

# South Sudan: Flooding Situation Report No. 3

## Inter-Cluster Coordination Group

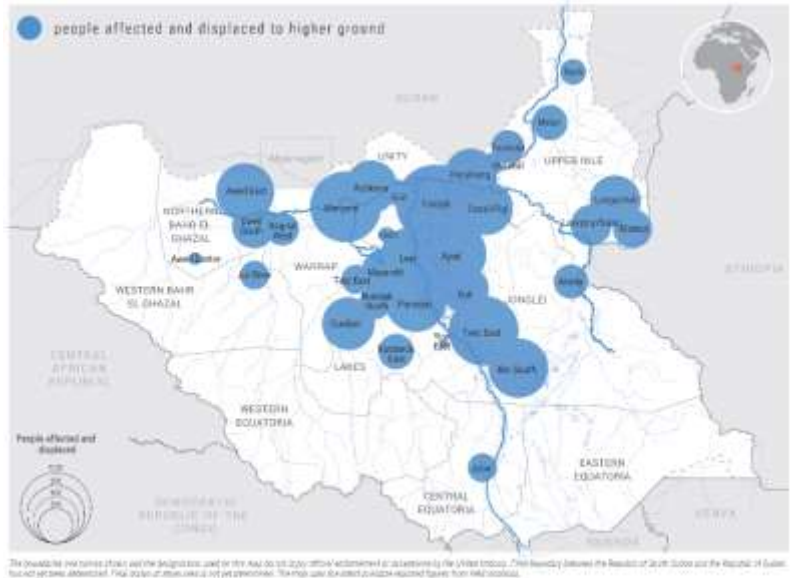
As of 14 December 2021



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan on behalf of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). It covers the period from 1 to 30 November 2021. This will be the final report on the flood response.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 835,000 people were reported as affected by flooding across the country since May. The decrease in number from 854,000 at end November is due to a revision following the mission to Duk Islands in early December.
- People in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states are the worst affected by the floods.
- Humanitarian organizations are providing emergency relief and community-based support to flood-affected people as resources allow.
- Almost 620,000 flood-affected people have been reached with some form of humanitarian assistance, as of the end of November.
- Physical access continues to be a challenge to assess and respond to needs while funding constraints has made it difficult to meet increasing needs.



**835K**

People affected by the floods as of 03 December

**619K**

People reached with some form of assistance

**8**

Flood-affected states

**33**

Flood-affected counties

**3,179**

Metric tons of humanitarian cargo transported by air, road and river

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Widespread flooding since May has continued to impact people and their livelihoods across South Sudan. More than 835,000 people were reported as affected by flooding in 33 of 78 counties, as of 8 December. The decrease in number from 854,000 at end November follows verification of the numbers of people impacted on Duk Islands where fewer people were found than those reported. Jonglei, Unity and Upper Niles remain the worst impacted states, with some 80 per cent of the total cumulative number of affected people. Jonglei is the hardest hit with 305,000 people affected, followed by Unity (220,000 affected) and Upper Nile (141,000 affected).

Homes, nutrition and health facilities, water sources, schools and markets are submerged, impacting people's access to essential services, eroding their coping mechanisms and exacerbating vulnerability. The flooding has displaced thousands of people, many of whom have taken refuge on higher ground within their county, with many sheltering in churches, schools and public spaces. Floods destroyed farmland and crops, affecting seasonal harvest, placing at risk the next planting season, and killed a large number of livestock. People in some affected areas have reportedly no access to safe water, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Floodwaters continue to threaten people in areas such as in Bentiu town in Unity State where flood-affected people, including those in the Bentiu displacement camp, are in a dire situation. The floodwaters remain standing and stagnant, with no sign of receding resulting in longer term displacement. In other areas, such as Jonglei and Upper Nile, water continues to rise as water overflowed or broke barriers.

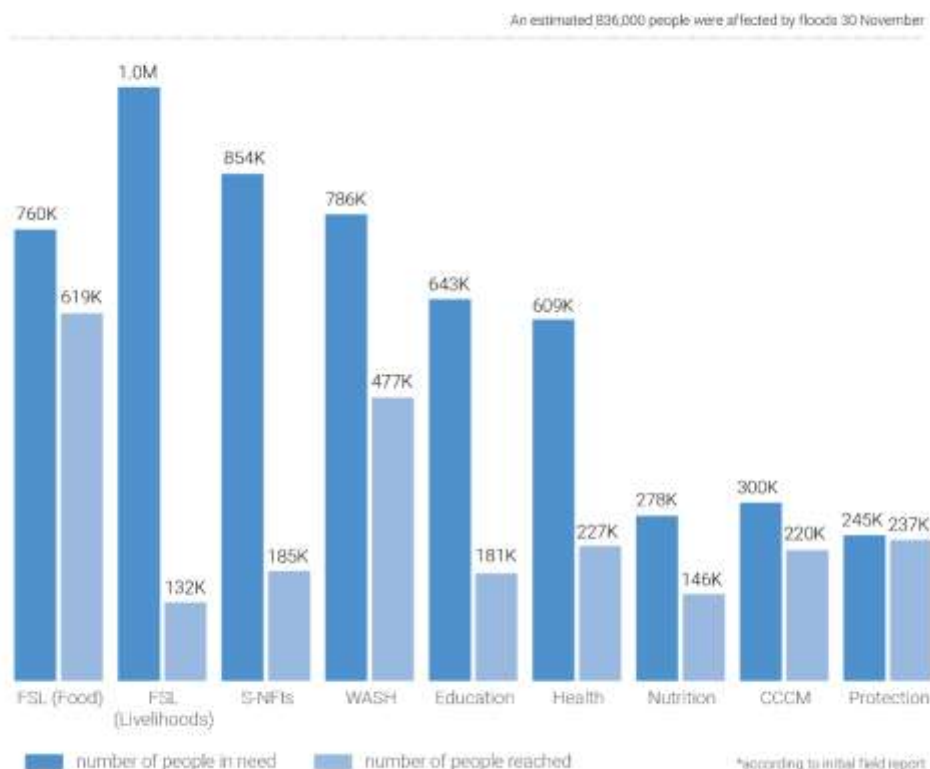
Humanitarians continue to respond to the immediate needs of flood-affected people with services which include food assistance, healthcare, plastic sheeting for temporary shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, nutritional supplies and relief items including mosquito nets, fishing kits and dignity kits, however resources are limited. As of the end of November 2021, humanitarians reached 619,000 people with food assistance; almost 477,000 people were provided with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene response; some 227,000 people provided with health services, including out-patient consultations. An estimated 237,000 people received various protection services; some 220,000 people were supported with camp coordination and camp management services; and almost 185,000 people reached with shelter and non-food items. Some 146,000 people were assisted with nutrition support; 181,000 people supported with education in emergency services; and approximately 132,000 people reached with livelihood support.

In collaboration with government authorities, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and local communities, humanitarian organizations are working tirelessly to prevent further flooding in areas such as Bentiu. Community-based support is being provided through cash-for-work and food-for-work assistance, with flood-affected communities working alongside humanitarian organizations to repair and build dykes. In Bentiu town, water pumps and excavators have been deployed to prevent further flooding of airstrips, the Bentiu displacement camp, the main supply route and higher grounds.

Physical access remains a major challenge for humanitarian organizations to reach affected people as roads become impassable and communities are cut off by floodwaters. In the northern part of Lakes State, some 60,000 affected people in Cueibet, Rumbek Centre and North counties are beyond reach due to roads flooding. Humanitarian organizations must rely on air and rivers to transport relief supplies and to access the affected areas, which are costly. Recurrent conflict and sub-national violence in the flood-affected areas, particularly in Warrap, Western Equatoria and Unity states, are deterring the ability to verify people’s needs and the response.

Funding constraints and limited core pipeline supplies continue to be a challenge, which hinders the overall response. Although humanitarian organizations are using resources from existing programmes, these are inadequate to address the increasing needs of flood-affected people. As increasing numbers of people are affected, humanitarian organizations are unable to reach all those in need despite prioritization.

The South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) has allocated US\$20 million, with part of the allocation supporting flood response efforts, complementing bilateral funding sources. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund, focusing on life-saving activities in flood-affected areas, has allocated some \$13 million. Of the US\$1.7 billion requested in the 2021 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan, \$1.13 billion or 68 per cent has been received, as of 14 December.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Needs

- Living conditions of flood-affected people in displacement sites are dire and can further deteriorate if they are not supported with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) site development, care and maintenance through community mobilization and engagement.
- As of 6 December, an estimated 300,000 people in flood-affected areas need CCCM support.
- Site governance structure and site-based safety plans need to be developed and regularly updated.
- Potential risks and safety concerns of site residents need to be assessed on a regular basis and safety committees at different levels need to be established.
- Meaningful community participation needs to be enhanced through cash-for-work activities for community-based site care and maintenance.

### Response

- The CCCM Cluster reached more than 220,000 people, comprising of approximately 58,000 children, 52,000 men and 49,000 women, with CCCM support, as of 6 December.
- Through community mobilization, ridges are being built around displacement sites to secure them from floodwaters. Excavators were deployed and tools were provided to build and maintain berms/ridges in Bentiu and Rubkona town, Unity State, where more than 19,000 flood-displaced people are hosted in five displacement sites.
- Sandbags were provided for the Bentiu displacement camp to prevent floodwaters from seeping through the berms into the camp.
- The Cluster continues to facilitate site-level coordination in displacement sites in Bentiu as part of the camp management core function.
- In collaboration with UNMISS and the local community, the Cluster monitor water levels to inform deployment of machinery if there is a risk of floodwaters breaching berms/ridges.
- The Cluster provides support with mapping the berms/ridges surrounding displacement sites and host communities to identify weak points that may require immediate repair, and to plan and mobilize resources as needed.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Low funding level limits the Cluster's capacity to respond to the entire needs of flood-affected communities.
- The main supply route to Unity State is submerged, hindering access to the affected areas while airlifting the much-needed equipment to build retention basins in the displacement sites is a challenge.
- Physical access to remote communities in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states continues to be a challenge.
- There is a risk of the humanitarian hub in Unity State being flooded, which could lead to higher operational costs.
- More development-humanitarian nexus activities, such as building dykes and ridges, are urgently needed.

## Education

### Needs

- An estimated 643,000 people, including school-going children, are affected by flooding in Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Unity and Warrap states. A total of 501 schools were impacted by floods in these states.
- Children displaced by flood in these states need educational materials and supplies, including textbooks.
- Damaged schools and infrastructure in the affected areas, with closure of schools, have affected children's access to education, especially for disadvantaged children.
- Establishing and rehabilitation of temporary learning spaces with WASH facilities are identified as immediate need.

### Response

- The Education Cluster is targeting some 271,000 children in flood-affected areas with the education services.
- As of 6 December, more than 181,000 people have been reached with education in emergency services.

- Essential education materials and training for teachers and members of the parent-teacher association were provided, and temporary learning spaces were set up or repaired in flood-affected areas.

### Gaps & Constraints

- The cluster requires \$7.5 million to respond to the education needs in flood-affected areas.
- Physical access and insecurity remain huge challenges to reach people in flood-affected areas with response.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Needs

- An estimated 760,000 people—50 per cent of whom are female—across 35 counties in eight states have been severely affected by floods. This includes more than 40,000 people in 7 counties of Jonglei, of whom, 293,000 are in Pibor; some 195,000 in 7 counties of Unity; about 139,000 in 7 counties of Upper Nile; approximately 97,000 in 5 counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal; and nearly 59,000 in 5 counties of Lakes.
- Some 760,000 people need food assistance and approximately 1 million people require livelihood support in flood-affected areas.
- Food security and livelihoods (FSL) needs of flood-affected people can further worsen due to compounded shocks such as persistent high food prices and ongoing sub-national violence. Areas such as Aweil South, Ayod, Pibor and Tonj East where people were projected to face catastrophic acute food insecurity (IPC 5) between May and July 2021, are hit hard by flooding, increasing the risk of deteriorated food security situation.
- The loss of farmland and harvested stocks, lack of access to wild foods and pasture for animals, increased morbidity and mortality for both humans and livestock due to unhygienic conditions, waterborne diseases, prevalence of livestock diseases and lack of access to healthcare have driven FSL needs across the affected areas.

### Response

- The FSL Cluster targets some 618,000 people with food assistance and approximately 1 million people with livelihood support.
- The Cluster reached almost 619,000 people—half of whom are female—with food assistance across 26 counties in 6 states in November.
- In November, a month's food ration, comprising of cereal, pulse, oil and salt, was air-dropped in the four Rapid Response Mechanisms locations while a 15-day food ration was provided to people in the other 22 locations.
- Almost 132,000 people—50 per cent were female—across 10 counties in five states were reached with livelihood support (fishing kit, vegetable seeds and a tool) between September and November. The core livelihood pipeline was replenished in mid-November with further deliveries expected in January 2022.
- Food supplies have already been pre-positioned in Melut County in Upper Nile for distribution in December.
- In Unity State, the cluster supported dyke rehabilitation through cash transfers and cash-for-work programmes.

### Gaps & constraints

- Impassable roads and insecurity delayed food distribution in some of the affected areas. Delivery of assistance in Mayendit and Mayom counties in Unity State, and Aweil West in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State was delayed due to physical access challenges. In Tonj East of Warrap State, insecurity hindered needs assessment.
- The need to replenish core pipeline resources affected response in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, in October.



## Health

### Needs

- Close to 610,000 people have been affected by floods in more than 20 counties. As of the end of November, the Health Cluster are targeting 500,000 people.
- Over 50 health facilities have been affected by floods and about 25 storage facilities reportedly damaged in some of the affected facilities. Urgent rehabilitation of these facilities is needed.

- There is a need for more outreach sites and mobile medical units to reach the vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas with routine basic essential health services.
- Essential medical supplies, including cholera kits and anti-venom, need to be pre-positioned in facilities in all flood-affected counties and areas with displaced people, such as Lakes State. A total of 111 cases of snake bites have been reported by partners during the reporting period.
- WASH services are needed to mitigate risk of waterborne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea, resulting from inadequate sanitation and hygiene. Malaria is the top cause of morbidity while diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections are also common.
- The most vulnerable people in affected areas, including the displaced communities, need long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to limit the risk of Malaria.
- The Health Cluster need \$50 million to respond to the health needs driven by flooding. Through the SSHF first reverse allocation, \$1.5 million has been secured.

### Response

- An estimated 80,000 people were reached with health services in November.
- Other health services provided are routine immunization, reproductive health services including anti-natal care, provision of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and community health promotion with a focus on cholera awareness.
- The displaced people in Lakes State have been integrated into the host community and are accessing health services through the existing health facilities, particularly in Abiriu and Malou Pec primary health care centres and the Cueibet Hospital.
- The cluster continues to provide basic essential health services through the SSHF and regular funding.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Access to health services remains a challenge in areas where health facilities have been cut off. Some facilities have seen drastically reduced uptake of health services as communities have been cut off and can only access the health facilities through canoes, which is expensive.
- Increased caseloads have been observed in majority of health facilities, leading to overcrowding and high utilization of drugs and other medical supplies.
- Emergency referrals from primary health care units and mobile clinics to primary health care centers and state hospitals has been greatly affected. The use of canoes for referrals is both expensive and slow.
- Challenges to transport supplies have resulted in shortage of essential medicines. Inadequate human resources have been reported in some areas such as Tonj East.
- Increased number of displaced people in areas such as Bentiu and Rubkona have overstretched existing WASH facilities, raising risks of waterborne diseases. In Fashoda County, some families are staying in the same place with their livestock, cases of animals' deaths were reported. Allegedly, the carcasses of dead animals are thrown into the same the water the community use.

## Logistics

### Needs

- Based on locations prioritized for a response scale-up by the Needs Analysis Working Group, consistent with established criteria and endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, the Logistics Cluster plans and facilitates the transportation of humanitarian supplies, while maintaining the support for existing needs.

### Response

- Between 1 May and 30 November, 3,179 metric tons (MT) of assorted humanitarian cargo were transported by air, road and river to 91 locations in flood-affected counties, supporting 66 partners. In addition, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the departure of road convoys to Aweil, Cueibet, Rumbek, Mayom and Gogrial West, carrying about 3,200 MT of humanitarian cargo, including flood response specific materials.
- The Logistics Cluster has temporarily added a second helicopter to its fleet to support the flood response. The air asset is based in Bor and will be available until January 2022.

- The fixed wing asset in Juba is used to support the flood response in Bentiu. Ten rotations transporting flood relief items from Juba to Rubkona took place in November.
- The Logistics Cluster lent one mobile storage unit to a partner in Bentiu to support with their storage needs for flood emergency response items.

### Gaps & Constraints

- The transport of humanitarian cargo has increasingly been affected by heavy rains, infrastructure damage and reduced physical accessibility.
- The majority of supply roads in Unity, Jonglei and the southern part of Upper Nile states are not passable, which increases the reliance on costly and limited air assets for cargo transportation. Airstrips are adversely affected by flooding too, rendering locations inaccessible for periods of time.

## Nutrition

### Needs

- Some 278,000 flood-affected children (6-59 months), and pregnant or lactating women (PLW) are estimated to need nutrition support between July and December 2021.
- In Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap and Unity states, 75 nutrition sites structures were affected by floods, with 47 sites being relocated and eight sites closed.

### Response

- The Nutrition Cluster target 196,000 children and PLW with nutrition support. This represents 65,370 girls, 62,806 boys and 67,916 pregnant or lactating women.
- Between July and mid-November, the Nutrition Cluster reached some 146,200 people with nutrition support. This represents 50,332 girls, 43,234 boys and 52,332 PLW.
- As of mid-November, more than 27,000 children who suffer from severe acute malnutrition (70 per cent of the targeted 39,000 children), 67,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition (75 per cent of the targeted 89,000 children) and over 52,000 PLW with acute malnutrition (77 per cent of the targeted 68,000 PLW) received treatment and nutritional support. Some people admitted to existing nutrition programmes defaulted, while others are unable to be served due to limited resources. It is estimated that some malnourished people remain in areas which are inaccessible.
- Nutrition supplies were pre-positioned across most nutrition sites ahead of the rainy season, with the support from the Logistic Cluster.

### Gaps & Constraints

- The continued rains and flooding are impacting equitable access to nutrition services by vulnerable malnourished children aged under five years and PLW in 13 flood-affected counties in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap and Unity states.
- Transporting nutritional supplies with canoes to areas where displaced people have settled increases expenses.
- As of mid-November, more than 6,660 people (1,170 children with severe acute malnutrition, 2,360 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 3,140 acutely malnourished PLWs) lost access to the outpatient therapeutic feeding and targeted supplementary feeding programmes due to flooding and subsequent displacement.
- There is an urgent need for tents to construct temporary nutrition sites and storage space to pre-position extra tents and canoes for secondary transportation and monitoring.

## Protection

### Needs

- As flooding continues, the number of displaced people increases. During October, more displaced people were registered in New Fangak in Jonglei.

- Displaced people, including children, are living in congested spaces, sharing houses with relatives, such as in Canal/Pigi, or in public buildings, such as in Khorfulus, and open areas. Some people who moved to higher ground are living under trees without shelters, exposing to protection, health and safety risks.
- In Unity and Upper Nile states, child friendly spaces (CFS) and numerous schools /learning centres used as CFS have been submerged. This coupled with congestion/limited space in displacement sites, resulted in an increased risk of children engaging in risky behaviors, including informal labour in markets, grazing cattle, cutting wood for building and cooking.
- In Melut, Upper Nile, continuing floods risk submerging oil fields close to Melut and New Paloich displacement camps, which could result in soil and water contamination.
- There is a risk of housing, land and property (HLP) issues as abandoned houses may be illegally occupied by persons who have completely lost their homes or do not have one, which is likely to drive tensions. Lost or damaged personal documents and identifications are reported with cases of theft of abandoned property in affected areas.
- Through safety audits, the risk for gender-based violence (GBV), family separation and HLP issues were identified. Family separations/separated children concerns are still prevailing. Displaced women in Fashoda, Upper Nile raised cross-cutting gender/HLP concerns, such as possible tensions in the long-term as no formal agreements were made between the local authorities and the host community for the use of their land. In Panyagor, land demarcation has not been done. Therefore, land acquisition and land tenure are under the customary laws of the area. Displaced people are building shelters in non-demarcated areas, making them potentially vulnerable to eviction.

## Response

- Between May and November, the Protection Cluster reached some 237,000 people, or 96 per cent of the targeted 245,000, with various protection services.
- The Mine Action Sub-Cluster reached some 30,000 people or 81 per cent of the targeted 37,000 people, with explosive ordonnance prevention assistance. Mine clearance and awareness in all new displacement sites are ongoing.
- The Child Protection Sub-Cluster provided essential child protection services, including mental health and psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification services for unaccompanied and separated children, as well as prevention messages, to an estimated 183,000 girls, boys and caregivers. This represented 77 per cent of the targeted 240,000 people.
- A static child friendly space (CFS) has been established in Rubkona, while a mobile CFS was introduced at three displacement sites in Unity State.
- Mental health and psychosocial support (both focused and non-focused) are provided to residents of the Bentiu displacement camp and at school sites through trained specialists. Services, including protection from abuse, counseling, family and community support group services, recreational activities and psycho-education awareness raising about the impact caused by flooding have been provided to affected communities.
- The GBV Sub-Cluster reached some 58,000 people or 77 per cent of the target, with vital support. In Bentiu, 250 dignity kits have been distributed in two displacement sites and GBV awareness sessions were conducted.
- Some 95,000 people, 90 per cent of the target, were reached with general protection services. Some 691 non-food item and 661 core relief item kits were provided to persons with specific needs in three displacement sites in Bentiu.
- Needs assessment and spot checks conducted in Bieh and Thoan identified security as a primary concern. As a result of joint efforts, a police station was established in displacement sites in Thoan, Bieh and Rubkona. Further follow up will be done on rule of law particularly. In Unity, partners have been advocating with the government for providing letters of understanding with landowners in areas where displaced people have settled, indicating what can and cannot be done with this land vis-à-vis the affected people and what humanitarians can establish on these lands.

## Gaps & Constraints

- Continued breaks in dykes were reported as a displacement trigger in Panyagor in Jonglei. People have been affected by multiple cycles of flooding following repeated dyke breaks.
- Persons with disability have been greatly impacted by floods, facing difficulties to access humanitarian assistance at distribution points due to physical constraints, especially in areas that canoes are needed for transportation.
- Funding for several projects are expected to finish by the end of the year, hindering the protection response to the affected communities.

- Several displaced people who moved to higher ground near their areas of origin expressed intention to return to their homes when floodwaters recede while others reported no intention to return to their areas of origin due to destruction of houses, property and disruption of livelihoods opportunities. Some displaced people expressed interest to remain in the area of displacement due to access to services not available in their areas or origin. In locations where the floodwaters have receded, displaced people reported a number of impediments to return to their places of origin such as house damaged/destroyed.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs

- An estimated 854,000 people need shelter and non-food item (Shelter/NFI) support. The Shelter/NFI Cluster is targeting approximately 325,000 people or 38 per cent of the number of people in need. While Shelter/NFI partners would like to expand the target to at least 50 per cent of the affected people, or 427,000 people, challenges in meeting the existing target persist.
- The proposed camp site at Bentiu for flood-displaced people who are clustered in Bentiu town will require considerable additional resources beyond the emergency flood response package that Shelter/NFI partners are currently providing. While prioritizing emergency flood response packages to displaced people there, assessments are underway to determine the resources needed to mobilize a full in-camp shelter response.
- A total of \$8.2 million is required to respond to the priority needs of 325,000 flood-affected people in the flood-affected 33 counties.

### Response

- Almost 185,000 people—57 per cent—of the planned and targeted 325,000 people have been reached with Shelter/NFI assistance, as of 30 November 2021. Fifty-two per cent of the people targeted are female and 48 per cent are male. A total of 7,565 people with disabilities—4 per cent of the total—have been reached so far. The cluster is on track to meet the planned target of 325,000 people despite receiving just \$4.9 million which is 60 per cent of the 8.2 million required.
- Flood-affected people received more than 45,400 mosquito nets, nearly 29,000 blankets, some 14,600 rubber ropes and over 24,100 plastic sheets between 1 May and 30 November.
- In November, additional funding was pledged for core pipeline procurement of flood kits for 13,585 households. This will help to meet a portion of the remaining gaps.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Some \$3.3 million additional funding (\$1.4 million for frontline and \$1.9 million for core pipeline) is required to meet remaining S/NFI needs.
- Achievements by Shelter/NFI members slowed in November due to the lack of plastic sheets, mosquito nets and other core items in the pipeline. Some 29,000 households who need flood response have been identified. Cluster members are awaiting the supplies to be able to respond. New shipments of mosquito nets and plastic sheets that arrived in South Sudan on 29 November, however, the number of items needed exceeds current supplies and the cluster is forced to provide less-than-minimum standard kits—such as one plastic sheet rather than two.
- Physical access to some remote and deep field locations continues to delay the response as partners are reliant on barge, speedboat and canoe transportation in many heavily flooded areas.
- Due to the scale and severity of the flooding, and a lack of adequate supplies for flood response in the country, the S/NFI Cluster has been forced to provide a below-minimum standard response to flood needs. More than 60 per cent of flood-affected people will likely receive no humanitarian support to meet their shelter and NFI needs.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs

- Some 785,600 people are estimated to need WASH support through Phase One of the WASH Cluster's Flooding Response as of end-November.



- To complete Phase One of the WASH Cluster's Flooding Response, the WASH Cluster estimates that \$2.2 million is required for frontline activities, with priority given to Lakes and Upper Nile states, and \$1.8 million to replenish the core pipeline.
- Once water levels have receded, an estimated \$7 million will be needed to conduct key disaster risk reduction activities (elevated waterpoints and latrines) in flood-prone counties classified as 4 or 5 likely during the WASH Severity Classification.

### Response

- Through Phase One of the WASH Cluster's flood response, more than 476,800 people of the targeted 785,600 were reached with emergency WASH/NFI kits and hygiene promotion.
- Barges were able to unload key WASH/NFI materials for several weeks in Malakal, Upper Nile State, after the Malakal port was damaged by floods leading to the response scale-up in parts of Upper Nile and the northern Jonglei counties.
- Flood response in Unity State was strengthened through CERF funding, providing WASH partners with \$2.4 million—\$1.4 million for core pipeline replenishments and \$1 million to support frontline activities.
- In locations where floodwaters are receding, some 51,000 people have been reached through Phase Two of the WASH Cluster's flood response—the rehabilitation of flood impacted boreholes.
- In Jonglei, some 43 per cent of people targeted have been reached with WASH support. In Upper Nile and Warrap, the number of people initially targeted by the WASH Cluster have been reached. Due to newly identified people in need, an additional 43,960 will be reached in Upper Nile and 8,000 in Warrap. In Unity State, some 69 per cent of the people targeted with WASH response have been reached.
- The response is ongoing in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Lakes states, with 55 per cent, 100 per cent reached and 15 per cent reach of the respective targets.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Access continues to be a major challenge with floodwaters preventing people access to WASH services.
- In Jonglei, the increased demand on the transportation of WASH supplies from Bor to other parts of the state has delayed the response in Fangak and Twic East counties.
- The increased pressure on WASH supplies from key warehouses in Bentiu, Malakal and Bor has reduced the amount of stock available.

### GENERAL COORDINATION

Between May and 30 November 2021, 18 flood coordination response meetings were conducted by OCHA at Juba level. During the same reporting period, coordination meetings at state and field-levels facilitated by OCHA and the deep-field coordinators continued.

OCHA also facilitated several high-level field visits to flood-affected locations in Jonglei and Unity states led by the Humanitarian coordinator a.i. This continued to raise the attention and support required to respond to the needs of the flood-affected population.

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