

IN SUPPORT OF THE SOUTH SUDAN RED CROSS



21

National Society branches



120

National Society local units



265

National Society staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment



10

Disasters and crises



6,430

Health and wellbeing



222,915

Values, power and inclusion



71,026

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Country	Funding Requirement	56.0M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	20M
	Funding	Not reported
	Expenditure	Not reported
	Emergency Operations Funding Requirement	24M
	Funding	Not reported
	Expenditure	Not reported
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	9.2M
	Funding	4.0M
	Expenditure	2.2M
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	2.8M
	Funding	Not reported

South Sudan Red Cross

Overview

Funding | Not reported

Expenditure | Not reported

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat | Not reported

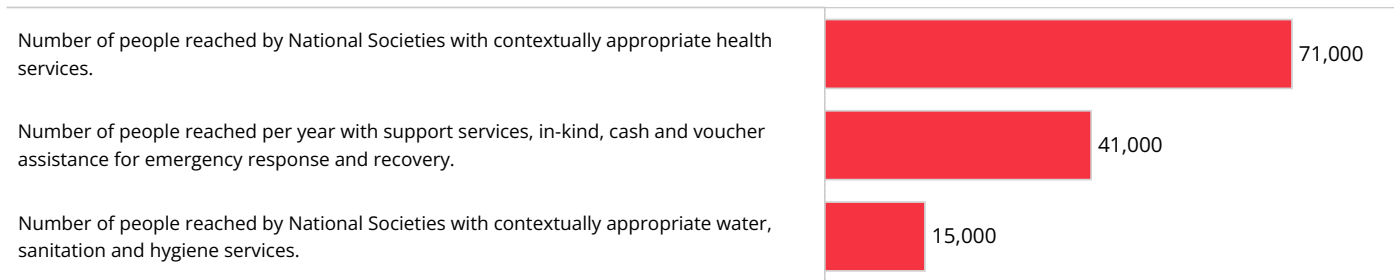
Participating National Societies | Not reported

HNS other funding sources | Not reported

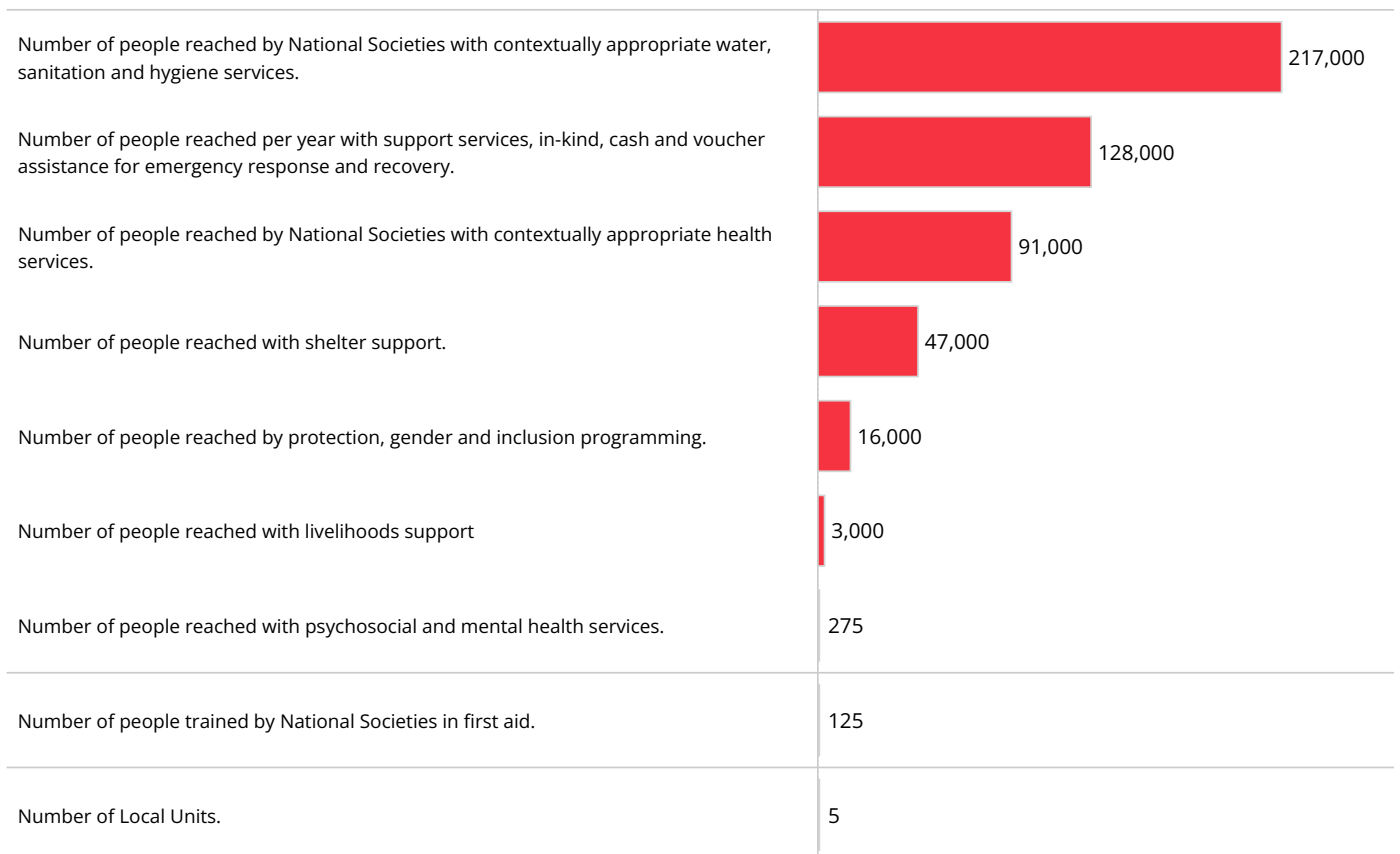
Appeal number **MAASS001**

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRSS010 / Food and Hunger Crisis



MDRS1001 / Population Movement



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society is implementing environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction or clean-ups.	0
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems.	10
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery.	3,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction.	6,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	783
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	1,000
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.	202,000
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services.	223,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services.	1,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services.	14,000
	Number of people trained by National Societies in first aid.	1,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move.	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move.	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	National Society reports that they have integrated and institutionalised Community Engagement and Accountability in their policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks).	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	71,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	National Society increases the number of government led platforms in which they are actively participating to achieve humanitarian or development goals.	0
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of.	0
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of their volunteers.	Yes
	National Society develops and/or implements a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies.	Yes
	National Society has One National Society Development country plan created.	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society is participating in IFRC-led campaigns.	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions.	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors.	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors (cumulative).	Yes
	National Society has implemented a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy.	Yes
	National Society has strengthened their integrity risk mechanisms.	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Canadian Red Cross Society							●
Danish Red Cross	3.2M	●	●		●		●
Finnish Red Cross	124,000	●	●	●		●	
German Red Cross		●	●		●		●
Italian Red Cross	49,000						
Netherlands Red Cross	529,000	●	●	●	●	●	●
Norwegian Red Cross				●		●	●
Swedish Red Cross		●	●	●	●	●	●
Swiss Red Cross				●		●	●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 4M**

OVERALL PROGRESS

Context

South Sudan remains one of the most challenging humanitarian contexts globally, characterized by a complex interplay of conflict, climate shocks and economic crises. The humanitarian situation is dire, with approximately nine million people requiring assistance amid a backdrop of entrenched poverty, food insecurity and inadequate access to basic services.

Conflict and insecurity are primary drivers of humanitarian needs, causing displacement, loss of livelihoods and widespread suffering. Although the [Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan](#) aimed to provide a pathway toward peace, its delayed implementation exacerbates the country's fragility. Ethnic divisions and intercommunal violence further fuel instability, with competition over land and resources heightening tensions. This volatile environment has [displaced](#) 4.3 million people internally and into neighbouring countries, straining the already limited resources of host communities.

South Sudan's economic challenges, including currency depreciation and soaring food prices, have undermined household purchasing power and food security. With 95 per cent of the population reliant on agriculture, herding and fishing, climate extremes such as floods and drought have drastically reduced harvests. More than half of the population faces acute food insecurity, with nearly 80,000 individuals likely to face catastrophic conditions (Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 5) during the lean season of 2024. Malnutrition is widespread, with an estimated [1.65 million children](#) expected to require treatment for acute malnutrition in 2024.

Public health conditions in South Sudan are among the worst globally, with low life expectancy and high maternal mortality rates. Outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, malaria and COVID-19 continue to challenge the healthcare system. Malaria and diarrheal diseases are particularly prevalent in areas such as Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, where poor water and sanitation exacerbate health vulnerabilities. Approximately 63 per cent of the population practices open defecation, and only 41 per cent have access to basic water supply, contributing to recurrent disease outbreaks.

Social inequalities deeply influence South Sudan's humanitarian challenges. Women, girls and people with disabilities are disproportionately affected by crises. [Gender-based violence](#) affects 41 per cent of the population, with societal norms limiting women's access to education, mobility and decision-making. Only 34.5 per cent of the population is literate, with 2.8 million children out of school. Persons with disabilities face significant barriers to accessing humanitarian aid, often living marginalized lives.

South Sudan is among the five most [climate-vulnerable](#) countries globally. Recurrent flooding and droughts devastate agricultural livelihoods, leaving communities increasingly reliant on humanitarian assistance. Climate shocks compound existing vulnerabilities, exacerbating food insecurity and displacement.

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has driven a huge influx of individuals, primarily returnees, who face extreme challenges including inadequate access to resources and services in their resettlement areas. This inflow adds additional pressure on South Sudan's already strained humanitarian infrastructure.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

By mid-2024, the South Sudan Red Cross advanced climate resilience by promoting the Go Green Campaign, establishing tree nursery beds in Malakal and Kapoeta and conducting clean-up campaigns in branches. Enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)) in Kapoeta and Bor informed climate adaptation strategies, while a flood contingency plan was drafted to address recurrent flooding challenges.

Disasters and crises

The National Society developed preparedness plans and budgets to respond to recurrent floods and looming elections, supported [early warning systems](#) in Aweil South and Old Fangak and prepositioned essential items for emergencies. Integration of cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) helped a large number of individuals, while branch capacities in mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) and health were strengthened.

Health and wellbeing

By June 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross focused on comprehensive health initiatives targeted at disease prevention, hygiene promotion and malnutrition screening. Emergency health services and WASH programmes improved access to clean water and sanitation, enhancing overall community health and resilience.

Migration and displacement

The South Sudan Red Cross provided critical support to refugees and returnees through essential services, mental health support and family reunification efforts. Community integration and risk reduction programmes were also prioritized to ease the strain on host communities and mitigate tensions.

Values, power and inclusion

By mid-2024, programmes of the South Sudan Red Cross promoted inclusivity and resilience, integrating protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) principles across operations. Awareness campaigns addressed issues such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), while community engagement and accountability (CEA) mechanisms ensured transparency.

Enabling local actors

The South Sudan Red Cross' organizational development focused on financial sustainability, governance and volunteer management. Capacity-building initiatives enhanced branch-level effectiveness, supporting broader operational goals. During the reporting period, advocacy and communication efforts reinforced the South Sudan Red Cross' auxiliary role and strengthened partnerships. The National Society emphasized alignment with Red Cross principles and enhanced public awareness of its humanitarian mission. Improvements in human resources, financial systems and safety frameworks strengthened organizational effectiveness. Digital transformation initiatives enhanced connectivity, decision-making and accountability across operations.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name Of Operation	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal 2023-2024
MDR-CODE	MGR60001
Duration	Operation start date for South Sudan: 16 October 2021, with operation extended to 31 December 2024
Funding Requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 232.5 million Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 318 million Funding requirement for South Sudan (2024): CHF 16 million
People to be assisted	800,000 people in South Sudan
Link to revised Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to revised Operational Strategy	Revised Emergency Appeal Operational Strategy
Link to Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 5 Africa Hunger Crisis
Link to Country Response Plan	South Sudan Country Plan of Action

South Sudan has 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 respond 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 flood 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 (IPC), 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 been extended until the end of 2024, 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 country-wise response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)), 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 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 CHF 16 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 and 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 [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 CVA

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. By June 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross undertook various initiatives to support communities affected by the Africa Hunger Crisis and South Sudan Floods as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Under livelihoods support, the South Sudan Red Cross focused on restoring and strengthening agricultural productivity in disaster-affected areas. In Kapoeta East, volunteers were trained to establish nursery beds. To address immediate needs, multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to vulnerable households. The South Sudan Red Cross distributed unconditional cash grants to 2,000 households in Kapoeta South and East and issued 700 vouchers to further support those in need. Targeted areas in Kapoeta South included Atlabara, Hai Tarawa, Rei, Malekia and Palakal, while in Kapoeta East, Narus Centre, Nachiipo, Kokoro, Kalok and Naliel were prioritized. These efforts aimed to empower communities to meet their essential needs amidst the crisis.

The South Sudan Red Cross strengthened community health through emergency interventions and system improvements. Social mobilization campaigns were conducted during outbreaks of Hepatitis E in Pibor and measles in Nimule. Additionally, 250 mama kits were procured and delivered to Kapoeta and Leer, supporting pregnant and

lactating mothers at healthcare facilities. These interventions sought to mitigate the health impacts of the hunger crisis and improve overall well-being.

The South Sudan Red Cross distributed WASH items to 300 households in Kapoeta South, including jerrycans, buckets, soap, menstrual hygiene kits, PUR sachets and filter cloths. Hygiene promotion sessions reached 5,518 households, with 17,238 individuals (10,180 females and 7,058 males) receiving messages on preventing diarrheal diseases. Water purification demonstrations were conducted during the distributions, and 16 hygiene promoters were deployed to raise awareness. Collaborating with local authorities and community leaders ensured an organized and inclusive beneficiary selection process.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

In its PGI initiatives, the South Sudan Red Cross conducted a three-day training on SGBV and protection and psychosocial support for 22 volunteers in Leer. The training covered key topics such as the definitions and causes of SGBV, myths and misconceptions and survivor support principles. Volunteers from various villages, including Leer town, Payak, Kah, Kui Juong and Reek Yul, were deployed to raise awareness and support survivors. These efforts aimed to address the disproportionate impact of crises on women and marginalized groups.

The South Sudan Red Cross also prioritized CEA by training 25 volunteers in Leer on effective communication and transparency. The training emphasized the importance of multipurpose cash assistance in improving livelihoods and involved the community in project implementation. By integrating CEA principles, the South Sudan Red Cross ensured its interventions were participatory and responsive to community needs.

2.

Name of Operation	Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
MDR-CODE	MDRS1001
Duration	19 months: 15 May 2023 to 31 December 2024
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 42 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 33.5 million Federation-wide funding requirement for South Sudan: CHF 10.5 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for South Sudan: CHF 8 million
People to be assisted	82,000 in South Sudan
Link to Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Link to latest Operations Update	Operational update No. #2 Cross-Regional Population Movement
Link to Country response plan	Federation-wide South Sudan Response Plan

The ongoing conflict in Sudan, which began on 15 April 2023, is rooted in a power struggle between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces, led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and Mohamed Hamdan "Hemedti" Dagalo, respectively. This violent contest for control of the state and its resources has resulted in nearly 16,000 deaths and displaced over 8.2 million people, marking one of the worst displacement crises globally. 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.

The influx of displaced persons has exacerbated South Sudan's already fragile humanitarian situation. The host communities are struggling with ongoing challenges such as drought, internal conflict and floods, alongside widespread food insecurity and limited resources. Regions such as Upper Nile, already dealing with a complex migration crisis, are under immense strain, as over half the population depends on humanitarian assistance.

This Emergency Appeal enables the 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. The South Sudan Red Cross' WASH efforts have reached 22,438 individuals (9,321 men and 13,117 women) in Malakal, Kodok and Renk with hygiene promotion messages. Menstrual hygiene management kits were distributed to 1,627 women and girls, accompanied by educational sessions. Clean drinking water was provided to 45,000 individuals in Malakal, ensuring access to a critical resource. Additionally, 80 volunteers were trained in hygiene promotion and emergency WASH services, enhancing their capacity to address urgent community needs.

Shelter, items, cash assistance: Providing immediate relief items based on needs, utilizing CVA for two months. Multipurpose cash and cash for transport will be provided based on assessments by the IFRC and the South Sudan Red Cross.

Livelihood Support: Assisting with livelihoods, focusing on options such as 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 centres. Special attention to women and girls' personal and menstrual hygiene. The South Sudan Red Cross has focused on improving holistic health services and community well-being. Health promotion activities conducted in Renk, Malakal and Kodok reached 90,394 people (42,128 men and 48,266 women). A total of 245 volunteers were trained in Emergency Preparedness in Communities (EPIC), [community-based surveillance](#) and emergency health, while 105 volunteers were equipped with [first aid](#) skills. Additionally, training sessions on cholera awareness were carried out, strengthening community preparedness for health emergencies.

Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs): Setting up points for family links, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) 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 such as MHPSS 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. The South Sudan Red Cross also prioritized CEA by training 25 volunteers (5 women and 20 men) on the role of multipurpose cash grants in improving community livelihoods. This training ensured that the interventions were participatory, inclusive and responsive to the needs of affected populations.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

By mid-2024, the South Sudan Red Cross, in alignment with its commitment to reducing the humanitarian impacts of climate change, prioritized initiatives that integrate climate risk management across its operations and advocated for sustainable practices.

Under the Go Green Campaign, the South Sudan Red Cross actively engaged in promoting awareness around the importance of tree planting, contributing to the [national initiative](#) to plant 100 million trees over a decade. As part of these efforts, seven tree nursery beds were established in branches across Malakal and Kapoeta, laying the groundwork for future reforestation and afforestation activities. While tree planting activities have yet to commence, these nurseries represent a significant preparatory step in scaling [nature-based solutions](#) to combat climate change and restore degraded ecosystems.

To further promote climate-conscious practices, the South Sudan Red Cross conducted clean-up campaigns in branches including Rumbek, Wau, Bor, Malakal and Yambio. These campaigns not only contribute to environmental conservation but also strengthen community awareness of the need for sustainable waste management practices. Additionally, enhanced vulnerability and capacity ([eVCA](#)) assessments were carried out in Kapoeta and Bor, providing critical data to inform future climate adaptation strategies and disaster preparedness plans.

Recognizing the increasing intensity and frequency of floods, the South Sudan Red Cross has drafted a flood contingency plan to enhance preparedness and response capacity. This plan is a proactive step in mitigating the impacts of recurrent flooding, particularly in vulnerable regions where livelihoods and infrastructure are severely affected.

IFRC network joint support

As part of its broader strategy to address the climate crisis, **the IFRC** provided technical and advocacy support to the South Sudan Red Cross' Go Green Campaign. This includes promoting the [Tree Planting and Care initiative](#), which emphasizes nature-based solutions including regenerative agriculture and climate-smart farming practices to restore ecosystems in rural South Sudan.



Women and children fetching water at the newly constructed water borehole as part of the IFRC-DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership in Panthou, South Sudan. (Photo: South Sudan Red Cross)



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

By mid-2024, the South Sudan Red Cross strengthened its capacity to prepare for and respond to the complex array of natural and human-made hazards impacting the country. In response to recurrent floods and the looming elections, the South Sudan Red Cross developed and shared preparedness plans of action and budgets with its partners. These plans aim to enhance the readiness of both the National Society and communities to mitigate risks and reduce vulnerability.

The South Sudan Red Cross took a multi-sectoral and integrated approach to disaster risk management, focusing on disaster risk reduction, epidemic preparedness and humanitarian assistance, addressing the needs of displaced individuals and other vulnerable groups. Community risk reduction strategies, including [early warning systems](#) and early action mechanisms, have been initiated in Aweil South and Old Fangak, enabling localized disaster response teams to act swiftly in times of crisis.

The South Sudan Red Cross also prepositioned essential household items in strategic locations to ensure rapid deployment during emergencies. Digitalization efforts further enhanced operational efficiency, bridging the digital divide and enabling more effective use of data in disaster response. The integration of [CVA](#) into its programming, supported by updated standard operating procedures (SOPs), allowed the South Sudan Red Cross to deliver tailored support to those in need. This approach improved coordination with the inter-agency Cash Working Group and targeted assistance for 35,962 individuals (18,880 men and 17,082 women), with CHF 850,000 allocated to these efforts.

Branch capacities were strengthened through specialized training and support in areas such as [MHPSS](#), [RFL](#), health and [WASH](#). The South Sudan Red Cross emergency response team, headed by an Emergency Operations Manager, coordinated and implemented these projects. Additionally, the National Society reviewed and updated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) SOPs to strengthen its readiness and operational effectiveness.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in its efforts to carry out CVA in selected areas of South Sudan through technical support which included feasibility assessment, post distribution monitoring and other data collection exercises.

Under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), and with implementing support from EU National Societies, the **Danish Red Cross** as the lead and the **Netherlands Red Cross**, the National Society was supported in providing effective and locally adapted response to communities in need, while increasing the reach, quality and impact of its unique network of local branches. To holistically address increasing humanitarian needs, the programme takes a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral and integrated systems approach, focusing on disaster risk management, [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#) and response and humanitarian assistance and protection for vulnerable people.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by National Society in community health

By mid-2024, the South Sudan Red Cross reached 35,093 people (18,483 females and 16,620 males) with health promotion and disease prevention messages, emphasizing the importance of hygiene, nutrition and early health-seeking behaviours. To build capacity, 41 staff and volunteers (13 females, 28 males) were trained on health-related topics. Screening for malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant or lactating women, reached 10,591 individuals (4,066 females and 6,525 males), helping to identify and address nutritional deficiencies.

Progress by National Society in first aid services

The South Sudan Red Cross provided first aid services to 1,411 people (315 females and 1,096 males) in emergency situations. Additionally, 1,062 individuals (463 females and 599 males) were trained in first aid, equipping communities with life-saving skills and promoting the “Health is in Danger” campaign.

Progress by National Society in blood donation initiatives

The South Sudan Red Cross facilitated 1,565 blood donations (175 females, 1,390 males) and reached 17,955 individuals (9,419 females, 8,536 males) with awareness messages highlighting the importance of blood donation. To support these efforts, 48 people (24 females and 24 males) were trained in blood donor recruitment to ensure sustainability in maintaining blood banks.

Progress by National Society in emergency health

In response to health emergencies, the South Sudan Red Cross reached 114,255 individuals (77,257 females and 36,998 males) with disease prevention messages, focusing on epidemic-prone illnesses such as cholera, malaria and diarrhoea. Additionally, 201 individuals (99 females and 102 males) were trained on disease prevention topics to support rapid responses to outbreaks.

Progress by National Society in WASH

From January to June 2024, 35,561 people benefitted from hygiene promotion initiatives conducted by 72 trained volunteers, targeting high-risk areas prone to waterborne diseases. The South Sudan Red Cross distributed hygiene items to vulnerable households and trained hygiene promoters to sustain awareness campaigns.

Safe and clean drinking water was provided to 72,500 individuals in target locations including Aweil, Akobo, Magwi, Bentiu and Rumbek. This was achieved through the rehabilitation and drilling of 196 water points after comprehensive assessments.

The South Sudan Red Cross constructed 11 institutional latrines, 211 demonstration latrines and 570 household latrines to improve sanitation and prevent diseases. These efforts were supported by training 24 local artisans and forming community sanitation committees to ensure sustainability.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical expertise to the South Sudan Red Cross to expand integrated health and WASH programmes. The IFRC provided backing for epidemic and pandemic preparedness, enabling the National Society volunteers and staff to act as community-based responders for disease outbreaks. This included training on disease prevention and first aid, as well as facilitating hygiene promotion and access to clean drinking water. Additionally, the IFRC supported the rehabilitation and construction of water points and sanitation facilities, aligning efforts with climate and environmental considerations.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society in support for refugees and returnees

By mid-2024, the South Sudan Red Cross responded to the challenges posed by the massive influx of refugees and returnees into the country due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan. Since the onset of the Sudan conflict, the South Sudan Red Cross has been actively helping over 733,000 arrivals, including 170,000 refugees and most returnees. Women, girls and children below the age of 18 make up a significant portion of this population, with many arriving physically and psychologically exhausted after arduous journeys.

The South Sudan Red Cross has deployed resources and staff to six branches and units to address the needs of these vulnerable populations. This includes the distribution of essential items such as food, water and shelter materials to help alleviate immediate suffering. The National Society also facilitated registration processes and provided MHPSS to help individuals and families cope with the trauma of displacement.

Progress by the National Society in Restoring Family Links (RFL)

RFL services remain a cornerstone of the National Society's response, especially for families separated during displacement. By mid-2024, the South Sudan Red Cross trained 57 staff and volunteers (19 female, 38 male) on RFL processes and conducted awareness sessions that reached 31,367 individuals (16,571 female, 14,796 male).

Progress by the National Society in health and WASH services

In addition to basic needs, the South Sudan Red Cross prioritized health and hygiene for the displaced. Health services were extended to prevent the spread of diseases in overcrowded conditions. WASH programmes were implemented to provide clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities in areas with large populations of refugees and returnees, mitigating the risk of waterborne diseases.

Progress by the National Society in community integration and risk reduction

Recognizing the strain on host communities, the South Sudan Red Cross worked to ease tensions by promoting community engagement and accountability (CEA). Efforts were made to integrate returnees and refugees into local communities, promoting social cohesion and mutual support. The South Sudan Red Cross also involved in disaster risk reduction initiatives to prepare both host and migrant populations for environmental hazards such as floods, which further exacerbate the humanitarian crisis.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance, funding and operationalization of the IFRC emergency appeal to scale up the South Sudan Red Cross capacity to respond to the population movement humanitarian crisis. The IFRC supported the development of contingency plans and SOPs to manage the displacement crisis, including technical training for staff and volunteers on migration management, health, WASH and MHPSS.

The IFRC also facilitated cross-border coordination with neighboring National Societies to ensure a unified and comprehensive regional response to the Sudanese displacement crisis. This has included sharing resources and best practices, as well as advocating for increased international support to address the unprecedented humanitarian needs.

The ICRC helps conflict-affected communities in South Sudan become self-sufficient and reunites families through RFL. It visits places of detention, supports health care facilities and promotes respect for international humanitarian law (IHL).



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society in protection and inclusion initiatives

During the reporting period, the South Sudan Red Cross contributed to addressing the needs of displaced populations and communities affected by migration challenges. Despite barriers such as sub-national violence, poor road conditions and unprecedented flooding, the South Sudan Red Cross implemented impactful programmes aimed at enhancing protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community resilience for internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities. The South Sudan Red Cross also conducted training sessions for 288 volunteers, staff and community leaders (114 female, 170 male) on PGI principles, ensuring inclusivity in all responses.

The South Sudan Red Cross prioritized integrating the Minimum Protection Approach across all its activities. This adhered to the principle of "Do No Harm" and the humane treatment of marginalized groups such as IDPs, persons with disabilities and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Efforts to promote social cohesion and integration included the provision of life skills and livelihood training, targeting marginalized youth, women and men to promote inclusive communities. Gender and age-sensitive programming were mainstreamed into all the South Sudan Red Cross responses, addressing discriminatory practices and resource inequality.

Progress by the National Society in MHPSS

To promote the well-being of displaced populations, the South Sudan Red Cross reached 14,469 individuals (8,414 female, 6,055 male) with [MHPSS](#) messages. This service aims to alleviate the psychological impacts of displacement and conflict, encouraging a sense of safety and connectedness among affected populations.

Progress by the National Society in addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

The South Sudan Red Cross also focused on addressing SGBV through awareness campaigns that reached 16,948 individuals (9,143 female, 7,805 male). These initiatives provide critical education on the prevention of violence and support for survivors while linking cases outside the South Sudan Red Cross' mandate to appropriate protection actors.

Progress by the National Society in community engagement and accountability (CEA)

The South Sudan Red Cross established a robust [CEA](#) system, including a hotline for community feedback, integrated into all programmes. This system enables displaced populations to voice concerns, provide feedback and stay informed about ongoing support efforts, ensuring transparency and accountability in all the South Sudan Red Cross interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the South Sudan Red Cross in mainstreaming the PGI approach across programmes. The IFRC also facilitated the development and enhancement of the CEA system within the National Society, providing tools and best practices to promote community participation in programme planning and implementation. The IFRC provided technical expertise to incorporate MHPSS, RFL and SGBV programming into the National Society operations.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The South Sudan Red Cross is part of the global [pilot programmatic partnership](#) between the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and the IFRC. This partnership benefits from the implementation support of the **Danish Red Cross** as the lead EU National Society, as well as the **Netherlands Red Cross** in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and community engagement and accountability.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** provides support on [WASH](#), [MHPSS](#), 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 MHPSS, disaster management, a non-communicable diseases pilot project, organizational development and [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 ([CBHFA](#)), WASH, disaster risk reduction, organizational development, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and MHPSS 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, organizational, financial 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, MHPSS, nutrition and National Society development in Eastern Equatorial State, Central Equatoria State, Western Equatoria State and Western Bahr.

Movement coordination

The South Sudan Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC helps conflict-affected communities in South Sudan become self-sufficient and reunites families through RFL. It visits places of detention, supports health care facilities and promotes respect for international humanitarian law (IHL).

External coordination

In its [auxiliary role](#) to public authorities on emergency response, the South Sudan Red Cross maintains strong relations with several 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 the 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 levels to ensure effective operations and avoid duplication.

The South Sudan Red Cross coordinates with several other actors, including international and national humanitarian NGOs and UN agencies at both branch and headquarters levels.



National Society development

The South Sudan Red Cross made efforts in strengthening its organizational capacities aligning with the National Society Development Framework 2023–2026, reflecting the priorities outlined in the Strategic and Operational Plans 2022–2026, findings from various assessments and recommendations from workshops and missions.

Progress by the National Society in finance development and financial sustainability

The South Sudan Red Cross restructured its finance department to enhance efficiency and accountability by introducing a cost recovery model and upgrading its accounting software to Business Central. Despite technical challenges with information and communications technology (ICT) integration, frequent consultant visits provided ongoing training and support for staff.

Efforts to diversify income and strengthen financial independence are underway, supported by a market survey on private fundraising potential. The South Sudan Red Cross is developing a resource mobilization strategy and conducting

an income-generating activity survey across branches. Progress includes guidelines for commercial first aid and land utilization, alongside training modules for business skills. Leadership and governance workshops and the creation of a board charter further strengthened financial sustainability efforts.

Progress by the National Society in statutory, legal and policy frameworks

The South Sudan Red Cross has a well-established legal and policy base, including a constitution and clear procedures for developing and disseminating strategies and policies. A membership policy was developed in the reporting period and awaits endorsement. To deepen the understanding of the auxiliary role, the South Sudan Red Cross engaged both staff and government authorities in educational initiatives.

Progress by the National Society in branch development

The South Sudan Red Cross branches remain central to operations, with initiatives focused on addressing disparities in setup and performance. The development of branch committees, annual review and planning meetings and peer-to-peer exchanges are the National Society's key priorities. The South Sudan Red Cross planned to conduct Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA) in at least 50 per cent of branches, supported by an increased pool of facilitators. Income-generating activities at the branch level were being prepared, with technical and funding support planned for implementation.

Progress by the National Society in youth and volunteer development

Revised policies for youth and volunteers were disseminated to improve recruitment, management and retention. To better mobilize and manage volunteers, the South Sudan Red Cross rolled out the Volunteer Management Information System (VMIS) across branches and trained focal persons. Peer-to-peer exchanges, youth camps and participation in IFRC Learning Platform courses were promoted to enhance skills and knowledge sharing.

Progress by the National Society in emergency preparedness and training

Community disaster response teams (CDRTs) were formed and trained in Kokoro and Nachipo, totalling 50 members (25 male, 25 female). Early warning and early action mechanisms were put in place to enhance preparedness for shocks and hazards.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC facilitated the upgrade of accounting software and provided technical assistance to strengthen the South Sudan Red Cross' financial management. Financial delegates from participating National Societies contributed to the finance working group, offering on-the-job support and mentoring for the South Sudan Red Cross staff.

The IFRC provided technical guidance for leadership and governance development, including workshops and the drafting of a board charter. The IFRC also supported the establishment of branch development committees, capacity-building workshops and peer-to-peer exchanges. Additionally, the IFRC assisted the National Society in rolling out VMIS and training volunteer focal points. The IFRC also supported the South Sudan Red Cross in shaping the National Society Development Framework 2023–2026, providing expertise and resources to align the National Society's strategic goals with international standards.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the South Sudan Red Cross aimed to improve communication, advocacy and collaboration to enhance its impact and public trust. The focus was on ensuring that the South Sudan Red Cross leadership, staff, volunteers and members are well-versed in the Red Cross Movement's fundamental principles, history and the National Society's vision and mandate.

Humanitarian diplomacy is integral to the National Society Development Framework 2023–2026 and intersects with broader initiatives such as strengthening its auxiliary role and enhancing partnerships. Efforts include increasing awareness of the South Sudan Red Cross' operational priorities, building skills for lobbying and advocacy and aligning communication strategies with the Movement's core principles. The emphasis on enhancing internal capacity ensures that the South Sudan Red Cross can engage with government bodies, partners and the public more effectively to address humanitarian needs and influence policy decisions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC recognizes the strategic importance of this focus area and is providing technical and financial support based on the South Sudan Red Cross' detailed plans following the endorsement of the National Society Development Framework. The IFRC facilitates capacity building for the National Society staff, board members and volunteers on the Red Cross Movement's history, values and humanitarian diplomacy principles. The IFRC also collaborates with the National Society to refine its communication and advocacy strategies to align with international standards and best practices.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

By mid-2024, the South Sudan Red Cross focused on improved organizational processes and [digital transformation](#) initiatives. The South Sudan Red Cross strengthened its human resources procedures by rolling out a comprehensive appraisal system. Additionally, a thorough Human Resource Review was conducted to address organizational gaps. Financial accountability saw improvement through an institutional audit carried out by KPMG in December 2023. The audit's draft report highlighted critical findings and recommendations, with their implementation underway to mitigate risks and enhance financial management.

Safety and security frameworks were prioritized, resulting in the development of a risk management framework and SOPs for the [safety and security](#) taskforce. These measures aimed to safeguard the South Sudan Red Cross staff and resources while ensuring seamless operational continuity in complex contexts.

Digital transformation emerged as a cornerstone of South Sudan Red Cross' modernization efforts, addressing the need for improved community engagement, efficient reporting and data-driven decision-making. A data maturity assessment conducted in August 2023 identified gaps and produced actionable recommendations. The South Sudan Red Cross initiated foundational IT infrastructure development and began acquiring ICT software and hardware to ensure connectivity across branches.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical assistance to address gaps identified through the OCAC process. This included direct support in strengthening human resources systems, implementing a risk management framework and advancing safety and security protocols.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the data maturity assessment, while the [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) funding enabled the development of operational plans to address digital gaps. The **Icelandic Red Cross**, the **Canadian Red Cross** and the **Netherlands Red Cross** contributed ICT resources.



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 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) and which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC South Sudan- Midyear Financial Report 2024](#)

Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available (January to June 2024), see: [MGR60001](#) and [MDRS1001](#)

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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