



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 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 February 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,458 Key Informants interviewed

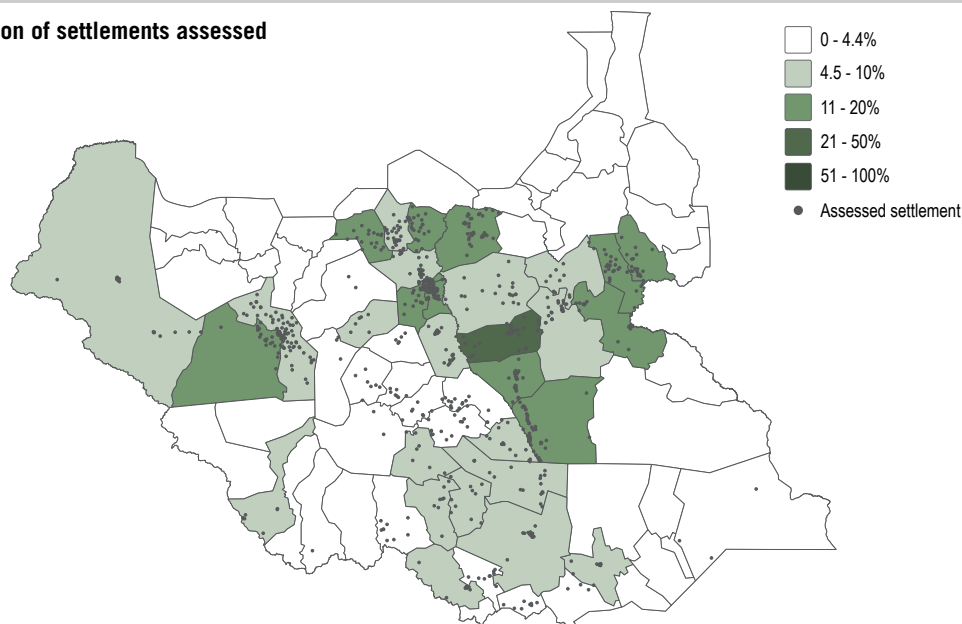
848 Settlements assessed

45 Counties assessed

30 Counties with 4.5% or more coverage¹

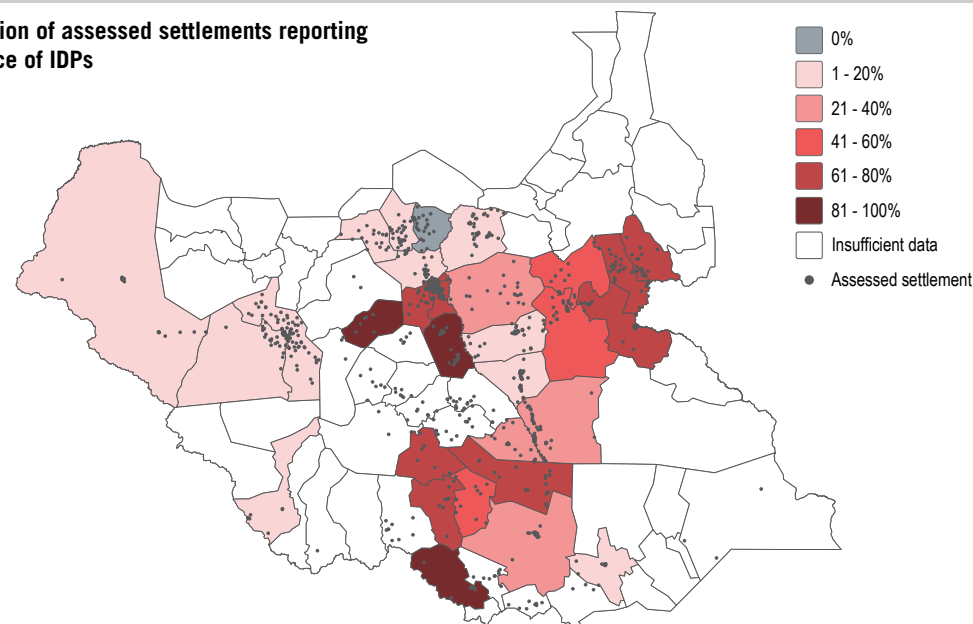
Assessment coverage

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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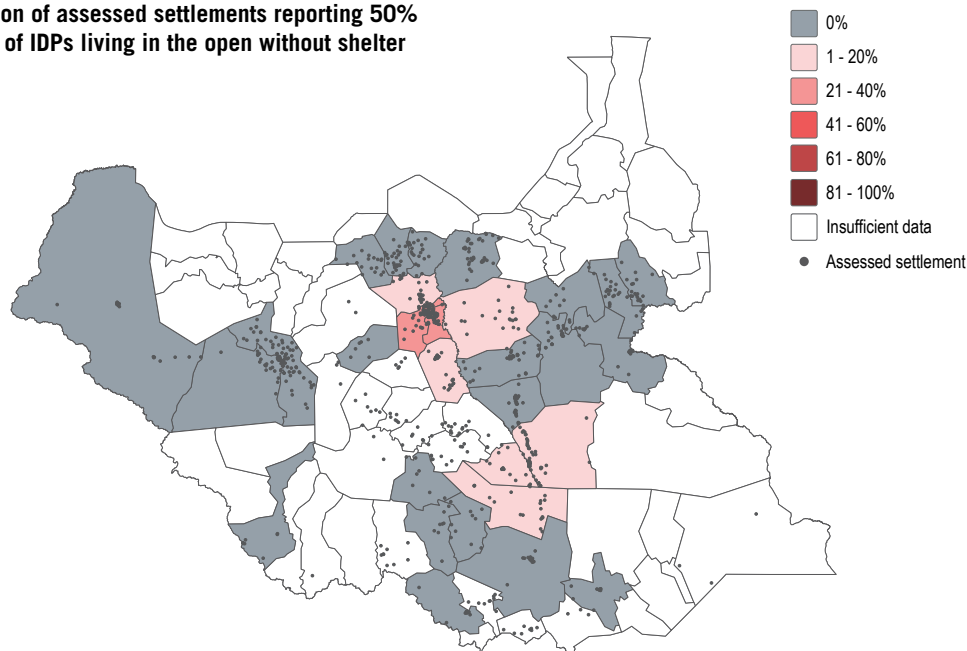
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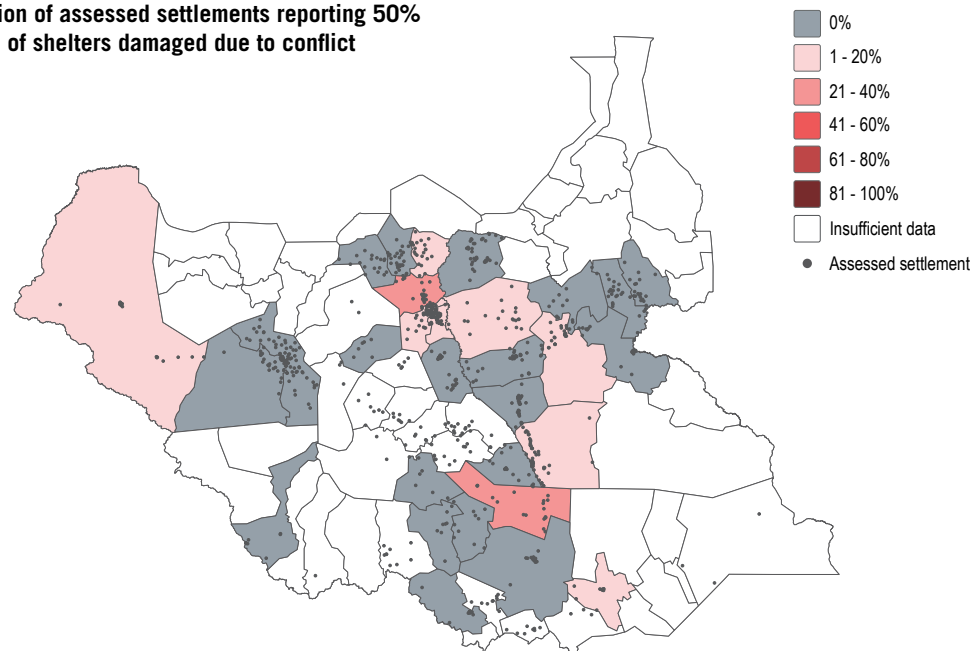
IDP shelter

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

Mayendit	28%	■
Leer	24%	■
Terekeka	11%	■
Koch	7%	■
Awerial	7%	■

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

Yei	67%	■
Ulang	38%	■
Leer	33%	■
Tonj East	33%	■
Nyirol	31%	■

Shelter damage

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

Terekeka	26%	■
Koch	26%	■
Torit	17%	■
Leer	11%	■
Mayendit	11%	■

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

Bor South	48%	■
Koch	48%	■
Torit	33%	■
Mayendit	32%	■
Leer	28%	■



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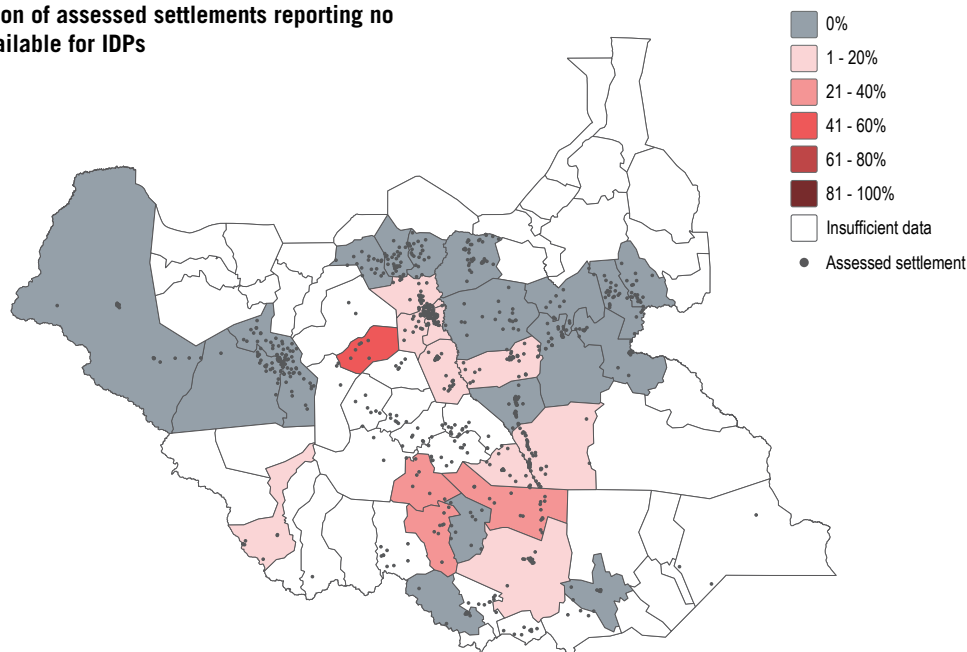
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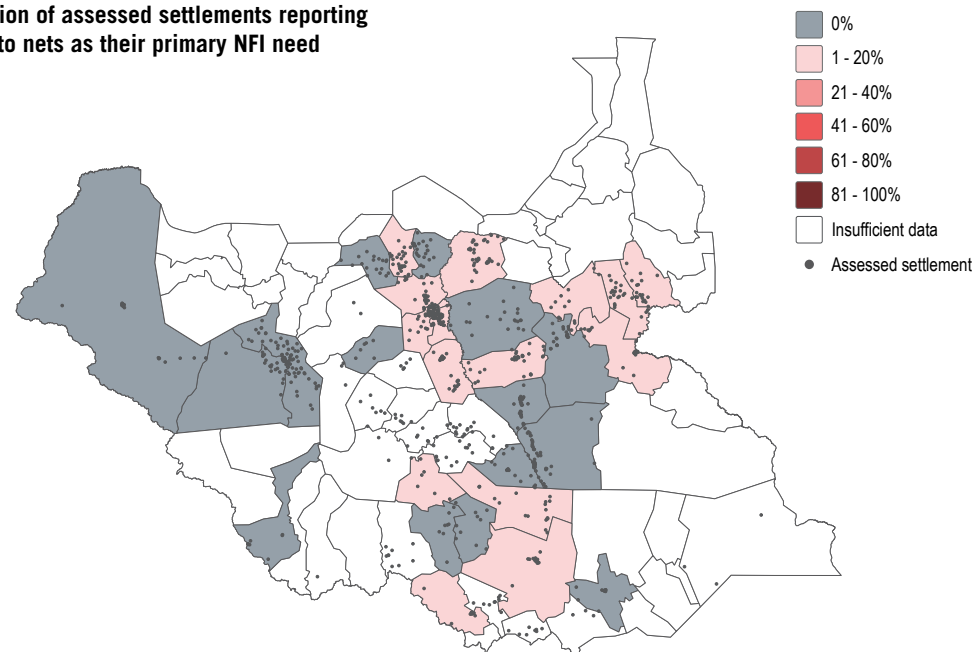
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NFI Needs

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

Terekeka	16%
Mvolo	14%
Mayendit	11%
Juba	11%
Luakpiny/Nasir	10%

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Leer	46%
Panyijjar	41%
Mayendit	39%
Yei	25%
Tonj East	17%

NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Tonj East	50%
Terekeka	26%
Mundri West	25%
Yei	25%
Juba	21%

NFI needs: pots

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

Mundri West	38%
Mvolo	29%
Mundri East	20%
Tonj East	17%
Panyijjar	16%



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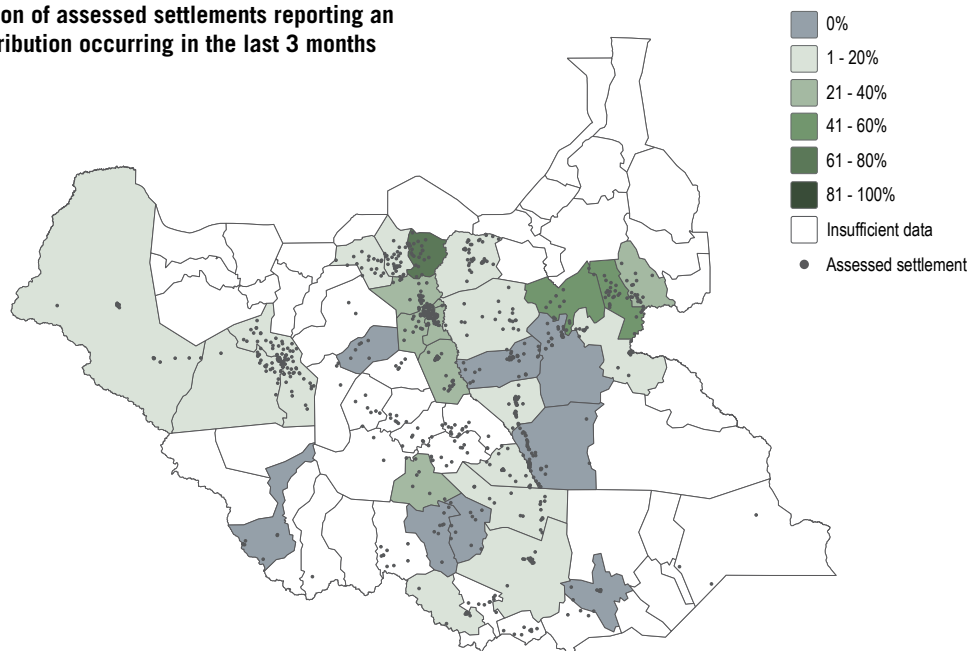
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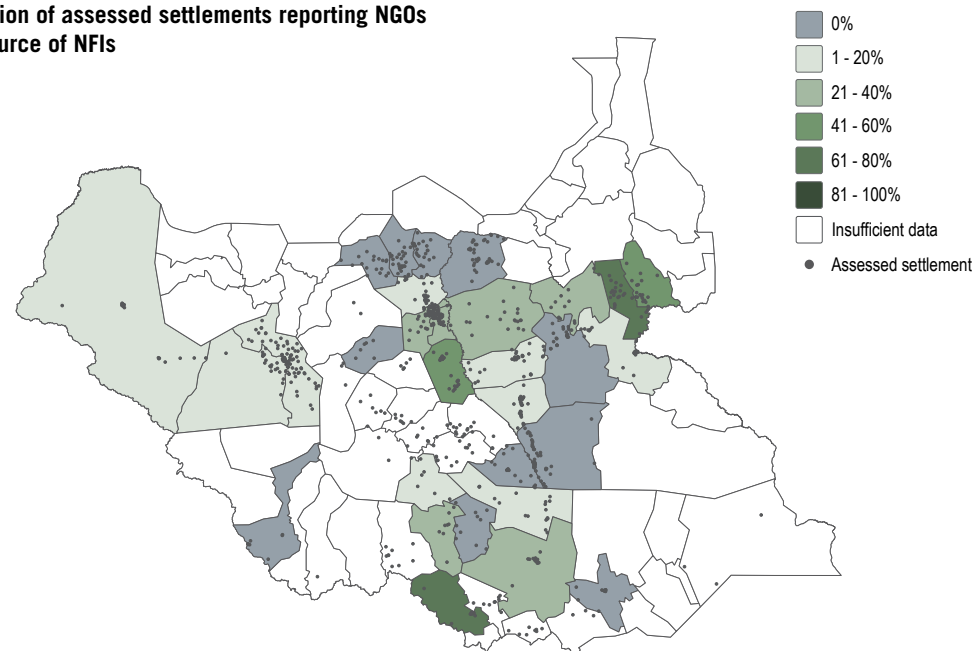
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NFI availability

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	67%	<div></div>
Yei	67%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	55%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	50%	<div></div>
Nyirol	31%	<div></div>

NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Akobo	70%	<div></div>
Mundri East	50%	<div></div>
Nyirol	38%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	34%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	25%	<div></div>

NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Akobo	48%	<div></div>
Nyirol	38%	<div></div>
Yei	17%	<div></div>
Duk	10%	<div></div>
Twic East	8%	<div></div>

NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Akobo	65%	<div></div>
Mundri East	50%	<div></div>
Nyirol	38%	<div></div>
Tonj East	33%	<div></div>
Uror	33%	<div></div>