



South Sudan Red Cross Volunteers repairing flood defenses, Old Fangak, Jonglei state. Photo: SSRCs

Appeal №: MDRSS014	To be assisted: 500,000 people	Appeal launched: 17/10/2024
Glide №: FL-2024-000145-SSD	DREF allocated: CHF 1 million loan	Disaster categorization: Orange
Operation Start date: 26/07/2024	Operation End date: 30/06/2025	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: 5 Million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 9 Million CHF

On funding requirement

The overall Federation-wide funding requirement to support South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRCS) is CHF 9 million. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the SSRCS plan for CHF 5 million, for which the Secretariat has launched an [Emergency Appeal](#). The additional 4 million is sought through bilateral and domestically funded activities.

TIMELINE



25 July 2024: CHF 171,277 allocated from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for flood response, targeting 214,000 people in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Abyei (contested).



2 October 2024: Joint high-level humanitarian and ministerial task force meeting at the national level. Attendees recommend declaring a national disaster.



10 October 2024: UNOCHA reports that the situation is critical, with more than 893,000 people affected in 42 of the country's 78 counties. More than 241,000 people are displaced in 16 counties, seeking shelter on higher ground.



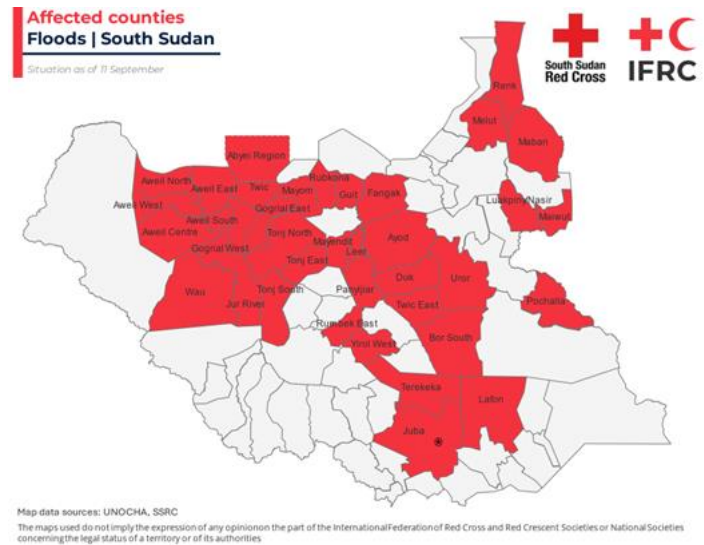
17 October 2024: IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for CHF 9 million to support 500,000 people over 8 months.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Heavy rains since May this year, combined with an overflowing Lake Victoria, have caused the Nile River to burst its banks and threaten unprecedented flooding in Sudan, submerging villages and farmland.

By 10 October¹ the situation was critical, with more than 893,000 people affected in 42 of the country's 78 counties. More than 241,000 people have been displaced, in 16 counties, seeking shelter on higher ground.

The floods have caused extensive damage to homes and have devastated livestock and crops. Critical infrastructure has been severely damaged, cutting off supply routes and leaving communities without access to essential services such as healthcare and education for displaced people. The risk of disease outbreaks, particularly cholera and malaria, has increased significantly.



Displaced people are sheltering with relatives, in public buildings such as schools, in churches and in the open along roadsides. There are reports of increasing cases of malaria, respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhoea and snake bites. Many communities in flood-prone areas of Jonglei, northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap states are projected to face extreme food insecurity, exacerbated by current flooding, with some areas reaching IPC Level 5.² These regions host large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, further compounding the challenges faced by these populations.

Flooding will have a particularly severe impact on communities that are already highly vulnerable following previous shocks, and the impact of these floods is likely to be exacerbated by ongoing conflict, limited access to basic services and high food insecurity. Consecutive shocks have resulted in protracted displacement and complex humanitarian conditions in most of the vulnerable areas. The cost-of-living crisis will also exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

With rains persisting into November, the floods are just reaching their peak. Scenarios suggested that around 3.3 million people could be affected, making this the worst flooding on record. This includes communities still recovering from the devastating floods of 2019-2022, which displaced at least 1 million people.

The South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRCS) has been preparing for and responding to these floods on the ground since May 2024. They have supported community preparedness and early-action activities such as clearing waterways, maintaining drainage channels and managing solid waste. SSRCS had already pre-positioned non-food items in strategic locations as well, based on available internal resources, to ensure rapid access to relief items in the event of flooding. This is in Wau, Bor, Bentiu and Juba. SSRCS have also supported the evacuation of communities from flood-prone areas to temporary safe havens and evacuation centres.

After requesting support from Partner National Societies, SSRCS was allocated DREF³ on 1 August 2024 to support the scale-up of early action. Through this Emergency Appeal, IFRC is requesting funds to enable SSRCS to scale up its ongoing lifesaving and response activities and to support further early action to mitigate the expected escalation of the current flooding.

¹ [South Sudan: Floods Snapshot \(As of 10 October 2024\) | OCHA \(unocha.org\)](#)

² [Famine Early Warning Systems Network](#)

³ <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=839615>

In line with the role of SSRCS as an auxiliary to the Government, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management requested them, through a letter on 15 October 2024, to assist in supporting the affected population citing the then current high-impact areas needing support across all affected counties.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

The 2024 floods in South Sudan have severely exacerbated already fragile living conditions, with over 1,000,000 people affected across 42 counties as of 21 October 2024. The most impacted areas include Unity and Warrap states.

The main consequences include:

Destruction of homes: Thousands of homes built from local materials have been submerged or destroyed. Displaced families are often forced to move to makeshift shelters or stay with host families, lacking essential materials such as bedding, mosquito nets and cooking utensils.

Livelihood and food security: Extensive crop damage has been reported, with fields submerged and livestock losses widespread, compounding the food insecurity situation. Many households are now reliant on wild vegetation like water lilies for sustenance.

Health impact: Flooding has damaged numerous health facilities and raised the risk of diseases such as malaria, cholera and pneumonia. Families lack access to clean water and proper sanitation, increasing the risk of waterborne illnesses. The displacement, coupled with loss of resources, has strained community relationships and increased protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV). The social fabric of many communities is thus under severe pressure as they cope with the aftermath of the floods.

Protection risks: Vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and the elderly, are exposed to heightened protection risks, including food insecurity, GBV and the responsibility of maintaining their families.

Access and security: Physical access to flooded areas is extremely difficult, and some communities remain cut off from aid due to impassable roads, bridges and airstrips. This is compounded by a volatile security situation.

Disrupted infrastructure: Flooding has damaged communication infrastructure, making it difficult for communities to receive timely information and for aid organizations to coordinate their efforts.

Early warning systems: The effectiveness of early warning systems has been compromised, leading to delays in alerting communities about rising water levels and potential health risks.

Community engagement: Efforts to engage communities in the flooded areas have been hampered by the displacement of people and the destruction of local networks.

Outbreak severity: As of November 2024, there have been 52 suspected cases of cholera, with 16 confirmed cases. The outbreak is concentrated in areas like Renk, which are heavily affected by flooding and have high numbers of refugees and returnees.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

South Sudan Red Cross Society was founded in 2011 and established by the South Sudan Red Cross Act in March 2012. It has 237 paid staff with 77 at the Headquarters in Jube, 160 units (locations) and 17,467 volunteers, 7,112 female and 10,355 male, organized through 160 Units that report into 21 branches.. SSRCS operations are guided

by its Strategic Plan with a specific focus on: Disaster Management; Health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); and Protection. It enjoys a good reputation with local and national authorities as well as other stakeholders and communities and faces few constraints on access across the country. They have a cadre of well-trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and branch-level Emergency Action Teams (EATs) and have been actively working on enhancing Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) capacity. This is part of their broader strategic plan for 2022-2026, which aims to build a stronger, more resilient national society.

Through an imminent DREF launched in July 2024, and with support from ICRC and Participating National Societies (PNSs), SSRCS are supporting flood-affected households in Aweil, Juba, Old Fangak, New Fangak, Renk and Tonj South.

1.2 National capacity and response

On 2 October 2024, the Government approved USD \$76 million as an emergency relief package to support people affected by floods across the country. The funds will support three phases, first of which is to supply emergency equipment to people who are affected by the floods. Phase 2 is for interventions after flooding, and Phase 3 is restoration of livelihoods. In its auxiliary role, SSRCS coordinates with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and other relevant national and local government agencies in this and other parts of the response.



SSRCS supports a Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTS) team on dyke rehabilitation in New Fangak. Photo: SSRCS



Supporting evacuations in Aweil town, Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal state. Photo: SSRCS



Final setup of a surface water treatment system at Renk-Unit, Malakal branch. Photo: SSRCS



Aweil town, in Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal state district, was completely inundated. Photo: SSRCS



Evacuations in Aweil town, Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal state. Photo: SSRCS



Distribution of Emergency Household Items (EHIs) by SSRCS Tonj branch. Photo: SSRCS

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC will provide operational and coordination capacity through the Juba delegation to support the Federation-wide approach in support of SSRCS. There are nine Partner National Societies (PNSs) in country, including Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. ICRC is leading Movement coordination on security management country-wide and supports SSRCS in national emergency management forums together with other partners, particularly in conflict areas. PNSs support longer-term community resilience programmes, National Society Development and emergency responses through in-kind support, funding and technical capacity.

2.2 International humanitarian stakeholder capacity and response

The main actors involved in the ongoing response are mainly international humanitarian organizations, national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) and United Nations (UN) agencies, coordinated through the Office of the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The UN has allocated USD 15 million to support affected families.

3. Gaps in the response

Despite difficulties in accessing some areas due to poor road conditions with continued rains, SSRCS has deployed staff and volunteers from its network of local branches to assess the damage in their communities. Through consultation with local authorities, SSRCS has determined specific *payams* (districts) for assessment and planning for implementation. They have also developed a dashboard that identifies areas affected, their priority needs, who is responding, gaps in the response, risks and capacities to implement.

According to SSRCS and interagency coordinated assessments, there are gaps in responses from government and other humanitarian agencies on emergency shelter and essential household items as well as in longer-term solutions for vulnerable families who need support to return home. Food insecurity remains a significant issue, with high numbers of people at IPC-4. Immediate needs for health include essential primary healthcare services;

health promotion messaging on nutrition, malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections; mosquito nets; medical supplies; and psychosocial support (PSS). For Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), there is a need for safe drinking water, emergency sanitation and basic hygiene items, along with hygiene promotion. When displaced people return to their homes, they also usually need repair to their water and sanitation facilities. There is a need as well to ensure that Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) is mainstreamed across all sectors.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

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

Some areas in South Sudan are prone to recurrent attacks by armed groups as well, and regular risk assessments are being conducted by ICRC, which is taking the lead on Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) security management. Heavy rains and damage to infrastructure have reduced physical accessibility and communities' access to markets as well, and SSRCS have local resources and experience in dealing with these situations, making use of boats and canoes.

The use of cash transfer will also be prioritized across all sectors, to reduce the risks associated with procurement and to increase the dignity and freedom of choice for affected populations. However, cash transfers will be subject to market availability, and where there is no access to markets due to flooding, in-kind distribution will be used.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

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

The overall Federation-wide funding requirement for this response to support SSRCS is CHF 9 million. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's component of SSRCS' plan in the amount of CHF 5 million, for which the Secretariat has launched an Emergency Appeal. The remaining 4 million is sought through bilateral and domestically funded activities.

Since the onset of the crisis, as part of the Federation-wide approach, in-country PNSs, as well as ICRC, have supported SSRCS. Below is the funding mapping for bilateral funding and ongoing projects to reallocate to this emergency.

Partner	Pledged amount in CHF
Danish Red Cross	1,063,999
German Red Cross	264,310
Netherlands Red Cross	298,834
Swedish Red Cross	1,108,499
Finnish RC	120,000
ECHO	187,000
Japanese RC	28,000
Total	3,070,642

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Goal: Enable 500,000 people affected by the 2024 floods to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, recover from crisis and strengthen their resilience to shocks.

Anticipated risks and adjustments in the Operation

The rainy season in South Sudan traditionally runs from April to October. However, the current flooding is chiefly from a surging Nile River resulting from increased water levels in Lake Victoria. The floods most likely haven't peaked yet, either, or scenarios suggest that around 3.3 million people could still be affected in the coming months, making this the worst flooding on record. This includes communities still recovering from the devastating floods of 2019-2022, which displaced at least 1 million people. Hence, there may be a need to direct yet more support to the emergency phase.

Already high prices of foodstuffs are likely to go up further due to the lean season and the need to import most necessities, and here SSRCS will advocate for support from authorities on price verification in markets. They will be sure to report to the authorities' instances of market disruptions for action as well, and this advocacy will include maintaining the cash value to ensure that the basic needs of the population are met. In addition, the transfer value of the [Multi-sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket](#) (SMEB) is set in USD and the exchange to South Sudanese pounds (SSP) will be done as close to the cash transfer date as possible.

Lessons from 2021 floods have been incorporated into the development of the Operations Strategy.

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

Targeting

1. People to be assisted




In coordination with the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, and with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, SSRCS will continue to support communities in all affected counties. Out of the 1 million people affected by flooding, SSRCS aims to provide immediate and early recovery assistance to 500,000 of the most vulnerable people (83,300 households). In a DREF launched on 27 July, SSRCS has been responding to floods by equipping volunteers to undertake evacuations and to distribute pre-positioned supplies to provide basic emergency household items across affected counties.

2. Considerations for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

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

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18 years old: 56,250	Female < 18 years old: 50,000	2,102,713 CHF
		Male > 18 years old: 18,750	Male < 18 years old: 25,000	
Objective:	Communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety and well-being through emergency shelter and settlements, and through early recovery solutions.			
Priority actions:	<p>15,000 households will be targeted with emergency shelter and essential household items: tarpaulins, kitchen sets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets and solar lamps. Procurement and distribution of these items will be coordinated with the Health, WASH and PGI sectors.</p> <p>10,000 households will be targeted with conditional cash and voucher assistance, with technical support to enable them to return to rebuild and repair their homes. Targeting will be for the most vulnerable, especially single mothers, households with separated children, households headed by people with disabilities and households headed by the elderly. Families will be supported by trained SSRCs volunteers and Community-based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) to help access markets.</p>			
	Livelihoods and Food Security	Female > 18 years old: 33,750	Female < 18 years old: 30,000	342,376 CHF
		Male > 18 years old: 11,250	Male < 18 years old: 15,000	
Objective:	The most affected communities improve their income sources.			
Priority actions:	<p>In kind food assistance to 2,000 households; As part of immediate relief support to persons displaced by floods, the SSRC will distribute food parcels</p> <p>To support the immediate recovery of the affected family income generation activities and their food security, 2,000 households will receive seed and tool kits to replant crops after the flood water recede.</p>			
	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18 years old: 33,750	Female < 18 years old: 30,000	2,157,136 CHF
		Male > 18 years old: 11,250	Male < 18 years old: 15,000	
Objective:	The most affected communities improve their access to essential food and non-food commodities and services.			
Priority actions:	<p>15,000 households supported with cash grants: The Multi-sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) will be used as the reference. This sets the minimum cost needed by a household to meet their acute needs and sustain lives, with the calculation including food and non-food items, and other considerations like medicines, transportation, etc.</p>			


Market assessments in all of the selected areas to determine cash feasibility, with reference to the [Joint Market Monitoring Initiative](#), a monthly data collection exercise launched by the Working Group, by providing information on key commodities.

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)


	Health & Care	Female > 18 years old: 33,750	Female < 18 years old: 30,000	94,146 CHF
		Male > 18 years old: 11,250	Male < 18 years old: 15,000	

Objective:	The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened.
Priority actions:	<p>Strengthen community-based surveillance (CBS) for early detection of disease, with referral: SSRCS will strengthen its community-based surveillance (CBS) system for early disease detection and referral during the floods by conducting a three-day training on epidemic control for volunteers in the most affected locations. These trained volunteers will monitor their communities and deliver critical health messages, focusing on preventing water-borne and vector-borne diseases, pneumonia, skin infections and Mpox. SSRCS will provide nutrition education for caregivers and will facilitate referrals for malnourished children. Community health volunteers will conduct house-to-house health education to further enhance disease prevention as well.</p> <p>In coordination with the Essential Household Items package, SSRC will distribute mosquito nets and “Mama kits” targeting pregnant and lactating women. Distribution will be accompanied by education sessions on the proper use of the items distributed.</p> <p>First aid (FA) services: SSRC volunteers were first responders during flood evacuation providing lifesaving first aid services to communities and will scale up their capacity with further FA training for 20 volunteers per location and procurement of 10 FA kits per location.</p> <p>SSRC ensures access to mental health and psychosocial well-being for people at risk during emergencies through provision of Psychological First Aid (PFA) and “psycho-education”; equipping of child-friendly spaces; organizing trainings for volunteers, staff and local leaders on PSS during emergencies; training of staff/volunteer team leaders on Minimum Protection Approach (MPA); conducting awareness raising sessions; and making referrals.</p>

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Female >18 years old: 187,500	Female <18 years old: 166,667	1,137,590 CHF
		Male >18 years old: 62,500	Male <18 years old: 83,333	

Objective:	Risk of water related disease in target communities in recovery phase is reduced in a sustainable manner.
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Priority actions:	<p>Improving knowledge-attitudes-practice (KAP) on safe hygiene and sanitation for 83,300 households (500,000 people) : SSRCS will carry out refresher trainings with 1 hygiene promoter per 50 households for volunteers to improve hygiene awareness among target communities with anticipated high risk of diarrhoea, to prevent water-related diseases, including distributing hygiene items. They will also train volunteers on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and provide targeted women and girls with MHM kits.</p> <p>Improving access to clean and safe drinking water to target 83,300 households (500,000 people): SSRCS will enhance access to clean water through rehabilitation of water points based on 500 people per borehole in emergency situations and will repair/rehabilitate 90 boreholes. This activity will prioritize cash and voucher assistance subject to market assessments. SSRCS will also install surface water treatment in 10 locations and will procure and pre-position two WASH Kit 5s. The WASH kits will be demobilized and prepared for redeployment at the end of the operation.</p> <p>In coordination with the Essential Household Items (EHI) package, SSRCS will distribute household water treatment and hygiene items including buckets, jerricans, filter cloth, PUR sachets and 450 grams of soap per person per month. This will be accompanied by education sessions on the proper use of the items distributed.</p> <p>Provision of sanitation facilities to the affected population with 800 emergency latrines: As part of the Shelter project to support targeted households to return and rebuild/repair their homes, the operation will support community construction of culturally appropriate latrines using community sanitation committees and training of local artisans. This will be coordinated and implemented with the Shelter project. This activity will prioritize the use of Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA) subject to market assessments. At the end of operations, staff will demobilize emergency sanitation facilities.</p>
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 Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	Female > 18 years old: 3,713	Female < 18 years old: 3,300	268,433 CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 1,238	Male < 18 years old: 1,650	
Objective:	Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.		
Priority actions:	<p>Provision of Psychological First Aid (PFA), support and mapping of referral pathways and safer zones for Protection cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training of volunteers and community leaders on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) - community awareness on MHPSS/MHPSS in Emergencies (MHPSSIE) - dissemination on referral pathways - support to vulnerable persons including Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) - support for friendly spaces for both children and women - dissemination on personnel care and support using Minimum Protection Approach MPA <p>Orientation of 250 volunteers on PGI and Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA), to be undertaken alongside EAT trainings under Disaster Risk Management (DRM) sector.</p> <p>Awareness raising to ensure integration of PGI in 10 locations, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training of volunteers and community leaders on SGBV (six locations); 		

- community awareness on SGBV;
- dissemination of PSEA and conducting referrals;
- distribution of information-education-communication (IEC) materials

Deployment of 30 volunteers to support Restoring Family Links (RFL) for up to 90 days.

- cost recovery for volunteers
- airtime for phone sessions
- purchasing new phones for phone sessions
- refresher trainings in six locations
- awareness raising sessions on RFL (radio talk show)


Provision of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) services with support to survivors.

SSRC will ensure that inclusion, participation, diversity and social cohesion are improved in communities through a focus on people's knowledge, skills, employability and behaviour following the IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies. Staff and volunteers will be oriented on age, gender and diversity sensitivity, protection, exclusion risks, referrals in line with the Movement Minimum Protection Approach (MPA), as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). As part of the essential household items, SSRCS will include solar lamps to support safe access around the temporary shelters and latrines.


SSRC will train staff and volunteers, community leaders, frontline workers and teachers on prevention of and response to SGBV, will conduct community awareness sessions on referral systems, will conduct safety audits, will ensure provision of survivor-centred support and will establish help desks at health facilities as well as dissemination of PSEA to staff/volunteers and communities. They will establish a complaints and feedback management mechanism, offer support to survivors of abuse/violence, and conduct periodic monitoring for effective response. In cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) and rape, SSRCS will provide psychosocial support and referral for medical care and other SGBV services (protection, legal).

When assisting affected persons, SSRCS will ensure: consultation at the household level on who should be the primary recipient to collect cash/items and who is expected to go to the market; engagement of all household members in gender discussion groups; engagement also on child protection issues.

In line with the code of conduct on data protection, SSRCS will ensure access and improved RFL services to host communities and IDPs through: dissemination of RFL for community leaders/community members; organizing phone calls to quickly restore contact between separated family members; collection of safe/well messages (or Red Cross Messages when relevant); registration of unaccompanied minors/vulnerable persons (and potential family reunification) and collection of tracing requests; and ensuring qualitative follow-up. While also supporting with coaching for RFL volunteers and follow-up, distribution and collection of Red Cross messages, opening tracing requests and training of volunteers.

 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery	Female >18 years old: 187,500	Female <18 years old: 166,667	216,370 CHF
	Male >18 years old: 62,500	Male <18 years old: 83,333	
Objective:	Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.		


Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactivate the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), including basic equipment, to support effective functioning. • Conduct rapid needs assessments in flood-affected areas to inform design of interventions in support of affected communities. • Coordination with different relevant clusters, government and other humanitarian actors at all levels. • Conduct a detailed multi-sectoral needs assessment to support design of early recovery activities. • Support DRM advocacy and DRM bill process, with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal assessment to identify legal challenges on DRM (flooding); - consultative workshop with members of Parliament on support bills, and enact law and policy on DRM; - support disaster law with the assessment exercise; and - sessions to raise awareness on DRM laws and policies. • Support implementation of early action at the community level to reduce the adverse effects of flooding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and disseminate key and early warning messages to 500,000 individuals focusing on local-level communities through radio shows, community meetings and information-education-communication (IEC). - Conduct community meetings with various groups, disseminate key messages and draw community-lead solutions. - Conduct radio talk shows to disseminate early warning/early action messages. - Conduct surveys to understand community satisfaction/perception. • Support capacity building and deployment of emergency response teams in five targeted locations. • Procurement of standard EAT kits for 10 teams. • Procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and visibility materials for 10 EATs (life jackets, gloves, masks, etc.) • Procurement and pre-positioning of four inflatable boats for use during response operations. • Develop/improve and implement community plans of action, including contingency plan, using simulations; will disseminate messages on public awareness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); will develop early warning and early action systems linked with local or national meteorological systems; and will train and equip community disaster response teams. • Train and equip CBDRTs to be part of and support this response across all sectors including CVA as a technical area. This will support capacity development for preparedness and future disasters. <p>Through this response, SSRCS will form a partnership to help promote and contribute to the Tree Planting and Care Initiative 2021-2030.</p>
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	Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	Female >18 years old: 187,500	Female <18 years old: 166,667	CHF 25,560
		Male >18 years old: 62,500	Male <18 years old: 83,333	
Objective:	Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection of feedback and use of feedback to better understand community perspectives.			
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSRCS will mainstream CEA throughout the response to ensure active and meaningful participation of the affected communities and closure of the 			

feedback loop. This will be done through help desks, hotlines and community meetings by committing to upholding the highest principles of transparency and accountability, ensuring that all stakeholders, particularly affected communities, are actively engaged and involved throughout the process.

- **Establish and utilize feedback mechanisms** and desks during outreach, staffed by CEA focal persons. Conduct monthly community-level meetings to understand the progress made and gather the views of the community on the response.
- **Development of a documentary:** SSRCS will collect audiovisual content of the different response activities and engage a consultant in developing and documenting this response.
- **SSRCS will conduct radio sessions** to disseminate early warnings, to engage affected communities directly and to seek their feedback.
- Throughout operations, **SSRCS will develop news articles** to support the publication of work being done under this response.

Enabling approaches

 Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18 years old: 0	Female < 18 years old: 0	21,939 CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 0	Male < 18 years old: 0	
Objective:	Strengthen coordination and partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors.		
Priority actions:	<p>Membership coordination: South Sudan has a well-established mechanism for membership coordination. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation coordinates all in-country PNS activities, as this maximizes the opportunity to tap into the availability of resources both financially and technically. Most national societies present in South Sudan have signed an integration agreement with IFRC. Different coordination mechanisms have been established in alignment with Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) to ensure continuity of support and guidance to SSRCS. Through its Country Cluster Delegation, IFRC is providing a legal basis to support members.</p> <p>Engagement with external partners: Through its branches, SSRCS participates with partners in flood task force meetings. IFRC and PNSs will support SSRCS to develop sustainable partnerships to enhance capacity and reach.</p> <p>Movement cooperation: As part of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), SSRCS, PNSs, IFRC and ICRC coordinate via established platforms such as the Technical Committee and the Movement Operations Committee and Movement Platform. The IFRC South Sudan office has signed a security agreement with ICRC on the security of in-country IFRC and PNS personnel in pre-defined areas of the country as well. IFRC still retains certain security management responsibilities, such as in Juba, and during evac/medevac. ICRC also supports SSRCS in national emergency management forums together with other partners. It provides situational analysis of the conflict areas to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent principled action and supports SSRCS and PNSs through logistics support.</p>		

 Secretariat Services	Female > 18 years old: 0	Female < 18 years old: 0	592,140 CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 0	Male < 18 years old: 0	
Objective:	Strengthen Secretariat services.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources: IFRC will deploy an operations manager and any other profiles that may be identified, and SSRCS management and technical staff will manage operations. NDRT and volunteers will be prioritized here. HR support will also be needed, to scale up operations while maintaining business continuity across the organization. Surge capacity will be deployed as needed to augment capacity at headquarters and branches. • Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting (PMER): SSRCS's PMER unit will provide the necessary information to support PMER in this response, which includes guiding the team in the needs assessment. • Information Technology (IT): SSRCS's IT capacity will be expanded with new staff and equipped. 3G/4G portable devices to facilitate coordination and reporting. • Logistics: Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with IFRC and the National Society's standard procurement procedures, with support of IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi. Fleet assets will be deployed as and where requested. Assessments of logistics capacity and systems (including procurement, transport, warehousing and fleet management) will be carried out where possible to enhance SSRCS's logistics infrastructure on hardware, software, capacity and preparedness. SSRCS's logistics support will also be coordinated with ICRC. • Finance and Administration: IFRC will provide necessary support to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational invoices. • Communications and advocacy: Support will be provided to the National Society to increase their outreach and advocacy. At the regional level, the Communications team will continue to engage the media and use social media with a view to position SSRCS as a key player in the response. Security: All IFRC staff are under ICRC's security umbrella and security management processes are in place. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment will also be undertaken to help ensure safety and security of response teams. All IFRC must, and Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged to, complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, including Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition Levels 1-3. 		
 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18 years old: 0	Female < 18 years old: 0	2,041,597 CHF
	Male > 18 years old: 0	Male < 18 years old: 0	
Objective:	Strengthen organizational development and disaster/crisis response capability at headquarters and branch levels.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational support services: Based on demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, support functions will be put in place for: technical and coordination roles including human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration. • National Society Development (NSD): The Movement is supporting the development of a unified plan for year 2025 aligned to the National Society Development (NSD) Framework, which outlines key development priorities and focus areas for SSRCS. Priority components of the plan will be supported through this Emergency Appeal. 		

- **National Society preparedness and response capacity:** National Society Strengthening will be embedded through the coordination and management structure for this operation; branch development through further training and equipping of existing EATs and NDRTs; contingency planning at branch level and support to enhance branch capacity to conduct assessments and develop response plans; and building the capacity of the local volunteers and communities on DRR components, including early warning systems. As part of capacity development of its preparedness and response teams, through this response, EATs will be provided with relevant capacity development on Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA), Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevention, including Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating steps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security in the intervention area could present potential risks during travel, which could hamper implementation. • Security risk distributing cash in envelopes due to the absence of cash points and telephone network, which exposes financial service provider/staff/volunteers distributing the cash. 	Possible	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the security situation per the existing security management agreement for IFRC and PNS movements in support of SSRCS, and per the country-wide security agreement under ICRC. • All staff and volunteers must undergo the Stay Safe security course and be briefed on, sign and abide by the code of conduct. • Direct cash distribution will be applied through financial service provider.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From April to October most roads outside of Juba become impassable, and some parts of the country can become inaccessible. 	Possible	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of boats to access some of the areas, but this also has security risk to staff. SSRCS currently has SOPs for boats to guide how staff should conduct themselves.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During flood periods there is increased risk of malaria, cholera, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and water-borne disease. • The threat of Mpox might worsen the situation, given its impact on healthcare systems and on the economy. 	Possible	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers will be trained on prevention of Mpox.

Quality and accountability

The following key indicators will be tracked.

Indicator
Number of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance
% of surveyed people who report that the shelter solution has helped in their long-term recovery
Number of households provided with multi-purpose cash grants

Number of people reached with first aid services
Number of households (and people) reached with health messages
Number of people reached through PSS and PFA activities
Number of households that have improved their daily access to drinking water
Number of hand pumps/boreholes repaired
Number of persons reached with Hygiene Promotion messages
Number of latrines constructed
Number of women reached with menstrual hygiene support
Number of people reached with PGI and SGBV awareness sessions
Number of people reached through DRR and Climate Change Adaptation activities
Number of persons trained in first aid
Number of community early warning systems established
% of staff trained on PSEA
Number of queries/feedback received through feedback mechanisms
Number of boats procured and deployed
Number of Wash Kit 5s procured and deployed
Number of functional EOCs equipped

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement	IFRC Secretarian Funding Requirement in support of the Federation Wide funding ask
20 million CHF	12 million CHF

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

*For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach



DREF OPERATION

MDRSS014 - SOUTH SUDAN RED

CROSS SOCIETY

Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	6,344,324
<i>Shelter and Basic Household Items</i>	2,102,713
<i>Livelihoods</i>	342,376
<i>Multi-purpose Cash</i>	2,157,136
<i>Health</i>	94,146
<i>Water, Sanitation & Hygiene</i>	1,137,590
<i>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</i>	268,433
<i>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</i>	216,370
<i>Community Engagement and Accountability</i>	25,560
Enabling Approaches	2,655,676
<i>Coordination and Partnerships</i>	21,939
<i>Secretariat Services</i>	592,140
<i>National Society Strengthening</i>	2,041,597
TOTAL BUDGET	9,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

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