



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 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 is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

[\(Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 November 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,784 Key Informants interviewed

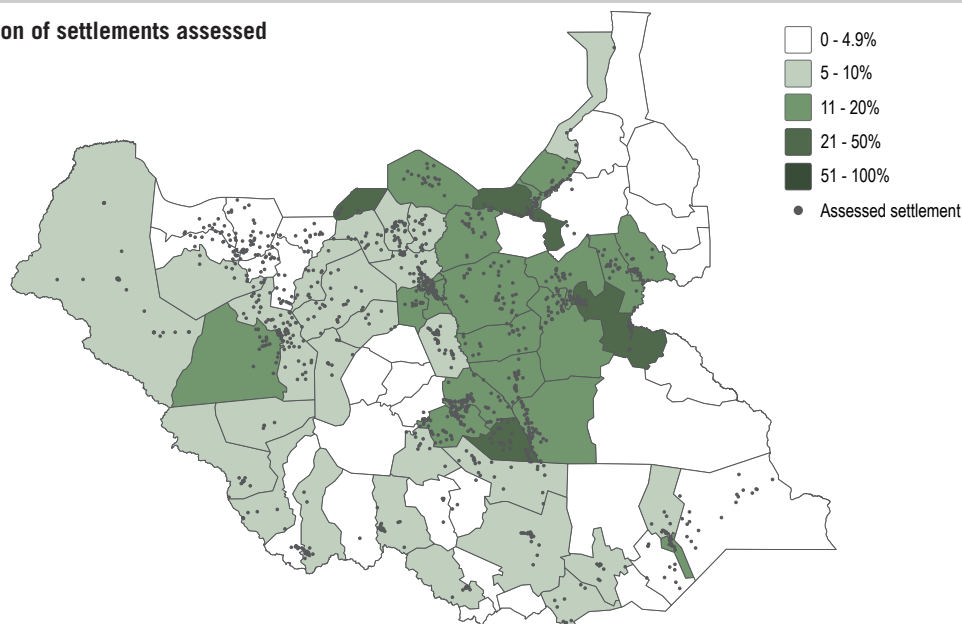
1,289 Settlements assessed

60 Counties assessed

47 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

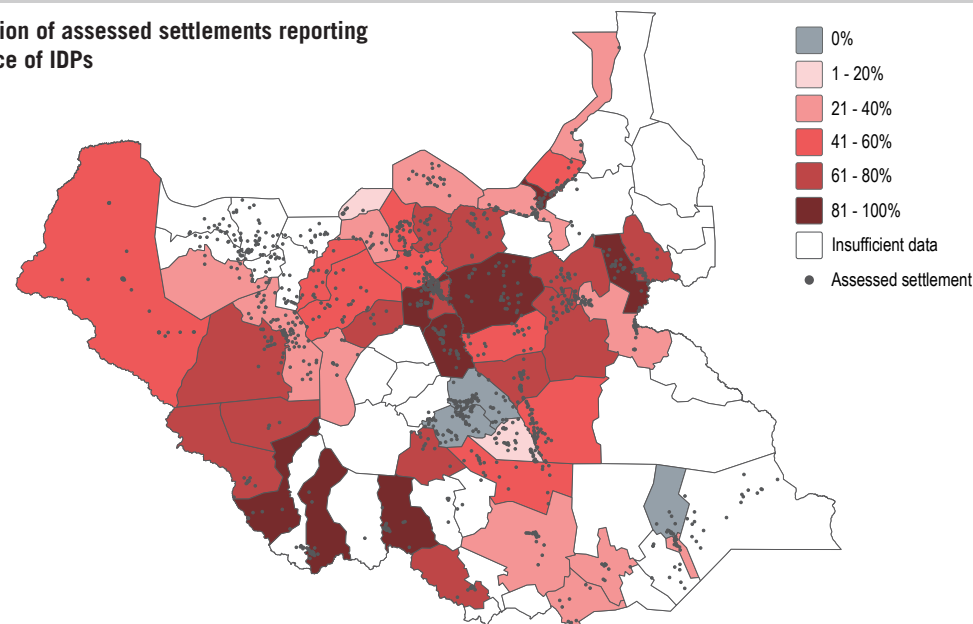
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs



¹ 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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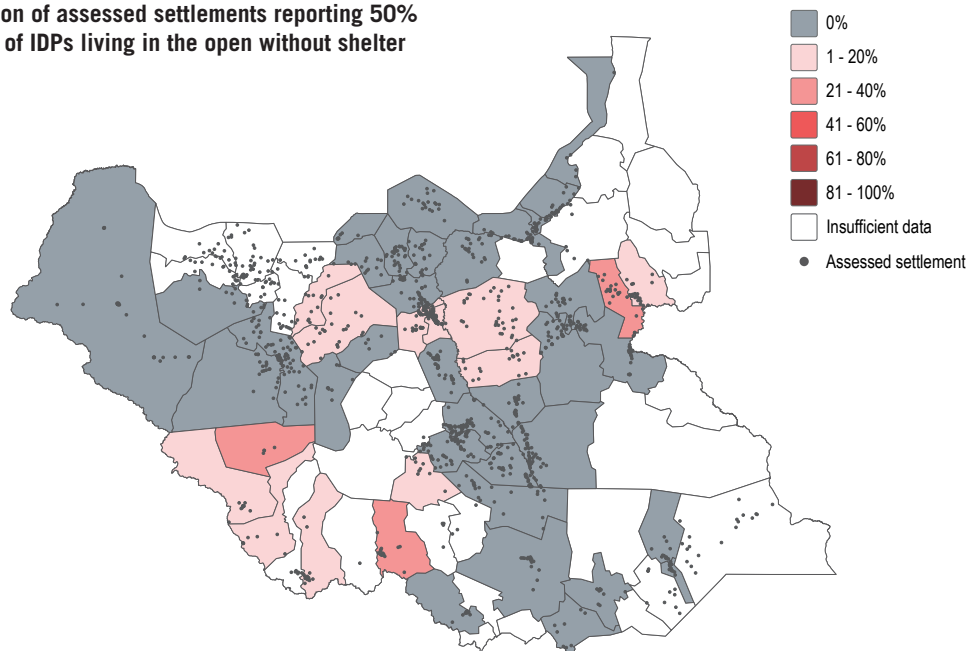
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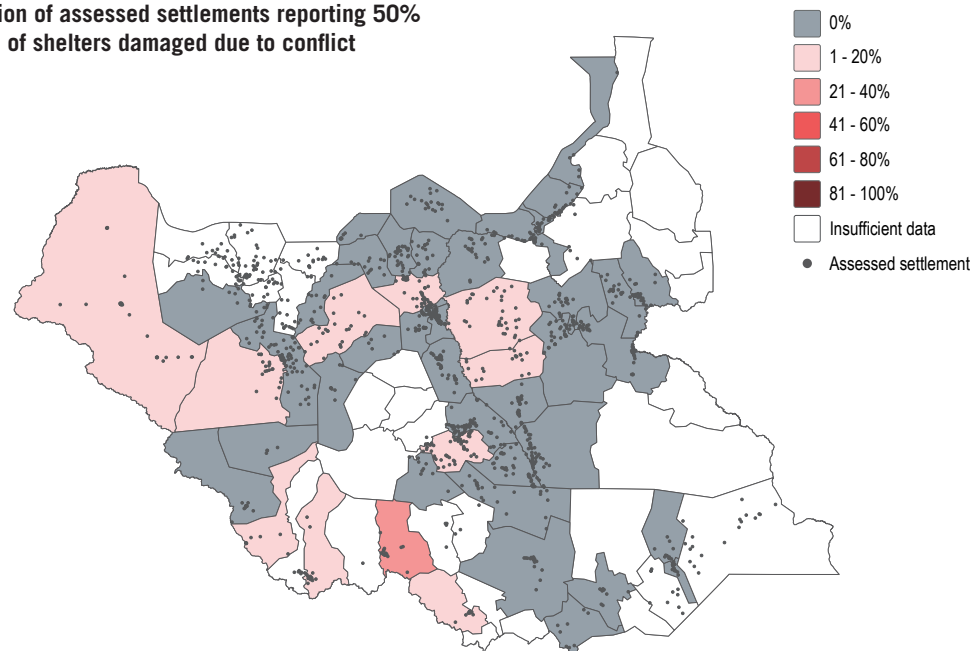
IDP shelter

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

Ulang	39%	
Nagero	25%	
Maridi	24%	
Ezo	14%	
Mvolo	11%	

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

Nagero	50%	
Mayendit	44%	
Ulang	43%	
Torit	40%	
Leer	33%	

Shelter damage

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

Maridi	24%	
Wau	16%	
Ezo	14%	
Yambio	7%	
Yei	6%	

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

Yei	75%	
Maridi	53%	
Tonj East	50%	
Malakal	29%	
Koch	23%	



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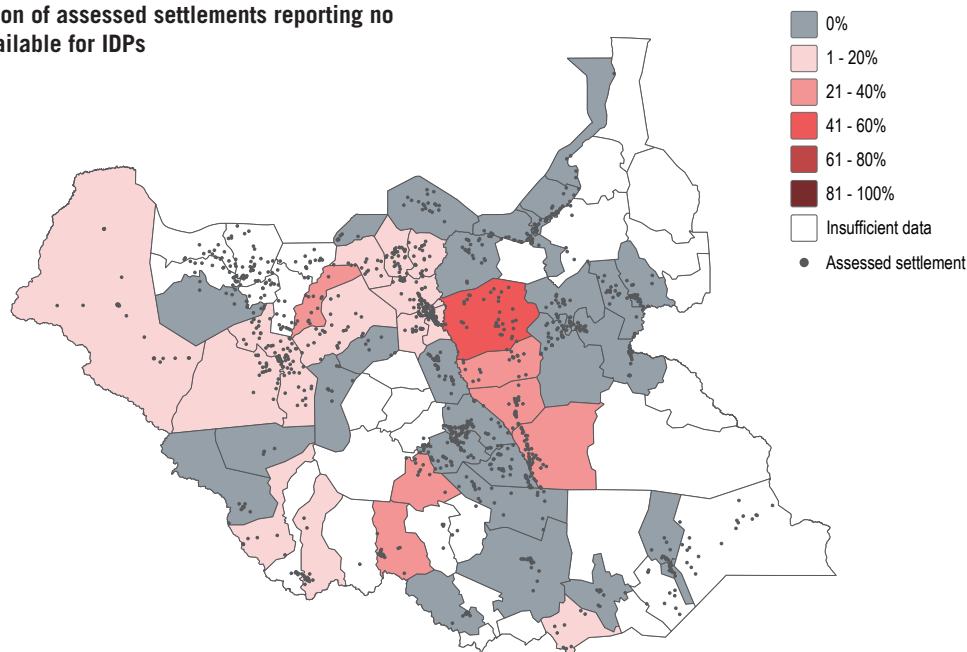
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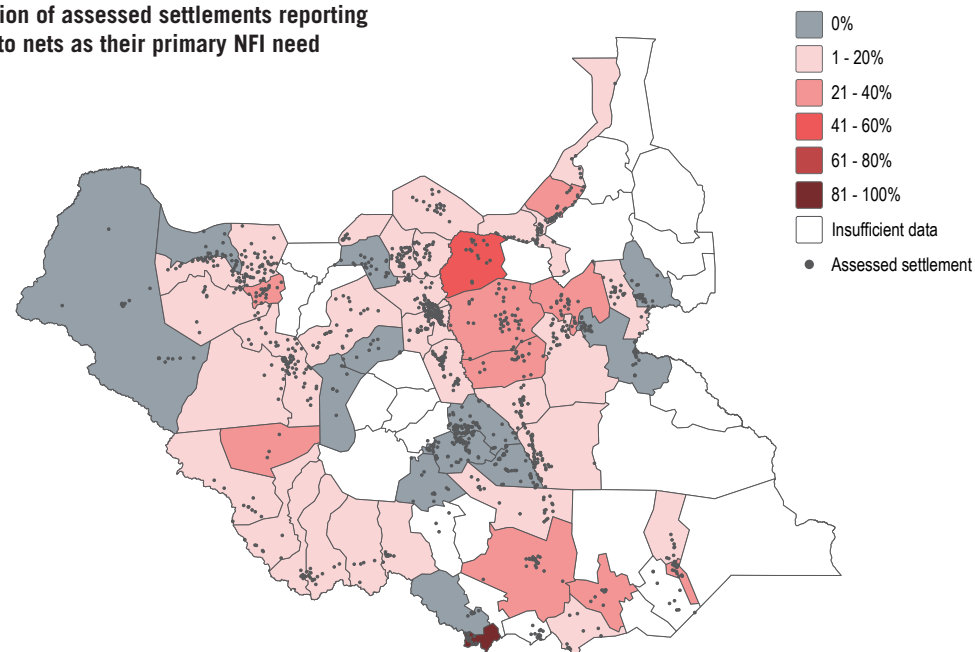
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NFI Needs

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

Mvolo	44%	
Fangak	39%	
Ezo	29%	
Nagero	25%	
Gogrial East	23%	

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Leer	37%	
Mayendit	36%	
Tonj East	33%	
Panyijiar	27%	
Uror	25%	

NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Malakal	38%	
Ezo	29%	
Tambura	27%	
Nagero	25%	
Yambio	21%	

NFI needs: pots

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

Yei	50%	
Maridi	29%	
Yambio	29%	
Tambura	27%	
Terekeka	27%	



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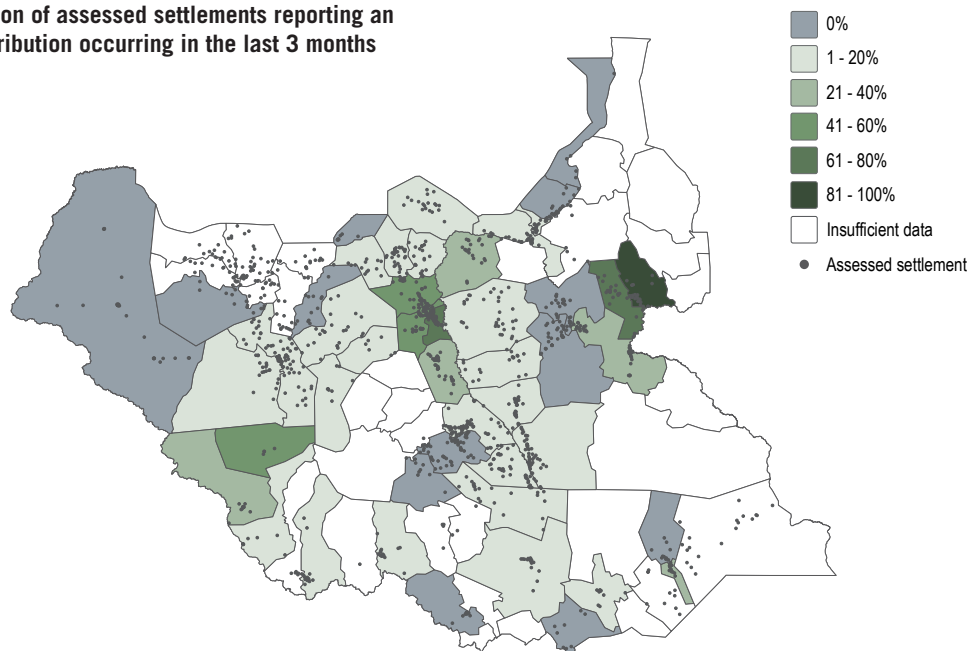
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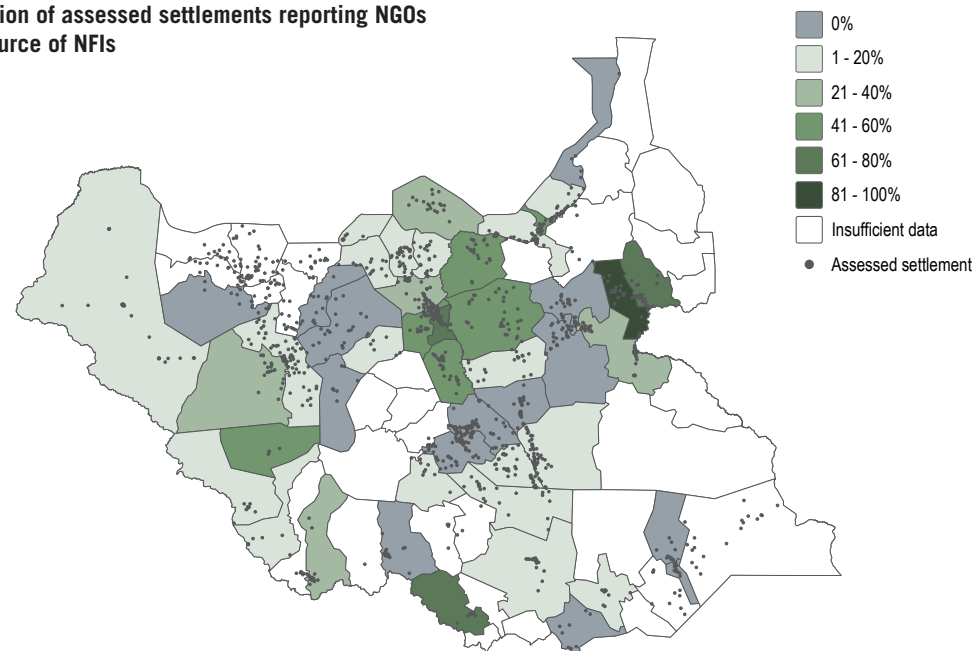
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NFI availability

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

Ulang	83%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	78%	<div></div>
Yei	69%	<div></div>
Leer	60%	<div></div>
Mayendit	59%	<div></div>

NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Malakal	86%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	82%	<div></div>
Tonj East	67%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	63%	<div></div>
Uror	61%	<div></div>

NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Malakal	86%	<div></div>
Yambio	64%	<div></div>
Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	48%	<div></div>
Ezo	43%	<div></div>

NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Ezo	86%	<div></div>
Malakal	86%	<div></div>
Mayendit	79%	<div></div>
Yambio	79%	<div></div>
Maridi	76%	<div></div>