

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

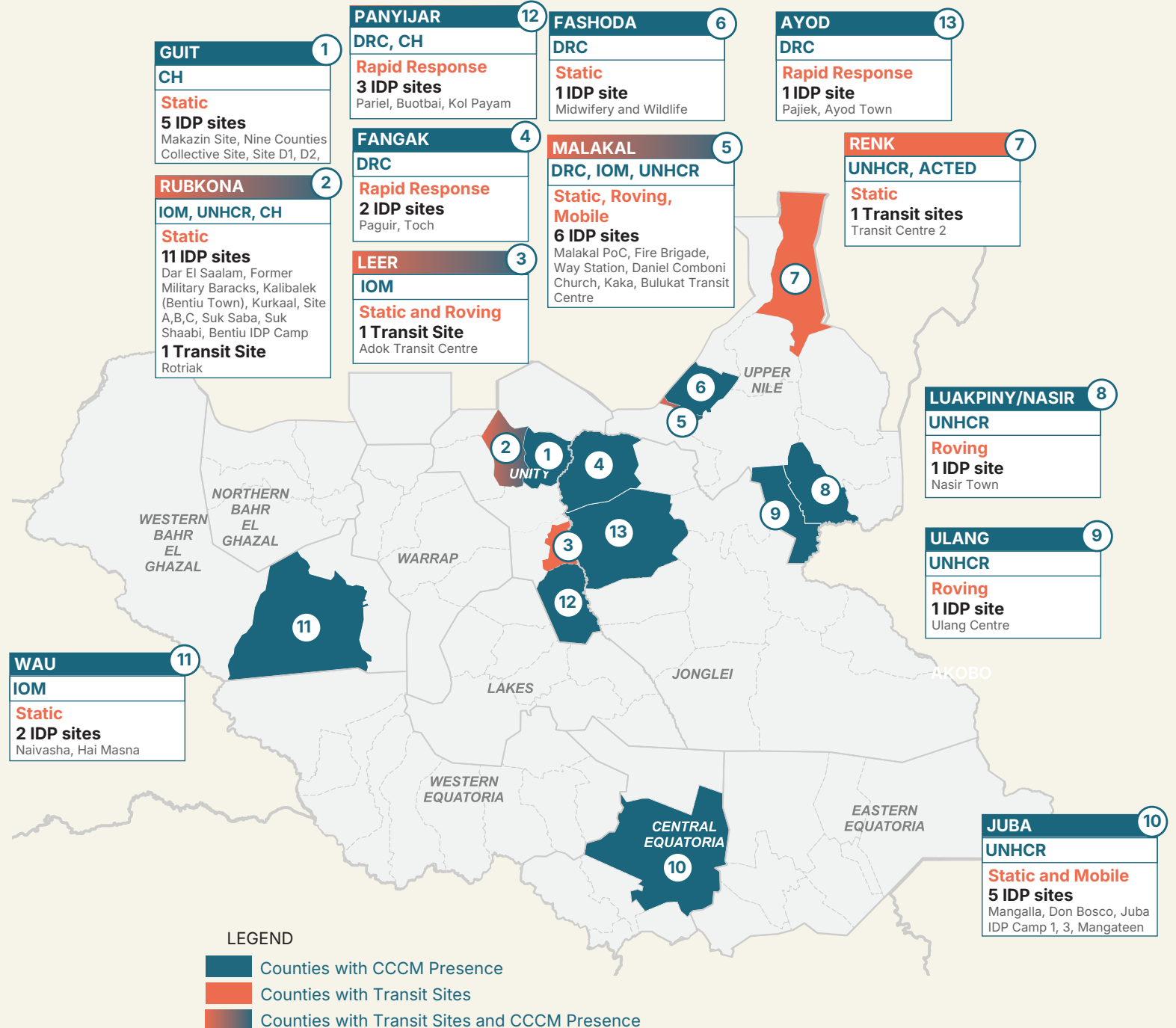
Upper Nile	IOM/UNHCR
Jonglei	IOM
Unity	UNHCR/IOM
Bahr El Ghazal	IOM
Warrap	IOM
Greater Equatoria	UNHCR

State Focal Point/Alternate Focal Point

South Sudan

CCCM Cluster Monthly Situation Report

SEPTEMBER 2025



JONGLEI STATE AND GPAA

- Jonglei experienced relative calm, though aerial bombardment was reported in Ayod on September 13, and armed youth looted a nutrition supply warehouse earlier in the month. These incidents disrupted humanitarian operations and heightened protection concerns.
- Flooding displaced approximately 30,000 individuals in Fangak County, creating urgent needs for shelter, food, WASH, and healthcare. The dual impact of insecurity and flooding compounded operational challenges.
- CCCM conducted headcount training and enumerations, distributed multipurpose cash assistance, and registered 382 women for dignity kits. These interventions aimed to address immediate needs and improve accountability.
- Dyke maintenance began with 60 participants and lasted eight days to mitigate flood risks and protect settlements from further inundation.
- CCCM strengthened coordination, established feedback desks, and provided site maintenance tools to community leaders. These measures enhanced site management and community engagement.
- Protection activities included GBV training, psychosocial support, and dignity kit distribution to women and girls, addressing critical protection gaps.
- Challenges included insecurity and flooding that restricted humanitarian access and severe shelter damage in Bor IDP Camp, where many shelters remain structurally unsound.
- Advocacy points focused on general food distribution in Paguir and Toch, reinforcement of dykes, and improved river access for aid delivery to ensure timely and effective response.

GREATER EQUATORIA (CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND WESTERN EQUATORIA)

- The security situation in Kajo-Keji County remained calm, allowing humanitarian access to all five Payams. However, tensions persisted along the Uganda border due to encroachment reports in Nyaingamuda village, posing security risks and limiting access to farms. These tensions highlight the need for conflict-sensitive programming and continuous monitoring.
- Flooding in Mangalla displaced 1,259 households, and poor road conditions delayed humanitarian response. The flooding underscored the vulnerability of low-lying areas and the urgent need for disaster preparedness and infrastructure improvements.
- UNHCR responded to displacement by distributing NFIs to 800 vulnerable households across six IDP centers. Items included blankets, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, jerry cans, and soap, which were critical for improving living conditions and reducing health risks.
- CCCM and UNHCR conducted vulnerability assessments in Juba IDP camps, Mangalla, Mangateen, and Don Bosco, identifying urgent needs for SNFIs, WASH services, and protection interventions. These assessments informed programming and resource allocation to address gaps effectively.
- Coordination meetings were held with local authorities and community leaders to improve service delivery and site management. Efforts were made to ensure inclusive participation, with women, youth, and persons with disabilities actively involved in decision-making processes.
- Challenges included limited resources, poor road access, and persistent border tensions, which increased security risks for humanitarian actors and delayed response efforts.
- Advocacy points emphasized urgent support for flood-affected households in Mangalla and improved road access to facilitate timely humanitarian interventions.

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

- The situation in Wau remained peaceful, enabling CCCM to focus on durable solutions and site development activities rather than emergency response. This stability allowed for progress in resettlement and infrastructure development.
- CCCM coordinated cash assistance for vulnerable households at Khor Malang resettlement site to support basic needs and small businesses. Livelihood assessments were conducted to identify income-generating opportunities and promote self-reliance.
- Site development activities included plot reclamation, road upgrades, and compound improvements for mobile clinics. These upgrades improved accessibility and working conditions for staff and patients during the rainy season.
- Mine risk awareness campaigns were launched in response to unexploded ordnance discoveries, targeting all zones within Khor Malang. These sessions aimed to reduce accidents and enhance community safety.
- Durable solutions efforts continued with cash and in-kind support for 600 households to promote local integration and improve living conditions.
- Challenges included funding constraints that limited the scale of CCCM activities and delayed implementation of planned interventions.
- Advocacy points called for increased funding to sustain durable solutions and infrastructure development, ensuring long-term stability and resilience.

UPPER NILE STATE

- Security remained calm overall, though criminality increased in some areas, and 64 households arrived at Daniel Comboni site due to conflict, flooding, and food insecurity. Malakal and surrounding areas continued to host large displaced populations, straining resources and services.
- IOM provided free call services to 89 households and conducted awareness sessions for returnees arriving by boat and air. These sessions focused on safety, WASH practices, and available services.
- CCCM graded 0.38 km of road and cleaned 240 meters of drainage channels to improve site accessibility and reduce flood risks. Bulukat TC improvements included constructing a waiting shed and clearing 1,283 square meters of grass to enhance reception conditions.
- DRC trained 45 community leaders on CCCM principles and facilitated dignified burials for 16 individuals, ensuring cultural practices were respected and families received support during mourning.
- UNHCR supported 850 flood-affected households with NFIs in Pigi Canal and Fashoda counties, addressing urgent shelter and household needs.
- Challenges included overcrowding in transit centers, service gaps due to partner phase-outs, and increased criminality, which compromised safety and service delivery.
- Advocacy points emphasized funding to resume OTA services, address service gaps, and fence Bulukat TC to improve security and prevent theft.

UNITY STATE

- The security situation in Unity State remained calm throughout September 2025.
- A peaceful demonstration was held on September 25, which concluded without any major incidents, demonstrating the community's ability to organize and express solidarity without resorting to violence.
- CCCM partners actively participated in a one-day Durable Solutions Roadmap workshop held in Bentiu Town. The workshop brought together government representatives, community leaders, and humanitarian partners to collaboratively develop strategies for long-term resettlement and integration. Discussions emphasized protection-sensitive approaches to ensure that all solutions uphold the rights and dignity of flood-affected populations.
- Coalition for Humanity convened two coordination meetings at Bentiu IDP sites D and E, enabling displaced families to share concerns and set priorities. These meetings provided a platform for community voices to influence decision-making and ensure that interventions reflect local needs.
- IOM CCCM maintained strong community engagement through megaphone announcements, door-to-door messaging, and radio talk shows. Sensitization campaigns focused on discouraging human activity on dykes to prevent erosion and structural weakening, which could compromise flood defenses.
- Community-led cleaning campaigns were actively conducted throughout September, spearheaded by women and youth forums. Cleaning activities were scheduled every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, successfully clearing solid waste from Sectors 2 and 5. These efforts improved sanitation and reduced health risks associated with poor waste management.
- Literacy and numeracy classes continued for 69 women block leaders, and basic computer classes were provided for 45 adolescent girls. These initiatives aim to empower women and girls with problem-solving skills and income-generating opportunities, contributing to gender equality and community resilience.
- Flood mitigation efforts included extending pump operations from 10 to 20 hours per day to maintain continuous drainage and prevent flooding in Bentiu IDP Camp and surrounding towns. Rehabilitation of compromised dyke sections continued, with 1,488 meters of eroded dyke repaired on the eastern side of the camp. Drainage and culvert cleaning covered 15,098 meters, while 2,870 meters of access roads were rehabilitated to improve mobility and service delivery.
- Weekly water level monitoring indicated a 20 cm rise due to recent rains, and an online dashboard was made available for partners to access real-time data and plan interventions accordingly.
- Challenges included limited cleaning tools, frequent rainfall disrupting schedules, poor solid waste management causing culvert blockages, and minimal government involvement in flood mitigation efforts.
- Advocacy points focused on securing additional funding for flood mitigation and durable solutions and increasing government engagement in infrastructure maintenance to ensure sustainability.