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Emergency appeal

South Sudan: Population movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSS001 GLIDE n° [OT-2012-000038-SSD](#) 11 May 2012

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,197,839 in cash, kind, or services to support the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) to assist initially 6,000 households for 12 months, and will be completed by the end of April, 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 30 July 2013.

CHF 250,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

The influx of returnees from Sudan has overwhelmed local capacities to provide support to them and their host communities. Based on the situation, this Preliminary Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRC), to assist them with an appropriate and timely response, delivering assistance and relief in the following sectors:

- 1) Distributing relief items
- 2) Providing water and sanitation services and facilities and hygiene promotion
- 3) Providing community based first aid

This current preliminary emergency appeal will focus on delivery of immediate assistance to the most vulnerable returnees and host communities in the three target regions (Malakal, Aweil and Wau) and on carrying out a more detailed assessments. In particular:-

- 1) Assessing the needs of returnees and host communities in the three target regions and in four further regions for potential future support (Rumbek, Bentiu, Kwajok and Juba)
- 2) Assessing the capacities of the branches in each of these regions
- 3) Analysing the programmes and plans of other humanitarian actors to help define the scope and sectors to be covered in each region
- 4) Developing the beneficiary selection mechanism in coordination with other actors
- 5) Defining further the activities to be delivered in each technical areas
- 6) Starting implementation of non-food item distribution, first aid and hygiene promotion activities for the most vulnerable in the three target regions, based on ongoing assessments

This preliminary emergency appeal will be revised following the upcoming assessment and a new version will be issued in the coming few weeks.

[Click here](#) to view the attached Emergency Appeal budget; [here](#) to link to a map of the affected areas; or [here](#) to view contact details>



March 2012: South Sudan Red Cross Society volunteers preparing for NFI distribution to returnees from Sudan in Aweil. Photo: Johan Ehnberg/ IFRC

The situation

The mass movement of returnees across the border from the north to the south started spontaneously after the January 2011 Referendum and the independence of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. The influx reached its climax following the announcement by the Government of Sudan of the 8 April deadline for expiry of citizenship for southerners living in Sudan. In total, over 375,248 returnees have crossed the border between November 2010 and mid-April 2012, with another 100,000 expected in the near future. The highest estimates predict a mass movement of up to 500,000 returnees, who may still return to South Sudan in the coming weeks.

Returns are taking place both spontaneously and coordinated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Commercial flights between Khartoum and Juba, have, however, now been halted since 9 April, as they are now considered as "international" flights and require certification by IATA¹. The movement of trains to the South have also been stopped due to lack of funding for IOM. With the continuing tense situation at the border between Unity State and South Kordofan, the middle road corridor towards Bentiu is blocked as well. This leaves the only road possibility from West Nile to Renk in Upper Nile which is already congested with around 100,000 refugees from the conflict in Blue Nile (Sudan).

Around 12,000 people wanting to migrate to South Sudan last year by barges were blocked in Khosti since around October 2011. After an expulsion order within five days by the Governor of White Nile State, intense negotiations by the UN, IOM and the Diplomatic Community led the Sudanese Government to agree to flights Khartoum-Juba under the auspices of IOM as of mid-May. The Government of South Sudanese intends to temporarily settle them with the help of the humanitarian community in a transitional site at Mangala about 75 km north of Juba. SSRC, through its Juba Branch and supported by headquarters, is part of the coordination clusters and initially set up a tent at the airport for immunization and first aid services.

Many returnees have the means, or relatives with the means, to manage in South Sudan. However, others return without even the basic means for survival and are in urgent need of assistance. These returnees are assigned to transitional settlements from where most of them are flowing into the bigger urban centres, putting pressure on host communities which are already in a very vulnerable situation. Others are waiting for the authorities to allocate a piece of land for them to settle on. In the most affected states, the process is very slow and uncertain. In the transitional settlements, little support is provided and the infrastructure is at maximum capacity already.

Some South Sudanese returnees will face integration issues, as some have never lived in the South and do not speak the local language. The large scale population movement also increases the risk of epidemic diseases, such as measles, diarrhoea and HIV/AIDS. Returnees increase pressure on already limited resources, particularly in urban areas. In rural areas, where there is the potential of land access, people lack basic services such as health care, water, sanitation and education. Due to its fledgling status the Government of South Sudan is not in a position to provide these basic services at this point.

In mid-March, negotiations in Addis Ababa led to an agreement on various issues related to the migration and the status of southerners in Sudan and northern Sudanese in South Sudan, e.g. free movement across the borders, possibilities to work, etc. However, just two days before the announced visit the President of Sudan to Juba to sign the agreement, heavy clashes and bombardments broke out around the contested oil field of Higlig and its occupation by SPLA². At the time of writing, negotiations on a possible settlement of the issues have not resumed, with anticipated damaging effects on the economies of both countries.

The number of returnees up until 1 May 2012 per state according to OCHA³ is as follows:

State	Returnees to date	Returnees 24 April – 1 May 2012
<i>Western Bahr el Ghazal</i>	24,644	24
<i>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</i>	71,723	1
<i>Warrap</i>	34,006	77
<i>Unity</i>	88,016	0
<i>Upper Nile</i>	60,838	100
<i>Lakes</i>	17,474	0
<i>Jonglei</i>	21,315	27
<i>Western Equatoria</i>	2,297	0
<i>Central Equatoria</i>	43,174	0

¹ International Air Transport Association

² Sudan People's Liberation Army

³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<i>Eastern Equatoria</i>	11,761	0
Total	375,248	229

The rate and destination of returnee influx is mainly dependent on the corridors through which this happens. These can be described in four main categories:

- The western corridor by train to Wau is currently closed due to lack of funding
- The central corridor by road to Bentiu is currently closed due to fighting at the border
- The eastern corridor by road or barge is working, although only by road
- Returns by flights for vulnerable returnees are currently not active due to the new international status of flights

In addition, to this the rainy season is due to start in May, which will make the situation of those on the move and of those newly arrived in country, more difficult and will further complicate the delivery of assistance to the more remote areas. However, carrying out assessments should still be possible during the rainy season, as trips are by air, while activities depending heavily on land transports also depend on shipments that are estimated to arrive towards the end of the rainy season.

The [Sudan: Complex emergency appeal \(MDRSD011\)](#)⁴ was launched before the separation of the two countries, as it was launched on 1 July 2011 and will run until the end of 2012. It covered areas now included in South Sudan. Some activities of that appeal have now being completed and it others are being superseded by the launch of this preliminary emergency appeal for South Sudan while the final activities of the former are carried out. As such, the new appeal phases in as the former finishes. Funding for the previous appeal has been fully allocated. These appeals do not overlap in activities, and this new appeal is triggered to support the new national society in formation in the South Sudan to respond specifically to the returnee influx that has and is accelerating.

Coordination and partnerships

As South Sudan has many humanitarian actors, good coordination of the response is crucial. Coordination within South Sudan is managed by the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), with clusters active in most areas (see below). Also, the Red Cross Movement presence in the country is broad, emphasizing the need for this operation to be coordinated and communicated well between Movement partners.

The clusters were set up in South Sudan in January 2012 and are currently active under the following set up and coordinated by the OCHA humanitarian country team. The most relevant are:

- NFI & emergency shelter cluster, IOM lead, with World Vision as the co-coordinator. There is an NFI standard kit outlined by UNICEF and following to Sphere standards (with some optional additions), that will be used as the base in order to provide equal support to all targeted beneficiaries
- Water and sanitation cluster, UNICEF lead, with Medair as the co-coordinator
- Health cluster, WHO lead
- Logistics cluster, WFP lead
- Food security and livelihoods cluster, FAO/WFP lead

Since independence, INGOs and NGOs have been working with government, local authorities and communities to provide sustainable assistance and build local resilience. There are about 130 organisations currently operational and coordinated by a INGO Forum. Many of these organisations are currently responding to the returnee crisis, for example in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Unity States, and are providing assistance at both the transitional settlements (emergency health, water and sanitation, malnutrition treatment and screening, NFI distributions and shelter) and at the final destinations of these returnees (food security and livelihoods). SSRC will look to coordinate with this INGO / NGO response in the areas in which it is working.

Within the Movement, SSRC will be leading the operation together with its partners. IFRC will provide technical support, management of the emergency appeal, start up funding from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and reports on the evolving operation.

⁴ <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRSD011rea.pdf>

Coordination within the Movement will be through the system already in place, based on the Movement Cooperation Agreement signed in August 2011:

- Movement platform meetings (monthly): with the Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General of SSRC, Head of Delegation and Cooperation Delegate of the ICRC, and Country Representative of the IFRC
- Movement coordination meetings (bi-weekly): chaired by the Deputy Secretary General of SSRC and attended by all country or other representatives of the PNS, IFRC Country Representative and National Society Development Delegate, Cooperation Delegate of the ICRC, as well as programme coordinators as relevant for the agenda and who are chairing the technical committees
- Technical committees (often weekly): all concerned persons from SSRC, ICRC, PNS and IFRC

ICRC is fully included in all coordination activities and information sharing, and will engage more fully in the operation should the security context change or need for tracing or protection activities arise. ICRC has established, trained and equipped SSRC Emergency Action Teams (EATs) in all ten branches, which will be utilized for the operation for maximum synergy. ICRC also supports the National Society through the following:

- Support to the infrastructure of SSRC through salary support to the Secretary General, all branch directors, and to the emergency preparedness and response (EPR), communications and tracing officers
- Significant support to EPR, communications and tracing programmes
- Support to emergency response of SSRC related to conflict

Participating National Societies (PNS) in South Sudan are included in coordination efforts as outlined above and are providing specific technical support as follows:

- German Red Cross: has recently closed food security activities in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, and is still providing health and WATSAN in Western Equatoria with one Health Delegate and a Country Representative.
- Swiss Red Cross: has health programmes in Unity State (Leer), and intends to set up for a nutrition project in Malakal with one expatriate who has also representation function for the Swiss RC
- Danish Red Cross: is providing programmes support to the national disaster management programme, a health programme in Wau (Western Bahr-el-Ghazal), support to core positions at headquarters. DRC has one expatriate delegate and is providing significant multilateral funding for core support in the long-term planning framework (LTPF) and for coordination through IFRC.
- Austrian Red Cross: is providing water and sanitation programme support to SSRC headquarters and has projects in Unity State. ARC has a water and sanitation and a general delegate in each location and considering providing water and sanitation kit 5 trainings for the kits already in country in support of the response to the returnee influx
- Canadian Red Cross: has a food security programme in Eastern Equatoria, a water and sanitation programme in Warrap. It is also planning a mother, newborn and child health (MNCH) programme in Warrap, with a delegate supporting each project
- Netherlands Red Cross: has health programmes in Central Equatoria, and is providing general core support to positions in the SSRC and to help develop the national society's capacities
- Norwegian Red Cross: is supporting finance development through the introduction of the Navision software, with support from a finance delegate and a country representative. It also has health and water and sanitation programmes in Lake State, and is providing community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) support for headquarters and in Lake State, Upper Nile and Unity through IFRC.

There are a number of PNS who are not based in South Sudan, but who are supporting the national society in various ways:

- British Red Cross: is providing core support to National Society development, and intends to support one branch
- Finnish Red Cross: is providing multilateral support through the IFRC to the core infrastructure of the SSRC, the CBHFA programme in Jonglei, and for NFI and in-country costs for returnees in 2011. It intends to continue that support in 2012
- Japanese Red Cross: is supporting the MNCH programme in Mundri, Eastern Equatoria
- Swedish Red Cross: is supporting National Society development and OD programmes through IFRC

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since independence, SSRC has worked hard to build its capacity and has formed a disaster management department to support its disaster response and preparedness work. It continues to work on setting up a strong governance and in conducting membership drives across its territory and it is working with a number of PNS to deliver services to vulnerable people in response to the current crisis and on a longer term basis. Due to the relatively recent formation of the SSRC and the complex nature of the country context, any actions taken through this emergency appeal will aim to ensure the sustainability of activities and branch capacity possible.

SSRC is currently responding to the growing returnee influx and is continuing to build on the [activities in the Sudan: Complex emergency appeal \(MDRSD011\)](#)⁵. This means it is focusing its response to date and its plans to scale up in the future around the areas where it has identified need and where it can contribute greatest capacity – that is around non-food distributions, first aid and public health, and water and sanitation and hygiene promotion. Currently the plan is to focus on distributing non-food items to an initial 1,000 households in the three target regions and to provide some first aid and hygiene training to volunteers in the three target branches, so that they can immediately start providing that assistance to communities. A further amount of non-food items (enough for a 1,000 families) will also be sent to the target branches to be held as preparedness stocks and distributed to new groups of returnees as the numbers continue to grow over the coming weeks.

The SSRC will focus on assisting three target regions in the first instance – Malakal, Aweil and Wau – and will then look through further assessment to expand on that assistance, and look to extend the operation to four further regions, resources permitting. The further four regions are Rumbek, Bentiu, Kwajok and Juba. To assist in carrying out an assessment to support the scaling up of this operation and help the National Society to deliver the most affected and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable returnees or host communities, SSRC has asked the IFRC to mobilize a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) consisting of eight members – a team leader, deputy team leader, two water and sanitation experts, two health experts and two disaster management experts. This team is being identified currently and will be ready to go to South Sudan in the coming days to provide this support. The ongoing situation with the returnees and host communities will be monitored and further support provided if required and requested.

The IFRC is also putting in the further support of an operations manager and a logistician to work with our country representation over the coming months. A start up DREF is also being provided to enable the SSRC to scale up initial response activities in the short-term and to support the assessment.

Branch capacity assessment have already been done in Malakal and Renk. NFI distributions have been completed in Aweil and Bor and are being accompanied by trainings of volunteers in assessment, beneficiary selection, distribution and reporting. In terms of health, Wau branch has developed a strong capacities under a CBHFA programme and capacity building support from the Danish Red Cross, and provides peer support both Aweil and Warrap/Kwajok. To support branch development, this appeal will also look to build some capacity through training and the provision of some material support, such as latrines and basic administrative facilities where none exist. Additionally, branches lacking a vehicle will be provided with one through the IFRC's leasing programme to support assessments and distributions.

The Movement aim to continue with its capacity building efforts in support of SSRC and will use this appeal to provide further targeted support to SSRC to enable the involved branches to deliver more effective assistance to vulnerable communities. The IFRC's [Long-term planning framework](#)⁶ (LTPF) for South Sudan outlines the activities that are supporting SSRC but covered in this emergency appeal. The Annual Plan 2012 based on the LTPF is about to be finalized and will be synchronized with this appeal.

The needs

Although some of the people returning to South Sudan have their own means or support from family and friends, many are returning with very little and are in need of assistance from the government, the Red Cross Movement and other actors. Those in most need have returned with few possessions and have limited access to shelter, health care, good water supply and sanitation. The SSRC in its initial response and planned future operation, will look to focus on the most urgent of these needs, in line with its areas of greatest capacity and is seeking IFRC support to help them deliver and scale up this operation. In addressing the population's immediate needs it will focus on distribution of non-food items, water and sanitation, improved hygiene, and primary health care.

⁵ <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRSD011rea.pdf>

⁶ http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/annual12/SP164SS_LTPF12.pdf

In addition, with the onset of the rainy season in May, the SSRC will look to adapt its response to assist those dually affected by flooding or with restricted access to other assistance due to floods.

Beneficiary selection: In targeting the most vulnerable, beneficiaries will be selected based on needs assessments defined by the National Society and supported by the team of RDRTs. The trained relief teams will target the most vulnerable households among the returnees and their host communities and will target those with the most limited access to any other means of assistance. To ensure the appropriate selection, this will be done in close coordination with the clusters and other actors covering the same areas to avoid duplication and ensure coherence of the assistance provided. The SSRC will target transitional settlements, urban areas and targeted rural areas, regardless of whether this is the final destination of the returnees or not. The SSRC estimates an initial target population of 6,000 households in the three regions (up to a possible 14,000 households once the appeal is extended to the further four regions). The additional four regions have seen a large influx of returnees and according to SSRC many vulnerable households may be found in these regions, but further assessment is needed to verify.

The proposed operation

This preliminary emergency appeal initially targets three states that are heavily affected by the returnee influx and their corresponding Red Cross branches - Malakal, Aweil and Wau – and supports SSRC to carry out further assessments in these three regions, and in four further regions - in Rumbek, Bentiu, Kwajok, and Juba. The activities considered in this appeal build on the capacities of SSRC and will focus initially on the distribution of non-food items (NFI), the provision of hygiene promotion and of first aid services. The assessments, which will be carried out by SSRC and supported by the IFRC, will look to further define the assistance needed (e.g. in the areas of emergency health and water & sanitation) and will look to support efforts to strengthen the capacity of the branches involved in the response and included in this appeal. The assessment to be carried out will be supported by a regionally deployed RDRT with Disaster Management, Health as well as Water and Sanitation profiles. With the findings from the assessment, the full scope of the emergency appeal will be defined, the components of which are outlined below.

The current preliminary emergency appeal will be revised following the upcoming, RDRT supported assessment and a new version of the appeal will be issued in the coming few weeks. In carrying forward all aspects of the operation, the Federation will support the SSRC in relation to all aspects of security awareness and preparedness.

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Outcome: Up to 6,000 households are provided with appropriate and specific quantities and quality of relief items in the next two months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Up to 6,000 households have received the basic means to cope and build their resilience to their current situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments • Conduct one training per branch on relief assessment, distribution and reporting for 10-20 volunteers in each of the affected branches • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system • Coordinate the SSRC NFI package to match the country level sector and Sphere standards (the NFI package will consist of a kitchen set, laundry soap, jerry cans, sleeping mats, blankets, a tarpaulin, and mosquito nets) • Distribute 1,000 packages of NFIs in each branch and assist the movement of goods from point of dispatch to end user • Preposition approximately 1,000 packages of NFIs in each branch for distribution as returnee numbers grow • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions • Develop an exit strategy • Support relief efforts with an operations manager for four months • Recruit and train one programme manager for the operation

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population is reduced through the provision of preventive and curative, community-level services for up to 6,000 households for the duration of this appeal

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Further mortality and morbidity of up to 6,000 households are prevented through a primary health care oriented programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct one training on CBFA / FA for 10-20 volunteers in each of the affected branches • Provide 10 sets of first aid backpacks for each branch to be used by the trained teams • Provide first aid and referral services for affected communities through 10 - 20 volunteers in each branch • Distribute 20 ORS to approximately 6,000 households • Train the beneficiaries on how to make ORS by local means

Water and sanitation

Outcome: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in target communities through the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the water, sanitation and hygiene needs in each targeted community • Assess the requirements in terms of training and equipment needed to provide the support • Assess the appropriate water sourcing, including water trucking
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities and through support to the provision of safe water to 6,000 target households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct one training on hygiene promotion for 10-20 volunteers in each of the affected branches • Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting an initial 6,000 households • Distribute water purification tablets to 6,000 households where no clean water source is yet available in connection to hygiene promotion activities

Logistics

Outcome: relief items are successfully transported into South Sudan and onto branch warehouses or containers and to distribution points in a controlled manner

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The coordinated mobilization, reception, and dispatch of all incoming goods supports the effective delivery of the response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train one warehouse manager for each of the three branches • Set up one rub hall for storage in each of the branches • Recruit and train one driver for each branch • Work with the clusters to arrange logistics where local capacities are lacking • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions • Support logistics efforts with a logistics delegate

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

National communications

Objectives

- To profile the National Society in formation and its actions
- To recruit new members and volunteers
- To explain the auxiliary role/increase understanding of the special nature of the National Society as opposed to non-governmental organizations
- To use share the achievements of SSRC through the national media as part of the operation

- To improve the understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and fundamental principles and values

Activities include conducting a training on dissemination of fundamental principles for 15 to 25 volunteers in each of the affected branches. Up to 6,000 brochures will be printed and disseminated by incorporating sessions into the relief distribution activities and first aid services.

The National Society will also work with national media channels (including press, radio and television) to announce the start of operations and recruit support from members and volunteers. Regular updates will also be shared through national media to maintain awareness of the organization and its work, further utilizing these opportunities to mention special aspects of the National Society such as its auxiliary role as well as to share good hygiene practices.

SSRC also plans to undertake a road show of public meetings in areas affected by returnee influx to educate the populations about the South Sudan Red Cross, how it works, what it plans to do, and how it selects beneficiaries to support. The National Society is also considering organizing an SMS campaign to support either relief distributions or hygiene promotion activities

International communications

At international level, SSRC plans to work with and leverage on IFRC communications channels (website and social media) to promote the work of the South Sudan Red Cross through stories and pictures. SSRC will also update its website and social media tools regularly to promote its work and call for support in the form of volunteers, members and donations.

Capacity of the National Society

To reach vulnerable communities, the SSRC operates in all 10 states of South Sudan. Its core competencies are in the sectors of disaster management, health, and food security. The Southern Secretariat of the Sudanese Red Crescent has several years of project implementation experience, through support of PNS, non-governmental organizations, and the UN. Its volunteer base has expanded to approximately 8,000 unregistered volunteers in the last few years, and it has developed a good working relationship with the fledgling government. For these reasons, the National Society has the potential to make a large contribution to the humanitarian and development sectors through long-term engagement with communities.

To facilitate this engagement, the young National Society is in the process of setting up systems, structures, and policies, without which its programming could stall and falter. The staff is determined to develop a community-based organisation well-known for its integrity, results, and responsiveness to the needs of its communities. For the next few years, the SSRC is in need of investment by partners to build this strong organisation, which can then continue its humanitarian work in the future. In fact, the Federation-wide Strategy 2020 calls on all members to “build strong National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies”; the response to this crisis and this emergency appeal is one such opportunity. Investment in building up the SSRC itself has repercussions far into the future for addressing the urgent needs of the South Sudanese people, greater than what could be achieved by investing in short-term projects alone.

Branch capacity assessment have already been done in Malakal and Renk. Ongoing NFI distributions in Aweil and Bor are accompanied by a training of volunteers in assessment, beneficiary selection, distribution and reporting. In terms of health, Wau branch has developed strong volunteer and focal person capacities in the framework of CBHFA programmes and the seven year programme support by the Danish Red Cross, while Wau plays a peer support role for both Aweil and Warrap/Kwajok.

To support the National Society branches and sub-branches, each will be provided with latrines and basic administrative facilities where none exists now through this appeal. To ensure more holistic support, this emergency appeal will work alongside ongoing support to branch capacity in key areas, such human resources, finance and administration.

Capacity of IFRC

The IFRC country representation in South Sudan has four international staff: the Country Representative, logistics delegate, organizational development delegate and a finance delegate. Initial surge capacity will be

provided for the first month through an RDRT deployment. The RDRTs will be recruited from the region and consist of eight officers:

- 1 Team leader
- 1 Deputy team leader or reporting officer
- 2 Water and sanitation officers
- 2 Health officers
- 2 Disaster management officers

Longer-term capacity increase for the appeal will be provided through an operations manager for four months and the continued presence of a logistics delegate for six months throughout the operation. Other support will be considered as necessary.

The IFRC country representation also receives additional technical support from IFRC's East Africa regional office, the Africa Zone office and the Secretariat in Geneva. Technical capacities available include disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, finance and administration as well as resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
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Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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EMERGENCY APPEAL

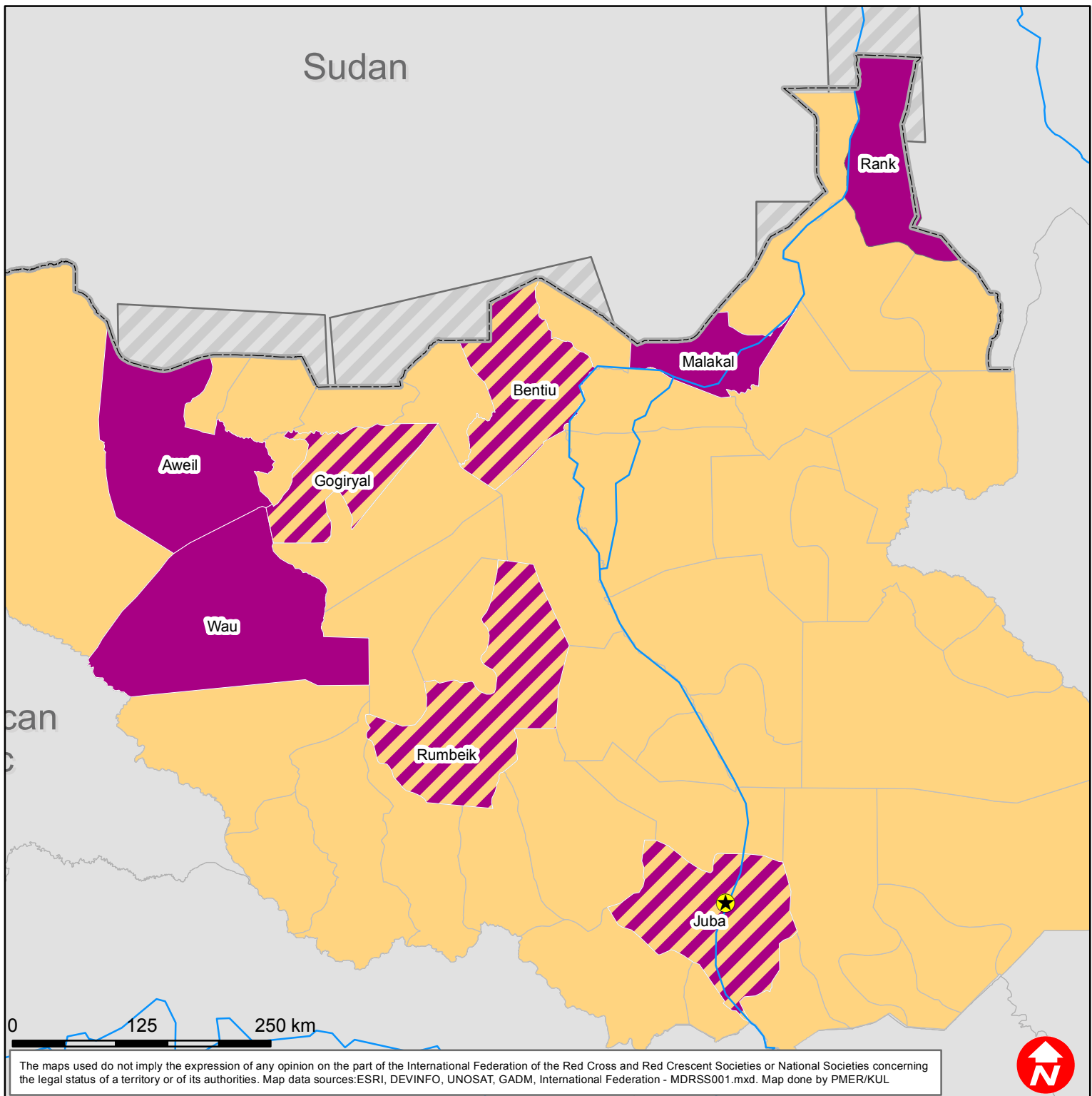
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MDRSS001 South Sudan: Population Movement

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	90,000			90,000
Construction - Facilities	54,000			54,000
Clothing & Textiles	152,400			152,400
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	70,000			70,000
Medical & First Aid	21,900			21,900
Utensils & Tools	216,000			216,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	604,300	0	0	604,300
Storage, Warehousing	49,320			49,320
Distribution & Monitoring	101,151			101,151
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,800			1,800
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	152,271	0	0	152,271
International Staff	128,100			128,100
National Staff	60,971			60,971
Volunteers	60,189			60,189
Total PERSONNEL	249,260	0	0	249,260
Workshops & Training	27,000			27,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	27,000	0	0	27,000
Travel	20,400			20,400
Information & Public Relations	10,000			10,000
Office Costs	1,500			1,500
Financial Charges	60,000			60,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	91,900	0	0	91,900
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	73,108	0	0	73,108
Total INDIRECT COSTS	73,108	0	0	73,108
TOTAL BUDGET	1,197,839	0	0	1,197,839



Republic of South Sudan: Population movement



- ★ Capital
- ▨ Assessments underway
- Targeted areas
- ▨ Contested border areas