

KEY FIGURES

1.4 Million
People in Need

1.1 Million
IDPs targetted representing
78.6% of the total PiN

552,312
IDPs reached representing
50.2% of the total target

\$18.6 Million
Funding Requested

\$400,000
Funding Received

05
Operational Partners

WHERE WE WORK



STATE LEVEL COORDINATION

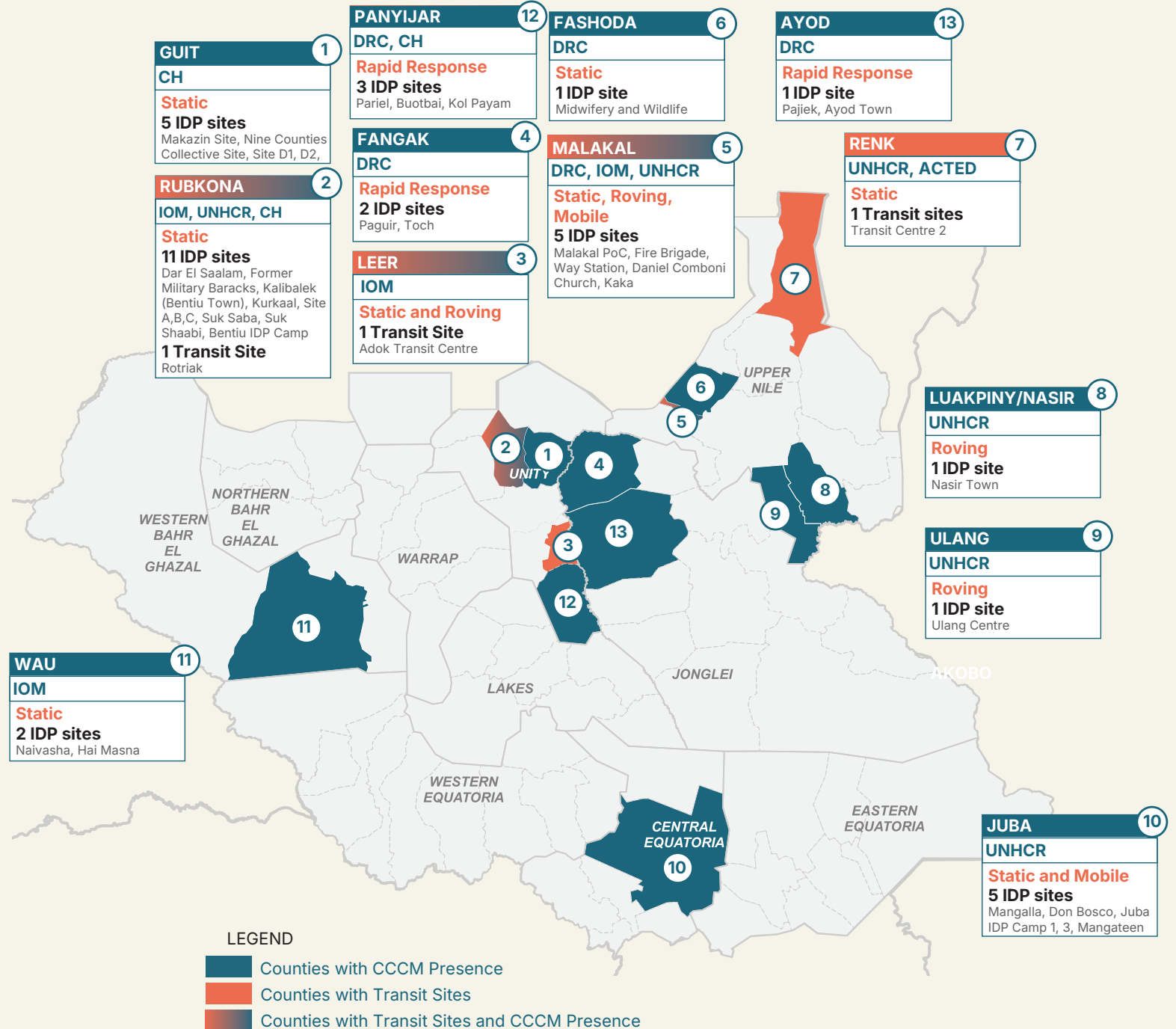
Upper Nile	IOM/UNHCR
Jonglei	IOM
Unity	UNHCR/IOM
Bahr El Ghazal	IOM
Warrap	IOM
Greater Equatoria	UNHCR

State Focal Point/Alternate Focal Point

South Sudan

CCCM Cluster Monthly Situation Report

AUGUST 2025



WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL, NORTHERN BAHR EL GHAZAL, WARRAP, AND ABYEI

- **Situational Overview:** The overall security situation across Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Abyei remained stable throughout the reporting period. This relative calm allowed humanitarian actors to shift focus from emergency response to development-oriented activities. IDP sites such as Naivasha and Hai Masna reported no major incidents, and community dynamics were generally peaceful. However, Abyei continues to be a sensitive area due to historical land disputes and intercommunal tensions, which, while dormant during this period, remain a latent risk. The absence of new displacement events marks a significant shift in the humanitarian landscape. Instead of responding to crises, CCCM teams were able to concentrate on resettlement, infrastructure development, and community empowerment. This transition is critical for long-term recovery and stability in the region.
- **WASH Awareness** Due to deteriorating sanitation infrastructure, open defecation became a growing concern. CCCM teams launched awareness campaigns to educate communities about the health risks associated with poor hygiene practices. These campaigns utilized posters, radio broadcasts, and community meetings to disseminate information on handwashing, latrine use, and safe water storage. The goal was to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases and improve overall public health.
- **Shelter Construction Guidance:** Technical teams provided hands-on guidance to families constructing shelters in Khor Malang. Emphasis was placed on respecting plot boundaries, using durable materials, and incorporating safety features. Training sessions covered basic construction techniques, such as reinforcing walls against wind and rain, and installing proper drainage systems to prevent flooding.
- **Site Development:** Significant progress was made in site development. Vegetation clearing was completed to prepare land for shelter construction and communal facilities. Subgrade work began, laying the foundation for roads, drainage channels, and public spaces. Machinery such as bulldozers and compactors were mobilized to level terrain and improve accessibility. These upgrades are essential for transforming Khor Malang into a sustainable settlement.

UNITY STATE

- **Situation Overview:** Unity State experienced several security incidents during the reporting period. In Mayiendit County, clashes between armed groups disrupted humanitarian operations and led to temporary site closures. In Bentiu IDP camp, fuel theft and vandalism were reported, affecting the functionality of generators and water pumps. These incidents have strained resources and created tension within sites. Despite these challenges, CCCM teams maintained a strong presence, conducting headcounts and intention surveys in Boutbai and Pariel. These surveys provided valuable data on population movements, service needs, and return intentions. The information gathered is being used to inform planning for durable solutions and targeted interventions.
- **Governance and Coordination:** Community governance structures were strengthened through the formation of leadership committees and regular coordination meetings. These meetings brought together representatives from various sectors, including health, WASH, and protection, to discuss service delivery and resolve operational issues. CCCM facilitated training sessions for committee members, focusing on leadership skills, conflict resolution, and accountability.
- **WASH and Hygiene Promotion:** WASH interventions were a major focus in Unity State. CCCM teams repaired hand pumps, rehabilitated latrines, and conducted hygiene promotion campaigns. These campaigns emphasized handwashing, safe water storage, and menstrual hygiene management. In Bentiu, a large-scale cleaning campaign was launched, involving community members in waste collection and site beautification. Townhall meetings were held to discuss environmental health and identify priority areas for intervention.
- **Education and Empowerment:** Women's literacy and numeracy classes were introduced in several sites, aiming to empower female residents and improve their access to livelihood opportunities. The curriculum included basic reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as life skills and financial literacy. Feedback from participants was overwhelmingly positive, with many expressing a desire for expanded programming. Plans are underway to introduce vocational training and microfinance initiatives to complement the education efforts.
- **Flood Response and Infrastructure:** Flooding remains a persistent threat in Unity State. CCCM teams conducted water pumping operations to reduce standing water and prevent mosquito breeding. Dykes were reinforced using locally available materials, and drainage channels were cleared to improve water flow. Infrastructure upgrades are needed to ensure long-term resilience, including the construction of elevated shelters, improved road networks, and the installation of flood-resistant latrines.

JONGLEI STATE AND GPAA

- **Situation Overview:** Jonglei State continues to face a complex humanitarian landscape marked by insecurity and environmental hazards. Armed youth mobilization in northern Jonglei disrupted humanitarian access and caused widespread displacement. Ayod County was particularly affected, with flooding compounding the crisis and forcing 1,473 households to relocate to Paguir and Toch. These areas, while safer, lack adequate infrastructure to support the sudden influx of displaced persons. The dual threat of violence and flooding has created significant operational challenges. Movement restrictions due to insecurity have hindered access to affected areas, while impassable roads have delayed the delivery of aid. Humanitarian actors must navigate these obstacles while ensuring that displaced populations receive timely and effective support.
- **Emergency Relocation:** CCCM teams played a critical role in facilitating the relocation of displaced families from Ayod to Paguir and Toch. This involved coordination with local authorities, transportation logistics, and the identification of safe settlement areas. Upon arrival, families were registered and provided with temporary shelter materials, including plastic sheeting and bamboo poles. The relocation process was conducted with sensitivity to cultural norms and community preferences.
- **Community Structures:** To ensure orderly site management, CCCM established community leadership structures in both Paguir and Toch. These structures included representatives from various demographic groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Their role was to oversee daily operations, mediate disputes, and liaise with humanitarian actors. Leadership training sessions were held to build capacity in governance, conflict resolution, and accountability.
- **Protection Concerns:** Protection concerns remain high in Jonglei, particularly for women and children. NRC conducted psychosocial support (PSS) training for community volunteers, equipping them with the skills to identify and respond to trauma-related issues. Dignity kits were distributed to women and girls, containing sanitary pads, soap, and other personal items. Community feedback mechanisms were introduced, allowing residents to voice concerns and suggest improvements through suggestion boxes, forums, and mobile surveys.
- **Cash Assistance and Livelihood:** DRC registered households for cash assistance, targeting the most vulnerable. The cash transfers were intended to cover basic needs such as food, clothing, and transportation. In addition, livelihood assessments were conducted to identify opportunities for income generation. Plans are underway to introduce vocational training programs in areas such as tailoring, carpentry, and small-scale farming.
- **Flood Mitigation:** Flooding remains a major challenge in Jonglei. CCCM teams worked with local communities to reinforce dykes using sandbags and earth-moving equipment. WFP conducted food drops in inaccessible areas, ensuring that displaced families received essential supplies. However, the scale of flooding requires a more coordinated response, including long-term drainage solutions and improved early warning systems.

GREATER EQUATORIA (CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND WESTERN EQUATORIA)

- **Situation Overview:** Greater Equatoria remained relatively stable, with no major security incidents reported in Central, Eastern, or Western Equatoria. However, tensions along the border with Uganda in Kajo-Keji County continued to simmer. These tensions, rooted in disputes over land and resource access, have not escalated into violence but remain a concern for humanitarian actors operating in the region. Mangalla, located in Central Equatoria, was severely affected by flooding during the reporting period. Over 1,259 households were displaced, and infrastructure was damaged. Access to the area was limited due to poor road conditions, and the humanitarian response was delayed. The flooding highlighted the vulnerability of low-lying areas and the need for improved disaster preparedness.
- **NFI Distribution:** UNHCR led a successful distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to 800 vulnerable households across six IDP sites in Greater Equatoria. The items included blankets, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, jerry cans, and soap. These distributions were critical in improving living conditions and reducing health risks, particularly in flood-affected areas. CCCM teams supported the distribution process by organizing registration, managing crowd control, and conducting post-distribution monitoring. Feedback from beneficiaries was collected and analyzed to improve future distributions. Many recipients expressed appreciation for the timely support, though some noted gaps in coverage and requested additional items such as clothing and footwear.

- **Vulnerability Assessment:** Comprehensive vulnerability assessments were conducted in Juba IDP camps. These assessments revealed urgent needs in shelter, WASH, and protection. Many shelters were found to be overcrowded or structurally unsound, while sanitation facilities were insufficient to meet the needs of growing populations. Protection concerns included gender-based violence, child labor, and lack of access to legal documentation. The findings from these assessments are being used to inform programming and resource allocation. CCCM is working with partners to prioritize interventions based on severity and urgency, with a focus on improving shelter conditions and expanding WASH infrastructure.
- **Coordination and Engagement:** CCCM teams engaged with local authorities and community leaders to improve service delivery and site management. Coordination meetings were held to discuss challenges, share updates, and plan joint activities. Community feedback mechanisms were strengthened, allowing residents to report issues and suggest improvements. Efforts were made to ensure inclusive participation, with women, youth, and persons with disabilities actively involved in decision-making processes. Training sessions were conducted to build capacity in leadership, communication, and conflict resolution.

UPPER NILE STATE

- **Situation Overview:** Upper Nile State experienced a mix of stability and localized displacement during the reporting period. While most areas remained calm, armed violence in certain locations triggered movement toward Malakal. Longochuk County was severely affected by flooding, with over 14,600 people impacted. Humanitarian access to the area was limited due to insecurity and poor road conditions. Malakal continues to host a large population of displaced persons in both the Transit Centre and the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site. Overcrowding and service gaps remain persistent challenges, and the influx of new arrivals has strained existing resources.
- **Youth Engagement and Community Cohesion:** DRC supported youth-led events aimed at fostering community cohesion and reducing tensions. Activities included sports tournaments, cultural performances, and dialogue sessions. These events provided a platform for young people to express themselves, build relationships, and contribute to peacebuilding efforts. In addition, DRC facilitated dignified burials for deceased community members, ensuring that cultural practices were respected and families received support during mourning. These efforts helped strengthen trust between humanitarian actors and the community.
- **Protection and Safety:** Protective gear was distributed to site maintenance teams to reduce the risk of injury during infrastructure repairs and sanitation work. Safety protocols were reinforced through training and supervision, with emphasis on proper handling of tools and equipment. Protection monitoring was conducted to identify risks and respond to incidents. CCCM worked with partners to address cases of gender-based violence, child protection concerns, and exploitation. Referral pathways were strengthened to ensure timely and appropriate support.
- **Infrastructure Maintenance:** IOM CCCM maintained critical infrastructure at the Malakal Transit Centre and PoC site. This included shelter repairs, latrine maintenance, water point servicing, and drainage improvements. Regular inspections were conducted to identify issues and prioritize repairs. Efforts were made to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities, including the installation of ramps and handrails. Communal spaces were upgraded to support social interaction and recreational activities.
- **Advocacy and Service Expansion:** CCCM advocated for land allocation to support durable solutions for displaced populations. Meetings were held with government officials and landowners to discuss options for relocation and settlement. Advocacy efforts also focused on scaling up WASH and health services, particularly in overcrowded sites. Partners were encouraged to increase staffing, expand outreach, and improve coordination to meet growing needs. Funding gaps remain a barrier to service expansion, and additional resources are needed to sustain operations.