

KEY FIGURES

 **1.4** Million
People in Need

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

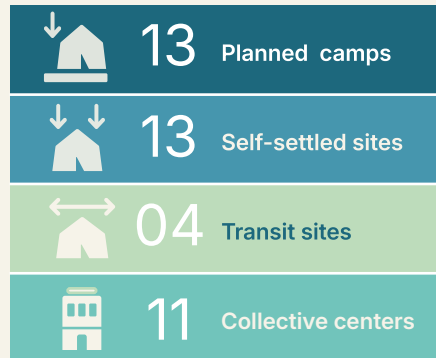
 **552,312**
IDPs reached representing
50.2% of the total target

 **\$18.6** Million
Funding Requested

 **\$400,000**
Funding Received

 **05**
Operational Partners

WHERE WE WORK



STATE LEVEL COORDINATION

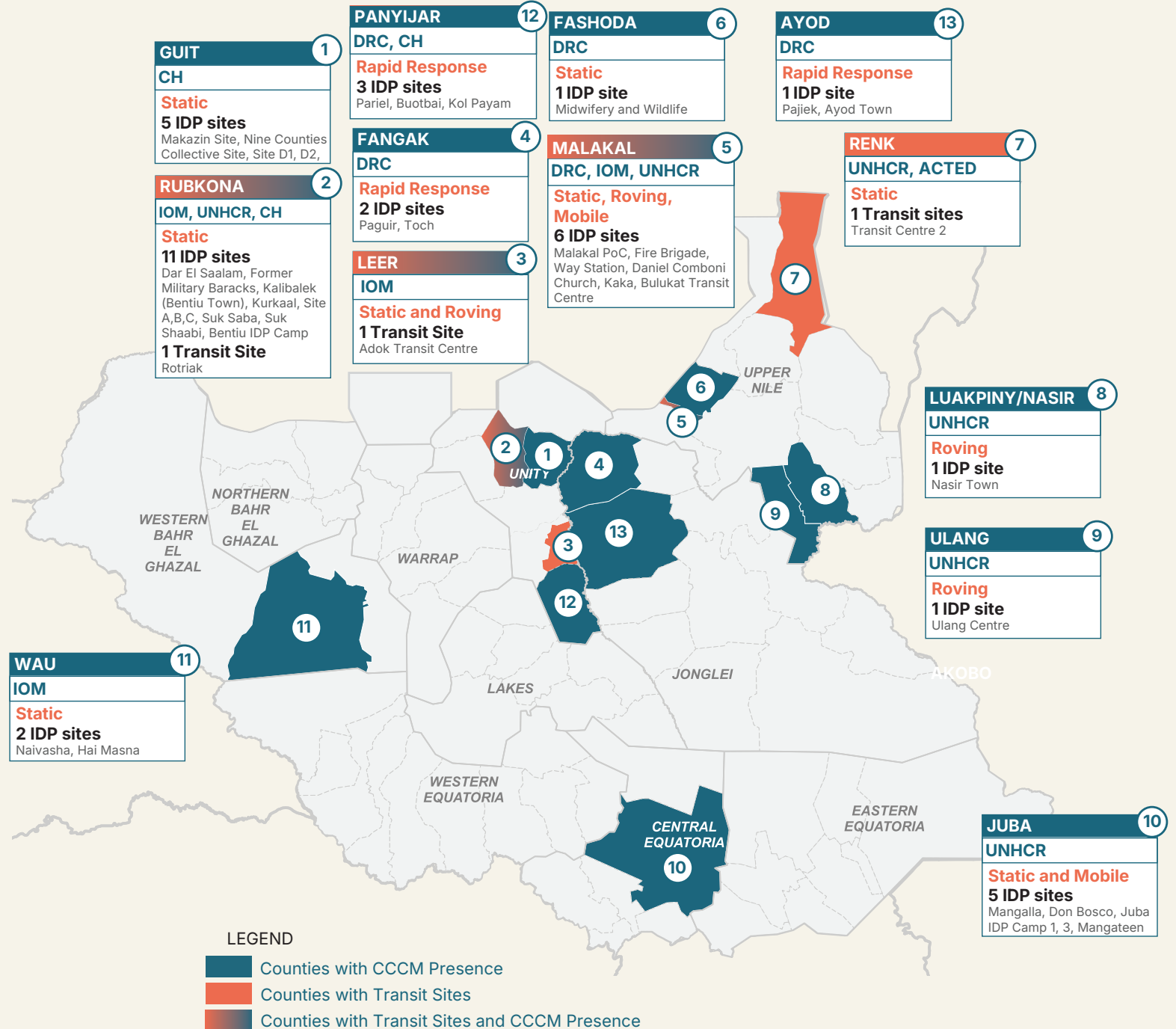
Upper Nile	IOM/UNHCR
Jonglei	IOM
Unity	UNHCR/IOM
Bahr El Ghazal	IOM
Warrap	IOM
Greater Equatoria	UNHCR

State Focal Point/Alternate Focal Point

South Sudan

CCCM Cluster Monthly Situation Report

OCTOBER 2025



JONGLEI STATE AND GPAA

- **Security Situation:** The overall security situation in Jonglei State remained relatively calm throughout October. However, isolated incidents of cattle raiding and the abduction of women and children were reported in the northern parts of the state, particularly near Canal/Pigi and Uror. These incidents continue to disrupt community safety and limit humanitarian access to affected areas. In Akobo West, the influx of displaced populations from Upper Nile areas has further strained local resources.
- **Displacement Trends:** Significant displacement occurred in Akobo West and Nyirol counties as civilians fled aerial bombardments and ground fighting in Nasir, Ulang, and Fangak. Many displaced individuals have settled in Walgak, Buong, Konykew/Barmach, and Diror Payams, while others have crossed into Ethiopia through the Burebey entry point. Most of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) arrived without humanitarian assistance and reported relying on limited support received from Save the Children in June.
- **Flooding Updates:** Heavy rainfall in Bor ex-PoC caused persistent flooding, resulting in stagnant water that posed health risks to residents. In response, IOM donated 250 liters of diesel fuel to operate a trash pump, which was used to remove the standing water and improve site conditions.
- **CCCM and Partner Activities:** The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Mobile Response Team conducted a three-day CCCM capacity-building training for 31 community leadership committee members in Thol Payam. Additionally, three site-level coordination meetings were held with 74 participants to facilitate information sharing and collaborative problem-solving. DRC also delivered protection and gender-based violence (GBV) training to 40 participants and produced a site profile for Thol Payam. In Akobo, DRC trained 30 community leaders on humanitarian principles and coordination mechanisms and established a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) desk. IOM supported Bor ex-PoC by providing fuel and technical assistance to mitigate the impact of flooding.
- **Community Engagement and Protection:** DRC trained 10 information disseminators and 10 hygiene promoters in Thol Payam. These individuals conducted 10-day campaigns to deliver key protection and hygiene messages to the community. Protection mainstreaming activities included the distribution of dignity kits to women and girls, provision of psychosocial support materials to youth, and individual protection assistance in the form of cash.
- **Infrastructure and Site Management:** In Walgak, DRC distributed site maintenance tools and materials to support community-led cleaning and upkeep. In Bor ex-PoC, the community reopened a health facility, but it currently lacks essential medicines, limiting its ability to provide adequate healthcare services.
- **Key Challenges:** Access to remote payams in Nyirol remains limited due to insecurity and poor road conditions. WASH needs are critically high, particularly in Bor ex-PoC, where open defecation is widespread due to the absence of operational latrines. Additionally, partner presence in Akobo and Nyirol is limited, and logistical constraints hinder the delivery of services.
- **Advocacy Points:** There is a need to engage OCHA and humanitarian partners to improve access to underserved payams. Advocacy is also required to mobilize WASH cluster support for latrine construction and hygiene promotion. Furthermore, health commodities and protection services must be provided in Bor ex-PoC and Akobo to meet the urgent needs of the displaced population.

GREATER EQUATORIA (CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND WESTERN EQUATORIA)

- **Security Situation:** The overall security situation in Greater Equatoria during October 2025 remained calm, particularly in urban areas such as Juba. However, access to certain parts of Western Equatoria, including Tambura and Yambio, remained severely restricted due to ongoing insecurity and poor road conditions. Intertribal fighting in Tambura has escalated and is now further complicated by the emergence of unidentified armed groups operating in the region, which has hindered humanitarian operations.
- **Displacement Trends:** Violence in Tambura led to the displacement of communities across several locations including Tambura center, Bavuru, Mabaiku, Source/Yubu, Mopoi, and other surrounding payams. Additionally, communities from Ngboko and nearby areas fled to Bagidi, Bariguna, Andari, Naandi, and Yangiri. The majority of displaced persons have settled in Ezo town, occupying churches, abandoned buildings, and host community households, placing increased pressure on local resources.
- **Flooding Updates:** No major flooding incidents were reported in Greater Equatoria during the reporting period. However, poor infrastructure and limited access to remote sites continue to pose challenges for humanitarian delivery.
- **CCCM and Partner Activities:** The DRC CCCM mobile team conducted a multisectoral rapid needs assessment in Ezo to identify the immediate needs and service gaps among the displaced population. UNHCR, in partnership with HDC, carried out individual protection case assessments in urban Juba, targeting 150 persons with specific needs (PSNs) across multiple sites including Mangala, Khor William, Don Bosco, IDP Camps 1 and 3, Juba Na Bari, Munuki, Gudele, and Mangateen. UNHCR also distributed food and non-food items to 290 persons with disabilities in Camps 1 and 3, including maize flour, beans, cooking oil, and plastic sheets.
- **Community Engagement and Protection:** Community leaders were trained on their roles and responsibilities within the camp management framework, with additional sessions planned to cover community participation and service mapping. Protection desks remain operational across Juba sites, and feedback mechanisms have been reviewed and updated to ensure timely response to community concerns.
- **Infrastructure and Site Management:** The road connecting Ezo County Headquarters to Nakofa IDP site remains in poor condition and requires urgent rehabilitation. The route, approximately one kilometer long, needs to be cleared, potholes filled, wood debris removed, and a footbridge constructed over a stream to allow vehicle access. Shelter and WASH infrastructure remain inadequate in Nakofa, Manzinzi, Regina Mundi, and Nambia sites.
- **Key Challenges:** Service delivery in several sites has been affected by the withdrawal of humanitarian partners due to funding constraints. The increasing number of returnees has placed additional strain on limited food and shelter resources, with families forced to share small spaces and rations.
- **Advocacy Points:** There is a need to provide legal counseling and mobile legal aid to help IDPs replace lost identity documents. Advocacy is required to engage property owners in host areas to allow IDPs access to local construction materials. Additionally, mobile registration teams from the Directorate of Civil Registry and the State Ministry of Health should be deployed to support documentation and health services. A population headcount and intention survey should be conducted in the four IDP sites to inform planning and resource allocation.

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

- **Security Situation:** The security situation across Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Abyei remained peaceful during October 2025. No major incidents were reported, although minor tensions related to cattle disputes were noted in parts of Warrap.
- **Displacement Trends:** There was a minor increase in the population of Naivasha and Hai Masna IDP sites, with approximately 400 new arrivals. These movements were primarily driven by economic hardship and returnee influxes.
- **Flooding Updates:** Abyei experienced minor waterlogging that affected access roads, but no significant flooding was reported in Wau or other sites. Overall, site conditions remained stable and accessible.
- **CCCM and Partner Activities:** CCCM, in collaboration with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), organized a community engagement meeting to launch the distribution of complete land documents to IDPs in Naivasha. The event was attended by the RRC Chairperson and the Director General of the Ministry of Housing, Land and Property, who emphasized the importance of land ownership for long-term settlement. The CCCM outreach team continued to engage with 600 targeted households who had received initial support under the DS project, encouraging them to complete shelter construction and sanitation facilities to qualify for the final installment of roofing sheets.
- **Community Engagement and Protection:** Awareness campaigns on open defecation were conducted within Naivasha IDP site, educating residents on the health risks and encouraging the use of available latrines. Messaging was delivered through megaphones and door-to-door visits, with community leaders advised to monitor hygiene and sanitation practices.
- **Infrastructure and Site Management:** Garbage management awareness sessions were held to educate residents on proper waste disposal practices. The campaign emphasized household-level waste management to prevent blockage of drainage systems and roads. Camp management teams continue to support RRC and community leaders in monitoring and promoting environmental hygiene.
- **Key Challenges:** WASH conditions in Naivasha remain poor, with deteriorating latrines and increased open defecation. Sustained community sensitization and infrastructure maintenance are needed to prevent disease outbreaks and improve site conditions.
- **Advocacy Points:** There is a need to support land tenure documentation and shelter completion for IDPs. Reinforcement of WASH infrastructure and hygiene promotion activities is essential. Community-led initiatives should be expanded to improve site conditions and promote self-reliance.

UPPER NILE STATE

- **Security Situation:** Malakal Town remained relatively calm during October 2025, although isolated incidents of criminal activity were reported in the outskirts. These included killings involving both armed and unarmed individuals, attributed to unknown gunmen. The security situation continues to pose risks to civilians and humanitarian staff, particularly in peripheral areas.
- **Displacement Trends:** The Bulukat Transit Centre received 2,317 new arrivals during the reporting period. Of these, 605 households (1,584 individuals) were supported with onward transportation to their destinations. Additionally, 201 individuals were provided with free phone call services to contact family members or coordinate onward movement.
- **Flooding Updates:** Flooding continued to affect Upper Nile, causing extensive damage to crops and disrupting access to local markets. Poor road conditions, exacerbated by floodwaters, have limited the availability of essential goods and hindered the movement of people and humanitarian supplies.
- **CCCM and Partner Activities:** The DRC CCCM team facilitated dignified burials for nine deceased individuals (three female and six male) through the provision of body bags, transportation to graveyards, and maintenance of the main mortuary. These efforts helped uphold public health standards and community dignity. CCCM organized three site-level coordination meetings in Kodok, Malakal PoC, and Malakal Town, bringing together humanitarian partners and community leaders to address operational challenges and agree on joint actions. Community risk assessments were conducted through focus group discussions and key informant interviews to identify vulnerabilities and inform contingency planning. In Kodok IDP Camp, CCCM supported a community-led initiative focused on general cleaning by providing site maintenance tools and refreshments.
- **Community Engagement and Protection:** Community members were actively involved in risk identification and mitigation planning. Awareness and mobilization activities were conducted for new arrivals at Bulukat Transit Centre, including orientation sessions and safety messaging. These efforts aimed to improve protection outcomes and ensure informed participation in site activities.
- **Infrastructure and Site Management:** IOM conducted large-scale cleaning and drainage operations in Malakal PoC, including the clearance of 60 meters of drainage channels and removal of obstructing structures. Over 84,670 liters of water were pumped to improve site hygiene and access. Damaged culverts were reinstated at key crossing points, including a 5-meter culvert installed in Sector 1 Block B. Flood mitigation tools such as spades, rakes, gloves, hoes, slashers, gumboots, and wheelbarrows were distributed to the PCCC committee. Additionally, 1,660 meters of internal roads were leveled and graded using IOM machinery. At Bulukat Transit Centre, two new reception shades were constructed, 1,153 square meters of grass were cut for safety, and six benches were repaired at the OTA boarding shade.
- **Key Challenges:** The requirement for travel permits continues to hinder partner mobility and coordination. While state authorities maintain that the permit system is a safety measure, the lack of written communication and reliance on verbal directives creates uncertainty. Coordination gaps persist with some partners, who have not consistently engaged with CCCM focal points.
- **Advocacy Points:** There is a need to advocate for the removal or formalization of travel permit procedures to ensure predictable and safe access for humanitarian actors. Improved coordination and reporting mechanisms among partners are essential to enhance service delivery and accountability. Additional support is needed for flood mitigation and infrastructure rehabilitation to maintain site functionality and protect residents.

UNITY STATE

- **Security Situation:** Unity State remained stable during October 2025, particularly in Bentiu and surrounding areas. However, tensions between community leaders and the state government continued due to a gubernatorial decree that restricts community leaders from coordinating humanitarian affairs. This has caused discomfort and confusion among residents and humanitarian partners.
- **Displacement Trends:** The population of Bentiu IDP Camp remained stable at approximately 105,000 individuals. Return movements were observed in Leer, with some households relocating from displacement sites back to their areas of origin. These movements require monitoring to ensure that returnees receive adequate support.
- **Flooding Updates:** Flooding remained a significant concern in Bentiu and Rubkona. Over 641,610 cubic meters of stormwater were pumped out during October to reduce flood risks. Dyke erosion caused by water pressure and human activity continues to threaten site safety and infrastructure integrity.
- **CCCM and Partner Activities:** Camp Management facilitated weekly Community-Led Coordination and Engagement Working Group (CCEWG) meetings in Bentiu Town. These meetings resulted in the drafting of a FAQ, a work plan, and the selection of sites for three community-led peace desks. The Ministry of Land, Housing, and Utilities committed to allocating land for these desks in Bentiu and Pakur. CCCM participated in the monthly State Solutions Taskforce and ensured representation from Bentiu IDP Camp and CCEWG members. A two-day Durable Solutions training was held at Bentiu Youth Centre for 51 participants, focusing on community engagement, accountability to affected populations (AAP), and feedback mechanisms. CCCM also delivered a three-day Basic CCCM training course to community leaders, RRC staff, and camp management personnel, covering roles and responsibilities, care and maintenance, and flood mitigation. Additionally, a Human-Centred Design (HCD) training was conducted for 100 community leaders to promote self-reliance and reduce humanitarian dependency.
- **Community Engagement and Protection:** Awareness campaigns were conducted through megaphone announcements, door-to-door messaging, and radio talk shows. Topics included solid waste management and the dangers of human activity on the dyke. The Women's Forum in Bentiu IDP Camp launched a public cafeteria serving local dishes as part of a six-month PRM-funded project aimed at empowering women through HCD workshops and community-led initiatives. CCCM continued to provide literacy and numeracy classes for 69 women block leaders and basic computer classes for 45 adolescent girls. The camp library remained open five days a week, serving over 3,056 students during the reporting period.
- **Infrastructure and Site Management:** Flood mitigation activities included the rehabilitation of 7,263 meters of compromised dyke sections and grading of 5,620 meters of internal roads to improve humanitarian vehicle access. Weekly water level monitoring was conducted in Bentiu IDP Camp, Rubkona, and Bentiu, with data made available through an online dashboard for partner use.
- **Key Challenges:** Solid waste management remains a challenge, with blocked culverts and drainage lines caused by unmanaged waste. Disagreements between community leadership and the state government have disrupted coordination efforts. Dyke erosion due to heavy waves and human activity continues to threaten site safety.
- **Advocacy Points:** There is a need to enhance solid waste management systems and support community-led initiatives that promote resilience and self-reliance. Dialogue between community leaders and the state government should be facilitated to resolve coordination disputes. Additional resources are required to reinforce dyke structures and maintain flood protection infrastructure.