

## KEY FIGURES

**1.4** Million  
People in Need

**1.1** Million  
IDPs targetted representing  
78.6% of the total PiN

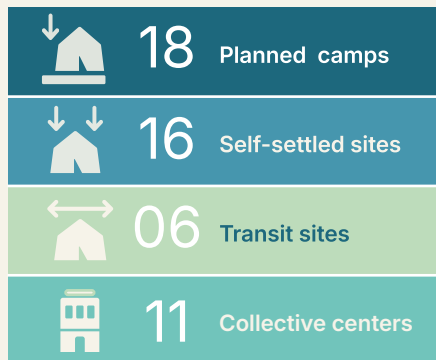
**383,147**  
IDPs reached representing  
34.8% of the total target

**\$18.6** Million  
Funding Requested

**-**  
Funding Received

**05**  
Operational Partners

## WHERE WE WORK



## STATE LEVEL COORDINATION

Upper Nile	<b>IOM/DRC</b>
Jonglei	<b>IOM/ACTED</b>
Unity	<b>UNHCR/IOM</b>
Bahr El Ghazal	<b>IOM</b>
Warrap	<b>IOM</b>
Greater Equatoria	<b>UNHCR/ACTED</b>

**State Focal Point/Alternate Focal Point**

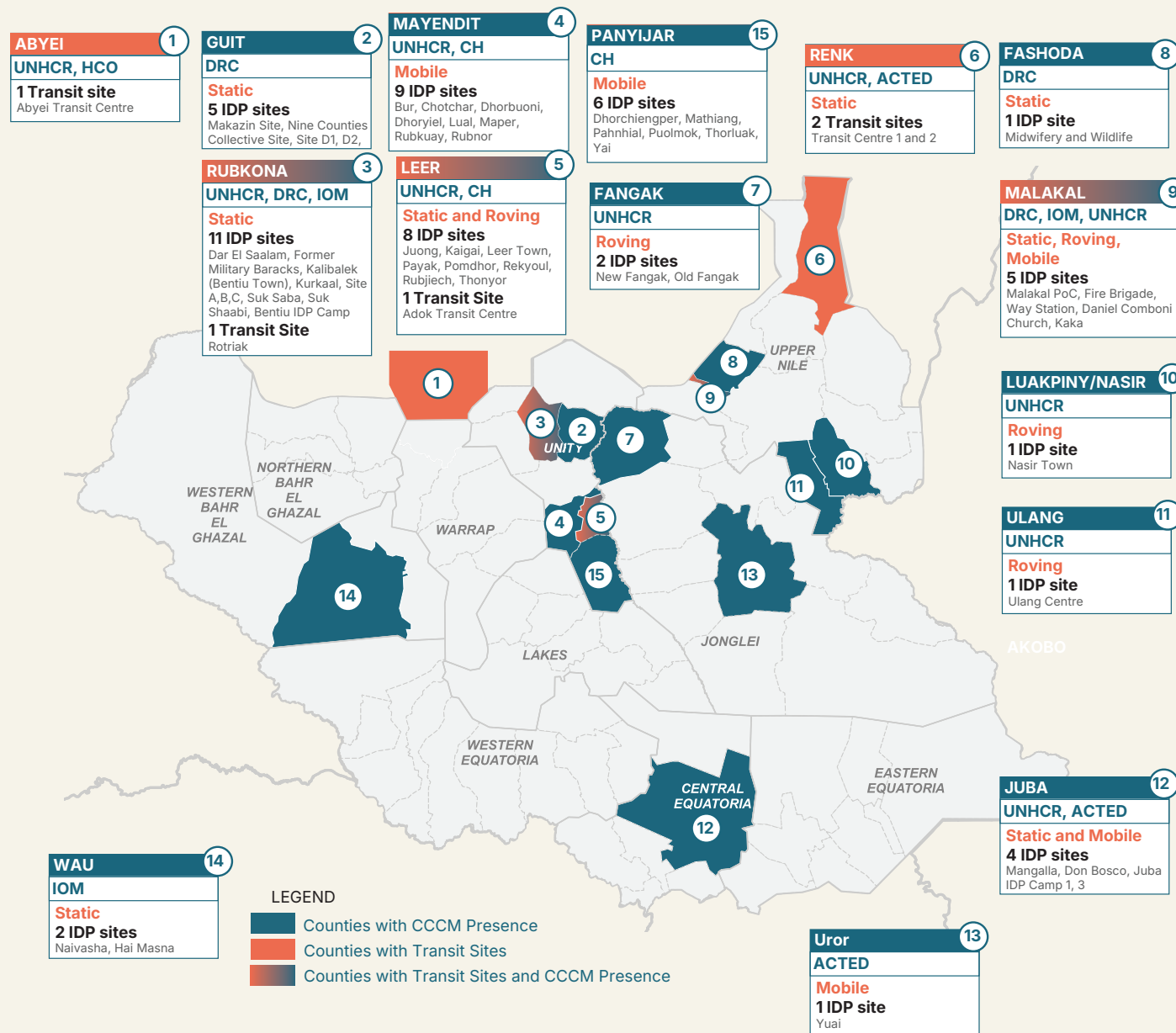
# South Sudan

## CCCM Cluster Monthly Situation Report

FEBRUARY 2025



The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and the Protection Cluster (PC) will identify priority areas for close collaboration and coordination to ensure safety, dignity, and protection of displaced people living in camps or camp-like settings. Within the cooperation framework, the CCCM Cluster will engage in key areas focusing on identifying protection risks, addressing the root causes, creating a safe and inclusive environment within the camp or camp-like settings, facilitating information sharing and exchange, fostering referral mechanisms and working towards sustainable solutions for people living in displacement sites. Please [see link](#) for more details.



## GREATER EQUATORIA (CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND WESTERN EQUATORIA)

**General Situation:** Ongoing intercommunal conflicts in Tambura County, primarily between the Azande and Balanda ethnic groups, have displaced over 80,000 individuals. Many of these displaced individuals have sought refuge in Ezo County, overwhelming local resources and infrastructure. The humanitarian situation remains dire, with urgent needs in shelter, food security, protection, water, sanitation, health, and education.

### Key Updates:

- **Displacement and Response:** DRC completed a mobile response mission in Ezo County, which included scoping assessments, service mapping, headcounts, coordination meetings, and capacity-building training for community leadership structures. These activities aimed to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian response and improve community resilience.

## JONGLEI STATE AND GPAA

**General Situation:** The security situation was relatively calm, but incidents of intercommunal conflict caused significant displacement. An incident on February 27 in Manyibol and Gumuruk areas led to the displacement of approximately 13,097 individuals into Pibor town. Rising tensions in Upper Nile State led to the displacement of approximately 1,000 households (5,800 individuals) to New Fangak.

### Key Updates:

- **Spot-Check Assessment:** Humanitarian agencies conducted a spot-check assessment in New Fangak to identify the needs and priorities of displaced populations. Participants included WASH, FSL, Nutrition, ES/NFI, Protection, and Health clusters.
- **New Arrivals:** New families arrived at Bor former PoC, seeking safety from areas they felt targeted. These new arrivals included households from Malakal, Bor Town, and Juba.

## UNITY STATE

**General Situation:** The general security situation remained relatively calm, with incidents of theft, robbery, and gang-related violence reported. In Bentiu IDP Camp, a fire incident on February 25 destroyed three households' shelters, but no lives were lost. Community representatives expressed concerns about the increasing presence of gang groups in the camp.

### Key Updates:

- **DRC:** Oversaw the distribution of shelter and non-food items across Bentiu IDP sites. The SNFI package included plastic sheets, sleeping mats, and blankets.
- **UNHCR and DRC:** Participated in a joint humanitarian mission to Guit County led by UNOCHA. The newly appointed commissioner convened a meeting with agencies operating in the area, expressing appreciation for their continued support and requesting assistance in key areas such as dyke construction, shelter provision, and essential services.
- **Community Feedback Mechanism:** Managed by DRC, recorded 459 complaints, including issues related to shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation, hygiene, and land eviction. All cases were referred to the appropriate units within IOM for further action.
- **IOM:** Improved infrastructure in Bentiu, including grading and compacting 4,215 meters of roads, clearing and maintaining 21 culverts and 475 meters of drainage, and strengthening dykes between sectors 4 and 3 in the IDP camp.
- **Community Engagement Activities:** Included bilateral meetings, youth forums, CDC meetings, a live podcast talk show on Kondial FM 97.2, and door-to-door sensitization campaigns. Key messages focused on cholera prevention, fire safety, discouraging illegal construction, and community participation in safeguarding communal facilities.

**Coalition for Humanity (CH) and UNHCR:** Conducted a field visit to Juong settlement in Leer County to evaluate hygiene practices, raise awareness, monitor services, and conduct cash-based post-distribution monitoring. Critical shortcomings in health services, water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, and food for returnees were identified and referred to appropriate partners for necessary action.

## WBEG, NBG, WARRAP, AND ABYEI

**General Situation:** During the reporting period, the humanitarian situation in the region, particularly in Wau, remained peaceful.

### Key Updates:

- **Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM):** Recorded 10 cases relating to integration support in Naivasha IDPs site. All cases were closed immediately by DTM, as the complainers did not have BMR cards to show evidence of being camp residents.
- **Community Awareness:** Camp Management successfully coordinated with RRC to disseminate messages encouraging the community to engage in cleaning exercises, fire safety and prevention, proper garbage disposal, and maintaining shelters.
- **Town Hall Meeting:** Coordinated by Camp Management for the IDPs in Naivasha site and Durable Solutions implementing partners to update beneficiaries on the current DS project progress in Khor Malang. This ensured that displaced populations were informed and engaged in decision-making.

## UPPER NILE STATE

**General Situation:** The security situation in Malakal remains volatile due to ongoing tensions along the Sobat corridor. Reports of armed groups mobilizing have led to increased anxiety among IDPs, triggering secondary displacement from collective sites. Theft cases have increased in the transit center, necessitating stronger security measures. Nasir and Ulang Counties have experienced heightened security concerns due to ongoing clashes, leading to widespread displacement.

### Key Updates:

- **Bulukat Transit Center:** Received 1,810 new arrivals (596 households) from Renk, who were provided with essential information on safeguarding their property and accessing available services such as OTA, WASH, and protection. Free telecom services benefited 186 individuals, enabling them to communicate with their families.
- **Onward Transportation Assistance:** Supported returnees with flights and boat transport through the Sobat corridor, ensuring they received verification assistance, awareness of food distribution schedules, and medical screenings before traveling to their final destinations.
- **IOM CCCM Team:** Conducted infrastructure improvements in the transit center, including the renovation of communal shelters, upgrading 512 meters of road with red marram to improve access, enhancing the parking yard, and backfilling critical areas such as the operation area and information desk shelter.
- **DRC:** Facilitated a pre-distribution meeting on February 21, ensuring the successful distribution of food between February 24–28. Plans were made to construct 28 additional latrines in Malakal PoC. Additionally, dignified burials and transport to graveyards were arranged for 12 deceased individuals. A two-day training session was conducted for 42 women in Malakal PoC to enhance community leadership skills.
- **Protection Concerns:** Remain critical, with 20% of displaced women and girls reportedly experiencing gender-based violence, necessitating urgent intervention. Protection monitoring visits in Torpout, Nyariew, and Northouk revealed severe gaps in dignified shelter, clean drinking water, and healthcare, with many IDPs resorting to makeshift shelters or sleeping under trees.

Government  
Lead Agency



Co-Leading  
Agencies



Operational  
Partners

