



Monthly Situation Report July 2024

Key Figures



CCCM National Cluster Update

As of July 2024, severe flooding continues to impact multiple states across South Sudan, presenting significant challenges to both host and displaced populations living in IDP sites, most of which are located in high flood risk areas. Heavy rains and rising water levels, exacerbated by Uganda's release of water from Lake Victoria into the River Nile, have intensified the situation, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states.

In Jonglei, the flooding has led to significant displacement. Humanitarian partners are struggling to meet urgent needs, including shelter, food, and essential supplies. Meanwhile, dyke construction and repair efforts are ongoing, although they are hampered by limited resources.

Unity State has seen similar challenges, with communities in Rubkona County undertaking extensive dyke repairs to protect over 230,000 people. The flooding has already displaced large numbers of population in the southern counties.

In Greater Equatoria, rising water levels in the river Nile, particularly in Gondokoro, Mangalla, Lodu, and Terekeka Islands, have displaced over 11,600 people across several Bomas in Juba and Terekeka Counties. The heavy rains have forced residents from the islands to mainland areas such as Mangalla Centre and Ladu East Boma, with many displaced individuals struggling to return home due to ongoing tensions from past inter-tribal conflicts.

The ongoing floods have also severely impacted the logistics and transport infrastructure, complicating preparedness, and response efforts. The Logistics Cluster has reinstated a 50% cost-sharing for river transport to support flood response, while UNHAS is allocating a dedicated helicopter to prioritize flood-affected areas. Despite these measures, the situation remains critical, with urgent calls for additional funding and resources to support the ongoing CCCM and humanitarian efforts in flood-affected areas.

Update from States

Central Equatoria

- **Flood Key Messages and Community Alert:** Ongoing flood key message dissemination is being carried out through local leadership (e.g., chiefs, women, youth leaders, and churches) in Terekeka County. The focus is on alerting the population about rising water levels and advocating for relocation to safe areas, particularly for those on islands. Flood task forces in Juba and Terekeka continue to hold weekly meetings to update communities, especially those in vulnerable island settlements, on flood impacts.
- **CCCM Training in Juba IDP Camp 1:** In July 2024, Acted completed a three-day CCCM training for the newly elected Camp Management Committee (CMC) in Juba IDP Camp 1, held from 15-17 July 2024. The training was attended by 30 participants, including representatives from various camp committees (Youth Committee, Women Executives, CMC Executives, Community Council of Elders, Greater Leaders, Block Leaders, and the RRC focal point).
- **Handover of Camp Monitoring to RRC:** On 18 July 2024, Acted successfully handed over the Camp Monthly Monitoring Visit to the RRC Coordinator as part of their phase-out strategy. Acted has ceased CCCM activities in the Juba IDP Camps.
- **Survey Coordination in Juba IDP Camps:** Acted facilitated a contracted survey aimed to collect data on the transition of the camps and their overall situation, utilizing FGDs and KIIs with camp residents, the CMC, RRC, and the Acted CCCM team in Juba IDP Camps 1 and 3.

Western Equatoria

- **Independence Day Ultimatum to IDPs:** During the Independence Day celebration, the governor of Western Equatoria issued a 21-day ultimatum for IDPs residing in camps in Tambura County to vacate or face forcible removal. Partners raised the issue with the RRC, and a meeting was scheduled for 15 July 2024 to discuss and seek clarity from authorities. The issue was eventually resolved, allowing the IDPs to remain at their settlement sites.

Upper Nile

- **Security challenges:** High rates of theft, robbery, and gang activities have disrupted livelihood activities and exacerbated the already dire humanitarian situation. A tragic incident in July resulted in six deaths. A subsequent revenge killing further underscored the fragile security environment. Additionally, rising water levels have led to displacement in areas like Fangak and Maywook, heightening the need for urgent humanitarian assistance.
- **Monthly Coordination and PoC Maintenance:** A monthly state meeting was held at the end of July, involving CCCM and other relevant partners. In the PoC and Malakal Transit Center, IOM maintained the drainage system by cutting grass, desilting, and enhancing the main drainage slope in preparation for anticipated floods. The CCCM team also provided soil to Sector 4 in the PoC for backfilling accommodations and addressed illegal infrastructure in Sectors 3 and 4 by coordinating with camp management and the PCCC to remove structures blocking drainage.
- **Transit Center Operations and Safety Enhancements:** By the end of the reporting period, all refugees had departed Malakal Transit Center, with a new headcount in Malakal TC recording a population of 1,498 beneficiaries. At Bulukat Transit Center, DRC installed 12 solar streetlights to improve safety and reduce GBV risks at night. Additionally, IOM CCCM prepared communal shelters, rehabilitated drainage, and enhanced the boarding area in preparation for the rainy season, while also providing gumboots to the police.
- **Infrastructure and Shelter Support in Kodok:** DRC completed the construction of a community center in Kodok, meeting the demands of the RRC and local leaders for a dedicated meeting and gathering space. In response to community complaints, DRC distributed plastic sheets to 200 households in Kodok to address urgent shelter needs.
- **Flood Preparation in Nasir and Ulang:** UNHCR CCCM prepositioned dike tools for transfer from Malakal to Nasir and Ulang, supporting flood preparation and ongoing dike rehabilitation efforts. Advocacy and monitoring efforts continue in these areas, focusing on biometric registration of returnees and addressing gaps in Shelter/NFIs, Food, and medical services.

Unity

- **Spike in criminal activities:** the heavy rains and muddy conditions have hampered routine patrols by the Joint Police Unit (JPU), leading to increased incidents of nighttime robberies, theft, and targeted attacks on communal facilities.
- **Impact of Increased Water Levels and Rainfall:** Intensified rainfall has raised water levels, notably in the DRC-managed Site E (Guit). IOM CCCM has been recording water levels at IDP camps in Rubkona and Bentiu towns, noting no significant increase in recent weeks. However, ongoing rainfall has severely impacted site management, especially in Rotriak, where the entire residential area is submerged due to a lack of drainage networks, complicating field operations. The water point in Site D remains closed following a directive from local leadership, with ongoing efforts by the Guit County Commissioner, Unity State WASH Cluster Coordinator, and the Ministry of Housing, Land, and Public Utilities to resolve the issue.
- **Flood Mitigation and Preparedness Efforts:** DRC CCCM engaged 23 site maintenance committee members across five sites in cash-for-work (CFW) activities, focusing on unclogging culverts and deepening drainage channels to facilitate rainwater flow into retention dams. This work is part of broader flood mitigation efforts, which also included the installation of eight culverts in Sites A, C, D1, and D2 to manage floodwaters. Additionally, 2,524 meters of roads in the IDP camp have been rehabilitated by IOM CCCM, with ongoing repairs in Shilack-Rubkona and Bentiu. Drainage works in the camp have progressed, with 271 meters of drainage opened and 16 new culverts installed.
- **Site-Level Coordination and Service Monitoring:** DRC conducted five site-level coordination meetings with 126 community representatives (84M, 42F) and 17 partners across Sites A, C, D, E, and Rubkona. Key issues raised included the lack of plastic sheets and construction materials, deactivated cards, and delays in latrine dislodging, with recommendations for constructing additional latrines due to many being non-functional. IOM CCCM continues to monitor and support the Women Participation Project (WPP) in Bentiu IDP camp, which focuses on resilience, women empowerment, and skill development.
- **Community Participation and Engagement:** DRC conducted three mentorship sessions with women and youth committees at Sites C, D, and E, engaging 33 participants (28F, 5M) to emphasize the importance of involvement in decision-making. IOM CCCM facilitated community engagement through bilateral meetings, radio broadcasts, door-to-door messaging, and ongoing youth activities at Bentiu camp's Youth Center, where over 2,644 youth (15-30 years old) participated. The ninth phase of the WPP saw the completion of Human-Centered Design (HCD) training for 15 new participants and a baseline survey for new WPP members.
- **Information Management and Data Collection:** DRC CCCM completed a population headcount in Bentiu IDP sites and Rotriak, gathering demographic data to inform evidence-based decision-making. The data will be shared with concerned agencies for program planning.



- **Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM):** IOM CCCM received 475 individual complaints in Bentiu IDP Camp, primarily regarding limited WASH, Shelter/NFI services, and delays in food distribution. These complaints have been referred to the relevant service providers for follow-up. DRC CCCM also recorded 301 complaints, mostly concerning plastic sheets for returnees from Sudan, which have been referred to the Shelter and NFI Cluster for action.
- **Site Care, Maintenance, and Infrastructure Development:** With support from the shelter team, the CCCM sector completed the construction of two community centers in Sites B and D1, each with a capacity of 48 cubic meters, providing essential space for community gatherings, especially during the rainy season.
- **Resilience and Durable Solutions:** DRC CCCM facilitated durable solutions sessions in Rotriak, engaging returnees who emphasized the need for resilience interventions, such as fishing and farming equipment, to support their integration. Additional FGDs were conducted in Kuerguini and Budaang, where returnees cited the lack of shelter kits, livelihood opportunities, and flooding as significant barriers to their full integration.

Western Bahr el Gazal, Northern Bahr el Gazal, Abyei, and Warrap States

- **Election Process for Durable Solutions Committees in Naivasha and Hai Masna:** The Camp Management (CM) and Durable Solutions (DS) teams announced the start of the electoral process to elect 10 committee members for the Durable Solutions Inclusive Committee in Naivasha and 9 members in Hai Masna. The process, involving secret voting, included clear guidelines on eligibility for contesting and voting, as well as the committee's term length. The announcement attracted 45 candidates in Naivasha and 14 candidates in Hai Masna.
- **Red Eye Disease Awareness Campaign:** In collaboration with IOM-MHU, Camp Management conducted a door-to-door awareness campaign to inform the community about the signs, symptoms, and prevention of the current Red Eye disease outbreak. The campaign, using messages developed by the Ministry of Health and health partners, reached 33 households.
- **Latrine Conditions in Naivasha and Hai Masna IDP Sites:** The latrines at Naivasha and Hai Masna IDP sites are in poor condition, presenting significant health risks. In Block A, many residents have resorted to open defecation due to overfilled and vandalized pit latrines. The latrine structures, including doors and roofs, are broken and in need of repair.
- **Drainage System Issues at Naivasha IDP Site:** The drainage system at Naivasha IDP site is severely clogged and poorly maintained, leading to water stagnation and minor flooding. Specific issues include blocked drains due to accumulated debris, lack of regular maintenance, and vandalized temporary bridges that pose safety risks, particularly for children and persons with disabilities (PWDs).
- **Flood Assessment in Marial Bai, Jur River County:** On 22 July, OCHA led an inter-agency assessment mission to Marial Bai in Jur River County, Western Bahr El Ghazal State, to assess the situation of over 1,100 people displaced by heavy rains on 16 July. The heavy rains, which lasted nearly 7 hours, destroyed homes and properties in various parts of Wau.

Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area

- **Flooding and Shelter Conditions at Bor ex-PoC:** The situation in Bor ex-PoC is dire due to severe flooding from heavy rains in July 2024. Out of 16 blocks at the site, 13 are flooded, with latrines overflowing and open defecation becoming prevalent. Most shelters, last distributed in 2021, are leaking due to old and deteriorated materials, leading to cold and unsanitary living conditions as water seeps through roofs and floors.
- **Lack of Essential Services:** The Bor ex-PoC site lacks critical services, with no health facilities available on-site. Residents must travel 7 kilometers to Bor town for medical care. Additionally, there has been no food distribution since August 2023, exacerbating the hardships faced by the displaced population.
- **Water Pumps and Flood Management:** The six water pumps intended to manage floodwaters are non-operational due to mechanical failures and a lack of spare parts and fuel. This has hindered efforts to mitigate flooding at the site.
- **Displacement and Dike Failure in Fangak:** Heavy floods have displaced approximately 250 households (2,000 individuals) from Mangalla and Barboy Payams to New Fangak town. The local dike, constructed at the Payam level to protect against floods, was destroyed by the flood's heavy flow.
- **Dike Rehabilitation and Preparedness:** UNHCR CCCM has prepositioned dike repair tools, which will be transferred from Malakal to Fangak to support ongoing dike rehabilitation initiated by the site committee. These efforts are crucial in preparing for impending floods.
- **Advocacy and Monitoring in Fangak:** Advocacy efforts are ongoing for the biometric registration of returnees in Fangak. Continuous monitoring is also in place to address service gaps in shelter/NFIs, food, and medical services for IDPs and returnees. Coordination meetings have been facilitated to enhance partner collaboration in delivering necessary assistance.



Key Advocacy Points

Funding and Coordination Needs:

- WBeG, NBG, Warrap, and Abyei: Advocate for increased funding to CCCM activities at the state level to ensure continuous support and effective management of displacement sites.
- Upper Nile: Advocate for increased funding to address the significant shortage of shelter materials, ensuring IDPs have adequate protection from the elements.

Shelter and Infrastructure

- Upper Nile: Urge immediate support for flood-affected populations, including shelter construction and the provision of NFIs and hygiene kits for vulnerable groups.
- Unity: Urge the Shelter and NFI cluster to assess shelter conditions in Bentiu IDP sites and provide necessary assistance. Continue efforts in shelter perception surveys to address community concerns.
- Jonglei State and GPAA: Recommend immediate shelter construction for returnees and prepositioning of NFIs and hygiene kits for communities at risk of flooding. Advocate for the repair and operation of water pumps in Bor ex-PoC and the construction of latrines to prevent disease outbreaks.

WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene)

- Unity: Advocate for urgent action to reopen and maintain the water point in Site D, dislodge and rehabilitate latrines, and improve drainage systems to prevent flooding. Highlight the need for a follow-up meeting with IOM WASH, OCHA, and the WASH cluster to address these issues.
- Upper Nile: Push for expanded WASH efforts in flood-affected areas, including borehole rehabilitation and hygiene awareness.
- Jonglei State and GPAA: Urge WASH partners to scale up borehole rehabilitation, conduct hygiene awareness, and facilitate household latrine construction, particularly in areas where open defecation is prevalent.

Health and Protection

- Upper Nile: Advocate for enhanced health services in Nasir and Ulang, including more drugs and mobile health teams.
- Greater Equatoria: Highlight the increased protection risks for populations settling in unprotected areas and advocate for UNMISS to provide frequent patrols in Ladu and Mangalla Payams to ensure the security of displaced people.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Upper Nile: Lobby with WFP for food distribution supported by multi-cash assistance to new returnees and flood-affected populations.
- Jonglei State and GPAA: Advocate for the provision of farming tools, seeds, and fishing gear to boost agriculture among IDPs and returnees. Similarly, lobby with WFP for food distribution supported by multi-cash assistance.
- Greater Equatoria: Advocate for the distribution of emergency food supplies to flood-affected populations in Mangalla and Ladu Payam.

