



Monthly Situation Report October 2024

Key Figures



Highlights

In Greater Equatoria, flash floods in Mangalla displaced 7,231 individuals (1,232 households), with urgent needs in health, shelter, and food. Rising insecurity in Lanyai and Odurable complicates humanitarian access and requires urgent intervention.

WBeG, NBG, Warrap, and Abyei remain generally peaceful. In Aweil East, decreasing water levels have exposed communities to risks from snakes and scorpions in dried cracks, particularly in Pariak.

In Jonglei State and GPAA, tensions from Murle cattle raids have disrupted Bor-Juba road transport, leading to price hikes in Bor town. New Fangak remains a refuge for over 6,000 flood-displaced individuals, but dyke breakages have displaced hundreds. Community resilience efforts include youth-led dyke repairs supported by humanitarian partners.

In Upper Nile, security has improved but remains fragile, with floodwaters receding in most areas except Makak Payam. A cholera outbreak in Renk affected 49 people, with WHO implementing health protocols. Community safety and sanitation challenges persist in Malakal and Kodok.

In Unity, escalating floods in Leer, Panyijiar, and Mayendit displaced communities and isolated villages. Submerged boreholes, destroyed latrines, and disrupted health and education services have exacerbated vulnerabilities. Revenge killings in Panyijiar delayed humanitarian activities and compounded challenges.

Ongoing flooding, displacement, and insecurity emphasize the need for coordinated humanitarian efforts focused on health, WASH, and community resilience.

CCCM Cluster National Updates

Update from States

Greater Equatoria

- **Flooding and Displacement:** In October, heavy rainfall in Kajo-Keji resulted in flooding, affecting villages and farmers who lost farm products. No humanitarian response was reported. Mangalla IDP camp received over 2,084 individuals displaced from flooded areas of Jonglei State, as confirmed by the chairman of Mangalla.

Unity

- **Flood Mitigation and Disease Response:** Communities in Leer, Panyijiar, and Mayendit, with support from local authorities and the Dykes Committee, repaired dykes to manage flooding. Stagnant water caused a rise in typhoid, malaria, and schistosomiasis, with severe antimalarial shortages in Thauanom and Ganyliel.
- **Site Management and CFM:** CCCM teams, established camp management committees in Leer and Panyijiar. Complaint mechanisms addressed 10 cases, including food and shelter shortages, referred to relevant actors for action.
- **Cash-Based Interventions and Returns:** CH registered flood-affected households for CBI (852 in Leer, 1,004 in Panyijiar, and 500 in Mayendit). DRC recorded 208 households (816 individuals) of returnees displaced by Sudan's conflict, highlighting urgent needs in food, water, and shelter.



- **Infrastructure and Water Pumps:** DRC improved five culverts and 200 meters of roads, enhancing access to management centers. Water pumps in IDP sites managed rainwater, protecting residents from flooding.
- **Community Engagement:** DRC conducted 12 coordination meetings with 167 participants (77M, 85F), focusing on food insecurity, WASH, and health needs. Advocacy for cash assistance to support small businesses was a key outcome.

Upper Nile

- **Flood Response and Supplies:** UNHCR and partners coordinated a multi-sectoral response for flood affected persons in Nasir and returnees in Ulang, delivering supplies from Malakal through OCHA. Dyke tools and materials, including sandbags, plastic sheets, and spades, were provided to Nasir, Makak, and Torpout. The Ulang flood committee received 700 empty sacks to support their efforts.
- **Coordination and Shelter Assistance:** DRC held monthly coordination meetings at Malakal PoC and Kodok IDP sites, addressing sanitation, shelter assistance, health services, soap distribution, and potential latrine construction. Shelter assistance was provided to 95 families at the Way Station IDP site, while nine temporary community shelters were renovated, and a refugee registration center was built at the Bulukat Transit Center.
- **Leadership Training and Equipment:** DRC trained 25 PCCC leaders on CCCM and provided block- and sector-level leaders in Malakal PoC with essential gear such as bags, umbrellas, and water bottles. These efforts supported improved site management and service delivery.
- **Site Coordination and Arrival Support:** IOM co-facilitated site intersectoral coordination meetings, addressing needs in the Bulukat Transit Center. Seven boats arrived with 2,846 individuals, who were informed about available services such as WASH, health, and protection. IOM also supported 205 households with free telecom services.
- **Infrastructure Maintenance and Flood Risk Mitigation:** IOM conducted extensive care and maintenance activities at Malakal PoC camp, including cleaning and desilting 965 meters of drainage, excavating 1,597 meters of side slopes, and pumping 68,040,000 liters of water to manage flood risks. At Bulukat Transit Center, drainage systems were installed, and three new shelters were constructed, increasing the total to 36. Two existing shelters were repaired, improving living conditions and accessibility.

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

- **Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM):** IOM CCCM recorded 18 individual complaints in Naivasha and Hai Masna IDP sites, primarily concerning shelter conditions. These cases have been referred to S/NFI for action.
- **Community Awareness:** IOM CCCM outreach teams conducted shelter maintenance awareness campaigns three times in Zone C and twice in Zone A of Naivasha and Hai Masna IDP sites, reaching 133 households. Messages emphasized avoiding heavy loads on shelters. Additionally, garbage collection awareness campaigns targeted 30 households in Hai Masna and 103 households in Naivasha, promoting cleanliness and discouraging open defecation.
- **Population Headcount and Engagement in Northern Bahr el Ghazal:** DRC conducted a population headcount in Pariak and Halbul Boma to establish IDP numbers. Construction of a temporary Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) in Pariak is ongoing, with completion expected in a week. Preparations for a WGSS committee are underway to ensure sustainability after DRC's exit.
- **Coordination and Service Mapping:** DRC held a site management committee meeting in Pariak with 28 community representatives, including women and youth. A community feedback mechanism desk was also established to operate daily, including on distribution days. DRC and ACF led a meeting in Aweil East to plan the first coordination meeting, strengthening partner collaboration. Service mapping was conducted in Aweil East to enhance referrals.

Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area

- **Coordination and Resource Mobilization:** A monthly coordination meeting was held to discuss responses for flood victims and mobilize resources for ongoing needs.
- **Dike Repairs:** UNHCR, in coordination with partners, local authorities, and community structures, engaged stakeholders to mobilize community efforts for dike repairs in New Fangak. Dike construction in Witchmon and Wontour is ongoing.
- **Service Monitoring and Advocacy:** Local structures have been strengthened to support service monitoring, gap identification, reporting, and advocacy efforts.



Key Advocacy Points

Funding and Coordination Needs:

- Equatoria, WBeG, NBG, Warrap, Abyei, and Upper Nile: Increased funding is needed to improve health services, repair WASH facilities, provide shelter materials, and address critical sanitation and health needs in flood-affected areas.

Shelter and Infrastructure

- Equatoria, Jonglei State, GPAA, and Unity: Shelter materials and emergency shelters are urgently needed for displaced families. Heavy machinery and water pumps are required to manage floodwaters and repair dikes, with daily dyke rehabilitation critical to protecting communities from flooding.
- Upper Nile: Strengthen shelter infrastructure and support community-led initiatives for development.

WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene)

- Jonglei State, GPAA, and Upper Nile: Immediate WASH interventions are needed to address gaps, including latrine construction, latrine cleaning, and improving water access in areas like Old Fangak and Bor PoC.

Health and Protection

- Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Unity: Health supplies, including malaria drugs and resources for addressing waterborne diseases, are urgently needed. Mobile health services are required for flood-isolated and remote communities, along with dignity kits for schoolgirls.
- Upper Nile: Strengthen peace mechanisms in Ulang and Nassir to address inter-communal violence and enhance community protection.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Jonglei State, GPAA, Upper Nile, and Unity: More food assistance is needed for newly displaced IDPs. Livelihood programs, including agricultural tools and fishing support, should be provided to help communities recover.

Monitoring and Data Collection

- Jonglei State and GPAA: Flow monitoring systems are needed to track population movements and improve response planning.

