

South Sudan: Flooding Situation Report

Inter-Cluster Coordination Group

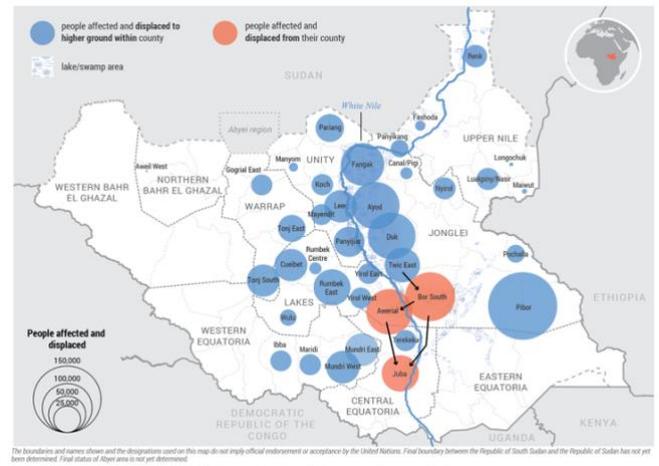
As of 18 November 2020



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan on behalf of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. It covers the period from 1 July to 17 November 2020.

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 1,034,000 people have been affected by floods since July. Jonglei State is the worst affected (404,000 people).
- Flood-affected people's urgent needs include food and livelihood support, emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI), and WASH, health and protection services.
- Flood response activities are considerably constrained by persistent heavy rains, infrastructure damage and reduced physical accessibility (e.g., impassable roads, flooded airstrips), insecurity and limited resources.
- There is an urgent need for additional logistic support with air assets and riverine transport to move cargo to priority locations.
- The COVID-19 emergency response has depleted ES/NFI and WASH core pipeline stocks



Source: OCHA Flooding Snapshot #4 available at <https://bit.ly/34rttdT>
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.

1M

flood-affected people

481K

flood-displaced people

43

flood-affected counties

271K

people targeted for life-saving response in priority 1 locations

192K

people targeted for life-saving response in priority 2 locations

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Abnormally heavy rainfall from July to date has led to overflows of the rivers Nile, Pibor, Sobat, Lol and other rivers as well as inland flooding, mainly in the eastern and central parts of South Sudan. This has caused large-scale displacement of people, some of whom moved with their cattle. Crop and property damage are widespread in the affected areas. An estimated 1,034,000 people have been affected by flooding in eight of South Sudan's ten states, and one administrative area. Of those people affected, some 481,000 were estimated to have displaced. Jonglei has been the worst affected (over 400,000 people affected), followed by the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (more than 125,000 people), and Lakes area (147,000 people). People were also affected in locations across Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal States.

Findings from rapid needs assessments provided information on people's needs. Women and children were identified as among the most affected. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) used these findings to develop a prioritized, strategic approach to guide the response. Some 271,000 flood-displaced people in 13 'priority 1' counties were identified for the first phase of lifesaving flood response. An additional 192,000 flood-displaced people in 23 counties considered 'priority 2' were also targeted with assistance.

Using the resources available, humanitarian organizations kickstarted an immediate and ongoing response to meet people’s needs. 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. This first phase included mosquito nets, plastic sheets, rubber ropes, face masks, aquatabs, PUR sachets, collapsible jerry cans, filter cloth and soap, fishing material, general food distribution, lean season food support and dignity kits for women and girls, while health facilities are being replenished. Additional support has been directed towards emergency repair and rehabilitation of dykes along densely populated areas in Bor South and Twic East counties to prevent further flood impacts and reduce disaster risk in the future. A second phase is planned to restore affected community services, including school and health facility latrines.

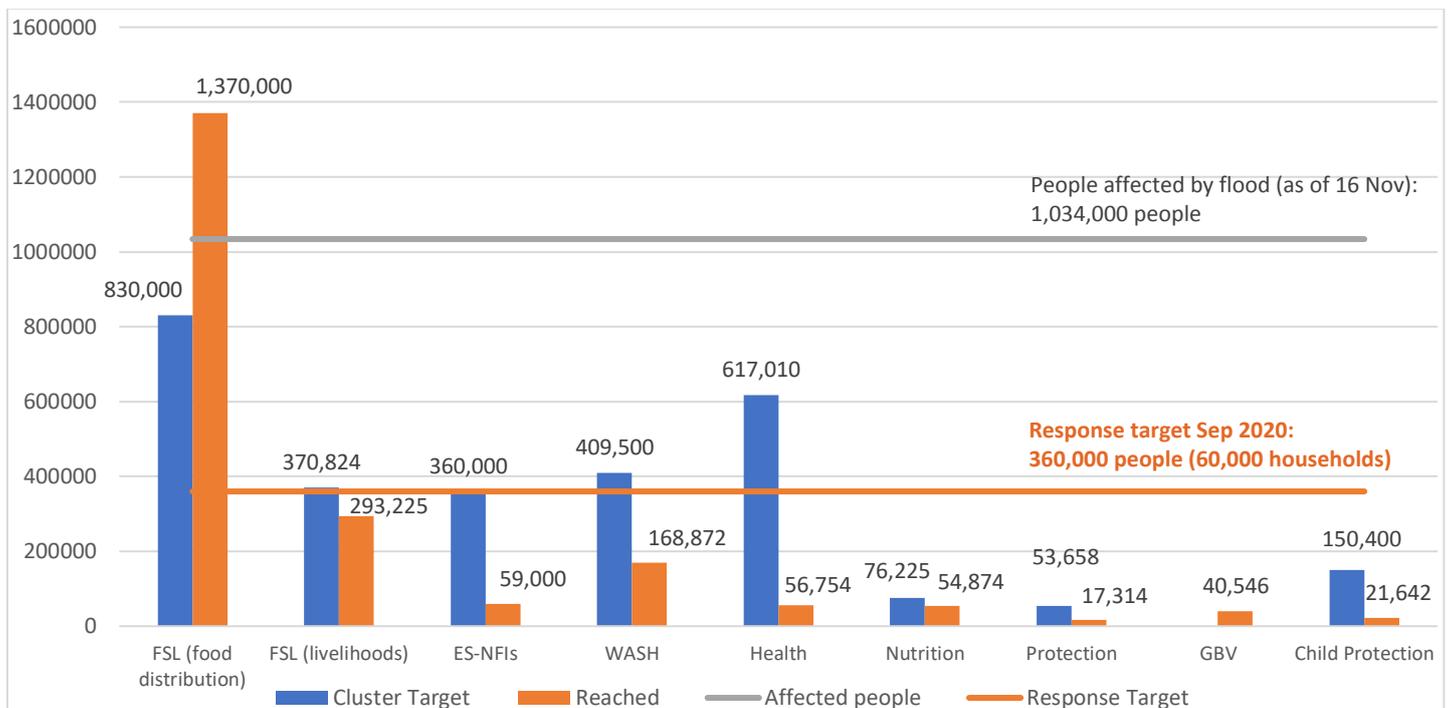
FUNDING

The South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan is funded at some 50 per cent of the total ask of US\$1.9 billion, as of 18 November 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 Inter-Cluster Coordination Group undertook a prioritization exercise, and identified in September 2020, 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 \$20 million to humanitarian partners. The SSHF’s second Reserve Allocation provided \$10 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 \$10 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 dykes.

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 16 November 2020)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- An estimated 170,000 individuals across Jonglei and Central Equatoria States have been severely affected by the flood situation.
- The majority of the families displaced are living in camps and camp-like settings across fifteen counties between the two States.
- Camp management at an early phase of an emergency situation can avoid the under- or over-provision of humanitarian assistance and avoid resentment among affected populations as well as host communities.

\$3.7M

requested to provide
CCCM services to flood-
affected people

Response

- No CCCM activities among flood-affected populations to date. A CCCM response seeks to establish and maintain effective site level coordination mechanisms to ensure that there is no duplication of activities and that gaps in assistance and services are identified and responded to. In coordination with service providers and displaced people committees, CCCM seeks to priorities and deliver essential services and livelihoods opportunities where there are gaps and regularly bring together site level stakeholders to share information, gather concerns and update their response plans.

Gaps & Constraints

- Inability to respond to the entire needs of the displaced and host communities
- Insecurity and inaccessibility restrictions relating to road access
- Access to land for possible expansion and cultivation
- Funding constraint - Camp management despite its criticality has not received the requisite funding to implement its activities

Education

Needs

- The education cluster has a target of 171,000 children to support for the education response
- A total of 410 schools across eight states have been affected by flooding; nearly half of the school buildings are occupied and used as shelter by IDPs. Damage of school infrastructure (classrooms, toilets, water points), destruction of education supplies and occupation of schools have delayed the reopening of schools in many areas.
- The rehabilitation of school buildings, construction of temporary learning spaces (TLS), latrines, water points and replenishment of education supplies are the most urgent priorities to resume learning in the affected schools. The school building needs to be vacated from IDPs, Shelter/NFI and CCCM clusters to provide urgent assistance and alternative shelters to move displaced population to safer areas.

\$5.8M

requested for education
flood emergency
response

Response

- Some 1,700 children have been supported by education cluster members.
- The education response is largely absent due to lack of funds. Limited support provided to disinfect 31 previously occupied schools, establish 4 emergency toilets, repair non-functional boreholes and disinfect/chlorinate previously flooded boreholes. In additions, partners provided some basic education supplies and distributed dignity kits to 500 girls.

Gaps & Constraints

- No funds to support education flood response have been reported.
- Some \$5.8 million immediately needed to support the education of 171,000 affected children in a time when schools are reopening after six-month long break. The funds provided will cover the construction and rehabilitation of TLS, water and sanitation infrastructure and provision of education supplies.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs

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

Response

- A total of 59,042 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 flood affected area are inaccessible by road require air transport.
- The procurement of the pipeline items takes 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

- 830,000 people in need of food
- 371,000 people in need of livelihood support

Response

- A total of 1.37 million people were reached with food assistance by FSL cluster members. 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 293,225 people reached with livelihood support by FSL cluster members.

Gaps & Constraints

- Funding gaps continue to limit the response that can be provided. CERF RR allocated \$300,000 for 30,000 fishing kits which covers some 50,000 HH. Additional needs are vast.
- Delivery of response is a challenge due to the heavy floods made responding very slow and in other locations very difficult. Since food cannot be dropped in the water. For livelihood support, the bad roads due to floods limited road movement and hence delayed response.
- Insecurity in the river delivery locations made also response very difficult.

1.3M

people reached with food assistance

293,225

people reached with livelihood support

Health

Needs

- More than 600,000 people in need of health response.
- There is need for establishment of more mobile health clinics in the places where people are unable to access the health facilities.
- 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 mass distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets to displaced people for prevention of malaria.

600,000

people need health response

Response

- Over 56,754 people in need of health response reached.
- Case management continues as provided by multiple health cluster members for people in need.
- Health education on prevention of malaria, hygiene and sanitation and prevention of COVID-19 are offered to the population.

Gaps & Constraints

- Physical access is compromised due to high levels of water, including for canoes to reach the 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.
- Community seeking dry land around of some health facilities.

Logistics

Needs

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

2,056 MT
of cargo transported

Response

- Since July 2020, 2,056 metric tons of assorted humanitarian cargo has been transported to 87 locations on behalf of 63 organizations (by air, road and river). This included 546 metric tons of cargo transported mostly by air to ICGG priority locations.
- 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.
- The cluster provided humanitarian passenger movement services to flood-affected locations not part of the regular schedule (e.g. Duk and Ayod counties) to ensure the deployment of rapid response teams.

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

Response

- A total of 189,751 people in need of nutrition response reached

Gaps & Constraints

- 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 stay together in most cases. 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.
- In 24 counties of Jonglei, Unit and Warrap states- there are 51 site that are still inaccessible to floods, 68 sites with structures affected and 47 sites that have relocated, however services are on-going through mobile sites where boats are being used to reach the new-temporary locations, casual porters are also being used to ferry supplies to the nearby nutrition sites through its costlier.
- Of the \$4.7 million required to support affected people with nutrition support in flood affected areas, some \$1.8 million has been received.

76,225

people in need of nutrition response in flood-affected areas

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 some 170,066 individuals.

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.

53,658

people in need of protection support in flood affected areas

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- A total of 409,500 people in need of WASH response
- Needs include hygiene promotion, kits distribution and emergency water supply. Where flood water has receded, repairing and/or disinfecting affected water sources, rehabilitating communal latrines, hygiene promotion and menstrual hygiene management.

409,500

people in need of WASH response in flood affected areas

Response

- A total of 168,872 people in need of acute WASH response reached
- Acute response phase with temporary solutions anticipated to be achieved shortly in priority counties
- Second phase of the response with semi-permanent solutions not started

Gaps & Constraints

- Limited operational capacity of partners to scale up due to funding shortage, delaying the second phase of the response and the implementation of semi-permanent solutions.
- Core pipeline replenishment delays and limited availability of WASH items in flooded locations.

GENERAL COORDINATION

An overall inter-cluster flood response coordination meeting is organized bi-weekly by OCHA at the Juba level. The primary response is coordinated as close to the response as possible, with state-level coordination and area-based approaches with the various partners operating to support people in the respective areas. Most of the coordination meetings are held online to keep social distancing protocols as COVID-19 precautionary measure.

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