



South Sudan Red Cross: 2019-2020 Floods operation

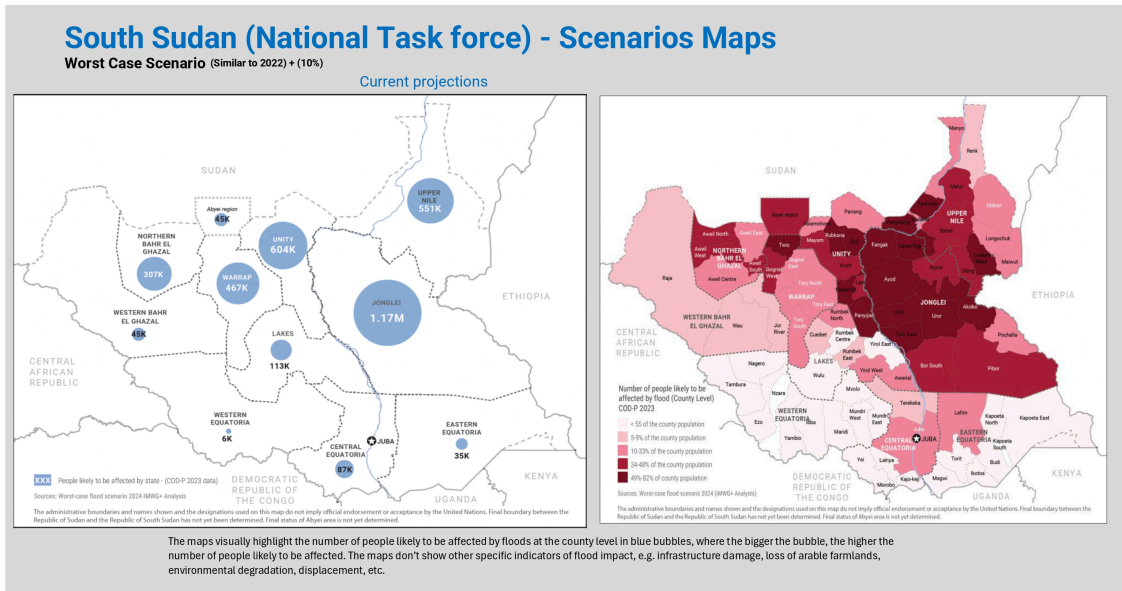
Appeal: <b>MDRSS014</b>	Country: <b>South Sudan</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Imminent</b>
Crisis Category: -	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 171,266</b>	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>2,000,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>214,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>26-07-2024</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>2 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-09-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>01-08-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Abyei (Contested)**

# Description of the Event

## Approximate date of impact

Humanitarian partners expect floods in the second half of 2024, with a peak from September to December. This is compatible with the 4-month lead time expected between the Eastern Nile Lakes peak. However, humanitarian needs will likely arise before that date as the flooding progressively increases, thus SRCS expects to start response operations in the weeks before September.



National Task Force - Worst Case Scenario Projections for 2024 Floods along the White Nile

## Provide any updates in the situation since the field report and explain what is expected to happen.

Following the alerts from IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre of the high probability of wetter-than-usual conditions in South Sudan for the current rainy season, together with the highest ever recorded in the history of Lake Victoria and the incoming water pressure over the Jinja Dam in Uganda, the South Sudan Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation together with the Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance are expecting unprecedented floods over large areas of the country. Similar scenarios are also projected by major UN partners in the country, as well as independent experts, with the seasonal flood extent minimum reached in May, which was similar to the minima of recent seasons and the above-average rainfall in South Sudan will likely feed itself into the flood extent and reduce evaporation losses.





South Sudan Red Cross already started refresher trainings for its Emergency Action Teams

## Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

Data from the Nile Basin Regional Monitoring System indicates significant water level rises and has exceeded the long-term average. The combination of elevated river levels and above-average rainfall forecasts suggests a heightened risk of flooding in several regions of South Sudan, particularly in areas like Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, parts of Central Equatoria, Lakes, and Great Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA).

In response to the looming floods, the South Sudan Red Cross has developed a twelve-month integrated emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to mitigate the impact of anticipated adverse flooding and associated secondary effects ( disease outbreak). The plan focuses on seven states and three administrative areas out of the 27 counties that could potentially be affected by the devastating flooding events and associated secondary disasters such as disease outbreaks.

Different scenarios have been developed by OCHA to guide the Preparedness and Response, data that is presented refers to the worst-case scenario (2022 event + 10%)

The Plan is composed of three phases: Pre-disaster, Imminent and Response. The imminent DREF operation is meant to support some urgent components of the general plan, which are critical to kickstart Anticipatory Action, monitoring capacity and being ready to respond. Given the progressive nature of the upcoming floods, SSRC and IFRC don't expect a sharp transition between different phases, but the current situation is rapidly evolving from the longer term Preparedness to a flood extend that will likely trigger a humanitarian response over the next weeks.

## Scope and Scale

To guide scope and scale considerations and enhance preparedness and response capabilities, the SSRC has devised a scenario-planning approach. In this plan, the focus is directed towards scenario three, which presumably represents the worst-case scenario, which is similar to UNOCHA scenario planning (2022 + 10%) and the same used by the government for Planning and Preparedness efforts. This strategic emphasis allows for comprehensive preparation and readiness to effectively manage and mitigate the potential challenges and impact outlined in this scenario.

Under that scenario, More than 2,000,000 people will likely be affected, and approximately 1,200,000 individuals are expected to be displaced and in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

Massive flooding is expected in the following areas:

- Five Counties of Jonglei State (Bor South, Twic, Duk, Urur, Fangak)
- Six counties of Unity state (Rubkona, Guit, Leer, Mayandit, Pariang, Panyinjar)
- Four counties of Upper Nile state (Kodok-Fashoda, Maban, Malakal, Renk)
- Three counties of the GPAA (Pibor, Lokuankeley, Pochala)
- Great Administrative Areas of Abyei and Rueng
- Two counties of Central Equatoria (Terekeka, Juba County)
- Northern Bhar–El–Gazal (Aweil center, Aweil East South of Abyei)
- Three counties of Lake State (Awerial, Yirol East, Cuibet)

The impact of flooding in 2024 is likely to be compounded by ongoing insecurity and conflict, previous consecutive flooding incidents, limited access to basic services, and high levels of food insecurity. Several consecutive years of the above listed challenges and flooding have resulted in long-term displacement and complex humanitarian conditions in most of the above listed at risk areas. The cost-of-living crisis will also exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities.

## [Supporting Documentation](#)

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. IPC classification for South Sudan	<a href="https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipc_info/docs/IPC_SouthSudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Sept2023July2024_Snapshot.pdf">https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipc_info/docs/IPC_SouthSudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Sept2023July2024_Snapshot.pdf</a>
2. South Sudan news coverage of upcoming floods	<a href="https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/south-sudan-braces-for-unprecedented-floods">https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/south-sudan-braces-for-unprecedented-floods</a>
3. WFP Statement on upcoming floods	<a href="https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000159118/download/">https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000159118/download/</a>
4. Independent expert coverage	<a href="https://waterpeacesecurity.org/info/global-tool-update-june-2024">https://waterpeacesecurity.org/info/global-tool-update-june-2024</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRSS008 2019 (DREF) then MDRSS009 2019 (EA)

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

NS has been responding to some floods events in recent years but the expected floods for 2024 season has been indicated by all major experts as higher than usual with foreseen devastating impact. Experts from various sources, have warned of major flood event in the latter half of 2024 for South Sudan, driven by unprecedented water levels in Lake Victoria and forecasts of above-average rainfall that are being experienced in the country as witness across East Africa. White Nile as other regions of Sudan that are already characterize by a complex humanitarian condition that this projections is likely to worsen.



The scale of the floods in 2019 to 2022, the Sudan crisis displacement in Northern South Sudan cumulate with ongoing climate related disaster, food insecurity and precarity of humanitarian sectors in general put the South Sudanese communities in an extreme vulnerable situation for the upcoming floods events. All efforts to minimize the impact of the forecasted floods to the population, displaced communities and already vulnerable families are emphasized as a critical humanitarian engagement to preparedness and early actions.

**Lessons learned:**

Given the lead time available, SSRC decided to anticipate the implementation of humanitarian actions as much as possible and invest heavily in preparedness and prepositioning in selected locations. This should mitigate the challenges of physical inaccessibility of some locations recorded in the past flood operations. Include procurement challenges.

- Procurement will be supported by IFRC to avoid delays that have been faced in previous operations.
- Continuous flooding of the operational areas is expected in the last four months, thus requiring specialized equipment to deliver aid. This is part of the SSRC Preparedness and Response Plan, though it is not included in this imminent DREF due to eligibility constraints. In the same Plan, dedicated resources have been prioritised for staff and volunteer training in the branches to improve on the capacity-building lesson learned from previous operations.
- With the forecast available and further details in above sections, National Society under this DREF is also integrating lessons from past response which has shown two critical elements: one being the need to increase resources to the anticipatory actions and the second being the positive incidence of community engagement in adequate community level preparedness and risk mitigation.
- Previous interventions to respond to the floods impact confirmed the necessity to get more resources on the anticipatory actions. For instance, under the MDRSS008, despite being engaged in the response, the resources remained limited compared to the need after impact. With the expected level of floods this year, the necessity to ensure early actions are in place is even higher. The cost efficiency of adequate early actions is an important parameter.
- In addition, community led initiative rightly integrated in the CEA approach and awareness have been proven to better contribute to risk mitigation in South Sudanese communities. For instance, MDRSS008 demonstrated that with good community engagement, sensitization and awareness raising, communities on their own initiative will clear drainages and construct local canals to divert flood waters from affecting their homes and farmland. With the timely provision of hygiene kits, health and hygiene awareness among other actions, communities are able to mitigate the effect of flooding and built community resilience against future flooding in their areas. Same lessons give indications of how the community engagement can be leverage for effective risk reduction.

## Current National Society Actions

### National Society anticipatory actions started

20-05-2024

<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	Essential Household Items (EHI) have been prepositioned in the national HQ and strategic branches, but only to a limited extent, and are ready to be dispatched to some priority locations.
<b>Health</b>	Health promotion training has been started in some priority locations to increase the capacity to deliver risk communication messages and activities.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	WASH kits have been prepositioned in the national headquarters, but only to a limited extent, and are ready to be dispatched to some priority locations.
<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</b>	Efforts have been made to enhance community awareness and risk communication, empowering individuals with the knowledge needed to safeguard themselves and others. South Sudan Red Cross has been liaising with the Ministry of Communication to obtain a toll-free number to support upcoming operations.
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	South Sudan Red Cross, as part of its ongoing projects and preparedness efforts, hosted training for community-based disaster response teams to support community-led preparedness and readiness efforts.
<b>Coordination</b>	Coordination meetings have been convened at various levels, not only at the national level as part of the government task force, and at the County/State level when it was



	activated, but also presenting the SSRC current and forecasted activities to the Cluster system (Health and WASH) and UN agencies, but also internally to the Movement partners (IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies).
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>South Sudan Red Cross prepared a Preparedness and Response Plan to guide the implementation of several proactive measures. The Plan comprises different sections, from the scenarios to the coordination efforts in the various sectors.</p> <p>As part of the ongoing efforts, South Sudan Red Cross started mobilizing volunteers in 10 targeted areas and conducted a comprehensive review of Standard Operating Procedures for relief distribution, Emergency Action Team deployment, and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), among other things.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	<p>The Preparedness and Response Plan has a budget estimate of USD 7,208,685. Different actors have been mobilised as part of the resource mobilisation strategy, from the Partner National Societies through bilateral support, to IFRC through the different Emergency Response Tools that are being considered. The current imminent DREF is aligned to that plan and is expected to contribute in some critical parts that are not covered at the moment.</p> <p>In addition to the Red Cross Movement, South Sudan Red Cross has been an active member of the Health Cluster and has been developing a plan to scale-up health-related activities through that.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	It has been reactivated with the Situational Awareness and Risk Monitoring function and the usual activity mapping and monitoring activities. Even with limited equipment, 3 staff members participate in its activities, supporting the DM department and SSRC as a whole.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>IFRC has a stable presence in the country through its Cluster Office, which also covers Uganda and Tanzania. In addition to the Ops Manager for the whole cluster, who supports and oversees all operations, an additional one dedicated to the upcoming floods has been deployed as part of a Norwegian RC secondment. An Anticipatory Action expert seconded by Italian RC covers South Sudan remotely with short in-country missions to contribute to the Readiness part.</p> <p>IFRC also supports SSRC on the whole out-of-country procurement process and logistics management, as well as general admin and PMER capacity for upcoming and ongoing projects.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>In-country Partner National Societies supported the drafting and resource mobilisation of the Preparedness and Response Plan; in particular, Danish RC, Finnish RC, German RC and Netherland RC contributed to specific sections.</p> <p>As part of a coordinated effort, German RC has also been supporting the EOC on the technical side, while Netherland RC is supporting the Standard Operating Procedures review process.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC had a solid presence in the country even before its establishment in 2011. Thus, it has a great deal of experience and capacity. It has been consulted in the Preparedness and Response Plan drafting. On the operational side, ICRC procured EHI kits, providing transport to facilitate the repositioning. Additional kits are available non-earmarked and are available for emergency response upon request.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>The Government of South Sudan has received an alert from the Government of Uganda warning of a potential increase of water levels in the river Nile resulting from the increased amount of water volumes being released by the Government of Uganda following heavy rainfall in the Nile Equatorial Lakes region. In response to this alert, the Government of South Sudan, through the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, made a public announcement through a letter dated 6th May 2024 informing the citizenry of the looming flood situation.</p> <p>Compounded by the release of the JJAS (June-Sept) weather forecast of above-normal rains, the government of South Sudan has taken a step further and formed a Cabinet-level Flood Preparedness Committee 3, which includes ministers from water resources and irrigation, environment, and humanitarian affairs and disaster management. The committee's task is to develop emergency preparedness plans, including a budget and submit their recommendations and budget to the council of ministers. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management of South Sudan, through its Minister, has requested 50 million US dollars to respond to the anticipated imminent floods in the country.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>OCHA has been co-chair of the Government Task Force on Flood Preparedness and Response, effectively contributing to coordinated efforts. The Cluster system is also in place in the country for Health, WASH, GBV, FSL, Protection and S/NFI.</p> <p>WHO is leading the Health Cluster in preparing a health-specific plan, in which SSRC is expected to have a strong mandate on community outreach.</p> <p>Given the very peculiar nature of the upcoming floods, the WFP Country Office and HQ developed an innovative way to estimate the flood extent, considering not only the surface water but also the water content of the land. Thus, the proper representation of the impact on crops and livelihoods, which would not have been captured otherwise, was enabled.</p>

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

South Sudan Red Cross is actively participating in technical committees formed under the leadership of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to provide technical support to the national preparedness and response plan and coordinate actions with other national actors.

At the county/state level, South Sudan Red Cross representatives are part of similar structures at their respective levels.

South Sudan Red Cross is also part of the Cluster System, which is active in the country, especially for Health and WASH activities.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

South Sudan continues to face elevated levels of food insecurity, with at least 17 counties being in the Emergency level of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4), according to FEWS Net, March 2024. This level of food insecurity has been attributed to climate shocks, economic crises, conflict, and Sudan's spillover, which have exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs. An estimated 5.6 million people, representing almost half of South Sudan's population (46%) – are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity classified as IPC Phase 3 or above. The situation is expected to deteriorate further in the coming months.





## Health

There is a high risk of malaria incidences due to the expected above-normal rainfall and increased temperatures that provide perfect breeding grounds for malaria-causing mosquitoes. While malaria is endemic in many parts of South Sudan, during this season, it is expected that malaria spikes will be experienced in the flood-affected locations affecting pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 years, elderly and people with immune-compromised health.

Health education and awareness campaigns on the use of mosquito nets, slashing bushes around homesteads, disposing of open containers, filling up open pits, and draining stagnant water around homesteads should be intensified to reduce mosquito breeding places.

Additionally, water contamination is most likely during flooding events, causing widespread outbreaks of cholera. In the past, cholera outbreaks have been responded to include in Malakal, Juba, Unity, Upper Nile, parts of Central Equatoria, and the Great Pibor Administrative Area and it is expected during the JJAS season that cholera outbreaks are likely to occur in floods affected locations which are categorized as high-risk areas for cholera outbreaks.

Furthermore, Floods come with a significant impact on mortality and morbidity in terms of injuries, thus requiring a rapid system to support the provision of first aid and Search And Rescue (SAR) services, to mitigate drowning and other severe consequences being exposed to flooded areas.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Communities are encouraged to harvest water to improve water availability for domestic use and small-scale irrigation. However, floods often cause damage to critical infrastructure including water supply systems and points which result in contamination of drinking and domestic water for vulnerable households. SSRC estimates 500,000 of people likely to face acute water, sanitation, and hygiene needs



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Women, girls and children suffer protection concerns related to child abuse, gender-based violence and sexual-based violence. With the projected floods, protection cases are expected to increase substantially due to elevated risks to women, girls and children resulting from displacement and separation of families. In this case, the South Sudan Red Cross will ensure the mainstream of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), including information and communication needs related to flood risks of vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Flooding is likely in low-lying areas, including urban centres with poor drainage systems. The humanitarian impacts of flooding will include displacement of vulnerable households, damage to shelter, health complications, inaccessibility to basic services, and loss of livelihoods and assets.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This imminent DREF allocation aims at supporting the wider South Sudanese Red Cross Preparedness efforts to mitigate the expected impact of floods for 214,000 people highly vulnerable to the expected floods events anticipated for the second half of 2024 across the White Nile river basin, by providing Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction and WASH support and enhancing cross-sector response capacity for two months.

## Operation strategy rationale

Mitigation measures:

To address the needs of the targeted population, this DREF allocation will support the South Sudan Red Cross readiness effort and



complement its Preparedness in critical sections that are not already covered by partners through the NS overall plan.

The mapping and community meetings/discussions to be conducted will provide information on main communities where the above interventions are the most needed but also orient on activities that are the most relevant and impactful in each targeted counties.

South Sudan Red Cross prioritised the Early Warning dissemination, cleaning of river channels to avert flooding and health surveillance activities to reduce the impact of the floods. These three areas are deemed most critical and are part of the actions where South Sudan Red Cross has experience in implementation.

Anticipatory Actions with a strong focus on the community have been prioritized due to their suitability to the situation. The community based actions will integrate the implementation of actions to mitigate the impact of floods for communities' wellbeing in general and to specifically mitigate the risk associated to the WASH conditions, to the epidemic risk escalation and reduce the risk of people losing their life.

For the risk associated to the WASH and health, NS strategy will cover the environmental hygiene to reduce the overflow of water in the communities is not accelerated by the congested circuits and bad waste management. By engaging the communities into proper environmental hygiene and cleaning, the NS expect less flash floods but also less consequence on wellbeing with poor drains that increase breeding sites and stagnant dirty water in areas. These actions are expected to reduce the risk for health by improving the common conditions but NS will further scale-up the outbreak prevention through EPiC capacity. Volunteers have been selected to cover the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (EPiC) with a focus on endemic outbreaks prevention (cholera, malaria and other water/vector related diseases), enable early detection and referral of diseases. Secondary data will be used to fully evaluate the likelihood and the risk for outbreaks and possible trends to orient efforts of the team on message delivery as part of the prevention. The environmental hygiene and health prevention engagement and messages are expected to be scaled-up as part of the early warning while the cleaning will likely start in advance to allow sufficient time for it.

On the disaster risk reduction, early warning messages will be spread through a series of different channels to harmonize and reinforce the action. The early warning messages will be divided into two main areas:

- The WASH and health prevention. Focusing on water-borne and vector borne diseases, promoting cleaning and waste management, putting focus on the prevention and mitigation measures at households level and community level.
- The early warning based on forecast and agreed messages with local authorities.
- The early warning for evacuation.

Early Response: The early actions will transition towards early response, as soon as the Emergency Action Teams will transition from AA to Response activities as the flood progresses. The Evacuation center support after the immediate needs prior to the flood is an example of that.

Evacuation will be triggered by the imminence of the floods, as declared by the proper level (town or district) Disaster Management Authority, which holds the mandate and the access to the evacuation facilities. NS will support evacuation of the communities before the impact and continue this as an immediate support to them after the first floods are reported with the objective being to limit people exposed to the floods or limit the losses when impact starts.

To link with other phases of the Disaster Risk Management spectrum, risks and suitable early recovery interventions will be assessed, since they will be exponentially more difficult as the flood approaches.

In the case of a major flood event that exceeds the capacity of the National society, an Emergency Appeal will be drafted and launched to support Response and Recovery activities for the coming months.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The plan focuses on seven states and three administrative areas out of the 27 counties that could potentially be affected by the devastating flooding events and associated secondary disasters such as disease outbreaks. With the current imminent DREF, Anticipatory Actions will be implemented in the geographically high-risk areas. The South Sudan Red Cross Society has strategically identified seven states and three administrative areas for its flood response efforts. The identified states include Lakes, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Jonglei, Warrap, and three administrative areas: Greater Pibor, Abyei, and Rueng.

This DREF has a direct target to be reached by volunteers visits and activities of 14,000 people while the mass media diffusion, drainage actions are expected to reach and benefit in total 214,000 people.



This geographical target focused on areas most at risk based on historical data, current vulnerability analysis based on recent humanitarian crisis and impact of floods, existing vulnerable groups such as displaced communities; low coverage and actions in terms of anticipation.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeting of the focus counties is based on pre-existing exposure, vulnerability and historical occurrence of flooding and associated secondary disasters. The impact of flooding in 2024 is likely to be compounded by ongoing insecurity and conflict, previous consecutive flooding incidents, limited access to basic services and high levels of food insecurity. Several consecutive years of flooding have resulted in long-term displacement, as floodwaters have not fully receded. The cost-of-living crisis will also exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities.

An estimated population of approximately 2,000,000 people is expected to be affected in these areas. The South Sudan Red Cross aims to assist 500,000 beneficiaries by the end of the emergency, who are anticipated to be displaced and affected by disease outbreaks as a result of the flooding.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	74,900	Rural	7.5%
Girls (under 18)	32,100	Urban	7.5%
Men	74,900	People with disabilities (estimated)	7.5%
Boys (under 18)	32,100		
Total targeted population	214,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Early Actions are not implemented as planned.	Response activities will need to be scaled up if Anticipatory Actions for the population are not implemented on time. Specific to the training, they have been started with internal funding to have a sufficient amount of staff and volunteers ready to implement
Increase Sexual and Gender Based Violence cases during the operation	Update the child safeguarding risk analysis and implemented planned PGI activities to ensure a proper follow-up
Flood exposes volunteers and staff to injuries due to the harsh working conditions.	Procurement and distribution of visibility material and Personal Protective Equipment. Deployment of trained volunteers on the topics of principles and values, personal safety and security.
Floods are associated with damage to critical infrastructure including roads and bridges, hospitals, schools therefore disrupting access to the most vulnerable and to basic services. In the past, SSRC has recorded damage to critical infrastructure particularly in Jonglei, Warrap, Upper Nile, Unity and Lakes states	South Sudan Red Cross is prepositioning stock in warehouses across the country to mitigate that problem, as well as maintaining its fleet capacity and liaising with external donors for boats to facilitate aid delivery in unreachable areas.
Forecasted flood does not happen, but one of the scenarios materialise	Even yearly floods which are not exceptional have the potential to trigger a humanitarian response, so planned operations will be needed regardless.



## Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

During the flooding, numerous roads are expected to become impassable, and some airstrips may become flooded as well. This situation could present significant logistical challenges for the transportation of relief supplies. River transport is likely to emerge as the most viable mode of transportation under these circumstances.

The security situation across South Sudan remains volatile. Many armed actors are without jobs or have not been paid and are resorting to criminality. The economic situation in South Sudan remains dire and opportunistic crime is therefore not uncommon in the capital and across the country.

In South Sudan, IFRC is under the ICRC security management umbrella and adheres to ICRC security regulations. Since Red Cross Movement presence has been constant even before 2011, Red Cross actors are usually accepted by communities and have a good working relationship with their respective government officials.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



Budget: CHF 20,799

Targeted Persons: 14,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of trained volunteers on EPiC	140
# people reached with messages	214,000

### Priority Actions

- Strengthen the community-based surveillance system for early disease detection and referral by training volunteers on Epidemic control (EPiC)
- Epidemic prevention messages in the communities ahead of floods. Focusing on water-borne diseases and vector borne diseases most recurrent



Budget: CHF 22,256

Targeted Persons: 14,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
#volunteers engaged in the cleaning and WASH actions	140
# of communities (priority areas (at admin 2 level)) reached with cleaning, drainage and environmental hygiene	5

## Priority Actions

- Support community preparedness and early action activities such as cleaning water ways, clearing of drainage channels and solid waste management
- Kits for cleaning water ways, clearing of drainage channels and solid waste management
- Engaging communities in those activities and promote environmental hygiene



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 5,559

**Targeted Persons:** 214,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of refreshed volunteers on PGI minimum standards	150

## Priority Actions

- Refresher training to staff and volunteers on the PGI minimum standards in emergencies, Prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Survivor centered approach, Safeguarding (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Child safeguarding) and Code of Conduct.
- Mapping out/Updating the SGBV Referral pathways to ensure a survivor centered approach
- Gender and diversity analysis to understand the capacities, risks and needs of the diverse groups in the community



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

**Budget:** CHF 87,325

**Targeted Persons:** 214,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Multi-sectoral assessment conducted to inform Early Recovery strategies	5
# of communities (priority areas (at admin 2 level)) reached by risk mapping through CEA	10
# of community members mobilised and supported by the cleaning of drainage channels	20,000
# of people reached by Early Warning messages (community meetings, radio talk show among others)	200,000
# of volunteers that underwent the EAT refresher/training	150

## Priority Actions

- Conduct a detailed multi-sectoral needs assessment before the floods to support the design of early recovery activities
- Conduct mapping of elements at risk in 10 locations through community engagement and accountability
- Conduct Community meetings with various groups(Develop and disseminate key and Early warning messages) and draw community lead solutions
- Conduct Radio shows to disseminate early warning/early action message



- Support community preparedness and early action activities such as cleaning waterways, clearing drainage channels and solid waste management
- Support evacuation of communities and domestic animals from flood-prone to temporary safe areas through community mobilization
- Sensitization of communities on the need for evacuation, identification of safe ways and locations for evacuation
- Conduct 5 Emergency Action Team (EAT) refresher training in 5 locations



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 7,476

**Targeted Persons:** 1,400

### Indicators

Title	Target
# survey conducted	2
#community discussions held for the detailed planning	72

### Priority Actions

- Conduct surveys to understand community satisfaction/perception
- Lesson Learned workshop
- Set up of CEA Champion and Feedback system during the Readiness and Early action



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 21,614

**Targeted Persons:** 152

### Indicators

Title	Target
#surge deployed for 2 months	1
# communication plan developed and implemented	1
# minimum coordination meetings with active partners	4

### Priority Actions

- Operations Manager Surge deployment for 2 months
- Communication advisory mission
- Monitoring visit and PMER Support
- Support IFRC insurance subscription for volunteers



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 6,237

**Targeted Persons:** 152



## Indicators

Title	Target
# minimum coordination meetings with active partners convene or attended	8
# of updates on risk monitoring	4
# of people part of the EOC personnel mobilized and briefed on minimum policies before deployment	152

## Priority Actions

- Support to Emergency Operations Center (EOC) personnel mobilisation and deployment.
- Emergency Operations Officer (100%, 2 months)
- Expand NS communication and advocacy capacity to mobilize further resources for the floods plan.
- Monitor the forecasts and coordinate with relevant agencies

## About Support Services

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

Around 150 volunteers will be involved in managing the various activities. All will be ready in managing community-based WASH activities. In addition, another 150 will be trained/refreshed to be part of the Emergency Action Teams, with a tranche of them directly supporting the Early Recovery and Risk assessments, which will prove extremely useful once the flood requires a shift from anticipation to response. To support this and the logistical activities, an EOC officer will be required to coordinate with the general support structure of the South Sudan Red Cross.

To support this and the logistical activities, an Emergency Operations Officer will be required to coordinate with the general support structure of the South Sudan Red Cross.

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

Under this DREF Operation, an Ops Manager will be deployed for two months, with a possibility of extension if the Emergency Appeal is launched. Given the importance of the procurement process, a Roving Finance Officer will be required to support it. A short mission from a Communications expert is also advised to craft the Communication Plan and support with photos and stories collection, which will be needed in later stages of the emergency to advocate for additional support.

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

IFRC is committed to overseeing and supporting the whole procurement process due to the lack of emergency purchase procedures in the National Society that can potentially impact operations, but it is not planned as part of this imminent DREF operation.

The operation does not have international procurement, and all the items are likely to be available in the local market. Any purchase order will be processed by the NS according to its rules and procedures.

### How will this operation be monitored?

IFRC has cluster offices in Juba, the Capital of South Sudan. The PMER framework will be similar to the one of the ongoing projects, with joint field missions where possible and the Monitoring and Reporting support from the dedicated officer.



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

The South Sudan Red Cross' communication capacity is limited, even though this part will prove crucial in mobilising additional resources. To provide stronger support, a short surge mission of a communications expert is planned, and ToRs will include the drafting of the communications plan.

If the DREF operation will be escalated to an Emergency Appeal, then having a clear documentation of anticipatory activities will be important, thus at least one field trip to collect evidence and document support is planned.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRSS003 - South Sudan Red Cross White Nile South Sudan Flood 2024

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>143,416</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	20,799
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,256
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,559
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	87,324
Community Engagement and Accountability	7,476
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>27,850</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	21,614
National Society Strengthening	6,236
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>171,266</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** John Lobor, Secretary General, john.lobor@southsudanredcross.org, +211 912 666 836

**IFRC Appeal Manager:**

Papemoussa Tall, Head of Juba Cluster Delegation (South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania), papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org, +254727911975

**IFRC Project Manager:** Daniel Kyalo MUTINDA, Disaster Management Delegate, daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

Pape Moussa Tall, Head of Juba Cluster Delegation (South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania), papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org, papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

