



**South Sudan
Red Cross**

SOUTH SUDAN RED CROSS

GENERAL INFORMATION



Introduction

The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) is one of the 192 National Societies worldwide and was founded on the eve of South Sudan's independence in 2011. The SSRC is a volunteer-based humanitarian society and works as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field. Based on the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the SSRC was created through an Act of Parliament on 9th March 2012, recognized by the ICRC in June 2013, and admitted into the IFRC in November of the same year.

VISION: A healthy and resilient population of the most vulnerable affected by conflicts, crises, and climate change.

MISSION: To reduce suffering, build resilient communities and foster human dignity and social cohesion.

SSRC's GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The general objective of the Society is to build resilient communities and alleviate human suffering, with complete impartiality and without any adverse distinction on the basis of nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, language, religious beliefs, social background, political opinions, or similar criteria.





SSRC's Specific Tasks as specified in the Act

To meet its general objective, the Society shall:

- a) Provide humanitarian aid to civilian and military victims in times of armed conflict and other situations of violence, and in times of peace to prepare, to act in all the fields covered by the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, and on behalf of all war victims.
- b) Act in situations of natural or man-made disaster and take part in national preparedness and emergency response plans in support of public authorities, and act in all situations requiring a humanitarian response as a reference organization in the field of first aid and in providing assistance to communities in line with identified vulnerabilities.
- c) Manage an effective national network to restore family links between people separated as a consequence of armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural or man-made disasters or other situations requiring a humanitarian response.
- d) Provide community services to the general population of South Sudan through the Society's own programmes in such fields as improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and social welfare.
- e) Promote and disseminate international humanitarian law, the Fundamental Principles of the Movement and the spirit of volunteerism.
- f) Cooperate with and assist the public authorities in the dissemination, promotion and national implementation of international humanitarian law as well as the protection of the distinctive emblems of the red cross, red crescent and red crystal in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions, their Additional Protocols, and the South Sudan Geneva Conventions Act of 2012.
- g) Recruit, train and assign personnel both at the national and local level as are necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities and involve volunteers in the activities and promote capacity building at all levels of the Society.

Structure

SSRC has its Headquarters in Juba along with 21 branches and 102 units in the country. It has over 4000 members and more than 17,000 volunteers operating under the 21 branches. The SSRC structure has the governing board and the Secretariate. At the branch level, the branch board is headed by a chairperson. At the national level, the Governing Board is headed by the President and the Secretariate is headed by the Secretary-General. The Current president is Joseph Dhuor Makuei and the Secretary-General is John Lobor.



The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement was founded in 1863, based on the war experience of Henry Dunant. As a Swiss businessman, Henry Dunant arrived at the Italian town of Solferino right after a battle had taken place between the Austrians and the French. Deeply distressed by the sight of the wounded, abandoned in their thousands, he attempted to bring them relief and called on the local population to give assistance. Later in a book titled "A Memory of Solferino", he suggested the setting up in every country in time of peace of volunteer relief societies which in time of conflict would assist the army medical services. Today, Dunant's idea had developed into a global movement with 193 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies supported by more than 100 million members and volunteers. They work hand in hand with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

The Emblem

The Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Crystal are the official emblems of the Movement. The Red Crystal was introduced in December 2005 as an additional emblem with equal status to the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The Red Crystal is applicable in countries that can't use either Red Cross or Red Crescent emblems.



SSRC's core activities are broadly classified into four and enabling priorities programmes:

1. Disaster Risk Management

The goal of Disaster Risk Management is to ensure that “People mitigate effects of climate change and preserve the environment through performing risk reduction and preparedness initiatives, and possess capacities to respond to disasters, conflicts, and other emergencies while ensuring food security and livelihood.”.

- **Disaster/Emergency Preparedness and Response programme:** focuses on strengthening the capacities of SSRC staff and volunteers and increase the level of preparedness to respond to disasters/emergencies effectively and efficiently.
- **Food Security and livelihood:** The Programme aims to increase resilience of the most vulnerable people across the country through the distribution of food and essential household items and through promotion of livelihood projects.



- **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):**
Is a systematic development and application of policies, strategies, practices and set of activities carried out to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks and prevent or to mitigate and prepare the adverse impact of hazards to promote socio-economic development.

(Image 5)



- **Post Disaster Recovery:**
 - Once solution is obtained, the focus shifts from relief to development aimed at helping the affected community become self-reliant. The primary aim of recovery is to assist the affected community to regain a proper level of functioning following a disaster both initially and in the long run
 - Recovery activities may range from restoration of essential utilities such as water, sanitation, and power systems, to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrence of a given threat facing the community

2. Health and WASH

These will ensure that “People live healthy lives with access to health care and WASH facilities, and practice health promotion based on knowledge and changed attitudes”. To achieve this, SSRC will pursue improved health-seeking behaviours, prevention, and control of communicable diseases, and increased access to health and WASH service delivery to the affected population in South Sudan. The following are the components under health:

- **Emergency Health:**
South Sudan Red Cross provides preventive services to communities during disasters such as Covid-19, Cholera, Ebola.

Among the provided services are: -

- Provision of chlorine tabs for water purification, ORS, soaps, Facemasks, Sanitizers etc
- Facilitate hygiene promotion trainings and campaigns.
- Provision of emergency first aid and community sanitary facilities.

- Community Base Health (CBH):
It is a global approach adapted to the local context: SSRC volunteers train community members on diseases prevention, health promotion, first aid, disaster preparedness and response.

(Image 6)



• First Aid: •

First Aid is one of the core activities of the NS, the SSRC has Emergency Action Teams, made of trained volunteers in the branches across the country, ready to support with First Aid services during both emergencies & public events.

(Image 7)



Blood Donor Recruitment and First Aid

- Carries awareness on voluntary blood donation to help the sick people who need blood in the hospitals.
- It supports the National Blood transfusion Services in Juba and Blood Banks in Wau and Torit to be able to safely store blood.

(Image 8)





WASH:

WASH consists mainly of awareness raising through Hygiene promotion on hygienic practices and menstrual hygiene management, construction of sanitation facilities at both households and institutions and the provision of clean and safe water through the construction or rehabilitation of hand pumps, water yards and mass treatment of surface water.

3. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People who are marginalized and vulnerable are included, protected, empowered, and actively engaged in their communities. SSRC affirms its commitment to the Minimum Protection Approach as exposure to threats such as SGBV, child abuse, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and intercommunal violence. SSRC will continue being a leading actor in Psychosocial Support (PSS), Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention in South Sudan, and these will remain key priority areas for the National Society during this strategic period.

- Restoring family links aims at reuniting family members separated from the loved ones without news due to armed conflict, natural and man-made disaster. SSRC volunteers search for the whereabouts of the missing relatives to restore and maintain the family links



4. National Society Development and Sustainability

To remain relevant, any organisation needs to constantly evolve and adapt to its local environment. Some organisational change can happen spontaneously, but often a deliberate approach is needed to achieve lasting change. SSRC has worked closely together with its Movement partners to strengthen organisational capacities at all levels and to build the capacity across SSRC. In accordance with the aspiration of the NSD Compact 2019, SSRC has emphasized a structured and encompassing approach addressing lack of alignment, duplication, or inefficiencies, and promoting coherence and predictability of NSD support across the RCRC Movement.



5. Partnership and Movement Coordination and Cooperation

In a complex setting, such as South Sudan, the humanitarian challenges require new, collaborative multistakeholder approaches for effective action. The SSRC and the RCRC Movement partners present in South Sudan are committed to constantly improving coordination and exploring complementarity, to find new models of collaboration in line with the existing RCRC Movement Statutes, Frameworks, and resolutions, such as the Movement Coordination Agreement. SSRC continues to work closely with all relevant public authorities in line with its auxiliary role and recognizes the need to coordinate activities with other stakeholders at the local and national level to avoid duplication and to ensure maximum impact of its interventions.





Communication and Humanitarian Diplomacy

Communication and Humanitarian Diplomacy are enabling the SSRC to be trusted and accountable and to be in line with its mission and advance towards its vision. SSRC will ensure trust and accountability by inviting the communities to be in the lead (CEA) and establish good feedback mechanisms and good monitoring and evaluation systems gathering evidence and compiling experiences. Clear campaigns and communications initiatives that are built on evidence and experience and make an impact on policies and practices will be facilitated. In summary the communication department carries out:

- Dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.
- Strengthening SSRC reputation, trust and fostering better understanding.
- Promotes SSRC image and visibility throughout the country.



Funding

The SSRC is funded by contributions from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, and other public and private sources. All contributions are voluntary and may be in the form of cash, kind or voluntary service. Persons or organisations willing to contribute to the SSRC are encouraged to approach the nearest branch office.

Fundamental Principle

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is guided by the seven Fundamental Principles:

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavors, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavors to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary Service

It is a voluntary relief Movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

Membership and volunteering

South Sudan Red Cross has a growing number of volunteers who assist in implementing activities at the headquarters, 21 Branches, and Units. Membership and volunteerism is open to everyone regardless of race, colour, sex, tribe, clan, gender, class, religion, political inclination, or Nationality.



Support the South Sudan Red Cross by becoming a:

- Volunteer
- Ordinary Member
- Annual Member
- Life member
- Corporate Member
- Youth Member

South Sudan Red Cross presence countrywide

There are 102 SSRC units across country.

No.	Branch	Location of Branch Office
1.	Juba	Juba
2.	Torit	Torit
3.	Yambio	Yambio
4.	Bor	Bor
5.	Malakal	Malakal
6.	Bentiu	Bentiu
7.	Rumbek	Rumbek
8.	Wau	Wau
9.	Aweil	Aweil
10.	Kuajok	Kuajok
11.	Mundri	Mundri
12.	Yirol	Yirol
13.	Raga	Raga
14.	Pibor	Pibor
15.	Terekeka	Terekeka
16.	Maiwut	Maiwut
17.	Maridi	Maridi
18.	Akobo	Akobo
19.	Kapoeta	Kapoeta
20.	Tonj	Tonj
21.	Yei	Yei

Website: www.ssdredcross.org

YouTube: South Sudan Red Cross

