



SSRC Aweil Branch distributing buckets, soaps, filters and ORS to the displaced Sudanese communities currently being hosted at Mathiang Military Barack, Premises of National Security and Police Headquarters in Aweil Town.

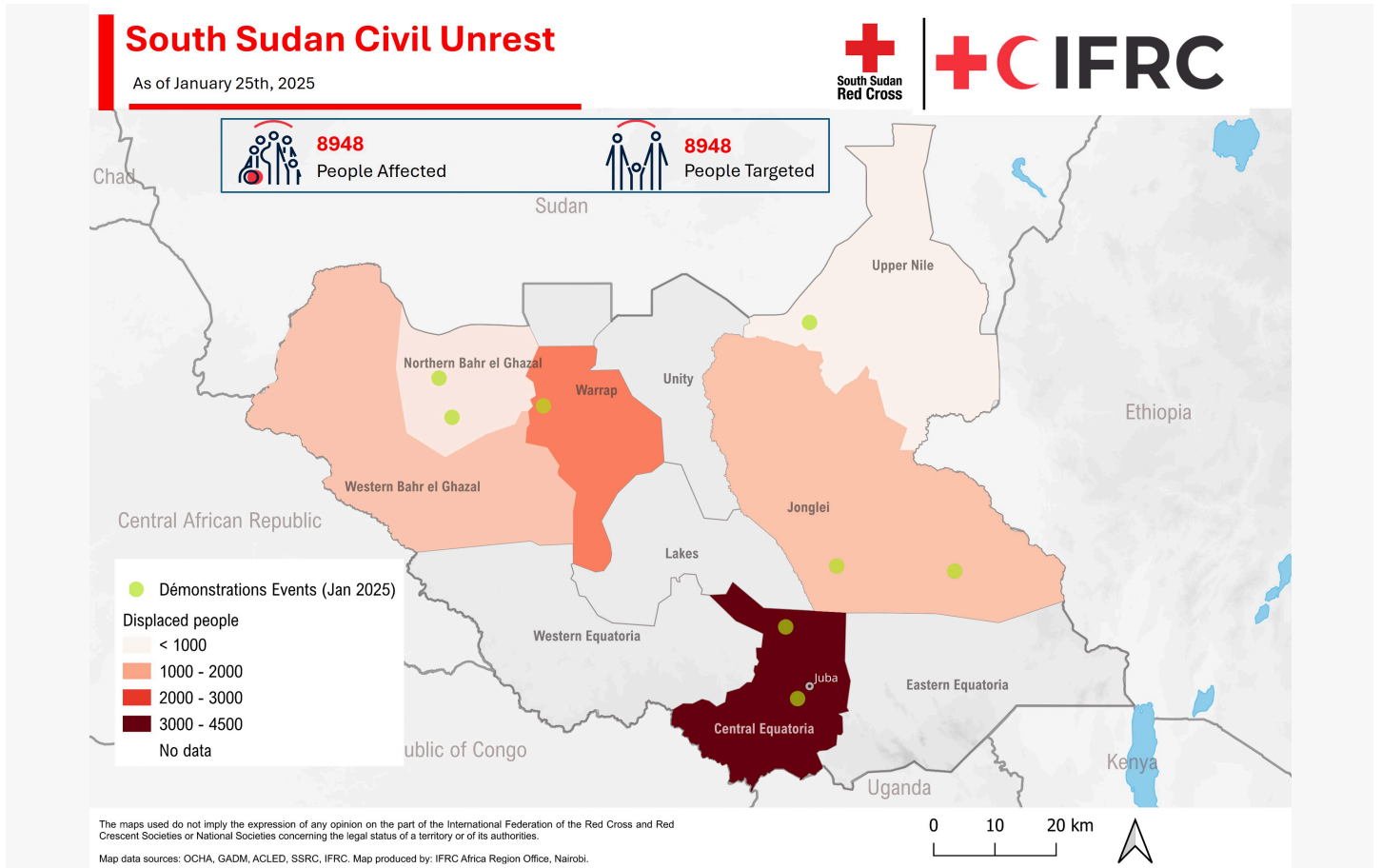
Appeal: MDRSS016	Country: South Sudan	Hazard: Civil Unrest	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 389,992	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 30,000 people	People Targeted: 8,948 people	
Operation Start Date: 28-01-2025	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 30-04-2025	DREF Published: 04-02-2025

Targeted Areas: **Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr El Ghazal**

Description of the Event

Date of event

16-01-2025



What happened, where and when?

Following the recent events in Wad Madani, where control of the city shifted from the Sudanese army, reports emerged on social media alleging the killing of South Sudanese individuals in the area. In response, a series of retaliatory incidents occurred in several parts of South Sudan on the evening of January 16, 2025. These incidents were reportedly triggered by claims that 29 South Sudanese citizens lost their lives during the capture of Wad Madani, allegedly at the hands of Sudanese military forces or affiliated groups.

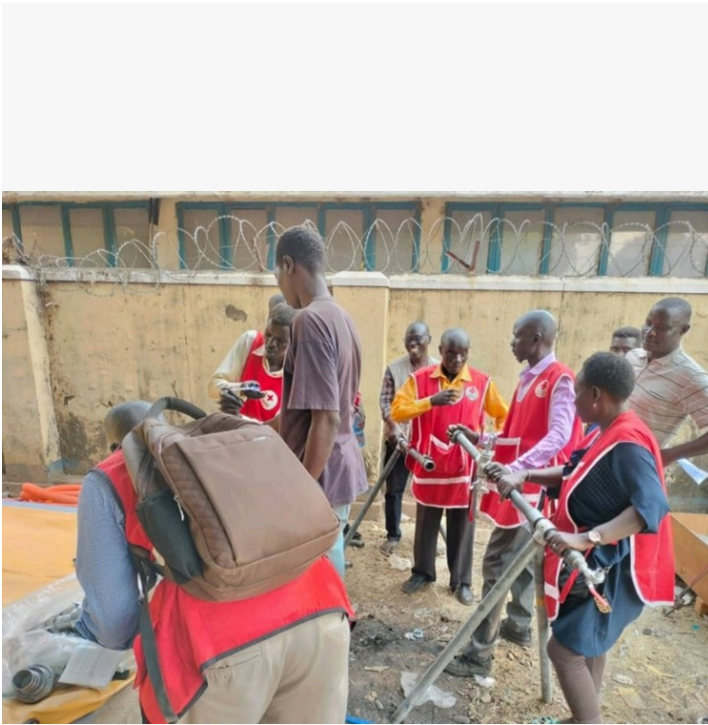
Since then, demonstrations have continued, primarily led by groups of South Sudanese youth, resulting in attacks on Sudanese-owned businesses and residences in various towns, including Juba, Aweil, Wau, Malakal, Tonj, and Kuajok. On the evening of January 16, sporadic gunfire was heard across Juba, reportedly as security forces attempted to contain vandalism. By the morning of January 17, multiple businesses owned by Sudanese nationals had been looted in markets such as Newsit, Suk Darfur, and Gudele, among others, despite ongoing efforts by law enforcement to maintain order. Tragically, the unrest led to the loss of at least three lives and injuries to several individuals.

In response to the escalating situation, South Sudanese authorities imposed a nightly curfew from 6 PM to 6 AM to restore calm. Security forces continue to patrol affected areas, and in all impacted locations, Sudanese nationals have been provided shelter in police stations, military barracks, and Criminal Investigation Department (CID) facilities for their safety.

To mitigate tensions and curb the spread of inflammatory content, the National Communication Authority announced a temporary restriction on social media platforms on January 22. This measure, aimed at reducing the circulation of sensitive content related to the Wad Madani incident, is expected to last for a minimum of 30 days, with a possible extension of up to 90 days, depending on developments.

The situation remains fluid, and authorities continue to monitor and respond to emerging security concerns.





SSRC volunteers completed installation of 10,000 and 5,000 liters bladder and water tank in Juba



facilitated access to water and sanitation in Juba and Aweil refugee centers by installing water tanks and bladders, mobile latrines

Scope and Scale

Reports of alleged killings of South Sudanese citizens in Wad Madani, Sudan, have led to widespread demonstrations across South Sudan, heightening tensions and prompting concerns over security. In some areas, these tensions have resulted in targeted attacks on Sudanese communities and businesses, forcing many individuals to seek safety.

As of January 18, an estimated 8,948 people, primarily Sudanese nationals, have been displaced due to the ongoing unrest. The highest number of displacements has been recorded in Juba, where 4,500 people have sought refuge. In Warrap, 2,050 individuals have been displaced, while Jonglei has seen 1,030 people forced to leave their homes. Western Bahr el Ghazal has reported 1,000 displaced persons, followed by Northern Bahr el Ghazal with 310 and Upper Nile with 58.

Additionally, an unconfirmed number of shops and businesses owned by Sudanese nationals have been vandalized, leading to significant property damage and economic losses. The major areas experiencing unrest include Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Kuajok, and Tonj.

In response to the situation, on January 17, President Salva Kiir urged citizens to remain calm and refrain from retaliatory actions, emphasizing that diplomatic engagements with the Sudanese government are ongoing to address concerns. Furthermore, the Inspector General of Police announced a nationwide curfew from 18:00 to 06:00, effective immediately and until further notice, as part of efforts to restore order. Security forces have also been deployed to manage the situation and prevent further violence.

Despite these measures, tensions persist in some areas, and protests continue. The unrest is further exacerbated by broader economic challenges, with frustrations particularly among youth contributing to the volatility of the situation. Authorities continue to monitor developments and are working to ensure stability.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?

No

Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

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

-

Lessons learned:

South Sudan has had civil unrest in the country twice before, with widespread killings and displacement, but it's important to note that the current circumstances stem from the widespread killing of their own men and women in foreign countries. This retaliation may be slightly different because it is targeted, but it is the same response that was used in both 2013 and 2016 when the country experienced civil unrest. This situation therefore calls for the inclusion of operational security as an essential element in all interventions, with appropriate precautions for volunteers and management staff, taking into account the context, the situation and the potential risks to the physical integrity of those involved on behalf of the National Society.

The SSRC has learnt that a timely response to such situations is crucial to save lives, but also to remain relevant in such situations. In this case, experience has shown that the use of disaster preparedness stockpiles ensures a timely response. This DREF therefore aims to replenish essential household items that have already been distributed.

SSRC has learnt the need to engage and involve all movement partners from the outset, attending all coordination meetings at both national and provincial levels. This ensures that SSRC can mobilise resources to continue the response, while also ensuring that it is well informed of the evolving situation.

SSRC has learnt from previous DREF operations that it's important to start the response with limited data, as further and more detailed assessments are planned. This allows for a timely response, while providing room to scale up once detailed assessments are completed.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

18-01-2025

<p>Health</p>	<p>SSRC through its volunteers conducted health awareness sessions to promote hygiene in the temporary shelters with the aim of preventing health outbreaks in the informal settings especially with regards to the ongoing cholera outbreak in the country including in Juba. The volunteers deployed have experience on hygiene promotion and general health awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Additionally, SSRC volunteers also organized clean up campaigns in the temporary shelters in Juba and Aweil to further reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>SSRC is actively taking part in coordination meetings at national and state levels. At national level, Operation coordination meetings are organized by UNOCHA. The Movement engagement to date reflects the commitment to the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation process in South Sudan. In line with the Red Cross Red Crescent's different components' mandates, and existing Movement coordination mechanisms and agreements, Movement partners will support the implementation of this SSRC led operation both technically and financially.</p> <p>Throughout this response phase, IFRC will provide operational support and ensure a</p>



	<p>strong element of National Society Development and Branch Development. The PNSs will contribute with technical expertise in Disaster Management coordination together with the IFRC. Through this DREF, IFRC will also play a key role in coordinating the support from the different Movement components and ensuring effective communication and advocacy internally within the Movement in South Sudan. ICRC supports SSRC's in national emergency management forums together with other partners, particularly in conflict areas.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>South Sudan Red Cross continues operating across all affected areas via its branches. So far, SSRC has supported over 4.000 people with First Aid, evacuation, water and relief items.</p> <p>The National Society has worked on this plan to scale up operations across the country. This will engage 6 branches and 120 volunteers in the provision of First Aid, Search and Rescue, provision of water and relief items, Evacuation and Referrals. The priority areas are Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Wau and Tonj- where most of the volunteers will be active. The remaining 15 branches will activate readiness to respond to an eventual escalation to other areas.</p> <p>Movement coordination meetings continue to take place weekly. PNSs have pledged support to SSRC in different forms with Danish Red Cross pledging 150,000 Euros towards potential multi-purpose Cash. IFRC will coordinate with all partners to harmonize the DREF response and ensure the support covers other existing gaps.</p> <p>SSRC has through its Juba branch supported the installation of 2 water tanks and 1 bladder tank, water trucking, setting up of 8 emergency latrines, 2 bathing shelters and distribution of Emergency Health Items (EHIs) including buckets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, water cans, and soaps to 300 people (60HHS) and has been supporting with RFL services. (including transporting a woman in labor, blood donation and support with mama-kit also known as "birthing kit").</p> <p>Similarly, in Aweil and Bor branches, SSRC has also distributed the WASH HFIs including buckets, jerricans, soaps as well as sleeping mats and mosquito nets to 500 people (100HHS) and 250 people (50HHS) respectively. SSRC and the ICRC continue to negotiate humanitarian access with the authorities.</p> <p>Cumulatively, at the point of this DREF application, SSRC had distributed EHIs to 210 HHS</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>SSRC, through its affected branches, is providing regular updates and responding to immediate needs with the available resources. So far, the priority needs are access to food, water, medical assistance (including PSS), protection and shelter. As most of them have lost contact with their loved ones, SSRC RFL teams will jointly work with ICRC teams to conduct phone calls and connect displaced persons to their loved ones. Detailed information on the situation is not provided at the moment and secondary data reports do not make it possible to fully assess the situation as the affected population continue to flee for safety. The need to collect more information is relevant for the definition of a coherent, secure and coordinated intervention plan with the actions undertaken.</p> <p>This therefore saw SSRC activate 6 affected branches (Juba, Kuajok, Bor, Wau, Aweil, Malakal and Tonj) in addition to deployment of 2 NDRTs from HQ to:</p> <p>Carry out rapid needs assessment of immediate needs in all affected states, provide immediate live saving assistance to the displaced population, carry out a medium and long-term assessment of the priority humanitarian needs of affected populations and carry out an additional assessment of the security situation.</p>
<p>National Society EOC</p>	<p>The Emergency Operation Center was activated following the reports of the crisis and the emergency operation coordination meetings are being conducted within HQ. The activation of the EOC was tasked in alerting the national disaster response teams at the HQ as well as the affected branches for potential operation support to immediate needs</p>



with the available resources. The center is also with support of IFRC information Management surge, providing sitreps and maps of the extend of the unrest.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC cluster headquarters is hosted in South Sudan with a full established office headed by Head of Delegation leading the team. In the team there is an operations/programme/disaster management delegate, NSD delegate, logistics senior officer, finance delegate, CP3 health delegate, PMER officer and two regional delegates for immunization and WASH. This team has been working closely with the National Society in providing technical guidance and development of the operation plan. The delegation is also conducting weekly Movement meetings.</p> <p>through the ongoing floods emergency appeal, IFRC deployed two profiles: operations manager and information management surge profiles who both have been mobilized to extend support to this operation.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>There are eight PNSs in the country including Swedish Red Cross, Swiss RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, Norwegian RC, Canadian RC, Netherlands RC and German RC supporting SSRC through different projects. Danish RC have already pledged 150,000 Euros to SSRC for potential multipurpose cash distributions.</p> <p>The National society will also leverage on existing long-term programmes including the ECHO funded Programmatic Partnership that is active in the affected regions to complement this response.</p> <p>South Sudan has a well-established mechanism for Membership coordination. IFRC Country Cluster Delegation Coordinates all the in-country PNSs activities as this allows maximizing the opportunity to tap into the availability of resources both financially and technically. Most partner National Societies present in South Sudan have signed an integration agreement with the IFRC. Different coordination mechanisms have been established in alignment with Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) to ensure continuity of support and guidance to SSRC. The IFRC, through its Country Cluster Delegation, is providing a legal basis to support the Membership.</p> <p>As part of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), SSRC, PNS, 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 management agreement with ICRC which manages the security of IFRC and PNSs present in the country. ICRC also supports SSRC's in national emergency management forums together with other partners. ICRC provide situational analysis of the conflict areas to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent principled action. ICRC also support SSRC and PNS through logistics support.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC provides support based on its mandate in conflict-affected areas and in South Sudan. In this response, ICRC has provided wash items to SSRC including 10m3 bladder tank, Tap stands, with 6 taps, Hose pipe, 30m long and Handpump tools kit in Buluk camp in Juba. In the response areas the ICRC has sub-delegation offices providing security advisories to responding teams. Further, ICRC provides resources and technical support to SSRC as well as logistical support in the field and security situation monitoring. The context in South Sudan remains volatile and challenging due to the widespread violence. Large-scale hostilities can erupt, with inter-communal fighting often more violent in nature than other types of armed clashes. All 7 PNS present in the country in addition to the IFRC have signed security agreements with the ICRC. Though a concrete plan is yet to be put in place, jointly with ICRC, the SSRC teams are doing RFL activities.

Before this DREF application, the NS convened a partners meeting including ICRC, IFRC and PNSs where a joint response was agreed that informed this DREF. The ICRC is sharing regular updates on the security situation to all partners in liaison with the NS. ICRC is also



providing security situational analysis to all partners every week during the partners coordination meeting.

ICRC will provide RFL tools to SSRC tracing teams including items like satphones in areas without mobile connection. Using existing RFL interventions, ICRC will also support volunteer cost recovery beyond the DREF operational timeframe

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) which coordinates humanitarian response on behalf of the government of South Sudan has appealed to humanitarian partners to support the immediate needs of those displaced.
UN or other actors	There are several United Nations agencies and other international humanitarian organizations operating in the country that are responding to the need of the population displaced. However, there was no prior planning for this level of displacement hence most of the agencies are engaged in intensive resource mobilization and expanding their field presence to all the affected locations.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

There was already existing coordination mechanisms established both at the movement and country level.

Humanitarian Country team meeting: this is a high-level forum co-chaired by UNOCHA and led by the government at the national level as the highest level of coordination and decision making on humanitarian needs.

Humanitarian coordination Meetings (HCT) are conducted monthly in each state and are chaired by the state level relief and rehabilitation commission with all humanitarian partners present.

Cluster meetings at national and state levels: there are various clusters (Health, emergency shelter and NFIs, WASH, Protection and education) where meetings are conducted regularly to discuss sector specific needs in each state. SSRC participates in all the forums at both levels and is a co-lead in shelter cluster in three states including Unity, Western bahr-El-ghazal and Warrap state.

The Movement in country has in place a movement coordination mechanism and regular partners meeting conducted between partners.

SSRC conducts its Emergency Operation Center meetings on a weekly basis, where SSRC branches are invited to participate and share information on situation in the field and update partners' thereafter.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The emergency shelter, housing, and settlement needs for displaced Sudanese face several significant gaps:

The shelter cluster is significantly underfunded, coupled with flooding response need. This limits the ability to provide adequate shelter and non-food items (NFI) to those in need.

By the time of this application, 8,948 displaced people were accommodated in police stations, criminal investigation departments centers, military compounds and UN compounds across all the affected areas without basics households' items as these evacuees escaped with no time to carry with them any belongings. majority of these people are legal migrants living and working in South Sudan majority of who had businesses. Some of the shelters where displaced individuals live are overcrowded with poor conditions, including leaks, cracked roofs, and partial collapses with most of them residing in the open areas and spaces further exposing them to different hazards.

Addressing these gaps requires increased funding, better planning, and more robust support for both displaced individuals and host communities.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The destruction of businesses, houses, and properties have led to loss of livelihoods for so many affected families. Furthermore, their displacement makes it difficult for recovering from such losses in the immediate. The disruptions in supply chain have further had a huge impact in access to food, and non-food items.

The current economic situation, high inflation and spike in cost of goods has further worsened the situation with families finding it difficult to purchase food and other items.



Health

In South Sudan, the health sector is already overwhelmed by multiple crises, including disease outbreaks and limited resources. The impact of floods and associated health risks, especially the cholera outbreak has further exacerbated the situation.

During demonstrations, the need for timely pre-hospital care becomes even more critical. Injuries from clashes between demonstrators and security forces, such as those caused by tear gas, rubber bullets, and physical confrontations, require immediate medical attention. However, the lack of first aid points and the challenges in accessing emergency services due to road closures and security issues exacerbate the situation.

The ongoing violence and instability in South Sudan have profound effects on mental health. The stress and trauma from demonstrations, coupled with the general instability, significantly impact the mental well-being of the population. The health sector's capacity to provide mental health and psychosocial support is already strained, and demonstrations further increase the demand for these services.

Road closures and security concerns hinder the movement of ambulances and emergency vehicles, making it difficult to reach patients in need.

This situation is particularly detrimental to vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, who may miss critical medical appointments and face increased health risks. The recent developments have further worsened these vulnerabilities, especially because of the loss of businesses amongst the affected population.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The lack of sanitation conditions and waste management systems of the temporary shelters where the affected population are settling poses significant health risks, including the potential for water-borne diseases, as well as respiratory infections. There is also limited access to clean and safe drinking water as well as for cooking.

Additionally, the temporary shelters where people are being hosted were never equipped to serve the WASH needs of such massive populations. Hence the existing WASH facilities (latrines, water points, sanitation systems etc.) cannot accommodate the needs of the affected population. Considering the already ongoing severe cholera situation in the country, there is a heightened risk of an outbreak of cholera amongst the affected population.

There is also a huge gap in the availability of menstrual hygiene management items amongst the adolescent girls and women. There is an urgent need to provide enough menstrual hygiene management items to the affected population.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The retaliation attacks have highlighted the need for a PGI approach. Ensuring safe spaces and protection for those affected by the violence, including women, children, and the elderly, is crucial. This approach involves making safe referrals to appropriate services, such as health care, to address specific protection needs.

During these demonstrations and retaliatory attacks, children are often at high risk. Many children have been observed participating in demonstrations, sometimes accompanied by their parents. It is essential to engage parents in raising awareness to protect these children from the dangers of such activities. Providing hygiene kits and other protective measures can help safeguard their well-being.



The disruption caused by demonstrations and road closures can prevent people from contacting their families. The need to mobilize volunteers with communication equipment is vital to help people stay in touch with their loved ones during such crises. Ensuring uninterrupted care for these groups is essential, especially during periods of instability and violence.

The protection activities are designed to support those displaced while further assessments will be conducted to determine what community cohesion measures to be put place for reintegration. Some of these measures could be the use of humanitarian diplomacy including engaging with community leaders, groups and authorities.



Migration And Displacement

South Sudan has experienced significant internal displacement and cross-border migration due to ongoing conflict and instability. The recent retaliation attacks following violence in Sudan have exacerbated the situation for migrants. Similar to the road closures and unrest in South Sudan have trapped migrants without access to essential services like accommodation and food.

The number of Sudanese in South Sudan is now known, however, it is estimated that over 30,000 people are affected as a result of this retaliation attacks with only 8,948 registered by the time of this application in temporary shelters. across the country. Ensuring the safety of the migrant community is crucial, especially in areas where clashes and retaliation attacks have occurred. Migrants in South Sudan are at risk of violence and discrimination, particularly when they are forced to travel on foot due to blockades and road closures. This exposure increases their vulnerability to injuries, hunger, thirst, and lack of access to humanitarian assistance.

The need for humanitarian assistance is critical for migrants caught or being targeted in the unrest. Providing support such as food, water, and medical care is essential. Additionally, facilitating communication for migrants to stay in touch with their families can help alleviate stress and anxiety caused by the social unrest



Community Engagement And Accountability

In South Sudan, involving the community in humanitarian operations is crucial, especially during this period of retaliation attacks. South Sudan Red Cross need to actively engage with the community to understand their needs and concerns. This approach helps in building trust and ensuring that the assistance provided is relevant and effective.

The large amount of information about social instability, economic challenges, and food insecurity cause significant stress and uncertainty among the population. The recent retaliation attacks have heightened these feelings. It is essential to address this by providing clear and accurate information, and by creating materials that help dispel rumors and misinformation.

Generating feedback processes and documenting the quality of actions provided to affected people is vital. This will help ensure that humanitarian aid is meeting the needs of those affected by retaliation attacks. Following up on comments, suggestions, and complaints strengthens the quality and relevance of the aid provided.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The participation of South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) volunteers and staff in response to the ongoing retaliation attacks faces several safety and security risks, similar to those experienced during any unrest and demonstrations. These risks include:

Volunteers and staff are at risk of encountering violent situations during their operations, which puts their personal safety in jeopardy. The ongoing retaliation attacks in South Sudan have created a volatile environment where clashes and confrontations are common.

There is a possibility of threats or direct attacks against SSRC volunteers and staff due to their involvement in relief operations. This includes intimidation, physical assaults, and damage to property. The heightened tensions and anger following the attacks increase these risks.

Roadblocks and other barriers can hinder the movement of emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, delaying the SSRC's response to medical emergencies. This is particularly challenging in areas affected by the retaliation attacks, where access to affected individuals is critical.

To mitigate these risks, the SSRC will implement stringent safety protocols and provide necessary protective equipment to volunteers and



staff. Continuous monitoring and coordination with local authorities will be essential to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the humanitarian response.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at providing immediate assistance including household items, basic need, WASH support, PSS and First Aid services to 8,948 displaced people (1,790HH) hosted in temporary shelters, directly affected by violent protests in Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Wau and Tonj for 3 months.

Operation strategy rationale

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) will implement this IFRC-DREF action plan for 3 months in the states (Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Wau and Tonj) affected by the recent retaliation attacks, based on evaluations by the National Society and information from national authorities. Should the number of affected people increase, the National Society will review the planned intervention and, if necessary, expand the scope and scale of assistance.

Interventions will focus on Shelter (essential household items), WASH, health, migration, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Participation and Accountability (CEA), as detailed below:

Shelter (essential HHs items):

SSRC mobilized already stocked essential HH items including blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, soaps and water buckets from its warehouse and distributed to the displaced population in Juba, Bor and Aweil. So far, at the point of this DREF application, SSRC has already distributed EHS to 210 households from own disaster preparedness stocks. This response will scale up this intervention and contribute to the replenishment of the kits in the warehouse to sustain SSRC readiness to such events. Those displaced did not salvage anything as there was no warning and neither have they been provided with essential household's items.

HEALTH:

Pre-Hospital and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Services will be provided to people affected by the retaliation attacks. Ambulance services will be available for those who require transportation. First aid kits will be acquired for 120 Emergency Action teams in priority areas including materials for the ambulance team.

First aid refresher sessions will be held to strengthen the capacities of volunteers involved in this operation, focusing on pre-hospital care and MHPSS to ensure high-quality care appropriate to the current context.

WASH

Differentiated WASH items will be delivered to people affected by the retaliation attacks and road blockades. As part of the essential household items, this DREF will replenish distributed WASH items (including soaps, buckets, jerricans, etc). SSRC will also procure and distribute menstrual hygiene kits to adolescent girls and women. SSRC mobilized water trucks to provide emergency access to clean and safe water in Juba and Aweil. During the initial ICRC provided one water bladder, water tanks and pipeline fittings that were installed at Buluk holding shelter in Juba. These interventions will be scaled up to other intervention areas. SSRC will also rehabilitate water points that are situated close to or within the temporary shelters and install water tanks to improve access to safe and clean water. This will also be accompanied by hygiene promotion awareness sessions and cleanup campaigns within the temporary shelters.

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION (PGI):

Restoring Family Links (RFL) Services will be offered through internet access and calls for those in need, particularly within the affected areas.

Staff and volunteers will receive refresher training on PGI-related issues to ensure that all assistance is provided in a relevant and equitable manner. The trained staff and volunteers will conduct referrals of gender-based issues to appropriate systems.

SSRC will ensure inclusion, participation, diversity and social cohesion is improved in target communities through focus on people knowledge, skills and behavioral following the IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies.

SSRC volunteers will provide Psychological first aid and mapping of referral pathways and safer zones for protection cases.



When assisting affected persons, SSRC will ensure consultation at household level on who should be the primary recipient to receive items, engage with Household members and gender discussion groups and child protection issues.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA):

Key Messages will be disseminated in digital and physical formats, addressing self-care and protection. Feedback channels will be implemented.

Volunteer Workshops focused on CEA issues, with an emphasis on the context of mass demonstrations. One lesson's learnt workshop will be conducted.

SECRETARIAT SERVICES:

IFRC staff will conduct on-site visits to follow up on the implementation of actions. An internal needs assessment will strengthen the operation, considering the context and demonstrations.

NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING:

SSRC will purchase visibility items for volunteers, such as T-shirts, water bottles, and pens with the emblem. Orientate and train on self-care and operational safety for volunteers. Regular monitoring visits by managers and technical area coordinators to ensure correct implementation and address needs and concerns.

To generate information for future operations planning, implementation, and monitoring a lesson learnt workshop will be organized.

To carry out this operation, the SSRC has initially mobilized 100 volunteers with experience in first aid, pre-hospital care, and MHPSS. Should the context evolve, the National Society is prepared to involve more volunteers.

The National Society will maintain cooperation and coordination with government authorities and other organizations to strengthen the response and provide the best possible humanitarian assistance to those in need.

For internal coordination, the NS will remain as the operation lead while partners will provide support in material, technical expertise and financial support. Weekly operational coordination meetings will be held every week to evaluate the security situation and operational gaps. Partners will contribute resources to SSRC while the IFRC through the in country deployed operations manager will maintain operational coordination and reporting.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) will provide direct humanitarian assistance to a minimum of 8,948 people (1,790HHs) in the 6 states most affected by the ongoing retaliation attacks. This includes children, the elderly, people with pre-existing medical conditions, people with disabilities, and others with specific needs.

Targeted Beneficiaries:

Those displaced and accommodated at temporary shelters and those who have suffered injuries due to the retaliation attacks, including those affected by violence and property damage.

People whose daily lives have been disrupted by the attacks and subsequent unrest, including those facing road blockades and other barriers to accessing essential services.

Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and people with disabilities to ensure their safety and well-being.

Providing immediate medical care and psychological support to those affected by the violence.

Migrants who have been stranded or affected by the road blockades and attacks will receive targeted support to ensure their safety and well-being.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Population that is not receiving assistance from authorities or humanitarian actors.

Persons injured in demonstrations taking place in the affected areas.

Individuals or families in vulnerable situations, including the elderly, children, people with disabilities, single mothers, individuals with chronic diseases, migrant population, among others.

Total Targeted Population

Women	3,080	Rural	20%
Girls (under 18)	1,600	Urban	80%
Men	3,068	People with disabilities (estimated)	15%
Boys (under 18)	1,200		
Total targeted population	8,948		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Logistical difficulties in delivering supplies and mobilizing personnel to affected areas.	Ensure that National Society staff, volunteers, and vehicles are clearly identified with the emblem to reduce the risk of being confused with other groups. SSRC will ensure an open communication with authorities and conduct real time security assessments.
Strained access to the affected population	Engage affected population on how to access humanitarian assistance safely.
Insecurity for responding staff and volunteers.	Provide operational security briefings to staff and volunteers on how to communicate in risky situations, and how to minimize personal risks.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The situation is currently under control with no active protests or riots. There are curfews in place (6:00pm to 6:00am) aiming to reduce the movements of people during dark hours and reduce the further risks of destruction of businesses, looting and attacks. However, SSRC will be on standby in the case of any outbursts of further unrest and will deploy its already trained volunteers to provide immediate assistance.

SSRC volunteers will further be trained on safety measures to ensure personal safety. SSRC and ICRC are working closely and actively providing security updates and advisory across the country including the affected areas to ensure safer access and protection of staff and volunteers.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes



Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 127,455

Targeted Persons: 8,948

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of HHs supported with EHIs	1,790
Percentage of people declaring they are satisfied with the EHI distributed	90

Priority Actions

- Replenishment of 1,790 Essential Household kits (EHIs) to SSRC warehouse.
- Distribution of EHIs to 1,790 HHs.



Health

Budget: CHF 26,090

Targeted Persons: 8,948

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with health awareness	8,948
Number of people reached with First Aid	120
Number of people reached with PSS	1,000

Priority Actions

- Provision of PSS to affected population.
- Deployment of 1 ambulance to provide emergency medical assistance and pre-hospital care.
- Refresher training for 120 volunteers on First aid with special focus on MHPSS and pre-hospital care.
- Procurement of 120 first aid kits to provide first aid services.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 150,171

Targeted Persons: 8,948

Indicators

Title	Target
-------	--------



number of bladder tanks installed	4
number of people reached with hygiene promotion sessions	8,948
number of water points rehabilitated	15
number of girls supported with hygiene kits	1,000

Priority Actions

- Distribution of WASH items to affected households.
- Installation cost for Bladder tanks in Buluk, Awiel and Juba and SSRC truck.
- Hygiene promotion awareness sessions conducted by deployed volunteers.
- Distribution of menstrual hygiene management kits to 1,000 adolescent girls and women.
- Rehabilitation of water points and installation of water tanks in intervention areas.
- Water trucking to provide immediate access to clean and safe water for 3 months.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,171

Targeted Persons: 8,948

Indicators

Title	Target
number of volunteers refreshed on PGI	120
number of people supported with RFL services	1,000

Priority Actions

- Deployment of volunteers to provide RFL services.
- Refresher training for volunteers on PGI.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 12,610

Targeted Persons: 8,948

Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of target who know at least one channel to express their feedback	90
number of volunteers trained on CEA	40
Number of people reached during CEA community sessions	100

Priority Actions

- Conducting workshop for volunteers on CEA.
- Conduct community sessions on CEA for Community leaders.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 4,462

Targeted Persons: 120

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of monitoring missions conducted	2

Priority Actions

- Conduct monitoring missions.
- Conduct financial spot checks.
- Conduct Lessons learnt.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 65,029

Targeted Persons: 120

Indicators

Title	Target
number of volunteers deployed	120
number of volunteers refreshed on selfcare	120

Priority Actions

- Purchase of visibility materials for SSRC volunteers.
- Orientation and training of SSRC volunteers on self-care and operational safety.

About Support Services

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

SSRC has planned to purchase supplies, including visibility equipment and personal protective equipment, for a total of 120 volunteers (20 per location) and staff. In addition, the availability of volunteer allowances is planned to carry out all planned actions. This number of volunteers may be increased if protests escalate and if the National Society, after an internal assessment, considers it necessary.

Beforehand, the volunteers will receive refresher training on self-care and operational safety. It should be noted that these volunteers have previous experience in the provision of pre-hospital care, as well as in the field of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies.

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

PMER support will be required in this intervention to provide support to SSRC in conducting monitoring and reporting functions. As the situation is still volatile currently with a potential of worsening, the PMER surge focal point will play a key role in supporting SSRC with



conducting detailed needs assessments and further planning in case of a scale up of this operation.

Additionally, the SSRC PMER is currently overwhelmed considering the several ongoing operations across the country. The PMER Surge focal point will provide specific support to this operation to ensure that all reporting obligations are fulfilled within the operational timeframe. Negotiations have underway to get the profile through the Finish Red Cross.

The already deployed operations manager and information management surge profiles will provide support to this operation.

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

SSRC has an active and functional procurement department headed by Logistics Manager and will be responsible for the local procurement of all items as highlighted in the response strategy of the operation.

The IFRC procurement focal point will also provide any form of technical support needed during the implementation of this operation.

How will this operation be monitored?

A surge PMER focal point will be deployed to support this operation as the SSRC PMER is currently overwhelmed with several projects implemented across the country. The PMER will actively support SSRC in planning, monitoring and reporting activities.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

SSRC has an active communication department made up of 3 staff and will actively support the comms activities for the operation.

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) will implement a comprehensive communication strategy to address the current situation resulting from the retaliation attacks. This strategy will focus on a campaign through social networks and alternative media, with the following objectives:

- **Informing the Community:** The campaign will aim to inform the community about the auxiliary role of the SSRC, emphasizing its principles of Neutrality and Impartiality. This is crucial to build trust and ensure that the community understands the humanitarian mission of the SSRC.
- **Personal Safety Tips:** Providing clear and accessible tips to ensure personal safety during the ongoing unrest. This includes guidance on how to stay safe during demonstrations and retaliation attacks.
- **Mental Health Recommendations:** Offering recommendations to take care of mental health, recognizing the stress and anxiety caused by the violence and instability.

Campaign Execution:

- **Social Media Platforms:** The campaign will be conducted primarily on social media platforms, using clear and accessible messages to reach both the affected population and the broader society. This approach ensures wide dissemination of important information and safety tips.
- **Alternative Media:** Utilizing alternative media channels to reach those who may not have access to social media, ensuring that the messages are inclusive and accessible to all.

The purpose of this communication strategy is to foster a deeper understanding of the SSRC and its humanitarian mission while offering practical guidance on how to stay safe and maintain mental well-being during this crisis.



Budget Overview

Internal - Interne



DREF OPERATION

MDRSS016 - South Sudan Red Cross Society

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	320 501
Shelter and Basic Household Items	127 455
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	26 092
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	150 172
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4 171
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	12 610
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	69 491
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	4 462
National Society Strengthening	65 029
TOTAL BUDGET	389 992

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal - Interne

03/02/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: John Lobor, Secretary General, john.lobor@ssdredcross.org, +211912 666 836

IFRC Appeal Manager: Mohamed Babiker, head of delegation, mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org, +211912179511

IFRC Project Manager: Daniel Kyalo Mutinda, Delegate, disaster management, daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org, 0725599105

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Daniel Kyalo Mutinda, Delegate, Disaster Management, daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org, 0725599105

Media Contact: Pascal Ladu, Communications Manager, pascal.ladu@ssdredcross.org, +211926792297

[Click here for the reference](#)

