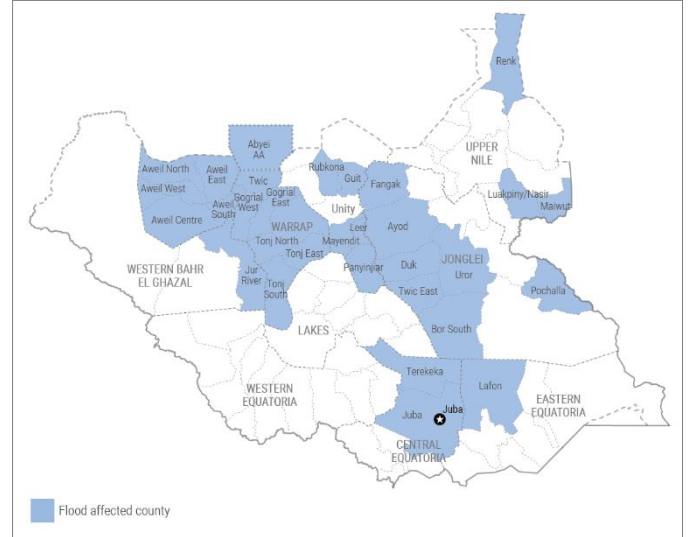


HIGHLIGHTS

- As of September 5, flooding has affected more than 710,000 people across 30 of 78 counties in South Sudan and the Abyei Administrative Area (AAA).
- Floods have caused extensive damage to homes, crops and critical infrastructure, disrupting education and health services and increasing the risk of disease outbreaks.
- From 2 to September 3, a high-level consultation meeting was held on implementing the 2024 flood preparedness and response plan in Juba.
- The UN and its partner distributed food rations targeting over 25,000 flood-affected people in Fangak County, Jonglei State.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 5, flooding has affected more than 710,000 people across 30 of 78 counties and the Abyei Administrative Area, worsening an already critical humanitarian situation marked by severe food insecurity, economic decline, continued conflict, disease outbreaks and the repercussions of the Sudan conflict. Jonglei, Unity and Warrap states have reported the highest numbers of affected locations and populations. Since May, floods have caused extensive damage to homes, crops and critical infrastructure, disrupting education and health services and increasing the risk of disease outbreaks.

As of September 3, floods have displaced over 15,000 people in Fangak County. Registration and verification for WASH and non-food item responses are ongoing. A rapid needs assessment on September 3 reported that more than 3,600 flood-displaced individuals from Fangak in Jonglei State had recently arrived in Tonga, Panyikang County, Upper Nile State, with more people arriving daily. While some stay in the town, others have relocated to higher ground designated by local authorities. The most urgent needs include medical care, protection services, shelter, and non-food items.

In Unity State, escalating floods in Mayom County are forcing entire communities to relocate, leaving behind livestock. In Mayendit, nine out of 13 counties are affected, while in Rotriak, Rubkona County, assessments reveal extensive damage to shelters, infrastructure, and critical services. The situation is heightening protection risks and public health concerns, as flooding of WASH facilities has led to widespread open defecation and stagnant water accumulation. In Pochalla County (27–29 August), an assessment found around 3,500 people affected by flooding in Otallo, Akoy, Adong, and Akiela payams. Urgent needs include food, shelter, non-food items, WASH materials, emergency health kits, and protection services. An NGO has reported adequate nutrition supplies to meet current needs.

In Upper Nile State, an assessment in Maiwut Centre, Pagak, and Jekow payams of Maiwut County identified about 24,000 people affected by the floods. Their immediate needs are shelter, non-food items, health services, and WASH materials. On September 3, floods in Maban County caused significant damage to homes, crops and breached dykes, leaving roads in the area impassable.



A woman walking in floodwaters in Nyirol County, Jonglei State.
Photo credit: Nyirol County

Over the past two weeks, flash floods in Northern Bahr el Ghazal have displaced over 198,000 people across five counties, with more than 50,000 relocated to higher ground. In Aweil East and Aweil South, assessments reported severe infrastructure damage affecting 70,000 people, and the situation is expected to worsen with additional rainfall. WASH services remain the most urgent need for those sheltering in higher areas.

In the Abyei Administrative Area, heavy rains have significantly disrupted the main supply route in southern Abyei, obstructing humanitarian access and delaying deliveries. Two trucks carrying 5 MT of essential medical supplies from Wau to Abyei Hospital have been stranded for days, further exacerbating the crisis.

In Eastern Equatoria State, over 18,000 people across four payams in Lafon County are affected by floods. At least eight health facilities have been damaged, with seven forced to close. Homes, water points, and eight schools have been submerged, impacting thousands of children's education.

In Central Equatoria State, the Flood Task Force visited Terekeka County on August 30 to assess the flood response. An estimated 8,500 people in six payams have been displaced, many with little or no household belongings, relying on relatives and friends for shelter. The floods have destroyed 113 acres of farmland, and schools remain closed, affecting the education of numerous children.

From 2 to September 3, a high-level consultation in Juba reviewed the 2024 flood preparedness and response plan under the theme "Disaster Unity: Saving Lives, Building Resilient Communities for a Sustainable Future." The meeting, attended by H.E. Mama Nyandeng De Mabior, Vice President of South Sudan, the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs, other government ministers, and key humanitarian leaders, emphasized the need for a unified understanding of the crisis, clear priorities, and well-defined roles. The Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan called for coordinated action to address the escalating disaster.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian partners continue to address the immediate needs of flood-affected people nationwide. They have prioritized critical life-saving areas, such as health, WASH, food and shelter, which remain essential alongside livelihoods and non-food items. Other crucial needs include equipment such as water pumps, supplies for community dyke construction and rehabilitation, stock pre-positioning, and advocacy for social cohesion and community resilience.

In Jonglei State, the UN and its partner conducted a general food distribution, targeting over 25,000 flood-affected people. They also provided three tents, 132 interagency health kits, 19,500 malaria test kits, 150 vials of snake anti-venom, and 600 cholera rapid diagnostic kits to Fangak County to ensure the continuity of essential health services to the flood-affected people.



A mother and her child displaced by floods to a higher ground in Fangak County, Jonglei State. Photo credit: ACF South Sudan

As of September 3, humanitarian partners have concluded the distribution of shelter and non-food items to some 4,200 people (700 households) displaced by floods in New Fangak and Old Fangak, Jonglei State, such as mosquito nets, plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, solar lamps, soap bars and buckets. Partners will continue the registration and verification exercise to distribute WASH non-food items.

The Logistics Cluster delivered some 7.7 MT of WASH non-food items (water treatment tablets, buckets and filter cloths) and 202 cartons of emergency health kits, including anti-venoms, to Fangak County. About 5,000 sandbags and 200 spades were airlifted to Fangak to support community flood mitigation efforts.

In Jonglei and Pibor Administrative Area, the Logistics Cluster in Bor continues to airlift supplies, including empty sandbags, WASH and emergency health kits, to support the continued response. At the same time, partners provide critical life-saving assistance to affected people in Fangak County. An inter-agency and multidisciplinary team was deployed from Malakal to New Fangak and Old Fangak to support the response and conducted health and WASH assessments. Between 1 and 3 September, shelter and non-food item kits,

including wooden poles and bamboo, were delivered to Bor for onward transportation to Fangak County.



Distribution of shelter and non-food items to people displaced by floods in Fangak County, Jonglei State. Photo credit: HDC South Sudan

On September 4, the UN and its partners reported that some 30 new boreholes in 21 primary schools and nine health facilities had been completed, providing safe water to over 17,000 people across the five counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Fifteen boreholes have been upgraded to water yards with elevated tanks and extended pipes to ensure the nearby flood-affected people receive safe drinking water.

South Sudan Red Cross completed distributing food items to 3,500 flood-affected people in Mangala, Juba County, such as maize flour, oil, beans and salt. About 1,200 people from the host community also received food items. In Mangala, registration of an additional 9,600 flood-affected people is continued, which will be preceded by the distribution

of food aid, multi-purpose cash assistance and livelihood support. The Health Cluster partners and the State Ministry of Health completed the delivery of medical drugs to functional health facilities in Juba and Terekeka counties.

In Warrap State, the state Health and Nutrition cluster partners have pre-positioned essential drugs and nutrition supplies enough to last for 3-month to all the health facilities in the state. Additional supplies are available for any health facility requiring extra support.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The number of flood-affected people continues to rise daily across South Sudan, yet humanitarian partners cannot reach everyone in need despite prioritization efforts. Access remains a critical obstacle, as many roads are now impassable, and floodwaters have cut off entire communities.

In Unity State, as of September 4, at least 30 trucks, including those carrying humanitarian aid, were stranded on the Mayom-Kaikang-Panakuach-Rotriak road due to poor conditions, disrupting food deliveries for nearly 140,000 people in IDP camp, as well as over 100,000 people in Rubkona County.

Efforts to mitigate flooding are hampered by severe shortages in equipment and supplies, particularly heavy machinery, fuel, hand tools, poles, and sandbags. In Fangak, local youth groups are attempting to build dykes and clear water channels with rudimentary tools, but the lack of proper resources constrains their efforts.

Gaps in essential pipeline supplies continue to hinder the overall humanitarian response. Additionally, some communities are reluctant to evacuate to safer, higher ground, underestimating the severity of the flooding threat.

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