



South Sudan Red Cross Volunteers from Branches across the country carry out assessments of their local communities.

Appeal №: MDRSS010	To be assisted: 120,000 people	Appeal launched: 16/10/2021
Glide №: FL-2021-00108-SSD	DREF allocated: CHF 750,000 loan (including original DREF CHF 399,097)	Disaster Categorization: Orange

Federation-wide funding requirement: 10 million CHF
To assist: 120,000 people

Funding Requirement:

The overall Federation wide funding required to support the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) is 10m CHF. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the SSRC plan in the amount of 5m CHF, for which the Secretariat has launched an [Emergency Appeal](#). The further 5m CHF is sought through bilateral and domestically funded activities.

Breakdown of IFRC Secretariat funding requirement:

Funding requirement: 5 million CHF
To assist: 120,000 people

Shelter	Cash programming	WaSH	National Society Strengthening	Climate, Resilience and Recovery	
			Health	Coordination and Partnerships and Secretariat Services	PGI
1 million CHF 30,000 people	0.85 million CHF 24,000 people	0.83 million CHF 120,000 people	0.53 million CHF 0.51 million CHF 120,000 people	0.49 million CHF 120,000 people	0.41 million CHF 120,000 people
					0.25 million CHF 120,000 people

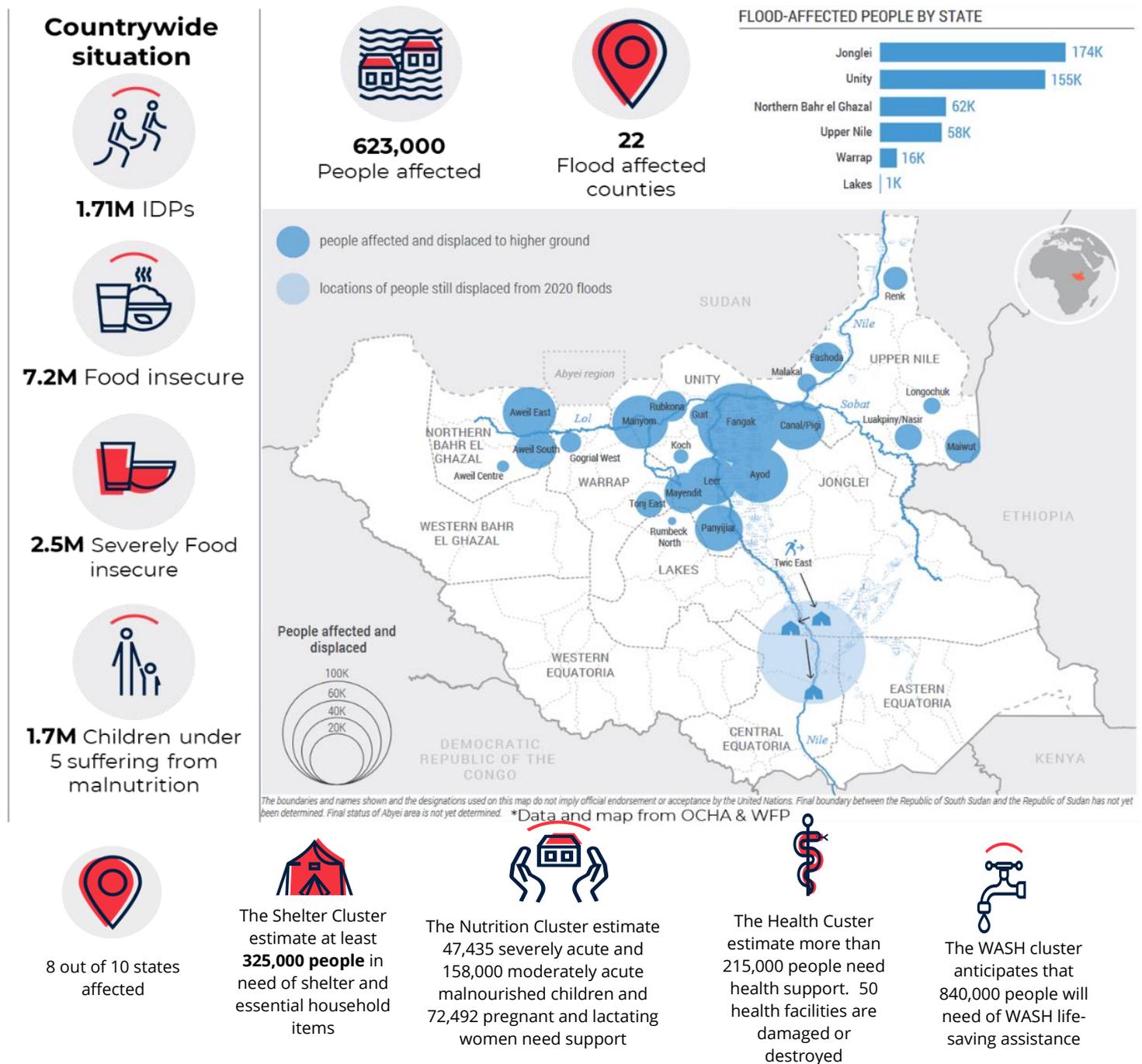
TIMELINE

- 14 June 2021:** CHF 295,123 allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): targeting 10,500 people in Aweil South District of Northern Barh el Ghazal.
- 23 Sept 2021:** Additional CHF 103,974 allocated from DREF: increasing the target for cash grants by 1,000 households.
- 7 Oct 2021:** OCHA report 623,000 people affected by the floods, a significant increase since Augusts 2021.
- 16 Oct 2021:** IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for 5 million CHF to support 120,000 people over 24 months



South Sudan Red Cross Volunteers on assessments on foot and using boats.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



South Sudan is experiencing severe flooding for the third consecutive year 2019 to 2021. By [7 October at least 623,000 people](#) were affected since May, causing widespread damage to livelihoods, houses, schools, health facilities, and displacing thousands of families. Eight of the country's 10 states are affected with Jonglei and Unity States the worst hit. Rains are expected to continue for the remainder of the year, with an anticipated increase in the number of people affected and needing humanitarian assistance. Many families have set up makeshift camps along highways and embankments where they are living in the open with minimum cover from the rain, heat, mosquitos, and limited access to food and drinking water.

About 80% of the population lives in rural areas and a large part is dependent on subsistence agriculture and humanitarian assistance. The consecutive floods, economic downturn, civil insecurity, and the effects of COVID-19 have exacerbated an already fragile situation. It's estimated that 7.2 million people or 60% of the total population were already food insecure (IPC 3-5¹) before the impact of the floods.

¹ [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#) – South Sudan

Pre floods poor access to health services with a limited number of health care workers, facilities, and supplies, poor roads and a lack of transport, and cultural beliefs produced some of the worst health indicators in the world. Around 75 per cent of all child deaths are due to preventable diseases, such as diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia. South Sudan is one of the countries with the lowest rate of vaccination against COVID-19 in the world - [just 1.3% of the population have had one dose and 0.3% both jabs.](#)

In line with the role of the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) as an auxiliary to the Government, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management requested SSRC through a letter on 17 September 2021 to assist in supporting the affected population citing the then-current high impact areas needing the support of Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap.

The severity of humanitarian conditions

According to ongoing SSRC and [coordinated assessments](#), many houses in rural areas are constructed from local materials and have been submerged and destroyed. With sources of income having been affected by the floods, the ability of families to build back better is very limited. There has been significant displacement of families who have moved to makeshift shelters on higher ground, or to host families or public buildings. Many families are lacking sufficient sleeping materials including beddings, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, basic cooking utensils etc.

The flooding has caused significant damage to local food production as most of the farms are submerged. Many livestock have drowned, and some others are being sold as families are not able to keep them alive. Because of consecutive years of widespread flooding, seasonal livelihood opportunities, such as planting during the lean season, are no longer an option for people living in flood-affected areas. Food shortage was observed at the household level as daily meals have reduced with some people resorting to eating “wild foods” such as dried water lily bulbs and the fish they can catch. Displacement is placing additional pressure on the very limited host community food stocks in some locations. The local market supply chain has been affected and there have been reports of price increase of food and household items.

Health facilities have been damaged, and access to primary health care services is very low. Families fear the high risks and exposure to diseases including malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea and cholera and dermatological issues. Many communities report fatalities due to snake bites as the snake swims through houses or when people are repairing dykes to try and keep the water out. Many health facilities lack basic drugs and medical supplies, sanitation and hygiene materials. Some assessments have reported very limited sanitation, with open defecation observed. In some cases, people have to drink unsafe water from the rivers and flood water but are not able to treat it because they don't have the utensils to boil and filter the water.

As floods intensify women, girls and children continue to bear the brunt of issues related to disruptions in families, separation with increased mental health and psychosocial burden. The food insecurity situation adds a burden to the already stressed population, particularly the elderly and people with disabilities and has left young girls and women in many locations with the responsibility to feed their families, exposing them to protection risks. The elderly, women-headed households, orphans, child-headed households will be significantly affected since their livelihoods are uprooted and nobody is taking care of them.

Access is a major challenge, with affected communities continuing to be isolated and cut off from aid as roads, bridges and airstrips have been submerged. The SSRC volunteers are using canoes and boats to reach stranded communities. The security situation across South Sudan also remains volatile. Weapons are plentiful and easily obtained in South Sudan and criminals are often armed. There are regular reports of intercommunal violence in some areas, and there are sporadic reports of fighting between armed groups in certain areas.

The rainy season in South Sudan traditionally ran from April until October. However, the current rains are forecasted to last longer as per recent years - likely related to climate change. The scale and scope of the disaster are expected to increase in the coming weeks before the flood water recedes, and families can start to return home.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) was founded in 2011 and established by the South Sudan Red Cross Act in March 2012. SSRC has 237 paid staff (77 headquarters, 160 branches) and 17,467 volunteers (7,112 female and 10,355 male) organized through 21 branches and close to 102 units across the country. SSRC operations are guided by its Strategic Plan with a specific focus on Disaster Management, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Protection. SSRC enjoys a good reputation with local and national authorities as well as other stakeholders and communities and faces few access constraints across the country. SSRC have a cadre of well-trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and branch level Emergency Action Teams (EATs).

Through a [DREF launched in June](#) and with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Participating National Societies (PNS), SSRC are supporting flood-affected households in Aweil South and Aweil East (Northern Bahr el Ghazal State) and Gogrial West and Tonj South (Warrap State).

1.2 National capacity and response

On 8 October the Government approved \$10 million as an emergency relief package to support people affected by floods in seven states across the country. The funds will support three phases. Phase one with an emergency – supply emergency equipment to people who are affected by the floods. Phase two is intervention after flooding and phase three is the restoration of livelihood. Through its auxiliary role SSRC coordinates with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and other relevant national and local government agencies in this and other responses.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

The IFRC through the Juba Delegation will provide operational and coordination capacity to support the Federation Wide approach in support of the SSRC. There are nine operational PNSs in the country: Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Swedish, Swiss and Turkish. ICRC is leading Movement coordination on security management country-wide and supports the SSRC's in national emergency management forums together with other partners, particularly in conflict areas. PNSs support longer-term community resilience programmes, National Society Development and emergency responses through in-kind support, funding and technical capacity.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The main actors involved in the ongoing response are mainly the International Humanitarian Organizations (INGOs), National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs) and UN agencies, coordinated through the Office of the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The Humanitarian Coordinator announced an allocation of US\$20 million from the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund, and part of the allocation will support flood response efforts.

3. Gaps in the response

Despite difficulties in accessing some areas due to poor road conditions with continued rains, SSRC has deployed staff and volunteers from its network of local branches to assess the damage in their communities. Through consultations with local authorities, SSRC determines the specific Payams (districts) for assessment and planning for implementation. SSRC has developed a dashboard that identifies those affected, their priority needs, who is responding, gaps in the response, risks and capacities to implement. Through this process, SSRC has prioritized current areas in need of urgent support as Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, Unity, and Central Equatoria.

According to SSRC and interagency coordinated [assessments](#), there are gaps in responses from Government and other humanitarian agencies in emergency shelter and essential household items as well as longer-term solutions for vulnerable families who need support to return home. Food insecurity remains a significant issue with high numbers of people at IPC4. Immediate health needs include essential primary health care services; health promotion messaging on nutrition, malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, including COVID-19; mosquito nets, medical supplies, etc., and psychosocial support. For WASH there is a need for safe drinking water, emergency sanitation, basic hygiene items along hygiene promotion. Upon return of the affected people to their homes they need repairs of water and sanitation facilities. There is a need to ensure Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) is mainstreamed across all sectors.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

There will be a need to support SSRC with additional human resources at the National and Branch level. SSRC will deploy NDRTs within the existing response structure at the respective branches/units to avoid building parallel systems and to optimize response. The need for deployment of other short term surge capacities and a longer-term operational support structure will be considered with the SSRC and in coordination with PNSs.

Some of the areas are prone to recurrent attacks by armed groups. Regular risk assessments are being conducted by ICRC who is taking the lead in terms of Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) security management. Heavy rains, infrastructure damage has reduced physical accessibility and communities' access to markets. SSRC have local resources and experience in dealing with such situations making use of boats, canoes, etc.

The use of cash transfers will be prioritized across all sectors to reduce the risks associated with procurement and to increase the dignity and freedom of choice for affected populations. However, the use of cash transfers will be subject to markets availability and where there is no access to markets due to flooding, in-kind distributions will be used. Should the cases of COVID-19 increase, staff may not be able to travel to operational areas and this can delay reaching out to affected communities. This may be addressed part through online forums and training webinars, as well as other remote training materials.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Operational Strategy is part of a Federation-wide approach. The IFRC Secretariat and Membership are working together under a single plan based on a joint needs analysis and the identified response priorities of the SSRC. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact. As part of the Federation-wide approach, a reporting system will be developed to ensure joint monitoring, Federation-wide visibility and coordinated implementation support to the SSRC.

The overall Federation-wide funding requirement for this response to support SSRC is 10m CHF. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's component of the SSRC plan in the amount of 5m CHF, for which the Secretariat has launched an Emergency Appeal. The further 5m CHF is sought through bilateral and domestically funded activities.

Since the onset of the crisis, through bi lateral support as part of the Federation-wide approach, PNS have supported SSRC. Danish Red Cross has made available CHF 250,000 for multipurpose cash grants. Turkish Red Crescent in June provided food packs for 1,000 families in Juba and an additional 2,000 sets of essential household items have been made available. Netherlands Red Cross has made emergency funds available for the SSRC ongoing assessments. Finnish Red Cross will support with initial Communications capacity through their exiting programme. Many of the PNS already are supporting communities and SSRC in the affected areas through DRR, Health, Branch Development and other longer-term programmes. Swedish Red Cross is considering how they can support the response through their existing integrated community resilience/DRR project with the initial support for multipurpose cash grants.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Goal: Enable 120,000 people affected by the 2021 floods to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, recover from crisis and strengthen their resilience to shocks.

Anticipated risks and adjustments in the operation

The rainy season in South Sudan traditionally run from April until October. However, the current rains are forecasted to last longer (some report until February 2022), as per recent years. As such, it is projected the numbers affected could continue to increase and the emergency period could be extended with families displaced for a longer period. Hence, there may be a need to direct more support to the emergency phase.

High prices of foodstuffs are likely to inflate due to the lean season and the importation of most necessities. SSRC will advocate for support from authorities for price verification on the markets. SSRC 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 of the [Multi-Sector Minimum Expenditure Basket](#) (SMEB) is set in USD and the exchange to South Sudanese Pound (SSP) will be done as close to the cash transfer date as possible.

Targeting

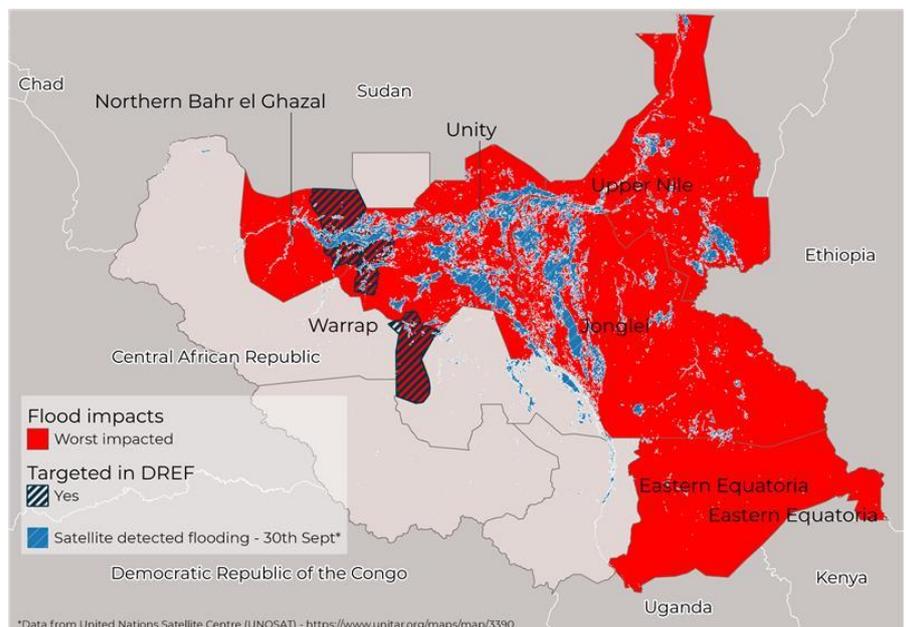
1. People to be assisted:

Out of the 623,000 people affected by flooding, SSRC aims to provide immediate and early recovery assistance to 120,000 of the most vulnerable people (20,000 households). In a [DREF launched on 14 June](#) SSRC has been responding to floods and food insecurity in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and the Warrap States – this DREF has now been incorporated into this Emergency Appeal.

In coordination with the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, SSRC will continue to support communities in Northern Bahr El Gazala and Warrap and based on current assessments will expand their support to the most affected in the states of Jonglei, Unity, and Central Equatorial. In the [DREF launched on 14 June](#) SSRC has already been supporting communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and the Warrap States.

2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion:

SSRC will focus on households who have been displaced and lost their homes and immediate sources of livelihood. SSRC will prioritize households where the compounding consequences of prolonged food insecurity and flooding have particularly burdened women and girls, who are also at increased risk of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), as well as the elderly and people living with disabilities, making these groups particularly vulnerable.



PLANNED OPERATIONS

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18 years old: 6,793	Female < 18 years old: 7,441	1,066,000 CHF
		Male > 18 years old: 7,508	Male < 18 years old: 8,225	
Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through emergency shelter and settlements and early recovery solutions			
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 households will be targeted with emergency shelter and essential household items: tarpaulins, kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, solar lamps. The procurement and distribution of these items will be coordinated with the health, WASH and PGI sectors. 2,000 households will be targeted with conditional cash and vouchers assistance and technical support to enable them to return and rebuild, repair their homes. Targeting will be for the most vulnerable, especially single mothers, households with separated children, households headed by people with disabilities and the elderly. Families will be supported by trained SSRC volunteers and Community Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) to help access markets, etc. 			
	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18 years old: 8,152	Female < 18 years old: 8,930	856,000 CHF
		Male > 18 years old: 9,010	Male < 18 years old: 9,870	
Objective:	The most affected communities improve their access to essential food and non-food commodities and services			
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000 households supported with cash grants. The Multi-Sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) will be used as the reference. The SMEB sets the minimum cost needed by a household to meet their acute needs and sustain lives with the calculation including food and non-food items, and other considerations like medicines, transportation, etc. Market assessments in all the selected areas to determine cash feasibility and also reference will be made to the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative - a monthly data collection exercise launched by the Working Group by providing indicative information on key commodities. 			
	Health & Care	Female > 18 years old: 27,172	Female < 18 years old: 29,765	511,000 CHF
		Male > 18 years old: 30,032	Male < 18 years old: 32,899	
Objective:	The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened			
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community health systems support to 20,000 households: SSRC will conduct a 3-day epidemic control training for volunteers in the targeted locations. It is envisaged that these volunteers will monitor their localities and provide vital messages to the communities to ensure the safety of communities from water-borne diseases, vector-borne diseases, pneumonia and skin diseases are included, and COVID-19, through the promotion of safe hygiene practices. Messages on nutritional services including education for mothers and caregivers on Infant & Young Child Feeding will also be provided along with supporting referral 			

to outpatient therapeutic programmes for children with severe acute malnutrition / moderate acute malnutrition. Under this component, SSRC will also support the identification of community health volunteers to conduct house-to-house health education sessions on the prevention of communicable diseases.

- 2. In coordination with the Essential Household Items package:** SSRC will distribute mosquito nets and kits targeting pregnant and lactating women (Mama kits). The distribution will be accompanied by education sessions on the proper use of the items distributed.
- 3. First Aid (FA) services:** SSRC will provide lifesaving first aid services to the targeted communities. This will include FA training targeting 20 volunteers per location and procurement of 10 FA kits per location.
- 4. SSRC will ensure access to mental health and psychosocial wellbeing** for people at risk during emergencies through the following responses: Provision of PFA and psychoeducation, establishment and equipping of child-friendly spaces, organize training for volunteers, staff, and local leaders on PSS during emergencies, training of staff/ volunteer team leaders on Minimum Protection Approach (MPA), conduct awareness sessions and making referrals.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female >18 years old: 27,172	Female <18 years old: 29,765	836,000 CHF
	Male >18 years old: 30,032	Male <18 years old: 32,899	
Objective:	The risks of water-related diseases in the communities targeted in the recovery phase are reduced in a sustainable manner		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting safe hygiene and sanitation knowledge, attitude and practices to 20,000 households: SSRC will carry out refresher training (1 hygiene promoter per 50HHs) for volunteers to carry out hygiene awareness among the targeted communities with an anticipated high risk of diarrhoea to prevent water-related diseases, with an anticipated high risk of diarrhoea and distribute hygiene items. The SSRC will also train volunteers on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and provide targeted women and girls with MHM kits. 2. Improving access to clean and safe drinking water to target 7,500 households (45,000 people): The SSRC will enhance access to clean water through rehabilitation of water points (based on 500 people per 1 borehole in emergencies), SSRC will target to repair/rehabilitate 90 boreholes. This activity will prioritize the use of cash and voucher assistance subject to market assessments. 3. In coordination with the Essential Household Items package, SSRC will distribute household water treatment and hygiene items (bucket, jerry can, filter cloth, PUR sachets and 450 grams of soap/person/month). The distribution will be accompanied by education sessions on the proper use of the items distributed. 4. Provision of sanitation facilities to the affected population with 500 latrines: As part of the shelter project to support targeted households to return and rebuild, repair their homes the operation will also support community construction of culturally appropriate latrines using community sanitation committees and training of local artisans. This will be coordinated and implemented with the shelter project. This activity will prioritize the use of cash and voucher assistance subject to market assessments. 		
 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18 years old: 27,172	Female < 18 years old: 29,765	249,000CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 30,032	Male < 18 years old: 32,899	

Objective:	Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive by meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SSRC will also ensure inclusion, participation, diversity, and social cohesion is improved in communities through a focus on people's knowledge, skills, employability, and behaviour following the IFRC Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards in emergencies. Staff and volunteers will be orientated on age, gender and diversity sensitivity, protection, exclusion risks, referrals in line with the Movement Minimum Protection Approach (MPA), as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). As part of the essential household items, SSRC will include solar lamps to support improve safe access around the temporary shelters and latrines, etc. 2. SSRC will train staff and volunteers, community leaders, front line workers and teachers on prevention and response to SGBV, conduct community awareness sessions on referral systems, conduct safety audits, ensure the provision of survivor centred support and establishment of help desk at health facilities as well as dissemination of PSEA to staff/ volunteers and communities. SSRC will establish a complaints and feedback management mechanism, offer support to survivors of abuse/violence, and conduct periodic monitoring for effective response. In the cases of intimate partner violence and rape SSRC will provide psychosocial support and referral for medical care and other SGBV services (protection, legal) etc. 3. When considering sector targeting for SSRC will ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation at the household level on who should be targeted as primary recipient to collect cash/items and who is expected to go to the market • Engagement of all household members in gender discussion groups • Engagement also on child protection issues 4. In line with and respectful of the Code of Conduct on data protection SSRC will ensure access and improved Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to host communities and IDPs through the following activities: dissemination of RFL for community leaders /community members, organizing phone call sessions to quickly restore contact between separated family members, collection of safe/well messages (or Red Cross Messages when relevant), registration of unaccompanied minors/vulnerable persons (and potential family reunification) and collection of tracing requests, ensuring a qualitative follow-up. While also supporting (including coaching) RFL volunteers and follow-ups, distribution and collection of Red Cross Messages, opening tracing requests and training of volunteers.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation & Recovery	Female > 18 years old: 27,172	Female < 18 years old: 29,765	498,000CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 30,032	Male < 18 years old: 32,899	

Objective:	Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SSRC will develop/improve and implement community plans of action including contingency plan using simulation exercises; disseminate the Public Awareness and Public Education DRR key messages; develop early warning and early action systems linked with local or national meteorological systems, and training and equip community disaster response teams. 2. SSRC will train and equip Community Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) to be part of and support this response across all sectors including CVA as a technical area. This will also support capacity development for preparedness and future disasters.

3. Through this response, SSRC will also coordinate and form a partnership to help promote and contribute to the **Tree Planting and Care Initiative 2021-2030**.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18 years old: 4,009	Female < 18 years old: 4,391	536,000 CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 4,431	Male < 18 years old: 4,854	
Objective:	Support National Society Development activities including preparedness and response capacity.		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Operational Support Services: Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, support functions will be put in place for technical and coordination roles including human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.</p> <p>2. National Society Development: Currently, the Movement is supporting the development of a new Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and developed comprehensive National Society Development (NSD) Framework outlining key development priorities and focus areas for SSRC. Priority components of the Plan will be supported through this Emergency Appeal.</p> <p>3. National Society preparedness and response capacity: NSD will be embedded through the strengthening coordination and management structure for this operation; Branch Development through further training and equipping of existing Emergency Action Team volunteers (EATs), NDRTs, contingency planning at branch level and support to enhance branch capacity to conduct assessments and develop response plans; and building the capacity of the local volunteers and communities on DRR components, including early warning systems. As part of capacity development of its preparedness and response teams, through this response, EATs will be provided with relevant capacity development on Cash and Voucher Assistance, PHAST, PSS and SGBV prevention, including PSEA.</p>		

 Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18 years old: 4,009	Female < 18 years old: 4,391	108,000CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 4,431	Male < 18 years old: 4,854	
Objective:	Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors'		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Membership Coordination: South Sudan has a well-established mechanism for Membership coordination. IFRC Country Cluster Delegation Coordinates all the in-country PNSs activities as this allows maximizing the opportunity to tap into the availability of resources both financially and technically. Most National Societies present in South Sudan have signed an integration agreement with the IFRC. Different coordination mechanisms have been established in alignment with Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) to ensure continuity of support and guidance to SSRC. The IFRC, through its Country Cluster Delegation, is providing a legal basis to support the Membership.</p> <p>2. Engagement with external partners: SSRC at the national and state level through its Branches participates with partners in OCHA led cluster meetings. IFRC and PNS will support SSRC to develop sustainable partnerships to enhance the capacity and reach of the National Society.</p>		

3. **Movement Cooperation:** As part of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), SSRC, PNS, IFRC and ICRC coordinate via established platforms such as the Technical Committee and the Movement Operations Committee and Movement Platform. The IFRC South Sudan office has signed a security management agreement with ICRC which manages the security of IFRC and PNSs present in the country. ICRC also supports SSRC's in national emergency management forums together with other partners. ICRC provide a situational analysis of the conflict areas to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent principled action. ICRC also support SSRC and PNS through logistics support.

 Secretariat Services	Female > 18 years old: 4,009	Female < 18 years old: 4,391	304,000CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 4,431	Male < 18 years old: 4,854	

Objective:	Strengthen Secretariat services
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Resources: SSRC management and technical staff will manage the operation. NDRT and volunteers will be prioritized for this operation. HR support will be needed to scale up the operation while maintaining business continuity across the organization. Surge capacity that will be deployed on a need-basis to augment the Headquarters and Branch capacity. 2. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER): The PMER unit of the SSRC will provide the necessary information to support the PMER function in this response, which includes designing and guiding the team in the rapid and detailed needs assessment. 3. Information technologies (IT): The SSRC IT capacity will be expanded with new staff and equipped. Internet equipment will be needed (3G/4G portable devices) to facilitate coordination and reporting. 4. Logistics: Local procurement will be carried out following the IFRC and National Society's standard procurement procedures with the support of the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi. Fleet assets will be deployed as and where requested. Assessments of logistics capacity and systems (including procurement, transport, warehousing, and fleet management) will be carried out where possible to enhance the National Society' logistics infrastructure on hardware, software, capacities, and preparedness. SSRC logistics support will also be coordinated with ICRC. 5. Finance and Administration: The IFRC will provide the necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational invoices. 6. Communications and advocacy: Support will be provided to the National Society to increase their outreach and advocacy. At the regional level, the Communications team will continue to engage the media and use social media to position the SSRC as a key player in the response. 7. Security: All IFRC staff members are under ICRC's security umbrella and security management processes are in place under this set-up. Security orientation and briefing for all teams before deployment will also be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will complete before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security).

 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18 years old: 27,172	Female < 18 years old: 29,765	35,000 CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 30,032	Male < 18 years old: 32,899	
Objective:	Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection and use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. The National Society will ensure that the already developed CEA tools (global but adjusted to the country 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. 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. Further, the SSRC will strengthen the already established community protection committees to continue raising awareness as well as act as a platform for community engagement.</p>		

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating steps
1. Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security in the intervention area could present potential risks during travel, which could block implementation. Security risk is linked to the need to distribute cash in envelopes due to the absence of cash points and telephone network, which exposes the financial service provider/staff/volunteers distributing the cash. 	Possible	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the security situation as per the existing Security Management Agreement for IFRC and PNS movements in support of SSRC as per the country-wide security agreement under ICRC. 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 The direct Cash distribution will be applied through a financial service provider.
2. Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the rainy season (April to October/November) most roads outside of Juba become impassable, and some parts of the country can become inaccessible. 	Possible	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only available option is the use of a boat to access some of the areas, but this also has security risks to staff. The SSRC currently have SOPs for boats to guide how staff will conduct themselves.
3. Epidemic outbreak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During flood periods, there is an increased risk of malaria, cholera, Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) and water-borne disease outbreaks. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic might worsen the situation, given its impact on healthcare systems and the economy 	Possible	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers will be trained on proper handwashing and the 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

Quality and accountability

The following key indicators will be tracked:

#	Indicator
1	Number of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance
2	% of surveyed people who report that the shelter solution has helped in their long-term recovery
3	Number of households provided with multipurpose cash grants
4	% of targeted households reporting that they have enough resources to meet their survival threshold
5	Number of people reached with first aid services
6	Number of households (people) reached with health messages
7	Percentage of people reached through PSS and PFA activities
8	Number of households that have improved their daily access to drinking water
9	Number of hand pumps repaired
10	% of the target population with access to an improved water source
11	% increase in personal hygiene knowledge
12	Number of latrines constructed
13	% of constructed sanitation facilities maintained by the target population
14	Number of women and girls reached with menstrual hygiene support
15	Number of people reached with PGI and SGBV awareness sessions
16	Number of SGBV victims referred for services
17	Number of people reached through DRR and Climate Change Adaptation activities
18	Number of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.)
19	Number of community early warning systems established
20	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact.
21	% of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
22	National Society has been reached by external NSD support that is aligned with NSD compact principles
23	Number of volunteers with health, accident and death compensation
24	National Society has integrated and institutionalized Community Engagement and Accountability in its policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks)
25	Number of queries/feedbacks received through the feedback mechanisms established and feedback management mechanism.

Lessons from [South Sudan Floods 2019 Emergency Appeal MDRSS009](#) have been incorporated into the development of the Operations Strategy.

A key area in Quality and Accountability will be to note what safeguarding measures are in place and what actions will be taken to meet requirements for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and around Child Safeguarding. Actions can include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms and child-friendly information and participation. SSRC ensure the Minimum Protection Approach is integrated into the NRDTs' annual training as well as in every single training curriculum.

Reference

Click here for:

- [South Sudan Floods 2019 Emergency Appeal MDRSS009](#)
- [South Sudan Floods 2021 DREF MDRSS010](#)

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