

600k
people affected

600k
people displaced

24
flood-affected counties

18
affected counties in crisis & emergency food insecurity

22
affected counties with response ongoing

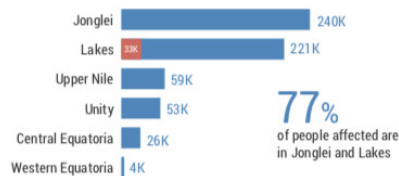
SITUATION UPDATE

More than 600,000 people have been affected by flooding in areas along the White Nile since July, with Jonglei and Lakes the worst affected states. Heavy rains have caused rivers to overflow their dykes and banks, flooding vast areas and settlements along the White Nile in the centre of the country.

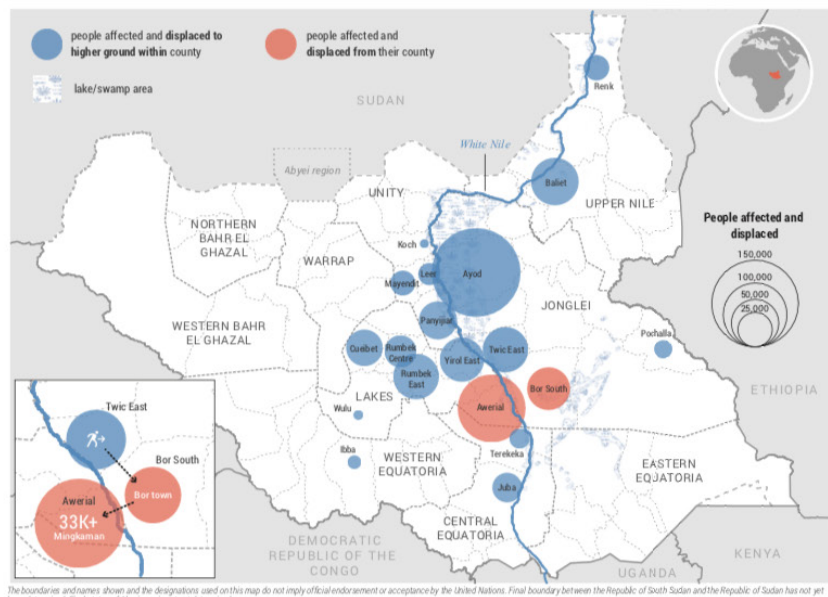
The majority of people displaced moved to higher ground near their homes and plan to return once the flood waters recede. In Bor South, over 33,000 people earlier displaced by conflict and flooding in Twic East and Duk counties to the north have moved west into Aweiral county, and are now sheltering in Mingkaman town IDP settlement.

A coordinated humanitarian response scale-up in the most affected states of Jonglei, Lakes and Unity was initiated to respond to the increased needs of people affected and displaced by the flood waters. Rapid needs assessments were conducted in six of the affected counties in early August and partners are now responding to the immediate needs of the flood-affected people, with more assessments planned and efforts ongoing to reach the more remote areas. According to early assessments, priorities include water purification tablets, plastic sheeting for temporary shelter, mosquito nets, fishing kits and medicine for malaria, diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases.

FLOOD-AFFECTED PEOPLE BY STATE

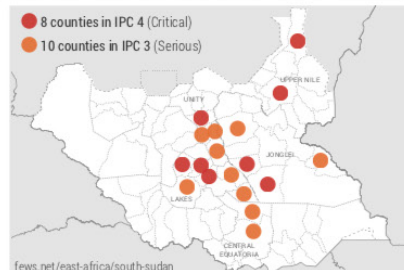


PEOPLE AFFECTED AND DISPLACED BY FLOODS

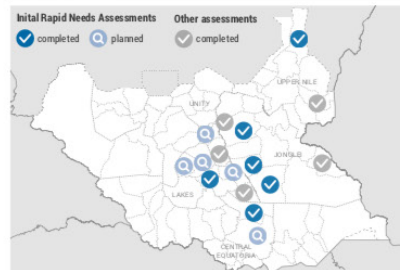


Creation date: 03 September 2020 | Sources: OCHA, FEWS NET, humanitarian partners in South Sudan | Feedback: ochasouthsudan@un.org | unocha.org/south-sudan | reliefweb.int/country/sd | southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info | @OCHASouthSudan

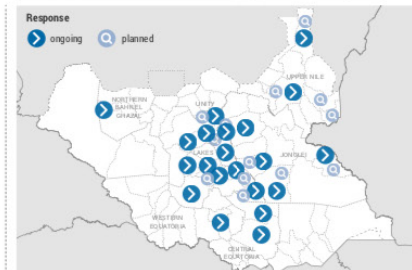
FOOD SECURITY OUTLOOK AUG-SEP (FEWS NET)



ASSESSMENTS



RESPONSE



RESPONSE STRATEGY

The flood response is targeting counties with food insecurity and nutrition challenges based on assessed needs and counties in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phases 3 and 4. The locations prioritized include settlements located along the Nile river down through the centre of the country where the majority of flood-affected communities were displaced to higher ground. Locations where over 5,000 people were affected, where property is now uninhabitable and over half of water infrastructure and health facilities were destroyed are top priorities for response.

Localization of the response will be promoted by assessing and strengthening the capacity and providing additional resources to national, local and faith-based organizations. Based on lessons learned from the 2019 flood response, UN agencies will conduct a periodic review of pipelines to identify gaps and advocate for additional resources to ensure the continuity of the response. With the COVID-19 travel restrictions, high-level advocacy to ease restrictions is recommended and well as advocacy for additional funding.

- JONGLEI**: Health, Nutrition, WASH, Protection, Food, Emergency Shelter & NFIs
- LAKES**: Health, Nutrition, WASH, Protection, Food, Emergency Shelter & NFIs
- UPPER NILE**: Health, Nutrition, WASH, Protection, Food
- UNITY**: Health, Nutrition, WASH, Protection, Food
- C. EQUATORIA**: Health, Nutrition, Protection

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

CONFLICT **ACCESS** **COVID-19** **FUNDS**

The combination of floods with conflict, displacement, food insecurity and disease outbreaks have exacerbated needs in South Sudan. The arrival of COVID-19 and related travel restrictions imposed by the government significantly impacted how aid agencies respond. Access is a major challenge, with the majority of flood-affected areas inaccessible by road. The transport of aid by air is extremely expensive. Many of the areas are highly insecure due to the ongoing sub-national violence, especially in Jonglei. Additional funding is needed to scale up response to reach communities affected by the combination of shocks. Capacity and supplies on the ground are limited and need to be replenished to meet increasing needs.

PHASE ONE EMERGENCY RESPONSE



HOUSEHOLD LEVEL
Distribution of WASH NFIs, COVID-19 package, nutrition supplies, food assistance, fishing kits, protection supplies and emergency shelter and NFIs

COMMUNITY LEVEL
Rehabilitation and chlorination of water sources, replenishment of medical, nutritional supplies and dignity kits

PHASE TWO RESILIENCE SUPPORT



Distribution of seeds and tools, animal vaccinations, rehabilitation of boreholes, latrines and schools
Advocacy with authorities and development partners to engage in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities

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Every effort has been made to ensure that the information and the drug names and doses quoted in this Journal are correct. However readers are advised to check information and doses before making prescriptions. Unless otherwise stated the doses quoted are for adults.