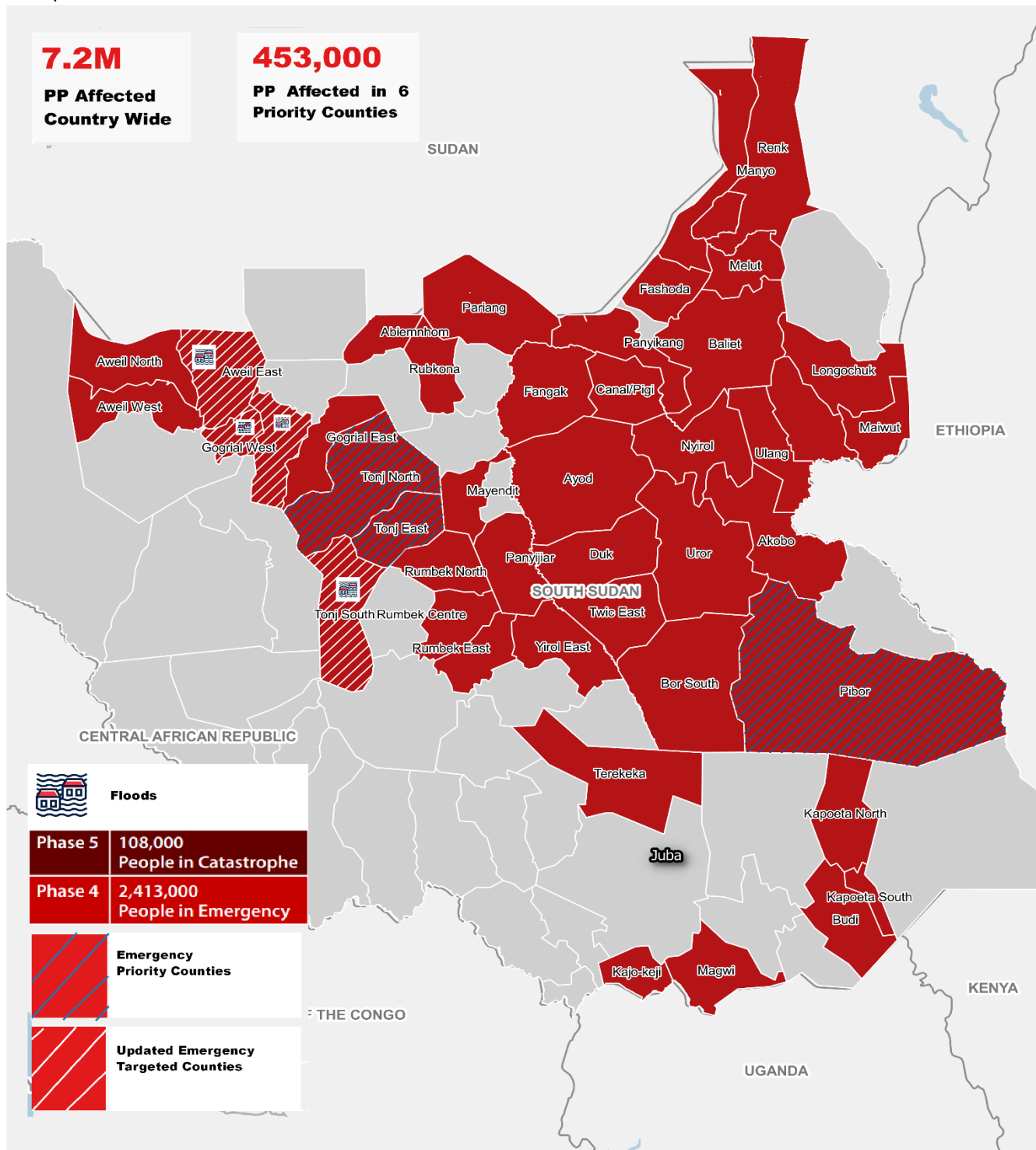
Budget by Area of Intervention

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| AOF3 | Livelihoods and Basic Needs | 304,850 |
| AOF5 | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 32,634 |
| SFI1 | Strengthen National Societies | 52,331 |
| SFI2 | Effective International Disaster Management | 9,282 |
| TOTAL | | 399,097 |

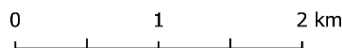


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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: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



Reference documents

Click here for:

- [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.**