



# South Sudan - Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2018

### Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps facing the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater

Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly and through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad shelter and non-food item trends in assessed settlements in March 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,627** Key Informants interviewed

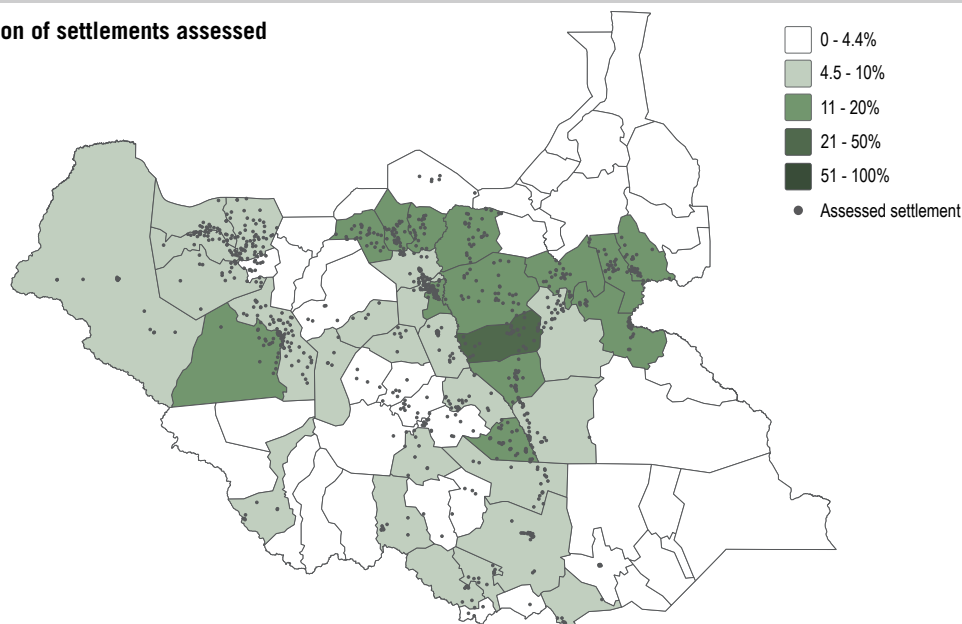
**1,007** Settlements assessed

**50** Counties assessed

**37** Counties with 4.5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

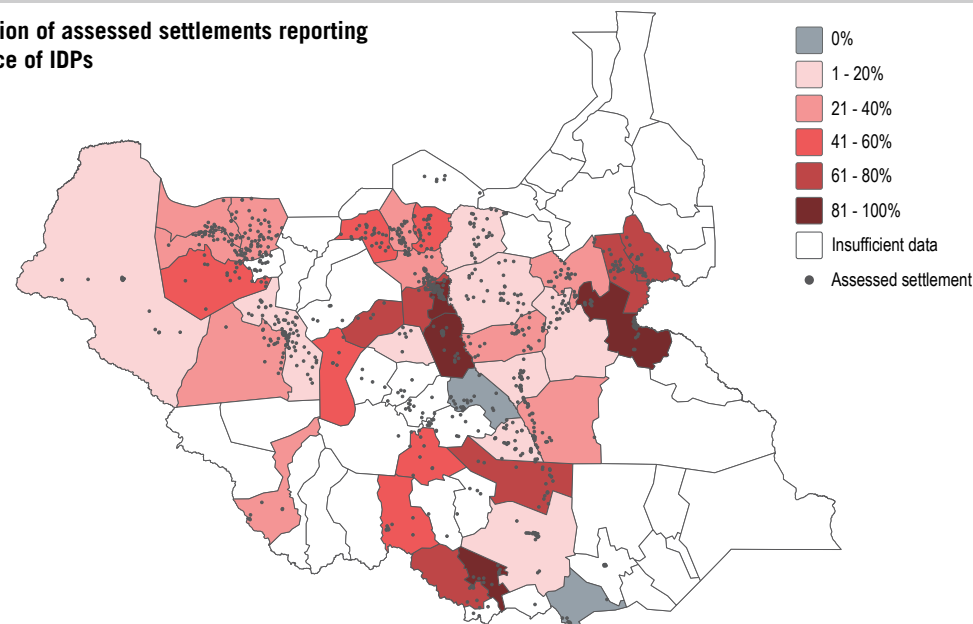
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### IDP Presence

#### Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs



<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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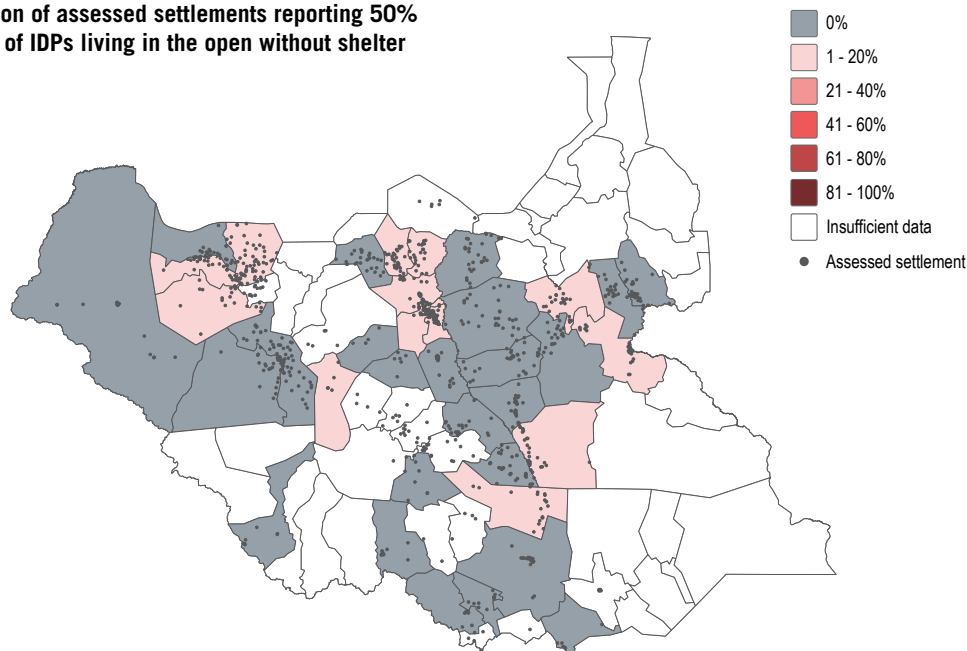
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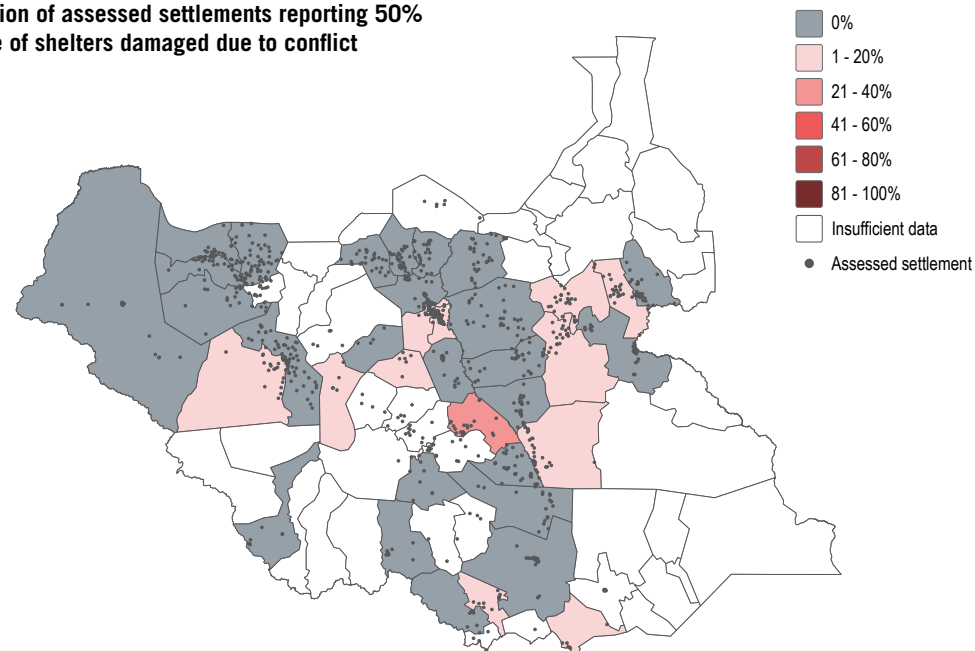
### IDP shelter

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 50% or more of IDPs living in the open without shelter



### Shelter damage

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 50% or more of shelters damaged due to conflict



### IDP shelter

Top five assessed counties reporting 50% or more of IDPs living in the open

Tonj South	20%	■
Aweil West	18%	■
Leer	16%	■
Rubkona	10%	■
Bor South	10%	■

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs primarily living in temporary structures or in the open

Tonj South	40%	■
Ulang	38%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	34%	■
Lainya	30%	■
Terekeka	26%	■

### Shelter damage

Top five assessed counties reporting settlements with 50% or more of shelters damaged due to conflict

Yirol East	25%	■
Tonj South	20%	■
Rumbek North	17%	■
Leer	16%	■
Magwi	14%	■

Top five assessed counties reporting any severity of shelter damage due to conflict

Leer	44%	■
Lainya	40%	■
Tonj South	40%	■
Yei	38%	■
Yirol East	35%	■



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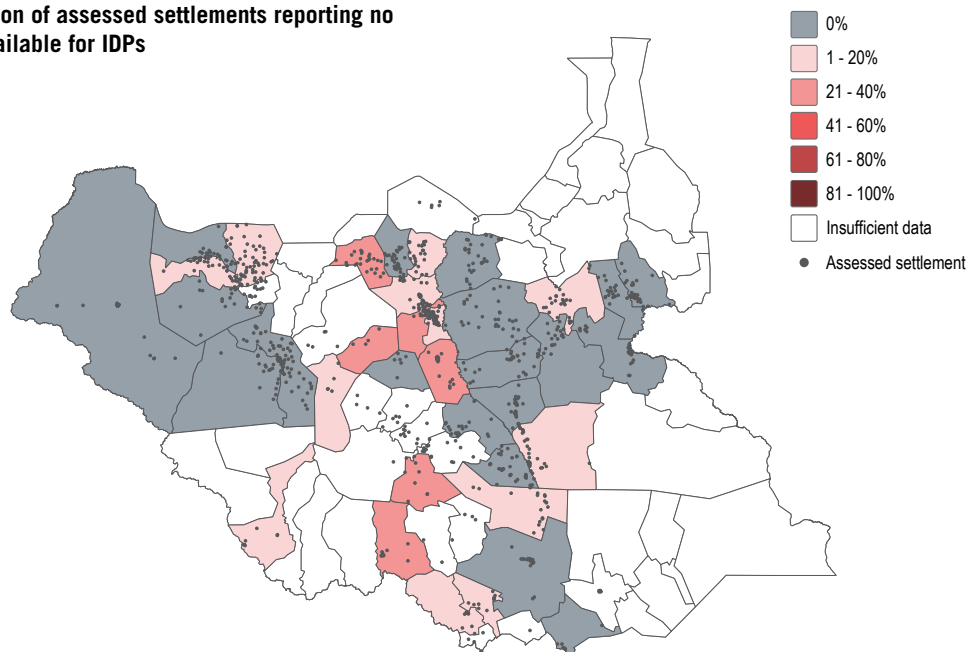
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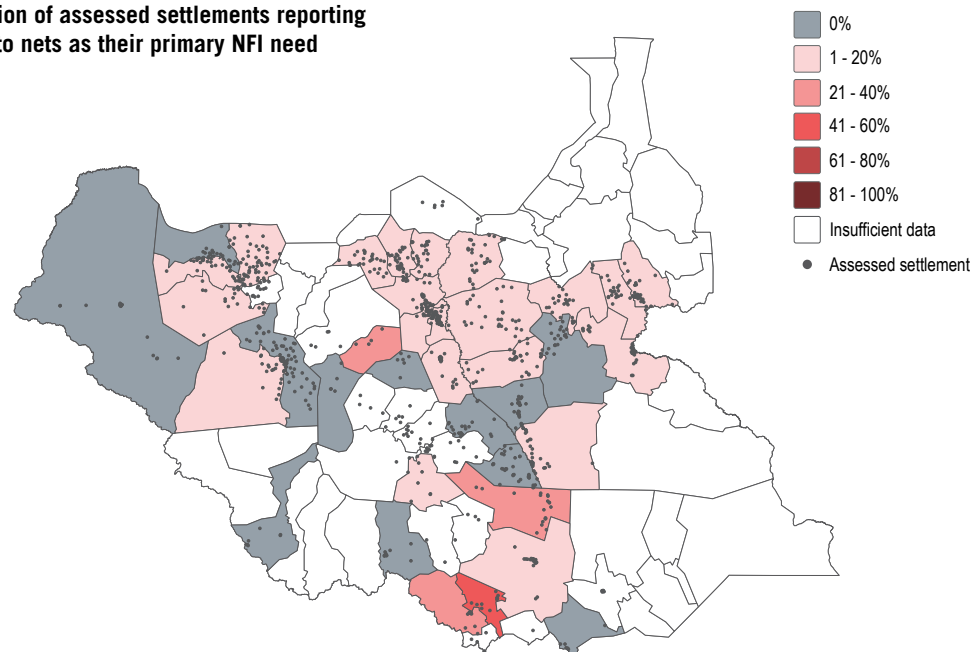
March 2018

### NFI Needs

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting no NFIs available for IDPs



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting mosquito nets as their primary NFI need



### NFI needs: mosquito nets

Top five assessed counties reporting mosquito nets as their primary NFI need

Lainya	50%	<div></div>
Tonj East	25%	<div></div>
Yei	23%	<div></div>
Terekeka	21%	<div></div>
Mayom	19%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: plastic sheeting

Top five assessed counties reporting plastic sheeting as their primary NFI need

Leer	43%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	39%	<div></div>
Mayendit	32%	<div></div>
Maridi	27%	<div></div>
Tonj East	25%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Terekeka	42%	<div></div>
Lainya	40%	<div></div>
Yei	31%	<div></div>
Tonj South	20%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	14%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: pots

Top five assessed counties reporting cooking pots as their primary NFI need

Maridi	18%	<div></div>
Ezo	14%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	12%	<div></div>
Mvolo	11%	<div></div>
Mayendit	9%	<div></div>



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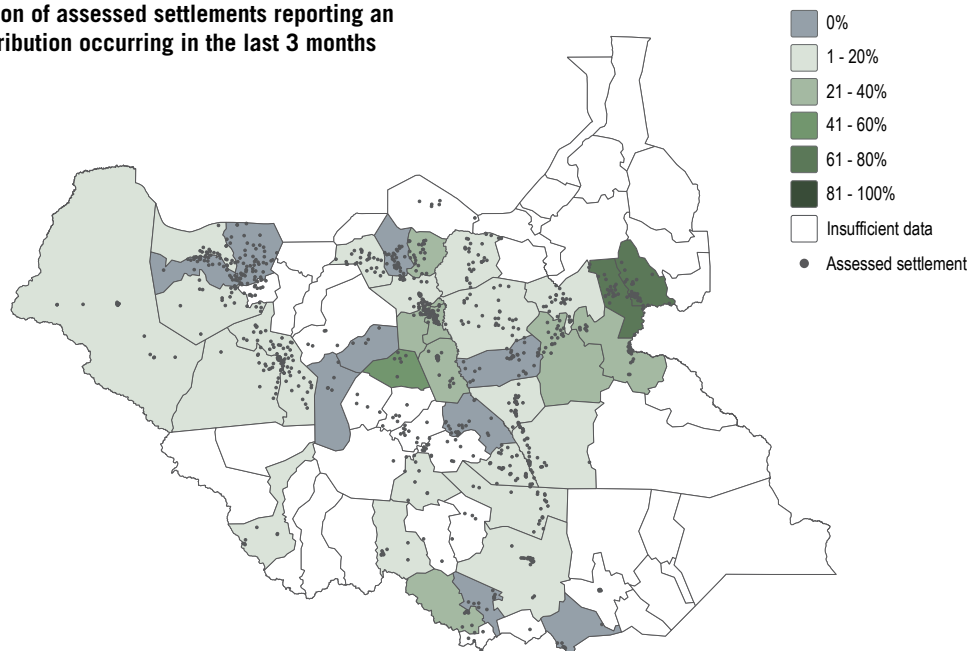
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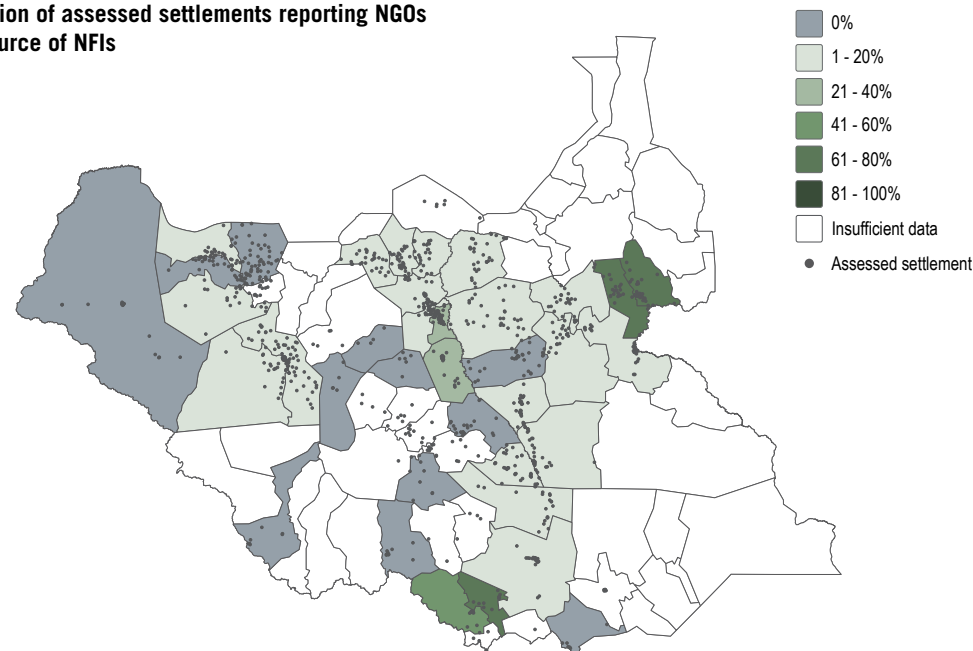
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### NFI availability

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting an NFI distribution occurring in the last 3 months



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting NGOs as a source of NFIs



### NFI source: NGO

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs through an NGO

Luakpiny/Nasir	76%
Ulang	71%
Lainya	70%
Yei	46%
Leer	39%

### NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Akobo	59%
Ulang	42%
Rubkona	27%
Tonj East	25%
Mayendit	23%

### NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Akobo	51%
Rubkona	27%
Duk	23%
Terekeka	21%
Bor South	19%

### NFI source: pre-displacement

Top five assessed counties reporting bringing NFIs from their pre-displacement location

Akobo	68%
Tonj East	50%
Tonj South	40%
Terekeka	37%
Guit	32%