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Emergency appeal final report

South Sudan: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSS001
GLIDE n° [OT-2012-000038-SSD](#)
Final Report
30 September 2013

Period covered by this Final Report: 11 May 2012
to 30 April 2013

Appeal target: CHF 4,131,067

Appeal coverage: 52%

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 11 May 2012 for CHF 1,197,839 to assist 6,000 households
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 27 July 2012 for CHF **4,131,067** for 12 months to assist 14,000 beneficiaries.
- CHF 250,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the national society in responding by delivering assistance.
- [Operations Update no. 1](#) was issued on 20 June 2012, to update on the progress from the preliminary appeal until the launch of the emergency appeal;
- [Operations Update no. 2](#) was issued on 7 November 2012 to update on the progress of the programme.
- This Emergency Appeal operation was closed on 30 April 2013, and remaining funds were transferred to the Annual Appeal for South Sudan to enable completion of operational activities.
- An end of operation evaluation for this response, funded by Finnish Red Cross through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has been done in September 2013. The purpose of the evaluation is to capture factual evidence-based data about the operational activities, and to assess the appropriateness, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the operation, considering implementation, coordination and management as well as to learn from the experience and apply lessons, as appropriate, to future operations. The evaluation will assess the operation in its entirety, from the launch of the preliminary emergency appeal in May 2012 to conclusion of operational activities at end August 2013. The report from the evaluation will be shared once completed.



SSRC volunteers conducted needs assessments prior to NFIs distributions. Photo/SSRC

Summary: As a response to the growing humanitarian crisis and to support the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) response operation to assist South Sudan returnees, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the IFRC) launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal to assist 6,000 households for 12 months. The revised plan of action in the Emergency Appeal was launched two months later to assist 14,000 returnees and host family households in seven targeted sites.

The support provided towards the appeal enabled the recruitment of key staff to support implementation of the emergency operation, including an emergency health officer and logistics staff. As at 30 April 2012 some 8,400 families (approximately 42,000 people) had been provided with essential non-food items (NFIs),

including sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, soap, jerry cans, and tarpaulins. Health education and hygiene promotion messages were provided to the target beneficiaries of the operation in order to contribute to reduce risks relating to the health for the returnees and host communities.

The operation included a strong capacity building component to support the newly formed national society to assume its responsibilities in responding to the needs of the vulnerable population. This included intensifying the training of team leaders and volunteers to increase the capacities in various branches. Staff and volunteers from SSRCs branches were trained in disaster response needs assessment, beneficiary selection, distribution techniques, logistics and computer skills. Also, 23 staff and volunteers from 10 branches were trained in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology. The operation also strengthened the logistical capacity of the national society by providing for storage facilities with rub halls and containers. First Aid kits were distributed to branches to enable first aid interventions during crisis and emergency situation.

The IFRC deployed two regional disaster response team (RDRT) delegates to the operation to support SSRC staff and volunteers at headquarter and branch level in implementation of planned activities, in particular related to WatSan and hygiene promotion and needs assessments.

The main challenges during the operation related to logistics and inaccessibility of some areas following the rainy season as many roads from Juba to the north remained impassable for some months and the cargo movement on the Nile River was very limited. However, activities such as hygiene promotion and sanitation continued largely unhindered as they primarily relied on information dissemination, with little equipment required to transport.

The above achievements were made possible by donations provided by partners towards the emergency appeal. Partners who contributed to this operation include the British Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross and the Finnish Government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Netherlands Government. The IFRC, on behalf of the SSRC, would like to thank all partners and donors for their generous and invaluable contributions towards this appeal.

The situation

In July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) became the world's newest country. The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) also came into existence the very same day and replaced the Southern Secretariat of the Sudanese Red Crescent. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Sudan delegation maintained a sub-office in Juba, which became a new country office with the formation of the SSRC.

Upon declaration of the new Republic, those southern Sudanese still located in the north immediately lost their Sudanese citizenship. Thus population movement from the north to the south, still continuing to date, has required humanitarian interventions to support the transition. The on-going disputes between Sudan and South Sudan has exacerbated the vulnerability of this population, and sudden and prolonged border closures due to the disputes have complicated the situation further. Consequently, South Sudanese seeking to move to the South have camped at the border for some time, with major influxes of people arriving in the south when the borders have opened again. Many returnees arrived in South Sudan with few possessions and with limited means to integrate into the new homeland.

On the second anniversary of South Sudan's independence, tens of thousands of returnees were still living in temporary settlements, including 18,860 in semi-official transit sites, without access to land, proper health care and sanitation. Thousands returned to find their former homes or farmland occupied. Many of those unable to reclaim ancestral land or live with relatives were forced to reside in temporary settlements at transit sites, originally intended for short stopovers for families returning from the north. Despite the lack of health and sufficient sanitation facilities, many transit sites became overcrowded semi-permanent settlements for people with nowhere else to go.

While the South Sudanese government guaranteed land for all returnees, the legal framework and procedures for land allocation were unclear and poorly understood. To complicate the issue further, many returnees did not have documentation proving ownership, yet land ownership remains central for a successful reintegration into the South Sudanese society. Additionally, few returnees had a valid national ID card, which made them

unable to access basic health and education services. Particularly vulnerable to discrimination were the female-headed households, which made up 50 per cent of all returnee families.

The Population Movement Emergency Appeal marked the first SSRC/IFRC Appeal to be launched by the South Sudan Red Cross for responding to an emergency in South Sudan.

Being a new National Society, the SSRC will take time to fully develop its capabilities. SSRC will continue to develop and strengthen its structures, system and programme activities building on the skills and experiences of its staff and volunteers so far, with support of their partners. This appeal contained various capacity building components with a view to considerably strengthen its contingency preparedness. The threats to returnee and host communities alike stemming from extremely poor or non-existent basic facilities in health and water will remain for years to come. SSRC, with the strong support of partner national societies (PNS), the IFRC and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and in cooperation with the government and other agencies, will continue to assist vulnerable returnee and host communities beyond the scope of this Emergency Appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In the first year since independence, SSRC worked hard to build its disaster management capacity, as well as its governance and membership development. With strong support from ICRC and IFRC as well as other Movement partners, SSRC was able to organize assemblies and elections of governing boards in all ten states. It held its first national General Assembly in early October, electing the first President and Governing Council and adopting its Constitution and began the process of developing a strategic plan to set the organization's direction for the coming years.

As a response to the growing humanitarian crisis and to support the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) response operation to assist South Sudan returnees, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the IFRC) launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal to assist 6,000 households over 12 months. The revised plan of action in the Emergency Appeal was launched two months later to assist 14,000 returnee and host family households in seven targeted sites.

An emergency health officer and logistics staff were recruited to support implementation of the operation. As at 30 April 2013, 8,400 families (approximately 42,000 people) had been provided with essential non-food items (NFIs), including sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, soap, jerry cans, and tarpaulins. 14,000 kits were positioned in Aweil, Wau, Bentiu, Malakal, Kwajuok, Rumbek, Bor and Juba for distribution. Health education and hygiene promotion messages were provided to the target beneficiaries in order to reduce health related risks for the returnees and host communities.

The IFRC deployed two regional disaster response team (RDRT) delegates to the operation to support SSRC staff and volunteers at headquarter and branch level in implementation of planned activities, in particular related to WatSan and hygiene promotion and needs assessments.

IFRC provided technical and logistical support throughout the operation, as well as monitoring and reporting. In terms of financial reports there are some variances to be mentioned; Fuel price increased to a much higher price than budgeted for, and the rate of hiring trucks became higher due to heavy rains worsening the state of the roads. This caused overspending for some of the budget lines relating to vehicle and transport. A consultant was brought in to support with reporting and communication, which was not planned from the beginning of the operation and not budgeted for. The expenses for workshops and training exceeded the budget as the trainings took place in the targeted areas instead of Juba as initially planned which generated higher expenses. The expenses relating to travel is higher than budgeted as a result of wrong bookings which will be rectified. The office costs were higher than anticipated, which is reflected in the final report. The operation had foreign exchange losses which were captured under general expenses. A final evaluation organized by the IFRC is being carried out during September 2013.

The operation was carried out in close coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The Austrian and Swedish Red Cross deployed two water and sanitation (WatSan) experts for short missions to train SSRC volunteers on how to utilize the WatSan Kit 5 and to operationalize the equipment. One of the two WatSan kits did not function properly which could be addressed after the mission.

The Austrian Red Cross, with support from the Swiss Red Cross, contributed with the drilling of seven (7) boreholes; these activities was undertaken after 30 April 2013, and will thus be reported under the Annual Appeal, as well as in the Emergency Appeal: Population Movement evaluation report.

Achievements against outcomes

Achievements at a glance

- One emergency health officer was recruited and coordinated the hygiene promotion activities associated with distributions of NFI kits for the entire operation.
- A one week course in DM including beneficiary selection, logistics and distribution techniques took place in November for SSRC staff and volunteers from ten (10) branches. This course included training in computer skills.
- In coordination with Ministry of Health, SSRC designed posters and beneficiary communication materials in order to develop and standardize a country-wide approach. IFRC global hygiene promotion posters were approved for use by SSRC and distributed across the branches.
- Some 8,400 families (approximately 42,000 people) were provided with essential non-food items (sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, soap, jerry cans, and tarpaulins).
- 14,000 kits were positioned in Aweil, Wau, Bentiu, Malakal, Kwajuok, Rumbek, Bor and Juba for distribution.
- As at 30 April 2013, a total of 5,000 of the first consignment of 6,000 NFI kits had been distributed accounting for 450,000 chlorine tabs and 100,000 ORS sachets distributed.
- 23 participants from ten (10) branches received a nine day PHAST training session in Yei in September 2012.
- 30 First aid kits had been distributed to branches increasing their capacity for first aid response and services.
- Together with logistics of SSRC and IFRC, storage facilities with rub halls and space for incoming containers to enable re-assembling the various individual NFIs into standard family kits for targeted were prepared.

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Outcome: 14,000 households have received the basic means to cope and build their resilience to their current situation

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>14,000 households are provided with the appropriate non-food items in the next twelve months. The first NFIs for 6,000 households, supported already by Finnish Red Cross, are to be distributed in the coming months depending on supply line and accessibility to the most affected areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 2 team leaders and 30 volunteers in each affected branch on relief assessment, distribution and reporting • Distribute one SPHERE handbook to each affected branch • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system especially in those areas that have not yet conducted distributions • Coordinate the SSRC NFI package to match the country-level sector and SPHERE standards (the NFI package consists of a kitchen set, laundry soap, jerry cans, sleeping mats, blankets, a tarpaulin, mosquito nets) • Distribute 2,000 NFI packages to each Malakal, Aweil and Wau branches and manage the movement of goods from point of dispatch to end user (total of 6,000) • Procure and pre-position 2,000 NFI packages in Juba, Bentiu, Kwajok and Rumbek for distribution based on assessments and beneficiary selection as returnee numbers grow (total of 8,000) • Provide relief distribution tools for each branch (ropes, megaphones, registration cards, registration books, communication tools) • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions • Provide communications equipment for volunteers in outlying areas and improve reporting capabilities in the branches • Support relief efforts with an operations manager for four months

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preposition 100 tents in Juba as contingency • Be prepared to utilise air cargo should roads and river corridors not be available due to weather and congestion • Develop an exit strategy
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Achievement

Assessment and registration of beneficiaries was conducted by the SSRC volunteers, throughout the ten branches of the national society. The key criteria for selection of beneficiaries were reviewed and priority given to the following:

- Households headed by single mothers especially those with more than 8 dependants.
- Child headed households
- Households headed by people with disabilities
- Households housed in dilapidated huts

After verification of the distribution lists, the non-food items including kitchen set (x 1), jerry cans (x 2), sleeping mats (x 2), blankets (x 2), laundry soap (x 8 pieces), and mosquito nets (x 2) were distributed to 8,400 households by 30 April 2013. Of the total 8,400 households, 5,000 also received ORS (x 20 sachets) and chlorine tablets (x 90).

Table 1: NFIs distributed

S/N	NFIs Description	Quantity Distribution	Number of Households
1	Blankets	16,800	8,400
2	Mosquito nets	16,800	8,400
3	Sleeping mats	16,800	8,400
4	Jerry cans	16,800	8,400
5	Kitchen sets	8,400	8,400
6	Tarpaulins	8,400	8,400
7	Chlorine tabs	450,000	5,000
8	ORS	100,000	5,000
9	Soap	67,200	8,400
10	First aid kit	30	

The first consignment of NFI kits for 6,000 households was received in Juba by 10 October 2012 and was despatched to the following branches: Aweil (Northern Bahr El Ghazal state) x 1,000, Wau (Western Bahr El Ghazal) x 1,000, Bentiu (Unity) x 2,000, and Malakal (Upper Nile) x 2,000. In the period October 2012 to February 2013, NFI kits had been distributed to 5,000 beneficiary households in Aweil x 1,000, Wau x 1,000, Bentiu x 1,500 and Malakal x 1,500. The remaining NFI kits at Bentiu and Malakal were held by the branches as pre-positioned stocks.

A second consignment of NFI kits for 8,000 households was received in Juba by 20 March 2013. As the delivery of ORS and chlorine tablets was delayed, a decision was made to distribute NFI kits less these items to the following branches: Tonj (Warrap state) x 400, Rumbek (Lakes) x 1,000, Bor (Jonglei) x 1,000, Kuajok (Warrap) x 600, and Torit (Eastern Equatoria) x 400. All 3,400 NFI kits were distributed to beneficiary households (x 3,400) by the respective branches in April 2013. The remaining 4,600 NFI kits were held in Juba as at 30 April 2013 pending further needs assessments and requests by SSRC for stocks. This aligned with the strategy to close the Emergency Appeal and roll outstanding activities into the IFRC's Annual Appeal to enable completion of NFI distribution activities in response to arising needs post April 2013.

Table 2: Total households reached as at 30 April 2013

No	Date of Distribution	Households (8,400)	Location	State
1.	10/10/2012	1000	Aweil East & West	NBGS
2.	04/12/2012	1000	Wau	WBGS
3.	10/12/2012	1000	Bentiu	Unity State
4.	19/01/2013	1000	Malakal	UNS
5.	27/02/2013	500	Bentiu	Unity State
6.	27/02/2013	500	Malakal	UNS
7.	03/04/2013	600	Kuajok	Warrap State
8.	03/04/2013	400	Tonj	Warrap State
9.	04/04/2013	1000	Rumbek	Lakes State
10.	09/04/2013	1000	Bor	Jonglei State
11.	26/04/2013	400	Torit	EES

The Appeal provided SSRC with technical assistance and resources to enhance the quality of programme implementation. A training of trainers (ToT) was organized for seven branches with 20 staff and volunteers participating. The operations manager coordinated with SSRC management, DM and health department to organize an in-depth training of volunteers in assessment, beneficiary selection, and distribution for the incoming non-food items (NFIs), as well as hygiene, sanitation, emergency health and clean water provision. The one week training was organized for the staff and volunteers from 10 branches. Following the trainings, 10 Sphere Manuals was distributed to SSRC headquarter for distribution to the branches. Four computers were requisitioned by Federation in April 2013 and will be handed over to SSRC upon arrival in South Sudan from Kenya.

Challenges: The operation encountered several logistical challenges that caused delays in distribution of NFI kits. These challenges included time consuming custom clearance procedures, frequent road closures and multiple checkpoints during the route, congestion of river traffic, difficulties with transportation during rainy season, and changing security environment.

Some of the planned activities, such as communication equipment procurement and tent prepositioning, could not be implemented due to funding limitations.

Fuel prices increased far beyond the anticipated and budgeted rates and truck rental rates also steeply increased, especially during the rainy season. This caused overspending of budget lines relating to vehicle hire and transport.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The outbreak of epidemic and waterborne diseases for up to 14,000 households in the seven target areas is significantly reduced through the emergency first aid and health interventions of SSRC branches and volunteers.

Outputs	Activities planned
The health risks of returnees and host communities in the targeted areas are reduced through the provision of emergency first aid and basic health services for up to 14,000 households for the duration of this appeal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 30 volunteers in each affected branch on Emergency First Aid • Explore the possibility of an Emergency Public Health Training with external support • Provide each affected branch with 10 sets of first aid backpacks to be used by the trained teams • Provision of funding to allow replenishment of materials used by local purchase • Recruit and train one Emergency Health Officer in SSRC for the operation to be anchored in the health department as important link to DM • Provide each branch with basic first aid equipment (including stretchers, training dummies, blankets) (now cancelled) • Provide first aid and facilitate access to existing public health and surgical

	<p>referral services where available for affected communities through 30 volunteers in each branch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute 20 ORS to 14,000 households and train the beneficiaries on how to prepare ORS • Support the South Sudanese Ministry of Health through community mobilisation campaigns promoting immunization • Raise SSRC profile amongst the communities within the country by developing an effective beneficiary communication system using multimedia such as TV, mobile phones, posters, brochures and others
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Achievement;

SSRC, in coordination with Ministry of Health, designed posters, brochures and other beneficiary communication materials for hygiene promotion. Efforts were made by SSRCS and the ministry of health to develop a standardized country-wide approach for this. IFRC global hygiene promotion posters were distributed to branches after being approved by the SSRC. The communication materials were used by volunteers to sensitise the targeted communities on hygiene prior to the distribution of water and sanitation related NFIs.

The SSRCS recruited an emergency health officer who coordinated the hygiene promotion activities and ensured its coordination with the distributions of NFI Kits. Additionally, the volunteers provided health education as they distributed NFI Kits to the beneficiaries.

The operations manager worked with the health department to organize an in-depth training of volunteers in hygiene, sanitation, emergency health and clean water provision, as well as assessment, beneficiary selection, and NFI distribution. All ten branches participated in the training. (See above)

Ten (10) First Aid Kits were sent to Aweil, Wau and Malakal, which increased the capacity of the branches to rapidly respond with emergency first aid interventions during crises situations. First aid equipment like stretchers, training dummies, blankets were not provided to the branches as this equipment was already in place.

The first consignment of ORS (120,000 sachets) and chlorine tablets (540,000), contributed by Netherlands Red Cross, were received in Juba by 31 August 2012, and were included in the first round distribution of NFI kits (20 ORS sachets and 90 chlorine tablets per kit). As at 30 April 2013, a total of 5,000 of the first consignment of 6,000 NFI kits had been distributed accounting for 450,000 chlorine tabs and 100,000 ORS sachets distributed. The rest remain with the 1,000 NFI kits pending distribution. A second consignment of ORS (160,000 sachets) and chlorine tablets (720,000) were still in the pipeline as at 30 April 2013, and hence were not included in the second round of NFI kit distributions. In the same consignment, three (3) cholera kits were procured and though they also had not arrived in Juba as at 30 April 2013.

Challenges: Due to delays in the arrival of some of the ORS and chlorine tablets, distributions were not done as planned but instead will be sent to health clinics in the target areas for distribution through the health network.

The beneficiary communication system using multimedia was not developed as planned due to lack of resources and technical capacity.

The campaign activities for mobilizing communities for immunization as a way to support the vaccination campaigns by the Ministry of Health was not fully implemented due to lack of resources. SSRC tried to mainstream the promotion messages and fundraised with other donors for the planned campaign.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in target communities through the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a technical assessment of water and sanitation options with the communities (e.g. boreholes, shallow wells, rainwater harvesting, water trucking, latrine construction) • Identify through RRC and respective UN clusters potential synergies with other actors in the field of WASH and develop possible cooperation proposals
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities and through support to the provision of safe water to 14,000 target households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 30 volunteers in each affected branch on hygiene promotion, Participatory Hygiene Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Personal Hygiene and Sanitation Education in schools (PHASE) as appropriate • Provide laminated instruction manuals, tool kits and bags for training of PHAST and PHASE and IEC materials in hygiene promotion • Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign with affected communities, focusing on clean up campaigns within the returnee and host communities, targeting 14,000 households • Increase SSRC profile amongst the communities within the country by developing an effective beneficiary communication system using multimedia such as TV, mobile phones, posters and brochures etc. • Distribute water purification tablets to up to 14,000 most vulnerable households where no clean water source is available and where the sensitization on their use can be combined with the hygiene and sanitation campaign • Provide each branch with a GPS and an introduction on its use. • Preposition one WATSAN Kit 5, and one of three cholera kits at Malakal Branch and conduct in-depth training on kit use in Malakal plus two locations where kits are prepositioned (Aweil, Bentiu to be covered in the second phase) • Provide each branch with vector control equipment (spray pump, chemical products, protective gear) and train up to 20 volunteers in the correct use and application of all the equipment provided.

Achievements;

A nine day training of PHAST using the standard PHAST training curriculum and manuals was conducted for 23 participants from 10 branches in Yei in September 2012, with intention of cascading PHAST implementation to the grassroots. As there were insufficient funds to support full scale PHAST implementation, posters were made for health education workshop for volunteers for one day. After the training the volunteers conducted household visits and disseminated the hygiene promotion messages.

For WatSan related NFIs, pre-distribution messages were developed, translated into Arabic and discussed with volunteers involved in the distribution. These messages were disseminated to the beneficiaries before distribution of the items.

Training in health, hygiene promotion and WatSan was developed and conducted in September 2012 as outlined in the section above, where 10 branches participated.

Two RDRT delegates were deployed on 19 February 2013 to provide surge capacity to support SSRC staff and volunteers at headquarter and branch level in implementation of planned activities. The RDRT delegates supported the national society to develop a tool for reassessing the needs of the returnees. The assessment tool was translated into Arabic and the volunteers responsible for hygiene promotion were trained in how to use the assessment tool. These volunteers then conducted the assessment and collected information in returnees' settlements while they disseminated hygiene messages. The team conducted WatSan assessments in three returnee settlements, namely Alelchok (Wau), Hai Salam (Malakal) and Abayok (Renk).

The methodology for collecting data for the assessment also involved observation and discussion with the returnee community leadership. The data collected revealed:

- Low level of latrine coverage in the settlements which respondents attributed to lack of digging kits and poles for construction.
- Other sanitary amenities like bath shelter, drying racks and refuse pits were generally missing in most homes.
- Inadequate water sources that meant that some householders had to walk long distances to access water.

The findings indicated that key measures of sanitation i.e. presence of latrines were below 20% while the scale of open defecation was above 80%. The presence of other sanitary amenities was even lower. Additionally, transit areas where returnees had to settle awaiting onward travel had little or no sanitation. More efforts will be undertaken to assist these people with facilities and education.

The Austrian Red Cross, with support from the Swiss Red Cross, contributed with the drilling of seven (7) boreholes; these activities was undertaken after 30 April 2013, and will thus be reported under the Annual Appeal, as well as in the Emergency Appeal: Population Movement evaluation report.

Vector control activities included in the revised Emergency Appeal were not implemented due to insufficient funding coverage, and the unanticipated cost of transporting NFIs across the country,

Due to delays in the arrival of some the ORS and chlorine tablets, these ORS and chlorine tablets will be distributed to health clinics in the target areas for being provided to vulnerable individuals and households while their use will be monitored.

The Austrian and Swedish Red Cross deployed two WatSan experts to Aweil for short missions to train SSRC volunteers on how to utilize the WatSan Kit 5 and to operationalize the equipment. A broken valve resulted in delay in deploying the equipment. A new valve was received for repairing. The Watsan Kit 5 in Bentiu was checked and functioning. If needed, it will be deployed in the event of flooding during the coming rainy season.

Challenges: Lack of financial resources towards the appeal meant that some activities under this outcome could not be implemented. For example, the GPS as well as vector control equipment were not purchased and provided to the branches as planned.

Logistics

Outcome: Relief items are successfully transported into South Sudan and onto branch warehouses or containers and to distribution points in a controlled manner

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The coordinated mobilization, reception, and dispatch of all incoming goods supports the effective delivery of the response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train one logistics officer manager for each of the branches in the targeted areas • Set up one rub hall for storage in Malakal, an adapted fixed administrative/storage facility in Renk, and complete the storage building in Aweil • Preposition a second rub hall in Juba to be used also for consolidating NFI shipments to the target areas • Recruit and train one driver for each branch • Work with the clusters to arrange logistics where local capacities are lacking • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions • Support logistics efforts with a logistics delegate • Hire one/two trucks in Juba to distribute items • Be prepared to utilise air transport to ensure relief items are available to branches for distribution in areas closed due to weather conditions • Develop a fleet and stores management system that can be adopted countrywide.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop SSRC SOPs pertaining to Logistics matters. Thereby improving functionality.
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Achievements:

- NFI for 14,000 households were delivered and distributed successfully in the 10 branches without any cases of theft or losses
- One logistics officer was recruited and trained, and coordinated the logistic activities for the operation.
- 14 containers (20ft) were donated to SSRC branches to act as warehouses; 3 in Rumbek, 2 in Bor, 3 in Bentu, 2 in Mundiri, 2 in Aweil, 1 in Torit and 1 in Juba branch.
- One rub hall was erected in Juba to provide intermediate warehousing to allow the consolidation of the various items into family packages according to destinations. The second rub hall has been placed in Juba for deployment upon needs and demands from the branches.

Challenges:

- Inaccessible roads as a result of the heavy rains led to delays in the delivery of the NFIs across the branches.
- Shortage/inadequate transport facilities for hire contributed to the delay in NFIs' distribution especially to up country branches.
- Frequent hold ups in check points and road blocks by police caused unnecessary delays in delivery of NFIs to branches.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSS001 - South Sudan - Population Movement

Timeframe: 11 May 12 to 30 Apr 13

Appeal Launch Date: 11 May 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/5-2013/4	Programme	MDRSS001
Budget Timeframe	2012/5-2013/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		4,131,067				4,131,067	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		11,000				11,000	
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)</i>		490,508				490,508	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		136,300				136,300	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		18,035				18,035	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		135,267				135,267	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		32,371				32,371	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		300,264				300,264	
C1. Cash contributions		1,123,745				1,123,745	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		92,579				92,579	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		965,750				965,750	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		62,789				62,789	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>		26,205				26,205	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		1,147,323				1,147,323	
Other Income							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>		54,308				54,308	
<i>Sales</i>		1,457				1,457	
C4. Other Income		55,765				55,765	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		2,326,833				2,326,833	
D. Total Funding = B + C		2,326,833				2,326,833	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		2,326,833				2,326,833	
E. Expenditure		-2,326,899				-2,326,899	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		-67				-67	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSS001 - South Sudan - Population Movement

Timeframe: 11 May 12 to 30 Apr 13

Appeal Launch Date: 11 May 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/5-2013/4	Programme	MDRSS001
Budget Timeframe	2012/5-2013/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			4,131,067			4,131,067		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	243,000		208,558			208,558	34,442	
Construction - Facilities	54,000						54,000	
Construction Materials			1,246			1,246	-1,246	
Clothing & Textiles	355,600		254,637			254,637	100,963	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	236,000		38,602			38,602	197,398	
Medical & First Aid	65,750		30,307			30,307	35,443	
Teaching Materials	5,040						5,040	
Utensils & Tools	546,000		331,152			331,152	214,848	
Other Supplies & Services	5,000						5,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,510,390		864,501			864,501	645,889	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	117,218						117,218	
Computers & Telecom	70,050		7,315			7,315	62,735	
Office & Household Equipment	4,000						4,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	191,268		7,315			7,315	183,953	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	137,300		59,240			59,240	78,060	
Distribution & Monitoring	682,700		279,848			279,848	402,852	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	93,000		260,211			260,211	-167,211	
Logistics Services			72			72	-72	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	913,000		599,370			599,370	313,630	
Personnel								
International Staff	280,200		280,583			280,583	-383	
National Staff	273,360		16,806			16,806	256,554	
National Society Staff			286			286	-286	
Volunteers	60,189		22,434			22,434	37,756	
Total Personnel	613,749		320,109			320,109	293,641	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants			4,030			4,030	-4,030	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			4,030			4,030	-4,030	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	63,000		71,183			71,183	-8,183	
Total Workshops & Training	63,000		71,183			71,183	-8,183	
General Expenditure								
Travel	26,400		85,827			85,827	-59,427	
Information & Public Relations	130,000		2,081			2,081	127,919	
Office Costs	6,550		11,289			11,289	-4,739	
Communications	144,000		2,641			2,641	141,359	
Financial Charges	180,000		68,132			68,132	111,868	
Other General Expenses			28,907			28,907	-28,907	
Shared Office and Services Costs	100,579		131,448			131,448	-30,869	
Total General Expenditure	587,529		330,326			330,326	257,203	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	252,131		122,526			122,526	129,605	
Total Indirect Costs	252,131		122,526			122,526	129,605	
Pledge Specific Costs								

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSS001 - South Sudan - Population Movement

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Budget Timeframe	2012/5-2013/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			4,131,067			4,131,067		
Pledge Earmarking Fee			4,540			4,540	-4,540	
Pledge Reporting Fees			3,000			3,000	-3,000	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			7,540			7,540	-7,540	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,131,067		2,326,899			2,326,899	1,804,168	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,804,168			1,804,168		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRSS001 - South Sudan - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 11 May 12 to 30 Apr 13

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/5-2013/4	Programme	MDRSS001
Budget Timeframe	2012/5-2013/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	4,131,067	0	2,326,833	2,326,833	2,326,899	-67	
Subtotal BL2	4,131,067	0	2,326,833	2,326,833	2,326,899	-67	
GRAND TOTAL	4,131,067	0	2,326,833	2,326,833	2,326,899	-67	