



SOUTH SUDAN

2024-2026 IFRC network country plan

8 March 2024

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 61.3M**

In support of the South Sudan Red Cross



21

National Society branches



282

National Society staff



19,583

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



800,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



711,000

Climate and
environment



520,000

Disasters
and crises



2.4M

Health and
wellbeing



250,000

Migration and
displacement



1.1M

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Food insecurity • population movement

Longer term needs

- multi-layered protracted crisis

Capacity development

- digital transformation
- internal systems strengthening
 - risk management
 - resource mobilization
 - branch development

Key country data

Population **10.9M**

INFORM Severity rating **very high**

INFORM Climate Risk Index **very high**

Human Development Index rank **191**

Population below poverty level **82.3%**

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
South Sudan, Uganda & Tanzania, Juba

Funding requirements

2024

2025**

2026**

Total 56M CHF

Total 2.9M CHF

Total 2.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

44M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

9.2M CHF

Through Host National Societies

2.8M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

2.9M CHF

Through the IFRC

2.4M CHF

**Projected funding requirements

IFRC Breakdown

24M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

Longer term needs

5M CHF

Climate and environment

6M CHF

Disasters and crises

5M CHF

Health and wellbeing

2M CHF

Migration & displacement

1M CHF

Values, power and inclusion

1M CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

British Red Cross*

Canadian Red Cross

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco*

Swiss Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

Turkish Red Crescent

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.

IFRC Appeal codes

Ongoing emergency response:

MGR60001 | MDRS1001

Longer-term needs:

MAASS001

Hazards



Food insecurity



Economic hardship



Drought



Floods



Population movement



Conflict

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

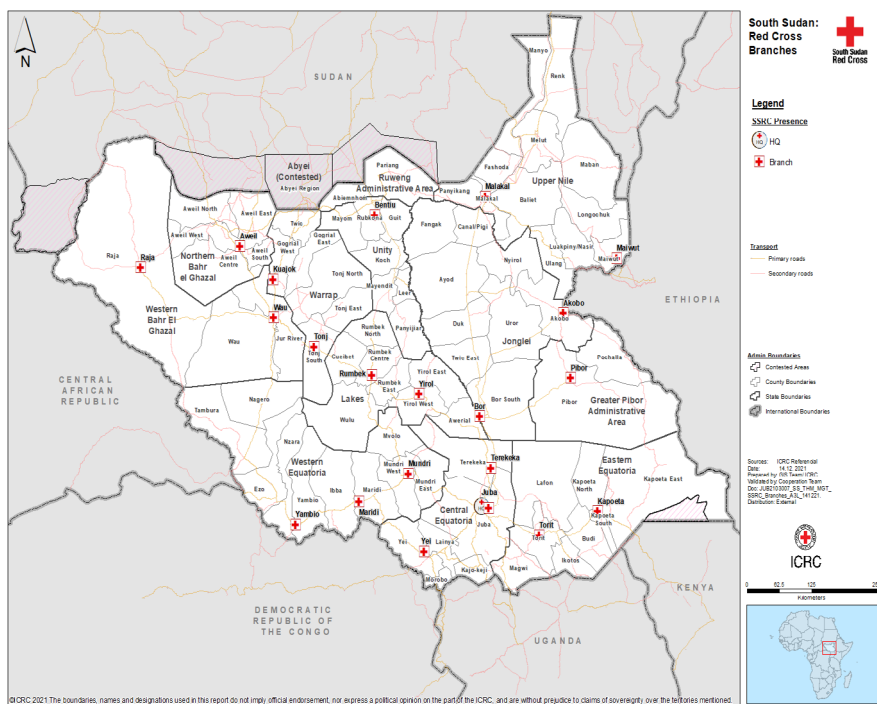
The **South Sudan Red Cross** was established by an act of Parliament in March 2012 and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 2013. Formerly a part of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, its staff and volunteers have decades of experience responding to emergencies, providing health services and promoting social inclusion. In its auxiliary role to public authorities during emergencies, the South Sudan Red Cross works closely with relevant government ministries, including the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management Affairs. This engagement is at both at national and state levels. The National Society maintains autonomy and acts in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

South Sudan Red Cross wide network of volunteers, 21 branches and 102 local units enables it to reach people in need across the country. There are teams in all the branches that are trained and equipped for emergencies, and are capable of mobilizing volunteers to respond to both low and medium-level emergencies. According to recent reports, in 2022, South Sudan Red Cross assisted 76,000 people with emergency food and non-food items, 100,500 people with access to safe water thanks to the drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, and installed 54 hand washing facilities. The National Society also provided cash transfers to over 6'000 people to help them meet their household needs in a dignified way, and 4,100 households received agricultural inputs. The National Society works to improve public awareness on health and to provide

community-based services, empowering people to manage their own health. It also advocates for a wider understanding and fuller application of the Fundamental Principles, by promoting social inclusion through all its activities and services.

In its Strategic Plan 2022-2026, the South Sudan Red Cross focuses on three strategic and two transformative goals:

- People mitigate the effects of climate change and preserve the environment by performing risk reduction and preparedness initiatives, and possess capacities to respond to disasters, conflicts, and other emergencies while ensuring food security and livelihoods
- People live healthy lives with access to health care and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and practice health promotion based on knowledge and changed attitudes
- People who are marginalized and vulnerable are included, protected, empowered and actively engaged in their communities
- A stronger National Society that is a trusted and accountable national actor, with increasingly well-functioning and self-reliant structures throughout the country
- A partner of choice acknowledged by partners and stakeholders for strong coordination and evidence-based communication and advocacy efforts on behalf of vulnerable populations



IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

South Sudan, a landlocked country bordered by Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia, has faced persistent political challenges since gaining independence from Sudan in 2011. The nation has been marked by civil wars in 2013 and 2016, despite efforts towards peace, including the signing of a peace agreement in 2018. However, the implementation of this agreement has faced setbacks and delays, contributing to ongoing instability.

Ethnic divisions continue to play a significant role in shaping power dynamics within the country, leading to intercommunal violence and hindering efforts for reconciliation and development. This internal strife exacerbates the already precarious economic situation of South Sudan, which heavily relies on revenues from its petroleum sector. Disruptions in oil production and transportation, such as potential conflicts with Sudan over transit fees, pose significant threats to government revenues and exacerbate economic challenges.

The consequences of South Sudan's political and economic instability are deeply felt by its population, with over 8 million people living in extreme poverty. Access to essential services

such as healthcare, education, and gender equality remains limited. The country struggles with one of the world's lowest life expectancies, high maternal mortality ratios, and low literacy rates, particularly affecting children, women, and marginalized communities.

Moreover, South Sudan has been grappling with environmental challenges, including recurring floods and droughts, which have a devastating impact on agriculture and food security. Recent years have seen consecutive flooding, leading to extensive damage to farmlands and exacerbating food insecurity, particularly in regions like Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria.

Disease outbreaks, including cholera, malaria, and the COVID-19 pandemic, further strain the country's fragile healthcare system, compounded by low water and sanitation coverage. Humanitarian access is hampered by sub-national conflicts, bureaucratic obstacles, and physical constraints, such as poor road conditions and flooding.

In summary, South Sudan faces a complex array of challenges, including political instability, economic fragility, environmental hazards, and humanitarian crises, all of which contribute to the suffering and vulnerability of its population.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC [GO page South Sudan](#)

Emergency 1

Emergency Operation	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal 2023-2024
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	Operation start date for South Sudan: 16 October 2021, with operation extended to 31 December 2024
People affected	People affected/at risk: 157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143M in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list) People facing acute food insecurity in South Sudan: 7.76 million
Funding requirement	Total funding requirements for all countries through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF f318 million Funding requirement for South Sudan for 2024: CHF 16 million, to assist 800,000 people
Link to Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy for South Sudan	South Sudan Country Plan of Action

South Sudan had been enduring extreme flooding for four successive years, leading to prolonged humanitarian emergencies which are, in turn, exacerbating the food crisis. In October 2021, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to support the South Sudan Red Cross response to the floods affecting the country. With food insecurity on the rise, South Sudan is one of the priority countries supported by the IFRC's regional [Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal](#). Launched in October 2022, it embeds the floods response, and aims to scale up its regional immediate and life-saving response to the food insecurity crisis currently affecting South Sudan and the region. Country prioritization is based on a multivariate analysis, which includes the Integrated Phase Classification, and focuses on those communities experiencing a crisis or worse level of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3+). Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, the Emergency Appeal has now been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent.

This Revised Africa Emergency Appeal is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), cash, health and nutrition, and livelihoods support, it will ensure that National Societies meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as a Red level Emergency in many countries of the region, including in South Sudan.

The number of people to be assisted in South Sudan under the Revised Emergency Appeal will be 800,000 with a funding ask of CHF16 million. The Revised Africa Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa. The IFRC has mobilized a "Zero Hunger Cell" tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent, and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include:

- operations coordination and technical support
- surge deployments
- information management, foresight, and analysis
- regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy
- communications and visibility
- Federation-wide planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)
- tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability
- resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation targets seven areas of South Sudan: Western Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. It is articulated on three response pillars:

- Pillar 1: **Cash transfers** for safety nets, safeguarding livelihoods, addressing acute food insecurity, improving food access and maintaining consumption levels through the scale-up of emergency food assistance
- Pillar 2: **Health and nutrition** surveillance, knowledge building and health promotion
- Pillar 3: Provision of **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)** services, including the direct provision of safe water or the rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure, in-kind provision of water treatment and storage products, and the use of cash or voucher assistance
- The operational strategy integrates in a cross-cutting manner **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** and **protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.



IFRC staff and volunteers assisting with distributions of items including blankets, cooking sets etc. and other essentials for people fleeing conflict which erupted in neighbouring Sudan in April 2023

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency 2

Emergency Operation	Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MDRS1001
Duration	19 months: 15 May 2023 to 31 December 2024
People to be assisted	82,000 in South Sudan
Funding requirement	Total through the IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 33.5 million (Federation-wide: Swiss francs 42 million)
Link to Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Link to South Sudan Response Plan	Federation-wide South Sudan Response Plan

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement, with over 248,000 people having crossed into South Sudan by the end of August 2023. While the situation in Sudan is still very volatile and as the fighting persists, the trend of displacement is likely to continue. The displaced population includes Sudanese refugees, returnees and foreign nationals, with significantly higher proportions of women, children and older people.

This Emergency Appeal enables South Sudan Red Cross to respond to the needs of those fleeing the conflict into the country, as well as strengthening the National Society's response capacity and readiness for further influx.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Given the level of uncertainty of the developing situation in Sudan, the operational strategy builds on the need to be flexible and adaptable. The operation focuses on six areas (Upper Nile, Unity State, Warrap, Abyei, Northern Bahr-EI Ghazal and Western Equatorial State).

The targeting criteria is based on an assessment identifying a total of 82,118 people (54,000 returnees, 6,000 refugees and 22,118 people from host communities), and people with highest vulnerability are given priority (older people, children under five years, pregnant women and breastfeeding women, people living with disability, female heads of household and single women, child headed households, people chronically ill, and unaccompanied/separated children).

The response pillars include:

Emergency WASH

Distributing water treatment and storage products for one month, followed by repairing hand pumps and boreholes. Sanitation involves training local volunteers for temporary and

flood-resilient latrine construction. Awareness on hygiene will be raised, and dignity hygiene kits provided to women and girls.

Shelter, Items, Cash Assistance

Providing immediate relief items based on needs, utilizing cash and vouchers for two months. Multipurpose cash and cash for transport will be provided based on assessments by IFRC and SSR.

Livelihood Support

Assisting with livelihoods, focusing on options like fishing. Trained volunteers and teams will support families, providing fishing nets to men and grants to women groups.

Emergency Health

Disease prevention, hygiene promotion, and psychosocial first aid in holding/transit centers. Special attention to women and girls' personal and menstrual hygiene.

Humanitarian Service Points

Setting up points for family links, psychosocial support, and referrals. Collaboration with GBV sub-cluster and ICRC for survivors and establishing women and girl-friendly spaces.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Providing RFL services for returnees and refugees, addressing needs of unaccompanied/separated children. Coordination with other services like PSS and protection-related referrals.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Using CEA tools for data collection, feedback, and community ownership. Establishing a two-way feedback mechanism for community input throughout the response phase.



Climate and environment

The [INFORM risk index](#) for [South Sudan](#) scores at very high, with 8.5 out of 10. Rainfall has been decreasing by 10-20 per cent since the mid-1970s, and more frequent and severe weather events, including droughts and floods have been observed. Predictions suggest that these climatic shifts will intensify, potentially leading to increased food insecurity and large-scale displacements. The climate changes will also likely affect pest infestation patterns, damage crops and productive infrastructure, and increase disease vectors. Rural households, specifically 86 per cent of rural households that depend on rain-fed agriculture and animal husbandry are profoundly affected ([World Bank's Climate Risk Country Profiles for South Sudan](#)).

The rainy season often results in vast areas of the country becoming inaccessible due to flooding and infrastructure damage. South Sudan's water resources are intricately linked to the Nile River basin, a complex system that greatly influences the country's water availability, droughts and floods. Globally, South Sudan ranks 7th for the proportion of its population exposed to annual river floods.

The nation's environment is also under strain, with deforestation emerging as a primary concern. Data from [Global Forest Watch](#) reveals that South Sudan lost 3.46 thousand hectares of its tree cover by 2022, down from 13.3 million hectares in 2010. This loss has implications for global warming, local ecosystems and biodiversity. The South Sudan Government launched a campaign in June 2021 to plant 100 million trees in the next 10 years. The initiative aims to mitigate the effect of climate change and restore the degraded land-based ecosystem. The initiative plans to ride on modern innovations such as regenerative agriculture, climate-smart farming practices, and reforestation and afforestation efforts, which are at the core of ecosystem restoration in the rural areas of South Sudan.

South Sudan's government has issued its first [National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\)](#) and second [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\)](#) in 2021. The NAP nine priority sectors of intervention include water Resources; energy; ecosystems, environment and biodiversity conservation; human settlements; disaster risk reduction; tourism and recreation; health; industry and infrastructure; agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The NDC covers energy- and emission-intensive sectors such as petroleum and mining, which are key economic drivers for the country, and details how South

Sudan has significantly increased its climate ambition of reducing emissions across its sectors by 109.87 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent while sequestering an additional 45.06 million tonnes by 2030.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The South Sudan Red Cross is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The National Society gives priority to integrating climate risk management across all programmes and operations, and to advocacy. The National Society also seeks to contribute to climate change mitigation and environmental restoration through [nature-based solutions](#). The National Society is part of the IFRC Pan-African Initiative on Tree Planting and Care, and will contribute to governmental efforts through countrywide awareness on fruit tree planting through the Go Green campaign.

The South Sudan Red Cross is also engaged in the [Water at the Heart of Climate Action \(W@H\)](#), a new initiative geared towards mitigating the impacts of water-related risks and disasters, and increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. This initiative promotes a combination of early warning and early action measures that support integrated water management in vulnerable communities. The W@H programme has five technical areas, of which four are foundational pillars of an early warning system:

- Water-related risk knowledge and governance
- Observations, monitoring and forecasting of weather and water-related events
- Water specific early warning systems dissemination and communication
- Anticipatory action and locally led adaptation
- Crosscutting activities

Planned activities in 2024

- Engage with the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to support the access, understanding and use of climate information by South Sudan Red Cross branches for their community-level planning, engagement and decision making
- Build awareness of climate change adaptation, environmental restoration and management
- Develop a strategy for the implementation of forecast-based action approaches into disaster management processes
- Roll out 'clean up' environmental campaigns
- Support tree planning and care campaigns/initiatives, such as supporting the formation and strengthening of youth clubs' activities in schools/communities, procurement/distribution of seeds and seedlings, establishment of nursery beds for trees in South Sudan Red Cross local branches and countrywide awareness on fruit tree planting through the GO GREEN campaign

- Strengthen its capacity for climate-smart solutions and environmental management
- Improve environmental sustainability of operations by promoting green response practices

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support and coordination of programming for climate change adaptation, and facilitate new strategic partnerships that enable scaling up of environmental actions. As part of the IFRC Pan-African Initiative on Tree Planting and Care, the IFRC will support the South Sudan Red Cross in its promotional and advocacy efforts, aimed at Government agencies, the private sector, and the general public, to increase understanding of the value of diverse nature-based solutions.

The following participating National Societies are providing support in this area: **Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent.**



Disasters and crises

South Sudan faces a multitude of compounded risks, including conflict, flooding, and economic challenges, which exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. The disruption in cross-border trade with Sudan has led to a surge in food prices and localized shortages, particularly affecting areas adjacent to Sudan. Despite efforts to establish alternative supply routes, transport disruptions caused by the 2023 rainy season and flooding have further hampered access to essential goods, aggravating the situation.

The [World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#) anticipates continued increases in food prices, extending the lean season and heightening food assistance requirements by 25-30 percent. The return of displaced individuals has added to the number of vulnerable households, with many expected to remain at risk until the 2024 harvest.

Humanitarian needs in South Sudan have risen significantly since March 2022, with 9.4 million people requiring assistance. The [Conflict and Food Insecurity report](#) by the Protection Cluster South Sudan highlights a concerning escalation of the food crisis, with a substantial portion of the population facing acute food insecurity by July 2023. Moreover, specific counties in Jonglei State and Unity State are witnessing catastrophic levels of food insecurity, with displacement due to conflict severely limiting access to essential services and food.

Inter-communal violence has resulted in significant infrastructure damage in areas like the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, impacting employment and livelihoods. Additionally, South Sudan faces challenges in humanitarian access, with a high incidence of violence against aid workers. Vast areas contaminated with explosive hazards further restrict access to essential agricultural land and services, particularly in Central and Eastern Equatoria.

The National Disaster Management Strategic Plan for South Sudan aims to address these complex challenges by integrating disaster relief and development efforts. It focuses on strengthening preparedness and response while engaging affected communities in disaster-proofing measures and supporting development programs that incorporate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies. These efforts are crucial for mitigating the compounded risks faced by the country's population.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The South Sudan Red Cross, with support from partners has continued to respond both to disaster and crisis related needs of people as well as carry out long-term projects to address rising risks across the country. South Sudan Red Cross seeks

to maintain its focus on enhancing community risk reduction and resilience, and on their preparedness and readiness to respond to shocks.

The National Society is engaged in the IFRC Pan Africa Initiative on Preparedness and Readiness, and will monitor and analyse risks, vulnerability and capacities of communities, undertake early actions, strengthen emergency response systems, including trained Disaster Response teams, and swiftly deploy capacity in at risk/affected areas. The National Society will also continue to prioritise cash and voucher assistance as a key modality for humanitarian assistance and integrating risk communication, community engagement and accountability to ensure that communities are active partners at all stages of the programming cycle.

The National Society is exercising its auxiliary role and has continued to engage with the Government of South Sudan, through the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, to offer technical support. From the National Disaster Risk Management Policy to the National Disaster Risk Management Bill currently being drafted, the South Sudan Red Cross is seeking to ensure that the policy frameworks being developed reflect both the current context and the evolving impact of climate change in South Sudan.

Planned activities in 2024

- Ensure communities at risk and disaster responders receive actionable risk information
- Support communities to take climate-smart, context-specific and innovative measures to protect their livelihoods and assets
- Support development and testing of early warning/early action triggers and standard protocols
- Support communities and local and national disaster risk management institutions in the development and implementation of contingency plans and response mechanisms
- Ensure people affected by crises and disasters receive timely and appropriate cash and voucher assistance
- Support affected populations with medium and longer-term cash assistance as part of recovery efforts
- Develop an integrated emergency response strategy, and ensure close collaboration between all sectors in emergency response, including with health and WASH, shelter, livelihoods, cash and voucher assistance, climate adaptation, protection, gender and inclusion, community engagement and accountability etc
- Strengthen its emergency response systems, including trained Disaster Response Teams and swiftly deploy capacity in at risk/affected areas

- Support national disaster risk management and governance
- Ensure response reaches communities in a timely manner by developing preparedness for effectiveness response (PER) capacities
- Play an active role in the coordination of cash and voucher assistance through participation in the cash working group
- Strengthen its cash preparedness by ensuring minimum requirements are in place for multipurpose cash interventions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The South Sudan Red Cross is part of the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) between the IFRC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) with implementation support from the **Danish Red Cross**, The **Netherlands Red Cross** and the **IFRC**. The South Sudan Red Cross will continue to strengthen disaster risk management through the ECHO PPP. Based on the vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA), the National Society will support community disaster response teams to develop response plans and early warning systems. The National Society will pre-position essential household items in warehouses in regions with high flood risk. The South Sudan Red Cross will continue to strengthen capacities in cash and voucher assistance through the integration of digital tools and a cash information management system.

The IFRC will support the National Society in accessing tools and resources to respond to crises and fulfil its mandate in line with its auxiliary role. The IFRC will provide technical support across the pillars of Preparedness for Effective Response and will use IFRC emergency response tools to match operational requirements, including support with IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF)/Emergency Appeal capacity strengthening, surge tools, planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation (PMER) standardization. Support will be provided to the National Society in International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), to ensure disaster law analysis and frameworks are in place to support the National Society's work.

The IFRC, governments and the African Union are working on a food and nutrition resilience programme, which will support community-led socio-economic development through a partnership of South Sudan Red Cross with its local stakeholders, including communities, community-based organizations and supported by the locality administration, township/regional government institutions and agencies. The programme is based on prioritized activities identified by local communities and developed through a consultative, participatory planning process, building on the existing natural resources base, communities' know-how, experience

and lessons learned from development programmes led by the South Sudan Red Cross and government agencies. The proposed key interventions intend to contribute to vulnerable people's access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.



Health and wellbeing

For most people in South Sudan, accessing healthcare remains a big challenge because of poor infrastructure in remote areas and a lack of ambulances. For many, the only way to reach health centers is on foot, with journeys taking several hours or even days, and some die on the way. Consequently, there are many deaths from treatable diseases, especially in remote areas. The cost of medical care is an additional barrier to access, as 80 percent of the population live below the poverty line. Currently, only 40 percent of all healthcare facilities in South Sudan are operational. Efforts to improve the healthcare system have been hindered by the protracted conflict, the effects of climate change, high poverty levels, and inadequate infrastructure. Public health facilities are understaffed due to insufficient government funding. Health workers often face violence, threats, intimidation, and frequent attacks. In 2021, at least 12 health workers were killed and 12 injured. Consequently, many choose to work in private health facilities or for NGOs instead. Some NGOs have attempted to support the Government by offering health services, but they also face funding constraints.

There is a massive lack of access to water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in South Sudan. Only 41 percent of people have a basic water supply, and 63 percent of the population practice open defecation. Poor hygiene practices are widespread, making people highly vulnerable to outbreaks of diarrheal diseases. Along with malaria, these diseases are spreading rapidly in communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria. Outbreaks of other infectious diseases like cholera and COVID-19 add to the disease burden across the country. Consequently, there is a strong need for action to reduce the risk of exposure and infection.

On 7 May 2022, the Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak in the Rubkona County of Unity State, the first since 2017. By 10 July 2022, there had been 255 suspected cholera cases, resulting in one fatality, while the others were treated and discharged. In April 2023, South Sudan witnessed 1,027 cholera cases and two fatalities. Children between the ages of 1-4 are the most affected demographic, accounting for 48 per cent of the total cases, as detailed in the [WHO Cholera Situation Report](#).

The following participating National Societies are supporting South Sudan Red Cross in this area of work: **Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society.**

Limited access to clean water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene facilities in Rubkona and migrant camps in Bentiu and elsewhere put internally displaced persons particularly at risk. Additionally, measles outbreaks have been reported in Tambura County, Western Equatoria State.

Despite some progress in maternal health, South Sudan still grapples with a high maternal mortality rate of 789 per 100,000 live births, compared to neonatal and under-five mortality rates of 39 and 99 per 100,000 live births, respectively, according to WHO 2017 data. Maternal mortality is primarily attributed to the poor availability of health facilities, low uptake of antenatal and postnatal care services, and deliveries without skilled health care workers present. Conflict and repeated shocks from natural and man-made disasters exacerbate childbirth risks for women.

South Sudan has one of the highest infant mortality rates globally, with 62 deaths per 1,000 live births, according to UNICEF data for 2019. Less than a third of babies are delivered with the assistance of a skilled health professional. Young, educated mothers, and those in urban areas are more likely to receive skilled birthing assistance compared to very young, older, or less educated mothers, especially in rural or remote areas. Approximately 80 percent of deliveries occur at home, predominantly in public health facilities. Enhanced humanitarian interventions are crucial to assisting women and caregivers in making well-informed decisions about healthcare before and after childbirth in South Sudan. Overcoming barriers to accessing pre- and post-natal care services is essential for improving maternal and child health outcomes.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

South Sudan Red Cross reaffirms its commitment to improve the health of the most vulnerable people through community-based health services delivery and health system strengthening, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives. South Sudan Red Cross' health activities are guided by its Health Strategy of 2017 and support the Boma Health Initiative (BHI), and the Ministry of Health's work towards

strengthening community health structures in South Sudan. South Sudan Red Cross contributes to the BHI's thematic areas of intervention which are child health, safe motherhood, family planning, gender-based violence, communicable diseases and first aid. The National Society contribution includes making a significant investment in [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#), and training local people, networks and volunteers as community-based responders, who are able to detect and respond to outbreaks of disease and other health risks. Recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors will also continue as one of South Sudan Red Cross's important tasks.

South Sudan Red Cross is working together with the Government in the [South Sudan Resilient and Empowered African Community Health \(REACH\) programme](#), planned for 5 years and aiming to scale up the Community Health Workforce (CHW) in South Sudan. This is part of a continent-wide ambition of developing a cadre of two million community health workers in the African continent. South Sudan has been identified as one of the priority REACH implementation countries among the ten countries on the African continent. The REACH programme is designed to provide technical stewardship and coordination to strengthen the role and function of community health workers and volunteers in Africa. Each community health worker will support an estimated 250 people (50 – 100 households), or 40 households in the case of South Sudan. The main goal of the REACH programme in South Sudan is improved health outcomes for South Sudan communities through the scale-up of a strengthened, people-centred, and integrated community health workforce and system.

South Sudan Red Cross is also part of the Africa CDC [Save Lives and Livelihoods](#) initiative, and will deliver critical risk communication and community engagement 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 programme will be providing procurement and logistics to a central warehouse (UNICEF), in-country logistics (WFP), managing COVID-19 vaccination centres (African Medical and Research Foundation), Girls Education South Sudan and safety surveillance (AKROS). The National Society will work with these partners in the programme to reach the objective of the programme which is to reach at least 60 per cent of the African population with COVID-19 vaccines.

Planned activities in 2024

- Scale up health promotion in vulnerable and marginalized communities on disease prevention and control using the IFRC's [community-based health and first aid strategy](#)
- Implement community-based surveillance in National Society branches

- Support communities to prevent, detect, and respond to outbreaks
- Establish first aid programmes in vulnerable, marginalized and most at-risk communities, such as nomadic populations, internally displaced persons, and people in conflict-prone areas
- Contribute to efforts to achieve and sustain national immunization targets and promote fair and equitable access to vaccinations, including COVID-19
- Support efforts to achieve and sustain national targets for vector-borne disease interventions, including insecticide-treated nets for effective malaria prevention
- Develop and implement a contingency plan for the health consequences of disasters and crises, and standard operating procedures for the preparedness and response to health emergencies and other disasters or crises
- Ensure the integration of minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence
- Lobby, advocate and network with relevant government bodies to engage in the commercial first aid concept, and introduce first aid clubs in schools
- Train National Society volunteers and community members on blood donor recruitment and first aid, conduct blood donor recruitment drives and outreach sessions, and procure and distribute blood donor recruitment equipment
- Establish a functional national team of psychological first aid trainers
- Support authorities to adopt/strengthen relevant national plans, strategies, policies, and laws related to epidemics, pandemics and disaster preparedness response
- Ensure the National Society increases its capacity to prepare for and respond adequately to consequences of epidemics and pandemic

To ensure access to safe and affordable water and to improve access to sanitation facilities in target communities and institutions, the National Society plans to:

- Develop community-level intervention teams for WASH-related disease outbreaks, and support communities to link up with health facilities on surveillance of WASH-related disease outbreaks
- Conduct water point assessments, drill boreholes for the installation of hand pumps and solar pumps, repair hand pumps, and support communities to establish and train water management committees
- Conduct sanitation needs assessments; construct institutional latrines, including in schools and health

facilities, and support the construction of household latrines, and support communities to appoint WASH management committees

- Strengthen the capacity of its branches to deliver WASH support in emergencies, developing community-level intervention teams for WASH-related outbreaks, supporting communities to work with health facilities on surveillance of WASH-related outbreaks, and pre-positioning emergency WASH items

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, the South Sudan Red Cross will continue epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response in communities, particularly in Ebola virus hotspot areas. Based on comprehensive WASH assessments, priority water and sanitation infrastructure will be rehabilitated or constructed in target communities and health centres. Health promotion activities focused on hygiene practices will be carried out by trained volunteers. In collaboration with national authorities,

the National Society will continue to prevent the spread of Ebola virus through risk communication, community mobilization, dissemination of key messages, and distribution of personal protective equipment, chlorine and WASH supplies.

The IFRC will support the National Society in strategic and operational health and WASH action, including technical support and engagement with stakeholders. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to health emergencies. In March 2023, the IFRC provided a DREF allocation in support of the National Society's response to cholera outbreak in Upper Nile. The South Sudan Red Cross has been allocated CHF 158,000 in funding from the IFRC-DREF to support 66,000 people over a period of four months.

The following participating National Societies are supporting the South Sudan Red Cross in this area: The **Canadian Red Cross**, **German Red Cross**, The **Netherlands Red Cross**, **Norwegian Red Cross**, **Swedish Red Cross**, **Swiss Red Cross** and **Turkish Red Crescent**.



Migration and displacement

Since 2013, 4.5 million people have been displaced from their homes in South Sudan, including 2.2 million internally displaced persons and 2.3 million refugees who have fled to Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In addition, South Sudan hosts another 341,000 people with refugee status from Sudan, the DRC, Ethiopia and the Central African Republic.

The situation in South Sudan represents the largest refugee crisis in Africa, the third-largest in the world after Syria and Afghanistan, and 63 per cent of South Sudanese refugees are under the age of 18. While most internally displaced persons have been uprooted by conflict and violence, disasters have become the biggest cause of displacement in recent years, particularly weather-related events such as droughts and flooding. In March 2022, approximately 41,200 people were displaced by violence in 21 sites across the Abyei Administrative Area, Twic and Warrap. 5,000 people arrived in Akoong village in Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, while in Maiwut County in Upper Nile State, 14,000 people were displaced in Ethiopia due to conflict between armed factions in the area. The properties of the people who had fled were looted and their homes destroyed.

In Eastern Equatoria, attacks by armed cattle keepers displaced approximately 19,350 people in Magwi County, 10,000 of whom are now taking shelter in two schools and a women's centre in Magwi town. A further 600 people arrived at camps in Juba. In Central Equatoria, armed cattle keepers have attacked people in several locations, displacing 21,000 people in Langabur, Lirya Payam and 7,000 in Gumbo in Juba County.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The South Sudan Red Cross meets the needs of people affected by migration and displacement as part of its overall action in favour of people affected by multiple crises. Through its other sectoral areas of intervention, it works to ensure that all people who migrate and are displaced are safe, treated humanely and with dignity, and have the assistance and protection they need to thrive in inclusive societies.

Recognizing the specific vulnerabilities linked to migration and displacement, the National Society will put greater effort into enhancing its capacities to analyze migration dynamics and deliver appropriate humanitarian services to migrants,

displaced people and those affected by migration and displacement. This includes families who stay behind.

Planned activities in 2024

- Ensure migrants and displaced people receive assistance responding to their needs as part of the National Society overall services and emergency response
- Set-up [humanitarian service points](#) at key transit points of the Sudan crisis population movement (part of the Emergency Appeal)
- Ensure that the already developed community engagement and accountability tools are used in situations of migration and displacement, including to collect data and feedback and generate ownership within communities

- Provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to migrants and displaced
- Analyse migration dynamics to improve the relevance of services
- Strengthen the capacities of staff and volunteers to respond to migration and displacement-related needs

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in improving its capacity to address the needs of migrants and displaced, including as part of the Sudan crisis population movement Emergency Appeal.



Values, power and inclusion

South Sudan faces multiple protection challenges, as detailed in the “Conflict and Food Insecurity” report by the [Protection Cluster South Sudan](#). These encompass conflict, violence, systematic breaches of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law, cattle raiding, and notably, gender-based violence. The [UNMISS Human Rights Division \(HRD\)](#) documented 194 incidents of violence affecting 920 civilians between January and March 2023. The states of Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administration Area bore the brunt of this violence, accounting for half of the recorded victims. Women and girls, in their pursuit of sustenance, are increasingly susceptible to gender-based violence, including sexual violence. Domestic tensions are escalating, intensifying the threat of intimate partner violence. Child marriage remains a significant concern, with 51.5 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 years having been married or in a union before the age of 18, as highlighted by the [UN Women’s Global Database on Violence Against Women](#).

South Sudan’s position at 150th in the [UNDP’s Gender Inequality Index](#) underscores the country’s gender inequality. Beyond the immediate threats of conflict and violence, gender discrimination intensifies poverty and hunger. The destruction of infrastructure due to intercommunity conflicts further heightens gender-based violence risks.

With the rise in [food insecurity](#), 3.1 million children urgently require protection and humanitarian relief. Alarming, 70 per cent of children, equating to over 2.8 million, are not attending school. Many of these children belong to pastoral communities, where their nomadic lifestyle hinders regular schooling. Girls, especially, confront barriers to education due to factors like

poverty, early marriage and cultural norms. Moreover, children are at risk of forced recruitment into armed groups, especially during heightened food insecurity periods.

According to the NGO “Light for the World”, South Sudan is home to 1.2 million individuals with disabilities, with a significant portion having impairments due to violence. A [survey by IOM](#) in Tonj South revealed that nearly one-third of the population experiences some form of disability. On 24 February 2023, South Sudan took a significant step towards disability inclusion by endorsing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as reported by [Disability rights](#). People with disabilities often face stigmatization, marginalization, exclusion, and are left unable to access the support needed to live in dignity as equal members of society.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The South Sudan Red Cross affirms its commitment to the minimum protection approach as a core aspect of its role in addressing protection needs, respecting the principle of ‘Do No Harm’, and referring cases that fall outside its mandate to protection actors. It seeks to integrate activities such as mental health and psychosocial support services, restoring family links, and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in all responses. Building on an organizational self-assessment carried out with a [protection, gender and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) scorecard, a baseline and corresponding targets, South Sudan Red Cross will support mainstreaming of PGI with a specific focus on considerations related to cash and voucher assistance (CVA).

The National Society also gives priority to community engagement and accountability (CEA). It has a hot line from a local network provider which is activated throughout the emergency operations to receive community feedback. CEA will be mainstreamed in all programmes, operations and will be coordinated by the CEA focal point person who will work according to the national CEA protocols.

The South Sudan Red Cross engages in promoting a positive change for humanity through a wider understanding, ownership and application of humanitarian values and fundamental principles. It aims to expand its action in this area, by empowering the youth and engaging with the education sector.

Planned activities in 2024

- Support gender-responsive community-based sexual and gender-based violence and child protection safeguarding, and ensure response mechanisms are established and maintained at the community level
- Strengthen the awareness of referral pathways and service delivery through constant coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders
- Prioritize initiatives like life skills and livelihood training for equal opportunities among youth (girls, boys), women, men, and people at risk

- Collaborate with the Ministry of Education, the education community, and young people to ensure continuous access to education promoting non-violence and peaceful coexistence
- Mainstream PGI across all programming, response activities, and for staff and volunteers
- Conduct a PGI organization assessment
- Launch and implement a community engagement and accountability (CEA) strategy, ensure the inclusion of CEA in all programmes, roll out CEA trainings to all staff and volunteers, and strengthen feedback mechanisms

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Under the global Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and DG ECHO, the South Sudan Red Cross will improve community feedback and complaint mechanisms according to the preferred channels identified by communities. The National Society will improve data collection through the use of mobile phones and the development of a data protection policy.

The IFRC will support the South Sudan Red Cross with ensuring it is safe and inclusive with dignity, making access, participation and safety for people of all identities central to its work. The IFRC network will also support South Sudan Red Cross to increase awareness and actions through the role of youth and engagement with the education community.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The South Sudan Red Cross' strategic direction and activities derive from its Strategic Plan 2022-2026, the new National Society Development Framework 2023-2026 and assessments that have been conducted. Assessments include the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) carried out for the second time in 2022 and intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities, comprehensive finance assessments, and missions that were undertaken with specific objectives (e.g. information

communication technology, financial sustainability, leadership and governance, and board structure).

All assessments and mission reports highlighted similar development needs of the South Sudan Red Cross, as outlined in the National Society Development Framework, e.g., human resource management, financial management and development, financial sustainability, leadership and governance, information communication technology, boards and their members, branch development, youth and volunteer management and development.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

South Sudan Red Cross plans to strengthen its ongoing coordination and collaboration with key national and sub-national stakeholders including authorities, civil society, the private sector, and research institutions, at national and branch levels. With the support of the IFRC, it also plans to intensify its participation in interagency coordination platforms and mechanisms.

The South Sudan Red Cross will continue to ensure strong Movement coordination mechanisms are in place, providing coordination for all in-country Movement partners, and

ensuring that all support is in line with the strategic and development goals and objectives of the National Society.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in engaging with multiple stakeholders and developing strategic and operational partnerships. It will also support coordination of IFRC network and Movement partners.

The IFRC network will ensure that all partners adhere to the Sudan Red Cross Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and the newly developed National Society Development Framework 2023-2026 for joint planning and priority setting both in short term crisis and longer-term planning.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Based on its new National Society Development Framework 2023-26, and recommendations of assessments and missions, the South Sudan Red Cross is committed to strengthening the National Society, with a focus on leadership and branch development. It will engage in several development initiatives, including:

- Finance development: to strengthen its financial management systems and procedures, including in related areas such as procurement and risk management
- Financial sustainability and resource mobilization: to diversify and increase the income of the National Society and make the South Sudan Red Cross financially more independent, including the development of a resource mobilization strategy and policy, conducting of an income generation survey in branches and development of guidelines for income generation opportunities (e.g., commercial first aid, utilization of land and assets, training modules for business skills training)
- Statutory, legal and policy base/framework, auxiliary role: ensuring regular dissemination of strategies and policies to staff, board members and volunteers, and strengthening the understanding of the National Society's auxiliary role

- Branch development: including the development of a branch development plans and formation of branch development committees, as well as conducting of [Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments \(BOCA\)](#) in at least 50 per cent of branches, and support in development in income generation activities in branches
- Youth and volunteers: strengthening of the recruitment, management and retention of volunteers, enhancing their level of skills and knowledge, and a new volunteer management information system will be rolled out to all branches
- Operational capacity: strengthening the National Society's operational capacity to deliver, strengthening design and delivery of long-term programmes and services, and preparedness

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in all its development efforts. It will assist the South Sudan Red Cross to apply to the following funds in 2024: the IFRC's Capacity Building Fund, the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance, and the Empress Shoken Fund.

The **Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross** and **Swiss Red Cross** provide support to the South Sudan Red Cross on targeted National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The South Sudan Red Cross considers that humanitarian diplomacy goes hand in hand with plans and activities related to its auxiliary role, communications, coordination, collaboration and partnerships. The South Sudan Red Cross will improve its communication and advocacy efforts to enhance impact, build public trust and improve understanding of the National Society's role and activities. Senior management, staff, board

members, volunteers and members will be inducted and have the skills to effectively lobby and advocate for the interests of the National Society and people in need.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy and communication efforts. Based on the detailed plan that will be developed for the implementation of the new National Society Development Framework, IFRC network partners will define the areas they can support technically and/or with funding, including humanitarian diplomacy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The South Sudan Red Cross has invested in systems strengthening and has fraud and corruption prevention policy in place. With the support of the IFRC network, the National Society has secured funding for an information and communications technology (ICT) assessment and development of an ICT roadmap which started in 2023. As part of the National Society's new National Society Development Framework 2023-26, the South Sudan Red Cross plans to achieve the following:

- Human resources: carry out a comprehensive human resources review, including review of salary and benefits packages and staff development.
- Finance: (see also National Society development section above) implement a finance development plan to strengthen its financial systems and procedures, and conduct annual external audits and project audits.

- Integrity: establish additional safeguarding policies and procedures, strengthen its investigation committee procedures, establish an integrity line and develop a whistle blower policy.
- Risk management: develop a risk management policy and framework, for headquarters and branches, establish dedicated risk management support in programmes and operations, and provide training for staff and board members.
- Digital transformation: carry out a digital maturity assessment and identify needs and priorities for organization-wide digital strengthening.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the South Sudan Red Cross across its accountability efforts, as part of its National Society development priorities.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC has been present in South Sudan since 2011, and it signed a status agreement with the Government in September 2013. In June 2021, the IFRC country delegation in South Sudan was adjusted to become a country cluster delegation, which now covers South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

The IFRC supports the South Sudan Red Cross on strategic and operational coordination and humanitarian diplomacy, reinforcing its auxiliary role to the authorities in South Sudan. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the National Society through of a number of Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) [operations](#) in relation to

floods, disease outbreaks, food insecurity and population movement. The IFRC also works closely with the National Society to support it on delivering a wide range of services and has also supported the development of the South Sudan Red Cross Strategic Plan 2022–2026.

National Society development is a key priority for the IFRC, and it works to strengthen the capacity of the South Sudan Red Cross through preparedness and response. The IFRC also supports the National Society's representation at strategic events and forums, to champion the [IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative](#) and support resource mobilization for activities that contribute to the achievement of zero hunger.

IFRC Membership coordination

To support the South Sudan Red Cross, the IFRC works closely with it and member National Societies to assess the wider humanitarian context, and the National Society's particular needs and priorities, and develop strategies to address these. These include obtaining greater humanitarian access, improving acceptance in South Sudan, mobilizing funding and other resources, crafting consistent public messaging, and monitoring the progress of various initiatives. It also ensures that all strategies and programmes adopted by the National Society have clarity on their humanitarian and development aims and work to boost the auxiliary role of the South Sudan Red Cross in the country.

There is a well-established mechanism for membership coordination in South Sudan. The IFRC coordinates the activities of all in-country participating National Societies, optimizing financial and technical resources. Most of the participating National Societies have signed an integration agreement with the IFRC, providing a legal basis for their work together.

The South Sudan Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) (PPP), a three-year partnership between DG ECHO and the IFRC. Through this partnership, the South Sudan Red Cross benefits from support from the Danish Red Cross (as lead EU National Society) and The Netherlands Red Cross for the implementation of the activities, which range across the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and cash and voucher assistance. Risk communication, community engagement and accountability are cross-cutting themes integrated into all

interventions. The partnership meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with greater impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the biggest donor for international aid in the world.

The following nine participating National Societies provide long-term support to the South Sudan Red Cross:

The **Canadian Red Cross** Society provides support on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), psychosocial support, protection, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, community health and National Society development in Warrap and Central Equatoria State.

The **Danish Red Cross** provides support in psychosocial support, disaster management, a non-communicable diseases pilot project, organisational development, forecast-based action and anticipatory action, in Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria State and Northern Bahr.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports the South Sudan Red Cross in community-based health and first aid, WASH, disaster risk reduction, organizational development, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and psychosocial support in Rumbek.

The **German Red Cross** supports the South Sudan Red Cross on WASH and disaster preparedness in Western Equatoria State and Western Bahr.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has been providing support to the South Sudan Red Cross in WASH, protection, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction / eco systems, climate change adaptation and resilience building in Jonglei and Central Equatoria State.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the South Sudan Red Cross on health and WASH, organisational development, financial development and National Society development in Unity and Jonglei.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the South Sudan Red Cross in -protection, WASH and health in Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria State.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provides support on health, blood safety and availability, WASH, psychosocial support, nutrition and National Society development in Eastern Equatoria State, Central Equatoria State, Western Equatoria State and Western Bahr.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** has supported the South Sudan Red Cross in the COVID-19 response (WASH), food security, WASH and health in Western Equatoria State and Central Equatoria State.

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Canadian Red Cross Society	155,000		●	●	●	●	●
Danish Red Cross	2.2M	●	●	●	●	●	●
Finnish Red Cross	620,000		●	●	●	●	●
German Red Cross	1.2M	●		●			●
Italian Red Cross	50,000	●					
Netherlands Red Cross	958,000	●	●	●	●	●	●
Norwegian Red Cross	309,000		●	●			●
Swedish Red Cross	2.4M	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swiss Red Cross	1.2M		●	●	●	●	●
Turkish Red Crescent Society	23,000	●		●			●

Total Funding requirement

9.2M



Residents of Joppa area, Juba, South Sudan received mango, guava, lemon and avocado seedlings from South Sudan Red Cross to plant in their home compounds. The trees will not only provide shade, fruit in season but also have positive impact on the environment.

Movement coordination

As part of [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#), all Movement members in South Sudan coordinate via established platforms. The coordination mechanisms are monthly Movement Platform meetings, monthly meetings of the Movement Operational Coordination and the Technical Committees for Support Services, Organizational Development, Health, WASH, Protection and Disaster Management. Additionally, there are weekly coordination meetings, and annual partnership meetings for each of the three regions. Movement coordination is carried out in line with the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The IFRC has signed a security management agreement with ICRC which manages the security of IFRC and participating

National Societies present in the country. Each participating National Society has a bilateral security management agreement with ICRC. ICRC also supports South Sudan Red Cross in national emergency management forums together with other partners. ICRC provides situational analysis of the conflict areas to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent principled action. ICRC also support South Sudan Red Cross and participating National Societies with logistics support.

The ICRC helps conflict-affected communities in South Sudan become self-sufficient and reunites families. It visits places of detention, supports health care facilities, and promotes respect for International Humanitarian Law.

Coordination with other actors

In its auxiliary role to public authorities on emergency response, the South Sudan Red Cross maintains strong relations with a number of key governmental bodies, at ministerial and department levels. It contributes to national government campaigns, as well as the implementation of national plans.

The South Sudan Red Cross takes part in the monthly meetings of the Humanitarian Coordination Forum, a coordination mechanism co-chaired by the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The forum brings together key humanitarian partners at state level.

The South Sudan Red Cross also participates in the national Cash Working Group, and, with IFRC support, in other inter-agency coordination mechanisms at national level, as well as at state level through its branches. The National Society maintains an active presence in relevant cluster meetings at both national and local level to ensure effective operations and avoid duplication.

The South Sudan Red Cross coordinates with a number of other actors, including international and national humanitarian NGOs, and UN agencies at both branch and headquarters level.



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.

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](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the South Sudan Red Cross, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC's [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process. It will serve for joint monitoring and reporting, and will be revised on an annual basis, to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Contact information

John Lobor

Secretary General
South Sudan Red Cross
T +211 912 666 836
john.lobor@ssdredcross.org
www.ssdredcross.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Engagement
& Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Papemoussa Tall

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for South Sudan,
Uganda & Tanzania, Juba
T +211 9121 79511
papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org