



South Sudan Flood Preparedness and Response Plan- DRAFT

June to December 2024

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1. SITUATION AND RISK ANALYSIS

The South Sudan Preparedness and Response Plan 2024 was developed in consultation with the Government of South Sudan. Technical staff from the line ministries including health, water and irrigation, and humanitarian affairs and disaster management were part of the joint analysis and modelling for the flood impact. Through the Flood Preparedness and Response Taskforce, inputs from the Government line ministries were solicited to inform the plan without undermining the ministries' own plans. At the state level, partners worked collaboratively with the Government to provide field-level inputs, including the prioritization of locations which are flood-prone, planning for mitigation measures and identifying locations on high grounds where population could be moved in the event of flooding. Partners will continue to work with the Government in communicating with communities and responding to the needs of people affected by flooding. (Detailed Ministry response information can be found here: <https://bit.ly/3RyIqO4>)

1.1 Context

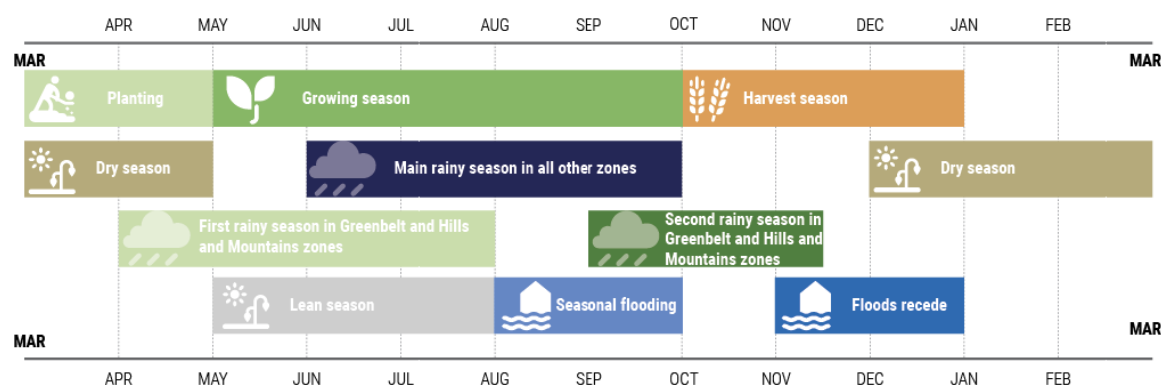
South Sudan faces multiple crises, including conflict, climate disasters such as floods and drought, social and political instability, food insecurity and inflation. About 9 million people, or 75 per cent of the population, are projected to need humanitarian and protection assistance in 2024. Additionally, the Sudan conflict has seen South Sudan receive over 700,000 [refugees and returnees](#), exacerbating needs and tensions in already struggling, highly vulnerable host communities and stretching the humanitarian response capacity in a context with 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Up to 7.1 million people require food assistance during the lean season (April to July) in Jonglei, Unity, parts of Upper Nile, northern Warrap, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states, with pockets of catastrophic food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification/IPC Phase 5) projected in Pibor, Greater Pibor Administrative Area and Aweil East, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Malnutrition rates in South Sudan remain high among women and children, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO)'s 15 per cent threshold in 46 out of 79 counties. Over 2.5 million women and children are at risk of acute malnutrition in 2024 due to food insecurity, poor water and hygiene conditions, high child morbidity rates, gender-based violence (GBV) concerns and poor child feeding and caring practices. It is anticipated that levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity will worsen rapidly during the lean season, particularly among refugees and returnees.

South Sudan ranks as the world's second most vulnerable country to natural hazards, such as floods and droughts, according to the 2023 INFORM Risk Index. Addressing the numerous crises, including external shocks and climate-related catastrophes impacting South Sudan, will require coordinated efforts from the Government, with support from humanitarian and development actors.

The 2024 South Sudan [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\)](#) requires US\$1.8 billion to reach 6 million of the most vulnerable people with urgent life-saving support. As of 11 June 2024, the South Sudan HNRP is only 18.3 per cent funded.

SEASONAL CALENDAR



Source: FEWS NET

1.2 Summary of Risks/Hazards

Floods

June, July, August and September are the main rainy season for South Sudan, constituting 70 per cent of the annual rainfall received in the country. Seasonal flooding, which typically occurs between July and October, is a fact of life for many communities, and “normal” flooding is dealt with through coping mechanisms. However, abnormally heavy seasonal flooding from 2019 to 2022 has devastated large areas of South Sudan, including Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Lakes, and Central and Eastern Equatoria, displacing about 900,000 people every year. Riverine and flash floods have caused widespread displacement and infrastructure destruction in areas with high vulnerabilities caused by acute malnutrition, food insecurity, conflict gender-based violence incidents including rape, other protection risks and access constraints. Flooding is the main driver of new displacement in South Sudan, with 60 per cent of the population residing near riverbanks. Approximately half of the population lives in moderately flood-prone areas, while 25 per cent or 2.7 million people live in regions at high risk of severe floods.

Conflict

Conflict and insecurity continue to be significant drivers of people’s humanitarian needs in South Sudan, resulting in widespread displacement and hindering vulnerable people’s access to critical services. In 2024, challenges associated with humanitarian access persist across South Sudan. Communal and intercommunal violence are also root causes of GBV. Vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, face a severe protection crisis marked by elevated levels of violence, exploitation and abuse, which include conflict-related sexual violence, GBV and growing child protection concerns. South Sudan continues to be affected by the war in Sudan, as thousands of refugees and returnees arrive in regions already facing severe humanitarian needs.

Public health risks and disease outbreaks

South Sudan already faces a severe health crisis, impacting 8.9 million individuals, particularly in flood- and conflict-affected areas characterized by population displacement and disease outbreaks. Malaria stands as the primary cause of mortality and morbidity, affecting half of the population. During flooding, vulnerability to malaria, cholera, acute respiratory diseases and snake bites increases, especially for displaced individuals lacking shelter and resources such as mosquito nets. Disrupted health services and limited access to facilities further increase the risk of sickness and death.



1.3 Scenario Overview

According to the IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC), South Sudan will experience wetter-than-normal conditions between June and September, with the highest probability occurring in the eastern part of the country. Record-level flooding is expected, with an estimated 3.3 million people likely to be affected across the country.

Above-normal rainfall in South Sudan is predicted to trigger flash flooding in flood-prone areas of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states. Increased rainfall will likely increase water levels in the River Nile and cause flash flooding in these states. Additional above-normal rainfall around the Lake Victoria basin will raise water levels in the lake and, subsequently, in the Nile and its tributaries, likely causing flash floods downstream in riverine areas and lowlands. According to a memo from the South Sudan Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation on May 6, Lake Victoria's water level reached its highest point in 128 years in the beginning of May. In response, the Government of Uganda has begun releasing large volumes of water from the lake into the Nile at the Jinja dam. South Sudan is bracing for severe flooding, as this significant influx of water is expected to reach the country within three months – potentially causing peak flooding around September. The South Sudan floods will likely be a massive expansion of the Sudd wetlands, with anticipated flooding not seen in the last 100 years.

Scenarios

Worst case scenario, similar to the 2022 flooding + 10 per cent

- Extensive flooding across the Sudd wetlands, Sobat basin and Bahr el Ghazal significantly affecting Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap, Lakes, Central Equatoria and low-lying, flood-prone counties.
- Around 3.3 million people are likely to be impacted.
- This is the most probable scenario based on the latest climate forecasts, indicating a transition to La Niña, which typically brings higher rainfall and record water levels in Lake Victoria.
- Current vulnerabilities and past flooding impacts call for mitigation, preparedness and early action.

Moderate impact scenario, similar to the 2022 flooding

- Impact will most likely be felt further north in Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap states.
- Around 1 million people are likely to be affected.

Low impact scenario, similar to the 2020 flooding

- Impact will most likely be felt in the southern part of the country. People will likely move to urban centres, etc.
- Around 600,000 people are likely to be impacted.

Key planning assumptions

- Disruption of basic infrastructure roads and bridges will hinder access and delivery of humanitarian supplies.
- Flooding will submerge critical infrastructure, such as storage hubs and health and sanitation facilities, women and girls' friendly spaces requiring measures to protect supplies and ensure access.
- Massive displacement and movement of people and livestock may increase conflict, exacerbating intercommunal violence and housing, land and property (HLP) issues already prevalent in South Sudan.
- Conflict and violence could impede response efforts, increasing risks for aid workers and displaced people.
- Further influx of people from the Sudan crisis strains the humanitarian response capacity.

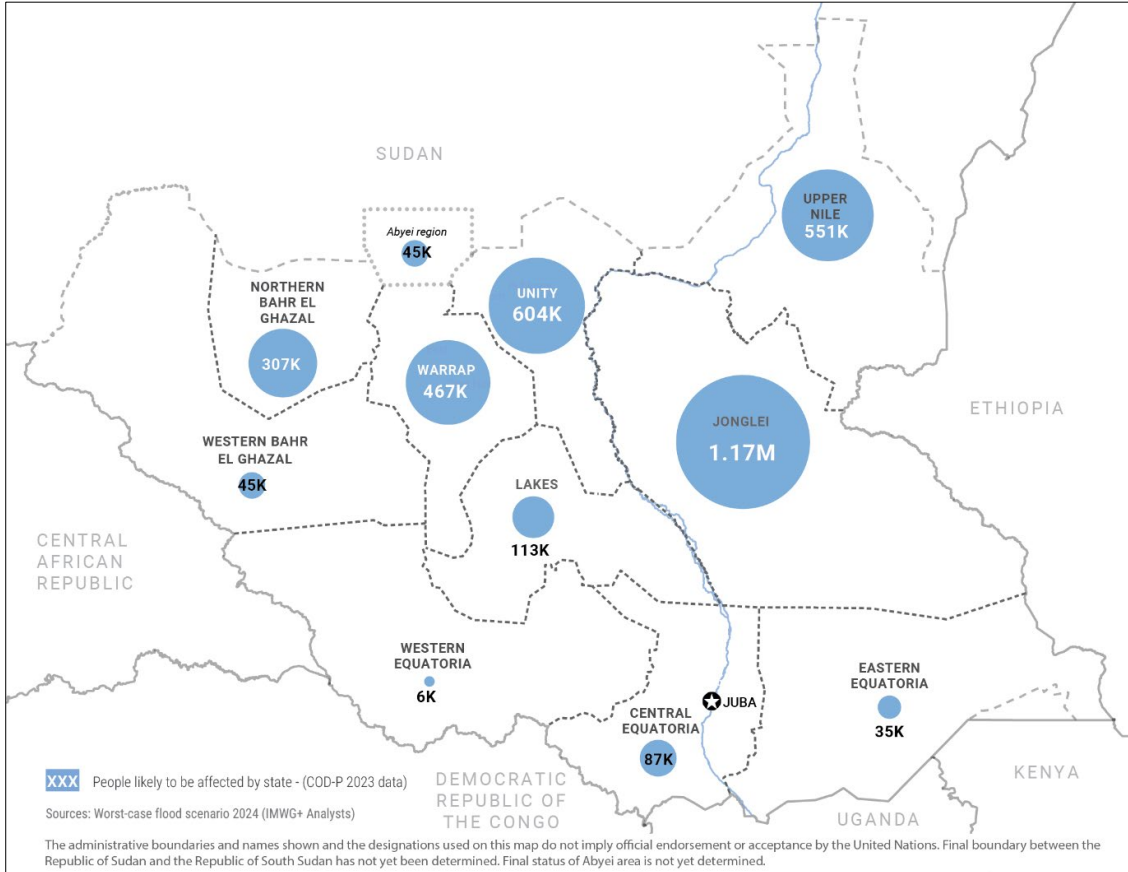
- Agricultural destruction of crops and livestock will increase food insecurity in areas already facing acute food insecurity.
- Human disease outbreaks and livestock diseases with increased mortality and morbidity rates are expected.
- Vulnerable women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities will face increased risks from displacement such as rape, intimate partners violence, denial of services and properties, lack of access to services, and health and safety hazards.
- State-level authorities would identify safe areas to move to. Communities would receive timely dissemination of information and warnings to better prepare and move to those safe areas.
- Partners can provide coordinated and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable groups – women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Funding is quickly available for priority preparedness, mitigation measures and response actions to enable communities to prepare for and respond to the floods.

The Information Management Working Group (IMWG) plus conducted a robust analysis and created scenarios for the 2024 flooding season, which is anticipated to be more severe than the 2022 floods. The latest climate forecasts and environmental conditions support the selection of the worst-case scenario for the 2024 flood preparedness plan:

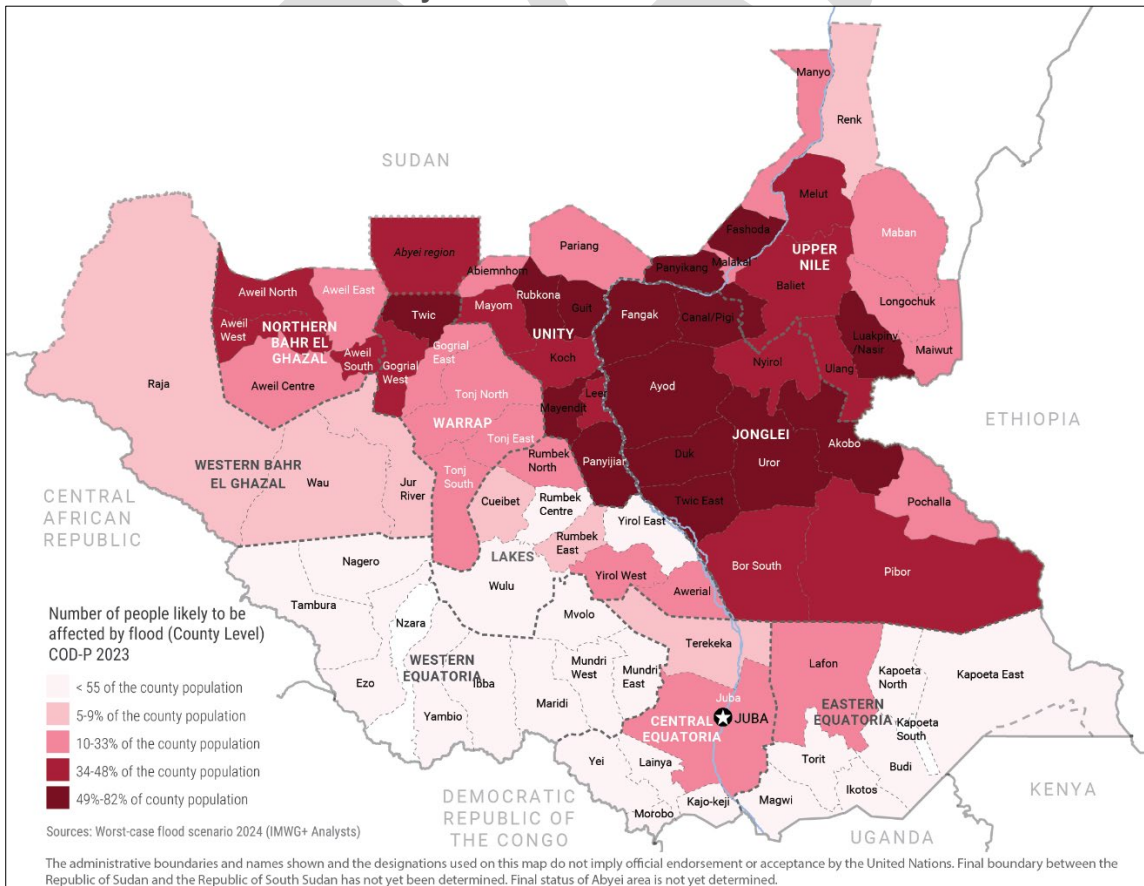
- According to the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast and ICPAC, South Sudan is expected to experience above-average rainfall due to ENSO-neutral conditions transitioning to La Niña, which typically brings higher rainfall to the region ([IRI - International Research Institute](#)).
- Lake Victoria's water levels are at a record high, contributing to elevated White Nile levels and significantly impacting South Sudan. The March to May 2024 seasonal forecast indicates a high probability of above-normal rainfall, increasing the risk of severe flooding ([ICPAC](#)).
- The interplay of increased precipitation, deforestation and poor land management has further reduced the land's capacity to absorb water, exacerbating flood severity ([Government.nl](#)).
- Consideration must also be given to the impact of any release of water from Sudan and Ethiopia.

These climate-related and environmental factors, combined with the region's existing vulnerabilities and previous flooding impacts, necessitate planning for the worst-case scenario to effectively mitigate potentially severe humanitarian and infrastructural impacts.

Worst-Case Scenario 2024 State Level



Worst-Case Scenario 2024 County Level



1.4 Humanitarian Impact

Flooding will likely cause displacement in flood-prone states such as Unity, Jonglei and northern Upper Nile and heighten the risk of food insecurity. Infrastructure destruction will hinder access to markets and services, disrupt livelihoods and destroy people's homes. The breakdown of protective community structures because of displacement, overcrowding and lack of privacy at IDP sites, lack of cooking fuel and alternative energy sources, and loss of livelihoods expose vulnerable women and girls to gender based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. Stagnant waters may breed waterborne diseases such as malaria and cholera, further exacerbating vulnerabilities among the affected people.

Overall, it is estimated that up to 3.3 million people could be affected by floods, as flood-prone areas have high population densities, high levels of vulnerabilities, poor infrastructure, and ongoing intercommunal conflicts that exacerbate the challenges of an effective humanitarian response and relocation. Factors such as the economic crisis, high fuel costs and political uncertainty also impact efforts for an effective humanitarian response. The Sudan crisis has not only increased the number of vulnerable people but has also weakened coping mechanisms and disrupted market functionality in bordering Sudan.

The floods will have a more severe impact on communities that already have high levels of vulnerability because of previous shocks. Many of the flood-prone communities in Unity, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap have extreme levels of food insecurity (some with pockets of IPC 5) and host many IDPs and returnees while some of them are suffering from disease outbreaks. The situation of these communities could be worsened by the floods through displacement and competition over scarce resources. (Returnee tracking dashboard: <https://bit.ly/3KM3cMC> | IOM IDP tracker: <https://bit.ly/3KPU5VC>)

Beyond immediate humanitarian concerns, the projected impacts pose long-term challenges for infrastructure, agriculture and overall stability in the affected areas. Flooding is expected to cause substantial displacement, with many people moving to urban centres or elevated areas and increasing the burden on these regions. The loss of arable land and damage to infrastructure will further deteriorate living conditions and hinder recovery efforts. Additionally, increased water levels and flooding could lead to environmental degradation, affecting the ecological balance and biodiversity in the affected areas.

Comprehensive and coordinated efforts, including enhanced communication, updated contingency plans and community engagement, are crucial to effectively managing the potential impacts and reducing the overall humanitarian caseload.

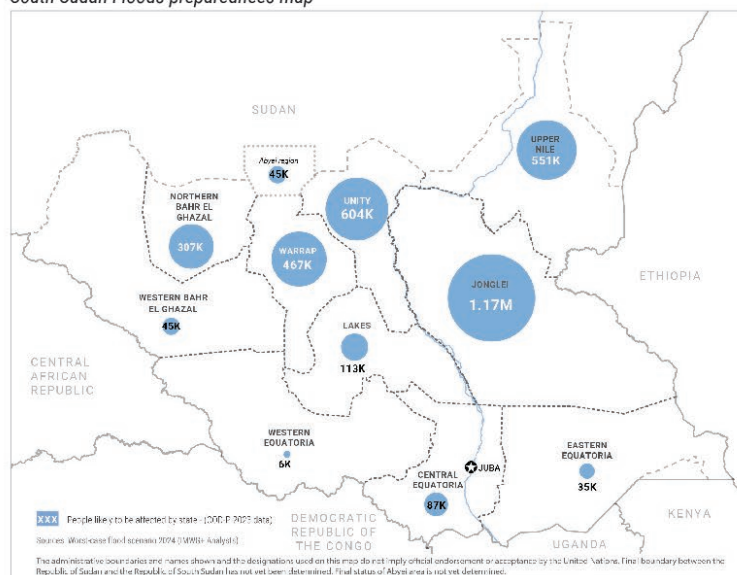
SOUTH SUDAN

Flood preparedness and response plan projections

Population breakdown by sex, age, disability and population groups

PEOPLE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED	3.3M	CHILDREN	ADULT MALE	ADULT FEMALE	WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
		1.8M	724K	772K	15%	\$264.2M	
2.4M	PEOPLE TARGETED - DRAFT	xx people already receiving assistance				Mitigation (US\$): 84.3 M	Response(US\$): 179.9 M

South Sudan Floods preparedness map



20 Counties with highest number of people likely to be affected in 6 States

STATE	COUNTY	PEOPLE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED	2024 COUNTY POPULATION	% OF POPULATION AFFECTED
Unity	Rubkona	271,912	308,683	79%
Upper Nile	Luakpiny/Nasir	169,071	71,780	57%
Jonglei	Fangak	159,304	109,657	81%
Jonglei	Ayod	148,495	114,077	76%
Jonglei	Akobo	146,007	90,839	64%
Jonglei	Duk	145,093	56,187	73%
Warrap	Gogrial West	141,473	582,379	43%
Warrap	Twic	139,180	433,796	51%
Jonglei	Bor South	122,791	160,878	36%
Jonglei	Pibor	105,540	219,744	46%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil East	105,438	807,040	31%
Jonglei	Uror	103,554	115,296	53%
Jonglei	Twic East	101,603	51,269	82%
Warrap	Tonj North	87,845	651,355	33%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil West	79,281	390,371	39%
Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	78,578	29,721	74%
Unity	Mayom	68,731	181,437	44%
Upper Nile	Ulang	67,259	58,708	48%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil North	65,352	362,131	39%
Central Equatoria	Juba	61,985	690,920	12%

The administrative 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 Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined. Complete data set link available here: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1hHwOz8Feop48G09ovyFT-WZIK5ZnuuCO/edit#gid=1260709419>



2. PREPAREDNESS

2.1 Early Warning and Risk Monitoring

Early warning and risk monitoring are essential for flood preparedness in South Sudan. Several tools and systems are in place by the Government, humanitarian and development sectors to monitor and predict flood risks and other disasters. These include:

- [ICPAC](#), which provides climate predictions and early warnings for the Greater Horn of Africa, including South Sudan.
- The Famine Early Warning Systems Network ([FEWS NET](#)) offers early warning and analysis on food insecurity, which often correlates with flood impacts.
- The South Sudan Meteorological Department works with humanitarian partners to monitor weather patterns, rainfall and river levels and issue flood warnings.
- The United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)'s emergency mapping service. UNOSAT provides [satellite image](#) analysis to support humanitarian emergencies, including natural hazards and conflict.

Warnings and Trigger Point

These systems and tools will be used to monitor flooding risks to allow for early warning and ensure appropriate actions are taken on time. Once the floods threaten, state-level flood coordination committees will ensure the dissemination of appropriate warnings in coordination with partners, including the eventual trigger for activation of the Response Plan.

Partners will support early warning information dissemination in coordination with the Government's Early Warning System Technical Working Group, tasked with producing Early Warning System Bulletins. Support may include translation to local languages and contextualizing the technical jargon of weather bulletins and advisories. The South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) coordinates disaster response efforts and integrates early warning data to facilitate timely interventions. Local radio stations will be used to broadcast early warning messages and raise awareness about the impact of floods, with this initiative already being implemented in some states.

2.2 Mitigation and Preparedness

Across all states, mitigation and preparedness actions are crucial in lessening the impact of floods. There is a need for the Government, development and humanitarian partners to coordinate the implementation of mitigation and preparedness measures, such as rehabilitating and strengthening dykes, raising awareness at the community level about the flood risks and engaging with communities on peaceful coexistence in anticipation of displacement to reduce the risk of conflict. The Government at the national, state and county levels are to ensure unimpeded access to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance.

The Government at the state and county level will lead the work of pre-planning potential movement/relocation of extremely vulnerable, flood-affected people – including the identification of safe locations and the implementation of peaceful coexistence activities to mitigate the potential risk of conflict due to displacement. State-level Government and partners have identified priority mitigation and preparedness actions to be taken at the county and payam levels. They have mapped the areas most likely to be impacted by the floods to tailor preparedness and mitigation measures accordingly.

Through its network of 19,500 volunteers and presence in 10 states, the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) plays a critical role in supporting the Government's efforts to develop and disseminate early warning information, search and rescue activities, and community-level preparedness and mitigation activities. (more information on the South Sudan Red Cross is available here: <https://bit.ly/4c1seTQ>)

Delays in mitigation and preparedness efforts will worsen the impact of floods, particularly in areas already affected by conflict, previous floods, and the influx of refugees and returnees fleeing the Sudan crisis. This will strain already scarce resources and availability of basic services, potentially causing catastrophic food insecurity in IPC 4 and IPC 4+ areas, increasing disease outbreak risks in crowded areas and further deteriorating the humanitarian situation.

Planned and ongoing mitigation and preparedness measures in flood-prone states

Activities	Locations	Organization responsible	By When
Disaster risk reduction activities (e.g., cash for work/food for work), early warning messages and recommendations and pre-flooding livestock vaccination.	Jonglei All flood-affected locations	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) partners	June
Strengthen communication with communities in flood-prone areas for early warning and recommended early action. Community engagement to reduce potential intercommunal conflict due to displacement	All flood-affected locations	Government of South Sudan and Communications and Community Engagement Working Group (CCEWG) State-level government/RRC supported by the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC)	Ongoing from June
Pre-position emergency supplies in critical locations ahead of the floods, recognizing that some of the locations will be difficult/or impossible to access during the rainy season.	Malakal, Bor, Bentiu, Wau	Partners	End of June
Map high ground and safe locations	All flood-affected	Government of South	End of July

where communities could be relocated in the event of or threat of floods. Strengthen services in such locations in preparation for population influx.	states	Sudan and partners	
Rehabilitate and construct new dykes along riverbanks at risk of overflow and establish controlled channels to manage water flows.	Jonglei, Unity, Greater Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile (Nasir, Maban, etc)	Government of South Sudan, UNMISS, UNDP and communities	End of July
Reinforcement of critical facilities including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, education and warehousing structures – e.g., by establishing embankments around them to increase their resilience to the impact of floods.	All flood-prone states	Government of South Sudan and partners	End of July
Securing Logistics Cluster warehouses and commodities in flood-prone areas	All flood-prone areas	Organizations using the warehouses. Logistics Cluster can share a draft document.	Ongoing

2.3 Community Engagement Mitigation and Preparedness Action

Continued communication with communities on flood risks and preparedness actions will be critical early warning actions. Clusters and partners will engage with communities on preparedness and mitigation activities, such as rehabilitation and construction of dykes, strengthening local response mechanisms and ensuring that activities are informed by local knowledge. South Sudan is one of four countries piloting the Flagship Initiative, aimed at fostering a more holistic, community-driven and sustainable humanitarian assistance. Preparedness and mitigation efforts will build on ongoing activities in the pilot states of Upper Nile, Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The current area-based approach ensures that humanitarian decision-making takes place as close to the affected communities as possible by empowering local partners, bringing together the Government, development and humanitarian actors, and putting community priorities, capacities, risks and resilience at the centre of humanitarian programming.

2.4 Supplies and Stock Pre-Positioning

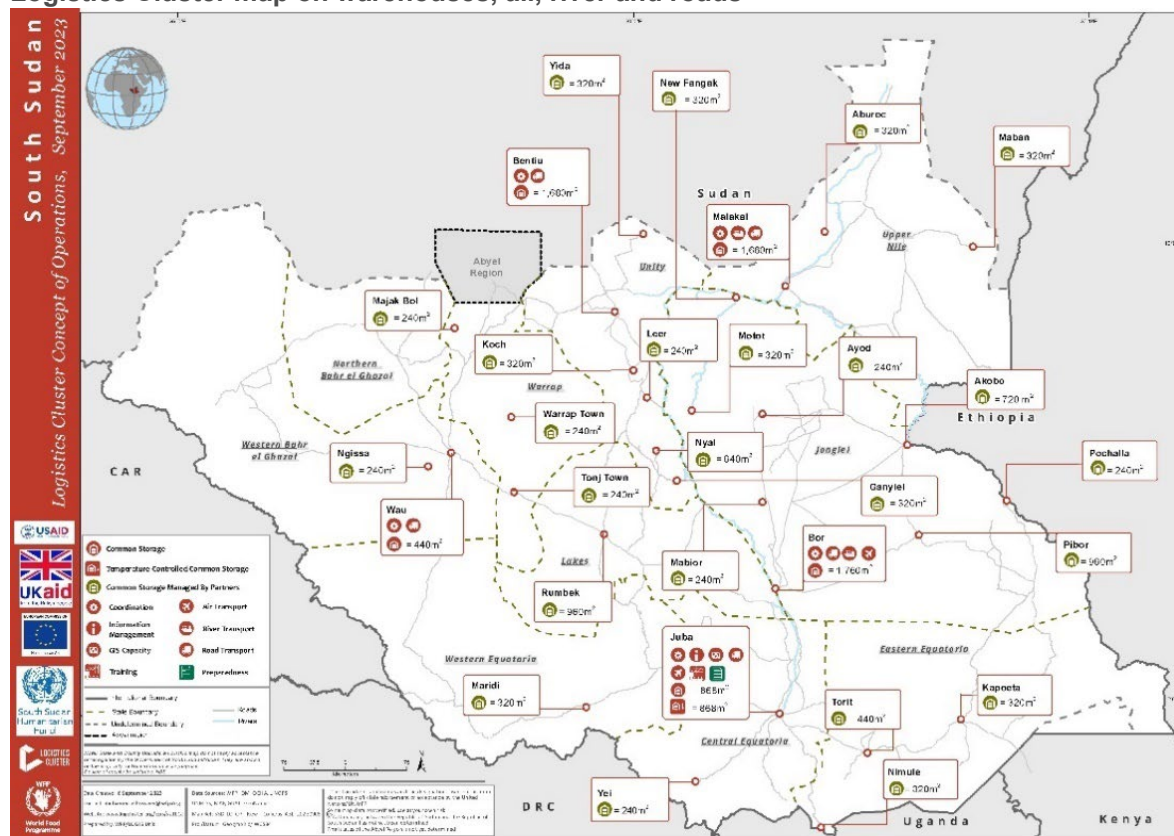
There are currently five storage hubs managed by the Logistics Cluster and 50 multi-storage units (MSUs) loaned to and managed directly by partners in the 10 states. Between 10 and 20 per cent of the storage hubs and MSUs are in areas that are likely to be impacted by flooding. Activities to protect the warehouses before flooding occurs are critical to secure facilities and stored supplies. All clusters are experiencing significant shortages of life-saving items in their core pipelines. Pipeline breaks have already occurred for key items or are expected within the next three months. Insufficient funding and relief supply pipeline breaks leave the clusters unable to meet immediate and anticipated emergency needs related to the floods.

The Shelter/Non-Food Items (S/NFI) Cluster is only 12 per cent funded for 2024 and needs \$9.35million to promptly acquire and strategically position supplies in the established hubs. Core pipeline supply breaks on critical WASH items will impact humanitarian partners' ability to provide life-saving assistance to nearly 1 million people affected by floods, which can increase the risk of cholera and malnutrition rates for children and mothers.

The GBV Area of Responsibility is also only 32 percent funded for its June to August 2024 core pipeline requirements for dignity kits. Inadequate/absence of dignity kits for GBV AoR as a core pipeline would have negative impact on the health, psychology, hygiene and dignity of women and

girls in the reproductive age group. This exposes vulnerable women to and girls to GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse

Logistics Cluster map on warehouses, air, river and roads



Minimum Response Package

Clusters have developed a Minimum Response Package (MRP) of essential items and services to be distributed to flood-affected households. The MRP essential items include an emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), WASH supplies, health kits, education materials, dignity kits for girls and women, food, and nutritional and livelihood supplies. Essential services in the MRP include safe drinking water supply, hygiene promotion activities, gender-based violence interventions, child protection interventions, psychosocial support and referral pathways, nutrition screening, life-saving treatment of illnesses and vaccination against endemic diseases.

2.5 Minimum Floods Response Package

FSL	WASH	Nutrition	Health	S/NFI	Protection	Education
<p>General food distribution: in kind or cash</p> <p>Livelihoods: Emergency livelihood kits, livestock vaccination and treatment</p>	<p>Water treatment and storage, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene management</p>	<p>Ready-to-use high energy biscuits, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and communication materials</p>	<p>Health kits, mosquito nets, essential vaccines, psychosocial support</p>	<p>Shelter and NFI kit</p>	<p>Protection services including child protection, GBV, mine action, etc.</p>	<p>Dignity kits, student and teacher kits</p>

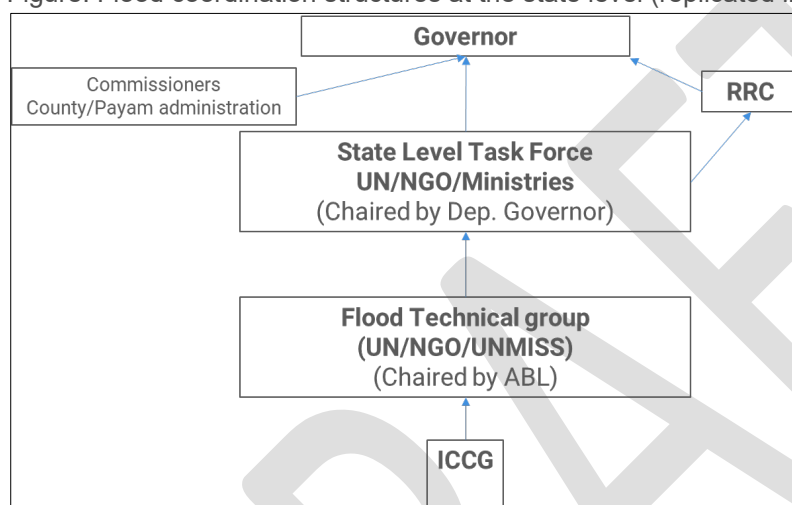
The comprehensive Minimum Response Package for Clusters can be found in Annex III ([link](#))

3. COORDINATION

3.1 Coordination with the Government, donors and partners

To ensure collaboration and information-sharing in both the flood preparedness and response phases, a Flood Preparedness and Response Task Force has been established at the national level to ensure coordination between the Government, humanitarian, development and peace actors. The task force brings together relevant Government stakeholders (the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the RRC, Ministry of Defence and humanitarian agencies and actors, such as the clusters and cross-cutting working groups, the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), development partners including the World Bank, technical experts and donors. Bringing together stakeholders across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus and Government experts lays the foundation for efficient utilization of resources and coherent preparedness and response planning at the national level. State-level flood task forces have also been established in most flood-prone states.

Figure: Flood coordination structures at the state level (replicated in each State)



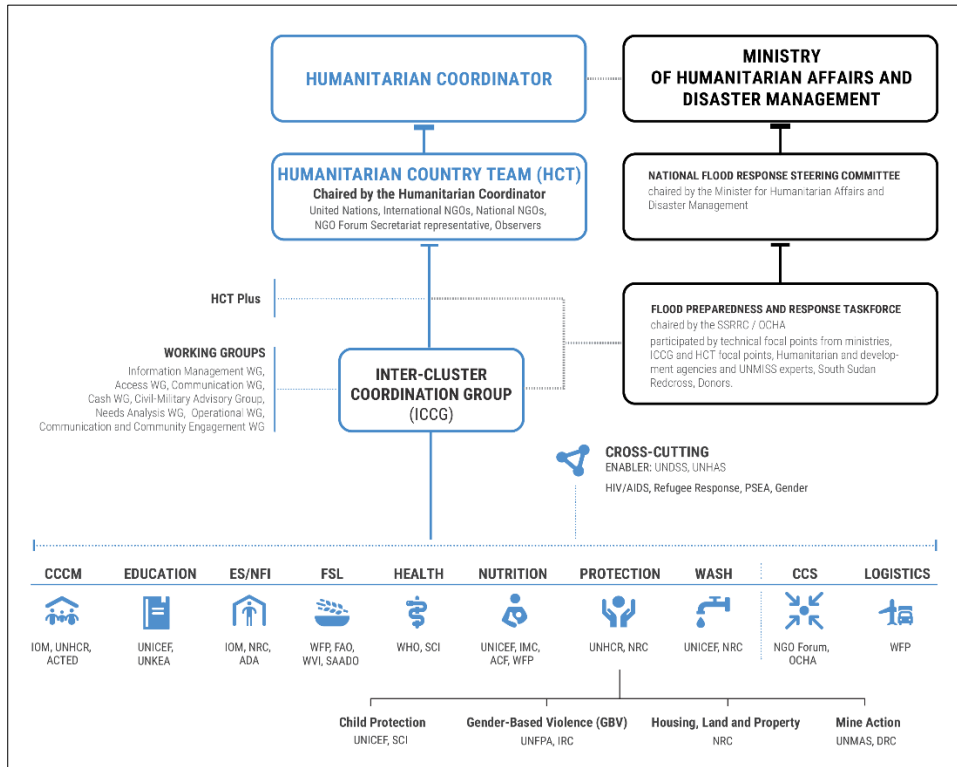
3.2 Humanitarian Coordination/Inter-Cluster Coordination

In addition to the Government-led Humanitarian Coordination Forums (HCF), which bring together humanitarian and Government counterparts at both national and state levels, an elaborate humanitarian coordination structure exists at the national and sub-national levels in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is composed of the heads of UN humanitarian agencies, national and international NGOs, NGO Forum secretariat and observers, which include Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Donors participate in the HCT plus meetings as organized. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), consisting of the UN, international and national NGOs, has been established at the national and state levels with dedicated cluster coordination capacity for all nine clusters at the national level. Coordination at the field level is steered through inter-agency and inter-cluster coordination mechanisms, which feed into national level mechanisms and include forums on cross-cutting issues and the Flagship Initiative. An Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) has been set up in Renk to support the refugee and returnee response, which reports to the HC. Coordination in deep field sites is provided through the designated deep field coordination site agency focal points, usually NGOs. OCHA is present in four of the 10 states, including those expected to be highly impacted by flooding. The Area-Based Approach is operating in Unity and Upper Nile.

3.3 The National Coordination and Operations Centre (NCOCC)

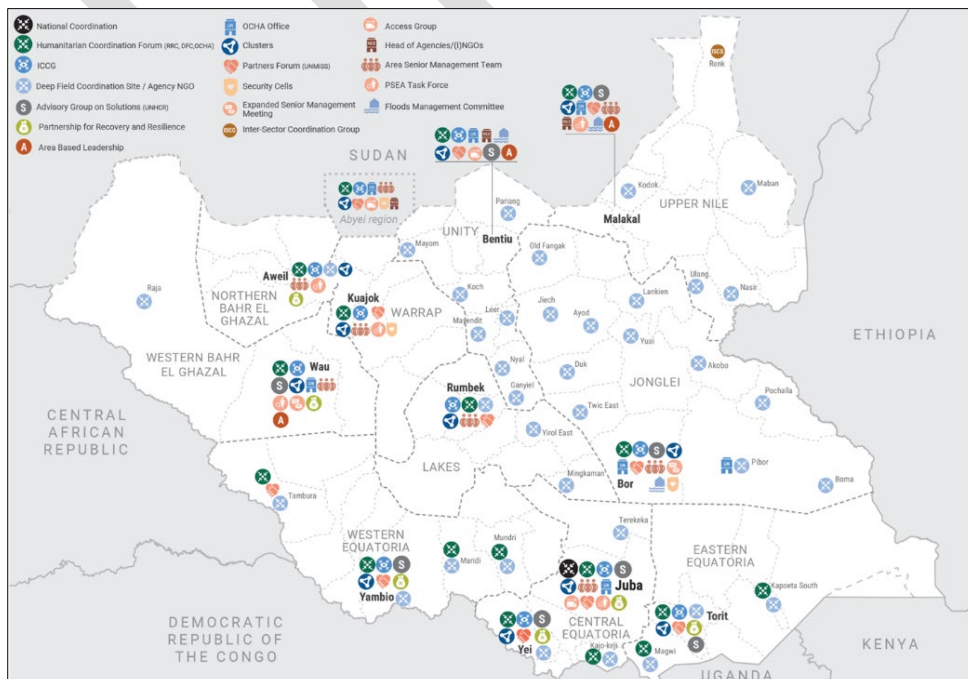
The Government has just launched the National Coordination and Operations Centre (NCOCC), which coordinates emergency response in times of crisis. The NCOCC is located in the RRC in the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. The NCOCC supports the RRC in coordinating the response in partnership with other actors. State-level Emergency Operation Centres can also be activated to support the state RRCs to manage emergencies, including floods.

Humanitarian Coordination Architecture



The following coordination structures and hubs have been established to support humanitarian response coordination across the 10 states.

South Sudan Humanitarian Coordination Hubs



3.4 Cross-Cutting Thematic Working Groups

As members of the national ICCG, cross-cutting thematic working group focal points will play an important role in ensuring that the floods response will be guided by humanitarian and protection principles, including conflict-sensitive approaches that do no harm. Cross-cutting thematic working group partners at the national and state levels are dedicated to promoting and enhancing the mainstreaming of protection, accountability to affected people (AAP), and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) across all sectors of the humanitarian response. The following thematic working groups are in place in South Sudan and will ensure adequate integration of cross-cutting themes in all phases of the flood response.

Communications and Community Engagement Working Group (CCEWG): the CCEWG will support humanitarian partners, Government agencies and local government units that respond to current communication needs to develop and maintain two-way communication, dissemination of life-saving information and information-sharing platforms for affected communities. This includes supporting feedback platforms, aid/service referral pathways and measures that ensure a rights-based response and meaningful community participation. (Key Messaging Library: <https://bit.ly/3XAkjbX>)

Gender and Inclusion Task Team (GITT): Gender and inclusion are critical in ensuring an effective Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) that leaves no one behind. Early warning systems that do not explicitly consider gender will likely be gender unequal, increasing the marginalization and vulnerability of groups who have less power and influence. GITT will ensure that the response incorporates the needs, priorities and capabilities of marginalized groups – women, young girls, persons with disabilities and the elderly – and magnify their voices at every stage of the flood response. (Gender and Inclusion: <https://bit.ly/3xeG5ar>)

South Sudan PSEA Taskforce: the South Sudan PSEA Task force established field-level PSEA task forces, with specific terms of reference for oversight of community-based complaint mechanisms (CBCMs) in priority risk locations where service providers and aid organizations are present. By the end of May 2024, there were field-level CBCMs in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Jamjang, Juba, Kuajok, Maban, Malakal, Mingkaman, Pibor, Rumbek, Renk, Torit, Yambio, Yei and Wau. In response to the floods, the PSEA Taskforce will work with the field-level PSEA taskforces to strengthen the capacity of existing CBCMs, and map and create new CBCMs as the context demands. The current PSEA standard operating procedures on prevention, reporting, response and accountability for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse will guide the floods response. (PSEA Integration in Flood Response: <https://bit.ly/3ziGr03>)

3.5 Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian operations in South Sudan are significantly hindered by physical and security-related challenges. Poor road networks and inadequate transportation options make around 60 per cent of the country's roads impassable or difficult to navigate. Bureaucratic administrative impediments, violence against humanitarian staff and assets and operational interferences further complicate aid delivery. These obstacles result in high logistical costs, delays in aid delivery, harassment of humanitarian staff and theft of assets. Floods exacerbate these challenges by displacing communities and necessitating coordinated efforts to manage the voluntary movement of people to prevent conflicts over land and resources.

The Access Working Group (AWG), Civil-Military Advisory Group (CMAG) and Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) Cell at the national level along with the CMCoord/AWG at the state level will be crucial for timely information-sharing and operational planning. For example, they will provide details on available air assets and riverboats, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of logistical capabilities for relocating affected populations and delivering humanitarian supplies during flooding. Due to limited resources and the need to uphold humanitarian principles, the deployment of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) from UNMISS will be a last resort and coordinated through OCHA.

The national AWG will monitor, advocate and support access to affected populations. To facilitate humanitarian access to affected areas, OCHA will lead CMCoord and humanitarian access support, together with WFP and the NGO Forum on behalf of humanitarian partners. Partners will monitor access constraints, working within the AWG framework to negotiate and advocate unrestricted humanitarian access. While strengthening coordination and communication mechanisms at all levels is essential, protection of civilians remains the primary responsibility of the Government during emergencies.

3.6 Needs Assessment, Information Management and Monitoring

OCHA, RRC and clusters will conduct rapid assessments using the inter-agency initial rapid needs assessment tools developed by the ICCG and the IMWG to collect and process flood-induced vulnerabilities. Rapid assessments will be conducted based on the agreed timeframe and modality. Identified inter-agency assessment teams will receive refresher training/orientation on the tool and assessment standard operating procedures ahead of the crisis. Completed assessment reports will be available in the Monday.com system, the South Sudan intersectoral assessment registry. Partners will also rely on the Government-led Flood Task Force to provide regular updates on the areas and people affected by the flooding. The IMWG will continue to maintain the inter-cluster web platform. The ICCG, in close collaboration with the IMWG, will monitor the response by collecting and analysing response data to facilitate planning and decision-making processes and respond to the needs of affected populations. The main responsibility for data collection and quality of the information lies with the cluster coordinators and partners supported by OCHA in the field. Cluster-specific needs assessments to further refine the response planning are the responsibility of the cluster coordinators and partners and will be organized as needed.

Since 2019, seasonal flood monitoring has involved rapid assessments, flood tracking by the clusters – coordinated by OCHA – and the use of data and satellite imagery from various organizations, including UNOSAT, ICPAC, Copernicus, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). South Sudan has a robust IMWG that develops tools for data collection and supports humanitarian partners with evidence-based analysis for tailored decision-making by the ICCG, the HCT and the Government. OCHA regularly uses UNOSAT services, which monitors flooding in the affected areas, using flood tracking and satellite mapping technologies. Data is collected, analysed and shared monthly with OCHA for early warning and timely decision-making. OCHA will issue regular updates, maps and other information products to support the response and monitoring efforts.



4. RESPONSE

Objective 1: Preparedness

The impact of the floods on people and life-saving infrastructure and facilities is effectively mitigated through conflict-sensitive and community-centred preparedness actions at the national, state and county levels.

Objective 2: Response

Vulnerable flood-affected people have decreased morbidity and mortality through the provision of life-saving emergency supplies and activities in a timely manner while ensuring the centrality of protection and accessibility.

4.1 Response Strategy and Operational Capacity

At least 2.4 million people of the most vulnerable flood-affected communities will be targeted for humanitarian assistance, with an estimate 15% among them likely to require relocation. State-level government will identify safe locations for voluntary movement of people from hotspot locations likely to be submerged during floods.

A multisectoral response strategy will guide the implementation of the Flood Preparedness and Response Plan. The delivery of frontloaded assistance – to mitigate expected flood impacts and ensure timely and effective response – is central to the Floods Preparedness and Response Plan. Mitigation and preparedness activities will be prioritized, especially against the backdrop of the funding constraints in the 2024 HNRP. Collaboration and coordination between the Government, humanitarian partners and development actors will be critical for timely and adequate mitigation and preparedness activities. Humanitarian partners will complement the Government's efforts to provide targeted assistance to the most flood-affected people and locations, guided by data on the severity of flood impact and existing vulnerabilities.

Whenever feasible, an integrated response including a multi-sectoral MRP will be implemented in hotspots/priority locations, particularly during the immediate response phase. To ensure a timely and effective response, all emergency responses will be triggered at the field level through the existing coordination mechanisms at the sub-national level across all states, comprised of Government-led

flood task forces, state ICCG and coordination mechanisms in deep field coordination sites. With the support of Area-Based Leads (ABL), the three Flagship Initiative states will continue to play a key role in ensuring linkages with affected communities and local authorities. Effective coordination with national and sub-national authorities is essential for a streamlined response. To ensure a principled and well-coordinated response, the HCT and the ICCG will work closely with Government-led coordination structures, including the national- and state-level flood task forces.

Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) will be vital for the flood response. Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) will help families meet immediate needs. Partners will collaborate with local authorities on cash-for-work mitigation and preparedness activities, such as the rehabilitation and reinforcement of dykes, drainage, infrastructure protection and safeguarding fishing equipment. Market monitoring will inform CVA programming to support vulnerable people. The Cash Working Group (CWG) conducts regular market assessments in South Sudan. MPCA will be promoted through a multi-sectoral approach across the clusters. Collaboration between the CWG and the clusters will build on lessons learned to maximize efficiency and improve coordination.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Activities

Pre-floods		Post floods
Mitigation By end of July	Preparedness By end of July	Response Once the disaster occurs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk Reduction activities (cash for work/food for work), pre-flooding livestock vaccination etc Strengthen communication with communities in flood prone areas for early warning and to promote peaceful coexistence in anticipation of displacement Map high ground and safe locations where communities could be relocated in the event of threat of floods. Rehabilitate and construct new dykes along riverbanks at risk of overflow, and establish controlled channels to manage water flows Reinforcement of critical facilities including health, education, WASH and warehousing structures- eg by establishing embankments around them to increase their resilience to the impact of floods. Secure Logistics Cluster warehouses and commodities in flood-prone areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update of stocks/supplies and pipeline and identify gaps Pre-position emergency supplies in critical locations ahead of the floods Mapping of available air, land and sea assets for response Ensure capacities are in place and trained for key response activities such as assessments, coordination, monitoring and reporting, rapid response teams. Identify modalities to fill capacity gaps such as surge support. Intercommunal engagement to minimise potential for displacement-induced conflict Humanitarian access mapping and required actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search and rescue Initial multisectoral rapid needs assessments, Cluster-specific assessments Delivery of multisectoral relief packages and lifesaving assistance Multi-purpose cash assistance Response coordination Monitoring and reporting

The areas in the six states projected to be most affected by floods have a good presence of partners (UN, international and national NGOs), providing adequate operational capacity for response. However, the capacity of partners is extremely stretched due to limited resources and multiple emergencies, including the impact of the Sudan crisis. With the 2024 HNRP funded only at 18.3 per cent as of early June 2024, partners struggle to cope with existing needs. Additional needs from the impact of floods will be difficult to meet using existing resources.

4.2 Cluster Preparedness and Response Activities

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	
Total Cluster Requirements	US\$264.2 million
Preparedness and Mitigation	US\$84.3 million
Response	US\$179.9 million

All nine clusters and areas of responsibilities will prioritize the most vulnerable based on their severity of needs. The clusters will use a multi-sectoral approach in mitigation, preparedness and response. Key areas include community engagement and awareness-raising on flood risks, procurement and pre-positioning of life-saving supplies, and mapping of resources, capabilities and gaps in areas likely to be affected by floods. Building on the Flagship Initiative, partners will engage communities for the rehabilitation and construction of dykes and physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of floods, including in IDP sites. Led by the Government at the payam, county and state levels, sites will be identified for relocation and evacuation of people in flood prone areas. The clusters will support the local government's efforts in peaceful coexisting activities to mitigate the risk of conflict caused by flood-related displacement.

Cluster response activities include distributing life-saving supplies to flood-affected people, ensuring access to basic services through repair of damaged infrastructure or establishment of services in safe locations, and continued monitoring of the needs and vulnerabilities of flood-affected children, women and men, including persons with disabilities and the elderly. The clusters will coordinate their efforts to ensure an integrated response to maximize the existing capacity and resources.

Most areas and population groups (refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities) likely to be impacted by the floods, are already targeted under the 2024 HNRP. However, the HNRP is only 18.3 per cent funded and does not include mitigation activities. The outlined funding requirements represent the costs of flood-related activities. Humanitarian partners are currently identifying additional flood-related activities – including mitigation activities – not included in the 2024 HNRP.

Cluster Preparedness and Response Activities

<p>Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</p> <p>Government Lead: RRC Sector Lead: IOM, UNHCR Sector Co-Lead: HRSS</p> <p>Sector target: 1.2 million people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$11.6 million Response: US\$7.6 million</p> <p>South Sudan: Camp Coordination and Camp Management ReliefWeb Response</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade of site-level flood mitigation infrastructure works including dykes, culverts, drainage systems • Establishment and training of community-based flood taskforces • Development of site-level evacuation plans based on proximity to flood-safe areas • Support identified coping mechanisms, e.g. construction of rafts with locally sourced materials • Facilitate peaceful coexistence dialogues in conjunction with relevant authorities 	<p>Education</p> <p>Government Lead: The Ministry of General Education and Instruction Sector Lead: UNICEF Sector Co-Lead: Save the Children International National Co-Lead: UNKEA</p> <p>Sector target: 123K people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$400K Response: US\$3.6 million</p> <p>South Sudan: Education ReliefWeb Response</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of teaching and learning materials and assistive devices • Development of radio lessons to be conducted under the guidance and leadership of the Ministry of General Education and Instruction • Early warning protocols • Service mapping and referrals • Drills and capacity building for Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) and School Management Committees (SMC)
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<p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring population movements in and out of IDP sites and their continuing humanitarian needs • Mobile CCCM response interventions • Provision of site management services in existing and new IDP sites, including site/area level coordination, service monitoring and community engagement • Establish referral systems at IDP sites or area level to facilitate access to basic services in safe locations • Facilitation of safe return in case of temporary relocation caused by the floods 	<p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of 60,000 radio lessons via community radio stations to ensure continued learning • Establishment of 5,000 inclusive temporary learning spaces with sanitary facilities • Provision of incentives for 1,200 teachers • Provision of psychosocial support for 125,000 learners and teachers • Provision of assistive devices for 6,000 children with disabilities
<p>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</p> <p>Government Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Sector Lead: WFP, FAO Sector Co-Lead: WVI National Co-Lead: SAADO</p> <p>Sector target: 1.8 million people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$8 million Response: US\$72.4 million</p> <p><u>South Sudan (Rep.) Food Security Cluster (fcluster.org)</u></p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the ongoing general food assistance (lean season response) • Pre-positioning of livelihoods inputs, livestock drugs and vaccines • Distribution of flood resistant vegetable seeds and fishing kits • Early warning system support and dissemination of key messages, awareness-raising and flood risk communication materials • Provision of cash for asset creation for disaster risk reduction infrastructure such as local flood prevention dykes and water channels to protect farms <p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food assistance at 50 % ration • Provision of fast maturing crop kits and drought resistant crops • Provision of vegetable kits tools and fishing kits • Livestock assistance including drugs, vaccines and herders' trainings • Livestock restocking 	<p>Health</p> <p>Government Lead: Ministry of Health Sector Lead: WHO Sector Co-Lead: Save the Children International</p> <p>Sector target: 1.7 million people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$11 million Response: US\$18 million</p> <p><u>South Sudan: Health ReliefWeb Response</u></p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and identification of “safe” referral health facilities for relocated flood-affected people, with a focus on emergency secondary and tertiary care • Strengthen coordination at national and sub-national level and ensure linkages with public health emergency operations centres once activated • Procurement and pre-positioning of equipment and essential medical supplies including emergency reproductive health kits. • Strengthening of surveillance and outbreak investigation capacities • Risk communication and community engagement on avoiding health hazards brought on by floods and displacement • Flood-proofing of health facilities in high-risk areas <p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced response coordination including conducting timely rapid health assessments and risk assessments at the state level, and dissemination regular Health Cluster information products on the flood situation • Deployment of staff and materials including rapid response teams (RRT) • Provision of essential services including referral services for acute, life-threatening health conditions and the establishment of 100 functional health facilities in safe areas • Enhanced surveillance and infection control across flood-affected populations including reactive measles vaccination campaigns and pre-emptive cholera vaccination campaigns

<p>Logistics</p> <p>Government Lead: Ministry of Transport and Roads Sector Lead: WFP</p> <p>Response: US\$ 5 million</p> <p>South Sudan Logistics Cluster Website (logcluster.org)</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaising with the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for daily airstrip status updates • Coordination maintenance/repairation of airstrips • Supporting partners in planning and undertaking mitigation efforts to secure storage facilities and commodities from flood destruction <p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating road and river transportation to accessible areas • Ad-hoc air transportation of life-saving supplies 	<p>Protection (including Areas of Responsibility)</p> <p>Sector Lead: UNHCR Sector Co-Lead: NRC Protection AoR Leads: UNICEF, UNFPA, NRC, UNMAS Protection AoR Co-Leads: SCI, CINA, IRC, IOM, HDC, MAG</p> <p>Sector target: 528K people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$ 5.4 million Response: US\$ 23 million</p> <p>South Sudan: Protection ReliefWeb Response</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and mass dissemination of messaging on protection risk mitigation during floods <p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate protection in the humanitarian flood mitigation and response activities in affected areas • Procurement and prepositioning of dignity kits as part flood preparedness (GBV AoR) • Conduct GBV service mapping and ensure availability of updated and functional GBV referral pathways. • Provision of emergency relief with core protection services in sites where people will temporarily settle for mid-to-long-term periods • Support community-based temporary structures such as Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) • Provide specialized GBV response services (case management, WGFS programming, legal, safety and security etc.)
<p>Nutrition</p> <p>Government Lead: xx Sector Lead: UNICEF Sector Co-Leads: IRC, ACF</p> <p>Sector target: 99K people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$1.7 million Response: US\$20.5 million</p> <p>South Sudan: Nutrition ReliefWeb Response</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and pre-positioning of nutrition supplies • Training of nutrition staff on the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition • Community-based awareness-raising campaigns focused on nutrition and flood risk <p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and referral of acutely malnourished children • Provision of timely and quality treatment for 79,000 malnourished children and mothers • Preventative treatment for 307,000 children and 	<p>Shelter and Non-Food Items</p> <p>Government Lead: Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment Sector Lead: IOM Sector Co-Lead: NRC Roving Co-Lead: CIDO</p> <p>Sector target: 1.36 million people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$22.3 million Response: US\$16.3 million</p> <p>South Sudan Shelter Cluster</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of stocks and assessing current response capabilities, including partner presence, warehouse capacity and human resources • Procure and transport emergency shelter and NFI kits in strategic locations for quick deployment during emergencies • Engage with the Cash Working Group on the possibilities of cash-based interventions • Awareness-raising in communities about flood preparedness and mitigation efforts, including the provision of technical guidance

<p>mothers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of damaged nutrition centres and/or warehouses storing nutrition supplies • Establishment of temporary nutrition sites/mobile nutrition services in areas where nutrition sites are damaged 	<p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of shelter damages and needs for a target of 900,000 people • Distribution of life-saving shelter and non-food items to 585,000 affected people • Provision of shelter repair assistance to 200,000 vulnerable people • Supporting the Government in site selection and settlement planning to relocate communities from flood-prone areas
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p> <p>Government Lead: Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation Sector Lead: UNICEF Sector Co-Lead: NRC</p> <p>Sector target: 1.2 million people Preparedness and Mitigation: US\$23.9 million Response: US\$13.5 million</p> <p>South Sudan: Water Sanitation Hygiene ReliefWeb Response</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishment of the core pipeline and pre-positioning of life-saving items at five key locations • Pre-positioning of rapid response partners activities <p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of water quality • Distribution of WASH kits • Emergency sanitation in congested settings • Rehabilitation of water points at nutrition sites • Distribution of hygiene kits to families of malnourished children • Establishment of water/hygiene committees at nutrition sites • Hygiene promotion campaigns at community level 	<p>Coordination and Common Services (CCS)</p> <p>Lead: Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)</p> <p>-OCHA</p> <p>Priority Preparedness Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen strategic, operational and inclusive coordination at national, state and field levels to enable an effective response to people with humanitarian needs • Ensure existence of appropriate tools for assessment and training partners on the tools <p>Priority Response Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely communication, information management, informed analysis and information products to communicate people's humanitarian needs and gaps in the response. • Ensure integration of accountability to affected people (AAP), localization of the response, protection and gender in the response. • Coordinate needs assessments, analysis, displacement tracking to inform response to the needs of people affected by floods.

4.2 Refugee Response

Maban

About 187,000 refugees are projected to be likely affected by the anticipated floods primarily in Maban. Maban has a refugee population of more than 203,000 refugees and a resident population of about 77,000 people.

Renk

At least 56,000 refugees in Renk will require humanitarian assistance in the event of flooding. Renk town, which has been receiving 1,000 to 3,000 refugees and returnees daily since the Sudan crisis began in April 2023, is expected to flood – exacerbating food insecurity, displacement, potential conflict and health risks due to disrupted services. Host community resources will be further strained by the influx. Effective communication and peaceful co-existence activities coordinated with national authorities will be crucial to mitigate conflict risks. Humanitarian efforts will focus on protection and conflict prevention, targeting the most affected communities including returnees, refugees and host community. Everyone in transit centres is expected to need assistance. The response will focus on

providing additional cash for food to refugees and returnees in transit centres, supplying essential NFIs and expanding shelter capacity. Cash will be distributed in various forms, including MPCA.

Due to funding constraints and rising costs, partners in Renk cannot effectively scale up preparations for the anticipated severe flooding. The timeframe for implementing preparedness and mitigation activities is closing rapidly. Without additional resources, both preparedness and response efforts in Renk will be at risk.

Renk and Maban Refugee Response

Government Lead: Commission of Refugees Affairs (CRA)

Sector Lead: UNHCR

Members: UN, international and national NGOs

Target population: at least 240,000 refugees (both in Maban and Renk)

Priority Preparedness Activities

- Community engagement to implement measures to mitigate localized flooding, such as improving drainage and roads/paths, and elevating shelters and facilities in transit centres.
- Enhance community engagement with host communities to reduce potential conflict due to flood-related displacement.
- Provide additional shelter and WASH facilities to accommodate households living in the open.
- Repair/maintenance of existing communal shelters before the start of the rainy season.
- Pre-position different health and nutrition supplies before the rainy season/flood.
- Distribute flood kits containing tools and sandbags to host community.

Priority Response Activities

- Ensure coordinated response and enhance protection services and communication with communities.
- Provide additional food assistance through cash-for-food for refugees and returnees who are in transit centres for an extended period.
- Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations in host community.
- Distribute plastic sheeting.
- Provide safe drinking water.

ANNEX I: Standard Operating Procedures

South Sudan Standard Operating Procedures for Flood Response

PHASE: Pre-disaster			
Activities	Lead	Time Frame	Required Tools
Review and update Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Plan	OCHA- RRC	24 hours	EPR plan, meteorological forecasts, and epidemiological reports
Inventory of available resources (stock mapping)	Clusters/Government Line Ministries	48 hours	Inventory updates from all sectors
Mobilise necessary resources for preparedness and response	Clusters/Government line Ministries	7 days	Resource commitments from sectors, donors, SSHF, CERF
Pre-positioning of stocks and supplies in high-risk areas	Clusters/Government line Ministries	1 month	Updates from Logistics Cluster & other Clusters
Ensure assessment teams, Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) are in place	OCHA/RRC	7 days	RRTs, Intercluster assessment teams, IRNA and cluster

			assessment tools
Provide a list of all relevant hazardous areas contaminated by Explosive Ordnance, categorized by type of threat (e.g. anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicle mines, cluster munitions), with coordinates Provide a reference map with areas that have known contamination and are at risk of flooding	UNMAS	Immediately	Updates from UNMAS and UNMISS
Identify and map all IDP and Refugee site locations particularly in High-risk areas	IMWG, UNHCR? IOM?	2 days	Mapping capacity
Map capacities for response including for cross-cutting services such as protection, PSEA, GBV, AAP, CFBMs	Cluster/AOR leads	2 days	Updates from Clusters/ICCGs, Capacity mapping tools
PHASE: Imminent			
Provide and share more detailed preliminary analysis of the likely impact based on GoSS alerts, national meteorological services updates and alerts	GoSS, Joint Floods Taskforce	24 hours	National media, CCE tools, communication by local leaders
Establish and maintain surveillance mechanisms in High-risk states in collaboration with local government	OCHA/RRC/State Government	Continuously	River monitoring tools and early warning tools
Share updates and alerts with HC, HCT	OCHA	24 hrs	
Ensure government is familiar with process to request international assistance (UNDAC, Search and Rescue)	OCHA/HC	N/A	Standard form/template for requisition
Convene ICCG meeting/s (national and State) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> present and agree on the preliminary analysis agree on the activation of pre-identified stand-by assessment teams/RRTs in the areas of concern ICCG/Cluster leads to review and update preposition and stock matrix Agree on and activate information sharing protocol at national and State level, as well as between national and State level 	OCHA	2 days	Existing ICCG mechanisms at national and state levels
Agree on activation and location of EOCs and ensure EOC members/cells are aware of their roles and responsibilities	RRC/OCHA	To be discussed with the Flood Preparedness and Response Taskforce	EOC activation protocols
Monitor flood triggers and ensure issuance of early warning information	RRC/MHADM	Monitor daily as soon as you are aware of the imminence of the flood	EPR plan, meteorological forecast, food security situation and epidemiological reports
Alert standby inter-agency assessment teams/RRTs	OCHA/RRC		Contact list of teams
PHASE: Response			
Verify report of the event with State level authorities and partners	OCHA and other State Focal points	Within 2 hours of event	Checklist of information to be collected
Brief HC, HCT and ICCG	OCHA	Within 2 hours of event	Briefing update
Issue Flash Update and send to all stakeholders	OCHA/RRC	Within 6 hours of event	Flash update template
If critical lifesaving interventions are required such as Search and Rescue, activate systems	OCHA, Red Cross	Within 12 hours	Emergency Service teams on stand-by
Convene meeting of the Flood Preparedness and Response Taskforce at national and state levels and agree on meeting frequency	MOHADM/RRC/OCHA	Within 24 hours	Contact list of all stakeholders
Convene national and State ICCG meetings and agree on frequency of meetings and standing agenda items. Review information flow between national and State level hubs.	OCHA (national, State Focal points)	Within 24 hours	Contact list of ICCG participants, information flow protocols
Review initial reports and start assessing potential access constraints, identifying transport modalities for cut-off communities.	ICCG, Logistics Cluster/RRC	From Day 1	Physical access maps, Storage hub maps, updates from Logistics Cluster
Start assessment planning (i.e. logistics around deployment, have an assessment meeting and agree areas to assess, who goes where, report writing etc)	OCHA State focal points, assessment	Day 1 – Day 3	Assessment protocols, Rapid assessment template,

and share plan/timeline.	teams/RRTs/RRC		assessment teams /RRTs, situational updates
Share initial reports as information becomes available	OCHA/State focal points	From Day 1	Short updates/reports
Consolidate initial information and carry out a situational analysis. Issue first Situation Reports daily for the next 5 days (if necessary).	OCHA/RRC	1 st one within 72hours and updates every 3 days till Assessment report is issued	Situational analysis template
If international assistance is needed, liaise with HC for type of support needed (UNDAC/Funding, Search and Rescue)	OCHA	Day 1	Situational analysis and evidence-based information and updates
Activate EOCs if magnitude of floods warrants	RRC/OCHA	Day 1	EOC activation protocols
Provide media briefing and updates	HC/MHADM	Day 1	Media strategy
Carry out initial rapid needs assessment (IRNA)	OCHA/RRC	Day4 – day 7	IRNA tool, assessment teams/RRTs
Humanitarian assistance issued for already identified lifesaving interventions based on the Situational Analysis, while rapid needs assessment is underway	OCHA/Clusters /partners/RRC	Day 4	Situational analysis
Situational Report	OCHA/RRC	Day 4 - 1 st one within 24hours after Situational analysis is shared	Situational Report template
Activation of response funding tools	OCHA/RRM	Day 5	Funding tools and templates (CERF, SHF cash grants, Flash templates)
IRNA report completed and shared	OCHA/Assessment team	Day 8 – 10	IRNA report template, contact list for dissemination of report
Initiate the response based on the rapid needs assessment report and report on progress including gaps and challenges	Cluster leads/partners/OCHA	From Day 8	Rapid Needs Assessment report, response plan template, logistics support
Conduct in depth sectoral assessments if required.	ICCG, Cluster leads	From day 10	Sectoral assessment tools
Monitor the situation, prioritize more impacted areas and adjust plans accordingly	ICCGs, Cluster leads	Starting from day 14	Monitoring framework, updates, reports
Evaluate response	Clusters/OCHA	1 month after the emergency response	Evaluation template

ANNEX II: Planned and ongoing mitigation/preparedness measures at the state level Planned and ongoing mitigation and preparedness measures at the state level

Central Equatoria State						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 1: Advocacy and awareness creation requesting people in flood-prone areas to relocate to higher grounds, in Juba and Terekeka Counties.		Local Radios, Community meetings, and Churches		Open	State RRC and Ministry of Local Government, local leaders, and religious leader	
Key Activity 2: Mapping of potential areas of Relocation within the state has been done and local leaders alerted on possible temporary relocation of flood IDPs to their areas.	Juba County: Juba town, Rejaf, Gumbo Sherikaat, Jebel Lado Terekeka County: Terekeka Center, Muni centre, Tonbek center, Gemeza center and Mangalla North Center	Done		Completed	RRC,	Basic services mapping in the locations
Key Activity 3: Mapping of health facilities at potential areas of relocation	All areas identified in Juba and Terekeka above.	Done		Completed	Health cluster focal point	
Key Activity 4: Establishment of the Flood Taskforce to coordinates the flood response in CE	To be chaired by RRC and Line Ministries (Local Government, Gender and Social Welfare, Health, WASH, and Ministry of Agriculture)	Weekly meetings by the Taskforce to update information on floods and alerts on flood trends and emerging needs		Meetings to continue throughout the flood period	RRC + (Local Government, Gender and Social Welfare, Health, WASH, and Ministry of Agriculture)	
Key Activity 5: Government response / capacity	RRC has prepositioned tents for communal shelter	Done		Done	RRC Central Equatoria	Logistical – transport to areas of need
Key Activity 6: Prepositioning of emergency supplies for flood response	At national and CE state level for WASH, Health Nutrition and Shelter/NFI clusters.	Done	By clusters in gap.	Flood lifetime	WASH, Health Nutrition and Shelter/NFI clusters focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security and livelihood • Protection • Education
Key Activity 7: Governors' meeting on flood		Monthly meeting with the governor on resource mobilization for flood	27/6/2024	Flood lifetime	State RRC and Humanitarian partners	

		response				
Key Activity: Peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence. Specifically between the flood displaced from Jonglei/Bor and Communities in Mangala, Juba, and Terekeka over cattle movement and land occupation	No	No	Engaging the communities in potential areas of relocation to allow for temporary stay of the	Flood lifeline	Governors and RRC of Jonglei and CE and RRC at the National Level, Ministry of Peacebuilding, community and leaders	Funding for implementing a peace-building stand-alone project.

Jonglei State						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 1: Food Security and Livelihoods Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for work/food for work to support construction of dykes 	End of July	FSL Cluster partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding, supplies
Key Activity 2: Strengthen communication with communities in flood prone areas for early warning and recommended early action.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayod, Fangak, Twic East, Duk, Bor South, Canal Pigi, Akobo, Uror, Nyirol counties (through community meetings, Churches, Radio Jonglei FM) 		Continuous from June	Government/RRC, SSRC, Humanitarian partners	
Key Activity 2.1: Community engagement to reduce potential intercommunal conflict due to displacement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement between Shiluk (Panyikang) and Nuer (Fangak) communities due to displacement from Fangak to Malakal town and Panyikang. Engagement between Bor and Bari community in Central Equatoria (CE) – movement likely from Gretaer Bor to Mangala and Juba (CE). Engagement between Bor and Mingkaman communities (Lakes State). 	End of July (before population movement begins)	State-level Government	
Key Activity 3: Pre-position emergency supplies in critical locations ahead of the floods.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositioning of nutrition and other emergency relief supplies in Bor, Pibor, Akobo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositioning of WASH NFIs, Emergency drugs including anti- 	End of July	WASH, ES/NFI, Health, Nutrition partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocks/supplies across most Clusters are very low. Level

			venoms, ES/NFIs in high ground areas where people will move to			of prepositioning is not specified and clear for all clusters.
Key Activity 4: Map high ground and safe locations where communities could be relocated in the event of threat of floods. Partners to strengthen services in such locations in preparation for population influx.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some communities in Ayod and Duk Counties have already started voluntary relocation to safer areas/high grounds within the counties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of high grounds to accommodate the affected people likely to be displaced from their original locations and voluntary relocations of people from floods prone locations (western Ayod, eastern parts of Twic East, Canal Pigi). 	End of July	State and County Government/RRC Partners to strengthening services in relocation areas identified by government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of logistics to access the hard-to-reach areas.
Key Activity 5: Rehabilitate and construct new dykes along riverbanks at risk of overflow, and establish controlled channels to manage water flows		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/repairs of dykes constructed by WFP in Fangak county in 2020/2021 (Old Fangak & New Fangak Payams), and by communities (Paguier and Manajang Payams) Rehabilitation of dykes in Twic East county (all Payams: Kongor, Nyuak, Pakeer, Lith (Lieth) and Pakee) Bor South county (Payams: (Kolnyang, Anyidi, Makuach and Bor Town) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent construction of dykes around IDP high ground settlements by communities in areas along the Canal, Ayod town, Mogok centre and Gul to accommodate affected people likely to be displaced. Urgent construction of dykes in Canal Pigi around community settlements, facilities (i.e. warehouses, airstrips, health centres and schools), as well as around the high ground identified to accommodate the floods IDPs Urgent construction of dyke connecting IOM dyke at Gagyom village (Bor) to WFP dyke 	End July (while dry soil is available for sandbags)	Communities supported by humanitarian partners including FSL partners, WFP, IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of empty Sandbags, hand digging tool kits for all counties Cash/food for work by FSL partners

			<p>starting from Aduwar located between Baidit and Jalle Payams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent construction of dykes in Duk, Akobo, Uror, Nyirol around community settlements, facilities (i.e. warehouses, airstrips, health centres, schools etc) as well as at high ground along the canal expected to accommodate high number of people from flood-prone western parts of the Counties. Pibor, Lekuangole, Verteth, Gumruk and Pochala South, Pochala north 			
<p>Key Activity 6: Reinforcement or relocation of critical facilities including health, education, WASH and warehousing structures- eg by establishing embankments around them to increase their resilience to the impact of floods.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcement or relocation of facilities (health centres, warehouses, schools etc.) in Ayod, Fangak, Twic East, Duk, Bor South, Canal Pigi, Akobo, Uror, Nyirol counties 	End July	Humanitarian partners	
<p>Key Activity 7: Securing warehouses and commodities in flood-prone areas</p>				End of July		

Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA)						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 2: Strengthen communication with communities in flood prone areas for early warning and recommended early action.		Pibor, Lekuangole, Verteth, Gumruk and Pochala South, Pochala north		End of July	Government	
Key Activity 3: Pre-position emergency supplies in critical locations ahead of the floods.		Pibor. Supplies will be stored in Pibor Town.		End of July	Humanitarian partners	Clusters are compiling supplies and funding gap
Key Activity 4: Map high ground and safe locations where communities could be relocated in the event of threat of floods. Partners to strengthen services in such locations in preparation for population influx.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of high areas and lowland flood prone areas in Pibor, Lekuangole, Verteth, Gumruk and Pochala South, Pochala north 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of population from lowlands to higher areas for settlement and farming Pibor, Lekuangole, Verteth, Gumruk and Pochala South, Pochala north Provide security to affected people in locations to which they have relocated. 	Immediate End of July July	RRC Government Government	
Key Activity 5: Rehabilitate and construct new dykes along riverbanks at risk of overflow, and establish controlled channels to manage water flows		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize tools, materials, support to communities (such as food for work) for dyke activities Pibor, Lekuangole, Verteth, Gumruk and Pochala South, Pochala north 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood infrastructure works including strengthening old dykes, building new dykes, opening water channels, pumping away stagnant rain flood water from key areas Pibor, Lekuangole, Verteth, Gumruk and Pochala South, Pochala north 	Starts in June continues till flooding stops	Government, humanitarian partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandbags, digging hand tool kits for all counties (sandbags 300,000 pcs/county digging tool kit 200 kits/county)

Upper Nile State						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 1: Food Security and Livelihoods Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities	Longchuk	Nasir and Ulang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All counties (Cash for work/food for work, early warning messages and recommendations, pre-flooding livestock vaccination) 	End of July	FSL Cluster partners	Pipeline break
Key Activity 2: Strengthen communication with communities in flood prone areas for early warning and recommended early action.	Malakal, Melut, Baliet	Nasir, Fashoda, Pantikang, Ulang, Longchuk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melut, Renk, Malakal, Maiwut, Fashoda, Nasir, Melut, Baliet, Panyikang, Maban, Renk, Longchuk, Ulang 	End of July	RRC Humanitarian partners	
Key Activity 2.1: Community engagement to reduce potential intercommunal conflict due to displacement		Nasir, Baliet, Malakal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maiwut, Manyo, Fashoda, Panyikang, Mban, Nasir, Longchuk, Ulang 	End of July (before population movement begins)	State-level Government	
Key Activity 3: Pre-position emergency supplies in critical locations ahead of the floods.	Nutrition (completed in all counties, except (Maban, Longchuk and Maiwut)). Food (Malakal); Health completed in all counties. ES/NFIs (only Malakal)		Nutrition (Maban, Longchuk, Maiwut).	End of July	Clusters	ES/NFIs (for only 45,000 hhs is available in Malakal)
Key Activity 4: Map high ground and safe locations where communities could be relocated in the event of threat of floods. Partners to strengthen services in such locations in preparation for population influx.		All counties (Malakal, Maiwut, Manyo, Fashoda, Nasir, Melut, Balliet, Panyikang, Maban, Renk, Longchuk, Ulang.		End of July	RRC, state government	
Key Activity 5: Rehabilitate and construct new dykes along riverbanks at risk of overflow, and establish controlled channels to manage water flows			Nasir, Fashoda, Panyikang, Ulang	End July	Communities supported by UNMISS	Delivery of empty Sandbags d
Key Activity 6: Reinforcement or relocation of critical facilities including health, education, WASH and warehousing structures- eg by establishing embankments around them to increase their resilience to the impact of floods.			Reinforcement or relocation of facilities (health centres, warehouses, schools etc.)	End July	Humanitarian partners	
Key Activity 7: Securing warehouses and commodities in flood-prone areas						

Unity State						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 1: Food Security and Livelihoods Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities			Cash for work/food for work, early warning messages and recommendations, pre-flooding livestock vaccination		FSL Cluster partners	
Key Activity 2: Strengthen communication with communities in flood prone areas for early warning and recommended early action. Establish coordination for early warning and response mechanisms together with local authorities at the county level. Ensure unimpeded access for humanitarians		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubkona, Mayom, Guit, Koch, Mayiendit, Leer, Payinjar (through community meetings, during food distributions, Churches, Radio Miraya & Kondial FM) 		Continuous	RRC Humanitarian partners	
Key Activity 2.1: Community engagement to reduce potential intercommunal conflict due to displacement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement between Dinka from Lakes for communities due to displacement from Payinjar and Mayiendit to Rumbek. Engagement between Dinka Warrap due to displacement from groups in Mayiendit, Koch and Mayom community to Tonj North (Koch and Mayiendit group) and East (Mayiendit group) and Gongrial East (Mayom group) Engagement between Dinka from Abyei due to displacement from Mayom Engagement between Dinka from Ruweng Administrative Area due to displacement of communities from Rubkona, Mayom and Guit. 	End of July (before population movement begins)	State-level Government	
Key Activity 3: Pre-position emergency supplies in critical locations ahead of the floods.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preposition of Food, Health Supplies, Shelter 			

			NFIs and CRIs, Dignity Kits			
Key Activity 4: Map high ground and safe locations where communities could be relocated in the event of threat of floods. Partners to strengthen services in such locations in preparation for population influx.						
Key Activity 5: Strengthen dykes using machinery, 61 km dykes in Rubkona. And 16kms in Leer		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/repairs of dykes constructed by UNMISS, IOM in Rubkona county, by IOM in Leer and by Government through SPOK in Koch Rehabilitation by communities (Payinjar Ganyiel, Nyal and HQ) with some support from WHH Rehabilitation of dykes by communities in Jaak, Ngony, Boaw, Kuachlual, Gany, Mirmir Rehabilitaiton of dykes in Guit, Mayom 		End July (while dry soil is available for sandbags)	IOM UNMISS Some Communities supported by humanitarian partners in provision of sandbags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US \$2.5m dyke rehab and repairs (Rubkona) Delivery of empty Sandbags, digging hand tool kits for all counties (sandbags 300,000 pcs/county digging tool kit 200 kits/county)
Key Activity 5.1: Construction of new dykes to secure more dry land.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern part of Bentiu, West of Rubkona, between IDP camp and Rubkona town. 		End July	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$ 2M new dykes
Key Activity 6: Reinforcement or relocation of critical facilities including health, education, WASH and warehousing structures- eg by establishing embankments around them to increase their resilience to the impact of floods.			Reinforcement or relocation of facilities (health centres, warehouses, schools etc.)	End July	Humanitarian partners	
Key Activity 7: Securing warehouses and commodities in flood-prone areas						
Key Activity 8: Road Maintenance			K0 – K30 (13km stretch) MSR	End July	WFP	
Key Activity 8.1: Road Traffic control during rainy season			K0 – K30 (13km stretch) MSR during construction, Traffic control Bentiu-Mayom-Abiemhom And Bentiu – Adok Road	Endy July Continuous during rainy season.		

Northern Bahr El Ghazel State						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 1: Relocate at risk population to high land /safe areas			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate at risk population to high land /safe areas 	July/August 2024	Government authorities	
Key Activity 2: Construction of temporary shelters for early preparation			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct temporary shelters for early preparation 	July/August 2024	Protection & NFI/ES Partners	
Key Activity 3: Pre-positioning of food supplies			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-position food supplies 	July/August 2024	FSL Partners	
Key Activity 4: WASH (Safe drinking, hygiene awareness sessions, temporary latrines)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct WASH (Safe drinking, hygiene awareness sessions, temporary latrines) activities 	July/August 2024	WASH Partners	
Key Activity 5: Education in Emergencies activities for at risk children			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Education in Emergencies activities for at risk children 	July/August 2024	Education partners	
Key Activity 6: Protection support services to at risk population (mainly women and children)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protection support services to at risk population (mainly women and children) 	July/August 2024	Protection partners	
Key Activity 7: Mobile Clinics to provide basic health services to affected population			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise Mobile Clinics to provide basic health services to affected population 	July/August 2024	Health Partners	

Warrap State						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 1: Relocate at risk population to high land /safe areas			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate at risk population to high land /safe areas 	July/August 2024	Flood Management taskforce	
Key Activity 2: Establishment of Flood Management Committee at State level	Completed			June	Government	
Key Activity 3: Resource mobilisation and prepositioning of supplies in critical locations			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources mobilisation and prepositioning of supplies: food, health, WASH etc 	July/August	Partners	
Key Activity 4: construction of dykes in the counties under Food for Assets (FFA) community activities		ongoing		July/August	WFP	Funding constraint
Key Activity 5: Early warning messages and awareness to the communities on the impact of flooding		ongoing			Partners/Govt	

Abyei Administrative Area						
Key Activities	Completed	Ongoing	Planned	Deadline	Who	Gaps (capacity, resources)
Key Activity 1: Construction of new dikes using machinery around communities in the hotspot's areas for flood, around public facilities such as schools, health facilities and food warehouses, in Abyei Administrative Area, additional support required.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taskforce yet to be formed with the leadership of the government is planned to lead in negotiation with UNISFA to support with this by use of heavy machinery such as excavators in opening water channels and putting dyke. . 	Continues	Flood Task force	No capacity from Government and Humanitarian organization and banking for mission's assets
Key Activity 2: Constructing new communal dikes using manpower tools and sandbags, food for Asset-FFA including protection of humanitarian infrastructure.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP is planning to use some of their 2024 target of 9,000 community members for Food for Asset in community-initiated projects for flood response projects coming from community. 	Continuous	WFP-Humanitarian partner	No flood resources, this is from current programming. No technical capacity.
Key Activity 3: Sandbags, community hand tools, opening water channels, food for work, emergency shelter, health etc and communal work on dykes and access roads.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP already working with 9,000 people for food for work and this number is planned to be used for flood response to protect public facilities. 77,281 benefiting from GFD+ (General Food Distribution Plus) that is flexible to the extent possible to accommodate 	Continues	Humanitarian Partners.	No flood resources, this is from current programming. No technical capacity

<p>Key Activity 4: Pre-position emergency supplies in critical locations ahead of the floods.</p>			<p>flood response activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food enough for 77,281 individual is prepositioned by WFP and internal prepositioning within WFP warehouses in Abyei done. ○ SNFIs for 40,000 people is prepositioned into Abyei already by IOM and it is earmarked for flood response ○ Vaccine for animal health prepositioned having learn from unprecedented death of cattle in Abyei during 2022 flooding. ○ WASH hardware spare parts enough for 18 new boreholes but can be split and used for repairs and maintenance prepositioned. ○ Nutrition supplies enough to last up to November 2024 prepositioned. ○ As a lesson from 2022 flood, schools in higher grounds faced space issues during flooding, in 2024, space in schools is increased. ○ Government through RRC have already prepositioned family tents to Abyei for the flood response. The government is saying the tents are enough for a significant flood response. 	<p>End of June 2024</p>	<p>Humanitarian Partners</p>	<p>No flood resources, this is from current programming. No technical capacity</p>
<p>Key Activity 5: Information Management: Develop early warning messaging for community sensitization using existing humanitarian programs, and radios.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Humanitarian Radio in Abyei that the community is already using is earmarked for key messaging. ○ Pastoralist with thousand herds of cattle in some of the high ground areas marked as safe for possible flood IDPs is posing threats of conflict. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government ○ Humanitarian Partners. 	<p>No flood resources, this is from current programming. No technical capacity</p>
<p>Key Activity 6: Establish coordination (Task force) for early warning and response mechanisms together with local authorities at the county level. Ensure unimpeded access for humanitarians.</p>		<p>Abyei Municipality and supporting 3 other counties of Rumameer, Leu, Mijak.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Messaging ○ Mobilization ○ Engagement of peacekeeping mission for use of heavy machinery (excavator) for flood response. ○ Security during flood IDPs' movement and in Higher grounds. 	<p>End of June 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taskforce to be led by the government. ○ Engaged Stakeholders like UNISFA for mission's assets ○ Humanitarian partners. ○ OCHA 	<p>No technical capacity even in the taskforces</p>

ANNEX III: Minimum Response Package for Clusters

South Sudan ICCG- March 2024				
Clusters	Conflict-affected household emergency kits / activities		Flood-affected household emergency kits / activities	
	Essential items	Essential services	Essential items	Essential services
CCCM	N/A	<p>Site level coordination for the provision of life-saving assistance and protection</p> <p>Collect and provide disaggregated population data at displacement site level</p> <p>3W / Service mapping and referrals</p> <p>Set up of Feedback and Complaints Mechanism</p> <p>Establishment of community representative groups</p> <p>Engagement with local authorities</p> <p>Community mobilization</p> <p>Site clearance and demarcation</p> <p>Set up and maintenance of basic communal site infrastructure</p> <p>Population flow and crowd management</p> <p>Burial assistance</p>	Flood kits (sandbags and tools)	<p>Site level coordination for the provision of life-saving assistance and protection</p> <p>Collect and provide disaggregated population data at displacement site level</p> <p>3W / Service mapping and referrals</p> <p>Set up of Feedback and Complaints Mechanism</p> <p>Establishment of community representative groups</p> <p>Engagement with local authorities</p> <p>Community mobilization for flood response and mitigation works</p> <p>Distribution of flood kits</p> <p>Site clearance and demarcation</p> <p>Set up and maintenance of basic communal site infrastructure</p> <p>Population flow and crowd management</p> <p>Burial assistance</p>
Education	Dignity Kits, Student and Teacher Kits	Temporary Learning Space, Back to Learning campaign, MHPSS, Teacher incentive, Catch-up lessons	Dignity kits, students and teachers kits	Temporary Learning, Back to Learning, MHPSS, Teacher incentive, Catch-up lessons.
Food	Food items	Kg/pers	N/A	Food items
	CEREALS	7.5	N/A	CEREALS

	PULSES	0.75	N/A	PULSES
	OILS AND FATS	0.45	N/A	OILS AND FATS
	OTHERS (Salt)	0.075	N/A	OTHERS (Salt)
Livelihoods support (FAO)	Emergency Livelihood Kits- 3 types of crop seeds (cereal and pulses), hand tools (Hoes/Maloda, Rakes), 5-7 types of Vegetables Seeds and Fishing kits (2 spools of twine, 1 coil monofilament and 2 box hooks); livestock vaccination and treatment, where the context permits, during the main farming season.		N/A	Fishing kits (2 spools of twine, 1 coil monofilament and 1 box hooks); and where appropriate a vegetable kit (3 quick maturing varieties + tool) - for flood emergencies.
Health	IEHKs Trauma kit. Inter-agency Emergency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits Essential vaccines- Measles,yellow fever and meningococcal meningitis Mosquito nets. Medical tent with light. Emergency lights. Mobile lab reagent and equipments Cold box for vaccine storage Medical waste segregation bins	Essential life saving including treatment of common illnesses. Vaccination against endemic diseases. Minimum initial service package for sexual and reproductive health Trauma care . Mental health and psychosocial health. Screening for malnutrition. Health promotion and education.	IEHKs Trauma kit. Inter-agency Emergency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits Essential vaccines- Measles,yellow fever and meningococcal meningitis Mosquito nets. Medical tent with light. Emergency lights. Mobile lab reagent and equipments Cold box for vaccine storage Medical waste segregation bins	Essential life saving including treatment of common illnesses. Vaccination against endemic diseases. Minimum initial service package for sexual and reproductive health Trauma care. Mental health and psychosocial health. Screening for malnutrition. Health promotion and education.
Nutrition	Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes BP-100 or BP 5 (Ready to Use Therapeutic Food Biscuits, or High Energy Biscuits (HEB) Communication materials on breastfeeding and complementary feeding	Screening and MIYCN	Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes BP-100 or BP 5 (Ready to Use Therapeutic Food Biscuits, or High Energy Biscuits (HEB) Communication materials on breastfeeding and complementary feeding	Screening and MIYCN

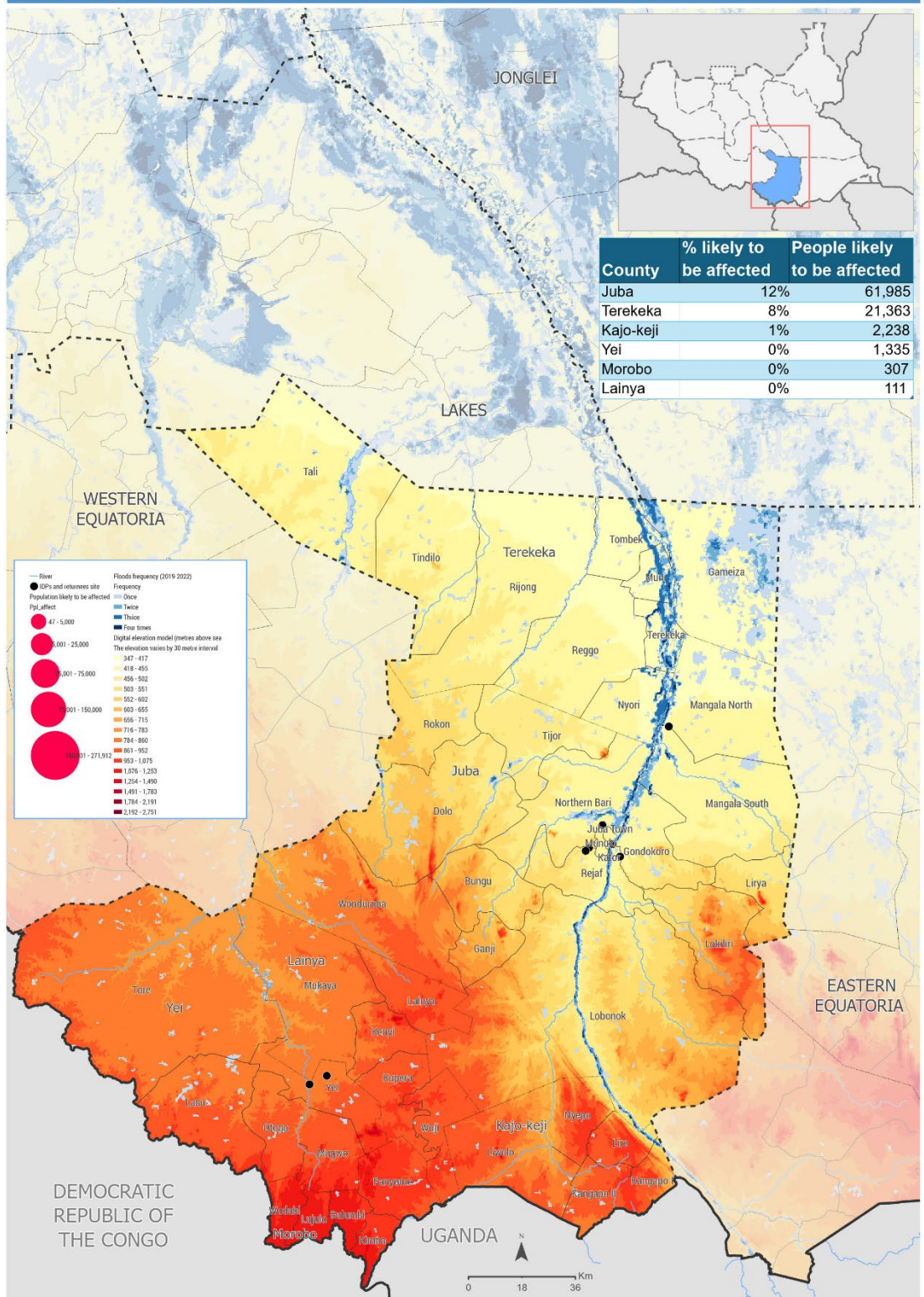
Protection (CP AoR)	N/A	Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS): Establish safe and child-friendly spaces equipped with trained staff to provide psychosocial support and recreational activities for children affected by floods.	N/A	Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS): Establish safe and child-friendly spaces equipped with trained staff to provide psychosocial support and recreational activities for children affected by floods.
	N/A	Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR): Implement family tracing and reunification activities to identify and reunite separated children with their families in a timely and safe manner.	N/A	Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR): Implement family tracing and reunification activities to identify and reunite separated children with their families in a timely and safe manner.
	N/A	Child Protection Case Management: Establish a case management system to identify and respond to child protection concerns, including abuse and exploitation, and provide appropriate support and referrals.	N/A	Child Protection Case Management: Establish a case management system to identify and respond to child protection concerns, including abuse and exploitation, and provide appropriate support and referrals.
	N/A	Child Protection Information Management System: Develop and implement a data management system to collect, analyze, and share information on child protection concerns and responses during floods.	N/A	Child Protection Information Management System: Develop and implement a data management system to collect, analyze, and share information on child protection concerns and responses during floods.
Protection (CP AoR)	N/A	Child Protection Awareness and Community Engagement: Conduct community awareness campaigns and engage with community leaders and caregivers to promote child protection principles and strengthen community-based mechanisms.	N/A	Child Protection Awareness and Community Engagement: Conduct community awareness campaigns and engage with community leaders and caregivers to promote child protection principles and strengthen community-based mechanisms.
	N/A	Coordination and Referral Mechanisms: Establish coordination mechanisms among child protection actors and government agencies to ensure a coordinated and effective response, including referral pathways to access specialized services.	N/A	Coordination and Referral Mechanisms: Establish coordination mechanisms among child protection actors and government agencies to ensure a coordinated and effective response, including referral pathways to access specialized services.

	N/A	Monitoring and Reporting: Implement monitoring mechanisms to track child protection activities and outcomes, and regularly report on the status of child protection interventions to inform decision-making.	N/A	Monitoring and Reporting: Implement monitoring mechanisms to track child protection activities and outcomes, and regularly report on the status of child protection interventions to inform decision-making.
	N/A	Capacity Building and Training: Provide training and capacity-building opportunities for child protection staff, volunteers, and community members to enhance their skills and knowledge in child protection principles and practices.	N/A	Capacity Building and Training: Provide training and capacity-building opportunities for child protection staff, volunteers, and community members to enhance their skills and knowledge in child protection principles and practices.
Protection (GBV AoR)	Provision of Dignity Kits as GBV AoR Core pipeline supplies	Provision of specialized GBV response services (GBV case management, health response to GBV survivors (through Health Cluster), Referrals of GBV survivors, legal aid, safety and security)	Provision of Dignity Kits as GBV AoR Core pipeline supplies	Provision of specialized GBV response services (GBV case management, health response to GBV survivors (through Health Cluster), Referrals of GBV survivors, legal aid, safety and security)
Protection (GP AoR)	N/A	Community-Based Protection Mechanisms: Establish and strengthen community-based protection committees to identify, monitor, and address protection risks and incidents -including through early warning systems.	N/A	Community-Based Protection Mechanisms: Establish and strengthen community-based protection committees to identify, monitor, and address protection risks and incidents -including through early warning systems.
	N/A	Protection Monitoring and Reporting, ensuring timely response (including Mobile response) and advocacy.	N/A	Protection Monitoring and Reporting, ensuring timely response (including Mobile response) and advocacy.
	N/A	Access to Justice and Legal Assistance: Provide legal assistance and support access to justice for survivors of human rights violations, that do not fall under GBV, CP, or HLP	N/A	Access to Justice and Legal Assistance: Provide legal assistance and support access to justice for survivors of human rights violations, that do not fall under GBV, CP, or HLP

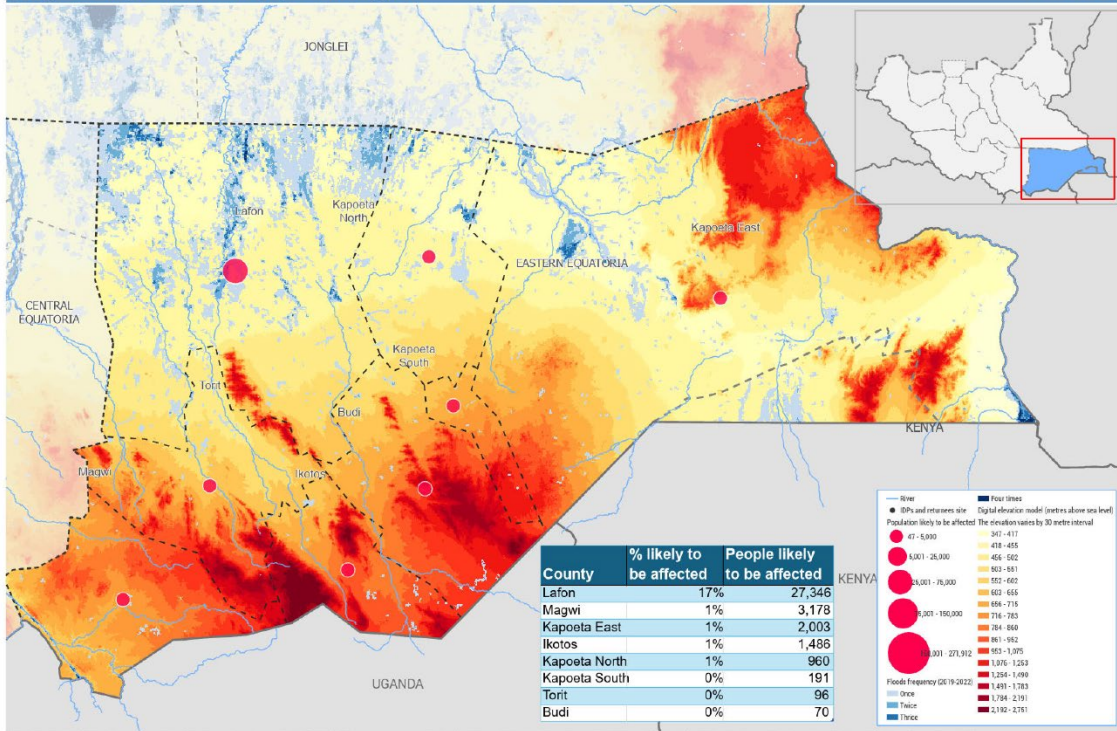
	N/A	Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services: psychosocial support and mental health services to individuals affected by conflict and displacement.	N/A	Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services: psychosocial support and mental health services to individuals affected by conflict and displacement.
	N/A	Identification and Referral Systems: Establish effective referral pathways for specialized services, within the Protecion Cluster as well as other clusters.	N/A	Identification and Referral Systems: Establish effective referral pathways for specialized services, within the Protecion Cluster as well as other clusters.
	N/A	Advocacy and Awareness Raising: Conduct advocacy with stakeholders and raise awareness among affected populations about their rights and available services.	N/A	Advocacy and Awareness Raising: Conduct advocacy with stakeholders and raise awareness among affected populations about their rights and available services.
Protection (HLP AoR)	N/A	Information services	N/A	Information services
	N/A	Legal cash assistance	N/A	Legal cash assistance
	N/A	Supporting dispute resolution mechanisms	N/A	Supporting dispute resolution mechanisms
	N/A	Due diligence support and facilitation of land tenure security	N/A	Due diligence support and facilitation of land tenure security
Protection (MA AoR)	N/A	Emergency EORE sessions for displaced households,	N/A	Emergency EORE sessions for displaced households or those living in areas where flooding may have displaced items
	N/A	Emergency Response Teams with capacity to respond to call-outs for EO items or survey areas upon request (e.g. for resettlement/camps)	N/A	Emergency Response Teams with capacity to respond to call-outs for EO items or survey areas upon request (e.g. for resettlement/camps)

<p style="text-align: center;">Shelter and NFI</p>	<p>Shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plastic sheets – 2 pcs - Rubber ropes – 2 bundles - Wooden poles – 6 pcs - Bamboo – 2 bundles of 10 pcs each <p>Non-Food Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plastic sheet – 1 pc - Blankets – 2 pcs - Mosquito Nets – 2 pcs - Kangas – 2 pcs - Sleeping mat - 1 pc - Kitchen Set – 1 set 		<p>Shelter and NFI Combined Kit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosquito nets -- 2 pcs - Plastic sheets -- 2 pcs - Rubber ropes -- 2 bundles - Blanket –1 pc - Sleeping mat - 1 pc 	
<p style="text-align: center;">WASH</p>	<p>(1) one bucket with tap, 20l; (2) one bucket without tap, (3) depending on NTU of water - chlorine tablets for 3 months (e.g. Aquatabs 67 mg) or Sedimentation/Disinfection powder for 3 months (e.g. PUR) with one piece of filter cloth and (4) soap, 800 grs per person per month for 3 months, hygiene kits, Menstrual hygiene management kits(MHMK), plastic slabs/plastic sheets.</p>	<p>1) Distribution of WASH NFI kits (buckets, soaps, HHs water treatment item, hygiene kits, Menstrual hygiene management kits(MHMK). 2) Hygiene promotion and risk awareness campaigns. 3) Appropriate emergency sanitation facilities in the concentrated sites at community level – based on GBV risk mitigation analyses/safety audits.</p>	<p>Depending on NTU of water - chlorine tablets for 3 months (e.g. Aquatabs 67 mg) or Sedimentation/Disinfection powder for 3 months (e.g. PUR) with one piece of filter cloth ,1 pcs of 800 Soap Grs, 1 Bucket (20 liter) with lid, 1 Bucket without tap, hygiene kits, Menstrual hygiene management kits(MHMK).</p>	<p>1) Hygiene promotion through behaviour change door to door campaign as well as soaps and hygiene kit and MHMK provision. 2) Safe drinking water supply through household water treatment and storage distribution as well, Emergency sanitation construction in the concentrated sites at community level – based on GBV risk mitigation analyses/safety audits.</p>

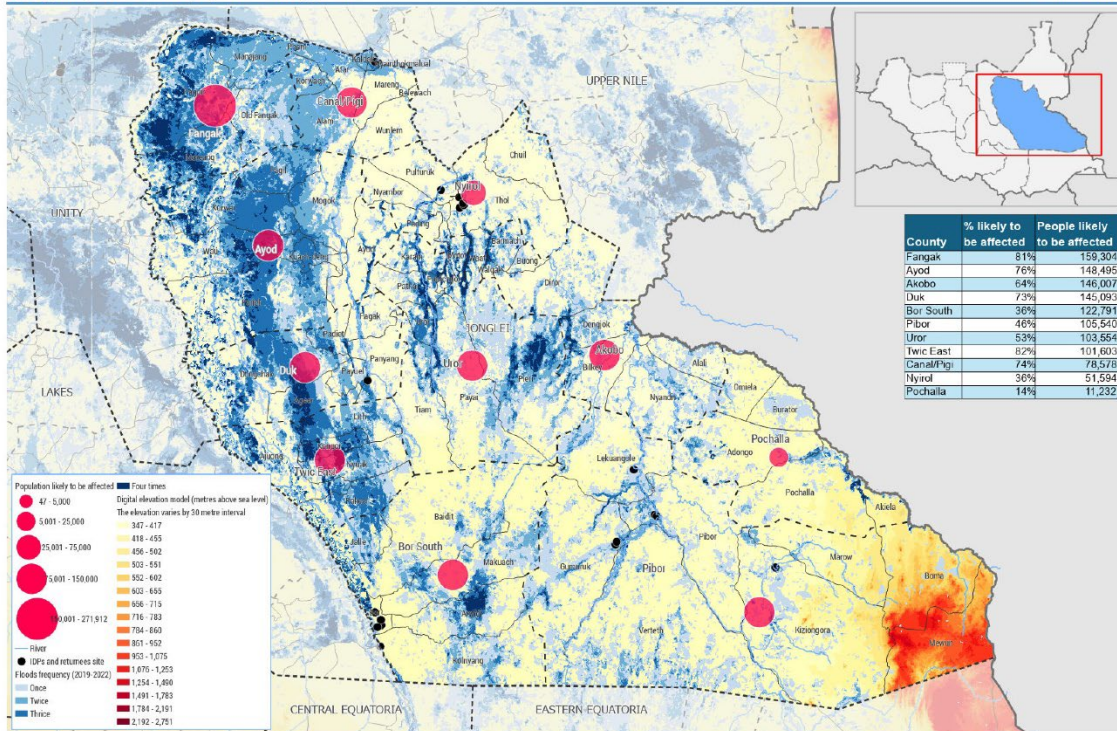
ANNEX IV: State-level maps



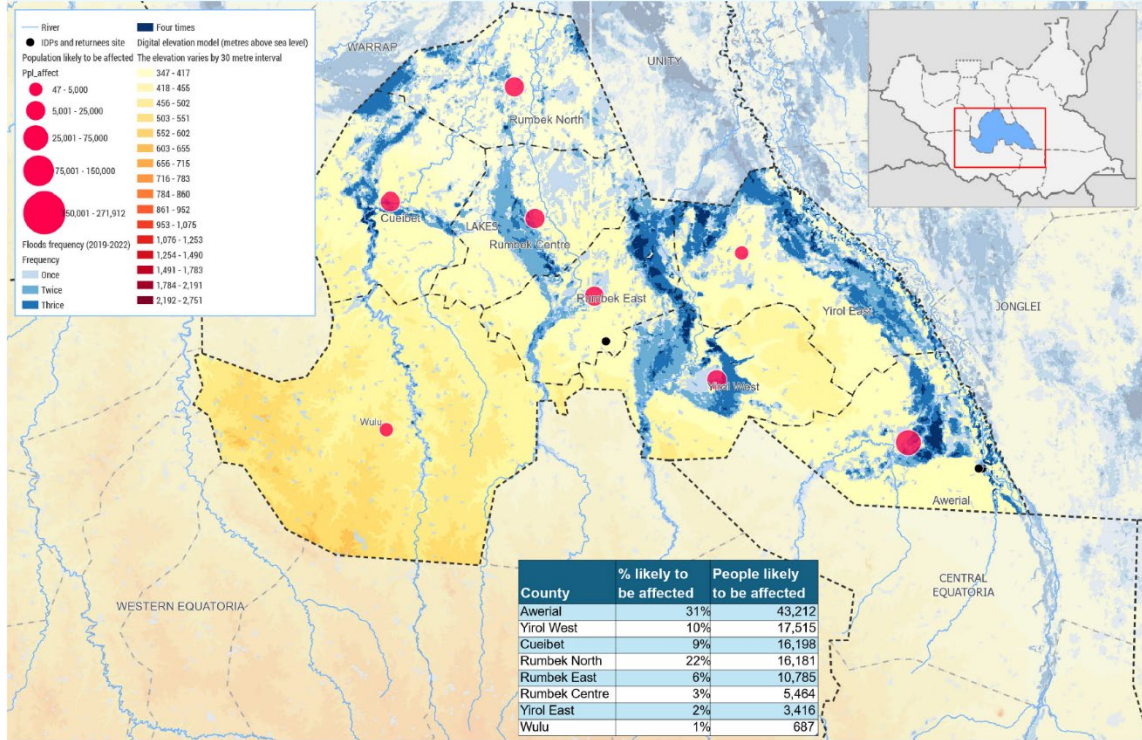
The administrative boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 19 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, IOM DTM (IDPs data from the event tracking database), Partners, NBS | Feedback: to: ocha@southsudan.gov | unocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/ssd | southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info



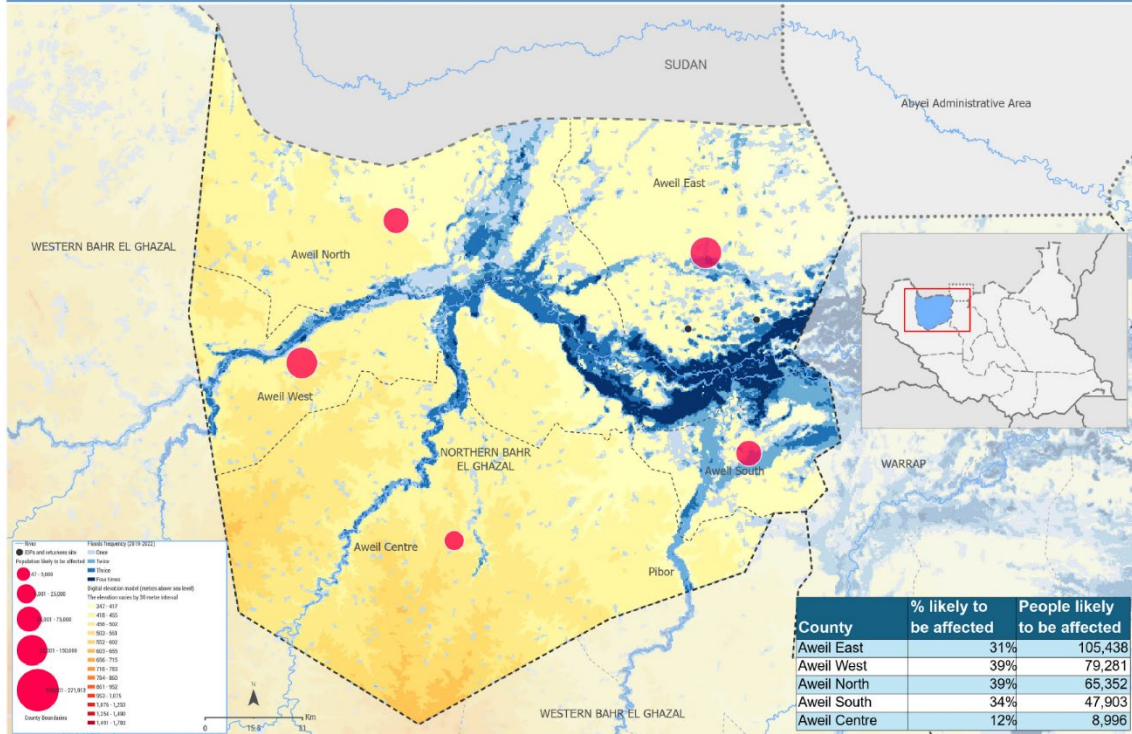
The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.
 Creation date: 19 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, ICM OIM (IDPs data from the event tracking database), Partners, NBS | Feedback: to: ocha@southsudan.org | info@southsudan.org | southsudan.org | southsudan.org



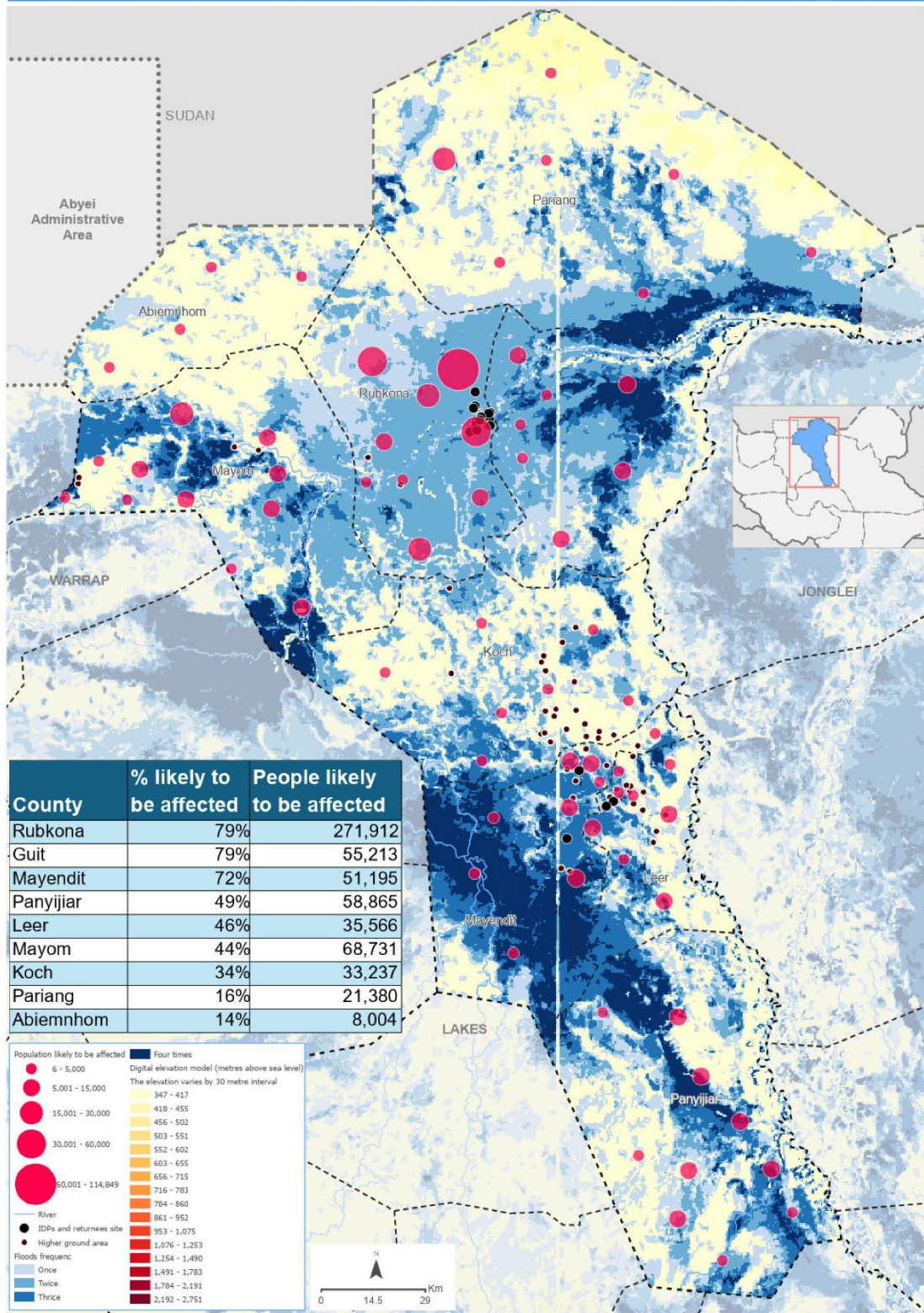
The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.
 Creation date: 19 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, ICM OIM (IDPs data from the event tracking database), Partners, NBS | Feedback: to: ocha@southsudan.org | info@southsudan.org | southsudan.org | southsudan.org



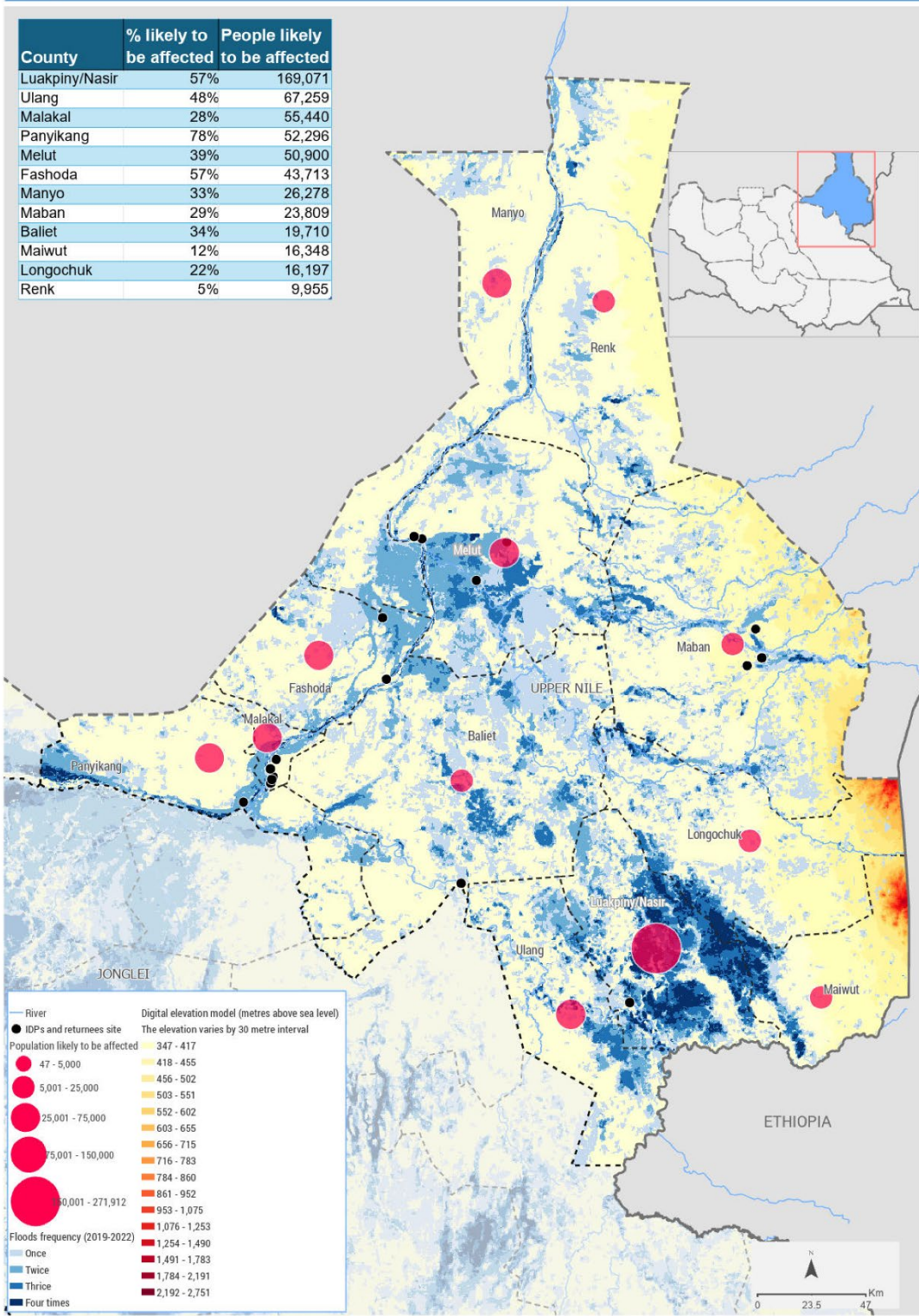
The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 19 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, IOM DTM (IDPs data from the event tracking database), Partners, NBS | Feedback: to: ochasouthsudan@un.org | unocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/sd | southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info

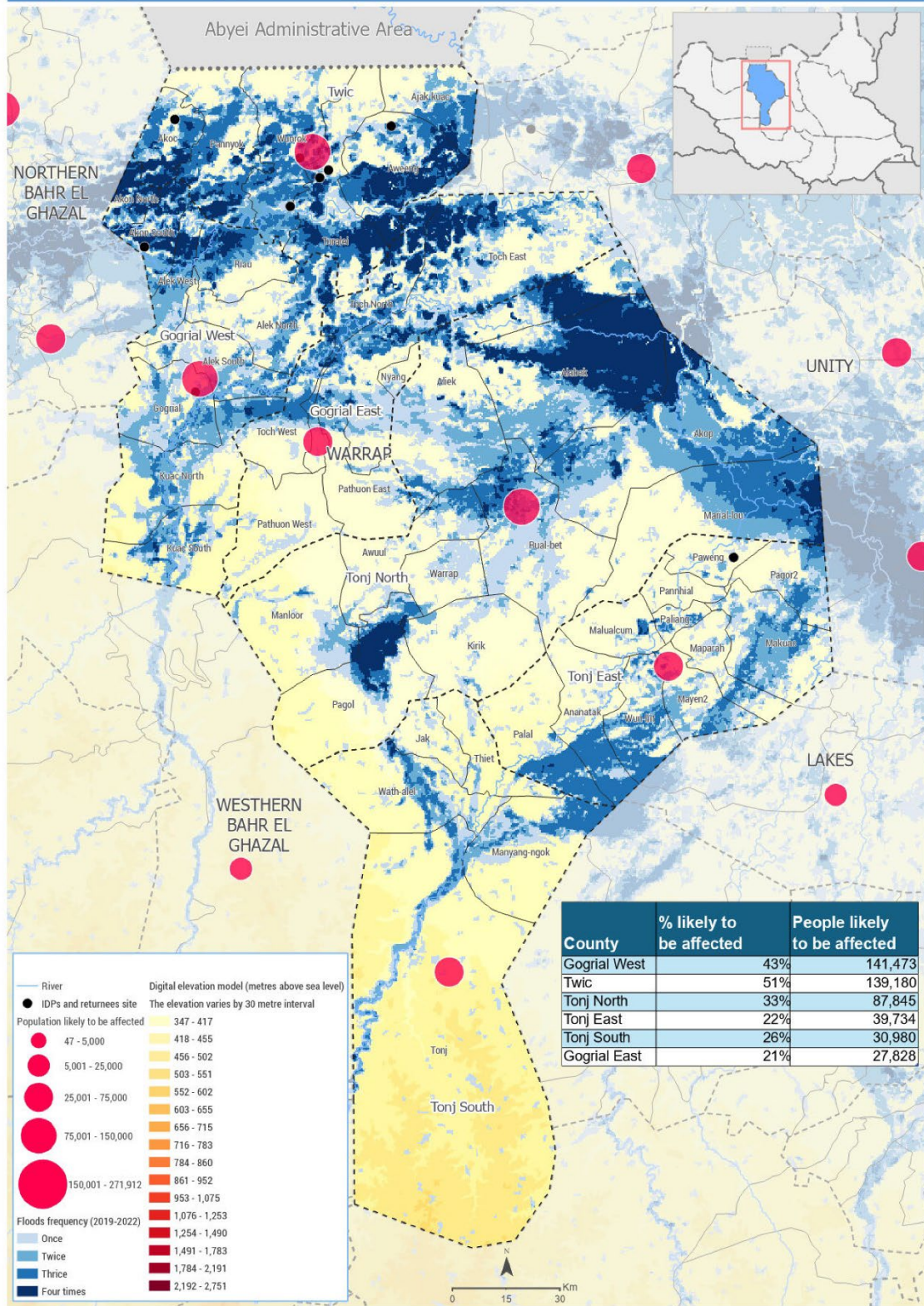


The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 19 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, IOM DTM (IDPs data from the event tracking database), Partners, NBS | Feedback: to: ochasouthsudan@un.org | unocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/sd | southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info

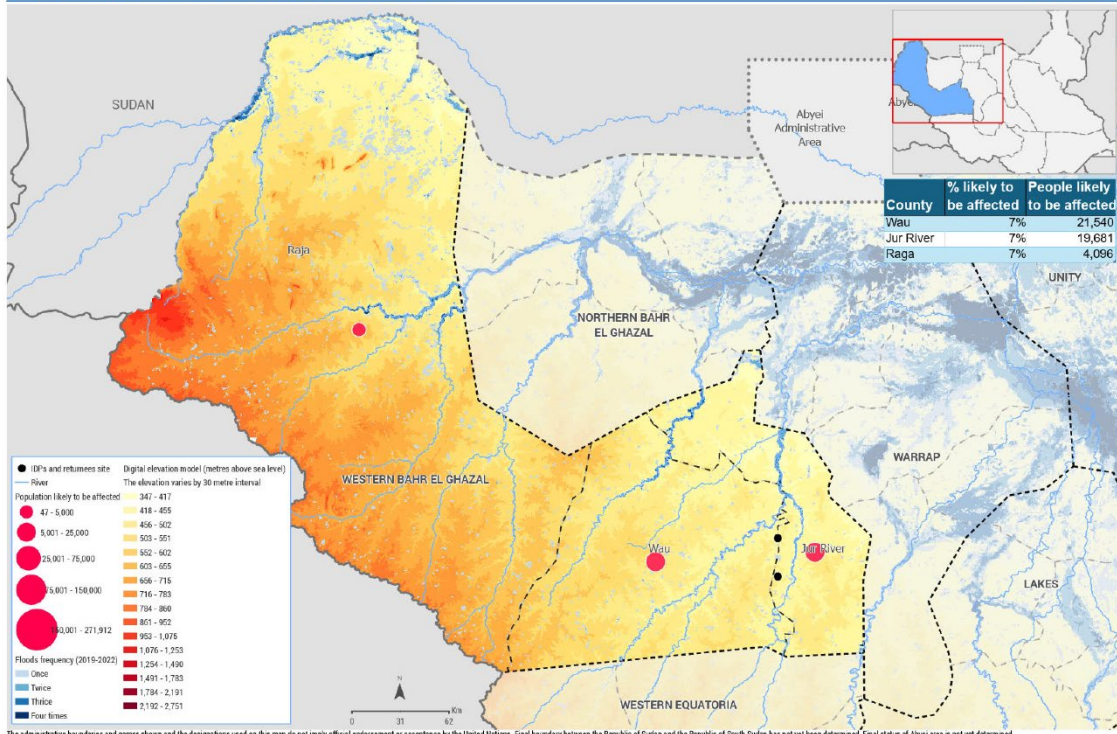


The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.
Creation date: 19 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, IGN DTM (30m data from the everest basing database), Partners, NGS | Feedback: southsudan@ocha.org | www.ocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/sud | southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info

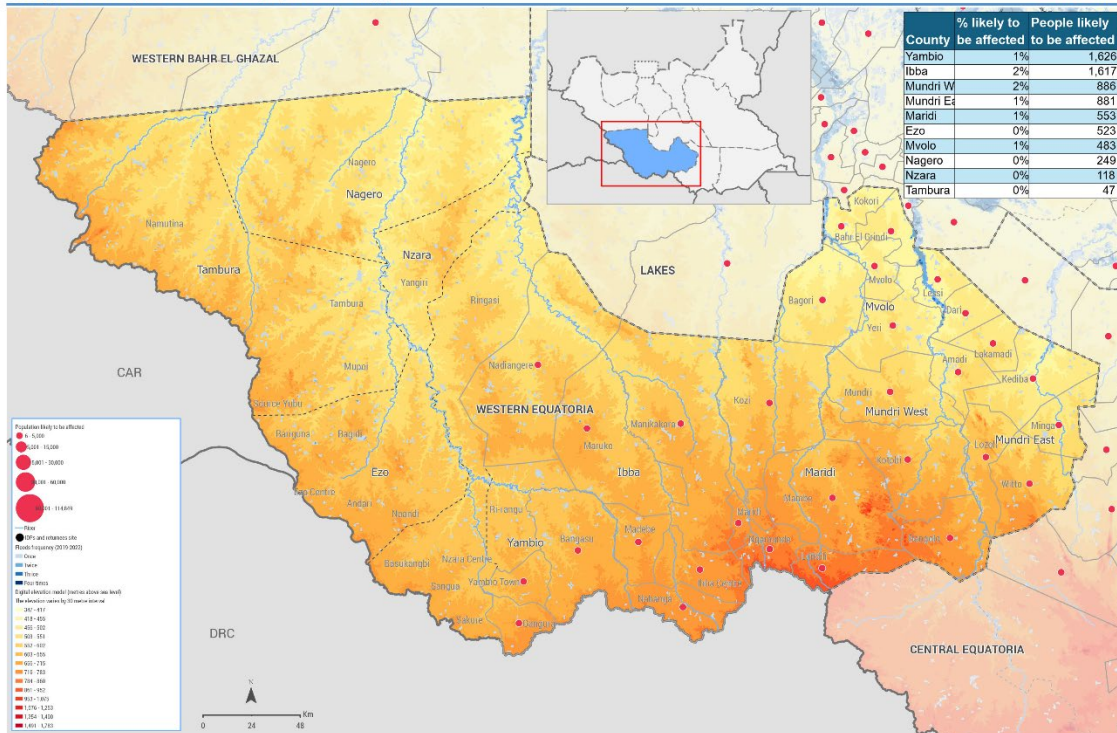




The administrative boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.
 Creation date: 19 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, IOM DTM (IDPs data from the event tracking database), Partners, NBS | Feedback to ocha@southsudan.org | unocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/sd | southsudanhumanitarianresponse.info



The administrative boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 11 June 2024 | Sources: OCHA, IDP DTM (IDPs data from the event tracking database), Partners, NBS | Feedback to: ocha@southsudan.org | unocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/sd | southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info



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ANNEX V: Acronyms

AAP - Accountability to Affected People

ABL – Area-Based Leads

AWG - Access Working Group

CFEWS - Climate Forecasting and Early Warning Systems

CERF - Central Emergency Response Fund

CFBMs - Community-Based Feedback Mechanisms

CCCM - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

CCEWG - Communications and Community Engagement Working Group

CMAG - Civil-Military Advisory Group

CMCoord - Civil-Military Coordination

CWG - Cash Working Group

DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction

EOC - Emergency Operations Centre

ENSO - El Niño-Southern Oscillation

FSL - Food Security and Livelihoods

FEWS NET - Famine Early Warning Systems Network

GAM – Global Acute Malnutrition

GBV - Gender-Based Violence

GITT - Gender and Inclusion Task Team

HC - Humanitarian Coordinator

HCT - Humanitarian Country Team

HNRP - Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan

HRSS - Humanitarian Response Service Support

ICCG - Inter-Cluster Coordination Group

ICPAC - IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center

IMWG - Information Management Working Group

IOM - International Organization for Migration

IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

IRNA - Initial Rapid Needs Assessment

MHADM - Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management

MRP - Minimum Response Package

NCOC – National Coordination and Operations Centre

NFI - Non-Food Items

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PSEA - Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PTA - Parent Teacher Association
RRC - Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
RRT - Rapid Response Teams
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS - United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNOSAT - United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP - World Food Programme
WHO - World Health Organization

DRAFT

ANNEX VI: ICCG contact list

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