

South Sudan

September - 2016



South Sudan Capital Major City / Town Protection of Civilian (PoC) site SUDAN Melut Abyei Aweil Kuajok Wau CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC OF CONGO UGANDA Renk Renk Renk Malakal Melut Abyei Bentiu Kuajok Wau CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC OF CONGO UGANDA

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Thousands of people fled when the fighting broke out in central Unity State on July this year. Many of them are sheltering on the swamps or seeking refuge in the bush. The displaced population ends up living in very poor conditions with limited access to basic live-saving items. The cluster leads a multi-sectorial intervention through the Survival Kits modality, which not only includes non-food items but also supplies from WASH and Nutrition cluster that temporarily mitigates the dire conditions of the displaced population.
- The IDP population has stabilized since the conflict in sparked again in July. Wau PoC, as well as other collective sites around Wau Town, lost an average of 25% of the IDP population. UN House PoC in Juba saw the population increased due to the relocation in Tomping. Shelter partners are working on both sites to match the balance of shelters missing to be able to accommodate the new arrivals received over the last two months.
- New significant displacement as a result of the recent fighting in various areas of South Sudan, specifically in Greater Equatoria Regions, Unity and Upper Nile State. Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan have a total South Sudanese refugee population of 1 million people.

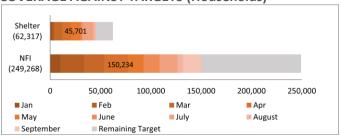
RESPONSE

- In 2016, Cluster partners have reached 150,234 households with NFI and 45,701 households with shelter materials. These represent 60% and 73% of respective target in Revised Cluster Response Plan (CRP) 2016.
- The partners have distributed 1,000 Survival Kits to people who are displaced due to the recent fighting in Unity State. In 2016, a total of 15,555 Survival Kits have been distributed in Unity and Eastern Equatoria states.
- Partners continue to respond to new waves of displacement in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Equatoria through a combination of mobile teams and static presence to provide S/NFI assistance.

GAPS & CHALLENGES

 Access continues being the main challenge humanitarian partners have to face in South Sudan. Key locations like areas around Yei and Wau Town as well as some counties in Eastern Equatoria and Western Barh el Gazal remain to be out of reach due to political reasons.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Households)



CLUSTER TEAM

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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
- Response coverage maps 2016
- Cluster snapshot

KEY LINKS

- Sheltersouthsudan.org
- <u>sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan</u>

KEY FIGURES

16

1.62 M / 1 M

Cluster partners

People in need / targeted

FUNDING (Source: OCHA Funds Tracking System)



2016 Funding
Requirement:
\$45.6 Million