


www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## 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](#)  
27 July 2012

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 4,131,067 in cash, kind, or services to support the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) to assist up to 14,000 households for 12 months, including those reached since the start of the preliminary appeal. The operation will be completed by the end of April, 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 31 July 2013.

**Appeal history:** A preliminary appeal was launched on 11 May 2012, for a budget of CHF 1,197,839 to assist 6,000 households in the three states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, (Aweil), Upper Nile, (Malakal), and Western Bahr el Ghazal, (Wau). The preliminary appeal outlined plans to carry out further assessments in additional states.



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

CHF 250,000 was allocated under the Preliminary Appeal from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. An operations update was issued on 20 June 2012.

**Summary:** Based on assessments carried out by a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), this appeal will assist a further 8,000 households in Unity, (Bentiu), Central Equatoria, (Juba), Warrap, (Kwajok), and Lakes states, (Rumbek), for 12 months. This appeal now seeks to support the National Society in delivering timely, appropriate and flexible assistance to a total of 14,000 households and their host communities, reinforcing their coping mechanisms in seven mainly urban locations while maintaining a supplementary emergency capacity in temporary transit sites.

The influx of returnees from Sudan has overwhelmed local capacities to provide support to them and their host communities. Based on the situation, this emergency appeal responds to a request from the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC), to assist them with appropriate and timely response to seven states including Upper Nile (Malakal/Renk), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil), Western Bahr el Ghazal (Wau), Central Equatoria (Juba), Unity (Bentiu), Warrap (Kwajok), and Lakes (Rumbek), delivering assistance in the following sectors:

- Distributing relief items
- Providing water and sanitation services, facilities and hygiene promotion
- Providing emergency first aid and some basic emergency health support
- Provide tracing services to re-establish family links, with the support of ICRC

The SSRC would like to thank all those who contributed to the success of the preliminary appeal and wish to advise that this response enabled the operation to start immediately. Contributions have been gratefully received from the Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Netherlands Government, Swedish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society and the Red Cross of Monaco.

[<click here for the Emergency Appeal budget; here for a map; or here for contact details>](#)

## The Situation

Over 390,000 people of Southern Sudanese origin crossed the border from Sudan to South Sudan between 2010 and early June 2012. UN figures show that on average about 25% were “government assisted”, between 30 and 75% “spontaneous” and a smaller number “unknown”. The exceptions are Central Equatoria and Jonglei where up to 75% are mentioned as “government assisted”. After passing through the transit sites for screening and registration, no further onward assistance is provided except the allocation of small plots of land at their “final destination”. A further estimated 100,000 are expected in the near future.

Following the independence of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011, the rate of people moving from Sudan to South Sudan began to increase. The influx reached a climax in May 2012, following the Government of Sudan’s announcement that ethnic South Sudanese should formalise their status in the north or leave imminently. The progress of regularization of the status including obtaining temporary travel permits is gradual due to the capacities of officials from the South Sudanese Government dispatched to assist the representation in Khartoum.

The highest figures estimate that another 500,000 returnees are due to gradually flow mainly into wider urban centres. Returns are taking place both spontaneously and coordinated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

By 6 June 2012 IOM had airlifted 11,813 stranded returnees from Kosti, Sudan, to Juba, South Sudan, via Khartoum in just 22 days. SSRC, through its Juba Branch and supported by the headquarters, has been supporting these returnees at Kapuri Transit Camp by mobilizing support the South Sudanese Ministry of Health immunization programme, the provision of basic first aid, and tracing services. Three weeks after their arrival, all but around 3,000 people had left the site for villages or towns, many probably to the suburbs of Juba.

Many returnees have the means, or relatives with the means, to manage in South Sudan. However, some of the recent South Sudanese arrivals are without the basic means for survival and are in urgent need of assistance. These returnees are assigned first to transitional sites for screening purposes to trace their original roots in South Sudan. From there most of them move within weeks either to their villages of origin or – for the majority of them - into the bigger urban centres, putting pressure on host communities that 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 sites where the infrastructure is already at maximum capacity, support is provided for a short period of time (usually maximum one month).

Once leaving the transit sites people move largely by their own volition and according to their own search for coping mechanisms. Their whereabouts and final destinations remain very fluid, highly unpredictable and literally impossible to track. Besides emergency assistance in transit sites where required, the appeal will focus largely on the wider urban centres in areas of major influx.

Some South Sudanese returnees will face integration issues as they have never lived in the south, and do not speak the local language. The population movement increases the risk of epidemic diseases, such as diarrhoea, cholera, measles 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.

Summary of returns between October 2010 and up to June 2012 (source: UNOCHA/IOM):

State	Returnees
Western Bahr el Ghazal	25,189
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	72,606
Warrap	34,799
Unity	88,016
Upper Nile	62,054
Lakes	17,475
Jonglei	21,538
Western Equatoria	2,677
Central Equatoria	53,223
Eastern Equatoria	13,643
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,220</b>

The rainy season has made the situation of those newly arrived and those on the move more difficult, and will further complicate the delivery of assistance to the more remote areas. Many roads from Juba to the North will be impassable and the cargo movement on the Nile is very limited and currently booked solidly for several weeks in advance. Malakal is now not reachable by road and the SSRC is sending a rub hall to Malakal by road through Bentiu and then by river to Malakal. This road link to Bentiu is expected to become impassable within weeks. Activities such as hygiene promotion and sanitation can continue largely unhindered as they primarily rely on information dissemination, with little equipment required to transport. Delivery of NFIs and other hardware by road and river will be virtually impossible shortly, particularly to the northern states until November/December; as witnessed in 2011. The operation has planned on the contingency to airlift cargo to hard to reach places, (Malakal and Bentiu) should heavy rains make the transport by roads and rivers impossible.

#### **Socio-economic and political environment**

Barely seven months after independence, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan decided in January to halt oil production from the fields on its territory after failing to reach an agreement with Khartoum on the transit fees for the export through the pipelines via Port Sudan. According to several sources, oil had accounted for over 90 % of the fiscal budget of the State. The oil revenue sharing before independence under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) brought significant resources to southern Sudan but has largely not flown into infrastructure, productive economic development, basic health, education and social services. Likewise hundreds of millions of dollar in international aid from government donors, UN and NGOs was – and still is – largely absorbed by addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs of refugees, IDPs and returnees.

The Government introduced “austerity measures”, which included reducing the budget for the fiscal year 2011-2012 from 115 billion South Sudanese Pound (SSP) equivalent to around 38 billion USD to 75 billion SSP. For the fiscal year 2012-2013, the Council of Ministers introduced a budget of 65 billion SSP and mentioned as priorities a) essential government services, b) security, 3) food, and 4) social services such as health, education, etc. The austerity measures will further weaken the public health sector, and the government’s service delivery in general at a time when returnees will increase demand for those services.

Soon after January, the value of the SSP began to falter. While the Central Bank attempted to maintain the official rate of around 3:1 until June, the open market was already attempting to buy USD at a rate of up to five, even six SSP to one as most of the South Sudanese economy depends almost totally on imports from the neighbouring countries, mainly Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. At the same time, living costs went into a kind of hyper-inflation, reaching according to some reliable figures 80 % in a period of one year.

The heavy confrontation around the oilfield in Higlig in March again absorbed huge resources needed elsewhere.

In a recent speech, the Minister of Finance warned that the national reserves would be exhausted by September and that the consequences of the economic downturn will really be felt by then. Already there are signs of the Government not being able to pay all salaries for its inflated ranks.

All these elements are increasingly seen as triggers for a potential worst-case scenario of “implosion” around a collapse of the currency and the formal economy while the living conditions and overall humanitarian situation for the general population remain very gloomy, particularly in urban agglomerations (subsistence agriculture in rural areas will likely alleviate the situation of the rural population).

The fact that more than half of the registered returnees from Sudan are flowing into urban centres and their surroundings puts the communities already living in dire circumstances with little or no access to basic facilities such as water, health under huge additional stress. It is due to this situation that the rationale of the current appeal is built on returnee and host communities and the capacities of the National Society to contribute in coordination with Government and national and international humanitarian actors to alleviate the fate of the affected communities.

### **Contingency planning**

Being a new National Society, the SSRC will take time to fully develop its capabilities. At the moment it is realistically starting in a steady and careful manner building on skills as they develop. This appeal contains therefore various capacity building components with a view to considerably strengthen its contingency preparedness.

Unfortunately large population movements from Sudan are still to be expected. According to latest estimates, 165,000 people from the greater Khartoum area are expected to move in the short term out of up to 500,000 persons of southern origin still living in Sudan. Combined with the rapidly deteriorating economic situation - if oil production and revenue are not resumed rapidly -, this will further increase the threats to returnees and host communities alike. SSRC, with the strong support of partner National Societies and the Federation, has to be prepared to assist more vulnerable returnee and host communities beyond the scope of this emergency appeal.

UNHCR and its NGO implementing partners, on the other hand, are concentrating on refugees mainly from Blue Nile. All UN agencies and NGOs are stretched to the limits with over two dozen separate humanitarian crisis situations all over South Sudan. ICRC is focusing its efforts on internally displaced as a result of clashes along the border between the two countries as well as inter-communal violence and supports the SSRC in key areas of conflict related emergency preparedness and response, tracing and dissemination. In terms of contingency, it is essential to closely coordinate and where possible develop strong synergies in pooling resources among all Movement components to develop and maintain a relevant response to the complex humanitarian situation in the country.

One of the main difficulties facing the National Society in the northern South Sudanese states is the rainy season and insecurity in certain areas which heavily affect access. This has e.g. closed almost all roads already in the Upper Nile State. It is anticipated that in the next weeks, the rains will stop all road movement also to Bentiu in Unity State. The only means of supply in regards these two states will be by air and river or both. This appeal has planned for this contingency. It is also a possibility that direct flights from Nairobi will prove more beneficial, timelier and more cost effective.

Another concern that the National Society is addressing is the increasing level of violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the possibility that this may also cause population movement north into Southern Sudan. It is recognised that this event may not occur, yet it is further recognised, that if it should occur, then a separate appeal may have to be developed. In the meantime (and as a contingency) the SSRC is sending a field officer to Yei in the southwest of Central Equatoria who will monitor the overall situation and will report back regularly to SSRC HQ. The same is done by the Western Equatoria Branch in Yambio. This activity should provide early notice to commence an appropriate response.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

South Sudan has many humanitarian actors coordinated by the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) with clusters active in most areas. The clusters are active and are coordinated by the OCHA humanitarian country team. Most relevant are:

- NFI & emergency shelter cluster: IOM lead, with World Vision as the co-coordinator.
- 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 resilience. About 130 organisations are currently operational and coordinated by an INGO Forum in South Sudan. Many are responding to the returnee crisis, for example in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Unity States, 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 is coordinating actively with this INGO/NGO response both at national and State level through the respective clusters 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.

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, 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, through the in-country Movement coordination mechanisms and its intervention will be specifically solicited for tracing or protection activities. 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 SSRC's infrastructure 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

Any additional emergency first aid training will subscribe to the current efforts deployed to revive and standardize the SSRC First Aid curriculum and service delivery.

Partner National Societies (PNS) in South Sudan are included in coordination efforts as outlined above and are providing specific technical support. German Red Cross is 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 Red Cross. The Danish Red Cross is providing programmes support to the national disaster management programme, a health programme in Wau (Western Bahr-el-Ghazal), and supports core positions at headquarters. Danish Red Cross 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. Austrian Red Cross has a water and sanitation delegate and a general delegate based in Juba and would be ready to consider training for staff and volunteers on the two watsan kit 5s already in country and pre-positioned in Aweil and Bentiu.

Canadian Red Cross has a food security programme in Eastern Equatoria and a water and sanitation programme in Warrap. It is also planning a mother, new born 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 is helping to develop the national society's capacities. Netherlands has significantly responded to the Appeal by providing ORS, chlorination tablets and mosquito nets.

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 Lakes State with Swedish Red Cross financial support, and is providing community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) support for headquarters and in Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity States through IFRC.

A number of PNS are supporting the National Society in various ways (without being based on South Sudan):

- British Red Cross is providing core support to National Society development, and intends supplying the first batch of First Aid backpacks to affected branches. This will be supplemented with mosquito nets and sleeping mats.
- 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 the previous appeal (see details below). It intends to continue that support in 2012. It has responded very significantly to the appeal through NFIs for 6,000 households including in-country costs for transport and distribution.
- Japanese Red Cross Society provides continued support to the MNCH programme in Mundri, Eastern Equatoria.
- Swedish Red Cross is supporting National Society development, volunteer development and Health & Care programmes through IFRC. It is about to initiate a PMER support programme for SSRC bilaterally with a delegate who will also have a partial representation function.

Well-established Movement coordination mechanisms exist in South Sudan, which help in the application of the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures. As a result all activities under this appeal will be closely coordinated with the partners and their programmes, in order to develop synergies and to build on existing capacities of headquarters and branches as well as available in-country expertise and resources from PNSs and ICRC. These mechanisms aim to avoid duplication and/or developing parallel structures which would risk excessively absorbing resources needed for the implementation of the regular programmes. To avoid overstretching the branches through this emergency operation, essential external surge capacities will be defined jointly and anchored on the existing headquarters and branch structures.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In their first year, SSRC has worked hard to build its capacity and disaster management department to support disaster response and preparedness work. It continues to work on setting up strong governance, conducting membership drives across the country, and working with a number of PNS to deliver services to vulnerable people in response to the current crisis and on a long 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.

SSRC has been responding to the growing returnee influx mainly through NFI distributions and is continuing to build on the activities in the [Sudan: Complex Emergency Appeal \(MDRSD011\)](#)<sup>1</sup> which was split between the two countries after independence of South Sudan. In recent months, NFIs for 5,000 households supported by the Finnish Red Cross out of this previous appeal were dispatched and distributed in Malakal/Renk, Aweil, Bentiu, Kwajok/Tonj and Bor.

The plan is to focus on non-food distributions, hygiene promotion, emergency first aid and basic emergency health services, clean water and sanitation. The initial plan focuses on distributing non-food items to 6,000 households in the initial three target states in Upper Nile (Malakal/Renk), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil), and Western Bahr el Ghazal (Wau) and to up to 14,000 households in the targeted seven areas. Each branch will then have 2,000 NFI packages to distribute to the most vulnerable.

SSRC will focus on assisting three target regions in the first instance: Upper Nile (Malakal/Renk), Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal (Aweil) and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau) and expand the assistance to Juba, Central Equatoria, and three other regions in Unity (Bentiu), Lakes (Rumbek) and Warrap (Kwajok).

To date, NFI distributions have been completed from the [Sudan: Complex Emergency Appeal \(MDRSD011\)](#) 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 strong capacities under a CBHFA programme and capacity building support from the Danish Red Cross, and provides peer support to both Aweil and Warrap/Kwajok branches. To support branch development, this appeal will build capacity through training and the provision of material support such as latrines and basic administrative facilities where none exist (e.g. in Renk in the north of Upper Nile as one of the major influx corridors, completion of the storage facility in Aweil). Additionally, branches lacking sufficient transport means, and not supported by either PNS or ICRC, will be provided with vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles to support assessments and distributions.

The SSRC branches also have limited administrative capacities. Currently communication with SSRC headquarters HQ is via mobile phone, with hard copy documents being transferred by ICRC or WFP aircraft. With the coming rainy season these communications links could become more tenuous. The appeal will provide support in the form of computers and internet capability to facilitate quick communication and reporting. Returnees are not all in one place, they are scattered over wide areas. The operation has budgeted for GPS to enable branches to find and track beneficiary movement. The appeal will also provide several handheld radios to each branch, which should make it safer for staff and volunteers to work.

The Movement aims 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](#)<sup>2</sup> (LTPF) for South Sudan outlines the longer-term development-related activities that are supporting SSRC.

The DREF and funding under the preliminary appeal allowed for deployment of a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), which conducted a three-week assessment in four branches in June, with the findings below after having visited a total of 21 different sites of returnee concentration. The operations manager has arrived in Juba and the mission of the logistics delegate has been extended until the end of the year. Logistics Officers have been recruited both for SSRC and the IFRC.

## The needs

Although some of the people returning to South Sudan have their own means of 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.

While the three selected states in the preliminary appeal appear as natural priorities, Unity State, with the biggest number of returnees, was deferred to the current revised emergency appeal due to the

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRSD011rea.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/annual12/SP164SS\\_LTPF12.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/annual12/SP164SS_LTPF12.pdf)

prevailing security situation following clashes between SAF and SPLA around the oilfield in Higlig; which effectively blocked the only land corridors available. Priority must definitely be given to Unity State (in particular Bentiu town), which has seen the largest number of arriving returnees but has recently been affected by a very volatile security situation along the border with South Kordofan.

A three week assessment was also conducted to determine the immediate needs of South Sudanese returnees, host communities and the ability of the South Sudan Red Cross branches to respond in the following four states:

1. Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, through the Aweil Branch
2. Western Bahr el Ghazal State, through the Wau Branch
3. Upper Nile State, through the Malakal Branch
4. Central Equatoria State, through the Juba Branch with support from Headquarters.

In the areas assessed by the RDRT members (including 9 transit camps and 12 settlements across the four states) at least 37,000 households are in need of assistance. The table below summarizes priority needs identified by the RDRT members based on their interviews with the people visited in the various sites. The figures (households and needs) are estimates and only take into account the registered returnees reached by the RDRT members deployed and do not represent the overall figures of returnees. Matching these figures with the main competencies of the SSRC and implementation capacities, it was decided to concentrate on the areas of hygiene, sanitation, clean water, emergency health services and essential household items as described in the proposed operation below:

Branch	N° of sites	Returnee population (households)	Priority Needs
Malakal	9	13,407	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport</li> <li>2. Food (especially for children, sick people, lactating mothers)</li> <li>3. NFIs</li> <li>4. Shelter</li> <li>5. Camp management</li> <li>6. Sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>7. Psychosocial support</li> </ol>
Juba	1	2,445 (exclusively those airlifted by IOM from Kosti assessed; only 1,300 people remain as of mid-July)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport</li> <li>2. Food</li> <li>3. NFIs</li> <li>4. Shelter for most vulnerable</li> <li>5. Psychosocial support</li> </ol>
Wau	3	1,145 (exclusively those visited)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport</li> <li>2. Land</li> <li>3. Water and sanitation</li> <li>4. Food and NFI</li> <li>5. Psychosocial support</li> </ol>
Aweil	8	20,751	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport</li> <li>2. Land</li> <li>3. Water and sanitation</li> <li>4. Food and NFI</li> <li>5. Psychosocial support</li> <li>6. Education</li> </ol>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37,748</b>	

Needs vary from location to location. Some returnees are mobile, healthy and looking to settle further afield, while others are weaker and have already settled informally. Those who have settled are no longer being supported by humanitarian agencies and urgently need shelter assistance and non-food items as well as basic health services and support in sanitation. Those who are still travelling need family tracing services, and basic NFIs to support them en route.

The situation has become critical in some areas. There are a number of humanitarian actors present (among them the ICRC with a focus on conflict-related IDPs particularly in Aweil, Bentiu and other remote locations in Malakal and Raga in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal). SSRC is participating actively in the sub-national cluster meetings in these states. Apart from a few exceptions, most areas are food

insecure. Camps and sites have very low standards of hygiene, limited access to clean water and a lack of latrines. Basic medical services are being provided in a few camps, but there is a great need for community-led health services across assessed areas.

SSRC 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 scale-up this operation. In addressing people's immediate needs, the appeal will focus on distribution of non-food items, water and sanitation, improved hygiene, and basic emergency health care.

In addition, with the onset of the rainy season since 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.

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 main focus will be on female headed households, single households headed by men, single headed households with disabled whether they are male, female, elderly or children.

Trained relief teams will target the most vulnerable households among the returnees and host communities and will target those with limited or no access to any other means of assistance. To ensure appropriate selection, avoid duplication and ensure coherence of the assistance provided, targeting will be carried out in close coordination with the clusters and other actors covering the same areas. The SSRC will target transitional sites for temporary emergency assistance only where needed for emergency assistance. The main focus is the most vulnerable in wider urban areas without distinction between returnees and their similarly affected host communities. The assessment criteria for determining the most vulnerable has been developed, and training of volunteers to conduct the assessments will commence in August. Due to the fluid nature of returnee movements, assessments will occur just before distribution.

## The Proposed Operation

The interventions planned under the appeal need to be closely informed by and based on the realistic implementation capacities of SSRC in the various areas, existing support from partners and an appropriate complimentary external IFRC surge support to scale up the focus on the response to humanitarian needs. In addition, the prevailing socio-economic situation, infrastructure, transport and climatic conditions, particularly during the rainy season, have to be taken into account as external limiting factors.

To maintain a credible response, the operation does not foresee involvement in areas like food and agriculture or access to land. Camp management is beyond SSRC's capacity and would jeopardize the general approach to avoid any undue "pull factor" to anything like camps and influence the free decisions of the people to move and to develop their own coping mechanisms. This approach is also shared by government policy, the UN and other humanitarian actors.

The preliminary appeal initially targeted the three areas of Malakal, Aweil, Wau and their corresponding Red Cross branches, which continue to be heavily affected by the returnee influx. This revised appeal now takes into accounts needs in Rumbek, Bentiu, Juba and Kwajok.

This emergency appeal aims to maintain the same overall approach of the preliminary appeal, with a realistic operation building upon the SSRC capacities. The appeal aims to strengthen the SSRC capacities to implement the emergency activities in a generally difficult and volatile environment. The activities in this appeal will focus on the distribution of non-food items (NFI), hygiene promotion, water/sanitation and first aid services as well as basic health support.

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	
Outcome: 14,000 households have received the basic means to cope and build their resilience to their current situation	
Outputs	Activities planned
14,000 households are provided with the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 2 team leaders and 30 volunteers in each affected branch on relief assessment, distribution and reporting</li> </ul>

<p>appropriate non-food items in the next twelve months. The first NFIs for 6,000 households, supported already by Finnish Red Cross, are to be distributed in the coming months depending on supply line and accessibility to the most affected areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute one SPHERE handbook to each affected branch</li> <li>• Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system especially in those areas that have not yet conducted distributions</li> <li>• Coordinate the SSRC NFI package to match the country-level sector and SPHERE standards (the NFI package consists of a kitchen set, laundry soap, jerry cans, sleeping mats, blankets, a tarpaulin, mosquito nets)</li> <li>• Distribute 2,000 NFI packages to each Malakal, Aweil and Wau branches and manage the movement of goods from point of dispatch to end user (total of 6,000)</li> <li>• Procure and pre-position a further 2,000 NFI packages in Juba, Bentiu, Kwajok and Rumbek for distribution based on assessments and beneficiary selection as returnee numbers grow (total of 8,000)</li> <li>• Provide relief distribution tools for each branch (ropes, megaphones, registration cards, registration books, communication tools)</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions</li> <li>• Provide communications equipment for volunteers in outlying areas and improve reporting capabilities in the branches</li> <li>• Support relief efforts with an operations manager for four months</li> <li>• Preposition 100 tents in Juba as contingency</li> <li>• Be prepared to utilise air cargo should roads and river corridors not be available due to weather and congestion</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress to date</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFI materials are starting to arrive in South Sudan now.</li> <li>• Intermediate warehousing to allow the consolidation of the various items into family packages according to destinations is prepared</li> <li>• Preparations for the training of a core team at national level to be deployed to the target areas to support the local branches are underway (to be supported by external surge support)</li> </ul>

### Emergency health and care

**Outcome: The outbreak of epidemic and waterborne diseases for up to 14,000 households in the seven target areas is significantly reduced through the emergency first aid and health interventions of SSRC branches and volunteers.**

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>The health risks of returnees and host communities in the targeted areas are reduced through the provision of emergency first aid and basic health services for up to 14,000 households for the duration of this appeal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 30 volunteers in each affected branch on Emergency First Aid</li> <li>• Explore the possibility of an Emergency Public Health Training with external support</li> <li>• Provide each affected branch with 10 sets of first aid backpacks to be used by the trained teams</li> <li>• Provision of funding to allow replenishment of materials used by local purchase</li> <li>• Recruit and train one Emergency Health Officer in SSRC for the operation to be anchored in the health department as important link to DM</li> <li>• Provide each branch with basic first aid equipment (including stretchers, training dummies, blankets)</li> <li>• Provide first aid and facilitate access to existing public health and surgical referral services where available for affected communities through 30 volunteers in each branch.</li> <li>• Distribute 20 ORS to 14,000 households and train the beneficiaries on how to prepare ORS</li> <li>• Support the South Sudanese Ministry of Health through community mobilisation campaigns promoting immunization</li> <li>• Raise SSRC profile amongst the communities within the country by</li> </ul>

	developing an effective beneficiary communication system using multimedia such as TV, mobile phones, posters, brochures and others
<b>Progress to date</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Health Department has prepared a concrete plan and budget to start up the training and other activities during the months of August and September.</li> <li>SSRC and other actors have held a workshop under the coordination with Ministry of Health to design posters and other IEC and beneficiary communication means to standardize a country-wide approach.</li> </ul>

### 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"> <li>Conduct a technical assessment of water and sanitation options with the communities (e.g. boreholes, shallow wells, rainwater harvesting, water trucking, latrine construction)</li> <li>Identify through RRC and respective UN clusters potential synergies with other actors in the field of WASH and develop possible cooperation proposals</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities and through support to the provision of safe water to 14,000 target households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 30 volunteers in each affected branch on hygiene promotion, Participatory Hygiene Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Personal Hygiene and Sanitation Education in schools (PHASE) as appropriate</li> <li>Provide laminated instruction manuals, tool kits and bags for training of PHAST and PHASE and IEC materials in hygiene promotion</li> <li>Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign with affected communities, focusing on clean up campaigns within the returnee and host communities, targeting 14,000 households</li> <li>Increase SSRC profile amongst the communities within the country by developing an effective beneficiary communication system using multi media such as TV, mobile phones, posters and brochures etc.</li> <li>Distribute water purification tablets to up to 14,000 most vulnerable households where no clean water source is available and where the sensitization on their use can be combined with the hygiene and sanitation campaign</li> <li>Provide each branch with a GPS and an introduction on its use.</li> <li>Preposition one WATSAN Kit 5, and one of three cholera kits at Malakal Branch and conduct in-depth training on kit use in Malakal plus two locations where kits are prepositioned (Aweil, Bentiu to be covered in the second phase)</li> <li>Provide each branch with vector control equipment (spray pump, chemical products, protective gear) and train up to 20 volunteers in the correct use and application of all the equipment provided</li> </ul>
<b>Progress to date</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A four day Hygiene Promotion course has been developed and will commence in August reaching seven branches before the end of September.</li> </ul>

### 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
----------------------------	--------------------

<p>The coordinated mobilization, reception, and dispatch of all incoming goods supports the effective delivery of the response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruit and train one logistics officer manager for each of the branches in the targeted areas</li> <li>• Set up one rub hall for storage in Malakal, an adapted fixed administrative/storage facility in Renk, and complete the storage building in Aweil</li> <li>• Preposition a second rub hall in Juba to be used also for consolidating NFI shipments to the target areas</li> <li>• Recruit and train one driver for each branch</li> <li>• Work with the clusters to arrange logistics where local capacities are lacking</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions</li> <li>• Support logistics efforts with a logistics delegate</li> <li>• Hire one/two trucks in Juba to distribute items</li> <li>• Provide two Land Cruisers (1 Malakal and 1 Aweil)</li> <li>• Provide four motorcycles (1 for Malakal, 1 for Renk, 1 for Juba, and 1 for Aweil)</li> <li>• Provide 40 bicycles (10 for Malakal, 10 for Renk, 10 for Juba, 10 for Aweil)</li> <li>• Provide communications equipment for each affected branch</li> <li>• Be prepared to utilise air transport to ensure relief items are available to branches for distribution in areas closed due to weather conditions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress to date</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Rub hall is awaiting shipment to Malakal. In Juba, another rub hall is about to be erected to provide storage</li> <li>• NFI materials, ORS, mosquito nets, first aid back packs are expected to arrive from early August</li> </ul>

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

### National communications

The objectives of the national communication strategy include:

- 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 and 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 in dissemination will be coordinated closely with ICRC's support to the SSRC Communication/Dissemination Programme to identify synergies and co-financing mechanisms to supplement the resources under the regular programme. This could include training on dissemination of Fundamental Principles for 15 to 25 volunteers in each of the affected branches and the co-financing of relevant brochures and other dissemination materials. More than 14,000 brochures and posters will be printed and disseminated by incorporating dissemination sessions into the relief distribution activities and first aid services.

Any public communication will be closely coordinated between SSRC, ICRC and the IFRC under the established Movement Coordination Agreement and Communication Guidelines.

The SSRC will also work with national media channels (including press, radio and television) to announce the start of operations and attract more 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 the 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

The RDRT assessment advises that the following essential emergency communications equipment is required in order for branches to effectively implement and monitor operations: The list below takes into account support that has been provided by ICRC and PNSs.

- Satellite phones: one for each branches where there is no mobile phone coverage (specifically Renk, Malakal and Aweil). There is a possibility that these will also be needed in Kwajok, Rumbek and Bentiu. Total 6.
- Mobile phone airtime: Provided to branches on a monthly basis
- Cameras: One camera for each branch, seven in total
- Laptops: 10
- Printers/Copiers/Scanners: One machine for each branch total 4 machines
- Internet access in all affected branches
- VHF radio sets: For all vehicles in all affected branches
- Radio station for SSRC headquarters: Providing radio frequency for branches (radio handsets are currently going through Khartoum)
- HF radio equipment: for all affected branches (To be implemented once allocation of frequencies by South Sudan authorities is completed)
- Essential emergency visibility materials: Including Red Cross jackets, t-shirts, caps, flyers, stickers and pinafores to each branch

### **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, community based health, tracing and dissemination. Previously and until independence, the “Southern Secretariat” of the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRCS) and several branches had several years of project implementation experience, through support from PNSs, the ICRC and Federation as well as some non-governmental organizations, and the UN.

Since independence, the new South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) has embarked on a vast process towards recognition by ICRC and admission as 189<sup>th</sup> member of the International Federation through the adoption of the Red Cross Act by the South Sudanese Government, membership drive, branch governance elections and trainings, leading to a first General Assembly in October. It has further expanded its volunteer base to approximately 8,000. 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 staffs are 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, SSRC is in need of investment by partners to build this strong organisation, which can then continue its humanitarian work in the future. 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 assessments have been completed in Malakal, Renk, Wau, Aweil and Juba. Ongoing NFI distributions in Aweil and Bor are accompanied by an ad hoc 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 through this appeal. To ensure a more holistic support, this emergency appeal will work alongside on going support to branch capacity in key areas, such as human resources, finance and administration.

Based on the RDRT branch capacity assessments, the following people will need to be recruited to carry out this appeal:

1) Malakal:

- 1 Health / Watsan Officer
- 1 Health / Watsan Officer at Renk
- 1 Accountant
- 1 Driver

2) Wau:

- 1 Health / Watsan Officer
- 1 Finance Coordinator responsible for Wau, Aweil, Kwajok, Rumbek
- 1 Logistician
- 1 Driver

3) Aweil:

- 1 Health / Watsan Officer
- 1 Security Guard
- 1 Driver

4) Kwajok

- 1 x Health / Watsan

Trainings: Computer skills training and project plan management

### Capacity of IFRC

The IFRC country representation in South Sudan has four international staff: the Country Representative, logistics delegate, National Society development delegate, and a finance delegate. Initial surge capacity was provided for the first month through an RDRT deployment. The appeal budget includes an operations manager for the next two months, and three RDRT members. Additional expertise may be requested as needed based on the evolving operation.

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, communication and security as well as resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). Specifically, three support missions for communication and two missions for a thorough security review are foreseen under the appeal.

## Budget summary

See attached budget for details.

**Jagan Chapagain**  
Acting Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

**Bekele Geleta**  
Secretary General

## Contact information

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

- **South Sudan Red Cross:** Arthur Poole, Secretary General: +211 912 146 506, email: [info@southsudanredcross.org](mailto:info@southsudanredcross.org)
- **IFRC Country Representation:** Peter Iseli, Country Representative: +211 955 977 258, email: [peter.iseli@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.iseli@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator, Nairobi: +254 731 067 489, email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Ari Mäntyvaara, Logistics Coordinator, Dubai: +971 50 4584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: [ari.mantyvaara@ifrc.org](mailto:ari.mantyvaara@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC East Africa hub:** Douglas Masika, Senior Resource Mobilization Officer, Nairobi: +254 20 283 5000; email: [douglas.masika@ifrc.org](mailto:douglas.masika@ifrc.org).

### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Nairobi; phone: +254.731.067.277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

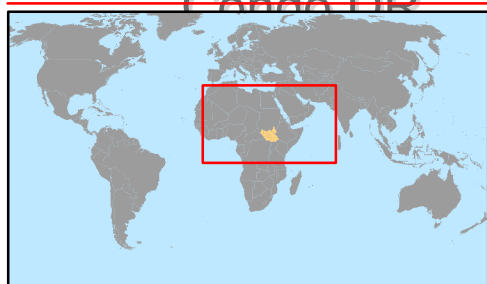
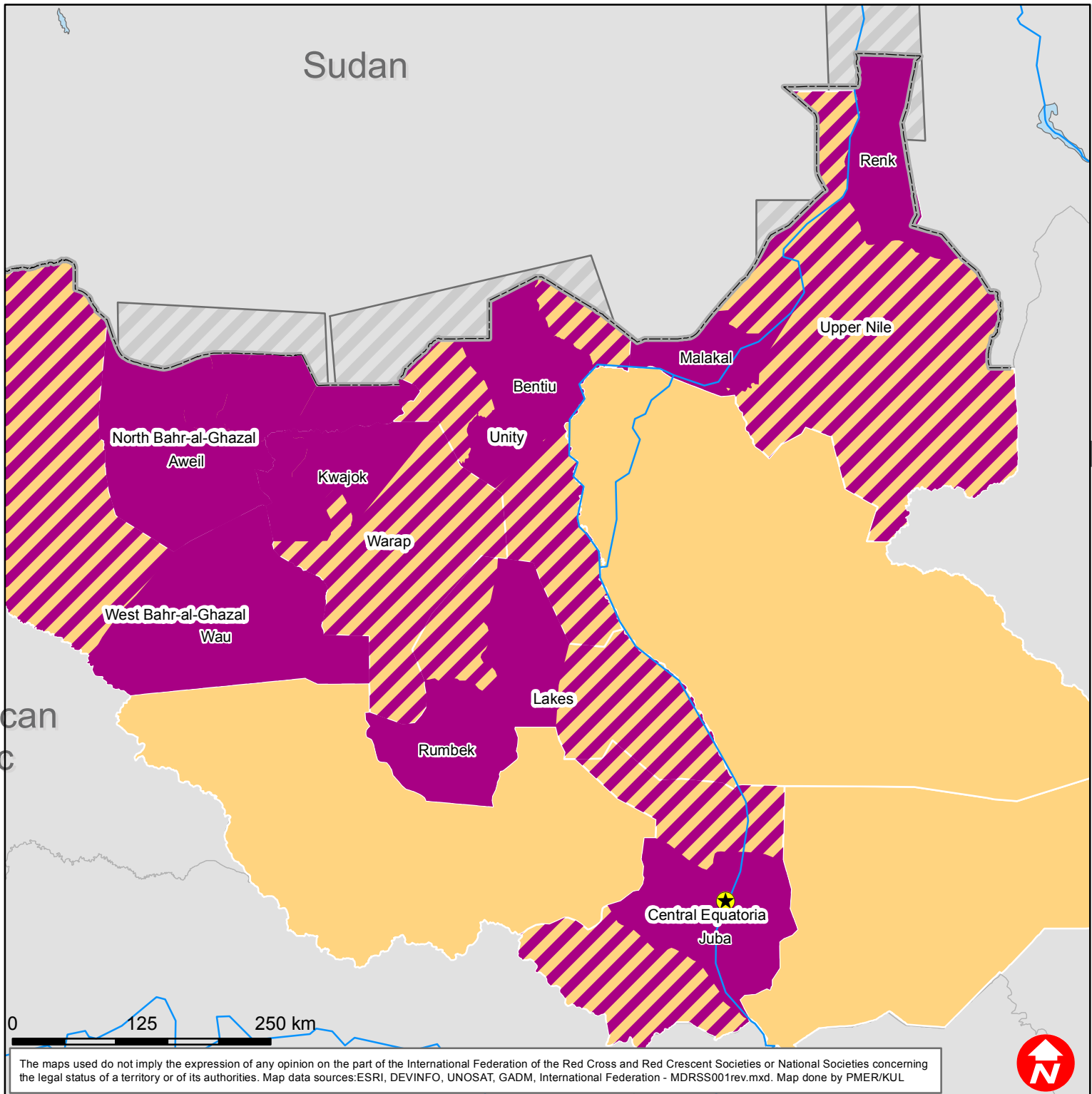
27-07-12

## MDRSS001 South Sudan: Population Movement

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	243,000			243,000
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	54,000			54,000
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	355,600			355,600
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	236,000			236,000
Medical & First Aid	65,750			65,750
Teaching Materials	5,040			5,040
Ustensils & Tools	546,000			546,000
Other Supplies & Services	5,000			5,000
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>1,510,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,510,390</b>
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles Purchase	117,218			117,218
Computer & Telecom Equipment	70,050			70,050
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	4,000			4,000
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>191,268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191,268</b>
Storage, Warehousing	137,300			137,300
Distribution & Monitoring	682,700			682,700
Transport & Vehicle Costs	93,000			93,000
Logistics Services	0			0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>913,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>913,000</b>
International Staff	280,200			280,200
National Staff	273,360			273,360
National Society Staff	0			0
Volunteers	60,189			60,189
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>613,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>613,749</b>
Consultants	0			0
Professional Fees	0			0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	63,000			63,000
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,000</b>
Travel	26,400			26,400
Information & Public Relations	130,000			130,000
Office Costs	6,550			6,550
Communications	144,000			144,000
Financial Charges	180,000			180,000
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Support Services	100,579			100,579
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>587,529</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>587,529</b>
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	252,131	0	0	252,131
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>252,131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>252,131</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>4,131,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,131,067</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>4,131,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,131,067</b>



# Republic of South Sudan: Population movement



- Capital
- Targeted areas
- Affected states
- Contested border areas