

# Final Report

## South Sudan: Floods in Aweil

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n°</b> MDRSS008
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 24 March 2020	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">FL-2019-000062-SSD</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 22 June 2019	<b>Operation end date:</b> 22 November 2019
<b>Host National Society(ies):</b> South Sudan Red Cross	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 135,906
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 65,352 people (10,892 households)	<b>Number of people reached:</b> 44,898 people (7,483 households)
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> SSRC, IFRC, the Danish Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross and ICRC.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHAD), Norwegian Refugee Council, Medair, UNICEF, CESS, and World Food Programme.	

<Please click [here](#) for the final financial report and click [here](#) for the contacts>

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands Red Cross Society and the Canadian Government contributed in replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRC), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Considerable flooding from 5 - 7 June 2019 triggered population movement and displacement in three (3) counties (Nyamlel, Aweil centre town and Gokmachar) of the former Northern Bahr el Gazal State of South Sudan. According to the results of the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) conducted by South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) in collaboration with the State department for Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the floods resulted in substantial destruction of houses, road networks and destroyed the livelihoods of 10,892 households. The floods also put at risk thousands of people especially pregnant and lactating mothers and children facing the risk of illness from water-borne diseases and Malaria due to the harsh living conditions as well as destroyed or contaminated water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, including latrines, wells and hand pumps. Besides, the severe floods threatened the



An affected person receiving shelter and WASH items from SSRC volunteers  
©SSRC

food security of the affected populations as most of the crops were submerged under flood waters and malnutrition rate increased among the affected children and lactating mothers due to low in-take of food calories.

In response, a [DREF operation](#) was launched on 22 June 2019 by the South Sudan Red Cross Society with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to reach out to 34,560 people (5,760 households) with relief services for three months. Through this plan of action, SSRC provided immediate basic assistance to address the most acute needs of flood affected households in the three counties (Aweil West, Gokmachar and Aweil State in the former Northern Bahr el Gazal State). In September 2019, as floods continued to devastate the living conditions of local communities in parts of the country, an [Operation Update](#) was published on 19 September, extending the operation by two months to allow SSRC continue assessing needs and providing support to targeted communities which were continuously affected by the extended flooding. The design and implementation of this operation was guided by assessed needs, identified in the initial and rapid needs assessment conducted in the three locations, which informed coherent design of this response, reaching 44,898 people across the three most affected areas in the states.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

#### Provision of Health/Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) services

Through this response, SSRC provided 7,483 flood affected households with improved access to safe drinking water through rehabilitation of 19 boreholes, reinforced with provision of domestic hygiene kits (buckets, chlorine sachets), digging tools for opening water channels as well as hygiene promotion and awareness sessions. Furthermore, SSRC supported establishment and training of water management committees to manage the operation and maintenance of these water points across the three communities.



#### Provision of Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items

*SSRC Trained vols rehabilitates a damaged borehole platform in Nyamlel ©SSRC*

With support from Danish Red Cross, SSRC secured access to Emergency Shelter and essential households' items to 2,550 flood displaced families in Nyamlel, Aweil West County. The household kits distributed were a combination of WASH and Shelter items based on the recommended sphere standards, procured and transported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) from Juba-Wau, then further consigned by SSRC to Nyamlel. Subsequent to the distribution, post distribution monitoring was conducted to collect beneficiaries' feedback on the quality, timelines and approaches of the SSRC during the distribution. The finding indicated majority of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of the items distributed and have improved access to shelter and essential household items.

#### Provision of Protection services

During the course of the operation, SSRC deployed 40 trained volunteers from its network of volunteers, who reached out to the affected communities with key messages on prevention of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) as well as provided psychosocial support (PSS) to those families who lost their key assets and beloved ones during the flood tragedy. The main lesson learnt during the response was that SSRC promoted conflict sensitivity and abode by the "Do no harm Principle" by ensuring that target communities were not placed at heightened risk by its humanitarian action. The SSRC ensured all distribution activities did not increase exposure to attack or violence. Training initiatives and distributions of essential household items (EHIs) and Hygiene kits placed emphasis on reducing the potential risks of GBV and looting faced by women as a result of the location and timing of activities. This best practice needs to be streamlined and replicated in all phases of the National Society's (NS) humanitarian responses.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The floods response in Aweil State, Gokmachar and Nyamlel was supported by the IFRC, Danish Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross and ICRC, targeting 52,000 populations. The IFRC through its Disaster Relief and Emergency Funds (DREF) ensured delivery of Water and Sanitation assistance to 6,400 affected households; these was achieved through rehabilitation of (16) boreholes, providing access to clean water for 29,400 individuals combined with provision of hygiene promotion using PHAST in emergency approach. Furthermore, of these benefiting communities, 7,483 of the households have improved access to clean water collection and storage facilities. Meanwhile, through support from the Danish Red Cross, SSRC had secured access to shelter and essential household items for 2,500 flood affected households in Nyamlel. The DRC further supported rehabilitation of (3) boreholes providing clean and safe water to 9,000 individuals (1,500 households) in Nyamlel. Additionally, through DRC, SSRC has supported functional Emergency Action Team (EAT) in Nyamlel, reaching 2,640 people with hygiene promotion awareness in (5) communities affected by the floods. The reponse built on already existing Water and Sanitation service being supported by Austrian Red Cross.

Besides these efforts, ICRC was instrumental in supporting SSRC through provision of logistics, Human Resource and safer access; ICRC supported the procurement and transportation of the Essential Households Items from Juba to Wau. Furthermore, through its Wau sub-delegation, ICRC provided vehicles that facilitated the movement of SSRC personnel during assessment, distribution as well as post-distribution monitoring. The overall contribution of these Movement partners has been coordinated through the Emergency Operation Centre, where strategic and operational issues were being deliberated among various SSRC departments and Partners.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The main non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors present and actively responding to the floods emergency are; The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), an authority instituted within the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management), coordinating relief and humanitarian efforts in the state; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), currently supporting WASH, Education in Emergency as well protection through CEDS-South Sudanese National NGO based in Aweil with operational footprint in all the flood affected areas earlier Stage. Meanwhile the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) supported flood victims in Aweil through provision of shelter materials, complimented with direct food aid provided by World Food Programme (WFP) through its Aweil sub-office. Other NGOs are providing recovery and resilience building programming across non-flood affected areas in the state. Additionally, the SSRC has been actively participating in the relevant humanitarian coordination forums, including WASH clusters, NFI/Shelter cluster at state and operational level. This coordination ensured a harmonized response is delivered avoiding duplication of efforts among actors at state and operational level.

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Please refer to [Operation Update](#) for details on Needs analysis.

#### **Risk Analysis**

Northern Bahr el Gazal is among the states in South Sudan that is prone to recurrent seasonal floods, mostly in the months of July-October. The year 2019 had seen early June flood incidents and this was expected to continue until end of October 2019. The continuous floods posed many life-threatening events, including destruction to houses, crops, livestock, road networks as well as Water and Sanitation facilities. As anticipated during the implementation of this operation, flooding continued and by late October 2019, several parts of the country were devastated by floods, affecting 900,000 people displaced in 32 areas of the former states of Upper Nile, Warrap, Jonglei, Unity, Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr-el Gazal. In response, SSRC, with support from IFRC launched an [Emergency Appeal](#) in November 2019 for CHF 2.35 Million to meet the immediate and mid-term needs of 96,000 people in affected communities. The Appeal is planned to last until November 2020.

#### **Scenario planning**

Please refer to [Operation Update](#) for details on Scenario planning.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall objective

This Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) provided immediate basic assistance to address the most acute needs of flood affected households in Nyamlel in the former Northern Bahr el Gazal State. The design and implementation of this EPoA was guided by assessed needs, following in-depth assessment carried out by SSRC Aweil branch team with support of national headquarters. SSRC continued to deliver Water, Hygiene and Sanitation assistance along this objective, reaching additional flood affected households in Aweil North, Nyamlel, Gokmachar and Aweil centre.

From June 22 to 22 November 2019, SSRC delivered multi-sectorial assistances to 7,483 households (44,898 people) covering 68.70% of the total affected population. The planned activities were complementary to other response delivered by the various partners in the target state/locations and SSRC had ensured no overlapping of the response.

### Proposed strategy

SSRC through its sectorial themes ensured collective response to most severe needs of the flood affected population; linking the response to durable solutions where people would achieve some stability; and the centrality of gender-sensitive and protection in all programming, which included actions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, psychosocial support/ Restoring Family Links (RFL) Services, community engagement and accountability to the affected people. This EPoA specifically continued to address the needs in line with the following SSRC pillars of intervention:

**Shelter, Non-food items (NFI) and Protection:** During this response, SSRC delivered Shelter/NFI assistance to 2,500 households in Nyamlel. While continuing to support flood-affected and displaced people in the three locations plus the new location of Aweil North, SSRC maintained integration of its Restoring Family Links and psychosocial support to families who have lost their beloved ones during the flooding as well as those whose livelihoods were severely destroyed.

**Health/Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH):** Through this response, SSRC ensured improved access to safe drinking water through rehabilitation of hand pumps, reinforced with provision of domestic hygiene kits (buckets, chlorine sachets), digging tools for opening water channels as well as hygiene promotion and awareness sessions. These activities were implemented in the three locations. Furthermore, SSRC extended the response period aimed to provide access to clean water to newly affected flood households in Aweil North, GokMachar, Aweil Centre and Nyamlel through rehabilitation of additional 3 boreholes, distribution of hygiene kits reaching 7,483 households (HH), complemented with community/household level hygiene promotion awareness done using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) in emergency approach as well Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) methodologies targeting schools.

### Gender and Diversity

During this operation, considerable effort was exerted in understanding and incorporating the various needs of men, women, boys and girls, including the most elderly during the assessment and design phases of the response. During the implementation, SSRC ensured a gender and diversity sensitive approach in:

- (a) the selection of balanced intervention teams (volunteers and deployed NDRT),
- (b) the selection of beneficiaries, and in the establishment of water management and community hygiene promotion committees, where full and effective participation of both men and women was promoted. The IFRC's minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in emergencies was considered in the design, delivery and monitoring of the assistance.

### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

There were two levels of monitoring that was adopted during the implementation; routine project monitoring and post-distribution assessments. Routine project monitoring was ensured in order to generate learning on an on-going basis and identified issues to be addressed in-depth during assessment. Various monitoring tools were implemented

including activity delivery monitoring, spot checks, beneficiary satisfaction, compliance monitoring and financial monitoring. The first level of monitoring necessitated activity delivery monitoring on the following criteria: status of implementation, level of completion of activity and any modification to the plan.

#### **Communication and Coordination (Internal & External)**

The overall management of the operation was coordinated by the SSRC Operations Coordinator with support of Deputy Secretary General (DSG)/Head of Programmes as well as technical departments at Headquarters and branch staff. SSRC HQ staffs supported the response and utilized the full range of Movement support available to deliver the activities. The intervention was further supported and guided through regular operational and technical level coordination meetings, where gaps and remedies were endorsed to improve the quality of the response. Besides, the branch ensured participation in relevant external coordination and represented SSRC at state level Clusters to ensure the operation is visible and coordinated with other humanitarian agencies operating in the target locations. SSRC further engaged with Government Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management both at national and operational/state/county levels.

#### **Sustainability**

Sustainability of this response was ensured right during the needs assessment, in which affected communities were consulted on their priorities, this continued throughout the implementation phase where community members were involved directly in the implementation of the key components of the response. For instance, the formation and training of the water management committees was one way of ensuring community ownership of the project, the knowledge transferred to these committees' members will be sustained over time despite the closure of this response.

#### **Capacity building/ National society development (NSD)**

As part of capacity building of the branch, through this response, 80 Emergency Action Team Volunteers were provided relevant refresher training on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), Psychosocial Support (PSS) as well Sexual and Gender Based Violence Prevention. In addition, through this response, the branch capacity to respond to emergencies has been heightened and has positioned the National Society among the communities as first responders to humanitarian disasters.

#### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

SSRC remains committed to promoting community engagement and accountability to people affected by disaster and conflict; this has been ensured from preparedness and the onset of this flood emergency response. The affected communities across the three operational areas were engaged in the initial needs assessment, where community leaders and various categories of individuals (women, men, girls, and boys, disabled and elderly) were consulted of their concerns and priorities. A formal and informal feedback mechanism such as focused group discussions, personal and key informants' interviews combined with household survey were put in place to get the necessary feedback from community members on issues of concern. Furthermore, the formation of water and sanitation committees as part of the community response structure promoted community engagement and accountability, where members of the communities were consulted on their capacities to maintain the existing resources. Meanwhile, the water management committees (WMC) also acts as a platform in which SSRC promoted gender and diversity through equal representation of women and men.

#### **Summary of key lessons learnt**

The main lesson learnt during the response was that SSRC promoted conflict sensitivity and abode by the "DO NO HARM Principle" by ensuring that target communities were not placed at heightened risk by its humanitarian action. The SSRC ensured all distribution activities did not increase exposure to attack or violence. Training initiatives and distributions of EHIs and Hygiene kits placed emphasis on reducing the potential risks of GBV and looting faced by women as a result of the location and timing of activities. This best practice needs to be streamlined and replicated in all phases of the NS humanitarian responses. In addition, the consistent engagement with relevant authorities, humanitarian actors at state as well as at country level humanitarian coordination platforms enhanced the Red Cross/Red Crescent mandated areas of operation, this needs to be consistently sustained over time. Also, the Emergency operation Centre as a core coordination mechanism bringing together respective departments and partners has heightened sharing of best practices as well supported the operationalization on the NS Disaster Management contingency plan response framework, this needs to be built on.

## Challenges and recommendations

The major challenge to this operation was physical accessibility to the communities affected due to impassable roads, delay of activity funds to operation site, constraining timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to those most in need. Further to this, the persistent flooding in the operational areas continued to increase the humanitarian needs, given the resource constraints, SSRC was unable to respond to some of the new displacement caseloads across the affected counties in Northern Bahr-el Gazal State. Meanwhile, this DREF operation only addressed the immediate life-saving needs of those affected; however it offered minimal recovery options for the communities, thus in order to address this, SSRC should further evaluate the humanitarian context to inform actions that would provide opportunities for early recovery and building resilience of the affected communities. In addition, SSRC should replicate some of the best practices enhanced during the response in subsequent similar operations, especially the active participation and coordination through the regular Emergency Operation Centre, UN Clusters as well as with the local authorities both at national and state level.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p><b>People reached: 15,000</b></p> <p>Male: 6,000</p> <p>Female: 9,000</p>	
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short- term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance are provided to affected households		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households supported with access to Shelter and Essential households' items	2,550	2,500
# of households that provides feedback on SSRC response modalities	At least 1,530 people representing 14% of the affected population	1,005 people or 9.23% of affected population
# of Post Distribution monitoring conducted	1	1
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
Through support from the Danish Red Cross under the Early Action project, 2,500 NFI/EHIs kits were procured which SSRC used to support 2,500 flood affected households in Nyamlel. These items were transported from Juba to Wau with support of ICRC. Subsequent to the distribution, post distribution monitoring was conducted to collect beneficiaries' feedback on the quality, timelines and approaches of the SSRC during the distribution. The finding indicated most of the beneficiaries that provided feedback were satisfied with the quality of the items distributed as this has enabled them erect temporary shelters with the tarpaulins provided. They also reported sufficient level of humanity shown to them by SSRC volunteers and staff during the distribution.		
<b>Challenges</b>		
Continuous rains and flooding in the operational areas increased the humanitarian needs, and given the resource constraints, SSRC was unable to respond to some of the new displacement caseloads across the affected counties.		
<b>Lessons learnt</b>		
Distributions of EHIs and Hygiene kits placed emphasis on reducing the potential risks of GBV and looting faced by women as a result of the location and timing of activities. Full engagement and participation of the most vulnerable groups in assessing their needs, the decision to address them, planning and delivery of the assistance provided greater accountability, transparency and acceptability of the programme and SSRC in the communities.		



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 44,898

Male: 17,959

Female: 26,939

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion 1: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Output 5.1. Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with domestic hygiene kits	5,760	7,483
# people provided with access to clean drinking water	10,000	44,898
# of people reached key hygiene promotion messages	34,560	44,898

### Narrative description of achievements

Some 38,400 floods affected population was provided access to clean and safe drinking water through rehabilitation of 19 boreholes as well as provision of aqua taps for domestic water treatment. Meanwhile, SSRC targeted the same communities with provision of hygiene kits initially aimed to reach 5,760 but actually reached 7,483 households as more areas became accessible after the floods water had receded in other severely floods affected areas in Aweil State and Gokmachar. SSRC could also reach more people because the DREF period was extended for SSRC to be able to address some of the underlying cause of the people becoming vulnerable. SSRC helped communities opened drainages, dug water canals, provided hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion to newly accessible areas. Thus, SSRC reached more people than initially planned.

Besides, SSRC established and trained five (5) functional water management committees composed of 35 members each to ensure management of the water points as well provide minor rehabilitation as part of community ownership and project sustainability. Moreover, 40 volunteers were trained on essential protection components including PSS, SBGV and delivered community level sessions on prevention of Gender Based Violence as well as provided psychosocial support to those families who had completely lost assets and loved ones.

### Challenges

Major challenges to this operation was physical accessibility to the affected communities due to impassable roads, delay of activity funds to operation site, constraining timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to those most in need. Continuous flooding in the operational areas increased the humanitarian needs, and given the resource constraints, SSRC was unable to respond to some of the new displacement caseloads across the affected counties.

### Lessons learnt

With good community engagement, sensitization and awareness raising, communities on their own initiative will clear drainages and construct local canals to divert flood waters from affecting their homes and farmland. With the timely provision of hygiene kits, health and hygiene awareness through hygiene promotion activities, rehabilitation of boreholes and establishment of community water management communities, communities are able to mitigate the effect of flooding and built community resilience against future flooding in their areas.

## International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted (general and/or sectorial)	3	2
# of volunteers and NDRT participating in the response	64	64
# supportive supervision provided by the SSRC HQ and IFRC team	6	4
# of review meetings held at operational and HQ level	1	1

### Narrative description of achievements

During the first week of July 2019, the SSRC Aweil Branch deployed 61 volunteers to conduct initial rapid assessments, assist with the evacuation of high at-risk people and provision of initial life-saving assistance to the floods affected population. The SSRC HQ also deployed three (3) NDRT (2) WASH personnel (1) protection person to provide surge support to the Aweil Branch team. The deployment of these persons from HQ ensured a detail needs assessment is done in the target location, which informed the alignment of the sectorial response to the identified needs. Additionally, the two WASH NDRT members were retained to provide technical assistance in the delivery of the WASH interventions.

#### **Challenges**

Major challenge to this operation was physical inaccessibility to the affected communities due to impassable roads, delay of activity funds to reach the operation site, constraining timely assessments and delivery of humanitarian assistance to those most in need

#### **Lessons learnt**

The main lesson learnt during the response was that SSRC promoted conflict sensitivity and abode by the “DO NO HARM Principle” by ensuring that target communities were not placed at heightened risk by its humanitarian action.

## **D. THE BUDGET**

The overall amount allocated for this operation was CHF 135,906 of which CHF 98,164 (72%) were spent. The balance of CHF 37,742 will be returned to the DREF.

#### **Explanation of variances**

- National Society Staff: Overspent by CHF 7,834 (1,000%) as most of the costs for volunteers were either wrongly booked as NS staff or allocated to the NS staff that was budgeted very low or Volunteer costs may have been covered by other participating Movement partners directly in the field. A NS former WASH staff, now a volunteer was deployed as technical surge to support the Aweil Branch to support the operation, these costs were booked on this budget line.
- Workshops and Training: Overspent by CHF 8,357 (232%) because this was under-budgeted. Indeed, flight costs for trainers from HQ were mostly booked under distribution and monitoring where flight costs are normally budgeted.
- Information and Public relations: Remained unspent due other Movement partners covering the costs and therefore the NS could not report it under the DREF.
- Office costs: Overspent by CHF 160 (26%) because of the extension of the DREF period by 2 months, the Aweil branch incurred additional costs which were not envisaged.

## Contact information

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

#### **For South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC)**

- John Lobor, Secretary General; mobile phone: +211 912 666 836; email: [john.lobor@southsudanredcross.org](mailto:john.lobor@southsudanredcross.org)

#### **IFRC South Sudan Country Office:**

- Pape Moussa TALL, Head of Country Office,; phone: +211 91 217 9511; email: [papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org](mailto:papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org)
- Philip Hayes, Programmes Manager ; mobile phone : +211 916 908 282; email [philip.hayes@ifrc.org](mailto:philip.hayes@ifrc.org)

#### **IFRC office for Africa Region:**

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254731067489; email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)

#### **In IFRC Geneva :**

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: [nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; Email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org);

#### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, email: [franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org](mailto:franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org);

#### **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

#### **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email. [Philip.KAHUHO@ifrc.org](mailto:Philip.KAHUHO@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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/06-2020/1	Operation	MDRSS008
Budget Timeframe	2019/06-2019/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRSS008 - South Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 22 Jun 2019 to 22 Nov 2019

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>135,906</b>
DREF Allocations	135,906
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-98,164</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>37,742</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	33,920	11,776	22,145
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health		848	-848
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	93,369	79,828	13,541
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>127,289</b>	<b>92,452</b>	<b>34,837</b>
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies			0
SF12 - Effective international disaster management	8,617	2,594	6,023
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		3,119	-3,119
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>2,905</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>135,906</b>	<b>98,164</b>	<b>37,742</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/06-2020/1	Operation	MDRSS008
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## MDRSS008 - South Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 22 Jun 2019 to 22 Nov 2019

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>71,620</b>	<b>61,759</b>	<b>9,861</b>
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	71,620	61,759	9,861
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>19,880</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>15,948</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	18,830	2,797	16,033
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,050	1,135	-85
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>19,370</b>	<b>10,702</b>	<b>8,668</b>
National Society Staff	750	8,584	-7,834
Volunteers	18,620	2,118	16,502
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>11,957</b>	<b>-8,357</b>
Workshops & Training	3,600	11,957	-8,357
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>13,141</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>9,318</b>
Travel	8,210	2,164	6,046
Information & Public Relations	1,431		1,431
Office Costs	600	760	-160
Communications		269	-269
Financial Charges	2,000	471	1,529
Other General Expenses	900	159	741
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>5,991</b>	<b>2,303</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	8,295	5,991	2,303
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>135,906</b>	<b>98,164</b>	<b>37,742</b>