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Final Report

South Sudan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRSS009
Date of Issue: 25/01/2022	Glide number: FL-2019-000062-SSD
Operation start date: 25/11/2019	Operation end date: 31/07/2021
Host National Society: South Sudan Red Cross	Operation budget: 1.18M CHF
Number of people affected: 908,000	Number of people assisted: 117,730
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	

As per the financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 31,160. IFRC seeks approval from its donors to move the balance to the general Appeal to support the ongoing floods operation. Partners or Donors who may have any questions regarding this balance are kindly requested to contact Daniel Mutinda daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

- **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).
- **October 2019:** In late October, 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 Bahr-el Gazal.
- **October 29, 2019,** South Sudan President declared a state of natural emergency following the catastrophic flooding and called for national and international solidarity.
- **Early November 2019:** Inter-agency multi-sectorial assessments were conducted in Akobo, Maban, Warrap and Jonglei in areas severely affected by the floods. The SSRC participated in the assessments in Akobo and Warrap.
- **November 6, 2019:** For prompt SSRC response to initial verified Branch assessments and distributed 2,000 EHI to 04 affected branches (Bor, Torit, Tonj, and Kuajok) with support of ICRC.
- **November 25, 2019:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) following the request from the National Society in coordination with Movement partners (SSRC, IFRC, and ICRC).
- **28 April 2020:** [Operations Update 1](#) published detailing activities conducted between 15 Nov 2019 - 20 April 2020 as well to include Covid-19 prevention activities

- **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 an extended timeframe by 6 months (total timeframe 18 months with a new end date 26 May 2021)
- **27 May 2021:** [Operations Update 2](#) published detailing activities conducted between 7 Oct 2020 to 20 May 2021

Description of the disaster

In June 2019, South Sudan experienced floods that affected communities, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States, causing widespread devastation to people's livelihoods, and submerging thousands of houses resulting in the displacement of approximately 620,000 women, men and children. The impacts of the floods limited 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 by 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 26 November 2019 for 2.35m Swiss francs to support 96,000 people.

An operations update one was published in April 2020 when the country recorded the first case of Covid-19. This situation adjusted the speed of implementation due to increased restrictions.

South Sudan experienced yet another devastating flooding situation in June 2020, which left about 500 households displaced in Bahr-el Gazal main counties of Bor South, Central Equatoria. In July 2020, 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 were the most affected.

It was against this background that the SSRC with support from the IFRC Issued a [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) to enable it to continue to provide immediate support to the newly affected communities. The Appeal was revised in October 2020 to increase funding to 2.7million Swiss francs to enable SSRC to deliver assistance to an increased number of people (117,730 people) in 14 locations. The revised appeal was also extended by six 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.

Through operations update two published in May 2021, the operation timeframe was extended by a further two months to ensure proper close the Appeal.



Figure 1: Flooded village



Figure 2: Flooded Households

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the onset of the floods, the SSRC through its network of branches in the affected areas 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 supported WASH, which primarily focused on water supply through the rehabilitation of water points and hygiene promotion, as well as Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to support the resettlement of the displaced population and shelter.



Figure 3: SSRC sing boat canoes for evacuations



Figure 4: SSRC personnel helping in the evacuation

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

The Movement engagement reflected the commitment to 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 supported the implementation of this SSRC led operation both technically and financially. Through the in-country partners, the bilateral delegates (Protection, WASH, Disaster Management and Health) provided technical support in the coordination of the response.

The Danish Red Cross deployed a cash programming delegate, who supported the NS in conducting the market assessment, and in the service provider selection process. Besides, the technical and financial support of ICRC and DRC supported the NS with household items for 6,000 HHIs (4,000 from ICRC and 2,000 from Danish Red Cross (DRC)) to respond to affected areas.

128 households.

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

ICRC supported SSRC's in national emergency management forums together with other partners. Particularly in under this operation, ICRC:

- Provided situational analysis of the conflict areas to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent principled action
- Provided emergency technical advice at the national and field levels.
- Managed 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.
- Offered logistical support for areas accessible to ICRC's reach and capacity to the extent possible.
- Supported the SSRC's communications department in close coordination with the IFRC in line with the existing communications agreement.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

The main actors involved in the response were 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 SSRC through its Branches participated in cluster meetings, virtual forums on floods and OCHA led meetings.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Please refer to the [revised EPOA](#)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Response strategy

SSRC through its sectorial themes ensured a collective response to the most severe needs of the flood-affected population, linked the response to durable solutions where people can achieve some stability, and maintain the centrality of gender sensitivity and protection in all programming, which includes actions on PSEA, SGBV, PSS, RFL services, and CEA. The EPoA specifically addressed the needs in line with the following SSRC pillars of intervention. See detailed response in the [revised EPOA](#).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 19,176</p> <p>Male: 9,972</p> <p>Female: 9,204</p>	
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households provided with- emergency shelter and settlement assistance	8,000	3,196
Number of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	8,000	14,471
Minimum percentage of people targeted with awareness-raising on safe shelter construction techniques	70%	70%
Number of households provided with cash and voucher assistance to cover their emergency shelter needs	3,000	4,705
Number of volunteers involved in shelter activities	150	150
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>SSRC ensured that additional households severely affected by the floods live in safety and dignity through access to Essential Household Items/shelter services and conditional Cash assistance thereby strengthening their self-reliance and positive coping mechanisms. SSRC prioritized its response in Jonglei (Bor South 2,000 HHs), Central Equatorial (Juba and Terekeka 3,000 HHs) Eastern Equatoria (Torit/Lafon 500HHs), Rumbek (Amonyng Cuiwet and Wulu 1,500 HHs) and Warrap (Tonj South 1,000 HHs). All targeting and distribution are ensured through setting and communicating selection criteria to the branch team and the local authorities in target locations. The EHIs kits included plastic sheets, treated mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, buckets, water purifiers, soaps and Mama Kits which were based on the recommended SPHERE standards. They were acquired through ICRC under the Emergency Preparedness and Response project.</p> <p>ICRC provided 2,000 EHIs as immediate assistance to the displaced families in highly affected areas of Warrap, Eastern Equatoria (Lafon) and Jonglei (Bor South). The SSRC is leading the distribution of these items in coordination with local actors in the respective areas. ICRC further provided 4,000 EHIs to enable SSRC to reach additional severely affected households in other areas. Before distribution, a beneficiaries' identification and verification exercise were completed through the branch staff and volunteers in consultation with local authorities and community level project steering committees who supported the identification of the most vulnerable for prioritization. During distribution, SSRC ensured that its volunteers and staff adhered to basic humanitarian principles, including "DO NO HARM" by serving the most vulnerable and setting distribution sites in a secure environment, easily accessible by the beneficiaries. Post-distribution monitoring was carried out to gather community feedback and enhance accountability to the affected populations.</p> <p>Through this response, 4,705 HHs were reached out of the targeted 3,000 HHs most vulnerable categories in the affected areas. Especially single mothers with more than three children, households with separated children,</p>		

households headed by people with disabilities and the elderly were supported through the provision of restricted cash grants to support the construction of their premises. The over-achievement as a result of reduced cost of building materials and labour costs hence reaching an increased number of households. Feasibility assessments were conducted to determine market capacity to supply the local materials and labour combined with analysis of environmental, protection and security risks, beneficiary and community preferences, organizational capacity, especially the staff and volunteers were engaged in the monitoring of community-level shelter construction. During implementation, the SSRC ensured local authorities and targeted households contributed to the shelter design process from the start and focused on locally available materials and community-led shelter designs.

SSRC held sessions with local artisans and local RC volunteers who on building back safer who in turn supported affected households in setting up their shelters. SSRC facilitated the trained artisans and volunteers to support those very vulnerable families who could not set up their shelters.

Challenges

- The flooding was continuous throughout the response period, making it difficult to access the affected location; this resulted in logistical challenges to move items to the field
- As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, activities were significantly delayed
- Insecurity in Twic East, Chukudum, Laffon, Mayom, Tonj due to inter-communal fighting
- Funds transfer delays – IFRC to SSRC, HQ to Branch
- Weak coordination between HQ and Branch, Branch and local clusters
- Significant delays in the launching of the process with the FSP (procurement, contract, etc.); mainly due to contract issues with the existing FSP
- The introduction of a new exchange rate created challenges with the FSP on agreeing on payment
- Response (distribution) took place significantly later than when assessments were done
- Agreeing with the community on the targeting criteria; different partners in the country apply different approaches
- There is limited time to consult with Branches, technical departments and supporting partners
- Systems are too rigid that we become an inefficient emergency response organization

Lessons Learned

- Some areas are best accessed during the dry season, this means it is necessary to preposition items in the field
- Orientation of Branches on Appeals and DREFs on what is approved and what is in the response documents
- Need for continued coordination with other local actors – partnering to share resources and avoiding duplication
- Improvement in the SSRC EOC and sharing of information between partners
- Support from partners in capacity building, e.g., CVA training during normal times, so that skills can be applied during emergencies
- Strong support of in-country partners to respond quickly; early and proper planning will help to enhance the coordination and partnership
- Need for more pre agreements with partners and suppliers
- SSRC to consider the development of an early action protocol (EAP) on floods with defined triggers to minimise the impacts of the seasonal flooding.



Health

People reached: 117,730

Male: 47,092

Female: 70,638

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected population reached with first aid services	35%	35%
Number of volunteers trained using ECV Manual	120	120
Number of backpack first aid kits distributed	240	377
Number of volunteers trained on FA	120	120
# of people reached with first aid services	117,730	117,730
Number of health promotion sessions conducted throughout the operation	216	216
Number of people reached with health messages	117,730	117,730

Narrative description of achievements

SSRC focused on ensuring that the immediate risks to the health of affected populations were reduced through implementing activities aimed at raising awareness of the communities and epidemic control initiatives. This saw the response reach 117,730 people mostly through the 216 health promotion sessions. SSRC also focused on the training of community health volunteers and also on the provision of first aid services as required.

SSRC conducted a 3-day epidemic control training (ECV) to 120 volunteers in the six targeted locations. These volunteers monitored their localities, provided vital messages to the communities that ensured the safety of communities from water-borne diseases and COVID-19, through the promotion of safe hygiene practices. Under this component, SSRC supported the identification of community health volunteers who conducted house-to-house health education sessions on the prevention of communicable diseases.

SSRC provided lifesaving first aid services to the targeted communities during search and rescue activities. SSRC further conduct 3-day FA training to 120 volunteers per location. SSRC also procured 377 out of targeted 240 First Aid kits and 24 stretchers which were allocated to the trained FA teams per location. The costs of one kit were cheaper than budgeted therefore allowing more kits to be procured.

Challenges

- The appeal was underfunded, resulting in activities being reprioritised
- Low uptake and competing priorities from the department

Lessons Learned

- At the concept stage, it is important to have all departments working on their sections and getting their buy-in.
- Selection of activities (relevance) that are realistic and achievable (within the capacity of the SSRC).



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 117,730

Male: 47,092

Female: 70,638

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	16,000	9,884
Number of volunteers trained to carry out WASH assessments	28	30
Number of WASH assessments conducted	7	4
Number of households that have improved their daily access to drinking water	16,000	19,621
Number of volunteers trained on hand pump repair	70	30
Number of hand pumps repaired	140	41
Number of volunteers trained on water quality monitoring	28	30
Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	140	140
Number of water management committees established and trained	140	140
Number of hygiene communication plans developed	1	1
Percentage of affected population reached through awareness sessions to improve their hygiene habits	70%	70%
Number of women reached with menstrual hygiene support	9,600	9,600
Number of volunteers trained on MHM	70	70
Number of artisans trained on latrine construction	70	70
Number of demonstration latrines constructed	70	70

Narrative description of achievements

Through this intervention, SSRC provided targeted 19,621 households (117,730 people) with improved access to safe drinking water, emergency sanitation facilities and hygiene products and awareness training. This was achieved through rehabilitation of hand pumps, mass chlorination of contaminated drinking water points, reinforced with provision of domestic hygiene kits (buckets, and chlorine sachets), chlorine disinfection and water treatment

processes, and digging tools for opening water channels. Hygiene promotion and awareness sessions, with more emphasis on household chlorination methods, were also conducted by trained volunteers.

The SSRC enhanced access to clean water for the affected population through rehabilitation of 41 water points out of targeted 140. The reduced reach was a result of water pumps that were still flooded making it difficult to repair as the flooding was witnessed across the response period. Further, the number of volunteers trained on water pump repair was also reduced from targeted 70 to 30 and this also limited the number of was assessment to 4 from the targeted 7

Through this response, SSRC provided refresher training to 140 volunteers in 7 locations to carry out hygiene awareness among the targeted communities to prevent water-related diseases. SSRC used participatory methods and approaches such as a shortened Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergencies (PHASTER).

Challenges

The continued flooding affected the speed of implementation especially on water point repairs that were flooded and rendered unusable

Lessons Learned

Water points need to be secured for future flooding and this should be advocated by the government for local spatial planning



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 77,730

Male: 37,730

Female: 40,000

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.	77,730	77,730
# of volunteers trained in PSS/PFA	140	140
% of people reached through PSS and PFA activities	40%	40%
# of community awareness sessions conducted target	340	340
# of volunteers and staff trained on SGBV target	140	140

Narrative description of achievements

While continuing to support flood-affected and displaced people in the three locations, SSRC ensured integration of its RFL activities, PSS to families who lost their loved ones and those whose livelihoods were destroyed reaching out to all the 77,730 people targeted. This was supported and guided by the deployment of a protection NDRT member who provided technical support to the selected branches and units (Bentiu, Bor, Mawuit, Torit and Warrap).

SSRC conducted a five-day training to 140 (87 female, 53 Male) staff and volunteers on the minimum standards for Sexual gender-based violence, protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies. A refresher training of volunteers on the provision of PFA was also conducted in all 7 locations. Throughout the implementation of the Appeal, the NS provided PFA to affected families.

SSRC ensured the provision of PSS interventions (e.g., awareness, support groups) directly aiming at the reduction of distress and empowering of positive coping strategies. The NS also supported local structures that hosted recreational activities that contributed to social cohesion (e.g., child and women-friendly spaces).

Challenges

- Covid 19 Protocols limited training number of participants
- Insecurity in Tonj North.

Lessons Learned

- Good Collaboration with community leaders
- Networking with partners on the ground
- Good of female participants during the training leading great turn up of female participants in the communities.
- The provision of sports and recreational materials led to the registration of more volunteers to join SSRC.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 7,000

Male: 4,000

Female: 3,000

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through DRR and CCA activities	7,000	7,000
Number of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.)	140	140
Number of community early warning systems established	3	3
Number of communities that have community groups with specific roles related to DP and DRR plans	3	3

Narrative description of achievements

140 Red Cross volunteers with community members were trained and applied Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives in affected communities. This was 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) now has an operational Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) comprising of 15-20 members. The trained local facilitators accompanied the communities in the realization of the CBDRR and CCA initiatives in their respective communities, and developed risk maps, set up early warning system, contingency plan, and awareness campaign.

Challenges

The continuous flooding made it difficult to implement the DRR activities timely

Lessons Learned

- Need to develop community-based action and contingency plans
- Tap in indigenous knowledge as part of early warning for effective early actions

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households having received timely and adequate support from South Sudan Red Cross	16,000	19,176
Number of SSRC volunteers insured	354	150
Movement coordination meetings are organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners	4	48
# of surge personnel deployed	4	2
Number of surveys (exit survey and PDM) and lessons learn workshop conducted	1	1
SSRC has strengthened response capacities	354	150
Number of community consultation meetings happening	18	18

Narrative description of achievements

Through the PMER unit, PDMs were conducted in the target locations that helped inform the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries. The findings of the PDM were presented during the weekly EOC meeting coordinated by the DM department. The over achievement in the movement coordination meeting was a result of the weekly partners and EOC meetings facilitated by the SSRC where updates and planning on all current responses are discussed.

Only 150 volunteers were insured against the target of 354 since not all volunteers were engaged in the operation

Challenges

- Weak coordination between HQ and Branch
- Significant delays in the launching of the process with the FSP (procurement, contract, etc.) impacted negatively on the timely execution of other activities like post-distribution monitoring.

Lessons Learned

- Need to regularly participate in coordination meetings

- Need to capacity build staff in the branches

D. Financial Report

The overall funding requirement for this Appeal was CHF 2,726,000. The Appeal coverage was at CHF 1,189,994 representing 43.65% including bilateral support. The expenditure against the budget was at 1,158,834 representing 97%. There is an under expenditure in Disaster Risk Reduction as some of the activities were booked under the WASH section creating an over-expenditure under WASH. Under expenditure on the shelter was due to some activities booked under the livelihoods line thereby creating an over-expenditure under Livelihoods. Migration activities were not anticipated therefore not budgeted but some activities under it were implemented thus the variance.

Contact information

Reference documents



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

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- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: **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)

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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.

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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

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2021/9	Operation	MDRSS009
Budget Timeframe	2019/1-2021/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Oct 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSS009 - South Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Nov 2019 to 31 Jul 2021; appeal launch date: 26 Nov 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	112,000
AOF2 - Shelter	628,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	251,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	874,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	112,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	163,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	343,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	59,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	184,000
Total Funding Requirements	2,726,000
Donor Response* as per 20 Oct 2021	1,189,994
Appeal Coverage	43.65%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	101,175	60,547	40,628
AOF2 - Shelter	347,701	136,615	211,086
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	219,390	374,493	-155,103
AOF4 - Health	2,077	3,886	-1,810
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	144,565	213,624	-69,059
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	2,295	-2,295
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	30,695	31,236	-541
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	5,185	5,261	-76
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	29,917	31,337	-1,420
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	297,677	299,540	-1,863
Grand Total	1,178,382	1,158,834	19,548

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,189,994
Expenditure	-1,158,834
Closing Balance	31,160
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	31,160

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	450,000	Reimbursed :	450,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2021/9	Operation	MDRSS009
Budget Timeframe	2019/1-2021/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Oct 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSS009 - South Sudan - Floods

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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	163,909				163,909		
Japanese Red Cross Society	77,600				77,600		
On Line donations	305				305		
Red Cross of Monaco	10,695				10,695		
Swedish Red Cross	358,187				358,187		
Swiss Red Cross	100,000				100,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	92,766				92,766		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	229,173				229,173		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	10,000				10,000		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,189,994	0	0	0	1,189,994	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,189,994	0	