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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) South Sudan: Civil unrest

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	Operation n° MDRSS003 Glide n° OT-2014-000001-SSD
Date of issue:	10 January 2014
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Paula Fitzgerald, IFRC Head of country office, South Sudan	Point of contact: John Labor, Deputy Secretary General, South Sudan Red Cross
Operation start date: 7/1/14	Expected timeframe: 9 January – 9 April 2014
Overall operation budget: CHF 286,695	
Number of people affected: 201,000	Number of people to be assisted: 40,000 people (30,000 in Awerial & 10,000 in UNMISS compound)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): South Sudan Red Cross; 2,400 active volunteers, 180 staff at both headquarters and branches	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: World Health Organization, UNICEF, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Nile Hope, ACTED, Intersos, International Rescue Committee, UNMISS, Samaritan's Purse, Oxfam	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In December, fighting broke out among the presidential guard and then quickly spread from the capital, Juba, to other states across the country.

OCHA estimates that up to 1,000 people have died, 210,000 people are displaced across seven out of the ten states affected in the country. Some 62,150 people are seeking shelter with the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The UN indicates that six UNMISS bases—located in Juba, Central Equatoria State; Bor, Jonglei State; Bentiu and Pariang, Unity State; and Malakal, Upper Nile State—host large numbers of displaced populations. Large numbers of displaced populations are also residing outside of UNMISS compounds in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, and Unity states.

To date, the security situation remains tense but stable in Juba. The number of people seeking refuge at UNMISS bases in Juba is estimated to have increased to almost 29,000 people, including approximately 17,000 individuals in the Topping compound and 11,000 people at U.N. House 3 (also known as Juba 3).



South Sudan Red Cross volunteers are providing emergency assistance to the affected communities since the onset of the conflict in December. Photo: SSRC

The situation in Awerial remains calm. Most of the IDPs are in Mingkaman, some 20 km from Gulyav. People are staying under trees, in cramped conditions. Many people do not have adequate shelter or blankets and a non-specified number of children have died as a result of exposure. Families are sharing cooking utensils.

An interagency assessment was undertaken in Minkaman, Awerial county on 31 December, where up to 75,000 people have been displaced as a result of the clashes in Bor. The UN humanitarian coordinator also visited Awerial on 5 January. ICRC, together with South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) and WFP are working to coordinate their assistance, and have been distributing food and non-food items to nearly 30,000 IDPs to date, with plans to scale up operations to provide assistance to over 85,000 IDPs. The ICRC President and Head of East African Region visited Awerial on 7 January.

According to the UNOCHA update on 8 January, up to 23,000 people have fled to Uganda, 3,200 to Kenya, 2,670 to Sudan and 5,000 to Ethiopia.

As of 6 January, there remained no concrete progress in the peace talks in Addis Ababa between the government and the opposition.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) has 10 branches, one in each of the 10 States of South Sudan. The National Society headquarters are based in Juba, along with the branch manager for Central Equatoria. The National Society has core functions including finance, HR, communications and PMER. The National Society has technical capacity in disaster management, health, community based health and first aid, first aid, restoring family links (RFL) and water and sanitation.

The National Society has four trained water and sanitation regional disaster response team (RDRT) members in WatSan. Their status is as follows:

- 1 has been working at the Military Hospital with ICRC since fighting broke out
- 1 is outside of Juba
- 1 is not available
- 1 has been working with the ICRC constructing the water facility in Tomping camp (it is not clear whether this RDRT is committed to work on the construction of the next ICRC water facility). The available RDRT members and trained water and sanitation volunteers will continue to work with ICRC to put up additional water facilities.

SSRC has 23 emergency action teams established across the ten states comprising 25 volunteers per team. A total of 210 volunteers are trained in PHAST and another 534 in community-based health and first aid. In addition, 52 supervisors and 880 active volunteers were trained as social mobilizers, and 180 volunteers trained as hygiene promoters in Wau, Aweil, Warrap, Bentiu and Malakal states.

The IFRC East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands regional office conducted two water and sanitation NDRT trainings in November 2013 in Bentiu and Aweil with the support of Swedish and Austrian Red Cross. In addition, the National Society also has two WatSan kit 5¹'s available in country.

South Sudan Red Cross has implemented the civil unrest appeal in 2011, population movement appeal 2011- 2013 and polio DREF appeal in 2013. The NS carried out the following core activities: Disaster management, Health and care, IHL, dissemination.

From the onset of the violence South Sudan Red Cross responded with the deployment of 60 volunteers and 10 staff to both Juba civil and military hospitals. Emergency first aid materials, dead body bags, gum boots, stretchers, heavy duty gloves and masks were provided to Juba Military Hospital and to Juba Teaching Hospital, the city's two major medical facilities. These items were donated by ICRC.

Volunteers and staff were engaged in the reception of the casualties, transporting to the wards, theatre and mortuary. Volunteers are also supporting hospital authorities in erecting tents to accommodate cases as the wards were overwhelmed. Although the situation became normal at Juba Teaching Hospital, SSRC volunteers continued to support Juba Military Hospital with dressing the wounds.

A consignment of 2,000 family kits from the IFRC annual plan and appeal, supported by Danish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross are expected to be cleared from customs in the coming days.

¹ Each WatSan Kit 5 can support up to 5,000 people

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

IFRC has a country office in South Sudan, based in Juba, with a head of office, two logisticians, an administration officer and a finance officer in place. The Africa zone disaster management unit deployed a disaster response delegate to Juba on 3 January 2014 to provide additional technical assistance to SSRC.

ICRC has relocated a few of its 110 expatriate staff to Nairobi, and currently maintains several dozen expatriates in Juba. More continue to work in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau sub-delegations, while the Bor sub-delegation had to be delocalized temporarily. ICRC has also mobilized four surgical teams who are providing much-needed assistance to local medical infrastructures in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu/Leer.

Partner national societies with bilateral programmes in South Sudan include Danish, Swiss, Swedish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Canadian and Austrian Red Cross societies. All staff had planned to leave for Christmas, which has coincided with the current crisis, and to date, for security reasons, remain out of the country at the time of reporting.

Movement Coordination

ICRC has the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination lead, and IFRC has been working closely with them at all levels, from country to region/ zone and the Secretariat in Geneva, since the conflict began. Regular consultations take place with both ICRC and SSRC, and IFRC deployed a disaster management delegate to Juba on 3 January, who is a part of ICRC's security plan. A Movement coordination conference call was conducted on 8 January co-chaired by IFRC and ICRC, to update all partners on the situation to date and planned actions in the coming days.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Organizations still present in South Sudan include UN agencies such as the World Health Organization, UNICEF, WFP, the ICRC along with international and local NGOs including MSF, Nile Hope, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Intersos, International Rescue Committee and Samaritan's Purse. From the UNMISS camp in Tomping, these organizations are currently responding in camp management, health and hygiene promotion, water, protection, sanitation and rubbish collection. Most organizations have scaled down and evacuated non-essential staff.

In Awerial County, Lakes State, the agencies supporting the IDP communities include ICRC; WFP, MSF and Oxfam. The Relief Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) for Bor County and Aweria County are in charge of registering the IDPs.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

A detailed needs assessment has not been undertaken in Awerial yet. The plan of action has been drafted based on preliminary information from SSRC staff returning from this location. A detailed assessment is planned and budgeted for under this operation for both Awerial and Tomping IDP camp in Juba.

Risk Assessment

At this stage the situation in some parts of the country remains volatile. At the moment, the situation in Awerial county is safe. There is a risk that people may move, however since the branch staff and volunteers are also displaced from Bor, they will likely go with the beneficiaries. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), government authority wants to move the IDPs some half a kilometre away from the river, where they will be safer from armed groups traveling on the Nile. If this happens, then the volunteers will move with the IDPs to the new location. As the intervention is 'software'-focused, this should risk the delivery of the operation.

The risks at UNMISS Tomping are more serious, however while IDPs remain in the camp, essential services need to be provided. The camp management, which is facilitated by ACTED, has contingency plans in place for insecurity in the camp. There are security protocols, an evacuation plan with assembly points and safe rooms for humanitarian workers in the camp. The camp is planning to develop alternative sites both at Tomping and UN House as the camp population continues to grow and overcrowding becomes a serious issue. The camp management is working on plans with IOM, should there occur a large influx situation, including identifying decompression areas. This covers both Tomping and UN House/Juba 3. Protection cluster has been working on a threshold or trigger point for closing the camp and have buses from IOM to transport people to UN House and its extension.

The road between Juba- Awerial, Awerial-Rumbek has been closed and there continues to be fighting around Bor.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This operation aims to provide immediate assistance to the South Sudanese population affected by the conflict in Juba and Awerial through the management of water points in the Topping camp in Juba, and health and hygiene promotion in both areas, to help reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases for the populations at risk.

The DREF will enable detailed assessments to be undertaken and could result in a refinement of the operation. At this stage, the response planned is to help address urgent needs within the capacity of SSRC and in coordination with ICRC and other actors responding on the ground. The security situation is precarious, with continued fighting in parts of the country. The response may need to be scaled up or down depending on the developing context.

Proposed strategy

This DREF operation was designed based on limited information to date and in close cooperation and coordination with ICRC and other organizations active in-country. Safe access to targeted locations have been confirmed for Topping camp in Juba as well as Awerial, where complementary assistance in health and hygiene promotion as well as the management of ICRC-installed water points will be the initial focus of SSRC response. This may change depending on further in-depth assessments, evolving needs, capacity and access, with this operation potentially scaling up into an emergency appeal or longer-term plan supported by IFRC. Close monitoring of the on-going situation will determine how this operation will evolve in the coming days, as the situation continues to change on a daily basis. SSRC, with support from IFRC, will carry out continuous needs assessment and analysis, and participate in coordination meetings with other organizations to ensure minimal duplication and identify gaps as they emerge.

A significant part of the budget is to cover volunteer costs as it is expected that the support to the water points will be on a daily basis for the entire three months of the operation. Depending on the situation, additional volunteers may need to be mobilized to manage the water points as well. Hygiene promotion activities in both Topping camp and Awerial are scheduled to begin on 10 January, and with the constant movement of populations, initial plans are to carry out the hygiene promotion activities on a daily basis. Should the situation and population movement stabilized, this figure may be revised accordingly to match the continuing needs.

Operational support services

Human resources

SSRC plans to dedicate the following to the operation:

1. At headquarters level, health and water and sanitation officers, community mobilizer and the branch director will supervise activities and give technical support
2. Refresher training for 60 volunteers to do health, hygiene promotion and referrals in Awerial, together with one driver to support activities
3. Recruit and train 30 volunteers (10 each of three water points) within the IDP camp in Juba
4. Assigned local staff as operational manager.

In addition, IFRC will deploy an operations manager to support the IFRC country office and SSRC to manage this operation, and provide additional support in coordination with ICRC and other actors responding. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) specializing in water and sanitation will be deployed for two weeks, with possible extension of up to four weeks, to support SSRC in managing and maintaining the water points at the camp. IFRC's health team is also monitoring the situation closely, and should there be a need, an RDRT specializing in emergency health may be deployed. In the meantime, taking into consideration access and security, IFRC will stagger the deployment of technical specialists based on need.

Logistics and supply chain

IFRC, working in close collaboration with the SSRC Logistics department, will provide technical support in line with operational priorities of water sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. The existing infrastructure of SSRC warehouse will be organized to accommodate any incoming NFIs.

IFRC will also liaise and coordinate actions with the ICRC, logistics cluster and other key actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.

Communications

SSRC, supported by IFRC, will carry out communication activities to stress the neutrality of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Key activities include:

- Sensitizing 90 volunteers working in IDP sites in beneficiary communication, namely with key messages.
- Design key messages for dissemination in targeted communities/IDP sites using CBHFA tools
- Produce IEC materials including leaflets and posters with key messages.
- Monitor the impact of activity and readjust strategy if needed.

Security

IFRC will continue to work in close coordination and under the security guidelines outlined by ICRC in its support to SSRC in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable in Juba. Targeted areas of IFRC support through this DREF will be complementary to ICRC actions and focused on non-conflict locations. Additional support is also provided by IFRC's security coordinator based in Dakar and the Geneva security unit.

Security protocols and contingencies continue to be developed at Topping camp, which include emergency contact numbers and assembly areas and safe routes and safe rooms, which are extended to all humanitarian workers operating in the camp.

In Awerial, the volunteers providing hygiene promotion to affected are those themselves displaced by fighting in Bor and are Bor branch staff and volunteers. The SSRC staff will continue to monitoring the security situation and are already working jointly with ICRC in the affected communities.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Regular monitoring of the evolving situation and of the response activities outlined will be carried out by both SSRC and IFRC. This will include monitoring of water quality being distributed from the water facility as well as monitoring of the safe and proper use of water (ensuring that the water is not being sold for profit). Hygiene promotion activities will be monitored to see that concepts are understood and are leading to behavioural change. Based on the result of this ongoing monitoring, messages may be adapted or reinforced to ensure messages are being taken on board.

Additional technical support will be provided by the East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands regional representation as well as the Africa zone disaster management unit to IFRC's country team to revise the operation as needed, based on the evolving situation on the ground and in coordination with Movement partners.

Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget (Annex 1) for details.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (NGO's) 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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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.

DREF OPERATION: SOUTH SUDAN CIVIL UNREST

10/01/2014

DREF Grant
Budget CHF

Budget Group

Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	68,367
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	34,240
Medical & First Aid	34,543
Teaching Materials	3,886
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	141,036

Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	4,606
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	4,606

Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	2,879
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,636
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	11,514

International Staff	12,000
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	0
Volunteers	73,186
Total PERSONNEL	85,186

Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0

Workshops & Training	1,727
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,727

Travel	13,000
Information & Public Relations	864
Office Costs	4,217
Communications	7,047
Financial Charges	0
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	25,128

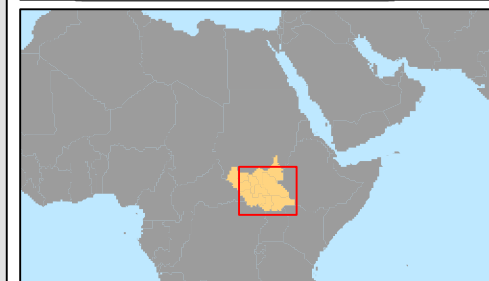
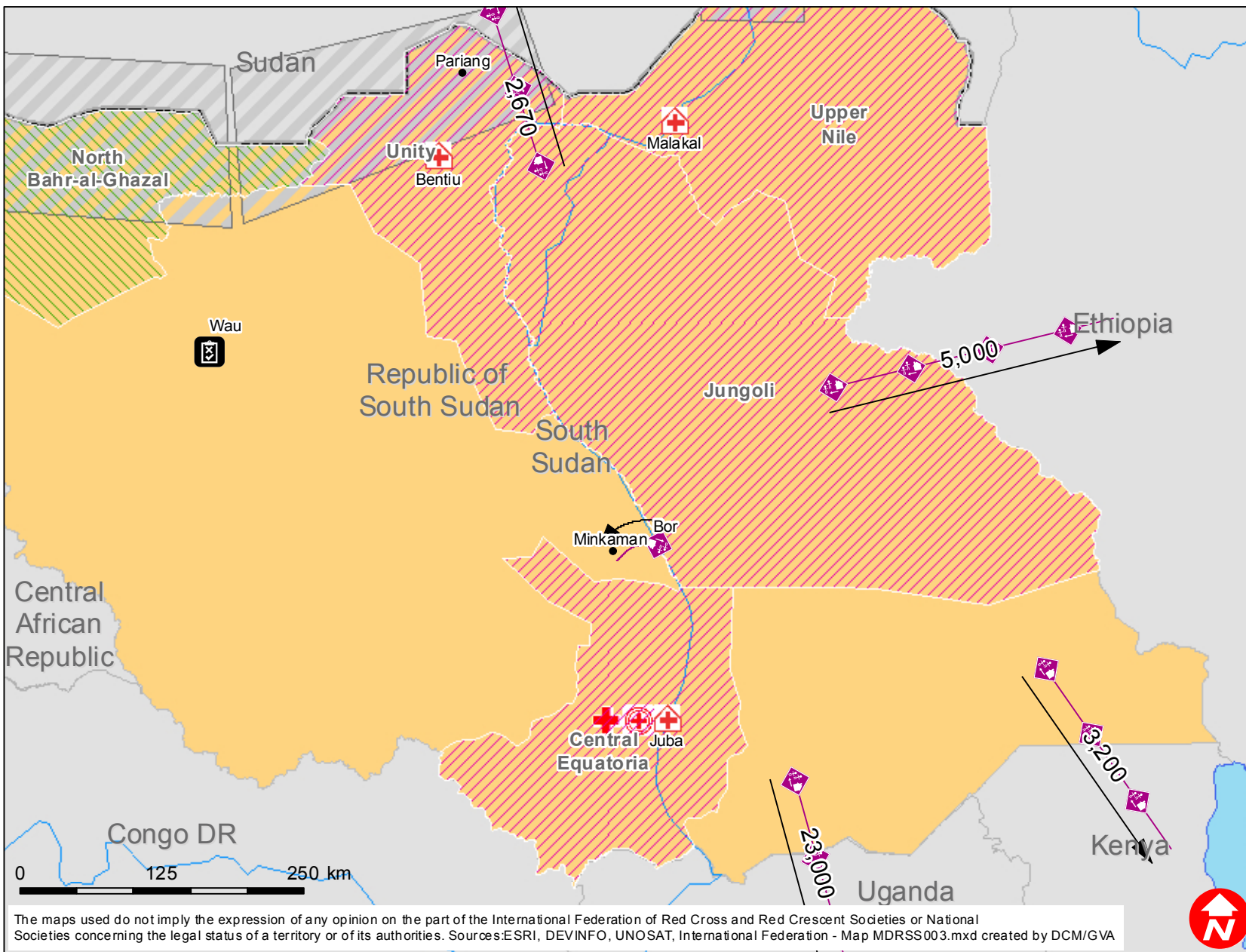
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0

Programme and Services Support Recovery	17,498
Total INDIRECT COSTS	17,498

TOTAL BUDGET	286,695
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Republic of South Sudan: Civil unrest



- Refugees fleeing (with numbers)
- Humanitarian needs increasing
- Needs assesment
- IFRC and ICRC offices
- ICRC Hospitals
- ICRC NFIs distribution
- Contested border areas

