



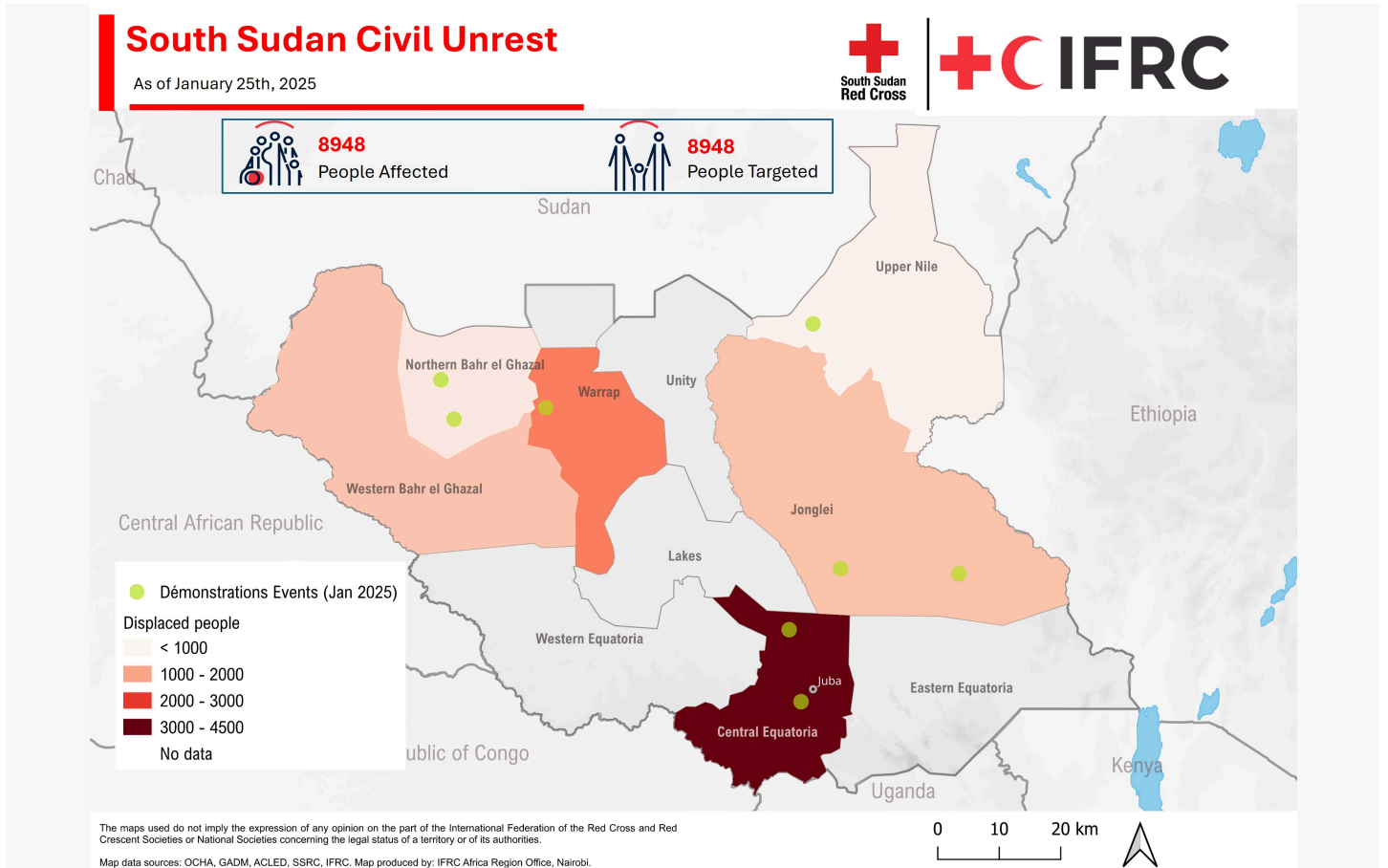
SSRC Volunteers distributing NFIs to beneficiaries

Appeal: <b>MDRSS016</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 389,992</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Civil Unrest</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>30,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>8,948 people</b>	People Assisted: <b>8,947 people</b>
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>28-01-2025</b>	Operational End Date: <b>30-04-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>

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

*The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

# Description of the Event



## Date of event

16-01-2025

## What happened, where and when?

On 16th of January 2025, South Sudan experienced significant civil unrest following reports of the alleged killings of South Sudanese nationals by the Sudanese army and allied groups in Sudan's Al Jazira State. This news led to violent protests targeting Sudanese-owned businesses and residences in South Sudan's capital, Juba, and the town of Aweil. The confrontations resulted in at least three deaths and seven injuries.

In response to the escalating violence, South Sudan's police imposed a nationwide curfew, effective from January 17, 2025, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily, aiming to restore order and prevent further destruction of property. The curfew remained in place until January 27, 2025, when it was lifted following a restoration of calm and improved security conditions.

The unrest underscored the fragile relations between South Sudan and Sudan, highlighting ethnic tensions and concerns over alleged military abuses. Both nations faced challenges in managing internal stability, with South Sudan dealing with internal political divisions and humanitarian issues, including a cholera outbreak exacerbated by funding cuts.

These events underscore the intricate interplay of internal and external factors that influence South Sudan's stability, including political disputes, ethnic tensions, humanitarian crises, and diplomatic challenges. To respond to the emergency, IFRC supported the scale-up of the SSRC response through activation of the DREF for Civil Unrest on 28 January 2025.





SSRC Rehabilitating Water point



PGI training for SSRC Volunteers

## Scope and Scale

The civil unrest in South Sudan in January 2025 reached a notable scale, with violence erupting in multiple locations, particularly in the capital city of Juba and the northern town of Aweil. The unrest was triggered by reports of the alleged killings of South Sudanese nationals in Sudan's Al Jazira State, which fuelled anger and retaliatory sentiments. In response, crowds targeted Sudanese-owned shops and homes, looting and setting them on fire. The violence led to at least three confirmed deaths and seven injuries. The South Sudanese government responded by imposing a nationwide curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., beginning on January 17 and lasting until January 27, 2025.

In terms of scope, the unrest went beyond isolated riots—it reflected deep-seated ethnic and cross-border tensions that have historically strained relations between South Sudan and Sudan. The events exposed vulnerabilities in South Sudan's internal security infrastructure and the fragile nature of its social cohesion. On a broader level, the unrest was part of a confluence of crises, including diplomatic tensions with the United States over immigration enforcement, a worsening humanitarian situation marked by a cholera outbreak, and political instability characterized by internal divisions within South Sudan's leadership. Taken together, these factors suggest that the unrest was not just a reaction to external events, but a flashpoint revealing the underlying volatility in the region.

## National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?

No

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The IFRC cluster headquarters is based in South Sudan with a fully established office led by the Head of Delegation. The team includes delegates for operations, NSD, logistics, finance, CP3 health, PMER, and regional immunization and WASH. They work closely with



	<p>the National Society to provide technical support and develop the operation plan. The delegation holds weekly Movement meetings.</p> <p>IFRC deployed an operations manager and an information management surge through the ongoing floods emergency appeal to support the response.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<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 supports conflict-affected areas in South Sudan in line with its mandate. As part of this response, ICRC provided WASH items to the SSRC in Buluk camp, Juba—including a 10m<sup>3</sup> bladder tank, tap stands with six taps, a 30-meter hose pipe, and a hand pump tool kit. In response areas, ICRC sub-delegation offices offer security advisories to teams on the ground.

The ICRC supported the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) with an Emergency Response Initiative (ERI) water storage tank and distribution kit with a 15-cubic-meter capacity, including a complete tank stand. In addition, SSRC volunteers—six in total—carried out Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities with technical and financial support from the ICRC Protection Department, which also covered the cost recovery for these efforts. SSRC Kuajok branch supported the ICRC's Patient Transfer (PT) of three Sudanese patients on 20.01.2025 from Kuajok, who were injured during the riots.

ICRC provided technical, logistical, and resource support to SSRC, while continuously monitoring the security situation. The context in South Sudan remains volatile due to widespread violence, with large-scale hostilities and severe intercommunal clashes posing ongoing challenges.

All seven PNSs present in the country, along with IFRC, have signed security agreements with ICRC. Although a formal plan is still in development, SSRC teams are already carrying out Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities in coordination with ICRC. Before this DREF application, SSRC convened a partners' meeting—including ICRC, IFRC, and PNSs—where a joint response approach was agreed, shaping the current operation.

ICRC shares regular security updates with all partners through the SSRC, including weekly situational analyses during coordination meetings. Additionally, ICRC will provide RFL tools—such as satellite phones for areas without mobile connectivity—and support volunteer cost recovery beyond the DREF timeframe through ongoing RFL activities.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>No</p>
---	-----------



<b>National authorities</b>	The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), which coordinates humanitarian response on behalf of the government of South Sudan, appealed to humanitarian partners to support the immediate needs of those displaced. SSRC responded to this request by moving swiftly to support the affected population with the mentioned activities and scaled up the support through this DREF.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	Several United Nations agencies and international humanitarian organizations are operating in the country to support the displaced population. However, the scale of displacement was unforeseen, so most agencies actively mobilized resources and scaled up their field presence across the affected areas.

#### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Established coordination mechanisms exist at both the Movement and national levels. At the national level, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting is the highest coordination and decision-making forum on humanitarian needs. It is co-chaired by UNOCHA and led by the government. Monthly humanitarian coordination meetings are also held in each state, chaired by the state-level Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, with participation from all humanitarian partners.

Regular cluster meetings are conducted at both national and state levels across sectors such as Health, Emergency shelters and NFIs, WASH, Protection, and Education. SSRC actively participates in all clusters and co-leads the Shelter Cluster in Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap states.

The Movement in South Sudan maintains a coordination mechanism, including regular meetings among Movement partners. SSRC also holds weekly Emergency Operations Center (EOC) meetings, where its branches provide field updates and share situational information with partners.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The affected population sought refuge in informal shelter settlements, including police stations, criminal investigation department centers, military compounds, and UN compounds across the impacted areas. Many were displaced into settings lacking basic household items, with inadequate sanitation facilities, limited access to food and water, and shelters with damaged or missing roofs and partial structural collapses. These conditions exposed individuals to multiple hazards, underscoring the urgent need for immediate assistance and robust support.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The destruction of businesses, homes, and properties resulted in significant livelihood losses for many affected families. Their displacement further hindered immediate recovery from these losses. In addition, supply chain disruptions severely impacted access to both food and essential non-food items. The challenging economic climate marked by high inflation and soaring prices further exacerbated the situation, making it increasingly difficult for families to afford basic necessities.



### Health

In South Sudan, the health sector is already stretched thin due to multiple crises, including ongoing disease outbreaks, limited resources, and a fragile healthcare infrastructure. The situation has been further exacerbated by widespread flooding and the escalating cholera outbreak, which poses a significant threat, particularly within the affected and displaced populations, where access to clean water and sanitation is severely limited.

Amid the recent civil unrest, the need for timely pre-hospital care became even more critical. Injuries that resulted from clashes between demonstrators and security forces—such as those caused by tear gas, rubber bullets, and physical altercations—required immediate medical attention. However, the absence of designated first aid points and limited access to emergency services, often hindered by road closures and security concerns, severely restricted the ability to respond promptly.

The ongoing instability in the country continued to pose a profound impact on mental health. The psychological stress from the demonstrations, combined with the broader humanitarian crisis, significantly affected the mental well-being of communities. Yet, the already limited capacity of the health system to provide mental health and psychosocial support is under immense strain, with growing demand for these services.



These challenges are particularly harmful to vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, who are more likely to miss critical medical care and face elevated health risks. The compounding effects of displacement, business loss, and economic hardship deepened the vulnerabilities of already at-risk populations.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The temporary shelters where displaced populations settled lacked adequate sanitation and waste management systems, posing serious health risks, including the spread of waterborne diseases and respiratory infections. Access to clean and safe water for drinking and cooking was also extremely limited.

These shelters were never intended to accommodate such large numbers of people, and the existing WASH infrastructure, such as latrines, water points, and sanitation systems, were overwhelmed and insufficient to meet needs. Given the already severe cholera situation in the country, there was a heightened risk of an outbreak among the affected population.

Additionally, there was a significant gap in the availability of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items for adolescent girls and women. There was an urgent need to provide adequate MHM supplies to ensure the dignity, health, and safety of those affected.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The retaliatory attacks highlighted the need for a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) approach. Ensuring safe spaces and protection for those affected by the violence—including women, children, and the elderly—was crucial. This approach involved making safe referrals to appropriate services, such as healthcare, to address specific protection needs.

During the demonstrations and subsequent attacks, children were often at high risk. Many were seen participating in demonstrations, sometimes accompanied by their parents. Engaging parents in awareness-raising efforts was essential to help protect children from the dangers associated with such situations. Providing hygiene kits and other protective measures helped safeguard their well-being.

The disruptions caused by demonstrations and road closures also made it difficult for people to contact their families. Mobilizing volunteers equipped with communication tools was vital in helping affected individuals stay connected with their loved ones during the crisis. Ensuring continuity of care for vulnerable groups remained a priority during periods of instability and violence.

Protection activities were designed to support displaced individuals, with further assessments planned to determine appropriate community cohesion measures for reintegration.



## Migration And Displacement

South Sudan continues to experience significant internal displacement and cross-border migration due to ongoing conflict and instability. The recent retaliatory attacks following the violence in Sudan further worsened the situation for migrants. Similar to the impact of road closures and unrest within South Sudan, many migrants were left trapped without access to essential services such as shelter and food.

Ensuring the safety of the migrant community was crucial, particularly in areas where clashes and retaliation had taken place. Migrants were at a heightened risk of violence and discrimination, especially when forced to travel on foot due to blockades and road closures. This increased their vulnerability to injuries, hunger, dehydration, and a lack of access to humanitarian aid.

The need for humanitarian assistance was critical for migrants caught in or targeted by the unrest. Providing essential support such as food, water, and medical care was vital. Additionally, enabling communication so that migrants could stay in contact with their families helped alleviate the stress and anxiety caused by the ongoing violence.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

In South Sudan, involving the community in humanitarian operations is crucial, particularly during the period of civil unrest. The South Sudan Red Cross actively engaged with communities to understand their needs and concerns. This approach helped build trust and ensured that the assistance provided was relevant and effective.

The overwhelming flow of information regarding social instability, economic hardship, and food insecurity caused significant stress and uncertainty among the population, which was further intensified by the retaliatory attacks. Addressing this required the delivery of clear, accurate information and the creation of materials to counter rumors and misinformation.

Establishing feedback mechanisms and documenting the quality of services delivered to affected populations was essential. These efforts helped ensure that humanitarian aid aligned with the actual needs of those impacted by the attacks. Following up on community comments, suggestions, and complaints further strengthened the relevance and effectiveness of the response.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aimed to provide immediate assistance—including household items, basic necessities, WASH support, psychosocial support (PSS), and first aid services—to 8,948 displaced individuals (1,790 households) sheltered in temporary accommodations. These individuals were directly affected by violent protests in Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Wau, and Tonj over a period of three months.

## Operation strategy rationale

The response strategy for the operation was developed to address the immediate and life-threatening needs of communities directly impacted by violent protests and retaliatory attacks across key locations, including Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Wau, and Tonj. These events caused widespread displacement, with affected populations seeking refuge in overcrowded and poorly equipped temporary shelters such as police stations, military compounds, and UN facilities. Many displaced individuals were left without basic household items, clean water, adequate sanitation, food, or access to healthcare, placing them at significant risk, particularly amidst an already ongoing cholera outbreak.

In response, the operation prioritized the provision of life-saving support to 8,948 individuals (1,790 households). Immediate assistance included essential household items, WASH services, psychosocial support (PSS), and first aid, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly. The strategy emphasized the importance of a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) approach to ensure the dignity and safety of all affected people while addressing specific protection needs, including safe referrals and access to appropriate services.

Community engagement played a central role in the response strategy. The SSRC, supported by IFRC and ICRC, worked closely with local communities to understand their needs, share accurate information, and counter misinformation. Feedback mechanisms were integrated to improve accountability and the relevance of the assistance delivered. The SSRC's extensive volunteer network, already active in the targeted regions, was critical to the operation's effectiveness and speed.

Finally, the strategy considered the operational challenges posed by road closures, ongoing insecurity, and disrupted supply chains. Efforts were also made to support Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities, helping individuals reconnect with loved ones separated by the unrest. The overall approach was grounded in collaboration, flexibility, and the urgent need to protect and support the most affected and vulnerable during a period of heightened instability.

# Targeting Strategy

## Who was targeted by this operation?

The Civil Unrest DREF operation in South Sudan employed a targeting strategy focused on providing immediate assistance to displaced populations directly affected by violent protests. The primary beneficiaries were 8,948 displaced individuals (1,790 households) residing in temporary shelters across six states: Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Wau, and Tonj. These individuals faced critical needs for household items, basic necessities, WASH support, psychosocial support (PSS), and first aid services. The operation aimed to address the urgent requirements of these displaced populations over a three-month period.

**Health:** 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 regard to the ongoing cholera outbreak in the country, including in Juba. The volunteers deployed have experience in hygiene promotion and general health awareness campaigns. Additionally, SSRC volunteers also organized clean-up campaigns in the temporary shelters in Juba and Aweil to further reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

**WASH:** The lack of sanitation conditions and waste management systems of the temporary shelters where the affected population settled posed significant health risks, including the potential for waterborne diseases, as well as respiratory infections. SSRC, through its volunteers, conducted RCCE activity to promote hygiene in IDPS to prevent related issues, including a cholera outbreak in the country. The volunteers deployed have experience in hygiene promotion and general health awareness campaigns. Additionally, SSRC volunteers also organized clean-up campaigns in the temporary shelters in Juba and Aweil to further reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

**PGI:** The SSRC conducted PGI (Protection, Gender and Inclusion) training for its volunteers and subsequently deployed them to the community for one month. During this period, the volunteers engaged with residents to raise awareness, identify protection concerns, promote gender equality, and ensure inclusive support for vulnerable groups. Their presence helped to strengthen community resilience and enhance local capacity in addressing protection issues.

**CEA:** The SSRC conducted training on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to equip them with the skills needed to effectively communicate with communities, gather feedback, and ensure transparency in humanitarian actions.



## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the operation in South Sudan were designed to address the immediate and life-threatening needs of individuals directly affected by the recent violent protests and retaliatory attacks. The primary beneficiaries were 8,948 displaced individuals (1,790 households) residing in temporary shelters across six states: Aweil, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Wau, and Tonj. These individuals were selected based on their displacement status, vulnerability, and the urgency of their humanitarian needs.

The operation prioritized providing immediate assistance, including household items, basic necessities, WASH support, psychosocial support (PSS), and first aid services to those who had been displaced and were residing in shelters lacking essential services and infrastructure. The selection process aimed to ensure that aid reached the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, who were at heightened risk due to the lack of basic services and the challenging living conditions in the temporary shelters.

By focusing on these criteria, the DREF operation aimed to deliver timely and effective humanitarian assistance to those most in need, alleviating suffering and mitigating the risks associated with displacement and inadequate living conditions.

## Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	3,080	Rural	20%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	1,600	Urban	80%
Assisted Men	3,068	People with disabilities (estimated)	15%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	1,199		
Total Assisted Population	8,947		
Total Targeted Population	8,948		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Logistical difficulties in delivering supplies and mobilizing personnel to affected areas.	The NS ensured that National Society staff volunteers and vehicles were identified with the emblem to reduce the risk of being confused with other groups. SSRC ensured open communication with authorities and conducted real-time security assessments
Strained access to the affected population	Engaged affected population on how to access humanitarian assistance safely.



Insecurity for responding staff and volunteers.

The NS provided operational security briefing to staff and volunteers on how to communicate in risk situations and how to minimize personal risk

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:**

The situation is currently under control with no active protests or riots. However, SSRC remains on standby in the case of any outbursts of further unrest and will deploy its already trained volunteers to provide immediate assistance, including in other locations experiencing attacks currently.

SSRC volunteers will be trained further 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

## Implementation



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 127,455

**Targeted Persons:** 8,948

**Assisted Persons:** 8,948

**Targeted Male:** 4,384

**Targeted Female:** 4,563

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of HHs supported with EHIs	1,790	1,790
Percentage of people declaring they are satisfied with the EHI distributed	90	0

### Narrative description of achievements

- Thousands of affected households received emergency shelter kits – including tarpaulins, tools and essential non-food items – to quickly secure temporary living spaces and protect themselves from elements and insecurity.

### Lessons Learnt

- It was important for SSRC to have prepositioned stocks, which facilitated the immediate response to the affected population. The DREF allocation enables SSRC to scale up the response as well as replenish the stocks in the warehouse. Where markets have been assessed to be functional, cash-based shelter support is recommended to be adapted to empower households to prioritize their needs and promote local economic activity.

### Challenges

- With the limited time remaining, it was a challenge to conduct a Post-Distribution Monitoring exercise. However, as part of the supportive supervision monitoring. SSRC was planning to assess the satisfaction levels of households that received EHIs through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs); however, the assessment was not conducted as the project had already ended.



**Budget:** CHF 26,090  
**Targeted Persons:** 8,948  
**Assisted Persons:** 8,948  
**Targeted Male:** 4,385  
**Targeted Female:** 4,563

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with health awareness	8,948	8,948
Number of people reached with First Aid	120	100
Number of people reached with PSS	1,000	800

### Narrative description of achievements

• Due to the recent civil unrest affecting [Aweil, Wau, Kuajok, Tonj, Juba, Malakal], communities have faced heightened risks including physical injuries, psychological trauma, and disrupted access to basic health services. In response, [SSRC] implemented a set of emergency support activities focused on First Aid, Psychosocial Support (PSS), and Health Awareness, along with the provision of First Aid Kits. These interventions were designed to strengthen community preparedness, improve emergency response capacity, and address immediate health and psychosocial needs in affected areas.

#### Key achievements

- Increased awareness of how to prevent the spread of illness during displacement.
- Enhanced community resilience through knowledge sharing on hygiene.
- Improved community-level readiness to respond to health emergencies.

Due to time and budget constraints, the project was not able to reach the full number of targeted participants and communities. While the activities were well received and impactful

### Lessons Learnt

• In recognition of the need for localized support, the SSRC, under the Civil Unrest Project, trained more than 100 volunteers on First Aid. These volunteers played a vital role in bridging the first response gap and significantly improved community-level preparedness and resilience. To ensure efficiency, the project distributed 100 first aid kits to the branches.

### Challenges

• Due to the delay in the disbursement of funds at the headquarters level, the NS was unable to conduct the FA training at one of the branches as initially planned. The delay affected the logistical preparation and timely deployment of training resources, making it unfeasible to proceed with the scheduled timeframe.

**Budget:** CHF 150,171  
**Targeted Persons:** 8,948  
**Assisted Persons:** 8,948  
**Targeted Male:** 4,385  
**Targeted Female:** 4,563



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
number of bladder tanks installed	4	3
number of people reached with hygiene promotion sessions	8,948	8,948
number of water points rehabilitated	15	15
number of girls supported with hygiene kits	1,000	1,000

## Narrative description of achievements

Temporary latrines and bathing spaces were constructed in the camps, with gender sensitive designs that included separate facilities for men and women, lighting, and privacy partitions.

Community hygiene volunteers conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns and group sessions on handwashing, safe water handling, waste management, especially related to the cholera outbreak. In addition, adolescent girls were supported with dignity and hygiene kits to promote menstrual hygiene management and personal well-being. 15 water points were rehabilitated.

## Lessons Learnt

- Coordinating with shelter, health, and protection teams ensured a more holistic response- e.g.- placing latrine near shelters and ensuring they were accessible for people with disabilities.

## Challenges

There were no challenges



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 4,171

**Targeted Persons:** 8,948

**Assisted Persons:** 6,450

**Targeted Male:** 3,160

**Targeted Female:** 3,290

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
number of volunteers refreshed on PGI	120	40
number of people supported with RFL services	1,000	300

## Narrative description of achievements

Deliberate efforts were made to include women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and minority groups in consultations and decision-making processes. Tailored support mechanisms were put in place, such as safe spaces for women and girls, priority lines for people with mobility challenges, and accessible communication materials.

Staff, volunteers, and community leaders were trained on safeguarding, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and gender sensitivity, and the capacity of frontline team to identify protection concerns and respond appropriately.

The initial target was to train 120 volunteers on PGI; however, due to budgetary constraints, SSRC was only able to train 40 volunteers.



These volunteers were scheduled for deployment to two locations (Aweil and Wau) for a duration of two months. However, due to time limitations, the deployment could not be fully implemented.

## Lessons Learnt

The training has better equipped the volunteers to identify protection concerns and act in a safe, ethical, and inclusive manner. Periods of instability heighten risks such as gender – based violence (GBV), exploitation, and discrimination. Integrating protection measures early in the response is crucial to prevent harm and ensure dignity

## Challenges

Civil unrest often leads to increased violence, displacement, and breakdown of community structures, making it hard to identify and respond to protection issues, especially for women, children, and people with disabilities.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 12,610

**Targeted Persons:** 8,948

**Assisted Persons:** 8,948

**Targeted Male:** 4,385

**Targeted Female:** 4,563

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Percentage of target who know at least one channel to express their feedback	90	90
number of volunteers trained on CEA	40	25
Number of people reached during CEA community sessions	100	100

## Narrative description of achievements

• Through consistent two-way communication and feedback mechanisms, communities become more engaged in the decision-making process. Community members actively participated in planning and implementation phases, leading to increase in ownership and sustainability of the interventions.

More than 25 local leaders, volunteers received training in communication feedback handling, and built local capacity to manage future crises independently, and promoted resilience.

Regarding the CEA training for volunteers, 25 were trained in 2 locations (Aweil-15 and Tonj-10)

## Lessons Learnt

• Engaging the community from the onset, before tensions escalate, builds a foundation of trust that is crucial during times of unrest. Reactive engagement often falls short in crisis moments. In crisis contexts, misinformation spreads rapidly, and frequent communication helped counter rumors and reduce panic.

## Challenges

• Women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and minority groups may face social, cultural, or physical barriers to participation in engagement activities.





## Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 4,462

Targeted Persons: 120

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring missions conducted	2	0

### Narrative description of achievements

• IFRC did not undertake any monitoring missions due to limited access to field locations, considering the fragile security situation of the country.

### Lessons Learnt

• Empowering the NS with remote monitoring tools is vital.

### Challenges

• Security situation at the time could not permit monitoring however remote monitoring was used.



## National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 65,029

Targeted Persons: 120

Assisted Persons: 120

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
number of volunteers deployed	120	120
number of volunteers refreshed on selfcare	120	0

### Narrative description of achievements

• The National Society enhanced its coordination mechanisms with government agencies, local authorities, and humanitarian partners. it played a central role in civil unrest response structures, positioning itself as a neutral and trusted actor in tense and polarized situations. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) were mainstreamed across the National Society's operation, but the NS was unable to carry out the scheduled training on self-care due to the fund delay.



## Lessons Learnt

- Having SOPs, contingency plans, and pre-trained emergency teams allowed for more organized and principled operations during civil unrest, even under unpredictable conditions.

## Challenges

- Short-term project funding often limited the scope and continuity of training, equipment support, and institutional development activities, particularly at the branch level.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/1-7	Operation	MDRSS016
Budget Timeframe	2025/1-7	Budget	APPROVED

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 02/Sep/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSS016 - South Sudan - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 28 Jan 2025 to 30 Apr 2025

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>389,992</b>
DREF Response Pillar	389,992
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-388,690</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,302</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	97,817	135,484	-37,667
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	10,929	38,041	-27,112
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	86,524	108,382	-21,858
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	187,801	106,500	81,301
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>383,071</b>	<b>388,407</b>	<b>-5,336</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	4,189	282	3,907
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	2,732		2,732
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>6,639</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>389,992</b>	<b>388,690</b>	<b>1,302</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

The variances arise from the transfers made to the National Society, which are reflected in the National Society's financial report. However, the NS financial report does not have these variances. The remaining balance of CHF 1,302 will be reimbursed to the DREF pot.



# 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 reference](#)

