

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Thousands of people fled their home to seek refuge in safer places due to the recent clashes in various locations in Leer and Rubkona County, in Unity State. While hundreds of them are displaced in the Temporary Protection Area of UNMISS Temporary Operating Base in Leer Town, thousands of them are still hiding in the bushes. Likewise, thousands more IDPs arrived in Southern Mayendit seeking refuge and humanitarian assistance. The cluster partners supported the displaced population with basic household items through the mobile teams and survival kits modality.
- The food insecurity, depreciation of local currency and disruption of livelihoods continued in South Sudan. People are struggling with the high cost of living due to rocketing of food prices in the market. This worsening situation kept forcing population to move to UN Bases for humanitarian assistance.
- Taking the advantage of the dry season months, the cluster is coordinating with the Logistics Cluster on the nationwide prepositioning plan maximizing road transport.

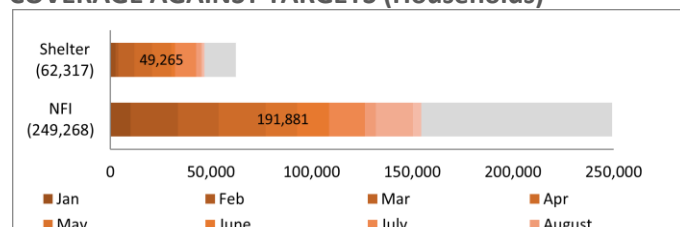
RESPONSE

- In 2016, Cluster partners have reached **191,881 households** with NFI and **49,265 households** with shelter materials. These represent **77%** and **79%** of respective target in Cluster Response Plan (CRP) Plus Target 2016.
- The Cluster pipeline managed to dispatch an about 3,143 of Survival Kits (SK) to Leer County, Unity State. However, the distribution still pending due to the insecurity. In 2016, a total of **15,555 Survival Kits** have been distributed in Unity and Eastern Equatoria states.
- 557 individual shelters have been constructed in UN House PoC 3. The cluster is planning to construct additional 210 individual shelters to accommodate 1,050 IDPs.

GAPS & CHALLENGES

- Limited access due to physical and political reasons remains to be one of the main challenges to the provision of humanitarian aid in South Sudan. Continuous fighting in some locations such as in Greater Equatoria and Unity between the government and opposition forces are creating very fluid dynamics in population movements and political stability that are challenging effective humanitarian operations.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Households)



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KEY DATES

The Shelter NFI Cluster was activated in 2011 upon South Sudan's independence from Sudan. Since the current civil war began in December 2013, the Cluster has scaled up drastically to meet needs that have continued to rise and deepen.

Activation of cluster: 2011

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy - 2016](#)
- [Methodology for Response](#)
- [Cluster Snapshot, November 2016](#)
- [Pipeline Snapshot, November 2016](#)

KEY LINKS

- Sheltersouthsudan.org
- sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan

KEY FIGURES

16 Cluster partners **1.62 M / 1.25 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (Source: OCHA Funds Tracking System)

