

OPERATION UPDATE

South Sudan| Floods Emergency Appeal

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRSS010 Emergency appeal launched: 16/10/2021 Operational Strategy published: 04/11/2021</p>	<p>GlideNo: FL-2021-00108-SSD</p>
<p>Operation update #3 Date of issue: 17/06/2022</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 16/10/2021 to 30/05/2022</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 24 months (16/10/2021 - 31/10/2023)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 120,000</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 10 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000</p>



Distribution of seeds and tools in Aweil Photos SSRC

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The 2021 flooding remains to be the worst ever recorded in South Sudan, impacting more than 835,000 people, according to the UN humanitarian affairs office, [OCHA](#). Six months after, the flood waters have not receded in some areas and the stagnant flood water is causing a cholera outbreak already in Bentiu.

Most communities affected depend on farming for survival and the flooding has made it hard to practice subsistence farming worsening food insecurity and the start of long rains in April 2022 worsening the dire situation. The impacts are especially harsh in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile state, where thousands of people have been displaced or marooned in dike-ringed compounds, holding back floodwaters with mud, sticks, and plastic sheeting. In a prediction to Uganda, ICPAK has predicted heavy rainfall (greater than 100mm) over South Sudan¹ for the period 24 – 31st May 2022 as the [UN](#) projects the impacts from floods will be even dire in South Sudan by the time the rainy season ends.

South Sudan's Hunger Crisis

The flooding has worsened food insecurity since last year, coupled with increased armed violence and population displacement. The food situation is likely to be aggravated further by the anticipated fourth consecutive year of flooding, prolonged conflict, and the peak of the lean season. Possible disruptions in trade and market activities due to insecurity coupled with limited livelihood opportunities and exceptional high food prices will further hamper access to food².

According to an analysis of [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification data](#), some 87,000 people in Pibor and parts of Jonglei, Lakes, and Unity states are likely to be at catastrophic levels of famine by July 2022. During this period, an estimated 2.90 million people are likely to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity.

From assessments conducted by SSRC, people have adopted negative coping mechanisms to survive the hunger crisis including tying stomachs with straps and surviving on water lilies from nearby rivers and flooded waters. People collect the seeds, grind them and mix them with water, and then cook them for a meal. From the IPC data, experts have warned that South Sudan will most probably face a severe famine by the end of the year (2022).

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

SSRC has continued to respond to the needs of the flood-affected population. It has proved difficult to initiate community resilience activities, six months after the operations started and SSRC has continued to offer support for the immediate needs of flood-affected people with the provision of multipurpose cash, rehabilitation of damaged boreholes, distribution of water purification tablets, and provision of basic household items - Plastic sheeting for temporary shelter, mosquito nets, fishing kits, and basic health items.

SSRC has commenced supporting some groups' livelihoods initiatives like kitchen gardening in Aweil Branch where seeds were distributed to five community women groups for IGA activities in Nyoch Awany and Tiaraliet payam in Aweil South County. The distribution included okra, tomato, kadura, and cabbage seeds amongst others, and tools like hoes, watering cans, and wheelbarrows.

With the outbreak of cholera in Bentiu due to flooded water, SSRC is now focusing on responding to the outbreak. There is an additional PDM exercise that has been completed.

¹ [Uganda should expect wetter conditions, ICPAC weekly prediction - New Vision Official](#)

² WFP and FAO briefing

There are no new significant numbers since the last report. To date, SSRC through the federation-wide response has recorded achievements as below,

- Reached 7,756 households with multipurpose cash out of which 4,501 households were through IFRC emergency appeal and 3,255 households through bilateral support.
- 22,479 households were reached with distributed emergency household items.
- 50 women benefited from distributed seeds and tools
- Conducted market assessments in all eight targeted states.
- Repaired 15 boreholes to serve 7,500 people and trained the Water Management Committee (45 female and 30 male).
- 20 latrines were constructed and assisted communities in setting up 100 makeshift toilets using local materials.
- 4,000 water buckets were distributed as part of the emergency household items together with water treatment tablets.
- Insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets were distributed to 4,000 households.
- 153 volunteers trained on hygiene promotion reaching 27,030 people with hygiene promotion sessions.
- 3,245 households were reached with health education sessions on the prevention of communicable diseases.
- 2,161 people were provided with lifesaving first aid services.
- 1,339 people were reached with PFA and psychoeducation.
- 2 Post cash distribution exercises were completed in Marakal and Aweil



Distribution of seeds and tools in Aweil, (SSRCS photo)

Those benefiting from the cash distributions and emergency household items were selected based on a set and agreed selection criterion prioritizing the old, the sick, and the physically challenged. A selection committee comprising of the local authority, SSRC, targets community members with the representation of youth, women, men, the old, and the physically challenged. SSRC as a member of the selection committee provided oversight.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

Four consecutive years (from 2018 to 2021) of flooding in South Sudan have rendered thousands of people in desperation as their farming lands have become waterlogged and continue to require urgent humanitarian assistance for survival. The prediction for increased rainfall in this wet season (April to July), will worsen the dire situation and expand the humanitarian crisis. The country is not prepared to respond to prolonged food insecurity exacerbated by this flooding and the IFRC cluster delegation has organised meetings with FAO and WFP to jointly analyze the food insecurity situation in the country and identify areas of synergy.

With the outbreak of cholera in Bentiu, the fear of spread, coupled with strained resources and access, will expose affected populations to the risk of health concerns if urgent measures are not considered. This operation has been adjusted to respond to the outbreak to contain the spread.



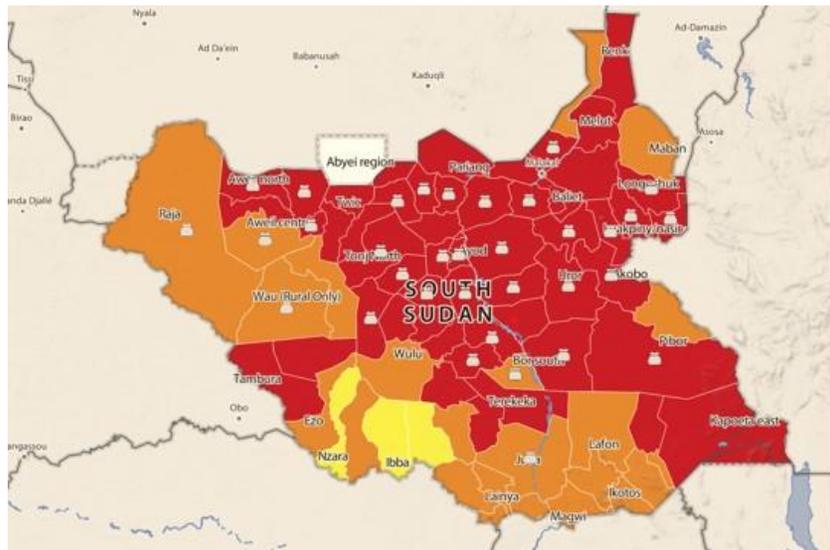
Figure 1: NDRT Member, Acting Head of Aweil Branch and Wash Officer briefing Volunteers for PDM activities on 19th May 2022.



Figure 2: SSRC Volunteer interviewing a beneficiary who benefited from our CVA Assistance to Flood affected population in Aweil South.

South Sudan's Hunger Crisis

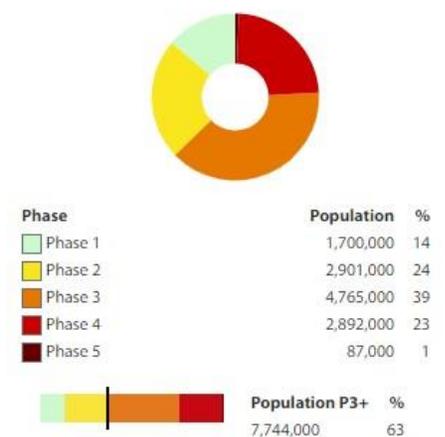
Despite the significant deployment of humanitarian assistance, between February and March 2022, an estimated 6.83 million people (55% of the population) faced high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), of which 2.37 million people faced Emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4). An estimated 55,000 people were classified in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in Fangak, Canal Pigi, and Uror counties in Jonglei State; Pibor County in Greater Pibor Administration Area; Tambura County in Western Equatoria State; and Leer and Mayendit counties in Unity State. The most food-insecure states between February and March 2022 where more than 50% of their populations faced IPC Phase 3 or above acute food insecurity are Jonglei (72.4%), Unity (67.6%), Warrap (62.9%), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (56.8%), Upper Nile (54.2%) and Lakes (52.0%).³



In the lean season projection period of April to July 2022, an estimated 7.74 million people (62.7% of the population) will likely face high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), with 87,000 people likely to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in Fangak, Canal/Pigi and Ayod counties in Jonglei State; Pibor County in Greater Pibor Administrative Area; Cueibet and Rumbek North counties in Lakes State; and Leer and Mayendit counties in Unity State. During this period, an estimated 2.9 million people are likely to face Emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4).

Continuous hunger and lack of proper nutrients will lead to children's malnutrition. Parents that are looking for food to feed their families will not prioritize educating their children. Families that are looking out for all options to survive may adopt negative coping practices like child marriage, child labour, etc. In 2022, around 1.34 million children under five years are expected to

Projected: Apr 2022 - Jul 2022



³ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155527/?iso3=SSD>

suffer from acute malnutrition based on the results of the SMART nutrition surveys, Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), and program admission trends. The highest burden is from Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, and Western Bahr el Ghazal States (concentrating 60% of the burden in four states for 2022).

Operational risk assessment

The use of NDRTs and local CBDRTs has helped the NS to respond to all flood-affected areas. The IFRC in-country disaster management delegate is providing support to SSRC in the implementation of the operation activities while ICRC continues to provide security advice to the operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There are no changes to the [Operations Strategy](#)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 70,295	Female < 18:
		Male > 18: 42,100	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance</i>	22,479	7,000
	<i>% of surveyed people who report that the shelter solution has helped in their long-term recovery</i>	0	TBD
1. 5,000 households will be targeted with emergency shelter and essential household items:	The NS through this emergency appeal targeted 5,000 HHs to be reached with emergency household items, however, through the support of movement partners, the NS has so far distributed emergency household items to 22,479 households. Below shows a summary of how the distribution was done per partner.		
Partner	Total HHs supported per area		
ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 HHs in Malakal, 1,000 HHs in Rubkona, 600 in Panyijjar, 7,184 in Pibor, 425 HHs in Yibor west, 2510 HHs in Rumbek East, 2,510 HHs in Cuebets, and 1,450 HHs in Tonj South 		
Norwegian Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 HHs in Rubkona 		
Danish Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 HHs in Borr South 1,000 HHs in Yiro West 		
Turkish Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 900 HHs in Borr South 1,000 HHs in Juba 1,000 HHs in Tonj South 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 900 HHs in Ezoo
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2. 2,000 households will be targeted with unconditional cash and vouchers assistance and technical support

This support is designed to support families in building back safer and will be factored in the coming phases of the operation once the flood water recedes. SSRC is continuing with the registration of families that will be supported to return and rebuild and repair their homes once the government provides an alternative land.

	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 25,294	Female < 18: TBC
		Male > 18: 13,486	Male < 18: TBC
Objective:	<i>The most affected communities improve their access to essential food and non-food commodities and services</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households provided with multipurpose cash grants</i>	7,756	4,000
	<i>% of targeted households reporting that they have enough resources to meet their survival threshold</i>	To be updated once all PDMs are completed	TBD

Progress of priority Actions:

1. 4,000 households are supported with cash grants.

The NS has so far supported 7,756 households with multipurpose cash out of which 4,501 households were through secretariat emergency appeal while 3,255 households were through movement partners bilateral support (From Danish RC and Swiss RC). The NS deployed the Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) which supported the target branches in the registration and verification of beneficiaries. SSRC through the deployed CVA NDRT, helped in mobilization, organizing queues, and supporting the contracted Financial Service Providers (Discovery forex bureau) in making payments to targeted households. Each beneficiary household received 40,000 SSP (South Sudan Pound) equivalent to 100 USD. IFRC is supporting the NS in tendering process for a new FSP targeting at least two years. Tender opening already done, comparative bid analysis completed, and now at consultation level with in-country PNSs before final selection.

2. Market assessments and post-distribution monitoring

All market assessments were completed in the first six months into the operation that informed the Cash response modality. Two post-distribution monitoring exercise has so far been conducted in Malakal and Aweil and others were ongoing at the point of this reporting. According to the PDM report⁴, respondents indicated that the cash distributed helped them to purchase needed food supplies as well as meet other needs like health and education bills. A majority of the respondents were female (65%) while males were 35%. Additionally, a majority (63%) of respondents were fully aware of the cash distribution process and were duly informed about the cash distribution processes) while 60% reported that they were aware of cash amounts that were received. This learning will see SSRC dedicate more time to educating target populations on the cash distribution process in the

⁴ [PDM Report CVA.docx](#)

future and will be done immediately after targeting. The cash was also distributed in time and during the time they needed the cash most.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 16,030	Female < 18: TBC
	Male > 18: 11,000	Male < 18: TBC

Objective: *The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with first aid services	2,161	TBD
	Number of households (people) reached with health messages	27,030 ppl (5,406 HHs)	TBD
	% of people reached through PSS and PFA activities	1,339 (1.1%)	20,000ppl

Progress of Priority Actions:

1. Community health systems support 20,000 households:

27,030 people (5,406 households) reached through health education sessions on the prevention of communicable diseases, especially cholera. These sessions were integrated with some hygiene promotion sessions. The health campaigns have been integrated to include ongoing Covid-19 messaging.

2. In coordination with the Essential Household Items package:

4,000 households have received treated mosquito nets (2 pieces per household) aimed at reducing the risk of malaria and other vector-borne diseases, following the increase in vector population due to the stagnant water. Those targeted for the mosquito nets included families with pregnant and lactating mothers, families with under-fives, the sick, and the old.

3. First Aid (FA) services:

The number of people in need and supported with first aid services totaled 2,161 (1,798M and 363F). The majority of these people required on-site first aid services with very few (8 people) requiring lifesaving first aid services. The majority of those injured were men who were involved majorly in rescue activities as compared to the women. The injuries were a result of cuts and bruises for those attended on-site while those requiring further care were a result of broken bones. In a bid to increase the capacity of responding branches, SSRC replenished first aid kits for eight branches and conducted eight first aid refresher sessions and one first aid training for staff and volunteers.

4. Mental health and psychosocial wellbeing

1,339 people have so far been reached with PFA and psychosocial support. The majority of these sessions have been individual sessions conducted during the response.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 17,787	Female < 18: TBC
	Male > 18: 11,858	Male < 18: TBC

Objective: *The risks of water-related diseases in the communities targeted in the recovery phase are reduced in a sustainable manner*

Indicator	Actual	Target
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Key indicators:	Number of households that have improved their daily access to drinking water	5,929HHs (29,645ppl)	7,500HHs (45,000ppl)
	Number of hand pumps repaired	15	60
	% of the target population with access to an improved water source	16.7% (7,500ppl)	45,000ppl
	% Increase in personal hygiene knowledge (Target 20,000HHs)	24.7%	100% (20,000 HHs)
	Number of latrines constructed	120	500
	% of constructed sanitation facilities maintained by the target population	TBD	TBD

Progress of Priority Actions:

1. Promoting safe hygiene and sanitation knowledge, attitude, and practices to 20,000 households:

The number of households reached during hygiene promotion sessions totals 29,645 people. These sessions have mostly been conducted by the 153 trained volunteers and the established and trained 15 water management committees. The messaging included how to treat water, personal and communal hygiene, and general sanitation.

2. Improving access to clean and safe drinking water to target 7,500 households (45,000 people):

15 boreholes were rehabilitated reaching 7,500 people (based on 500 people per 1 borehole in emergencies) with 15 water management committees established as reported in the last update. No new boreholes were rehabilitated. In this reporting period, the trained water management committees however were engaged in raising awareness of safe drinking water.

3. In coordination with the Essential Household Items package

- So far, 22,479 households have received emergency household items including water buckets, jerricans, and support. This support was however through movement partners' contributions (ICRC, Danish RC, Turkish RC, Norwegian RC, and Swedish RC).
- 4,000 water buckets were distributed as part of the emergency household items together with water treatment tablets. The distribution was accompanied by education sessions on the proper use of the items distributed.

4. Provision of sanitation facilities to the affected population with 500 latrines:

During the first months of the emergency as reported in the last update, the NS helped the affected populations set up 100 makeshift toilets using locally available materials. With people slowly returning to their homes, SSRC has helped 20 households to construct latrines.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18: 1,131	Female < 18: TBC
		Male > 18: 992	Male < 18: TBC
Objective:	<i>Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive by meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of women and girls reached with menstrual hygiene support	908	TBD

Number of people reached with PGI and SGBV awareness sessions	2,123	20,000HHs
Number of SGBV victims referred for services	0	TBD

Progress of Priority Actions:

- 908 women and girls have received menstrual hygiene and dignity kits conducted during the distribution of emergency household items.
- SSRC established a complaints and feedback management mechanism of which it has recorded 43 respondents from the operation so far during ongoing activities. This includes setting up manned desks at all activities with a record book where community members report, and matters are recorded.
- 2,123 people have been reached through organized SGBV and PGI sessions SSRC and the sessions ensured households are aware of the cash distributions.
- Engagement on child protection issues has been ongoing.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 50,000	Female < 18: TBC
	Male > 18: 50,000	Male < 18: TBC

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached through DRR and Climate Change Adaptation activities	100,000	TBD
	Number of community members trained (first aid, response, etc.)	153	TBD

Progress of Priority Actions:

1. Develop/improve and implement community plans of action

Affected communities have been focusing on preventing floodwaters into their homesteads through erecting dikes using locally available materials. SSRC with support from other partners including MSF, ICRC, UN, and the government, has therefore been working with communities in providing technical advice and has planned to consider procurement of gunny bags to support communities to build dykes. Approximately 100,000 people were reached through awareness campaigns on social media, and mainstream media like radio during activities and community gatherings.

2. Community-Based Disaster Response Teams

In addition to earlier trained 127 volunteers, in this reporting period, SSRC conducted a 5-day training to volunteers targeting 26 (19M 7F) volunteers using the new Emergency Action Team curriculum. The main topics covered during the training included First aid, CEA, Fleet, and warehouse management, PFA, Mass Casualty incidents, Transportation of the Injured, Procedures for Handing Over Injured, Psychological First Aid, Sexual and Gender-based Violence, and Restoring Family Links, Management of the Dead and Safer Access.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Strengthen organizational development and disaster and crisis response capability – headquarters and branch levels.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of community early warning systems established	1	2
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision-making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact.	1	1

Progress of Priority Actions:

1. Operational Support Services:

- A disaster management delegate has been recruited and is supporting the operations fully. The cluster delegation is providing Information management, logistics, and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration to the operation.
- An information management officer has been deployed and is currently working with the NS in setting up a data management system. So far, the officer has conducted training for SSRC staff on data management.
- IFRC is working with Danish RC and Netherland RC to support the NS in establishing early warning systems with a focus on having a fully developed early action protocol.

2. National Society Development:

The NS continues to embed its activities into its newly developed strategic plan for 2022 – 2026.

3. National Society preparedness and response capacity:

The use of indigenous early warning has been recognized as a working alert system believed to work in these communities. The proposed early warning protocol being developed will help the NS prepare for predictable disasters like floods. Once finalized and validated, the EAP will allow SSRC access resources like the DREF to prepare for, preposition and activate once pre-set triggers have been reached.

Further, the in-country deployed DM delegate is working with the SSRC and in-country, PNSs to build on the NS's response capacity through mentorship and training.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Weekly Movement coordination meetings	24	60

Progress of Priority Actions:

1. Membership Coordination

- IFRC Country Cluster Delegation is Coordinating all the in-country PNSs activities providing an opportunity to tap into the availability of resources both financially and technically. Most National Societies present in South Sudan have signed an integration agreement with the IFRC. Different coordination mechanisms have been established in alignment with Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) to ensure continuity of support and guidance to SSRC. The IFRC, through its Country Cluster Delegation, is providing a legal basis to support the Membership.

2. Engagement with external partners:

- SSRC at the national and state level through its Branches participates with partners in OCHA-led cluster meetings. IFRC is supporting the NS to reach out to other partners

3. Movement Cooperation

- As part of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), SSRC, PNS, IFRC, and ICRC coordinate via established platforms such as the Technical Committee and the Movement Operations Committee, and the Movement Platform. The IFRC South Sudan office has signed a security management agreement with ICRC which manages the security of IFRC and PNSs present in the country. ICRC also supports SSRCS in national emergency management forums together with other partners. ICRC provides a situational analysis of the conflict areas to ensure Red Cross Red Crescent's principled action. ICRC also supports SSRC and PNS through logistics support.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *Strengthen Secretariat services*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	10%	TBD

Progress of Priority Actions:

1. Human Resources:

- The operation demanded an increased staff base allowing the IFRC to recruit a DM delegate who is working with the NS and in-country PNSs. The DM delegate is working with the Danish RC in the country DM delegate to support the NS respond effectively to this operation.

2. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER):

- Both IFRC and SSRC PMER are providing PMER support to this operation. Indicators are developed Federation wide and are being reported on.

3. Information technologies (IT):

- The operation has started the process of supporting SSRC IT capacity to enhance the NS internet equipment to facilitate coordination and reporting.

4. Logistics:

- Local procurement is being carried out following the IFRC and National Society's standard procurement procedures with the support of the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi. The operation has planned to procure one Landcruiser and one truck

5. Finance and Administration:

- The IFRC has supported the NS to validate the operating budget and will continue to review financial documentation before additional transfers to the NS.

6. Communications and advocacy:

- IFRC delegation has supported the NS in attending and meeting with donors about the flooding. IFRC has also supported the NS in raising awareness of the flood through both social and mainstream media.

7. Security:

- All IFRC staff members are under ICRC’s security umbrella and security management processes are in place under this set-up. Security orientation and briefing for all teams before deployment are undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. The minimum-security requirements are strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations have completed before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Stay Safe Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security Emergencies, and Level 3 Security for Managers). IFRC Regional Security Unit works closely with the National Society Security Focal Point in matters of security risk management.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection and use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of complaints and feedback mechanisms established	1	2
	Number of complaints and feedback recorded	50	TBD
	Number of complaints and feedback responded to	50	TBD

Priority Actions:

- At the start of the operation, SSRC set up complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure beneficiaries have a platform to communicate back to NS on any arising concerns. To make it easier for communities to share feedback and raise any concerns, SSRC established feedback and complaints desks during activities: most of the feedback coming from the communities were appreciation messages to the Red Cross and complaints about increased unmet needs.
- The clear selection process of targeted beneficiaries has openly been communicated and beneficiaries’ selection committees established with the representation of target beneficiaries, local leaders, different groups, and the Red Cross. Those benefiting from the cash distributions and emergency household items were selected based on a set and agreed selection criterion prioritizing the old, the sick, and the physically challenged. A selection committee comprising of the local authority, SSRC, targets community members with the representation of youth, women, men, the old, and the physically challenged. SSRC as a member of the selection committee provided oversight.

D. FUNDING

The Interim Financial Report is annexed to the report.

Contact information

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

- **Secretary-General:** John Lobor; Phone: +211 912 666 836; Email: john.lobor@ssdredcross.org
- **Deputy secretary General:** Christine Abina, Email: christine.abina@ssdredcross.org, Phone: +211 (0) 921652059 | +211 (0) 912564108

IFRC Juba Cluster Delegation

- **Head of Juba Cluster Delegation:** Pape Moussa Tall; phone: +211912179511; Email: papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org
- **Delegate, Disaster Management:** Daniel Mutinda; Phone +25 4110 853113; Email daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org

IFRC Africa Regional Office

- **Head of Disaster and Climate Crises:** Adesh Tripathee; phone +254 731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org.
- **Head of Partnerships and Resource Development:** Louise Daintrey-Hall, phone: +254 110 843 978, Email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org
- **PMER Coordinator:** Philip Kahuho, email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)
- [Ops Update 1](#)
- [Ops Update 2](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.