

DREF OPERATION

South Sudan - Population Movement from Sudan



Assessment by Bentiu Branch at the border entrance of Panakuac and Rolriah

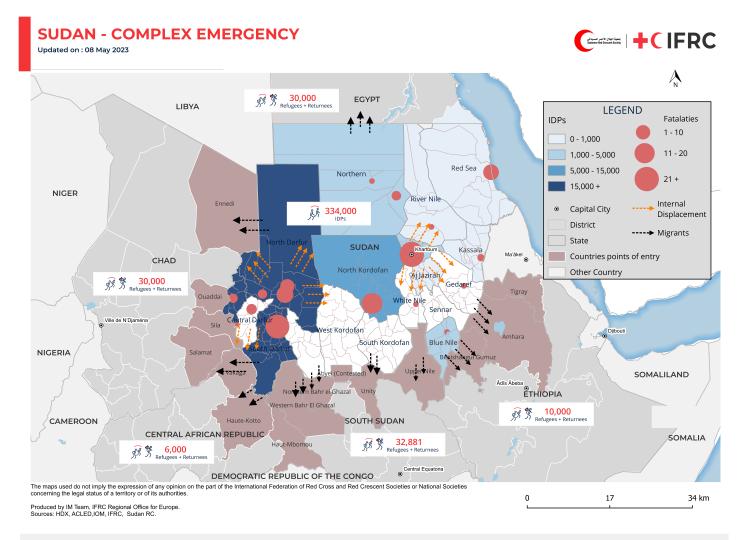
Appeal: MDRSS013	Country: South Sudan	Hazard: Population Movement	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 355,567	
Glide Number: CE-2023-000066-SDN	People Affected: 800,000 people	People Targeted: 24,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-05-08	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2023-08-31	DREF Published: 2023-05-08
Targeted Areas:			



Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Abyei (Contested)



Description of the Event



Map showing movement to South Sudan from Sudan

What happened, where and when?

The Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) which started on 15th April affected densely populated states and towns in Sudan, with an unprecedent displacement crisis inside and outside Sudan in bordering countries. For the first days of the conflict, majority of residents remained stranded as they were unable to flee to safer areas, due to continuous fighting, lack of financial means or simply attempting to maintain their property, assets, and livelihoods or security. As a result, migration of the Sudanese population willing to flee has been erratic over the past few days, depending on the course of the conflict in the different affected states in Sudan. However, since the last week of April, displacement has been recorded in the thousands in South Sudan as well as in other countries.

South Sudan has seen over 32,881 arrivals registered by UNHCR and IOM as of 3rd May 2023. Current preliminary data confirmed already returnees and refugees in Upper Nile in Aweil, especially Majokyithiou, Abyei, Bentiu at Rotriak and in Renk areas. Arrivals are recorded daily and the call for calm agreed on 6th May is expected to increase the number of people fleeing to South Sudan in the coming days/weeks. The forecasted scenario of more than 50,000 arrivals in coming days is adding stress to the humanitarian context in Upper Nile and other potential historical entry points in the sub-regional dynamic.





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Scope and Scale

The Sudanese displacement crisis has gradually affected all bordering countries. On 2nd May, the reported data from Red Cross Red Crescent Societies' was stating that at least 150,000 people had managed to escape to safer areas inside Sudan and across borders countries, South Sudan being the most affected neighboring countries with 27,275 people displaced on 2nd May (MDRSD033EA) verses 32,881 people on 3rd May as reported by UNHCR.

South Sudan shares large borders with Sudan constituting some of the relatively easy access for the populations fleeing from the affected states to the Southern areas knowing that the 18 days fights have mainly taken place in Khartoum, Northern State, North Kordofan, North Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur, Blue Nile. All of these areas being either direct borders or one of the nearest compared to other borders. This geographical relation with Sudan, the liaison through the Nile and the liaison with other neighboring countries like CAR and Ethiopia are making South Sudan the country with the highest number of arrivals as of 3 May. This also implies possibilities to count group of non-Sudanese refugees with people transiting to reach Central African Republic (CAR) and Ethiopia or willing to go back to Sudan in other Southern safer villages.

The number of refugees and South Sudanese returnees is expected to increase significantly in the coming weeks. Based on the daily average 3,000 registrations of refugees and returnees, the Humanitarian coordination team in South Sudan projects if the situation continues, more than 240,000 people (180,000 returnees and 60,000 refugees) will have crossed the border into South Sudan by end of May 2023. Overall, women and girls make up 54% of new arrivals, while men and boys 46%. More than 53% of new arrivals are below the age of eighteen, while 9% of new arrivals are older than sixty. The humanitarian crisis continues to worsen as more people flee the fighting in Sudan, with several thousand individuals, mainly returnees and refugees, crossing over to South Sudanese border areas. People arrive at their destinations physically and psychologically exhausted, sometimes severely injured, without food, water, or shelter, and with no means to cover the cost of basic necessities. There have been 5,000 people injured since the start of the conflict and more than 400 deaths.

Despite efforts by IOM and UNHCR at the border areas to keep track of the people entering South Sudan who are in dire need of assistance, many others might be using unofficial border crossing point to South Sudan. There is fear that the situation is likely to exacerbate the worrying humanitarian situation where an estimated 9.4 million people in South Sudan, including 2.2 million women, 4.9 million children and 337,000 refugees, are projected to need humanitarian assistance and protection services as per the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023.

The displacement crisis dynamic already existing in the South Sudan and Sudan bordering provinces and the complex humanitarian situation in the North, including Upper Nile is making the situation more pressing. The massive arrivals could hardly be absorbed by the country. According to WFP, more than half of the population from



these areas already rely on humanitarian aid with huge needs resulting from consecutive crisis, historical migration crisis in Upper Nile, security, climate consequences and precariousness facilities etc. The context is fragile and volatile security is an important parameter that adds to the severity of this crisis for both returnees, refugees and host communities.

If the above situation and likely scenario is reached as per projection, the NS will prepare to adjust its response strategy through an operations update.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	-

Lessons learned

This plan is built on the experiences gained through previous DREF operations and to increase effectiveness and efficiency, the lessons learned below are integrated into the planned intervention from the planning stage to reporting:

- Joint planning has been ensured with branches and countrywide partners, following the learning from past DREF operations as this has proved to provide synergies and avoid duplications in the implementation stage.
- The NS has a strong community disaster response team within responding branches and SSRC plans to upscale this into this response particularly in Renk where majority of the arrivals is recorded and will integrate DM wash and health within the same teams.
- CEA interventions have led to increased community participation in SSRC activities leading to more ownership, accountability, and acceptance. This will be scaled up in all SSRC interventions.

Current National Society Actions

	SSRC is actively taking part in coordination meetings at national and state levels. At national level, Operation coordination meetings are organized by UNOCHA and tracking data is provided by IOM's displacement tracking matrix.
Coordination	The Movement engagement to date reflects the commitment to the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation process in South Sudan. In line with the Red Cross Red Crescent's different components' mandates, and existing Movement coordination mechanisms and agreements, Movement partners will support the implementation of this SSRC led operation both technically and financially.
	During the implementation phase, IFRC will provide operational support and ensure a strong element of National Society Development and Branch Devel-



opment. The PNSs will contribute with technical expertise in Disaster Management coordination together with the IFRC. IFRC will also play a key role in coordinating the support from the different Movement components and ensuring effective communication internally within the Movement in South Sudan. ICRC supports SSRC's in national emergency management forums together with other partners, particularly in conflict areas. The emergency operation Center was activated following the reports of the crisis and the emergency operation coordination meetings are being conduct-

National Society EOC

ed within HQ.

The activation of the EOC was tasked in alerting the national disaster response teams at the HQ as well as the affected branches for potential operation support to immediate needs with the available resources.

The SSRC through its branches located along the border is providing regular updates on population movement through IOM DTM dashboard and response to immediate needs with the available resources. So far, arriving returnees and refugees' priority needs are access to food water and shelter while most of them have lost contact with their loved ones. Jointly with ICRC, SSRC RFL team shall be deployed to conduct phone calls and connect displaced persons to their loved ones.

Detailed information on the situation is not provided at the moment and secondary data reports do not make it possible to fully assess the situation as the population continue to arrive on a daily basis.

Assessment

The known entry points are numerous, and the security risk is not fully assessed with the current change in the situation.

In view of the above, the need to collect more information is relevant for the definition of a coherent, secure and coordinated intervention plan with the actions undertaken. This therefore saw SSRC activate affected branches in addition to deployment of NDRTs from HQ with the support of Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and ICRC to:

- Carry out rapid needs assessment of immediate needs in the all the five states where both refugees and returnees are arriving from Sudan and Central Africa.
- Provide immediate live saving assistance to the displaced population.
- Carry out a medium and long-term assessment of the priority humanitarian needs of refugees, Returnees and host communities.
- Carry out an additional assessment of the security situation.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC

The IFRC cluster headquarters is hosted in South Sudan with a full established office headed by head of delegation leading the team. In the team there is an operations/programme/disaster management delegate, NSD delegate, logistics senior officer, finance delegate, CP3 health delegate, PMER officer and two regional delegates for immunization and WASH. This team has been working closely with the National Society in providing technical guidance and development of the operation plan. The delegation is also coordinating



	regional efforts between countries and partners while conducting weekly Movement meetings.
ICRC	ICRC provides support based on its mandate in conflict-affected areas and in South Sudan. In the response areas the ICRC has sub-delegation offices providing security advisories to responding teams. Further, ICRC provides resources and technical support to SSRC as well as logistical support in the field and security situation monitoring. The context in South Sudan remains volatile and challenging due to the widespread violence. Large-scale hostilities can erupt, with inter-communal fighting often more violent in nature than other types of armed clashes. All 9 PNS present in the country in addition to the IFRC have signed security agreements with the ICRC. ICRC is supporting SSRC in responding to this population movement through its mission in RENK. The ICRC has in addition prepositioned essential household items in Bentiu 1,500, WAU 2,000, Kuajok 1,000 and in Juba 2,000 and WASH items that can be provided for this situation once the ongoing assessment identifies gaps. Though a concrete plan is yet to be put in place, jointly with ICRC, the SSRC teams are doing RFL activities. The SSRC and ICRC assessment team in Renk
	are expected to define the kind of RFL interventions they need.
Participating National Societies	There are nine PNSs in the country including Swedish Red Cross, Swiss RC, Turkish RC, Danish RC, Finish RC, Norwegian RC, Canadian RC, Netherlands RC and German RC supporting SSRC through different projects. The Swedish RC has been supporting upper Nile state for 1.5 years through an integrated humanitarian resilience-building project. In this response, the Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and ICRC are also supporting the ongoing deployments and assessments in Renk, Bentiu, Raja and Awiel. The National society will also leverage on the ECHO funded Programmatic Partnership that is active in the affected regions to complement this response.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) which coordinates humanitarian response on behalf of the government of South Sudan has appealed to humanitarian partners to support the immediate needs of the refugees and returnees.
	There are several United Nations agencies and other international humanitarian organizations operating in the country that are responding to the need of the population displaced from Sudan. However, there was no prior planning for this level of influx hence most of the agencies are engaged in intensive resource mobilization and expanding their field presence to all the affected locations.



UN or other actors

- UNHCR and IOM currently operate reception centers for refugees at the border location called Renk with very limited resources. However, there are multiple arrival points which do not have a reception in place.
- IOM operates its Displacement Tracking matrix (DTM) across the borders capturing the numbers on a daily basis which is then shared with all the partners for planning and response.
- There is currently very little information on partners who have already established presence on the ground and providing what services. This information will be updated once it's clear.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

There were already existing coordination mechanisms established both at the movement and country level.

- Humanitarian Country team meeting: this is a high-level forum co-chaired by UNOCHA and led by the government at the national level as the highest level of coordination and decision making on humanitarian needs.
- Humanitarian coordination Meetings (HCT) are conducted monthly in each state and are chaired by the state level relief and rehabilitation commission with all humanitarian partners present.
- Cluster meetings at national and state levels: there are various clusters (Health, emergency shelter and NFIs, WASH, Protection and education) where meetings are conducted regularly to discuss sector specific needs in each state. SSRC participates in all the forums at both levels and is a co-lead in shelter cluster in three states including Unity, Western bahr-El-ghazal and Warrap state.
- The SSRC coordinates with IOM and regularly updates on Displacement tracking matrixes to ensure they are provided for planning.
- The Movement in country has in place a movement coordination mechanism and regular partners meeting conducted between partners.
- SSRC conducts it emergency Operation Center meetings on a weekly basis, where SSRC branches are invited to participate and share information on situation in the field and update partners' thereafter.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



The violence of the fights is pushing the population in the affected State in Sudan to quit in the hurry, afraid and for some being psychological and physically affected by the violence themselves or the journey to arrive. Some flux of the people coming are injured, need PSS and other immediate live saving assistance in terms of health prevention actions.

Majority of the people arriving being women and children and the level of vulnerabilities of these communities is significant, especially with consequences of the difficult condition and the hurry of fleeing from their locations. Most of them lack minimum protection materials and capacity to access minimum healthy practice.

The fleeing populations are in urgent need of health care, whether for trauma or direct injuries. Upper Nile which is the main entry of fleeing populations is currently facing Cholera outbreak and there is a high risk of the fleeing population getting the disease, as they do not have enough water supply at the refugee hosting centers and people are drinking river water to survive. Lack of safe drinking water which is widely reported in conflict-affected areas is increasing the risk of water-borne diseases, including cholera, while vector control efforts for mosquito-borne diseases (including dengue fever and malaria) could cause cases to rise, according to the Ministry of Health. Before the start of this wave of conflict, Sudan was also facing a significant spread of Dengue fever in most of the affected states. The rainy season and the different listed conditions above represent a risk to monitor as well with the incubation time for Dengue fever.

Daily entries as per UNHCR and IOM registration show an average of 3,000 people crossing to South Sudan every day. Cumulative factors show an urgent need to anticipate the worsening of the situation with the increasing needs, increasing number of refugees and returnees in the actual transit centers with not enough facilities. The WASH and health vulnerability with the rainy season and projected El Nino rains in June increases the needs more. The needs could worsen with no proper disposition to mitigate the risk and keep an active presence in terms of information collection, WASH and health assistance and protection.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The refugees and returnees, majority being women and children, crossed into South Sudan with nothing apart from their clothes and sheets to protect themselves from the cold. Most of the new arrivals are sheltering in and around the markets, airstrips and elsewhere in the community. Tents have been provided to shelter these refugees, but the number of those fleeing Sudan has continued to increase since the first day with a daily average of 3,000 people. Families have to share the available few tents denying them their security and privacy. Further, these refugees lack essential household items and are currently being provided with wet food which is not sustainable and denies families their food choices and freedom as they have to depend on what is provided.

In addition, rainy season in the country has already started, and will intensify in the coming few months. This will make the situation worse for the refugees and returnees who are living in temporary shelters. These areas where the refugees and returnees are staying are prone to seasonal flooding and have already experienced four consecutive years' of flooding. This demands for appropriate preparedness and response shelter support measures.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Overcrowding and limited access to basic sanitation facilities: The refugees and returnees at their current holding and transit centers, are exposed to increased risk of water borne or vector borne diseases, especially cholera and diarrhea impacting more to the chronically ill, women, children and other vulnerable groups. With the ongoing rainy season and forecasted El Nino rains in June, the refugees and returnees will be exposed to severe weather and hygiene conditions.

The hosting centers have limited toilets, and open defecation. Some of the already limited health services have been disrupted in all the affected areas, rendering the refugee populations vulnerable to untreated illness. Without mosquito nets at hosting centers, an upsurge of mosquito-borne diseases like malaria are anticipated to rise. In addition, needs assessments identified psychosocial support as an urgent need among the refugee and returnees population.

There are many unaccompanied children, older people among those fleeing the violence and heavy rains being experienced in that country, making conditions even more difficult for these arrivals.

The limited Water and Sanitation facilities leave the refugee population at risk to water related diseases such as diarrhea. The inadequate access to safe water as well as inadequate access to proper sanitation facilities in the holding and transit centers will exacerbate the spread of diseases.

On women hygiene gaps identified, there is a need for menstrual hygiene kits as well as regular hygiene kits for Women & Girls of Reproductive Age (WGRA) displaced by these hazards. Estimated 10,000 WGRA are 70% of the actual registered population. This is one of the most important needs in hygiene services needed considering that most of displaced are women and girls based on the ongoing registration.

In addition, given the limited to no access to adequate wash infrastructures especially boreholes, the need for household water treatment knowledge including water purification items are paramount.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The refugees and returnees are spread in various parts of upper Nile, Warrap, Abyei, Western Bar Gazal, Bentiu along the border areas and by the time of drafting this plan, a comprehensive assessment on protection gaps had not yet been conducted to understand the situation better due to the scope and the spread of the population in the communities surrounding the boarder.

At the moment, critical needs can be observed at the temporary camps in Renk, Upper Nile, but the needs that are eminent in the locations in the community have not been indicated. The SSRC will prioritize the situation analysis for SGBV/CP and PGI assessment of existing RC/RC activities including recommendations for improving the dignity, access, participation and safety of those most at risk.

The conflict is having a dramatic impact on children. Children have been killed and injured, while the hostilities are causing displacement and further exposing children to potential grave violations, including recruitment and use by armed groups, as well as sexual violence.

There is limited awareness of protection procedures including legal procedures and Laws of the two different countries. It is imperative therefore to raise awareness on this distinction and also relay the implications of this response.



Migration

Sudan is home to over 800,000 South Sudanese refugees, as well as a large population. In addition, an unknown number of South Sudanese have been living in Sudan, often with no clear status. Since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in October 2018, an estimated 158,000 South Sudanese have spontaneously and independently returned from Sudan, of whom 80% had been registered refugees in Sudan. The Sudan-South Sudan border has been actively used by refugees, migrants, and South Sudanese, as well as for business and the northern half of South Sudan relies heavily on cross-border trade. Since the start of the fighting in Khartoum on 15 April, the influx of people fleeing Sudan has increased exponentially at the multiple border points between the two countries. The authorities have identified 12 key border entry points along the Sudan-South Sudan border where humanitarian actors are setting up transit facilities to help receive arriving South Sudanese returnees, refugees, asylum seekers and third country nationals.

The Republic of South Sudan maintains a strong tradition of providing asylum and protection. The refugee protection program is grounded in a robust Refugee Act (2012) and its 2017 Refugee Status and Eligibility Regulations, which are further complemented by the 2019 National Comprehensive Migration Policy. South Sudan currently hosts over 279,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in its territory of which 94 percent are from Sudan, with a majority of the latter (>90%) residing in 21 refugee camps or settlements in States bordering Sudan.

As of 3 May 2023, more than 30,000 people had crossed the border seeking safety, 90% of them are South Sudanese nationals, most of whom had been registered as refugees in Sudan. These figures represent only those who have been identified by humanitarian actors at the border and it is likely that real numbers are higher than reported. Overall, women and girls make up 54% of new arrivals, while men and boys 46%. More than 53% of new arrivals are below the age of eighteen, while 9% of new arrivals are older than sixty.

South Sudan displacement from Sudan has a specific dynamic in terms of expected final destinations of the different type of people arriving. There is high probability to count in the arrivals people with final destination being CAR because access through border of South Sudan is relatively easy based on the ongoing conflict dynamic being really strong at North and South Darfur.

People arriving are exhausted, disoriented, suffering from physical and emotional hurts of the ongoing Sudan clashes. Immediate pressing needs and information are required from everywhere.

Nearly 70% of the estimated refugees that crossed into South Sudan reported at least a family member missing and in location unknown at the time of arrival in South Sudan. At the receptions and transit centers, 6/10 individuals express need to finding options of communicating and linking up with family members left behind those that cross and are ahead of the new arrivals while others indicate the need to restore contact with the relatives in other countries.

The communication breakdown of the systems at the time of the extreme violent clashes left the population with no choice but to leave their relatives including young children behind. In addition, a number of family members crossed into the country and were around the boarder. At the moment, the refugees find it challenging to locate their missing relatives in three locations, across the borders.

This massive influx is pressing the welcome capacity of the host communities, the institutions and the humanitarian partners which all contribute to receive the influx of people.

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan is initially complex with important multisector needs to worsen for the living condition of existing IDPs, refugees but also newcomers' refugees and host communities. All this dynamic constitutes an important migration crisis for South Sudan. South Sudan is currently facing hunger crisis as a result of continued flooding especially in areas along the border where arrivals are being recorded. Goods are becoming scarce, and many civilians are struggling to access water, food, fuel and other critical commodities. The arrival of returnees and refugees worsen the already dire situation. The cost of transportation out of these areas has risen exponentially, leaving the most vulnerable unable to afford ticket prices.

South Sudan is counted among the countries in Africa with the most significant number of people displaced, IDPs



and refugees included, spreading in neighboring countries since years. Sudan was hosting more than six hundred refugees from South Sudan likely to flee to return back.



Community Engagement And Accountability

South Sudan returnees are bound to face stigma and discrimination amongst the host community members. Proper knowledge on integration is needed and hatred on some parts of communities is a significant risk that needs to be addressed from the onset through a strong feedback management system and engagement at both community and institutional levels through local leaders, stakeholders and actors. Data collection and management will be an important pillar in addressing awareness raising. Existing feedback systems are in place like volunteers with KOBO & the operating hotline even though this will need strengthening or scaling up.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

To meet the immediate Shelter, Health, WASH, Protection needs of 24,000 people in targeted Upper Nile, Unity state, Warrap, Abyei, norther Bahr-El Ghazal and Western Equatorial state experiencing refugee and returnee influx over a period of three (3) months.

Operation strategy rationale

The DREF operation will support components of the SSRC emergency relief and early recovery plans of action in the following sectors:

- 1. In-depth assessment and registration: Further assessment will be conducted to establish additional multisectoral needs on the continuous ongoing influx. The NS will also continue the registration activities.
- 2. Mobilization, capacity strengthening and monitoring Preparation and early response: SSRC will support some anticipated actions by preparing both the staff and the communities for bigger influx and impact. Few anticipatory actions in each sector will be implemented focused on preparation and overall capacity building of host communities and volunteers.

These planned NSD activities will take into account the existing level of capacity in the different branches including direct support from the HQ to ensure all engaged branches have necessary capacities to respond.

- 3. Shelter basic needs: The SSRC aims to ensure that refugees and returnees affected by the population movement can live in safety and dignity through access to basic Essential Household Items, thereby strengthening their self-reliance and positive coping mechanism. SSRC is focusing on assessing the immediate relief items based on their immediate needs. SSRC will liaise with ICRC for prepositioned EHIs while conducting market and prices assessment and supply chain to determine the feasibility of use of Cash and Voucher to provide this support. In addition, SSRC will provide tarpaulins to ensure minimum privacy and separation. Further assessment will be conducted to establish additional shelter and HH item needs.
- 4. Health: Due to overcrowding and limited access to basic sanitation facilities, the refugee and returnees at their



current holding and transit centres are exposed to increased risk of vector borne and water borne diseases, SSRC will conduct sensitization on preventive and Community based surveillance educational messages with various sanitations activities. In addition, rapid needs assessments identified psychosocial support as an urgent need among the refugee and returnee population. SSRC will focus its Health activities for targeted 1,000 Women & Girls of Reproductive Age to support their personal and menstrual hygiene and ensure that they remain dignified even after disaster events. SSRC will implement the following activities:

- ☐ Procure and distribute menstrual hygiene management kits for displaced Women & Girls of Reproductive Age (WGRA). Estimated 1,000 kits to cover women and girls at childbearing age at least for 1 month.
- ☐ Health promotion activities with 30 volunteers for 3 months to be done all along the operation in the transit centers.
- Provision of PSS
- 5. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: The limited water and sanitation facilities leave the refugee population at risk to water related diseases such as diarrhea. The inadequate access to clean and safe water as well as inadequate access to proper sanitation facilities in the holding and transit centers which will be mitigated by provision of WASH services. The poor sanitation conditions in the holding and transit centers and stagnant pools of water provides conducive environment for mosquito breeding that could increase incidences of malaria and waterborne diseases such as cholera. A limited number of water treatment tablets have been provided to the refugee population in the centers. SSRC will therefore focus its WASH activities for the targeted 24,000 on improving access to safe water, improved hygiene activities and disease prevention in the communities.
- SSRC will implement the following activities:

 Procure and distribute water treatment to refugee and returnees households
- Community hygiene promotion activities
- 6. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. A feedback and complaint desk will be put in place for recipients of distributed items to provide direct feedback on the distribution exercise. For the purpose of clarity and good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees. The beneficiary selection process will be clearly communicated to all affected. Sessions will be conducted in the target communities to assist disseminate floods risks and safety measures for households, as well as disease prevention actions. In addition, key informant interviews and focus group discussions on community behaviors and risk management strategies will provide feedback and inform evidence-based community actions by volunteers.

The CEA activities will be linked to migration with feedbacks being collected in the camps while IEC materials will be in respect to people's literacy level/languages.

A CEA and Protection assessment will be conducted to determine a response strategy.

- 7. Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys of diverse ages with varied disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies, the operation will pay particular attention to protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups based on gender and diversity analysis. Gender roles will be considered as part of the assessment but also when setting up distribution time and dates as well as in health promotion activities. National Society will ensure clear, consistent and transparent guidance on the proposed assistance but also on the rights and available services in and out of the camps. As such, minimum briefings and information will be provided to the team on the field. SSRCS will contribute to promote the child protection and knowledge on existing feedback and complaints mechanism in and out of camps.
- 8. Migration/Restoring Family Links (RFL) Teams will work together with the responsible authorities on reunification activities and other migration-related aspects. Under this DREF, SSRC will target and provide multipurpose cash assistance to 1,000 households. The MPC cash is an integrated response considering the dynamic nature of this crisis requiring flexible support.

SSRCS will enhance and keep coordination at country level, regional and sub-regional level with internal RCRC partners involved in the wilder Sudan displacement response and external partners involved in the migration discussions as well as providing accurate and trusted information, basic health awareness and psychological first



aid.

The NS will continue to provide calling booths for people and help link with their families within the temporary camps, South Sudan, Sudan and other countries. ICRC will support SSRC to undertake the following RFL activities

- •Response to RFL needs (phone calls) of refugees and returnees.
- •SSRC Malakal/Juba support to SSRC volunteers
- Assessment of other RFL needs and liaison with ICRC
- Mobilization of branches and volunteers on entry points for immediate assistance while conducting assessment.
- Deployment in entry points and refugee camps.
- Detailed assessment and continuous monitoring (multisectoral needs, capacities and gaps)

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Due to fighting in Sudan, the numbers keep increasing. Registration continues along the 12 entry points. Current figures of registrated arrival is 32,881 refugees and returnees as of 3rd May. With more likely to arrive, targeting as well as entire planning is subject of revision.

This phase of the intervention will be focused on targeting 24,000 people anticipated to be most at risk considering the ongoing clashes and the daily influx. As the registration and RLF are still ongoing by UNHCR and ICRC, any additional households to be assisted will be determined following the assessment. The assessment planned will be the basis to clarify the gap and needs. Based on that, an update will be submitted on week 5 to extend the response activities to be provided to scaling up the target.

After substantive figures are shared from the registration, the actual population to be helped will be determined through selection based on disaggregated data. The SSRC will select the most vulnerable households based on the vulnerability criteria after the assessment is completed and will consider the assistance from other partners to avoid duplication.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Targeting follows the evolution of scenarios and the current situation. Criteria may be revised according to the results of the assessment. Priority will be given to the:

- Elderly, children under 5,
- · Pregnant women,
- · Breastfeeding women,
- · People with specific needs (disabled),
- · Female heads of household,
- · Single women.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	11,000	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	6,000	88.00 %	12.00 %
Men:	3,000	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	4,000	15.00 %	
Total targeted population:	24,000		



Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about pote	ential operation	al risk for this opera	ations and mitigatio	n actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Risk of deterioration of the situation and negative evolution of the scenario with increasing numbers of refugees.	As the situation may change, it is essential that a detailed assessment is made initially and then followed up on an ongoing basis with the active involvement of the branches for daily feedback during the first weeks.
Conflict over resources between refugees and host community	Establishment of a community engagement and accountability mechanism to ensure transparency during implementation and ongoing communication with communities
Delay in the intervention affecting the provision of emergency services by the NS; submitting field reports with supporting document	A dedicated support will be provided for this intervention and all required support will be included on the staffing both from NS and Secretariat. A deployment of a rapid response team will be requested if needed to strengthen the operational team. The monitoring and reporting issue will also be mitigated by the above measures a clear monitoring pla
	Financial arrangement also already set to speed the actions of NS.
Instability of the telephone network in the affected areas	Provision of reliable and adequate equipment to Char Red Cross field teams such as satellite phones and HF/VHF handsets in coordination with IFRC and ICRC. Locations such as Raja, and Aweil North currently have limited access to telephone networks.
Difficult access to remote border are	NS will activate the branches directly at the border points to ensure the data collection are conducted on time.
Implication of ongoing outbreaks of like Cholera in Malakal	Health and WASH prevention will be part of the activities prioritized in all the intervention to mitigate the impact of outbreaks.
Heavy rains, affecting the refugees and returnees, infrastructure damage and reduced physical accessibility, funding constraints and insecurity have/will hamper the flood response.	SSRC will use of boat to access some of the areas, but this also has security risk to staff. The SSRC currently have SOPs for boats to guide how staff will conduct themselves. The ICRC will continue conducting security assessments and providing guidelines to staff on accessing such areas. If the flooding affected the refugees and returnees, SRRC will expand this operation to include floods support.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The location and position of South Sudan on the Sudan conflict is crucial in the current conflict. Notably, South Sudan being a break away independent country from Sudan remains largely connected to events in Sudan. Following independence, the two countries host militia groups and rebels and have traded accusations during the



post 2011 period. However, significant progress has been made on the relationship between the two countries both hosting peace dialogues for each group. The recent mediation efforts by South Sudan ended with a peace agreement signed by most of the warring parties in Sudan. This peace agreement had for most part of 2023 been the building block of the relationship between the various political parties in the country. This position places South Sudan directly in the line of events across the border. Currently, South Sudan government coordinates peace efforts aimed at implementing cease fire and encouraging dialogues between the warring parties. However, there has been no significant progress in the current efforts. Relationship along the border is not also promising, as Sudan and South Sudan still have contested areas in Abyei and community conflict along the border are not uncommon. Hostilities in Sudan can harm the political, socio-economic and even ethnic stability of South Sudan from the above links. In addition, the population flow brings in additional cases of GBV, petty banditry already experienced during the population displacement crises. The security situation to be considered in this crisis includes:

- Possible attacks on humanitarian convoys especially along the borders.
- Possible risks of conflicts between asylum seekers and indigenous populations around the sharing of local resources which are already strained by the economic situation in the country.
- Uiolence conflict in the contested areas as parties look to cease opportunities arising from the conflict. For this reason, beyond the work of the technical teams and volunteers of the SSRC in close collaboration with the government authorities, a security mission and regular analysis will be carried out, with the support of the IFRC, ICRC and the PNS, in the areas affected by this crisis. The objective of this mission will be to assess the environmental safety and security of SSRC staff and volunteers during the implementation of the operation. The security assessment mission will also update security rules and procedures in collaboration with the IFRC Cluster for South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania and assess/document the safety, security and protection concerns for both staff and volunteers.

The Regional Security Unit (RSU) has been extending security support to the Cluster Delegation and maintaining close monitoring of the developments in Sudan. There is security professional engaged at country level under SSRC security to support the management and is working closely with ICRC.

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout, whether permanently based in South Sudan or on a short mission. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area. For any IFRC personnel deployed, risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) has been put in place for Juba delegation countries including South Sudan.

The risk management and mitigation measures currently available are as follows:

- There is Security management system in place with designated focal person based at SSRC HQ.
- Each branch has management structure in place with security monitoring among the key task of the HOB of branch.
- The SSRC is already working and will continue to work with the ICRC and the IFRC to monitor the security risk and adapt its intervention with appropriate mitigation measures.
- •Already in progress, all deployed volunteers will be insured, and their safety will be improved by the covering of the emblem, knowledge and acceptance of its intervention of SSRC.
- •Safer access will be constantly prioritized with training to be provided to people active in the intervention and any movement will be based on the security situation and validated by NS, regular update to all the team.
- Deployed staff and volunteers will be monitored and validated in advance and a security update sharing system will be established via the communication channels accessible in the intervention context.
- ☐ Field teams to update their position and maintain constant contact with the security unit after passing each check point before departure and upon arrival. In case of absence of movement during the day, it is advisable to carry out a morning and evening report.
- ☐ Follow all directives issued by the authorities.



Planned Intervention

	Health	Budget	CHF 23,696	
₹		Targeted Persons	24000	
Indicators		Target		
# of people i	reached with health awareness	24000		
# of first aid kits purchased and dispatched to branches		50		
# of people assisted with the first Aid		1000		
Priority Actions:		 Provision of first aid services for injured people fleeing from conflict. Dissemination of health messages at entry points and refugee camps. Training of volunteers and staff on community base health surveillance. Procurement and deployment of first aid kits to five branches. 		

Protection, Gender		Budget	CHF 9,479	
	And Inclusion	Targeted Persons	125	
Indicators		Target		
# of volunteers oriented on CEA, PGI and PSEAS who confirm that they have inte- grated the concepts and skills		125		
#PGI Services Mapping Report and PGI requirements		5		
Priority Actions:		 Establishment of consultation sessions with the groups Defining safe locations and if identification of the most vulnerable groups and the specific needs of protection. Integration of minimum PGI standards will be integrated into the different sections such as health, CEA, WASH Mapping of PGI support services in the reception centers. The focal point will also ensure 4 monitoring and evaluation visits per month and report on PGI concerns, priority actions, gaps and activities. They will also debrief with volunteers on recorded feedbacks/complaints. 5 Focal Points coordinating with the different stakeholders on gender and inclusion protection in all the branches. 		



- Establishment of feedback mechanism with a clear system management of sensitive complaints.
- Orienting volunteers, staff on the PGI, PSEAS and briefing on the code of conduct.
- Printing for PGI messages and existing complaint mechanism of people arriving.

National Society Strengthening

Budget

Targeted Persons

CHF 145,997

125

Indicators

of branches activated for the intervention

5

Target

of staff mobilized who trained and supporting the operations have received the appropriate trainin

15

of volunteers who have been oriented having signed the code of conduct at the branches and units to support the response

125

Priority Actions:

- Activation and deployment of 125 volunteers: 25 per branch
- Establishment of Volunteers bases in the areas of operation
- Support for communication and the information management system
- Branch equipment (first aid kits) and support logistics
- Deployment of volunteers for the dissemination of messages on disease prevention, protection and promotion of peace.
- Protection and equipment of volunteers: purchase of materials for protection and visibility (bibs, vests, caps phones, credits for communication and internet).



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget

CHF 9,005

Targeted Persons

24000

	ability	largetea reisons	24000
Indicators		Target	
# of lessons	learnt workshop conducted	1	
# of entry villages with community committees created		5	
#of CEA coo	rdination meeting	10	



# of CEA materials produced	500
# of community feedback set up	1
# of CEA assessment including PGI conducted	1
Priority Actions:	 Inclusion of the CEA in the Assessment. Production and distribution of communication and awareness/information tools. Strengthening of existing and/or created community committees. Participation in CEA forums at the field and national level. Establishment of a system for sharing information, collecting and feedback management in the affected branches (Refugees, returnees Host communities' committees). Conduct a lesson learnt workshop community feedback mechanisms

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 5,687
		Targeted Persons	24000
Indicators		Target	
Number of people assessed for shelter support		24000	
# of shelter assessment conducted		1	
Priority Actions:		 Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps. Monitoring and coordination with active partners. Readiness of branches for possible scale-up of shelter support. 	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 29,478
		Targeted Persons	24000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached on wash activities		24000	
# of assessments conducted		1	
# of people reached during hygiene cam- paigns		24000	
		2000	



# of household provided with water treatment	
# of hygiene communication plans developed	1
# of MHM kits PDM conducted	1
# of people provided with MHM kits	1000
Priority Actions:	 Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation at the refugee holding centre and host communities Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response. Procurement and distribution of water purification and storage items Sensitization of refugees, returnees and host community on safe water storage and use. Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan. Conduct Hygiene promotion sessions within the transit center and host community Distribution of IEC materials within the transit center and host community Assess progress in Hygiene practices and evaluate results. Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities. Procurement and Distribution of 1000 MHM kits Conduct post distribution monitoring and evaluation for MHM kits. Procurement of sanitation tool kits to support on pit excavations both at the transit center and host communities.

**	Migration	Budget	CHF 115,638
		Targeted Persons	24000
Indicators		Target	
	ugees confirming the MPC has machieving their basic needs	90	
# of assessment included multi-sectoral needs assessment, market assessments conducted		1	
%of people assisted being refugees from Sudan under this intervention		90	



# of Households provided with Multi purpose cash (MPC)	1000
Priority Actions:	 Mobilization of branches and volunteers on entry points for immediate assistance while conducting assessment. Deployment in entry points and refugee camps. Detailed assessment and continuous monitoring (multi-sectoral needs, capacities and gaps) Provision of Multi purpose cash (MPC) to target 1,000HHs. Enhance and keep coordination at country level, regional and sub-regional level with internal RCRC partners involved in the wider Sudan displacement response and external partners involved in the migration discussions. Provide accurate and trusted information in multiple languages Provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to help people reunite with or contact their loved ones through the support of ICRC. This activity will be measured and reported under ICRC supported interventions. Provide basic assistance through health and WASH minimum services to the most vulnerable at arrival.

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 16,587
		Targeted Persons	125
Indicators		Target	
#coordination meetings attended 10			
#of missions to support NS		2	
	Priority Actions:	 Technical supports to the National Society Operations and finance support missions for monitoring and reporting Contribution to NS leadership and positioning in the crisis response 	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The operation will be under the leadership of the acting Disaster Management Manager supported by in country IFRC Disaster Management delegate. SSRC will be supported by a Surge deployed for an initial 2 months that could be extended depending on the evolution in the update. Profile needed is field coordinator.

An initial 100 volunteers and an additional 25 volunteers for RFL supported by ICRC will be deployed to support the response. 40 volunteers for WASH activities and 30 for shelter, 30 for Health, first aid and PSS and 25 volunteers for migration and RFL for 30 days (10 days per month for 3 months). For the monitoring, all volunteers will be engaged rotativity. All volunteers will be insured and equipped with protective gears. The five (05) branch managers and five HQ based relief staff deployed in the field will supervise the volunteers. Six (7) NDRTs will be deployed out of which



5 NDRT will support early actions, preparedness and response interventions in the target branches while the other two (2) will support sanitation and hygiene wash activities.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Field Coordinator deployed for initial 2 months in support to the SSRCS and delegation operation coordination active with branches.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner. For the initial response, available prepositioned SSRC stocks will be utilized and replenished through the DREF. Technical support will be provided through the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi and Juba Cluster senior logistics officer. Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. The National Society will use their national warehouse to store items in advance of distribution activities. IFRC will support the operation through a vehicle rent programme for the six months response period.

How will this operation be monitored?

The monitoring of the response will be done by the PMER unit of the NS and other relevant sectors to this operation. Monitoring visits are scheduled once a month for the whole period of the operation. These will be integrated monitoring visits with the country IFRC Delegate who from time to time provides technical guidance. A monitoring plan will be developed in the field for the NDRT who will always be there to support the day-to-day activities of the volunteers. The IFRC cluster office will also monitor and support the operation remotely with at least one visit by either PMER, DM delegate, NSD, or Finance. A lesson learnt workshop will be organized by the PMER unit of the NS with all relevant stakeholders of the operation.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (PMER): IFRC Juba delegation will provide SSRC with necessary PMER support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. 3 monitoring missions are planned to monitor the program and support the NS.

Regular field visits by SSRC teams will ensure weekly supervision of activities, in the first few weeks of the operation. Continuous needs and situation assessments will be carried out during the DREF implementation to inform decision-making. Field staff will provide weekly updates/reports about the ongoing operation to the acting Disaster Manager based at the HQ. SSRC will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report two months after the end of the operation to enable IFRC Juba delegation Cluster to consolidate and publish the final report. The NS will conduct a lessons-learnt at the end of the implementation bringing together all involved parties to the operations.

The monitoring and intervention will also take consideration of the security parameters. The SSRC security focal person will take lead in monitoring all the activities conducted at the field level. The security aspect of the mission also consists of mapping access points, conflict-sensitive areas, meeting with the local authorities to give an official overview of the security contex

The Administration and Finance department of the SSRC will follow the procedures, established in line with those of the IFRC for budget management and financial reporting and will follow the mitigation measure established in the approval of this DREF response. Based on the lessons learned from previous DREF Operation, support will be provided to the NS to further improve its financial management capacities by finance staff mission from IFRC.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

A range of beneficiary communications tools has been established, including a radio discussion, door-to-door visits, and distribution and pasting of IEC materials in strategic areas. If supported and planned properly, these tools will be key to delivering sustainable behavior change, not just on cholera but across health and disaster preparedness in general. The communications department will play a major role in ensuring that the communication strategy is in place and supported and that the visibility of the operation is promoted. Frequent visits to collect materials for publication will be done by the department with support from the IFRC cluster Office.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSS013 - South Sudan Red Cross Sudan population movement

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	192,982
Shelter and Basic Household Items	5,687
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	23,696
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	29,478
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,479
Education	0
Migration	115,638
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	9,005
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	162,585
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	16,587
National Society Strengthening	145,997
TOTAL BUDGET	355,567

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Click here for the reference

