

# South Sudan: Flooding Situation Report

## Inter-Cluster Coordination Group

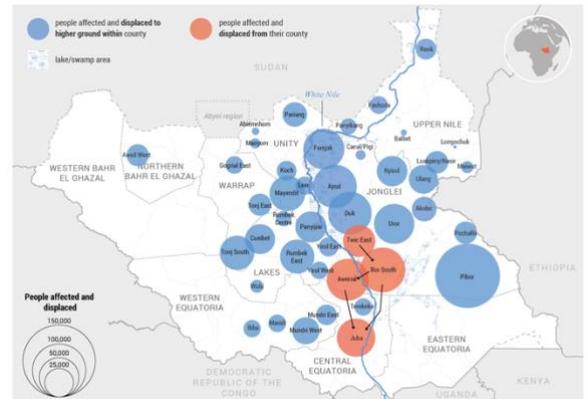
As of 18 December 2020



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan on behalf of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). It covers the period from 1 July to 18 December 2020.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 1,042,000 people have been affected by floods in South Sudan. Jonglei State and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area are the worst affected (a total of 495,000 people affected).
- Flood-affected people's urgent needs include food and livelihood support, emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and protection services.
- Flood-response activities have been considerably constrained by persistent heavy rains, infrastructure damage and reduced physical accessibility and insecurity.
- There is an urgent need for additional logistic support with dedicated air assets and riverine transport to transport cargo to multiple locations prioritized for flood response.
- The COVID-19 emergency response has depleted ES/NFI and WASH core pipeline stocks, resulting in delayed flood response and an urgent need to replenish core pipelines.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

# 1M

flood-affected people

# 480K

flood-displaced people

# 43

flood-affected counties

# 233K

people targeted for life-saving response in priority 1 locations

# 195K

people targeted for life-saving response in priority 2 locations

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Abnormally heavy rainfall from July to October led to the overflow of the Nile, Pibor, Sobat, Lol and other rivers as well as inland flooding, mainly in the eastern and central parts of South Sudan. The flooding caused large-scale displacement of people and cattle and damaged/destroyed crops and property. An estimated 1,042,000 people were affected by floods in eight out of ten states and one administrative area in South Sudan between July and December 2020. Of those people affected, an estimated 480,000 were displaced. Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area has been the worst affected (495,000 people), followed by Lakes (147,000 people), Unity (126,000), Upper Nile (76,000), Warrap (60,000), Western Equatoria (53,000), Central Equatoria (40,000) and Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal (15,000).

Humanitarian organizations conducted 41 multi-cluster initial rapid needs assessments (IRNA) between July and December to assess the impact of flooding on affected people and identify their key immediate needs. Most of the flood-affected counties have now been reached with aid. A multi-cluster response is complementing the response in many counties, especially by the ES/NFI, WASH and health clusters.

A total of 13 'priority 1' counties were initially identified, and 267,000 flood-displaced people were targeted with lifesaving assistance in the first phase. An additional 178,000 displaced people were then targeted for emergency flood response in 22 'priority 2' counties. Women and children were identified as among the most affected.

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We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

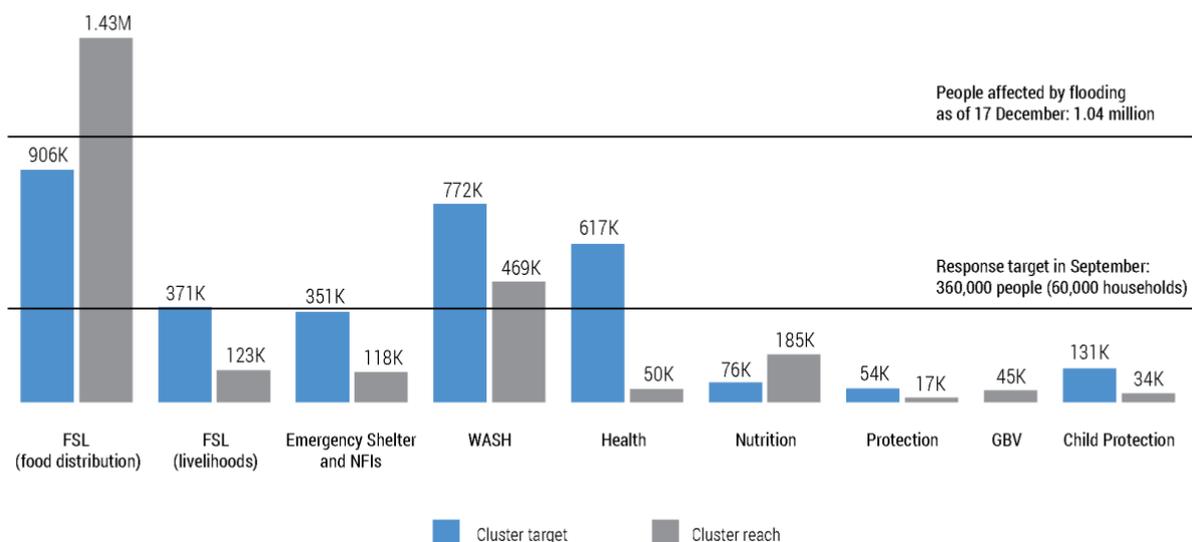
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The ICCG approach enabled a first phase flood emergency response package, consisting of a variety of commodities and services provided by clusters to support affected households: mosquito nets, plastic sheets, rubber ropes, face masks, aqua tabs, PUR sachets, collapsible jerry cans, filter cloth and soap, fishing kits, general food distribution and lean season support and dignity kits for women and girls. At the same time, health facilities are being replenished with essential supplies. Additional support has been directed towards emergency repair and rehabilitation of dykes along densely populated areas in Bor South and Twic East counties. A second phase is planned to restore affected community services, including oral cholera vaccination campaigns in Pibor and Bor South as a preventive measure and to complement WASH infrastructure improvement measures such as the sanitation of boreholes, and the repair of degraded or damaged schools and health facility latrines.

## FUNDING

The South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2020 is funded at some 56 per cent of the total ask of US\$1.9 billion, as of 18 December 2020. Funding to support people affected by the floods was leveraged through existing, yet limited, financial resources, and some dedicated funding allocations. Based on findings of several needs assessment to evaluate the flood impact, the ICCG undertook a prioritization exercise, and identified in September, some 60,000 households as those most in need for support with an estimated ask of \$43.6 million. The total requirement for the current response was estimated at \$81.9 million. More than \$16 million has been mobilized from ECHO, DFID and USAID in response to the floods, displacement as a result of violence or any other acute emergency. Funding from the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) helped scale up the response to people’s needs. Combined, the two pooled funds allocated \$19.4 million to humanitarian partners. The SSHF’s second Reserve Allocation provided \$9.7 million for frontline responders, prioritizing life-saving assistance in the areas of food security and livelihoods, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The CERF Rapid Response allocation of \$9.7 million filled gaps in core humanitarian pipelines and enabled frontline responders to scale up assistance to people in need. The CERF also financed community-based initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of floods on communities, such as repairing broken dikes. Limited additional funding to support the response to the crises is forthcoming and humanitarian partners are depending on reprogramming of ongoing activities and the use of supply stocks to accommodate the new needs. Partners are strongly encouraged to share with their cluster’s information about their ongoing programming, new funding secured and possibilities to scale up activities.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



Summary of flood response since July 2020, based upon cluster reporting (as of 18 December 2020)

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Needs

- Some 250,000 displaced persons are in need of CCCM services
- A total of \$3.8M is required to meet the needs of affected people living in camps and camp-like settings.
- Displaced families are squatting in informal areas, unfinished buildings and marginalized neighbourhoods. These stressors present a burden for displaced individuals and families and may negatively affect their mental health and psychosocial wellbeing.
- There is a need for safe and secure displacement sites in which all site residents and service providers live, work, and learn in a dignified environment away from harm and violence. There is a need to continue supporting site community representation structures and service providers to develop a site-based safety plan to ensure continuous updates are made to the plan through regular safety audits and site care and maintenance.

# \$3.8M

requested to provide  
CCCM services to flood-  
affected people

### Response

- Despite the overarching needs in camps and camp-like settings that require some form of management to create a safe and secure living environment to meet the basic human rights of displaced people; due to the lack of funding, the application of the CCCM Cluster approaches and skills to meet the diverse needs of the displaced persons has not been made.

### Gaps & Constraints

- No funds to support the CCCM robust response in the early phase of the emergency
- The CCCM Cluster has not been able to set up and continue to maintain site level coordination structures for services provided through a network of organizations to meet the need of site population and host community. Therefore, there is a gap for continuous mapping of all stakeholders (Who/What/Where) and facilitate a clear and agreed division of tasks. Maintain open communication and coordination channels with the national authorities by ensuring good relations with host populations and their inclusion in work and activities across the site. Regularly bring together site level stakeholders to share information, gather concerns and update organizations.

## Education

### Needs

- Heavy floods have destroyed classrooms and education supplies and interrupted the learning of an estimated 170,000 children across eight states. 410 schools are no longer in use as they have been flooded, damaged or used a shelter by IDPs. The most urgent needs include provision of temporary learning structures, repair and maintenance of classrooms and WASH facilities and provision of education supplies. The floods mean extra barrier to education as impact of COVID-19 have already affected children's learning and ability of partners to respond is limited due to lack of funds.

# \$5.8M

requested for education  
flood emergency  
response

### Response

- The education partners are working closely with the state ministries of education to organize distribution of education supplies, hygiene kits and repair of school water sanitation facilities through COVID-19 response. No major work been done to restore learning services in most of the flood affected schools.

### Gaps & Constraints

- The country aimed to reopen schools in November for the first time since the pandemic hit, however, the flood has prevented that. The risk of drop-out is much higher in flood affected counties and children particularly girls may not return to schools if education facilities remain closed.
- Education partners lack funds to support the rehabilitation of learning facilities and provision of essential education supplies.

## Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs

- Some 360,000 people are in need of ES/NFI response
- A total \$2.5 million is required for 135,000 flood affected people
- A total of \$3.2 million was secured for 225,000 flood affected people

### Response

- A total of 97,786 people in need of ES/NFI response reached
- Secured funding for 225,000 people in need

### Gaps & Constraints

- Funding required for 135,000 flood-affected people
- Plastic sheets are not available, as they had largely been used for the previous flood response, COVID-19 response and the newly displaced population from sub-national and localized conflicts.
- Most of the flood affected areas are inaccessible by road require air transport.
- The procurement of pipeline items is taking longer than usual due to COVID-19 border restrictions.

# \$2.5M

required for emergency shelter/NFI flood response to 135,000 flood-affected people

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Needs

- A total of 906,000 people in need of food
- A total of 371,000 people in need of livelihood support

### Response

- A total of 1.43 million people were reached with food assistance since August. The cluster members reached more people than the target, since locations affected by floods are the same locations that receive blanket food distribution. Additionally, in some lean season support locations especially those affected by both flood and conflict, there are more beneficiaries, including targeted distribution.
- A total of 293,577 people reached with livelihood support by the end of November.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Insecurity in the river delivery locations made also response very difficult, especially for food assistance delivery.
- The flood response funds allocation process is very slow.

# 1.43M

people reached with food assistance

## Health

### Needs

- More than 600,000 people in need of health response.
- There is a need to strengthen existing health facilities and support to mobile health clinics in places where people are unable to access a health facility.
- Sufficient quantities of medical supplies in partners supported static health facilities are required to manage the increasing health needs of the population.
- There is a need for health awareness and response readiness to prevent diarrheal diseases including cholera.

# 600,000

people need health response

### Response

- Over 56,754 people in need of health response reached
- Health service provision continues as provided by multiple health cluster members for people in need.

- Health education on prevention of malaria, diarrhea, hygiene and sanitation and prevention of COVID-19 are being provided.
- Health Cluster partners are in the final stage of preparation for oral cholera campaigns in Pibor and Bor South. Oral cholera campaigns will be carried out as a preventive measure and to complement water, hygiene and sanitation improvement measures. On 14 December, the first round of the campaign targeting 74,846 people commenced in Bor South.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Physical access is still compromised due to high levels of water, including for canoes to reach facilities.
- Inadequate medical supplies and water-spoiled drug stocks at static health facilities supported by partners.
- Insufficient equipment for diagnosis e.g., weighing scale, stethoscope, B/P machine and pulse oximeter.
- Lack of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, while communities are staying in breeding places for mosquitoes
- Availability of anti-venom is a challenge to meet the night needs of patients with snake bites,
- Limited staff equipment to perform their duties: e.g., gumboots, raincoats and lights to work during the night.
- Dry land around some health facilities are being used by communities.
- Health cluster partners have reached 56,754 people out of 617,000 largely due to extremely limited resources available.

## Logistics

### Needs

- Over 250 organizations (UN agencies, international and national NGOs, etc.) are in need of common logistics service provision to ensure cargo and passenger movement to flood affected locations.

**2,477 MT**  
of cargo transported

### Response

- Since July, 2,477 metric tons of assorted humanitarian cargo has been transported to 97 locations on behalf of 63 organizations (by air, road and river). This included 650 metric tons of cargo transported mostly by air to ICCG priority locations. A total 37,239 passengers were assisted to 81 destinations in 2020.
- The Logistics Cluster adjusted the provision of common logistical services to address the unprecedented physical access challenges generated by the flooding. The Logistics Cluster is temporarily, and for the first time since its activation, offering riverine transport from Juba to Bor as the Juba-Bor road is not passable. The Logistics Cluster also temporarily relocated the Rumbek-based helicopter to Bor to scale up logistic service provision for Jonglei.
- Since July 2020, humanitarian passenger movement services were provided to deploy rapid response teams to flood-affected locations not part of the regular schedule to Ayod, Duk, Jiech (flood relocation), Labrab, Pathai and Yuai.

### Constraints

- Logistics Cluster received 19 per cent of funding needed to provide the logistical scale up support needed (costs evaluated to cover the costs for two dedicated flood response helicopters for i) passenger movement ii) cargo transportation).
- Humanitarian cargo movement have been considerably constrained by persistent heavy rains, infrastructure damage and reduced physical accessibility (e.g., impassable roads, flooded airstrips), increasing reliance on costly air operations (airstrips mostly accessible by helicopters only).
- Recurrent inaccurate weather and security clearance reports from partner organizations affecting logistics efficiencies, preventing the Logistics Cluster from supporting other organizations but also generating waste of financial resources. Repeated safety concerns with regards to crowd control from receiving organizations when Logistics Cluster delivering cargo by air.

## Nutrition

### Needs

- A total of 76,225 people in need of nutrition response

# 76,225

people in need of  
nutrition response in  
flood-affected areas

### Response

- A total of 185,265 people in need of nutrition response reached
- Partners are increasing services by establishing more outreach teams to access inaccessible areas using canoes and porters.
- Sites with structures affected by floods were relocated to higher ground to enable the continuity of CMAM services.

### Gaps & Constraints

- In Jonglei, Unit, Upper Nile and Warrap states, there are 47 sites that are still inaccessible due to the floods and 82 sites where structures have been affected. Services are continuing through mobile teams where boats and porters are being used to ferry supplies and reach flood-affected people and locations.
- Nutrition services are ongoing across all targeted locations; however, it is difficult to segregate flood and non-flood affected beneficiaries because of the homogeneous settlements where relatives often stay together. The services are rendered at the same nutrition sites hence reporting mechanism combines both flood and non-flood affected beneficiaries explaining over-achievement vs targets.
- Active case finding and defaulter tracing activities by the CNVs have been majorly affected as movement to some villages is by canoe with inflated transport costs. Most beneficiaries cannot afford to access the CMAM services. Some beneficiaries have challenges of crossing the seasonal rivers to access the facilities.
- Of the \$4.7 million required to support affected people with nutrition support in flood affected areas, only \$1.8 million has been received.

## Protection

### Needs

- A total of 53,658 people in need of general protection response
- A total of 150,400 children in need of critical child protection response
- The GBV sub-cluster are targeting 170,066 people.

# 53,658

people in need of  
protection support in  
flood affected areas

### Response

- GBV sub-cluster members in Twic East, Tonj South, Nasir, Akobo, Mayendit, Leer, Panyijar, Duk, and Pibor reached a total of 40,546 individuals with GBV flood response.
- Child Protection members provided CP services to 21,642 people in need of child protection response, including 12,640 children reached with psychosocial support and 4,558 children provided with case management services, including 479 unaccompanied and separated children.
- General Protection members provided protection interventions to 17,314 people in need of protection interventions in Leer, Mayendit, Panyijar, Rubkona, Mundri West, and Nyirol.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Funding constraints for national partners impacts response capacity.
- More resources are required to expand case management services and rehabilitation of child-friendly spaces/communal recreational facilities.
- Access challenges in priority locations are impacting on the tracing and reunification of UASC and movement of critical protection staff.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs

- A total of 607,881 people in need of WASH support
- As water is receding in many parts of the country, needs are progressively shifting from temporary household-based response to more (semi-)permanent solutions including rehabilitation of water points and sanitation infrastructures.

**608K**  
people in need of WASH  
response in flood  
affected areas

### Response

- A total of 281,884 people were reached with lifesaving assistance including hygiene kits, household water treatment products and emergency sanitation.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Reduced frontline operational capacity of partners due to funding shortage delays the second phase of the response and the implementation of semi-permanent solutions.
- Lack of access to permanent safe water sources will further exacerbate deteriorating food security situation and high prevalence of malnutrition as we are heading towards the dry season.

## GENERAL COORDINATION

An overall inter-cluster flood response coordination meeting is organized bi-weekly by OCHA at Juba level, while at state and field level OCHA and deep-field coordinators respectively call for periodic operational flood response coordination meetings, attended by cluster focal points and operational partners. Many of the coordination meetings are held online or keep social distancing protocols as COVID-19 precautionary measures.

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