

# OPERATION UPDATE

## South Sudan| Floods

<b>Emergency appeal №: MDRSS014</b> <b>Emergency appeal launched: 17/10/2024</b> <b>Operational Strategy published: 25/11/2024</b>	<b>Glide №:</b> <b>FL-2024-000145-SSD</b> <b>EP-2024-000201-SSD</b>
<b>Operation update #1</b> <b>Date of issue: 27/02/2025</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 17/10/2024 to 31/12/2024
<b>Operation timeframe: 9 months</b> (17/10/2024 - 27/07/2025)	<b>Number of people being assisted: 1,000,000</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 9 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1,000,000

*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 14,000,000, is 7 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC), with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people.*



*Training of SSRC Volunteers on SDB in Bentiu*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

Heavy rains since May this year, combined with an overflowing Lake Victoria, have caused the Nile River to burst its banks and threaten unprecedented flooding in Sudan, submerging villages and farmland. As of 15 November, about 1.4 million people remain affected by flooding across 44 counties and the Abyei Administrative Area. More than 379,000 people are flood-displaced across 22 counties and Abyei. In Upper Nile State, recent assessments identified over 32,000 flood-affected people in Renk County and 6,000 people in Maban County.

The floods have caused extensive damage to homes and have devastated livestock and crops. Critical infrastructure has been severely damaged, cutting off supply routes and leaving communities without access to essential services such as healthcare and education for displaced people. The risk of disease outbreaks, particularly cholera and malaria, has increased significantly

Flooding in the affected communities is having a particularly severe impact, especially in communities that are already highly vulnerable following previous shocks, and the impact of these floods is likely to be exacerbated by ongoing conflict, limited access to basic services, high food insecurity, and the increasing cases in cholera. Consecutive shocks have resulted in protracted displacement and complex humanitarian conditions in most of the vulnerable areas. The main consequences of the flooding disaster include the destruction of homes, extensive crop damage, and loss of livestock resulting in loss of livelihoods and food insecurity, and damage to numerous health facilities and water structures. Additionally, physical access to flooded areas is limited, and vulnerable groups particularly women, children and the elderly are exposed to greater protection risks including food insecurity. The cost-of-living crisis also exacerbates existing vulnerabilities.

The South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRCS) has been responding to the flood's situation since its onset. They have supported community preparedness and early-action activities such as clearing waterways, maintaining drainage channels, and managing solid waste. SSRCS had already pre-positioned non-food items in strategic locations as well, based on available internal resources, to ensure rapid access to relief items in the event of flooding. SSRCS has also supported the evacuation of communities from flood-prone areas to temporary safe havens and evacuation centres.

### Summary of response

#### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The South Sudan Red Cross has 270 experienced staff, and 19,500 volunteers organised in 21 Branches and close to 102 units across the country. The National Society has a community-based operational structure consisting of Emergency Action Teams (EATs), Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs), and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) as a surge mechanism.

South Sudan Red Cross operations are guided by its strategic plan with a focus on disaster management, health, WASH, and protection. The South Sudan Red Cross enjoys a good reputation with local and national authorities, as well as other stakeholders and communities and faces few access constraints throughout the country SSRCS participates in coordination forums at all levels (state and national flood taskforce). The ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, in line with the role of the South Sudan Red Cross as an auxiliary to the government, has requested the South Sudan Red Cross to assist in providing support to the affected population. More than a million people continue to be affected by the flooding across 44 counties and the Abyei administrative area with

Jonglei and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states comprising about half of the affected population. With support from its partners, SSRC has conducted a needs assessment in the flood-affected areas highlighting the limitation in shelter, a limited availability of essential household items, and a lack of basic needs like food. The prices in the markets have also increased compounded by the limited access to goods from other parts of the country. Families have adopted negative coping mechanisms by sharing and rationing food and other basic needs. Access to clean water is difficult with many families resorting to using river water. The floods have caused extensive damage to homes and have devastated livestock and crops, and the waters have not receded in most parts of the affected areas. Critical infrastructure has been severely damaged, cutting off supply routes and leaving communities without access to essential services such as healthcare and education for displaced people who are sheltering with relatives, in public buildings such as schools, in churches and in the open along roadsides. Poor road conditions and flooding are affecting physical access to many counties. Non-expansive network coverage and poor connectivity are challenging information flows between branches and SSRC HQ.

SSRC has been responding to the flood-affected areas in Malakal, Bentiu, Aweil, Old Fangak, and Bor the IFRC emergency appeal fund, support from ICRC and Participating National Societies (PNSs). SSRC distributed Essential Household Items (EHIs) including sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerricans, buckets and soaps in the early stages of the intervention to support the immediate needs of the affected population. SSRC also conducted market and feasibility assessments to determine the feasibility of delivering cash assistance to the affected population. Following this, SSRC has so far distributed multipurpose cash assistance to 6,680 Households amongst the affected population in Aweil, Old Fangak, Tonj and Maiwut supported by Danish Red Cross. SSRC plans to meet 15,000HHs in total via cash assistance.

So far, SSRC has achieved the following activities in response to the floods:

- Assessments have been conducted that have informed the deployment of technical teams including National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs).
- Distribution of Essential Household Items (EHIs) including blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerricans, buckets, and soaps to affected families.
- Deployment of Early Action Teams (EATs), Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) and NDRTs to support training, assessments, distribution and post-distribution as a surge mechanism.
- Evacuation of over 2,500 households to safety and provision of psychological first aid.
- With support from Participating National Societies (PNSs), SSRC has distributed multipurpose cash to 6,680 HHs
- Distribution of WASH and HH items to 900HHs in Old Fangak.

Further activities planned under the flood's intervention

- Rehabilitation of water points in flood and areas.
- Continuous early warning messaging on risk of flooding and early actions.
- Scale-up of distribution of Essential Household items and WASH items

## Needs analysis

Due to the flooding disaster, the affected population suffer multiple losses including lives of family members, livestock, and properties. The affected population has been displaced and is hosted in different temporary shelters and with host communities. These temporary settings are not equipped with sufficient WASH structures to meet the water, hygiene and sanitation needs of the affected population thereby increasing their vulnerabilities to health outbreaks like cholera. There is a great need to establish water and hygiene structures to improve access to adequate WASH structures. The affected families have also lost their means of livelihoods due to the destruction of crops and livestock as well as the interrupted access to major supply routes leading to loss of daily income from businesses and labour. Even though SSRC has supported the affected population in the immediate stages of the response through

the distribution of EHIs and Cash amongst other interventions, further assessments have suggested the urgent scale-up of these interventions to meet more affected households as the needs are significant. Additionally, the affected population need to be supported with early recovery interventions to strengthen their resilience and reintegration.

The needs identified in the floods and cholera-affected communities necessitate urgent scale-up of activities to address the situation and allow for a smooth transition to early recovery and resilience building.

## **Operational risk assessment**

The floods have not receded with many of the affected population still displaced in temporary shelters. Some parts of the communities are still not accessible due to the cut-off of road networks in the area. This has contributed to a limited access to basic supplies and a hike in their prices.

The lack of regular flights to intervention areas (especially in those without ICRC presence or sub-delegations) makes it difficult for SSRC and IFRC staff to deploy for field operations. As not all areas are accessible due to security considerations, ICRC is supporting with Safer Access to SSRC and IFRC.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Update on the strategy**

The Operational strategy has not changed. It can be found [here](#)

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT


### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 <b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: <b>56,250</b>	Female < 18: <b>50,000</b>
	Male > 18: <b>18,750</b>	Male < 18: <b>25,000</b>

**Objective:** *Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of HHs targeted with emergency shelter and essential items</i>	3,780	15,000
	<i># of HHs targeted with conditional cash and voucher assistance</i>	0	10,000

Distribution of Essential HHs items to 3,870 affected families including sleeping mats, mosquito nets, buckets, and jerricans This intervention maintains the plan to support affected families with conditional cash for shelter with the aim of restoring and supporting their longer-term recovery shelter needs. However, this activity has not been achieved due to the limited funding of the appeal.

 <b>Livelihoods</b>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

**Objective:** *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of HHs receiving in-kind food assistance</i>	0	2000
	<i># of HHs receiving seedlings and tool kits</i>	0	2000

There is a great need for supporting the affected population (especially the most vulnerable) with basic needs and livelihood assistance to meet their food needs and improve their income sources through the distribution of cash and in-kind food assistance as well seedlings and toolkits. This intervention has an early recovery and longer-term focus to support the reintegration of the affected population as well as strengthen their resilience. However, additional funding is required on the appeal to support these activities.



## Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:  
**33,750**

Female < 18:  
**30,000**

Male > 18:  
**11,250**

Male < 18:  
**15,000**

**Objective:** *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of HHs supported with cash grants	6,680	15,000
	# of Market assessments conducted	2	4

The intervention maintains the plan to target 15,000HHs with Multipurpose Cash Assistance. So far 6,680 HHs have been reached in Aweil, Tonj, Old Fangak and Maiwut through the Danish Red Cross support. The plans to register and distribute Cash to 1,500HHs in Malakal and Bentiu are currently ongoing. Additionally, longer term support to strengthen early recovery and resilience is dependent on increased funding to the appeal.



## Health & Care

*(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)*

Female > 18:  
**380,750**

Female < 18:  
**320,000**

Male > 18:  
**209,990**

Male < 18:  
**169,350**

**Objective:** *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of HHs receiving Essential Household items (mosquito nets, mama kits)	3,870	10,000
	# of volunteers providing First Aid services	0	100
	# of volunteers trained on First Aid	0	100
	# of First Aid kits procured	0	100
	# of radio talk shows conducted	4	10

- Provision of Psychological First Aid to evacuated flood-affected families.
- 290 volunteers have been trained in RCCE and deployed in Renk, Malakal, Rubkona, and Juba.
- IEC materials from Ministry of Health distributed in Renk town and Rubkona (public spaces).
- SSRC conducted radio shows in Juba to provide awareness on the flood situation, supporting government (MoH) efforts



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:  
**350,000**

Female < 18:  
**273,550**

Male > 18:  
**251,660**

Male < 18:  
**218,800**

### Objective:

*Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of people reached with hygiene promotion	240,645	1,000,000
# of rehabilitated water points	10	90
# of MHM kits distributed	1480	3000

- Water trucking in Renk town.
- One WASH kit 5 procured for Juba.
- Disinfection of handwashing facility in Renk and Rubkona.
- Distribution of water purification kits in Renk town.
- Set up handwashing stations in Juba.
- Latrine digging kit slaps deployed to Renk for latrine construction and Aweil.
- Rehabilitation of 15 latrines in Malakal.
- Latrine construction ongoing in Aweil at Surface Water Treatment (SWAT) facility



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18:  
**3,713**

Female < 18:  
**3,300**

Male > 18: **1,238**

Male < 18: **1,650**

### Objective:

*Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of volunteers oriented on PGI and CEA	30	250
# of people reached with Psychological First Aid	25	100
# of volunteers deployed to conduct RFL services	30	30
# of volunteers trained on SGBV	30	100

- SSRC volunteers were trained on SGBV, CEA and PGI to ensure a community-centered approach and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Volunteers are also informed of referral pathways for SGBV cases.
- SSRC volunteers were deployed at the initial stages of the operation to conduct Restoring Family Links operations and refer affected population to available services.
- SSRC volunteers were trained in Psychological First Aid and deployed to support floods affected population at the initial phase of the operation.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

### Objective:

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of feedback mechanisms established	2	3

Meetings and focus group discussions with community leaders and different groups (women, men, people with special needs and elderly) were conducted to understand specific needs and perception amongst the communities.

Community feedback mechanisms (suggestion boxes and forms) have been established in the intervention areas to address any complaints with regards to the intervention as well as clarify misconceptions.



## Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:	187,500	Female < 18:	166,667
Male > 18:	62,500	Male < 18:	83.333

### Objective:

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of rapid needs assessments conducted	3	6
	# of people reached with key early warning messages	95,680	500,000
	# of Emergency Actions Team trained	20	50
	# of Emergency Action kits procured	0	50
	# of community action plans	0	5
	# of CBDRTs trained (including on CVA)	20	50

- Over 2,500 floods-affected HHs were evacuated to safety by trained SSRC volunteers.
- SSRC has conducted assessments at branch levels which informed the deployment of technical teams including NDRTs as well as distribution of Essential HH and WASH items.
- Emergency Action Teams (EATs), Community-based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) were also deployed to support the distributions and post-distribution monitoring exercises.
- The Emergency Operations Centre of SSRC is actively providing support on the Floods situation.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of NDRTs deployed to support the operation	3	10
	# of refresher training for NDRTs	0	1

During the initial stages of the flood's operation, SSRC rapidly deployed 3 NDRTs to affected areas to carry out evacuation operations, first aid, and rapid assessments in coordination with the respective CBDRTs. The NDRTs also supported the implementation of Cash Distributions to registered families.



### Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of external coordination meetings established	1	1
	# of internal coordination meetings established	2	2

SSRC, IFRC and ICRC conducts a weekly meeting to discuss in detail, the activities of the ERU and actions to support the operation.



<b>Objective:</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of Surge profiles deployed</i>	8	3
	<i># of monitoring visits</i>	1	3
	<i># of LLW</i>	0	1
	<i># of financial spot checks</i>	1	3

IFRC initially deployed 3 surge profiles during the Floods including an Operations Manager, IM Coordinator and Public Health in Emergencies Coordination.

The operation will continue to rely on these technical profile support to ensure that SSRC has adequate support and resources to effectively manage the appeal. The role profiles of the CCMC ERU and other Surge support will run for the next 3 months at least.

## D. FUNDING

### Emergency Appeal INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters		
Reporting Timeframe	2024/7-12	Operation MDRSS014
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget APPROVED

Prepared on 22 Jan 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSS014 - South Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jul 2024 to 30 Jun 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Sep 2024

#### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

<b>Thematic Area Code</b>	<b>Requirements CHF</b>
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SF12 - Effective international disaster management	0

SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 22 Jan 2025</b>	<b>926,825</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	4,136	- 4,136
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	0	106,500	- 106,500
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	615	-615
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	0	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111,252</b>	<b>- 111,252</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,926,825
Expenditure	-111,252
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,815,574</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,815,574

## IV. DREF Loan

* Not included in Donor Response	Loan:	828,734	Reimbursed:	0	Outstanding:	828,734
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# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Selected Parameters		
Reporting Timeframe	2024/7-12	Operation MDRSS014
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget APPROVED
Prepared on 22 Jan 2025		

### MDRSS014 - South Sudan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jul 2024 to 30 Jun 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Sep 2024

#### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Income Type	Cash	in Kind Goods	in Kind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Opening Balance					0	
DREF Anticipatory Pillar				171,266	171,266	
DREF Response Pillar				828,734	828,734	
Other	886,146				886,146	
Swedish Red Cross	40,679				40,679	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>926,825</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,926,825</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>1,926,825</b>	<b>0</b>

## Contact information

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

### In the South Sudan National Society

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

### In the IFRC

- **Head of Juba Cluster Delegation:** Mohamed Babiker; phone: +211 (0) 912179511; Email: [mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org](mailto:mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org)
- **Delegate, Disaster Management:** Daniel Mutinda: Phone +25 4725599105; Email [daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.mutinda@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Africa Regional Office

- **Head of Disaster and Climate Crises:** Rui Alberto; phone +254 780 422276; email: [Rui.OLIVEIRA@ifrc.org](mailto:Rui.OLIVEIRA@ifrc.org) .
- **Head of Partnerships and Resource Development:** Louise Daintrey-Hall, phone: +254 110 843978, Email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)
- **PMER Coordinator:** Beatrice Okeyo, email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org); phone: +254 732203081

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Allan Kilaka, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; mail: [allan.kilakaa@ifrc.org](mailto:allan.kilakaa@ifrc.org); phone: +254 0)11 383 4921

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

## 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.