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## Operations Update

### South Sudan: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n°: MDRSS009	GLIDE n° : <a href="#">FL-2019-000062-SSD</a>
Operation update n° 1: 28 April 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 15 Nov 2019 - 20 April 2020
Operation start date: 25 November 2019	Operation timeframe: 13 months Operation end date: 20 November 2020
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 1, 636, 000	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 250 000
N° of people being assisted: 97,308	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and PNSs including Austrian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Norwegian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> UN Agencies, INGOs/NNGOs and Government Ministries.	

#### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The budget is significantly lower than in the Emergency Appeal (CHF 1,636 000 vs 2,350 000) This is due to a solid check on cost for different activities. The activities and timelines have not changed due to this. Additionally, 40.6% of the appeal has been raised. This is the first time that the South Sudan Red Cross is implementing a Cash and Voucher Assistance intervention in emergency. In August 2019, the SSRC with the support of in-country Movement Partners, conducted a cash feasibility assessment. Through this the National Society requested more capacity and surge support to be able to implement this component. To date, the appeal is supporting the deployment of a Cash Surge from the Ethiopia Red Cross. In February, the NS completed a detailed multi-sectoral assessment in two of the three priority locations. In late March, the CVA assessments were done through remote support due to restrictions in movement nationwide due to COVID-19. The WASH department is in the final stages of the procurement process of the spare parts for the hand pump repairs to be conducted in the three locations.

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

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

The recently escalated floods across South Sudan, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, has devastated people's livelihoods and submerged thousands of houses, resulting in increased displacement – of which approximately 620,000 women, men and children are targeted with assistance – compounded with decreased access to basic services such as water and sanitation facilities, essential health and nutrition services, destroyed farms and has limited access to markets.

Further inter-agency assessments findings<sup>1</sup> of which South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRC) was equally represented through its branches indicated that most of the affected areas are in the Upper Nile, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Gazal, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. The recent devastating humanitarian situation comes on the backdrop of worsened malnutrition conditions among children, lactating women and elderly; more than 60 percent of the flood-affected counties are currently classified as facing extreme levels of acute malnutrition<sup>2</sup>, according to The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report.

Following the declared state of emergency by the government, humanitarian partners including the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Movement) have embarked on reaching the displaced population, there are areas that now are accessible but access by vehicles remains a major challenge that can manage the terrain and this is impeding timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable population. As a consequence of the Novel Coronavirus pandemic and the first set of confirmed cases in South Sudan, additional movement restrictions have been imposed. As per the SSRC contingency plan, all staff are asked to remain within their duty stations are minimize overnight travels; primarily due to changing flight schedules and in some cases, flights being cancelled without notice. This precaution is primarily to avoid personnel being abandoned in the field. Consequently, the rate of implementation has significantly reduced as most human resources are geared towards kickstarting the COVID-19 response. However, there is an overlap in some of the activities in both response. This creates an opportunity for the NS, in terms of where other trainings and capacity building initiatives are suspended due to the disbandment of social gatherings, these activities fall within the greenlighted initiatives under COVID. The UNICEF has warned of upsurge in morbidity and mortality among children and lactating mothers due to inaccessibility to essential health services, clean water and sanitation facilities combined with reduced dietary in-take. As the flood water diminishes, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) anticipate worsening food security due to destroyed crops, animal pastures as well as market infrastructure. Basic social amenities such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, schools and health facilities will need to be re-built combined with provision of shelter and resettlement services.



**In Background:** School and part of community affected by flood in Tonj North. **Photo credit:** South Sudan Red Cross

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society



The SSRC through network of its branches in the affected areas conducted rapid needs assessments in Jonglei (Bor South, Nyirol and Akobo), Warrap (Tonj North) and Upper Nile (Mawuit) in late October 2019. A total of 113 volunteers were deployed in the affected areas to assess the damages and helped people to evacuate.

In the Northern Bahr el Gazal counties of Aweil Centre, Aweil West (Nyamlel) and Gokmachar, the SSRC supported 49,560 people in Aweil with multi-sectorial assistances, including WASH, non-food items and Psychological support, supported by the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) (launched in 17 June 2019) combined with support from Danish Red Cross, ICRC as well as Austrian Red Cross. In the affected areas in Greater Upper Nile and Warrap, SSRC through its branches is responding in the areas of WASH, which primarily focuses on water supply through the rehabilitation of water points and hygiene promotion, as well as in Cash and Voucher Assistance

**In Background:** Duk, Bor; volunteers helping to build dyke to channel flood water away from residences  
**Photo credit:** South Sudan Red Cross

<sup>1</sup> South Sudan: Floods June 2019, <http://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2019-000062-ssd>

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF: 490,000 children affected by floods in S. Sudan, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/health/unicef-490-000-children-affected-by-floods-in-s-sudan/1626596>

(CVA) to support the resettlement of the displaced population. In areas in the Upper Nile region where access and capacity of the branch is limited, the SSRC is collaborating with the ICRC sub-delegation.

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

The main Movement partners currently supporting the on-going response are the IFRC, ICRC, Danish Red Cross and Austrian Red Cross. Through the Aweil DREF operation launched in June 2019, the SSRC has reached 49,560 flood affected people in Northern Bahr el Gazal state with water, hygiene and sanitation services. This is further complemented with support from the Danish Red Cross that have enhanced access to shelter/essential household items for 2,500 vulnerable households in Aweil West County (Nyamlel). Through this Emergency Appeal, the ICRC is providing logistical support, including procurement and transportation and has allocated 5,000 Essential Households Items (EHI) kits whereof 3,000 has been distributed in Tonj North, 500 kits distributed in Torit and 380 in Bor. The multi-sectoral assessment was conducted in two of the three priority locations, which are Maiwut and Tonj North in February 2020. This assessment was planned to be conducted in November 2019 but due to inaccessible road could not be performed. Despite the exerted efforts, the degradation or loss of crops and other sources of livelihoods is likely to cause longer-term humanitarian needs and has significantly deteriorated food security, which will further worsen later in the year. This situation does not only require lifesaving rather linking relief with critical livelihoods recovery opportunities, which the on-going intervention fall short. Tonj North and Maiwut were identified as the priority for the cash programming; the commodities market assessment was completed in Maiwut on 15 April, with the one in Tonj North is scheduled to be finalized by the 1<sup>st</sup> of May.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The main actors involved in the on-going response are mainly the International Humanitarian Organizations (INGOs), National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs) and UN agencies, coordinated through the Office of the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

The following are the main actors with operational presence in the state, though most are not responding to the flood emergency;

Location	Name of agency/ organization
Bor (Duk, Twic East, Bor South)	CRS (FSL), NRC (FSL, Protection), Care International (Health, Protection), Tearfund (Nutrition), Nile Hope (Protection), CMD (Education), JDF (Health) CPAD (Peace building) SSRC (Health, Protection, Emergency Response), WFP (Food Distribution), ICRC (Protection, S/NFI, WASH)
Akobo	SSRC (NFI, WASH), ACTED( S/NFI), Intersos (Protection), Save the Children (Livelihood), UNCHR (Protection), Nile Hope (S/NFI, Protection), NRC (Education in emergency), VSF-Germany (Livelihood), Christian Mission Development (CMD-Health), ICRC (Health, Protection), WHO (Health), Oxfam (Food Distribution, Protection & S/NFI)
Torit (Lafon)	SSRC (Health, Protection, WASH)
Kuajok (Tonj North, Gogerial)	SSRC (Health, WASH), FOA, WFP, WADA, SAADO, World vision, ADRA (FSL & Nutrition) UNKEA, Goal, Malaria consortium and WHO (Health) NCA and CCOSS (WASH and S/NFI) TOCH, IOM, Islamic Relief
Bentiu (Mayom)	NRC (Food Distribution), World Vision (EPI), CORDAID (Health), CHIDO (Protection), Care International (Nutrition), ICRC (Protection, Health)
Mawuit	SSRC, WFP, ICRC, Relief International, ADRA

### Needs analysis, target populations, risk assessment

As of late October 2019, substantial floods had affected large areas across South Sudan, with more than 800,000 people been affected, according to authorities and recent reports from UNOCHA<sup>3</sup>. Most of the affected areas are in the Upper Nile, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Gazal, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. Basic social amenities such as latrines, hand pumps, health facilities, farms and nutrition centers had been severely destroyed, leaving women, children and the elderly at risk to widespread water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, malaria and kalzahari. According to assessment report (Feb 2020), Majority of the interviewed households lack essential NFIs; tarpaulins and blankets were identified as an immediate. When asked about the impact of the flood, all focus groups agreed on one word: destruction. Their homes were destroyed, lost livelihood and livestock thus food insecure. The current devastating flood effect comes on the backdrop of dire humanitarian situation where thousands remain internally displaced and millions seeking refuge in the neighboring countries. It is likely that the degraded or loss of crops and other sources of livelihoods can cause

<sup>3</sup> South Sudan: Floods, <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fi-2019-000062-ssd>

longer-term humanitarian needs and deteriorate food security in the following year 2020. The scale of the impacts on the late-2019 harvest needs to be determined. Currently the locust infestation affecting several East African countries is not affecting the operational areas for the appeal. The SSRC nor other Movement Partners are not currently responding.

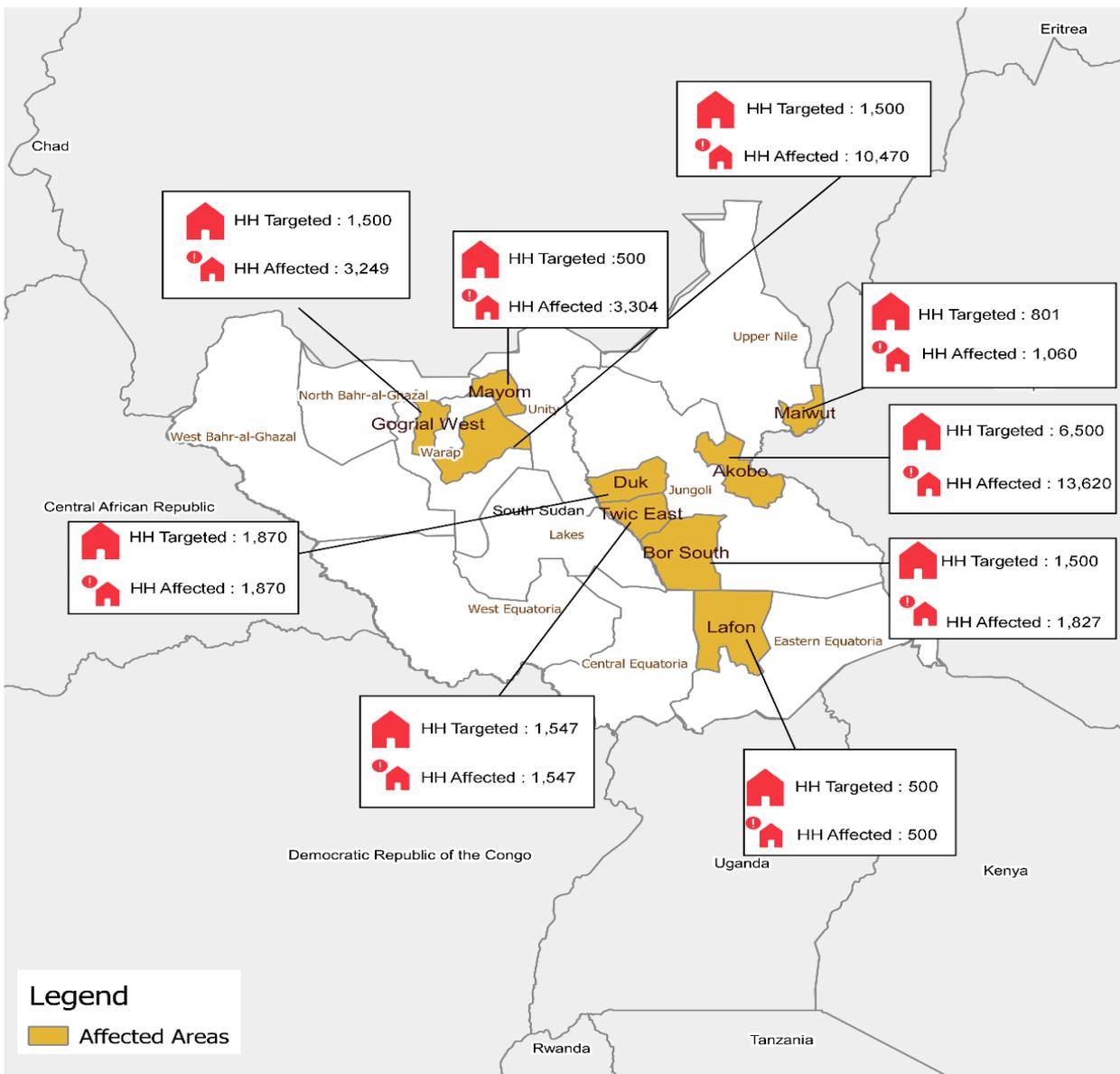
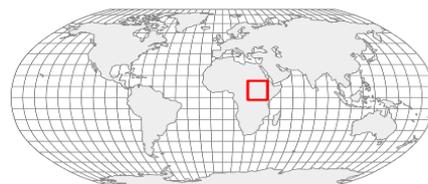
**Geographical Areas of Planned Intervention**

The proposed response will target highly at-risk locations under priority 1 and 2 as per the UNOCHA severity ranking. These locations include; Duk, Akobo, Nyirol and Twic East (Jonglei), Mayom county (Unity), Lafon (Eastern Equatoria), Mawuit (Upper Nile) and Tonj Northhand Gogrial East in Warrap State. **Under current funds available Twic East, Tonj North and Maiwut will be prioritized as there the populations are still displaced and not many other actors are responding to the flood affected population.**

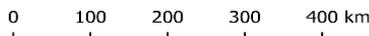


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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: GADM, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



## Risk Assessment

In most areas, the flooding is caused by either direct rains or overflow of rivers or streams into large spaces, causing widespread damages to homes, livelihoods as well displacing the local communities. The flooding results to waterlogging of farm fields thus destroying standing crops as well making roads impassable which impacts the timely distribution and implementation of the programme. With the COVID-19, the various target locations within this Emergency Appeal are also susceptible to the effects of this pandemic. Although measures were put in place by the authorities to contain the transmission, some locations remain vulnerable due to the fluidity of the borders with other neighboring countries. Discussions are ongoing with ICRC and partner National Societies (pNSs) to try and find solutions to this.

Currently, several key positions in SSRC are vacant and finding replacements can take long time. SSRC has requested for regional surge cash support to be able to implement programme.

During flood periods, hunger remains on the rise and will further continue as the water level subsides, thereby inflicting long effect on food security of the most affected communities. With substantial damages made on local livelihoods as well living structures, there is increased risk to malaria and related water-borne disease outbreak, decreased access to food resulting persistent malnutrition among children and lactating mothers. The food insecurity situation is likely to prolong due to expected poor harvest of damages levied on the field farms. In the operational locations for the appeal – in the Warrap and Upper Nile states, there is no effect of the locusts infestation. Some areas in Eastern Equatoria (Magwi in Torit), has indicated presence of the insects in the area. The Branch conducted a joint field assessment with the ICRC sub-delegation. Currently, no Movement Partner is responding in this area.

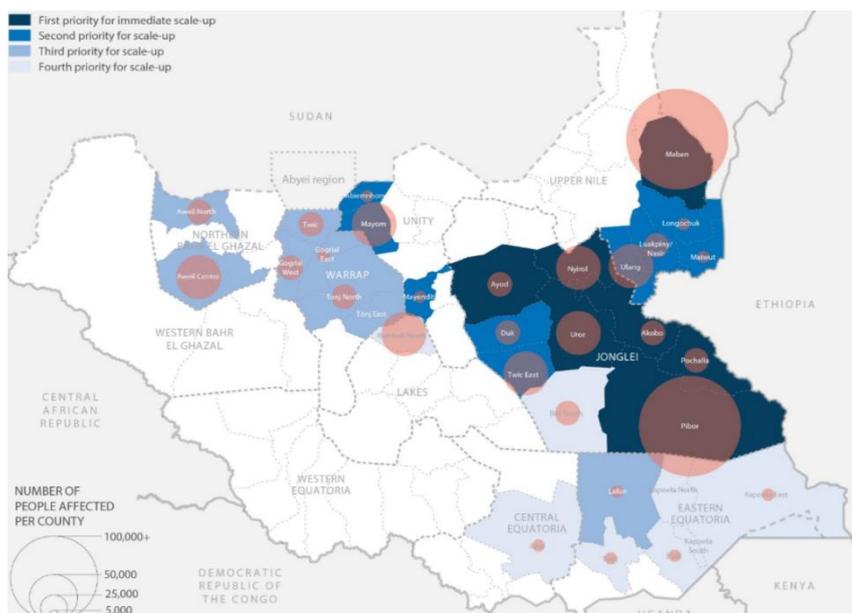
## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The proposed operation will target highly at-risk locations as per the UNOCHA severity ranking. These locations include, among others, Bor South and Twic East (Jonglei), Mayom county (Unity), Lafon (Eastern Equatoria) and Akobo, Maiwut (Upper Nile), Tonj North (Warrap) and Aweil (Northern Bahr-el Gazal. Under the current funds available Twic East, Tonj North and Mawuit will be in focus as there the populations are still displaced due to the floods. *Additionally, these locations are hard to reach areas and are not currently being covered by other organizations.* The target locations have been chosen based on their vulnerability and severity ranking by UNOCHA combined with the limited capacity of the local communities to cope with the recent effects of floods that have resulted to substantial displacement and destruction of livelihoods, including crops and animals. These communities are agro-pastoralists and particularly depend on farming

and pastoral activities for their source of food and income, given the level of destruction; this means the food security and living conditions of these communities will continue to deteriorate if no urgent humanitarian and emergency recovery options are provided immediately.

The design and implementation of the Emergency Appeal is guided by assessed needs identified in the initial and rapid needs' assessment and within SSRC Response Strategy. An in-depth needs assessment<sup>4</sup> was conducted in February 2020 in two locations (Tonj North and Maiwut), supported through the deployment of National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) from neighboring branches and the headquarters. The assessment findings



<sup>4</sup> SSRC multi-sectoral assessment report:

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/vg33iiv5eiv1rtk/Flood%20Assessment%20Report\\_SSRC\\_2020.docx?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/vg33iiv5eiv1rtk/Flood%20Assessment%20Report_SSRC_2020.docx?dl=0)

indicated that most of the locations visited have no access to clean drinking water, few available boreholes are either standing in stagnant water or non-function, vast majority of the people assessed too did not receive either any personal hygiene kit or cleaning kit before and open defecation is the order of the day since they lack sanitation facilities. Waterborne diseases are quite widespread with 75% of the households having at least one member who suffered from diarrhea or skin disease respectively since the onset of the flood. All areas visited identified water as one of their urgent needs. Indeed, due to limited state capacity, very few measures were taken to deal with the substantial population increase and thus pressure on water supply and usage. Consequently, close to one third of the affected population fetch water from rivers and ponds. Although public places such as health facilities and schools have pit latrines, sanitation also remains an issue. Additionally, 5000 households' (HH) kits were provided by ICRC to be distributed in the flood affected areas. To date, 3,880 kits were distributed in three locations (Torit, Tonj North and Bor), based on the identified needs. The remaining 1,120 HH kits remains prepositioned for future responses.



**In Background:** Distribution of NFIs in Tonj North.  
**Photo credit:** South Sudan Red Cross

The SSRC, with the support of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners are working to ensure the response is well integrated, covering the key sectors of intervention – including WASH, Protection and Health. This is done through the weekly coordination meetings, regular updates from the field locations, as well as coordination with other stakeholders.

### **Proposed strategy**

The SSRC through its sectorial themes will ensure collective response to most severe needs of the flood affected population; linking the response to durable solutions where people can achieve some stability; and the centrality of gender-sensitive and protection in all programming, which includes actions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, psychosocial support/Restoration of Family Links (RFL) Services, community engagement and accountability to affected people. Additionally, the SSRC through the support of this Emergency Appeal will enhance the capacity of the responding branches to empower the community through the establishment of community Disaster Risk Reduction committees to manage recurring hazards and reduce their vulnerabilities. This will be done through the development of hazard monitoring and early warning mechanisms. The SSRC will work closely with the local authorities to enable a harmonized national response system, through enhanced engagement and communication.

Earlier identified actions are still valid and the SSRC will support the communities with access to clean and safe drinking water through rehabilitation of waterpoints, provision of water treatment chemicals and buckets for water collection and storage and establishment of water management committees. Construction of latrines will as well be part of the operation as well as hygiene and health awareness campaigns. The use of cash and voucher assistance will be used to cover the basic needs, including shelter and resettlement and. The shelter and resettlement activities will be done through the provision of unconditional cash.

At the end of the relief phase, SSRC with support of the in-country partners will carry out a more in-depth needs assessment on flood risks in the selected operational areas (approx. after 3 months). Red Cross volunteers with communities' members will be trained to apply Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and Climate Change adaptation (CCA) initiatives in affected communities. This operation plans to organize a basic training in CBDRR and CCA with practical sessions in the field. Further, through these initiatives in the target communities, each Boma (group of villages) will have an operational Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) comprised of 15-20 members. The trained local facilitators will accompany the communities in the realization of the CBDRR and CCA initiatives in their respective communities, including the development of the risk maps, the setting up of the early warning system, contingency plan, awareness campaign.

While continuing to support flood-affected and displaced people in three – six locations, SSRC will ensure integration of its RFL and psychosocial support to families who have lost their relatives during recent flooding as well as those whose

livelihoods have been severely destroyed. This will be supported and guided by the deployment of a protection NDRT team to provide technical support to the selected branches and units (Bentiu, Akobo, Bor, Mawuit, Torit and Warrap).

The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through trainings and consultation. Conduct a gender and diversity analysis to understand and respond to individual and groups based on their specific needs, risks and concerns. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analysed and will be informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be fostered to ensure programmes mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach and Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion, based on the identified needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

## **Coordination of the plan**

The Movement engagement to date clearly reflects the commitment to the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) process in South Sudan. In line with the component mandates, and existing Movement Coordination mechanisms and agreements, Movement Partners continue to support the implementation of this SSRC led operation technically and financially. The SSRC continue active presence and engagement in relevant Cluster meetings at national and local level to ensure an effective response and avoid duplication. Coordination with the following actors involved in the on-going response continues: ministries, specifically the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, International Humanitarian Organizations, National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs) and UN agencies.

## **Security**

The country is undergoing a political transition process as per the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict and the way forward proposed towards forming a Transitional Government of National Unity. The risk of resumption of fighting is very low. The following risks which are not directly related to the conflict remain relevant to RCRC operations in South Sudan. The dwindling economic situation with the declining value of the South Sudanese pound (SSP) and rising cost of living has led to the risk of criminality to continue to increase across the country and in big urban cities like Juba. Cattle rustling is also a major risk that could impact RCRC Movement's presence in South Sudan especially in areas inhabited by pastoralist communities. In Equatoria region and central, there is the risk of occasional fighting between government and opposition groups present in some locations. In Bahr-el Ghazal region, there is the risk of intercommunal violence associated with cattle rustling and presence of opposition groups in the area. The recent dynamics between opposition and government in areas in Upper Nile could impact humanitarian access. In greater Unity state, the risks of clashes, cattle raiding, and intercommunal violence remain as a concern.

Regular Risk Assessments are being conducted by ICRC who is taking the lead in terms of RCRC security management whereby mitigation measures are implemented, and security advisories are being provided to the respective RCRC partners operating in the said areas. All field movements involving RCRC are notified to the respective parties and are only allowed following the receipt of reliable security guarantees.

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

The SSRC will ensure that the already developed CEA tools (global but tailored to the South Sudan context) are adopted and used to collect data relevant for planning CEA approaches and activities during the detailed needs assessment, gather community feedback and make sure of the feedback to generate ownership within the community during this operation. The community will initially be accessed and informed through the community leaders, before planning with them on how to engage the wider community including all components including vulnerable groups. A feedback mechanism will be put in place to get the necessary feedback from community members on issues related to the overall response. The community members in the target areas will be involved as fully as possible throughout the response phase to increase their ownership of the response.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

To be able to fully implement this flood Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), the SSRC will deploy NDRT that will be embedded within the existing response structure at the respective branches/units to avoid building parallel systems and to optimize response. The deployment of the NDRT members (Protection, Health, WASH and CEA) to strengthen the SSRC's capacity at the branch and field level to support the quality delivery of the EPoA. NDRTs were deployed to support the multi-sectoral assessments; however, additional deployments to support the WASH and Cash interventions had to be postponed due to restriction of movement as a result of COVID-19. There are no indications as to when movement of persons will be possible. SSRC will engage 40 volunteers in each of the 3 targeted locations to carry out the planned activities as stipulated within this EPoA. The HQ heads of departments will further ensure that technical

assistance is provided to the Flood Response. Due to staff challenges and that the IFRC operations manager vacant, SSRC requested a surge deployment of RDRT to support cash programming. Through the in-country partners, the bilateral delegates (Protection, WASH, Disaster Management and Health) are providing technical support into the coordination of the response.

Movement Partner	Available HR Capacity
Netherland Red Cross	Protection and Livelihood Delegates, SGBV Delegate
Danish Red Cross	Disaster Management Delegate, PSS Delegate
Turkish Red Crescent	NFIs and Wash Delegate
IFRC	WASH/SDB Delegate, Surge CASH
Norwegian Red Cross	Health Delegate, WASH Delegate
Canadian Red Cross	Health Delegate
Swedish Red Cross	CEA-country Focal Point
ICRC	Multi-thematic in-country Experts
Swiss Red Cross	Program Delegate

**Communications** *Additional photos*



Picture: EPR Officer inspecting flooded borehole during assessment in Tonj North



Picture: Homes affected by flood waters in Tonj North

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: **3380 HH (22,451 people)**

Male: 8,142

Female: 14,309

**Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	5000	3380

**Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	1500	0
Minimum percentage of people targeted with awareness raising on safe shelter construction techniques	9000	0
Number of households reached with IFRC standard shelter kit	1500	0
Number of households provided with cash and voucher assistance to cover their emergency shelter needs	1325	0
Number of volunteers involved in shelter activities	150	0

#### Progress towards outcomes

- In Bor and Tonj water has reduced and majority has moved back to their houses and locations are accessible by road but need 4-wheel drive vehicles to reach. In Twic East, Tonj North and Mawuit people are still in temporary camps. There is still a need to distribution on essential HH item as well as support for rehabilitation of housing.
- Activities already carried out; 3380 EHH kits distributed in Tonj North, Bor and Torit.
- Accessibility is still a challenge as well at National Society staffing – discussion is ongoing with pNSs and ICRC to find solution to accessibility and with IFRC regarding surge in form of an operations manager.
- The project agreement and cash transfer between the SSRC and IFRC was delayed and done in early March, which prohibited the National Society from being able to implement the plan according to schedule
- A suitable surge cash recruitment took a long time and was finalized in March; additionally, due to restriction in movement of personnel – the SSRC HQ has to rely on the field locations to conduct some activities and these locations do not possess the required skills or capacities to do this independently.
- Due to the high procurement cost for emergency shelter kits, versus funds raised, the SSRC has decided to proceed with this component. Additionally, most community members have started the rehabilitation of their houses using locally available resources.
- The cash commodities market assessment is currently being conducted.



### Health

People reached: **0**

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected population reached with health promotion messages to prevent outbreaks	35%	-

**Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of health promotion sessions conducted throughout the operation	216	0
Number of households (people) reached with health messages	97308	0
Number of volunteers trained on FA	120	0
None of the activities have been implemented due to inadequate availability of funding. During the onset of the disaster the SSRC volunteers took part in hygiene promotion messages during the evacuation. Based on available resources, the above-mentioned activities had to be reprioritized. The SSRC will continue the dissemination of health messages through its volunteers conducting the WASH activities.		



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 0

Male:

Female:

### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	16000	0

### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained to carry out WASH assessments	24	0
Number of WASH assessments conducted	3	0

### Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households which have improved their daily access to drinking water	16000	0

### Output: 1.3 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of hygiene communication plans developed	1	1
Percentage of affected population reached through awareness sessions to improve their hygiene habits	70%	0

### Progress towards outcomes

None of the activities as been implemented yet. During the onset of the disaster the SSRC volunteers took part in hygiene promotion messages during the evacuation. However, the following are some updates on this component:

- The procurement for spare parts and water treatment units is ongoing
- There is restricted movement to field sites, this means persons from HQs and other locations where there are surge personnel are not able to be deployed.
- The logistical and fleet constraints in the target locations, hampering the smooth implementation of activities
- The late approval and transfer of funds delayed activities from being implemented according to schedule.
- Though there is restriction of movement throughout the country due to COVID-19, the SSRC WASH team is looking to incorporate the hygiene promotion activities into its COVID-19 response plan.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 0

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.	45 367	-

**Output 1.1:** Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in PFA	6 locations 90 volunteers	-
# of people reporting improved well-being through measurement of tools	60%	-
Qualitative measures, e.g. stories of change from staff and beneficiaries	3	-

**Progress towards outcomes**

None of the activities has been implemented. Some of the critical PGI activities such as volunteers training in PFA are prioritized. The SSRC HQs is closely monitoring the situation and is providing additional support to the Branches on a need-to-basis. The Protection department is doing a mapping of existing trained volunteers in PFA in the target locations, with additional coaching support provided by the coordinators in HQs.



**Disaster Risk Reduction**

**People reached<sup>5</sup>:**

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through DRR and CCA activities	16 800	-

**Output 1.1:** Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.)	75	-
Number of community early warning systems established	3	-
Number of communities that have community groups with specific roles related to DP and DRR plans	3	-

**Progress towards outcomes**

The current devastating flood effect comes on the backdrop of dire humanitarian situation where thousands remain internally displaced and millions seeking refuge in the neighbouring countries. It is likely that the degraded or loss of crops and other sources of livelihoods can cause longer-term humanitarian needs and deteriorate food security in the following year 2020. The scale of the impacts on the late-2019 harvest needs to be determined. In the event additional funds are raised, these activities will happen in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters. However, a similar approach is being used by the NS as part of its COVID-19 response, and efforts will be made to harmonize.

**Strengthen National Society**

**Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households having received timely and adequate support from South Sudan Red Cross	16000	3380

<sup>5</sup> Reference to the counting people reached guidance

<b>Output 1.1:</b> National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
SSRC has strengthened response capacities	354	
<b>Outcome 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners	4	
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of surge personnel deployed	4	2
<b>Output 2.2:</b> NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of community consultation meetings happening	18	7
<b>Outcome 3: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>		
<b>Output 3.1:</b> IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of communication materials produced (social media, news articles, interviews, etc.)	4	0
Number of surveys (exit survey and PDM) and lessons learn workshop conducted	1	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
As only a small part of the operation has been implemented any valuable indication on progress on above indicators are to soon to report on.		

## D. Financial Report

- Funding requirement: **1, 636, 000** (CHF)
- Funding: 664,482 (CHF)
- Funding Coverage: 40.61%
- Expenditure: CHF 198,009 (detailed report attached)
- Summary:
  - Project agreement and funds transfer was done in March 2020 contributing to low rates of implementation and expenditures
  - Due to limited capacity in-country in cash programming, this component was delayed until the arrival of the surge personnel. Higher rate of expenditure is expected during the next reporting period.
  - Though there are heightened restrictions on what activities are permissible currently due to COVID-19, it is anticipated that the activities within the WASH component are considered essential activities and will be allowed to continue with the implementation.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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## 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.

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

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/11-2020/03	Operation	MDRSS009
Budget Timeframe	2019/11-2020/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Apr 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRSS009 - South Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Nov 2019 to 20 Nov 2020; appeal launch date: 26 Nov 2019

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	80,000
AOF2 - Shelter	235,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	215,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	705,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	115,000
AOF7 - Migration	240,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	515,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	70,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	175,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>2,350,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 27 Apr 2020</b>	<b>664,482</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>28.28%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	135,823	0	135,823
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	2,476	-2,476
AOF4 - Health	49,842	102,820	-52,978
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	166,619	0	166,619
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	25,560	30,701	-5,141
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	31,950	2,026	29,924
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	26,625	19,082	7,543
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	176,153	40,904	135,249
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>612,572</b>	<b>198,009</b>	<b>414,563</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	664,482
Expenditure	-198,009
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>466,473</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	466,473

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	250,000	Reimbursed :	250,000	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/11-2020/03	Operation	MDRSS009
Budget Timeframe	2019/11-2020/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Apr 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRSS009 - South Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Nov 2019 to 20 Nov 2020; appeal launch date: 26 Nov 2019

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	147,360				147,360		
Finnish Red Cross	54,187				54,187		
Japanese Red Cross Society	77,600				77,600		
Red Cross of Monaco	10,695				10,695		
Swedish Red Cross	145,468				145,468		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	229,173				229,173		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>664,482</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>664,482</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>664,482</b>	<b>0</b>	