



SOUTH SUDAN

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



11 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE SOUTH SUDAN RED CROSS



21

National Society
branches



120

National Society
local units



265

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



288,884

Climate and
environment



314

Disasters
and crises



23,158

Health and
wellbeing



628,575

Values, power
and inclusion



95,440

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

South Sudan Red Cross				
Overview			Funding Sources	
Funding		Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure		Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
			HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network				
Country		Funding Requirement		56.0M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement		20M
		Funding		4.5M
		Expenditure		3.2M
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement		24M
		Funding		4.4M
		Expenditure		1.9M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement		9.2M	
	Funding		16.4M	
	Expenditure		12.4M	
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement		2.8M	
	Funding		Not reported	

Appeal number **MAASS001**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRSS010 / Food and Hunger Crises

SP1 - Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	314
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	87
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	41,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	2,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	71,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	15,000
SP4 - Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS1001 / Population Movement

EF2 - National Society development	Number of Local Units	5
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	128,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	47,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	3,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	217,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	91,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	275
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	125
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	16,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	314
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	87
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	23,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	7,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	1,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	55
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	629,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	242,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	38,000
	Number of people donating blood	3,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	2,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	2,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	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
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	95,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	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	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
Canadian Red Cross Society	338,000						
Danish Red Cross	5.7M						
Finnish Red Cross	1M						
Monaco Red Cross	15,000						
Netherlands Red Cross	3.5M						
Norwegian Red Cross	1.3M						
Swedish Red Cross	2.1M						
Swiss Red Cross	2.2M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 16.3M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

South Sudan's humanitarian situation remains composite. It is characterized by protracted internal displacement, localized conflicts, recurrent flooding and droughts, epidemic outbreaks, currency depreciation, food insecurity, malnutrition and social inequality and exclusion. South Sudan is at almost at the bottom of the [Human Development Index](#), ranking 185 out of 189 countries. There are [nine million people](#) in need of humanitarian assistance in the country.

Conflict and insecurity continue to be a major driver of humanitarian needs in South Sudan, resulting in widespread loss of lives, displacement, and loss of livelihoods by communities. The implementation of the [Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict](#) in South Sudan is falling behind its intended timeline, adding to the ongoing challenges in the political, peace and security landscapes. Additionally, [intercommunal violence](#) remains a persistent issue. Ethnic divisions continue to shape the power dynamics in the country, as different groups compete for control over land and other valuable resources. Over eight million people live in extreme poverty, and there are significant gaps in food security, healthcare and education. The country also faces significant challenges in health, education and gender equality. For instance, South Sudan has one of the world's lowest life expectancies and the [highest maternal mortality ratios](#). The literacy rate stands at a mere [34.5 per cent](#), with [2.8 million children](#) out of school, while gender-based violence and discrimination continue to impede social and economic development, particularly for women and girls (ECOSOC July 2023 Session).

Severe [food insecurity](#) persists in flood, drought and conflict-affected areas, including Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria with 56 per cent of the population likely to face acute food insecurity during the lean season between April and July 2024. This includes [79,000 people](#) likely to face [IPC Phase 5 \(Catastrophe\)](#) and 2.34 million in [IPC Phase 4 \(Emergency\)](#). In 2024, an estimated 1.65 million children are likely to be acutely malnourished and in need of treatment. The main drivers of food insecurity remain conflict and insecurity, climate extremes – South Sudan is among the top five most climate-vulnerable countries – and the economic crisis (currency depreciation and high food prices). These stressors have led to reduced harvests, challenges accessing humanitarian assistance and the forced displacement of 4.3 million people, of whom roughly half reside in neighbouring countries. By [December 2023](#), [conflict in the Sudan had driven nearly 442,000 people into South Sudan](#), most of whom are returnees who are likely to face extreme challenges in their areas of resettlement as they exert pressure on already limited resources. With [95 per cent](#) of the population relying on farming, herding and fishing for their livelihoods, any shock can have a devastating impact on their capacity to feed themselves and their families and earn a living. [Humanitarian agricultural assistance](#) is urgently needed to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable families and ensure their food production capacity is maintained. Access to quality inputs and services can be lifesaving. For example, nutrition vouchers provide an at-risk family with the means to immediately purchase locally sourced, nutrition-rich foods along with vegetable seeds, tools and fishing inputs to improve their wellbeing and access to healthy food.

South Sudan is also severely affected by the [outbreak of diseases](#) including cholera, malaria and the COVID-19 pandemic. Malaria and diarrheal diseases contribute significantly to the community disease burden in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, calling for continued engagement of communities to raise awareness of the risk of exposure of these diseases. Water and sanitation coverage in South Sudan is low, with [63 per cent](#) of the total population practicing open defecation and [41 per cent](#) coverage regarding basic water supply. The low coverage in basic water and sanitation, combined with poor hygiene practices, means that the population remains vulnerable to outbreaks of diarrheal diseases.

Traditional gender roles and social norms in South Sudan result in gender inequality and exclusion, particularly around girls' education, restrictions of their mobility, limited decision-making power, and lack of access and control over resources. [Gender-based violence](#) affects 41 percent of South Sudanese people and [70 per cent](#) of people know someone who has been a victim. Due to existing socio-economic conditions, cultural beliefs, and traditional practices, women are more likely to be disproportionately affected by disasters, including increased loss of livelihoods, gender-based violence, and even loss of life during and after disasters. [People with disabilities](#) also often face stigmatization, marginalization, exclusion, and are left unable to access the support needed to live in dignity as equal members of society.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The South Sudan Red Cross integrated climate risk management across all programmes and operations and supported people to adapt and thrive amid escalating climate and environmental crises. The National Society promoted climate adaptation and mitigation through advocacy efforts such as tree planting and supported the Government of South Sudan's Tree Planting and Care initiative by promoting countrywide awareness of fruit tree planting through the Go Green Campaign. It advanced ecosystem restoration in rural areas by promoting regenerative agriculture, climate-smart farming, reforestation and afforestation, and established seven tree nursery beds in the Malakal and Kapoeta branches to sustain planting efforts. The South Sudan Red Cross conducted clean-up campaigns in the Rumbek, Wau, Bor, Malakal and Yambio branches, carried out enhanced vulnerability assessments (eVCA) in Kapoeta and Bor, and drafted a flood contingency plan to prepare for weather-related hazards. The National Society also responded to recurring floods, drought and disease outbreaks, all intensified by climate change, which continued to affect food security and livelihoods across South Sudan.

Disasters and crises

Between January and December 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross focused on strengthening preparedness and readiness for recurring man-made and natural hazards by enhancing community risk reduction through early warning, early action and targeted support to vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities. The National Society developed and shared floods and elections preparedness plans and budgets, delivered effective local responses through its branch network and applied a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral approach integrating disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness, and tailored protection for people on the move. It expanded the use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) with updated standard operating procedures and better coordination, while embedding Community Engagement and Accountability across all stages. Disaster response teams and early action mechanisms were formed in Aweil South and Old Fangak, essential household items were prepositioned and Emergency Operations Centre procedures were reviewed. Branches received training and support in psychosocial support, Restoring Family Links, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross expanded integrated community-based healthcare and first aid (CBHFA) alongside water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives to improve access to health and living conditions for vulnerable and marginalized groups. The National Society strengthened epidemic and pandemic preparedness by building local volunteer response capacity and promoting health and disease prevention. It screened children and women for malnutrition, delivered first aid and health awareness training, and supported blood donation through community outreach and recruitment. The South Sudan Red Cross promoted hygiene through volunteer training and awareness, distributed hygiene kits and improved access to safe drinking water by assessing, drilling, rehabilitating and upgrading water points. It constructed institutional, demonstration and household latrines and supported community-driven construction of culturally appropriate latrines by training artisans and working with local sanitation committees.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross responded to a worsening humanitarian crisis caused by ongoing conflict in Sudan and escalating food insecurity, providing assistance to growing numbers of refugees and returnees entering the country. The National Society acted early in the crisis to support exhausted and vulnerable arrivals—many of them children and elderly—who lacked food, water, shelter and essential resources. It responded through its branches and local units, meeting urgent needs of both displaced populations and already affected host communities facing drought, conflict and impending floods, amid failed ceasefire efforts.

Values, power and inclusion

The South Sudan Red Cross operated under persistent access constraints due to violence, flooding and poor infrastructure while prioritizing Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across all responses. The National Society reaffirmed its commitment to the minimum protection approach, promoting humane and dignified treatment for displaced persons, persons with disabilities, refugees and returnees. It integrated PGI with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), Restoring Family Links (RFL), and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence,

while addressing social exclusion and resource inequity. The South Sudan Red Cross supported life skills and livelihood training for marginalized groups and ensured active [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) through a dedicated feedback hotline and focal point.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross focused on leadership and governance, resource mobilization, branch and unit development, youth and volunteer engagement and communications. The National Society introduced a core cost and support services cost recovery model, developed policies and strategies for resource mobilization, conducted income-generating surveys and guidelines, and strengthened governance through workshops. It enhanced branch development through committees, planning meetings, training of [Branch Operational Capacity Assessment \(BOCA\)](#) facilitators, income-generation support, and strategic engagement. It revised and promoted youth and volunteer policies, improved volunteer data systems, supported training and peer exchange and conducted emergency volunteer capacity assessments. The National Society also trained community disaster response teams in [early warning and early action](#) mechanisms.

The South Sudan Red Cross worked to improve communications and advocacy by equipping its volunteers to advocate for its role and priorities. Humanitarian diplomacy was emphasized within the new National Society Development Framework alongside auxiliary role, communications and coordination efforts. The National Society improved financial and risk management through an institutional audit and strengthened its [Safety and Security](#) framework and standard operating procedures. It advanced [digital transformation](#) to improve engagement, reporting and decision-making by building core information technology infrastructure and conducting a data maturity assessment. It collaborated with partners to procure software and hardware and improve digital access across branches.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal 2023-2024
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	Operation start date for South Sudan: 16 October 2021, with operation extended to 31 December 2024
People assisted	800,000
Funding requirements	Total funding requirements for all countries through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 318 million Funding requirement for South Sudan for 2024: CHF 16 million
Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	South Sudan Country Plan of Action
Operational update	Operational Update No. 5

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 response 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 floods 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, 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 now been extended until the end of 2024, in order 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, national country response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), cash, 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 in 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 CHF16 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.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation targets seven areas of South Sudan: Western Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unit 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 **water, sanitation and hygiene (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 cash or voucher assistance

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.

For the period 07 July 2023 to 06 March 2024, the following assistance was provided:

The South Sudan Red Cross provided multipurpose cash assistance to 8,734 households and in-kind support to 22,479 households in Juba, Kapoeta, Leer and Mundri. The National Society introduced food vouchers to 700 vulnerable households in Kapoeta, mainly women-headed families, distributing essential food items with local authorities managing distribution. The National Society also trained three women's groups in savings and loan associations linked to income from tree seedling nurseries.

Name	Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MDRS1001
Duration	19 months (15 May 2023 to 31 December 2024)
People assisted	82,000
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 42 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 33.5 million Federation-wide funding requirement for South Sudan: 10.5M CHF IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for South Sudan: 8M CHF
Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	South Sudan Response Plan
Latest operations update	Operational Update No. 3

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement, with over 248,000 people having crossed into South Sudan by the end of August 2023. 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.

This Emergency Appeal enables 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-El 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.

Shelter, Items, Cash Assistance: Providing immediate relief items based on needs, utilizing cash and vouchers for two months. Multipurpose cash and cash for transport will be provided based on assessments by IFRC and the National Society.

Livelihood Support: Assisting with livelihoods, focusing on options like 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.

Humanitarian Service Points: Setting up points for family links, psychosocial support, 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 like PSS 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.

For the period May 2023 to December 2023, the South Sudan Red Cross reached approximately 459,216 people, including refugees, returnees, and host communities, with emergency interventions such as shelter and accommodation. In total, 153,504 individuals benefited from Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) activities guided by market assessments and Cash Working Group (CWG) technical guidelines, ensuring access to basic household needs through both conditional and unconditional cash transfers. Amid increased movement from Sudan, South Sudan faced recurring epidemics like Measles, Cholera, and yellow fever, exacerbated by limited services in transit camps. The National Society conducted large immunization campaigns, hygiene promotion, and distributed WASH-NFI in transit centres, markets, and schools, reaching over 101,998 people. Protection services were integrated into the response, aiding approximately 70,317 individuals since the operation's inception.

3.

Name	South Sudan 2024 Floods
Appeal number	MDRSS014
Duration	8 months (17 October 2024 to 30 June 2025)
People assisted	300,000 people
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 9 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 5 million
Emergency Appeal	South Sudan 2024 Floods Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest operations update	Operational Update No. 1

Since May 2024, heavy rains and the overflow of Lake Victoria have triggered severe flooding across South Sudan, affecting over 735,000 people in 38 counties and threatening up to 3.3 million by October. The floods have submerged villages, destroyed homes, infrastructure, crops and livestock, and displaced communities, worsening disease outbreaks and food insecurity, especially in Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. The South Sudan Red Cross has been responding by leading evacuations, distributing cash and relief items, providing clean water through pump repairs and water treatment plants and engaging communities through risk communication. Despite reaching over 34,500 people with these efforts, urgent scale-up is needed, and the South Sudan Red Cross is coordinating with national authorities and the IFRC for expanded support.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The South Sudan Red Cross aims to assist 500,000 people affected by the 2024 floods through an integrated response covering emergency shelter, cash and voucher assistance, food, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, climate adaptation and community engagement. The National Society has been providing shelter items and conditional cash to vulnerable households, distribute food parcels and agricultural kits, support households with multipurpose cash based and deliver health and hygiene education, mosquito nets and first aid. It will rehabilitate water sources, distribute hygiene items, and build emergency latrines. Protection, gender and inclusion activities will include psychosocial support, SGBV response, awareness raising, and restoring family links. Risk reduction efforts include reactivating emergency response infrastructure, training local teams, deploying equipment, and supporting legal frameworks for disaster management. Community engagement will be ensured through feedback mechanisms, radio shows, help desks, and documentation of the response.

For the period 17 October 2024 to 31 December 2024, the following assistance was provided:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Distribution of essential household items to affected families including sleeping mats, mosquito nets, buckets and jerricans.

Multi-purpose cash: Provision of multi-purpose cash grants to affected households.

Health and care: Provision of psychological first aid, along with awareness-raising sessions to households affected by flooding.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Distribution of hygiene kits and water purification kits to targeted people. Rehabilitation of latrines, alongside the construction of new latrines. Establishment and disinfection of handwashing facilities, as well as the establishment of a surface water treatment facility.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **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.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross made efforts to reduce the current and future humanitarian impacts of climate and environmental crises and supported people to adapt and thrive in the face of them. The National Society prioritized climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives by integrating climate risk management across all programmes and operations, including advocacy such as tree planting. It leveraged the Government of South Sudan's Tree Planting and Care initiative, which aims to plant one hundred million trees over ten years to ease the effects of climate change and restore wasteland, by promoting countrywide awareness of fruit tree planting through the Go Green Campaign. The National Society contributed to restoring degraded land-based ecosystems and mitigating climate change impacts by supporting the adoption of regenerative agriculture, climate-smart farming practices, reforestation and afforestation, which form the core of ecosystem restoration efforts in rural areas of South Sudan. The South Sudan Red Cross established tree nursery beds in its Malakal and Kapoeta branches to support future planting efforts.

Additionally, the National Society carried out clean-up campaigns in the Rumbek, Wau, Bor, Malakal and Yambio branches. The South Sudan Red Cross conducted enhanced vulnerability assessments (eVCA) in Kapoeta and Bor and drafted a flood contingency plan to better prepare for recurrent weather-related hazards. The National Society responded to the increasing frequency, intensity, and complexity of hazards such as floods, drought and disease outbreaks, which were aggravated by climate change and continued to affect food security and livelihoods across South Sudan.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the South Sudan Red Cross in its promotional and advocacy efforts targeting Government agencies, the private sector, and the public to increase understanding of the value of diverse nature-based solutions, as highlighted in the Tree Planting and Care initiative.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period January to December 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross focused on preparedness and readiness to respond to sequential man-made disasters and natural hazards affecting the country over the past three years. The National Society enhanced [community risk reduction](#) and resilience through [early warning](#), [early action](#) and [anticipation](#) to mitigate risks from multiple hazards impacting vulnerable communities, including the most disadvantaged and hard to reach.

The South Sudan Red Cross developed and shared floods and elections preparedness plans of action and budgets with its partners for support. The National Society also provided effective and locally adapted responses to communities in need while increasing the reach, quality and impact of its network of local branches. It adopted 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 people on the move according to their specific vulnerabilities. The South Sudan Red Cross integrated [cash and voucher assistance](#) as a key modality to enhance quality, impact, cost-efficiency and ensure a people-centred approach. It incorporated risk communication, community engagement and accountability to ensure communities participated actively at all stages of the programming cycle. The approach aimed to predict the onset and trajectory of crises and protect affected communities with tailored, contextual support considering climate and environmental factors.

The South Sudan Red Cross worked in communities in Aweil South and Old Fangak to form disaster response teams and develop early warning and early action mechanisms. It prepositioned essential household items to enable rapid response. It also strengthened its capacity to deliver [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA) by updating the standard operating procedures (SOPs) and improving coordination with the inter-agency cash working group.

The South Sudan Red Cross emergency response team responded to emergency projects across the country and the SOPs for the Emergency Operations Centre were reviewed. Additionally, the National Society built and strengthened branch capacities through training and support in psychosocial support, [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL), health, and water, sanitation and hygiene.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the South Sudan Red Cross through the [ECHO Programmatic Partnership](#), providing expertise in cash and voucher assistance, digitalization, and coordination with inter-agency mechanisms.



Health and wellbeing

The health and wellbeing of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate and quality health services across the life course

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross made efforts to provide all people with safe and equitable access to health, water, sanitation and adequate living conditions by expanding integrated [community-based healthcare and first aid \(CBHFA\)](#) programmes alongside [water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) initiatives to address the unmet needs of vulnerable or marginalized groups.

The National Society significantly invested in [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#) by strengthening local actors, networks and volunteers as community-based responders capable of detecting and responding to disease outbreaks and other health risks. The South Sudan Red Cross reached people with health promotion and disease prevention messages and trained staff and volunteers in health-related topics. It also screened children, pregnant and lactating women for malnutrition.

The South Sudan Red Cross provided first aid services during emergencies and trained people in first aid and health risk awareness. The National Society facilitated blood donation efforts by engaging donors, reaching people with blood donation messages and training individuals in blood donor recruitment. In emergency health, the South Sudan Red Cross reached people with disease prevention messages and trained individuals in related topics.

Throughout the year, the National Society promoted hygiene and conducted refresher training for volunteers to raise hygiene awareness among communities at high risk of diarrhoea, distributing hygiene items accordingly. The South Sudan Red Cross provided access to safe and clean drinking water in multiple locations through emergency and development projects. Access was ensured through the rehabilitation, upgrading and drilling of water points following water point assessments. The National Society constructed institutional, demonstration and household latrines as part of its water, sanitation and hygiene shelter support activities to help targeted households return, rebuild and repair homes. The operation supported community construction of culturally appropriate latrines through community sanitation committees and trained local artisans.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the South Sudan Red Cross in epidemic and pandemic preparedness, capacity building for community-based responders, hygiene promotion, water point rehabilitation and construction activities within its WASH programmes.



The South Sudan Red Cross conducting a briefing session on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) with its volunteers in Leer County, in May 2024 (Photo: South Sudan Red Cross)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross responded to a dire humanitarian situation marked by millions in need of assistance and rapidly deteriorating food security. The National Society responded amid unsuccessful efforts to mediate and establish a ceasefire. It supported the influx of refugees and returnees crossing into South Sudan due to the conflict in Sudan, including a significant number of refugees entering the country. The National Society anticipated that the number of refugees and returnees would continue to increase substantially in the coming months. A majority of the arrivals were returnees, with a substantial portion being Sudanese refugees and others from different nationalities. Women, girls, men and boys all formed significant parts of the new arrivals, including many children

and elderly individuals. The humanitarian crisis worsened as more people fled fighting in Sudan, arriving physically and psychologically exhausted, often without food, water, shelter or means to cover basic necessities. Those already living in final destinations faced urgent needs due to drought, internal conflict, impending floods and the increased pressures caused by new population movements. The South Sudan Red Cross responded to the needs of displaced populations from the onset of the crisis, conducting operations through its branches and local units.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the South Sudan Red Cross in its emergency response operations addressing the needs of displaced populations and refugees in multiple branches and local units.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the South Sudan Red Cross operated amid continued humanitarian access challenges caused by sub-national and intercommunal violence, bureaucratic obstacles, severe flooding and poor road conditions.

The National Society reaffirmed its commitment to the Minimum Protection Approach, addressing protection needs while respecting the principle of Do No Harm and referring cases beyond its mandate to appropriate protection actors. It prioritized ensuring marginalized and at-risk groups, including internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, refugees and returnees, received humane and dignified treatment to foster safety, connectedness and social cohesion.

The National Society integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across all responses and activities, including mental health and psychosocial services, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. It addressed local tensions and discrimination based on gender, age or disability and unequal access to resources, which undermined community inclusion.

The South Sudan Red Cross focused on initiatives such as life skills and livelihoods training to create equal opportunities for youth, women, men and vulnerable groups, contributing to inclusive and peaceful communities. It maintained a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) system integrated into its interventions, supported by a hotline operated through the emergency operations centre to receive community feedback. CEA was embedded in all programmes and operations and coordinated by a dedicated focal point in alignment with national protocols. .

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the South Sudan Red Cross in integrating PGI in its programming and response activities and strengthening CEA.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to analyse the humanitarian context, assess humanitarian situations and needs, agree on common priorities, co-develop strategies to obtain greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space, mobilize funding and other resources, clarify consistent public messaging and monitor progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clear humanitarian actions and development assistance and reinforce the auxiliary role of the National Societies in their respective countries.

The South Sudan Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#), a three-year partnership between DG ECHO and the IFRC. Through this partnership, the South Sudan Red Cross benefits from support from the **Danish Red Cross** (as lead EU National Society) and the **Netherlands Red Cross** for the implementation of the activities, which range across the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and cash and voucher assistance. Risk communication, community engagement and accountability are cross-cutting themes integrated into all interventions. The partnership meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with greater impact.

The participating National Societies providing long-term support to the South Sudan Red Cross include the **Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross** and **Turkish Red Crescent**.

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 has operated in Juba since 1980 and established a delegation in South Sudan in 2011 to assist people affected by armed conflict and violence. It manages security for the IFRC and participating National Societies through signed agreements and supports the South Sudan Red Cross in emergency management forums and logistics. The ICRC provides conflict area analysis to ensure principled Red Cross action, helps conflict-affected communities become self-sufficient, reunites families, visits detention centers, supports health facilities, and promotes respect for International Humanitarian Law.

External coordination

In its auxiliary role to public authorities on emergency response, the South Sudan Red Cross maintains strong relations with a number of key 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 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 level to ensure effective operations and avoid duplication.

The South Sudan Red Cross coordinates with a number of other actors, including international and national humanitarian NGOs, and UN agencies at both branch and headquarters level.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the South Sudan Red Cross focused on leadership and governance, resource mobilization and financial sustainability, branch and unit development, youth and volunteer management and development.

The National Society introduced a core cost and support services cost recovery model, diversified income sources to improve financial sustainability, developed resource mobilization strategies and policies, conducted market and income-generating activity surveys and developed guidelines for fundraising and commercial opportunities. It strengthened leadership and governance through workshops.

The South Sudan Red Cross enhanced branch development by forming branch development committees, ensuring annual review and planning meetings, increasing the pool of [Branch Operational Capacity Assessment \(BOCA\)](#)

facilitators, promoting peer exchange, supporting income-generating activities with technical and funding input and encouraging branch participation in strategic meetings and online forums.

It revised and disseminated youth and volunteer policies to improve recruitment, management, and retention, promoted participation in online forums and training, supported peer exchanges and youth camps, rolled out a volunteer management information system and trained focal persons. The National Society conducted an emergency volunteer capacity assessment with volunteers in Kapoeta East and formed and trained community disaster response teams in targeted locations, advancing early warning and early action measures.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the South Sudan Red Cross with technical assistance through finance working groups providing on-the-job support and training to finance staff. It also provided support for resource mobilization strategy development and income-generating activity surveys. Additionally, the IFRC supported the South Sudan Red Cross in conducting leadership and governance workshops and branch development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the South Sudan Red Cross endeavoured to improve communications and advocacy to enhance impact, build public trust and increase understanding of the National Society's role and activities. The National Society prioritized ensuring that senior management, staff, board members, volunteers and members received proper induction to familiarize them with the Red Cross Movement, its history, principles, the South Sudan Red Cross's vision, mandate, operational and development priorities. Efforts were also made to equip them with skills for effective lobbying and advocacy for the interests of the National Society and vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian diplomacy formed a key focus area in the new National Society Development Framework, integrating auxiliary role, communications, coordination, collaboration and partnership efforts. The National Society planned to develop a detailed plan following the endorsement of the framework to define technical and funding support areas from partners, including in humanitarian diplomacy.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and funding assistance to the South Sudan Red Cross in alignment with the National Society Development Framework, particularly in humanitarian diplomacy and related communications and coordination activities.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society improved its financial management system and risk management framework through an institutional audit that identified findings and recommendations for implementation. It supported the implementation of its Safety and Security Framework and developed a risk management framework along with standard operating procedures for its Safety and Security taskforce.

The National Society also advanced digital transformation to enhance Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) communications, fundraising, data-driven decisions and reporting by establishing foundational information technology infrastructure. It explored innovative approaches to develop the National Society guided by localization principles and conducted a data maturity assessment to identify gaps and plan operational improvements. The National Society collaborated with multiple partners to obtain information technology software and hardware and support comprehensive planning and coordination to bridge the digital divide and ensure connectivity across all branches.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the South Sudan Red Cross with technical and financial support for human resources strengthening and appraisal system roll-out. The IFRC also supported comprehensive human resource review and facilitated the institutional audit process and subsequent risk management framework development. Additionally, the IFRC provided support to the National Society in the development and implementation of the Safety and Security Framework and taskforce standard operating procedures.

The IFRC also provided financial assistance to the South Sudan Red Cross in acquiring information technology software and hardware, and technical assistance for digital transformation, planning and coordination across the National Society branches. The National Society also received support from the **Canadian Red Cross**, **Icelandic Red Cross** and the **Netherlands Red Cross** in this area.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supported the National Society in conducting a comprehensive human resource review.

Under wider Movement support, the **ICRC** provided assistance to the South Sudan Red Cross in furthering its digital transformation.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **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) 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.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [SS_South Sudan AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MGR60001](#), [MDRS1001](#), [MDRSS014](#))
- [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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