

South Sudan: Floods 2019 | Emergency Appeal

Appeal №: MDRSS009	Operations Update n° 2 Date of issue: 27 May 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 7 Oct 2020 to 20 May 2021
	Operation start date: 25 Nov 2019	Operation timeframe: 20 months, 31 July 2021
Glide №: FL-2019-000062-SSD	IFRC Funding requirements: 2.7 m Swiss francs Funding received 1,18m Swiss francs (44% funded)	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF250,000, second allocation CHF200,000
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: 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		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN Agencies, INGOs/NNGOs and Government Ministries		

A. THE DISASTER AND THE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT RESPONSE TO DATE

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25 Nov 2019: IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 2.35m Swiss francs following the request from the National Society in coordination with Movement partners (SSRC, IFRC, and ICRC).
- June 2019:** The Northern Bahr-el Gazal main counties of Aweil West, Aweil centre and Lol were severely affected by floods, leading to the launch of a response operation supported by DREF (22 June - 22 November 2019,
- 7 Oct 2019:** revised Emergency Appeal launched requesting 2.7 m Swiss francs (increased from 2.35 million Swiss francs). The revised appeal also reported extended timeframe by 6 months (total timeframe 18 months with a new end date 26 May 2021).

Summary of major revisions made to the emergency plan of action

Issues related to access due to insecurity in some locations affected the implementation and other areas were inaccessible due to flooding. This has influenced the outputs achieved within the timeframe compared to the planned targets. The SSRC was on track to conclude the remaining activities under the appeal, however due to external factors such as conflict and unfavourable environmental conditions most activities had to be halted.

The distribution of cash for shelter resettlement had to be postponed in one location, Renk. In Bor county where some WASH activities are planned is still significantly inundated by the flood waters of November 2020. The water has not yet subsided making it difficult to conduct repairs to hand pumps. However, currently there is a drop in the water levels, and the Branch can resume its operation.

SSRC is closely monitoring the situation in all the targeted operations areas and is ready to resume implementation once the environment permits. This includes reduction in water levels so that WASH activities can be done and

distribution of cash and conducting PDMs. In this regard, the SSRC is requesting a two-month extension to facilitate proper closure of the EA.

Situation overview

In June 2019, South Sudan experienced floods which affected communities particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States, causing widespread devastation to people's livelihoods, and submerging thousands of houses resulting in increased displacement of approximately 620,000 women, men and children. The impacts of the floods were compounded by the decrease in access to basic services such as water and sanitation facilities, essential health and nutrition services, destroyed farms and limited access to markets.

In late October 2019, several parts of the country were further severely devastated with floods, leaving 900,000 people displaced in 32 areas of the former states of Upper Nile, Warrap, Jonglei, Unity, Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahrel Gazal. The South Sudanese President declared a state of national emergency following the catastrophic flooding and called for national and international support. Following this declaration, an Inter-agency multi-sectorial assessment was conducted in Akobo, Maban, Warrap and Jonglei and the SSRC participated in the assessments in Maban, Warrap and Jonglei. The results of the assessments were used to inform the response of the NS. Following these assessments, an Emergency Appeal was launched on the 26 November 2019 for 2.35m Swiss francs to support 96,000 people.

South Sudan experienced yet another devastating flooding situation in June 2020, which left about 500 households in Bahr-el Gazal main counties of Bor South, Central Equatoria. In July there were numerous reports of flash floods along the River Nile corridor affecting Bentiu, Bor and Malakal. As of October 2020, according to the OCHA's humanitarian snapshot report of October 4 on floods, an estimated 856,000 people were affected by flooding since July with some 400,000 people internally displaced. Jonglei, Lakes and Unity states are the most affected and with the continued rains the number of vulnerable people is likely to increase.

It was against this background that the SSRC with support from the IFRC revised the Emergency Appeal to enable it to continue to provide immediate support to the newly affected communities. The Appeal was revised in November 2019 to increase funding to 2.7million Swiss francs to enable SSRC to deliver assistance to an increased number of 117,730 people and 14 locations in total. The revised appeal was also extended by 6 months (total timeframe 18 months with a new end date 26 May 2021) with the same focus as in the initial appeal: Shelter and essential household items (HHIs), Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) complemented by National Society Strengthening activities.

Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

Overview of Host National Society

Since the onset of the floods, the SSRC through its network of branches in the affected areas has conducted rapid needs' assessments in Jonglei (Bor South), Warrap (Tonj North), Upper Nile (Mawuit) and Equatoria (Torit). In the affected areas, through this appeal, 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 (CVA) to support the resettlement of the displaced population.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Movement engagement to date reflects the commitment to the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) process in South Sudan. In line with the Red Cross Red Crescent's different components' mandates, and existing Movement coordination mechanisms and agreements, Movement partners continue to support the implementation of this SSRC led operation both technically and financially.

The IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies have been providing input to the development of this Emergency Appeal in the various areas of technical expertise. All IFRC staff members are under ICRC's security umbrella and security management processes are in place under this set-up. During the implementation phase, IFRC provide operational support and ensure a strong element of National Society Development and Branch Development. The partner National Societies contribute with technical expertise in Disaster Management coordination together with the IFRC below. The IFRC also play a key role in coordinating the support from the different Movement components and ensuring effective communication internally within the Movement in South Sudan.

ICRC supports SSRC's in national emergency management forums together with other partners. Particularly in conflict areas, ICRC:

- Provide situational analysis of the conflict areas to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent principled action.

- Provide to the extent possible, emergency technical advice at national and field level.
- Manage the security situation as per the existing Security Management Agreement for IFRC and PNS movements in support of SSRC as per the country-wide security agreement under ICRC.
- Offer logistical support for areas accessible to ICRC's reach and capacity to the extent possible.
- Support the SSRC's communications department in close coordination with the IFRC in line with the existing communications agreement.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The main actors involved in the on-going response are mainly the International Humanitarian Organizations (INNGOs), 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 SSRC through its Branches participate with partners in cluster meetings, virtual forum on floods and OCHA led meetings.

B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

For all details reference can be made to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) and corresponding [Revised Emergency Plan of Action](#) and [Operations Update #1](#).

Issues related to access due to insecurity in some locations affected the implementation and other areas were inaccessible due to flooding. Overall, the Appeal was only 44% funded, and consequently some activities that were planned had to be reprioritized. This significantly influenced the outputs achieved compared to the planned targets, as reported below.

DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

STRATEGIC AREAS OF FOCUS

	<h3 style="color: red;">Shelter and Essential Household items</h3> <p>People Reached: 19,176 Male: 9,972 Female: 9,204</p>	
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short-term recovery through emergency shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	8,000 hhs	3,196
Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	8,000 ppl	14,471
Number of households provided with cash and voucher assistance to cover their emergency shelter needs)	3,000 hhs	2,939
Number of volunteers involved in shelter activities	150 vols	130
Progress towards Outcome		
<p>There were increased needs due to ongoing flooding across the country, some of these needs were supported by Movement partners with in-kind contributions in EHIs allowing the SSRC to surpass the initial targets.</p>		
<p>However, the EA was only funded by 44% and as such activities have been reduced based on a prioritization of the needs of the most vulnerable households affected.</p>		

The National Society was able to successfully implement cash programming in Maiwut (425 HH), Tonj North (900 HH) and Renk (358 HH) locations by providing households with unconditional cash assistance. However, the distribution of cash for shelter resettlement had to be postponed in Renk after concerns from the wider community requesting that the entire community be registered and other security issues that restricted access to the areas resulted in the SSRC suspending the operation in the area, reaching 356 out of the targeted 751 households.

Details of cash grants distributions are shown below

Location	Target	Cash Grant ¹
Maiwut	425 HH	USD 100
Tonj North	900 HH	USD 100
Renk	356 HH	USD 96
Munduri	400 HH	USD 55
Wulu	856 HH	USD 87

Cash grants planned to be distributed during the requested extended time frame are in the following locations and households will be targeted: Munduri (400 HH) and Wulu (856 HH).

Challenges

There were some notable challenges in this sector, including mobilizing community members to come out at the designated distribution times; there were some areas affected with floods making it difficult to access by road and in some areas due to insecurity; it was difficult to distribute promptly resulting in delays; method of verification using mobile phones was difficult making the process lengthy due to poor network connection. The SSRC previously implemented one small cash pilot project which highlighted several lessons. The process of formally engaging a financial service provider took longer than planned to ensure the process is comprehensive and the service delivery is as per contractual agreement.



Health

People Reached: 69,100²

Male: 33,859

Female: 35,241

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

Indicators	Target	Actual
% of affected population reached with first aid services	35%	tbc

Health Output 1.1: improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained on FA	120 vols	30
Number of backpack first aid kits distributed	240 FA kits	120
Number of health promotion sessions conducted throughout the operation	216	0
Number of households (people) reached with health messages	117,730 ppl	69,100

Progress towards Outcome

During the onset of the disaster the SSRC volunteers took part in hygiene promotion messages during the evacuation. But based on available resources, the above-mentioned activities had to be reprioritized. Activities under this section have been reprioritized and some activities related to health messages and awareness were combined with the WASH activities.

With the income available SSRC has prioritized to support the training of volunteers in first aid in locations where the capacity is low. This is aimed at having skilled volunteers in major locations that are combatted with different emergencies that requires lifesaving first aid services.

¹ Cash granted is determined by the Minimum Expenditure Basket recommendations by the National Cash Working Group.

² Based on WASH

Training of volunteers on first aid took place in (Yei, Jebel Ladu, Aru junction). These areas were identified due to their potential threats to human life including floods and other hazards such as heavy traffic. The IFRC also supported the SSRC in repositioning of first aid kits in strategic location/branches.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People Reached: 69,100

Male: 33,859

Female: 35,241

WASH 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	16,000 hhs	2,100

WASH 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	28	16
Number of WASH assessments conducted	7	4

WASH 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 - HWTS Kit (1 bucket, 1 filter kit, 1 Jerrican, 28 PUR Sackets/HH/Month) and 450 grams of soap/person/month	16,000 hhs	7,000
Number of volunteers trained on hand pump repair (10people per location) target 70	70	24
Number of hand pumps repaired (20 per location)	140	29
Number water management committees established and trained 140 committees	140	0
Number of volunteers trained on water quality monitoring (4 per locations)	28	24

WASH 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 (Target: 70%)	70%	56%
Number of women reached with menstrual hygiene support	9,600	0
Number of volunteers trained on MHM	70	0
Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	140	80
Number of artisans trained on latrine construction	70	0
Number of demonstration latrines constructed (10 per location)	70	0

Progress towards Outcome

Issues related to access due to insecurity in some locations affected the implementation. Other areas were inaccessible due to flooding. Also, this appeal was only 44% funded, and consequently some activities that were planned had to be reprioritized. This significantly influenced the under achieved targets.

Ongoing activities and some till to be implemented during the extended time frame are reported below.

Tonj North

- Spare parts and HHWT Kits currently in Wau.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility was a challenge due to conflicts • Funds transferred for the repair of hand pumps and distribution of HHWT Kits • Need to conduct repairs and distribution of the items and hygiene promotion
<p>ii. TWIC East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spare parts and HHWT Kits in Bor • The location remains inaccessible following 2020 floods • Need to conduct repairs, distribution of HHWT Kits and hygiene promotion.
<p>iii. Bor South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing repairs and hygiene promotion • Given the level of destruction due to the floods and expected floods, need extended time frame for the operation.
<p>iv. Maiwut</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairs stalled due to need for a borehole camera: Discussions underway to get it from the ICRC • Hygiene promotion ongoing • Need to complete the repairs and with gradual return of the returnees, need extended time frame for the operation.
<p>v. Other components not tackled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menstrual hygiene management needs to be addressed when funding is available • Construction of latrines. • The above include accounting to persons who returning to their homes there are many WASH needs in terms of finding water points, rehabilitate them and conduct hygiene promotion to ensure that persons are able to take care of their homes and water sources.

	<p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p> <p>People Reached: tbc</p> <p>Male:</p> <p>Female:</p>	
<p>PGI Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable</p>		
Indicators	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.	77,730	tbc
<p>PGI Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</p>		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in PSS/PFA (Target: 7 locations)	140	tbc
- % of people reached through PSS and PFA activities	40%	tbc
- # of community awareness sessions conducted	340 sessions	tbc
- #of volunteers and staff trained on SGBV	140	tbc
<p>Progress towards Outcome</p>		
<p>Trained volunteers on psychosocial activities to volunteers in Twic East and Maiwut.</p> <p>The SSRC ensured that an equitable approach in the identification/selection of beneficiaries as well as assessing the most basic needs of all persons was applied. PGI remains a critical area of intervention in South Sudan and the Red Cross prioritizes allocation of resources to support its rollout. The SSRC HQs is closely monitoring the situation and is providing additional support to the Branches on a need-to-basis.</p> <p>Due to the EA only being 44% funded, overall activities have been reduced and reprioritised so not all the targets will be met.</p>		

	<h2 style="color: red;">Disaster Risk Reduction</h2> <p>People Reached: 15 Male: 11 Female: 4</p>	
DRR 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.	7,000 ppl	tbc
DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for a timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.)	140	15
Number of community early warning systems established	3 locations	1
Number of communities that have community groups with specific roles related to DP and DRR plans	3	1
Progress towards Outcome		
<p>The planned activities under the appeal have been significantly delayed due to absence of standardized approaches of engaging and working with community structures. With the support of the DRC DM Delegate and the technical working group for the harmonization of SSRC response teams, has worked on the adaptation of the CDRT Curriculum in April 2021.</p>		
<p>The materials were piloted in Wulu and the lessons learned were used to update the content to support the rolling out of the first 'Training of Facilitators for CDRT' in South Sudan. The ToF is planned to be implemented during the extension of the EA. This approach allows the SSRC to have a standardized approach of engaging and working with community structures.</p>		
<p>Additionally, the package involves templates for developing community disaster plans and family emergency plans. Through this initiative the SSRC is working on a Minimum Standard and Sustainability Guidelines for Community Response Teams (CRTs) that it plans on sharing with and rolling out jointly with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. The objective is to seamlessly align CRTs to the national response mechanism of the country. To achieve the above the SSRC has also been reviewing several materials developed by other Red Cross partners</p>		

ENABLING ACTIONS

<h3 style="color: red;">Strengthening National Societies</h3>		
Outcome: 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, competencies and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of households having received timely and adequate support from South Sudan Red Cross	16,000 hhs	19,176
Output: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of SSRC volunteers insured	354	130
Progress towards Outcome		
A total of 113 volunteers were deployed in the affected areas to assess the damages and helped people to evacuate.		

Strengthening Coordination and Accountability

Outcome: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners	4	48
Output: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of surge personnel deployed	4	2
Output: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of community consultation meetings happening	18	7
Output: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of communication materials produced (social media, news articles, interviews, etc.)	4	4
Number of surveys (exit survey and PDM) and lessons learn workshop conducted.	1	0
Progress towards Outcome		
The SSRC Communication department covered the response operation by actively posting through social media and providing updates on the various activities including distribution of essential household items and cash. Through the PMER unit PDMs were conducted in the target locations to help inform the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries. The findings of the PDM are presented during the weekly EOC meeting coordinated by the DM department. The over achievement in the movement coordination meeting is as a result of the weekly partners and EOC meetings facilitated by the SSRC where updates and planning on all current responses are discussed.		

C. Financial Report

Funding request 2,700,000 Swiss franc. Funding received CHF 1,189,993 Swiss franc (44% funded).
Expenditure 693,023 Swiss franc (58% expenditure).

Contact information

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

In the National Society

- **Secretary General: John Lobor**; mobile phone: +211 912 666 836; email: john.lobor@southsudanredcross.org
- **Disaster Manager: Emmanuel Baba**; Emmanuel.baba@ssdredcross.org; +211 920 007 615
- **Programme Director : Christine Abina** ; christine.abina@ssdredcross.org ; +211 921 652 059

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Country Delegation** Pape Moussa Tall, Head of country office, Juba; phone: +211 912 179 511; email: papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa**; Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731 067 489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org.

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey-Hall, Head of Partnerships and Resource Development Regional Office for Africa, Email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org phone: +254 110 843978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Philip Kahuho, PMER Manager, Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org, Phone: +254 732 203081

Reference documents



Click here for:

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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.