



MAASSO01 Appeal number

5,320,000 Swiss francs
funding requirement

760,000 People to be reached

16 Local branches of
country Red Cross

12,000 Volunteers country-wide

8 Years of experience reaching
the most vulnerable

SOUTH SUDAN

IFRC Country Office

2020

BACKGROUND

This document complements IFRC operational plan for South Sudan 2020 and reflects its support to the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) in the agreed areas of focus.

Country Profile

South Sudan is presently confronting multiple humanitarian crises. Decades of marginalisation, natural disaster, and conflict have undermined basic services, including health and education, and severely compromised livelihoods. Compounding many of South Sudan's challenges is continued economic decline and hyperinflation. Conflict has chiselled away at development gains achieved since the nation's independence in 2011; many South Sudanese are emotionally and physically bruised from the consequences of the conflict, which include limited health care, poor infrastructure and extremely low immunisation rates. A large segment of the population has been made vulnerable from displacement, malnutrition, climatic shock, food insecurity, and increased incidence of disease¹.

The recently revitalised peace process promises to offer new opportunities in 2020 for South Sudan's women, men and children. However, the cumulative effects of years of conflict, violence and destroyed livelihoods have left more than 7 million people or about two-thirds of the population in dire need of some form of humanitarian assistance and protection (2019, HNO). While the situation is no longer escalating at a rapid speed, the country remained in the grip of a serious humanitarian crisis through the first quarter of 2019. Health risks grew with a high risk of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) crossing over from neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo. WHO reports that as of March 2019, 834 measles cases were reported—an indication of a rise in measles outbreaks in the country compared to 2018.

According to the UNDP Humanitarian Development Index (HDI) of 2018, South Sudan still ranks 187 in the world with an index of 0.388. On average a south Sudanese goes to school only for 4.9 years in his/her life. Therefore, the partnership between IFRC and the SSRC as outlined in this country plan will largely contribute to SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 6 and SDG 13².

National Society Profile

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) will be eight years old in March 2020—one of the youngest within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A lot has happened in its organisational development in the past few years: a constitution has been written, a functional governance and senior management team established, and major policies put in place. In addition, a new Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and a comprehensive NSD Framework outlining key development priorities and focus areas for the SSRC has been developed.

The 2020 Country plan will focus on the IFRC support to the SSRC in responding to emergencies from protracted crises, while complementing and taking into consideration what other partners are doing³. Alongside activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction, Livelihoods, Health, and WASH, the IFRC will continue to support the SSRC in its quest towards humanitarian legitimacy. This will be achieved through ensuring effective coordination as well as synergies in the Movement's support to National Society Development through strategic coordination. The IFRC Country office will work firmly towards complementarity and build upon each other's expertise so that the impact of the collective Movement is greater than the sum of its parts.

As per the commitments of the Grand Bargain and the localisation of aid agenda, the South Sudan Red Cross, is the largest national humanitarian organisation with over 12,000 volunteers in 16 branches and has strategically positioned itself to work within the existing context. Supported by IFRC and the Movement partners, the National Society contributes to the realisation of South Sudan's targets for SDG 1, 2, 3 and 6.2.

Role of the Country office

With in-country presence since independence in 2011, the IFRC country office supports the National Society in the areas of disaster risk reduction, response to protracted crisis and its efforts towards humanitarian legitimacy in order to become the humanitarian partner of choice. In 2020, IFRC priorities in South Sudan are making the population at a community level more resilient to natural and man-made disasters, provide livelihoods to people affected by food securities as well as returnees, provide safe and clean water to population in need, advocate for a change of behaviour related to sanitation, and provide basic health services. IFRC is committed to continue supporting the coordination of the Movement partners, building a stronger SSRC with sustainable capacities to deliver timely humanitarian services and ensuring less duplication, less fragmentation and more effective use of resources.

At present, nine National Society partners, ICRC and IFRC have in-country presence in South Sudan, and a smaller number provide support from abroad. Movement partners are committed to identify the types of investments and actions most likely to achieve a strong National Society that can build resilient communities and have effective disaster management mechanisms in place. While they support the National Society through their respective areas of expertise, all partners support protection, gender and social inclusion as a cross cutting area of focus. The ICRC has one of its biggest operations in South Sudan, with nearly 1000 national staff and 200 delegates. The main delegation is located in Juba with operations being supported by sub-delegations and offices in the different regions.

IFRC activities, plans and initiatives are aligned with the 2017–2020 Africa Road Map, 9th Pan African Conference guidelines, Sendai framework for action and the One Billion Coalition for resilience (1BC).



AREAS OF FOCUS

AREA OF FOCUS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
DRR

15,000

PEOPLE WILL BE PREPARED FOR AND ABLE TO
RESPOND TO DISASTERS.

AREA OF FOCUS

SHELTER

15,000

PEOPLE REACHED WITH SAFE AND ADEQUATE
SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS.

AREA OF FOCUS

LIVELIHOODS AND
BASIC NEEDS

21,000

PEOPLE WILL RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR
LIVELIHOODS.

AREA OF FOCUS

HEALTH

100,000

PEOPLE WILL IMPROVE THEIR HEALTH AND DIGNITY.

AREA OF FOCUS

WATER, SANITATION AND
HYGIENE (WASH)

30,000

HOUSEHOLDS WILL ACCESS CLEAN WATER,
SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES.

» STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION «

- STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES •
- ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT •
- INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS •
- ENSURE A STRONG IFRC •

AREA OF FOCUS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

South Sudan is prone to several natural disasters, the most common being weather-related. Recurrent annual floods—on the back of conflict-induced displacement—continue to exacerbate the level of food insecurity and livelihood disruption thereby putting additional populations at risk. Due to climate change, the intensity, frequency and complexity of disasters has increased in recent years, leaving behind the destruction of infrastructure and a loss of livelihoods. The lack of community early warning systems and mechanisms, and inadequate disaster risk reduction infrastructure and policies contribute to the vulnerability of communities.

South Sudan received above average rainfall during the past months (June-August 2019), which positively impacted crop production prospects, and also led to flooding in several states causing fatalities, displacement, and destroyed homes and crop fields. Due to the recurrent nature of floods, induced by climatic factors, it is anticipated a similar cycle will occur in 2020.

In addition, there have been reoccurring epidemics such as cholera and measles outbreaks. The outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2018, close to the border of South Sudan, prompted the WHO to declare South Sudan a very high priority for preparedness and prevention of EVD throughout 2019. This necessitated the need to train community-based volunteers on EVD preparedness, prevention and control, as well as WASH response skills.

In line with the Africa Road Map and to reach its 2020 milestones, IFRC will support SSRC to adapt a community level strategy of addressing immediate needs by strengthening the disaster management capacity of vulnerable

250,000
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communities in Eastern, Western and Central Equatorias as well as Northern Bahr el Ghaal, to prepare, prevent and mitigate the socio-economic impact of disasters such as floods, droughts and disease outbreaks. In 2020, activities will include:

1. Community disaster risk assessment and analysis
2. Training of National Society staff and volunteers on vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA)
3. Development and implementation of community DRR action plans
4. Creation of DRR committees in which all different groups are represented
5. Community awareness based on identified contextual risks
6. Implement a participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning system
7. Coordinate and provide technical support on preparedness for effective response.
8. Establish response mechanisms

PEOPLE REACHED WITH PUBLIC AWAENESS AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS

600,000

PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

15,000

VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS LINKED WITH LOCAL RESILIENCE ACTIONS

3

COMMUNITIES SUPPORTED TO DEVELOP PLANS FOR LONG- TERM ADAPTATION NEEDS AND UNEXPECTED CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

15

PEOPLE REACHED BY CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS

600

OUTCOME

COMMUNITIES IN HIGH RISK AREAS ARE PREPARED FOR AND ABLE TO RESPOND TO DISASTERS

AREA OF FOCUS

SHELTER

The humanitarian needs in South Sudan remain complex, with several drivers. This includes internal displacement due to armed conflict, inter-tribal and communal conflicts related to access to land and scarcity in natural resources, as well as floods, disease outbreaks, and droughts. For 2018, the South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview estimated that nearly 1.7 million South Sudanese people were in need of emergency shelter and/or non-food items (NFIs). With the revitalised peace process and the prospect for relative calm returning to the country, the need for shelter and NFIs will drastically increase as internally displaced and returnees from neighbouring countries return to their original homes and communities.

Against the backdrop of deepening humanitarian needs in the country, SSRC will prioritise NFI interventions combined with support for shelter construction. These interventions will be aimed at populations prone to natural hazards, as well as returnees, and informed by community engagement and continuous monitoring of shelter needs in non-conflict zones. Assessment and coordination will be carried out with state and non-state actors and the shelter cluster mechanism.

Presently, SSRC shelter response is supported by ICRC principally in the conflict areas of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States as well as some support from Danish Red Cross. However, the 2017 Emergency Needs Assessment conducted in current operational areas demonstrated high vulnerability profile in non-conflict areas as well. During the implementation of the Movement Response Plan (MRP) 2017/2018, 17,500 households were targeted and supported with

60,000
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essential household items (EHIs), inclusive shelter and WASH materials. The 2020 Operational Plan and shelter response will complement efforts by other partners, particularly building on the MRP footprint, and the ongoing support from ICRC and the Danish Red Cross.

1. Strengthen the capacity of branch staff and volunteers in rapid needs assessment, analysis, and reporting
2. Train National Society staff and volunteers on emergency shelter construction
3. Ensure Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is fully implemented during the shelter intervention
4. Promote community engagement and resilience building as part of settlement approach
5. Build capacity for constructing shelters using local materials
6. Procure and distribute non-food items to vulnerable households
7. Shelter and non-food items need assessment

PEOPLE REACHED WITH SAFE AND ADEQUATE SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

15,000

PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH SAFE, ADEQUATE, AND DURABLE RECOVERY SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

15,000

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

2,500

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH LONGER-TERM SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

2,500

OUTCOME

THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR SAFETY, WELL-BEING AND LONGER-TERM RECOVERY

AREA OF FOCUS

LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS

South Sudan continues to face unprecedented levels of food insecurity. An estimated 6.96 million people live at a level of crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse⁴. Despite the decline in conflict and an expected slight improvement in food security, many households have already lost key livelihood assets as a result of the persistent conflict—driving high levels of acute food insecurity. Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be likely in the event that conflict prevents populations from moving to search for sources of food and if humanitarian access is restricted for a prolonged period of time.

As efforts intensify to consolidate and enforce the revitalised peace agreement, it is anticipated that an influx of returnees will require food security assistance in the form of direct food distribution, cash assistance, and food production. Despite the fragile economic situation in the country, many humanitarian

900,000
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partners are already implementing cash transfer programmes in parts of the country including the current SSRC operational areas. With the support of the IFRC and partners, SSRC interventions will focus on:

1. Transfer knowledge to local farmers, especially women groups, on essential horticulture skills
2. Provide unconditional cash grants to the most vulnerable households for their basic needs
3. Ongoing food distribution in collaboration with in-country actors
4. Conduct cash grant feasibility studies
5. Strengthen SSRC capacity to carry quality needs assessment, analysis and reporting on cash programming
6. Procure, transport and distribute livelihood kits (essential no-harm farming tools, seasonal crops and nutrient dense vegetable seeds)
7. Carry out nutrition awareness among mothers especially in food handling, processing and infant and young children feeding in order to address malnutrition at community level-based programming

VULNERABLE FAMILIES RECEIVING CASH TRANSFERS

2,500

PEOPLE WHO STABILISE THEIR NET INCOME THROUGH SKILL BUILDING, IMPROVED ASSETS AND MICRO-FINANCE SUPPORT

6,000

HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED TO INCREASE HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION

21,000

HOUSEHOLDS ABLE TO MEET MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET NEEDS

2,500

OUTCOME

TARGETED COMMUNITIES RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR LIVELIHOODS

AREA OF FOCUS

HEALTH

The health situation in South Sudan remains critical, due to poor living conditions, poor sanitation, low levels immunisation, and a lack of health services. It is estimated that nearly 4.8 million South Sudanese need assistance in accessing essential health services in 2018. WHO and other partners anticipate that this situation will persist in 2020, requiring timely humanitarian assistances, especially for those communities in hard- to-reach locations

Conflict and associated economic decline have eroded the government's ability to provide consistent basic services to its people. Currently, one primary health centre serves an average of 50,000 people. Only 40 per cent of nutrition treatment centres have access to safe water—putting vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition and disease.⁵ According to recent statistics published by UNFPA in April 2019, women of reproductive age face serious health risks and only about one in five childbirths involve a skilled health care worker. People with health issues such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, poor mental health, disabilities, and non-communicable diseases are also largely cut off from life-saving treatments. Communicable diseases continue to spread, and disease outbreaks plague the country. Inadequate infection control and health-care waste management, combined with lack of water quality monitoring in health-care facilities, pose a significant public health threat.

950,000
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In 2020, SSRC will continue to strengthen its capacity in the target locations of Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil), and Greater Equatorias including Kapoeta East, Yei, Maridi, Yambio, and Nimule. At present, SSRC health interventions are supported by IFRC, Canadian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross. Key activities in 2020 will include:

1. Mobilise and recruit community level volunteers
2. Provide trainings to staff and volunteers
3. Engage communities for disease outbreak prevention, control and response activities
4. Strengthen the capacity of National Society staff and volunteers on health promotion and awareness
5. Coordinate with the Ministry of Health and other actors and in support of the Boma health initiative on disease outbreak preventions and response
6. Carry out risk communication, social mobilisation and community engagement on disease outbreak prevention and control amongst population at high risk of Ebola Virus Disease
7. Coordination and support to the government efforts in national immunisation campaigns

VOLUNTEERS TRAINED IN EPIDEMIC CONTROL**160****PEOPLE REACHED WITH EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE AWARENESS
RAISING****600,000****VOLUNTEERS TRAINED IN FIRST AID****200****PEOPLE REACHED WITH IMMUNISATION ACTIVITIES****100,000****OUTCOME****HEALTH AND DIGNITY OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE
ARE IMPROVED**

AREA OF FOCUS

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Due to the conflict in South Sudan, the infrastructure and institutional capacity in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are severely fragmented and damaged. Therefore, many communities have resorted to using unclean water. This places vulnerable groups at risk from waterborne diseases, including internally displaced people, children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly. Children under 5 years old are especially at risk. A joint UNICEF-WHO 2017 monitoring report indicates that only 50 per cent of the population of South Sudan has access to safe drinking water and only 10 per cent have sanitation coverage (over 61 per cent of the population practices open defecation). Only 28 per cent of the population have access to a borehole within 30-minute walk. Frequent cholera outbreaks in the country continue, calling for support to improve access to clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene information and approaches.

In 2020, with support of IFRC, SSRC will focus on strengthening branches capacity to actively reach out to marginalised groups with its WASH programming. SSRC is a member of the South Sudan WASH cluster at a national level and also participates in state level WASH clusters in operational branches. In addition, SSRC through support from IFRC and at the request of the Ministry of Health and in close coordination with the WHO and UNICEF will extend its social mobilisation support to immunisation campaigns on measles and cholera. To remain flexible and current in an ever-shifting emergency landscape, SSRC will continue to monitor, assess and analyse the WASH situation to inform the operations. As cholera is regarded endemic in South Sudan, the Swiss, Netherlands and Danish RC are supporting SSRC in preparedness and response activities.

1,220,000
SWISS FRANCS
FUNDING
REQUIREMENT



In this area, South Sudan is a priority for IFRC as reflected in the global Cholera Framework and the One Wash Initiative. Key activities will include:

- Assess WASH coverage gaps
- Fill coverage gaps to allow equal distribution of resources
- Build the technical and managerial capacity of the SSRC WASH Officers and volunteer team leaders
- Strengthen the communication lines between the community and government agencies to highlight their needs
- Upgrade productive water supply systems to give more coverage through solar pumping systems, especially in institutions such as schools, clinics and markets
- Increase latrine construction using locally available materials
- Build the capacity of local authorities around WASH activities
- Coordinate through the SSD WASH country cluster
- Collaborate with other partners and actors present in the operational areas to avoid overlap

HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH SAFE WATER SERVICES

2,500

PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SERVICES

30,000

HOUSEHOLDS REACHED WITH AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES ON IMPROVED TREATMENT AND SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER

5,000

PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH KNOWLEDGE ON AND ACCESS TO IMPROVED EXCRETA DISPOSAL

2,500

PEOPLE REACHED WITH HYGIENE PROMOTION MESSAGES

15,000

SCHOOL GIRLS REACHED WITH MESSAGES ON MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

1,500

OUTCOME

PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE AND SUSTAINABLE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

AREA OF FOCUS

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

The protracted crisis has caused untold suffering to individuals, families, and communities, with conflict and displacement leading to disruptions in family and community structures. Some people are opting for negative coping mechanisms, such as child marriage and sexual abuse in exchange for services. Often women cannot plant or harvest crops, or fetch water for fear of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Young people in South Sudan are disproportionately affected by the rapid and significant changes occurring in the world and around them: urbanisation, violence, substance abuse, high unemployment, sexual exploitation and the global economic downturn, with the increasing complexity and spread of health, environmental, and social issues.

Protection, gender and inclusion is a cross cutting area of focus, and included in all of the National Society activities. Advocating and promoting a culture of non-violence and peace rests upon the high participation of youth as agents of behavioural change (YABC). In 2020, the National Society will expand the geographical areas of the youth empowerment and education programmes to include Yei, Maridi, Yambio and Yei, particularly among marginalised populations. At present, most volunteers are male, due to socio-cultural factors. Low participation of women is of concern in the implementation of all SSRC outreach and service delivery activities. In the Greater Equatorias, women have comparatively more opportunity to participate in activities, due to local customs and traditions. Gender and diversity will continue to be considered in the recruitment of SSRC staff and volunteers at national and state levels, particularly at senior management level, to ensure improved representation. IFRC will support SSRC

170,000
SWISS FRANCS
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REQUIREMENT



staff in capacity development to enhance gender and diversity mainstreaming. Netherlands Red Cross and Danish Red Cross are supporting with SGBV programming in Central Equatoria including Bor and Terekeka. To build a resilient community capable of coping with daily challenges and establishing a mechanism to reduce gender-based violence, and promote peaceful co-existence, activities in this area of focus will:

1. Promote and advocate for policy on non-violence and peaceful co-existence
2. Build the capacity of SSRC staff and volunteers through training on psycho-social support
3. Ensure personal wellbeing and peer support
4. Scale up coverage of the protection activities
5. Strengthen the communication lines between communities and other stakeholders
6. Strengthen referral pathways, dissemination, and service delivery, through constant coordination and collaboration with all stakeholders
7. Provide training to government staff

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES INCLUDE MEASURES TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE STATUS

4

VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED

6

OUTCOME

COMMUNITIES ARE MORE PEACEFUL, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES

National society development (NSD) is a key priority for IFRC in South Sudan in line with IFRC Strategy 2020 and Africa Region Road Map. As the situation in South Sudan continues to stabilise, the timing is right to invest even further in NSD, and especially in branch development. Over the past few years, the IFRC has supported the development of a new strategic plan for 2018–2021, as well as the development of a comprehensive NSD Framework outlining key development priorities and focus areas. Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) has been conducted in 14 out of 17 branches and it is expected that all branches will have undergone BOCA by the end of 2019.

Building on this, the focus for 2020 will be to continue to support the implementation of the NSD Framework in close coordination with all in country Movement Partners to ensure a harmonised approach to NSD support guided by SSRC's priorities and driven by the National Society. Other areas in the NSD Framework where the IFRC will focus its support is governance and leadership—building on the momentum from the general assembly in June 2019 when a new governing council was elected as well as 17 new branch boards.

1. Finalise and roll out a branch development strategy, to build branches as centres for resilience
2. Support and guide governance structures at all levels
3. National Society to define and implement its auxiliary role, in close coordination with the ICRC
4. At HQ level, implement recommendations from 2019 departmental reviews
5. Support the roll out of a Youth Policy and a Youth engagement strategy
6. Support progress towards achieving the PAC indicators and reaching Africa Road map milestones

680,000
SWISS FRANCS
FUNDING
REQUIREMENT

OUTCOME

NATIONAL SOCIETY HAS THE NECESSARY LEGAL, ETHICAL AND FINANCIAL FOUNDATION, SYSTEMS AND STRUTURE, COMPETENCES AND CAPACITIES TO PLAN AND PERFORM

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The 2020 operational plan (OP) focuses on further building and enhancing the SSRC staff and volunteer capacity in key sectors of disaster management programming to ensure that the National Society is better prepared and positioned to scale-up its disaster response and preparedness to the growing humanitarian needs in South Sudan. Lessons learnt from previous Movement Response Plans (2017/2018) and COP 2019 have been incorporated into the design of the OP 2020. There is considerable space for Partner National Societies (PNS) to contribute in-kind resources and personnel to ensure success of the OP 2020. For effective enhancement of SSRC DM response capacity the following support will be required:

1. Cash transfer programming feasibility study and training for SSRC Staff
2. Procurement, warehouse and fleet management training for SSRC HQ and branch logistics staff
3. Logistics support to integrated Movement partners.
4. Technical support in WASH and Health
5. Strengthen SSRC capacity to respond effectively to WASH and health needs in South Sudan

OUTCOME

EFFECTIVE AND COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE IS ENSURED

**200,000
SWISS FRANCS
FUNDING
REQUIREMENT**

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS

Humanitarian diplomacy is one of four enabling actions in the SSRC 2018-2021 Strategic Plan. Some milestones have been achieved in recent years, including IFRC supported policy work on a national disaster law and a national disaster management policy. SSRC successfully lobbied for the introduction of specific SSRC number plates for their vehicles and the NS also played a key role in the development of the Boma Health Initiative. In 2020, the NS is looking to scale up their humanitarian diplomacy efforts and the IFRC will support this, in close coordination with the ICRC given the fragile context of the country.

OUTCOME

IFRC AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY INFLUENCE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THE MOST VULNERABLE AT ALL LEVELS

**30,000
SWISS FRANCS
FUNDING
REQUIREMENT**

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

ENSURE A STRONG IFRC

IFRC will continue to build trust with the South Sudan Red Cross and the Movement partners. Timely and good reporting is of essence as demonstrated in 2017, 2018 and 2019 with 100% timely reporting. This will continue in 2020 and beyond. The IFRC will also support effective and quality reporting for the SSRC. The idea is that the IFRC staff will be used to support primarily the SSRC, but also will be available to ensure that support from Movement partners is aligned with a standard template, and that reporting formats are also standardised.

The IFRC in South Sudan will continue to demonstrate value for money and credibility as an organisation that partners can invest in and through. Audit recommendations will be implemented without delay. Finance development will help to ensure that SSRC has sound finance systems and controls.

Effective communication will be a critical pillar of showcasing the need to invest through the IFRC. The IFRC in South Sudan will intensify this effort during 2020. A communications delegate will support the country office based out of Nairobi for specified period in the year contingent on availability of funding. All country office staff will complete the mandatory IFRC e-learning courses such as on fraud and its prevention.

860,000
SWISS FRANCS
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OUTCOME

**IFRC AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY INFLUENCE DECISIONS
THAT AFFECT THE MOST VULNERABLE AT ALL LEVELS**

ENDNOTES

1 Health Cluster, Oct 2018

2 SDG 1—Reducing Poverty; SDG 2—End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG 3—Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; SDG 6—Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 13 -- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

3 This plan is closely aligned to the SSRC Strategic Plan 2018-2021, SSRC NSD Framework, IFRC's Strategy 2020, the Africa Region Road Map, the Africa Regional Operational Plan, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

4 FEWS NET, 27 Jun 2019

5 UNICEF, May 2019



Contact information of the IFRC Country office, for partners who wish to find out more

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