



SOUTH SUDAN

IFRC network mid-year report, January – June 2023

15 December 2023

IN SUPPORT OF THE SOUTH SUDAN RED CROSS



21

National Society branches



250

National Society staff



17,467

National Society volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Ongoing emergency operations



115,000

Disasters and crises



7,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

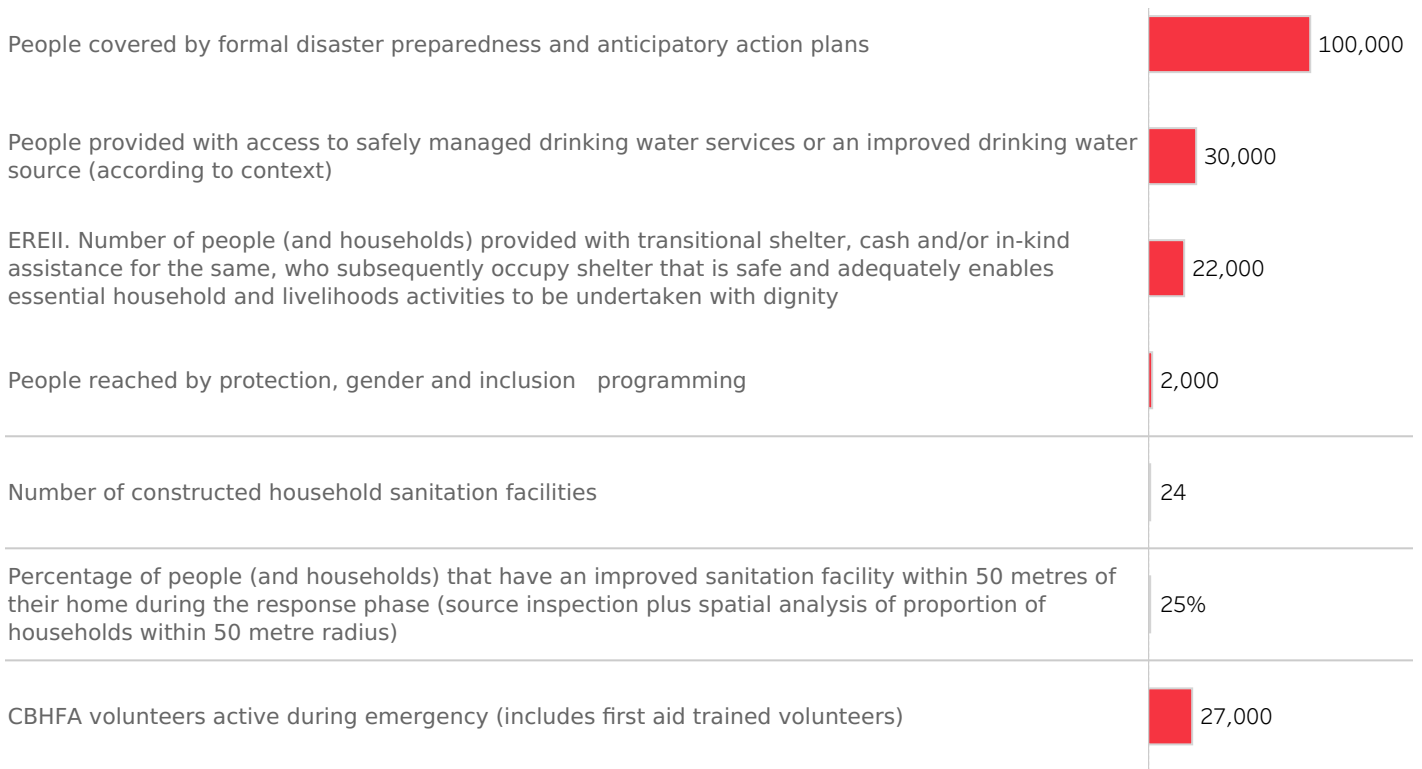
Total	Funding requirements	68.4M
IFRC	Emergency Operations	
	Funding requirements	8M
	Income	1.9M
	Longer-term	
	Funding requirements	11.6M
	Income	3.6M
Participating National Societies	Funding requirements	13.3M
	Income	5.8M
Host National Society other funding sources	Funding requirements	35.4M

[Click here for more financial information](#)

Appeal numbers **MAASS001, MDRSS010**

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRSS010 / South Sudan / *Hunger Crisis*



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate	National Society is implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society is implementing environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction or clean-ups	Yes
	National Society is developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks	Yes
Disasters and crises	People reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	7,000
Values, power and inclusion	Community Engagement and Accountability is integrated and institutionalized in the National Society policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks)	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

	All volunteers are covered by health, accident and death compensation	Yes
	One National Society Development plan is in place	Yes
National Society Development	Strategy for strengthening the auxiliary role developed or implemented	Yes
	Youth engagement strategy is developed or in place	Yes
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	National Society has demonstrated progress in digital transformation according to the digital maturity model outlined in the IFRC Digital Transformation Strategy	Yes
	National Society has functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has strengthened integrity and reputational risk mechanisms	Yes
	PSEA Action Plan is in place to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	PSEA policy is in place to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Multilateral Support	Bilateral Support					
		Climate	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing
American Red Cross	●						
British Red Cross	●						
Canadian Red Cross Society			●	●	●	●	●
Danish Red Cross	●	●	●	●		●	●
Finnish Red Cross	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
German Red Cross	●	●		●			●
Italian Red Cross	●						
Netherlands Red Cross	●	●	●	●	●		●
Norwegian Red Cross	●			●		●	●
Red Cross of Monaco	●						
Swedish Red Cross		●	●	●		●	●
Swiss Red Cross	●		●	●		●	●
Turkish Red Crescent Society		●		●			●

■ Planned

■ Supported

OVERALL PROGRESS

Context

South Sudan's humanitarian situation remains complex. It is characterised by protracted internal displacement, localised conflicts, recurrent flooding and droughts, epidemic outbreaks, currency depreciation, food insecurity, malnutrition and social inequality and exclusion. South Sudan is at almost at the bottom of the Human Development Index, ranking 185 out of 189 countries. There are 8.9 million people need humanitarian assistance in the country.

Conflict continues to be a major driver of humanitarian needs in South Sudan, resulting in widespread loss of lives, displacement, and loss of livelihoods by communities. While the country has experienced relative calm at national level since the signing of the revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) and formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020, there has been a spike in conflicts at sub-national level which have resulted in the displacement of thousands of communities in many areas. The conflict has also exposed segments of the populations to protection risks, such as child abduction and child marriage, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), forced recruitment into armed groups, family separation, physical assault, looting, extortion, and intimidation. As of January 2022, the total number of displaced populations stood at 4.3 million people (2.02 million internally displaced people and 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo).

Severe food insecurity persists in flood, drought, and conflict-affected areas, including Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria. The current food insecurity is a result of conflicts, displacement, floods, and inadequate rainfall in some areas, which has reduced food availability. The deteriorating security situation along the Nimule-Juba highway, which is a key supply route, disrupted the supply chain, driving food prices significantly higher than the long-term averages. The extremely high food and fuel prices are significantly affecting household purchasing capacity, further compounding the worsening food security outcomes. As per the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) for the period of February 2022, approximately 8 million people (60 per cent of the population) in South Sudan are estimated to be facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food insecurity outcomes.

South Sudan is also severely affected by the outbreak of diseases including cholera, malaria and the COVID-19 pandemic. Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases contribute significantly to the community disease burden in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, calling for continued engagement of communities to raise awareness of the risk of exposure of these diseases. Water and sanitation coverage in South Sudan is low, with 63 per cent of the total population practicing open defecation and 41 per cent coverage regarding basic water supply. The low coverage in basic water and sanitation, combined with poor hygiene practices, means that the population remains vulnerable to outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases.

Traditional gender roles and social norms in South Sudan result in gender inequality and exclusion, particularly around girls' education, restrictions of their mobility, limited decision-making power, and lack of access and control over resources. Gender-based violence affects 41 per cent of South Sudanese people and 70 per cent of people know someone who has been a victim. Due to existing socio-economic conditions, cultural beliefs and traditional practices, women are more likely to be disproportionately affected by disasters, including increased loss of livelihoods, gender-based violence, and even loss of life during and after disasters. People with disabilities also often face stigmatization, marginalization, exclusion, and are left unable to access the support needed to live in dignity as equal members of society.

The combined effects of these multiple crises coupled with very low levels of development and high levels of poverty among the population, continue to expose communities to the adverse effects of shocks and stress, and call for a concerted effort to enhance the population's resilience and protect lives in disaster prone areas of the country.

Key Achievements

The South Sudan Red Cross is implementing the [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) (PPP) financed by the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) in partnership with the Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. The

ECHO PPP is enhancing the capacity of communities, the South Sudan Red Cross, and public authorities to address complex humanitarian crises through integrated interventions and the provision of cash and voucher assistance.

The South Sudan Red Cross has carried out a response to floods and to populations on the move and provided humanitarian assistance to the target population. Highlights of the assistance provided include:

- 6,700 households received conditional cash and voucher assistance
- 6,290 children, 1,508 pregnant women, and 1,136 lactating women were screened for malnutrition
- 112,170 people received hygiene promotion information
- 14,259 women and girls received menstrual hygiene management kits (MHM)
- 75,000 people have improved access to safe and clean drinking water.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency Appeal 1

Emergency Appeal name	South Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal (Hunger Crisis)
IFRC Appeal code	MDRSS010
Duration	From 16 October 2021 until 31 October 2023
Funding requirements	CHF 1.2 million Increase from Emergency Appeal requirement: CHF 3 million
People to be assisted	120,000
Link to Emergency Appeal	South Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	South Sudan Floods Emergency Appeal Operational Strategy

Out of the 623,000 people affected by flooding, the South Sudan Red Cross aims to provide immediate and early recovery assistance to 120,000 of the most vulnerable people (20,000 households). In coordination with the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, South Sudan Red Cross 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, South Sudan Red Cross has already been supporting communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States.

The South Sudan Red Cross will focus on households that have been displaced and lost their homes and their immediate sources of livelihoods. The South Sudan Red Cross will prioritize households where the compounding consequences of prolonged food insecurity and flooding has 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.

SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Objective: *Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

Priority actions

Emergency shelter and essential household items were provided to 1,716 households (1,116 female, 600 male), including items such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and solar lamps. The procurement and distribution of these items was coordinated with the disaster risk management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) sectors.

Six thousand seven hundred (6,700) households benefited from conditional cash and vouchers assistance and technical support to enable them to return, rebuild, repair their homes. The most vulnerable groups were targeted, especially single mothers, households with separated children, households headed by people living with disabilities and the elderly. Families were supported by trained South Sudan Red Cross volunteers and Community Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) to help access markets. In addition, eight CDRT teams were trained.

The number of people targeted under this objective were 29,967 (15,733 male, 14,23 female). The funding requirements are (CHF)1,066,000.



Livelihoods

Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

(Please note: these activities relate to the Floods Appeal and Population Movement Appeal below)

Food items were distributed to 300 households (210 female, 90 male) in Juba, Raja, Mundri and Aweil. There are increasing needs due to the multiple hazards in the country.

Six hundred and one internally displaced persons (IDP's), returnees and host communities took part in livelihood programmes such as training in tailoring, carpentry, masonry, and village savings and loan associations (VSLA), equipping these people with business and hands on skills.

Two hundred and seventy-four community members took part in action for improving their livelihoods, including Farmer Field Schools and provision of tools and seeds to farmers in Yambio and Maridi, supported by the German Red Cross.

Emergency Appeal 2

Emergency Appeal name	Sudan Crisis: Population Movement Emergency Appeal
IFRC Appeal code	MDRS1001
Duration	From 30 May 2023 to 31 December 2024
Funding requirements	Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal: 8 million Swiss francs Federation-wide: 10.5 million Swiss francs
People to be assisted	50,000
Link to Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis - Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Link to Operations Strategy	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Appeal - South Sudan response plan

South Sudan shares large borders with Sudan, providing relatively easy access for the populations fleeing from the affected states. A total of 183,854 individuals from 42,103 households have arrived in South Sudan, with the numbers expected to rise.

The number of refugees and South Sudanese returnees is expected to increase significantly in the coming weeks. Based on the daily average of 3,000 registrations of refugees and returnees, the humanitarian coordination team in South Sudan projects that if the situation continues, more than 240,000 people (180,000 returnees and 60,000 refugees) will have crossed the border into South Sudan in the coming months. Overall, women and girls make up 54 per cent of new arrivals, while 46 per cent are men and boys. More than 53 per cent of new arrivals are below the age of eighteen, while 9 per cent of new arrivals are older than sixty years.

The humanitarian crisis continues to worsen as more people flee the fighting in Sudan, with several thousand individuals (returnees and refugees) crossing over to the 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 necessities. The population is already in need because of the prevailing drought, internal conflict, and floods and this situation worsens an already dire situation. The South Sudan Red Cross plans to target a proportion of returnees, refugees, and host communities with assistance.

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 (UNOCHA). The displacement crisis dynamic already existing in the South Sudan and Sudan bordering states and the complex humanitarian situation in the North, including Upper Nile, is making the situation more pressing. The massive number of arrivals can hardly be absorbed by the country. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), more than half of the population from these areas already rely on humanitarian aid with huge needs resulting from consecutive crises, historical migration crises in Upper Nile, security, climate consequences, precariousness facilities, etc. The context is fragile and volatile security is an important parameter that adds to the severity of this crisis for returnees, refugees, and host communities.

Operational strategy

The Operational Strategy was based on scenario building, information available, and the identified needs at the time of planning. However, it is expected that this Operational Strategy could now be revised to include medium and long-term interventions, based on the evolution of the crisis in Sudan and its impacts in neighbouring countries. The National Society has developed specific country plans based on this scenario, with a contextualized analysis and specific response. The operations and activities planned in this Emergency Appeal are part of a Movement-wide coordinated action with the ICRC and Participating National Societies.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

South Sudan continues to be exposed to multiple natural hazards, the most common being weather related, such as floods, drought, and disease outbreaks. The protracted crisis in South Sudan is exacerbated by climate extremes, with environmental impacts such as land degradation and deforestation and biodiversity loss. The implications in terms of human and economic costs are significant, with immediate as well as long-lasting effects on livelihoods and food security. All these hazards are aggravated by climate change and have increased in recent years in terms of intensity, frequency, and complexity.

The South Sudan Government launched a campaign in June 2021 to plant 100 million trees in the next 10 years to ease the effects of climate change and restore wasteland. The initiative aims to mitigate the effect of climate change and restore the degraded land-based ecosystem.

The initiative plans to adopt modern innovations like regenerative agriculture, climate-smart farming practices, and reforestation and afforestation, which are at the core of ecosystem restoration in the rural areas of South Sudan.

The South Sudan Red Cross, through its Unified plan, intends to leverage the initiative through countrywide awareness of fruit tree planting through the Go Green Campaign. Additionally, the IFRC intends to support the National Society in its promotional and advocacy efforts, targeting Government agencies, the private sector, and the public, to increase understanding of the value of diverse nature-based solutions, as highlighted in the Tree Planting and Care initiative.

Seven tree nursery beds were established in select South Sudan Red Cross branches, Malakal and Kapoeta. Tree planting has not yet taken place.

The South Sudan Red Cross is reducing the current and future humanitarian impacts of climate and environmental crises and supporting people to adapt and thrive in the face of it. Climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives were prioritized by integrating climate risk management across all programme's operations, and advocacy, such as tree planting.



Disasters and crises

In the past the past three years, South Sudan has been affected by sequential man-made and natural disasters and crises.

The South Sudan Red Cross focused on preparedness and readiness to respond to shocks, enhancing community risk reduction and resilience. Its actions include early warning, early action and anticipation to mitigate risks from multiple hazards affecting the lives, livelihoods, homes and living conditions of vulnerable communities, the most disadvantaged and the 'hard to reach'.

Through the ECHO PPP, the South Sudan Red Cross and IFRC provided effective and locally adapted response to communities in need, while increasing the reach, quality and impact of its unique network of local branches. To holistically address increasing humanitarian needs, the PPP takes a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral and integrated systems approach, focusing on disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and humanitarian assistance and protection assisting people on the move, according to their specific vulnerabilities. To enhance the PPP's quality, impact and cost-efficiency and to ensure a people-centred approach, CVA was integrated as a key modality for providing humanitarian assistance. Risk communication, community engagement and accountability were integrated to ensure that communities are active partners at all stages of the programming cycle.

The PPP approach aims to predict the onset and trajectory of crises and to protect affected communities with tailored and contextual support, as well as climate and environmental considerations. The South Sudan Red Cross is working

in communities in Aweil South and Old Fangak to form disaster response teams and develop early warning and early action mechanisms. Essential household Items are being prepositioned to enable a fast response. The scale-up of digitalization contributed to bridging the digital divide and building on the IFRC's expertise through its specialized reference centres, reinforcing its role as a knowledge broker.

The ECHO Programmatic Partnership (PPP) increased the capacity of the South Sudan Red Cross to deliver cash and voucher assistance (CVA), by updating the CVA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and improving coordination with the inter-agency Cash Working Group. The number of people targeted under this objective is 35,962 (18,880 male, 17,082 female) and the funding requirements are CHF 850,000.

Cash transfers and/or grants were provided to 6,700 households in Mundri, Aweil, Old Fangak and Juba. The Multi Sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) was used as the reference. The SMEB sets the minimum cost needed by a household to meet its acute needs and sustain lives, with the calculation including food and non-food items, and other considerations such as medicines, transportation, etc.

Market assessments were conducted by the South Sudan Red Cross in selected areas to determine cash feasibility. Reference is made to the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, a monthly data collection exercise launched by the Working Group to provide indicative information on key commodities. Post-distribution monitoring exercises were also carried out.

The South Sudan Red Cross plans to develop contingency plans for two locations and revise the national contingency plan. The National Society will disseminate the public awareness and public education disaster risk reduction key messages, develop early warning and early action systems linked with local or national meteorological systems, and train and equip community disaster response teams.

Eight Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT) were formed and trained to respond across all sectors, including cash and voucher assistance (CVA). This will also support capacity development for preparedness and future disasters.

A feasibility study on forecast-based action (FbA) was conducted earlier this year with support from Danish Red Cross. An orientation session was carried out to equip the National Society disaster risk management (DRM) and branch staff with knowledge on how to conduct a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment in South Sudan.



Health and wellbeing

The focus of this strategic priority was on ensuring that all people have safe and equitable access to health, water, sanitation and adequate living conditions. This means expanding integrated community-based health care and first aid, as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene programmes, to address the unmet needs of vulnerable or marginalized groups. It also involves significantly investing in epidemic and pandemic preparedness, and specifically local actors, networks, and volunteers as community-based responders who can detect and respond to disease outbreaks and other health risks.

Community health workforce

The main goal of the community health workforce development initiative was to improve health outcomes for African communities through the scale-up of a strengthened, people-centred, and integrated community health workforce and system.

The scope of the programme, based upon the existing MoU between Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the IFRC, is to organize and mobilize the community health workforce for the COVID-19 response and maintain essential health services. These services must be integrated within a wider health system strengthening approach addressing the secondary health impacts of COVID-19. This includes, but is not limited to, health promotion, disease prevention, community-based care, contact tracing, scaling up of mass testing at the community level and accelerating COVID-19 vaccine access and availability.

A second component is collaborating on joint actions and initiatives to support member states in the attainment of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including advocating for changes in policy and approaches based on key issues. The three expected outcomes are:

Outcome 1: *The capacity of community health workers (CHW) and volunteers to provide and facilitate equitable access to essential health services, and assist communities affected by public health emergencies (PHE), is increased.*

Outcome 2: *Community preparedness and responsiveness to health emergencies are reinforced, community-led health resilience is built and access to essential services is improved.*

Outcome 3: *National, community health systems and National Societies' capacity to address the community's health needs always are strengthened.*

The government and South Sudan Red Cross aim to scale up the community health workforce in South Sudan to 17,221 with the support of Africa CDC and IFRC. This will be part of a continent-wide ambition of developing a group of two million CHWs in the African continent. Each community health worker will support an estimated 250 people (50 – 100 households).

Save Lives and Livelihoods Programme (SLL)

SLL is a partnership between the Mastercard Foundation and Africa CDC that will support the procurement and delivery of tens of millions of COVID-19 vaccines and hasten economic recovery on the continent. Under the SLL programme, the National Society will deliver critical risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities to vulnerable communities in support of COVID-19 vaccine uptake by ensuring that vaccination activities are community-led and trusted. Other partners in the SLL program will be providing procurement and logistics to a central warehouse (UNICEF), in-country logistics (WFP), and managing COVID-19 vaccination centres (AMREF, GHSS) and safety surveillance (AKROS). The National Society will work with these partners in the SLL program to reach the objective of the program which is to reach at least 60% of the African population with COVID-19 vaccines.

ECHO PPP

As part of the multi-hazard approach, the South Sudan Red Cross is working on epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response. The National Society is working with community leaders and partners in Aweil and Juba to assess water and sanitation conditions, rehabilitate boreholes, and conduct hygiene promotion activities to prevent water-borne illnesses. The South Sudan Red Cross has already supported the Ministry of Health, WHO and other partners in responding to Ebola outbreaks by disseminating key messages on disease prevention and distributing WASH supplies.

Health promotion and disease prevention messages reached 154,354 people in Magwi, Ikwoto, Bentiu, Malakal, Akobo.

Staff and volunteers (121) were trained on health-related topics like Boma Health Initiative, and other disease control initiatives to enable them to respond or to conduct awareness-raising in the affected communities.

Staff and volunteers screened 6,290 children, 1,508 pregnant women, and 1,136 lactating mothers for malnutrition.

In addition, 505,335 people were reached with contextually appropriate health activities and services through awareness raising, training, screening and distribution of health supplies during public health emergencies.

Awareness raising on the importance of blood donation reached 22,840 people, which resulted in 1,139 blood units collected.

First aid services were provided to 1,399 people during emergency situations. This was possible because 1,262 volunteers and instructors were trained, and 76 first aid kits were procured and distributed to selected branches.

The number of people targeted under this objective is 119,868 (62,931 male, 56,937 female) and the funding requirements are CHF511,000.

The South Sudan Red Cross reached 112,170 people with hygiene promotion messages, procured and distributed menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits to 14,259 girls and provided 36,917 affected people with soap. The South Sudan Red Cross carried out refresher training (1 hygiene promoter per 50 households) for volunteers to carry out hygiene awareness among the targeted communities with anticipated high risk of diarrhoea, to prevent water-related diseases, as well as to distribute hygiene items. Access to safe and clean drinking water was improved for 75,000 people in Aweil, Akobo, Magwi, Bentiu, Rumbek and other locations. This was achieved through emergency and development

projects supported by Participating National Societies to rehabilitate and drill 132 water points. The rehabilitation and drilling were carried out after conducting a water point assessment.

WASH and shelter activities helped 2,522 people gain access to improved sanitation. Six institutional latrines, 81 demonstration latrines and 269 household latrines were constructed, helping targeted households to return and rebuild, repair their homes. The operation also supported the community construction of culturally appropriate latrines using community sanitation committees and training of local artisans. This was coordinated and implemented with the WASH and shelter components in the South Sudan Red Cross projects. In total, 269,324 people were reached with contextually appropriate WASH services from January to June 2023 through various activities: awareness, access to water, trainings. The number of people targeted under this objective is 119,868 (62,932 male, 56,937 female).



Migration and displacement

The South Sudan Red Cross capacities have been enhanced through training to understand migration dynamics in their contexts and deliver appropriate humanitarian services to migrants, displaced people and those impacted by the migration and displacement (including families who stay behind), in coordination with local and international actors. The focus here is making sure that all people who migrate and are displaced are safe, are treated humanely and with dignity, and have the assistance and protection they need to thrive in inclusive societies.

The South Sudan Red Cross is currently responding to population movement through an emergency appeal with health, WASH, protection, and disaster risk management activities.



Values, power and inclusion

Under this priority, Movement partners supported South Sudan Red Cross to increase awareness and actions with youth and through engagement with the education community. Significant efforts were also made to create more inclusive working dynamics, greater diversity and ensure the protection of people, their dignity and contributions for resilience and peaceful environments.

Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) services reached 80,956 people. Of these, 73,400 people were reached with psychosocial support (PSS) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) awareness sessions, 434 staff, volunteers and community leaders were trained on PSS, and 64 people were safely referred to specialized services. In addition, 7,465 people were linked with their families through phone calls and 154 people received messages through Restoring Family Links activities. The number of people targeted under this objective is 62,931 (32,899 male, 30,032 female).

The South Sudan Red Cross already developed and adopted Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) tools and adapted the global tools to the country context. These were used to collect data relevant for planning CEA approaches and activities during the detailed needs assessment, to gather community feedback and make sure the feedback helped generate ownership within the community during this operation. A feedback mechanism was put in place for community members on issues related to the overall response. The community members in the target areas were involved as fully as possible throughout the response through Project Advisory Committees (8) formed and supported in the community. Staff and volunteers (181) have been trained on CEA as an approach. Dissemination sessions will be conducted in the second half of the year for staff, volunteers and board members including governance. A CEA strategy for South Sudan Red Cross was developed and approved by the board and senior management team.

Furthermore, South Sudan Red Cross will strengthen the already established community protection committees to continue raising awareness and act as a platform for community engagement.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

The South Sudan Red Cross works in partnership and coordination with all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actors by engaging them in Movement coordination meetings, proposal development and involvement in technical working group meetings.

The ECHO PPP is implemented in coordination between the South Sudan Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross as the lead EU National Society, the Netherlands Red Cross, and the IFRC. This model has improved the collaboration within the IFRC network in the country in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and CEA. The partners hold regular meetings to discuss progress, challenges and needs for support.

The National Society also attends sectoral cluster meetings led and co-led by UN agencies and other international non-governmental organisations. For the ECHO PPP, the National Society engages in the shelter, non-food item, and WASH clusters, as well as the Cash Working Group. Furthermore, the National Society engages with national and local authorities in all project activities and is widely accepted in the communities where it works.



National Society development

In 2017, the South Sudan Red Cross developed its first National Society Development Framework 2018–2021, outlining the key priorities for the development of the National Society. The framework has been successful in guiding priorities and Movement Partners in their support. The framework will be revised in the third quarter of 2023.

Strong community networks help the works of South Sudan Red Cross across the country. With this as the goal, the National Society led work on branch mapping followed by the development of a branch development framework with key indicators and minimum criteria.

The South Sudan Red Cross' new strategic plan 2022- 2026 ensures that the National Society Development framework and organizational capacity assessment (OCAC) process will be revised. A key part of this is support to branch development and their own frameworks, harmonised approaches across branches and the operationalization of branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCA) activities and plans of action.



Humanitarian diplomacy

No activities reported during this reporting period.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

The IFRC will support the National Society with technical support once gaps are identified through the OCAC assessment and ensure that the following milestones in the National Society Development framework are delivered and reported on:

- Support the National Society to strengthen human resources procedures including the full roll-out of the appraisal system
- Improve/strengthen the financial management system and risk management framework of the National Society

- Support headquarters and Branches in rehabilitating their office to maintain a good working environment
- Support the implementation of the South Sudan Red Cross Safety and Security Framework
- Support the National Society to develop a risk management framework and SOP's for the Safety and Security taskforce

Digital transformation is key in improving community engagement, communication, fundraising, data driven decisions, reporting, and accountability. National Societies established relevant foundational IT infrastructure systems. The South Sudan Red Cross explored innovative and modern ways of developing the National Society through the approach and mindset of localization.

The South Sudan Red Cross is already working in collaboration with the Icelandic Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, ICRC and IFRC to obtain ICT software and hardware and support comprehensive planning and coordination. The ambition is to bridge the digital divide and ensure connectivity in all branches.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2023. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies. Mid-year reporting data may have been based on estimations, with plans to submit more robust numbers at the annual reporting stage.
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) and which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)

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