Established: 2004  
Country Office: Juba, South Sudan  
Field offices: Juba (Juba), Alek (Gogrial), Aweil (Aweil East), Mingkamman (Eastern Lake), Bor (Jonglei), Leer and Thonyor (Southern Liech), Akobo (Eastern Bieh), Wau (Wau)  
Budget 2016: 150 Million NOK  
Budget 2015: 137 Million NOK  
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International staff: 32  
National staff: 271  
Main donors: NMFA, NORAD, SIDA, WFP, UNICEF, ECHO EU, DfID, SDC, UNHCR, FAO, CHF, Agriteam  
NRC Core Competencies: Shelter, Food Sec., ICLA, WASH and Education

**Humanitarian and political context:**

Despite the signing of the August 2015 peace agreement to bring an end to the conflict that first erupted in December 2013, there have been several active conflicts throughout the country including the recent conflict in Juba from 7-11th July 2016, between the SPLA and SPLA-IO. As a result of the situation since December 2013, 2.59 million people – approximately one in every five people in South Sudan - have been forced to flee their homes, including 1.61 million internally displaced people, and over 975,801 refugees in neighbouring countries. Some 259,796 have sought refuge in UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites inside South Sudan, while the vast majority of IDPs are on the run or sheltering outside PoC sites. Due to the fluidity of displacement, it is difficult to determine the number of IDP returnees. Thousands of homes have been ruined during the fighting and many people have been displaced multiple times because of repeated attacks.

The conflict situation coupled with the poor road infrastructure that become impassable during rainy seasons, hindering access for populations and commercial traffic makes the situation for the population increasingly challenging. Paired with an economic situation that is rife with inflation and market prices of standard food items increases on a weekly basis this impacts the population greatly. The recent Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) figures estimated 4.3 million people in Phases acute crisis (3), emergency (4) and catastrophe (5) in April 2016, a significant increase from the 2.8 million people in January–March 2016 projection.

**NRC IN SOUTH SUDAN**

NRC has been active in Sudan including southern Sudan since 2004 and formally in South Sudan since the independence in 2011. NRC operates in 14 out of the 28 states (7 out of the 10 old states) with a static operational process in these towns; Leer, Bor, Akobo, Juba, Alek, Aweil, Wau, Mingkamman. In addition NRC has four mobile teams that are providing food and NFI/Shelter distributions in partnership with WFP, ECHO and Shelter Cluster in hard to reach areas across the country but primarily in the Greater Upper Nile region.

NRCs strategic objective in South Sudan is “to reach more conflict affected populations including in hard to reach

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1 [http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php](http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php)  
2 [2016 South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview](#)
areas in South Sudan with relevant assistance”, and in 2015 the organization reached over 670,000 people with assistance across South Sudan. For 2016, the organization is expecting to reach around 740,000 people.

**NRC priorities for 2016 and beyond:**

As NRC South Sudan plans to reach more conflict affected populations including in hard to reach areas in South Sudan with relevant assistance for the ongoing strategic period (up to end of 2017), the program is undertaking a two pronged approach by both focusing on humanitarian/emergency response alongside recovery programming. NRC is focusing on access to protection and assistance for vulnerable people affected by displacement and groups that are underserved or not reached by other organizations including increased integrated programming, light footed response in hard to reach areas, mobile teams and continuing to expand the capacity especially for education in emergencies.

NRC will continue using multiple approaches, responding to the emergency situation by maintaining the organization’s capacity. Expansion into new areas with a high IDP caseload will be assessed and response guided by evidence based needs analysis.

The organization continues its activities in Warrap, Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal targeting the returnees, IDPs and host communities with response in food security, education, shelter, wash and ICLA. NRC is also creating a preparedness strategy which will have more focus on preparing and commencing return programs for the IDPs in the country alongside discussion with NRCs offices in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda on trends of return of the refugees to ensure capacity and durable solutions programming on the agenda.

**NRC Core Competencies in South Sudan:**

**FOOD SECURITY:** NRC focuses on both distribution and activities targeting communities’ resilience capacity. Food security projects are being implemented both in the conflict affected states as well as in the more stable states in the country including cash based programming. NRC also has food security projects with more long term focus in Greater Bahr El Ghazal area including support in livelihood diversification option, market linkages, capacity building and development of social infrastructure. NRC has a strategic partnership with WFP where NRC through three rapid response teams is distributing food to people in extreme need while piloting some mixed basket programs in more stable areas.

**EDUCATION:** NRC is operating Education in Emergency (EiE) programs around Mingkamman, Juba, Bor and Akobo and around Leer (latter was suspended in July due to the fighting in the area). In addition to this response, NRC implements Accelerated Learning Program (ALP), Youth Education Pack (YEP) and Basic Adult Literacy program (BAL) in the Greater Bahr El Ghazal area and around Juba and the organization is commencing more education programs also around Bor and Akobo.

**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS:** includes a rapid response team distributing emergency shelter/NFI kits in hard to reach areas in collaboration with the Cluster and funded by ECHO. NRC has adopted owner driven approaches that enable beneficiaries not only to actively participate in the construction of their shelters, but also to acquire basic rehabilitation skills needed for sustained rehabilitation and improvement of their shelters. Activities also include provision of Transitional Learning Spaces (TLS) and other related infrastructure to support Education and Food Security programs.

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):** NRC has included wash activities as part of an integrated response in hard to reach areas through the mobile shelter/NFI response as well as in static projects such as education. This includes construction of latrines, providing boreholes and repair of already existing as well as community sensitization. Wash activities are also implemented in relation to education interventions with both focus on primary sanitation needs as well as hygiene promotion and female needs in relation the dignity responses.

**INFORMATION, COUNSELLING AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE (ICLA):** Activities in ICLA focus on access to civil documentation and Housing, Land and Property issues alongside Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) to promote peaceful co-existence in the communities. Further activities are implemented to support women and their access to land. NRC is currently implementing activities around Juba, Alek, Mingkamman, Aweil and Wau.

NRC takes coordination seriously and is Cluster Co-Coordinator for Protection and WASH Clusters, with providing additional support to the humanitarian community through a Conflict and Policy Analyst which also initiates specific research relevant for understanding conflict dynamics further.