



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 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 July 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,355 Key Informants interviewed

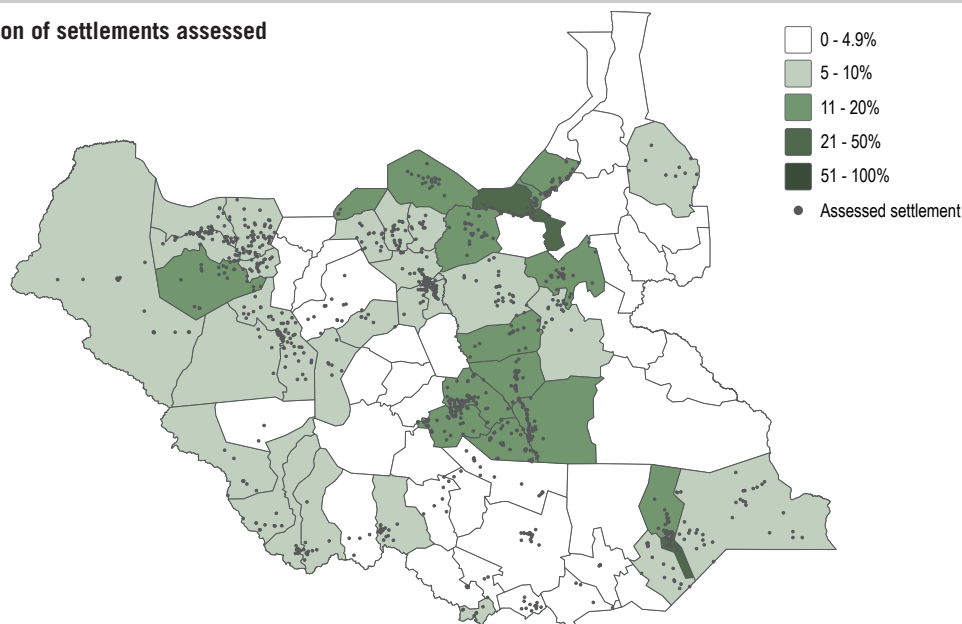
1,072 Settlements assessed

55 Counties assessed

42 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

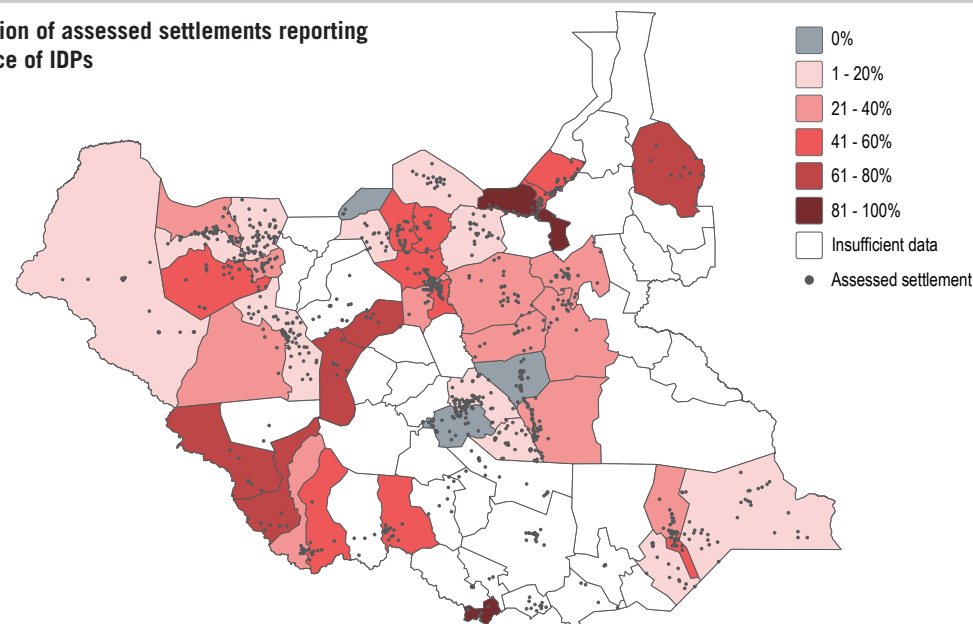
Assessment coverage

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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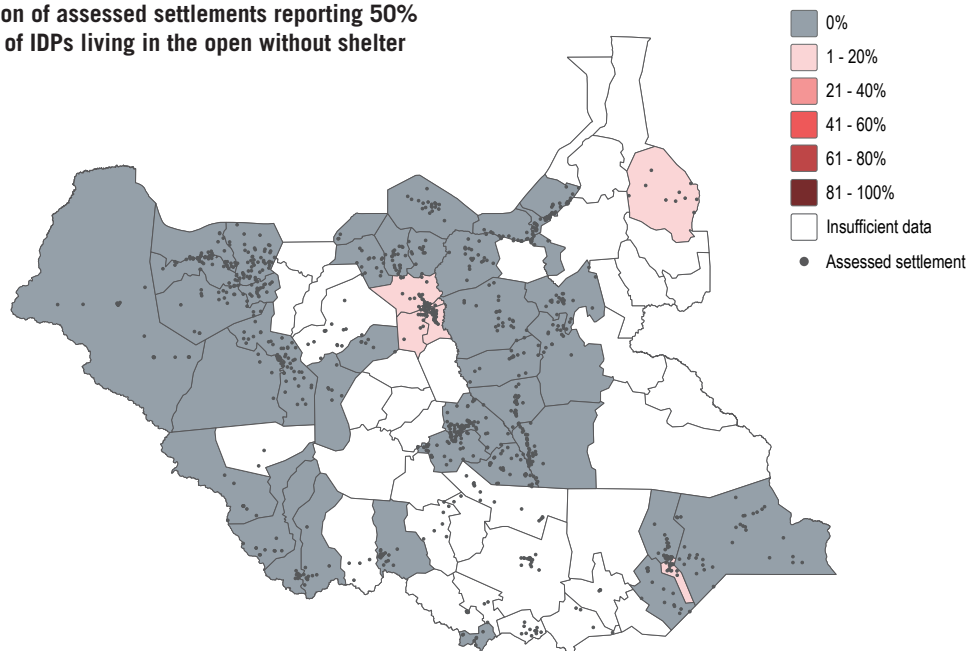
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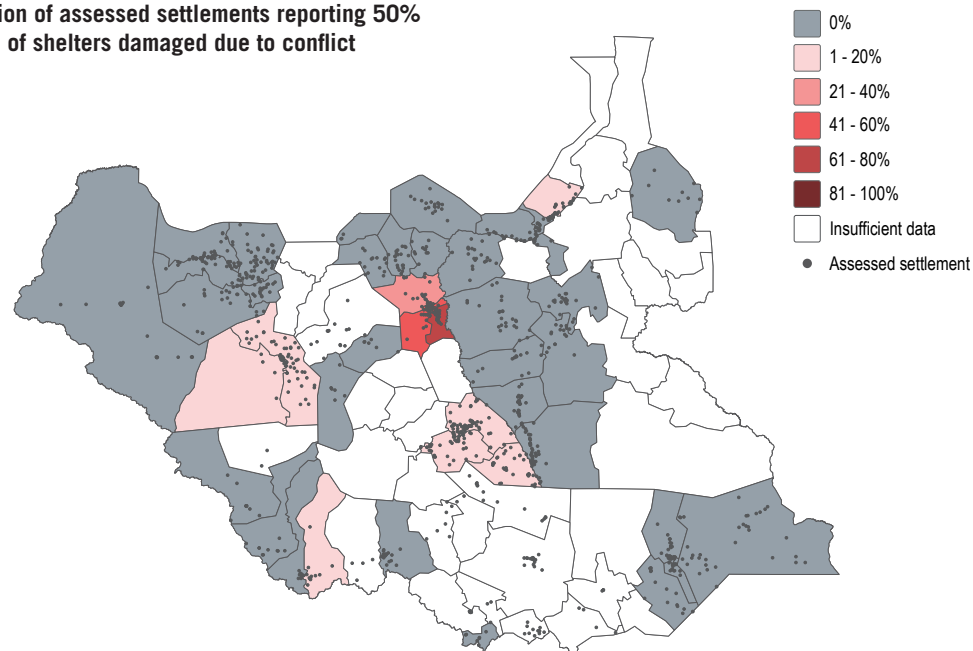
IDP shelter

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

Koch	14%
Leer	12%
Maban	10%
Kapoeta South	6%
Mayendit	4%

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

Malakal	22%
Tonj East	17%
Mayendit	16%
Kapoeta South	13%
Morobo	13%

Shelter damage

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

Leer	64%
Mayendit	60%
Koch	32%
Yambio	8%
Jur River	7%

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

Leer	72%
Mayendit	68%
Koch	41%
Yambio	17%
Yirol West	14%



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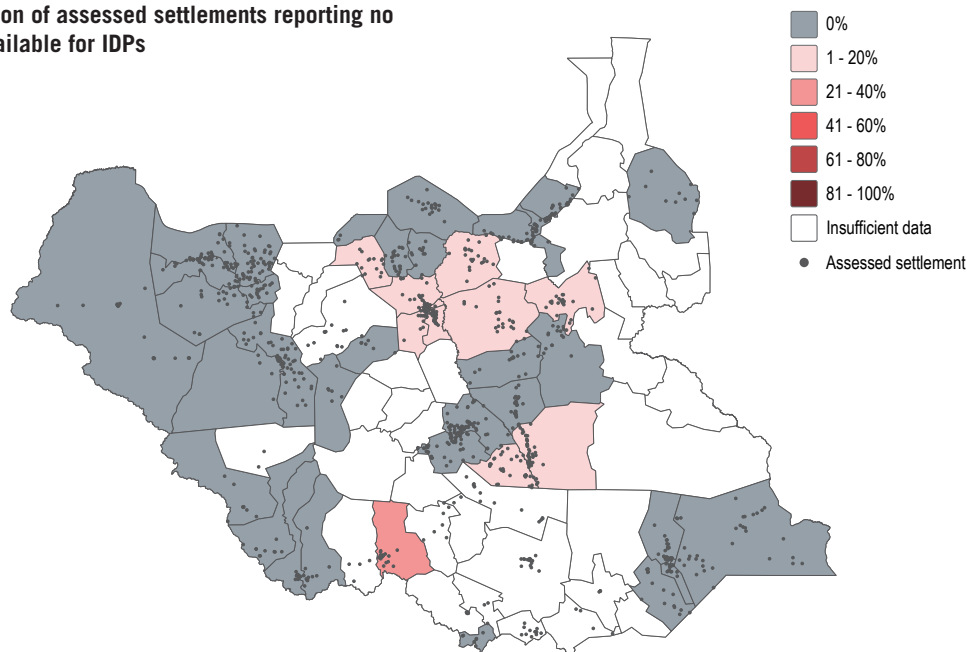
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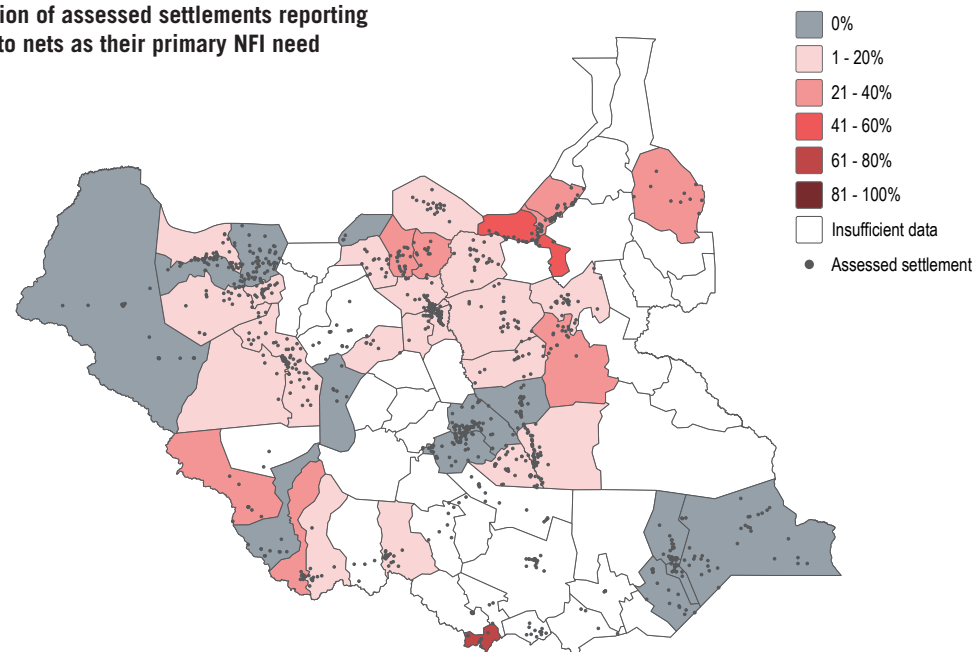
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NFI Needs

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

Morobo	63%	<div></div>
Panyikang	45%	<div></div>
Maban	40%	<div></div>
Tambura	33%	<div></div>
Nzara	30%	<div></div>

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Leer	32%	<div></div>
Panyikang	23%	<div></div>
Maban	20%	<div></div>
Rubkona	19%	<div></div>
Malakal	17%	<div></div>

NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Tonj South	33%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	25%	<div></div>
Yambio	17%	<div></div>
Maridi	15%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	13%	<div></div>

NFI needs: pots

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

Tonj South	17%	<div></div>
Nyirol	13%	<div></div>
Tambura	11%	<div></div>
Maridi	10%	<div></div>
Nzara	10%	<div></div>



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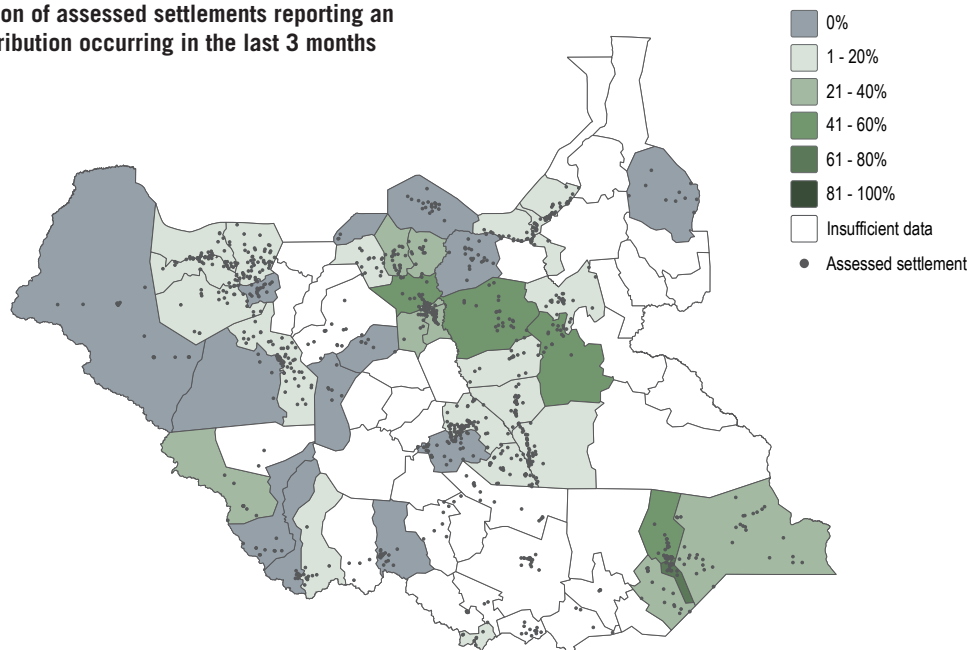
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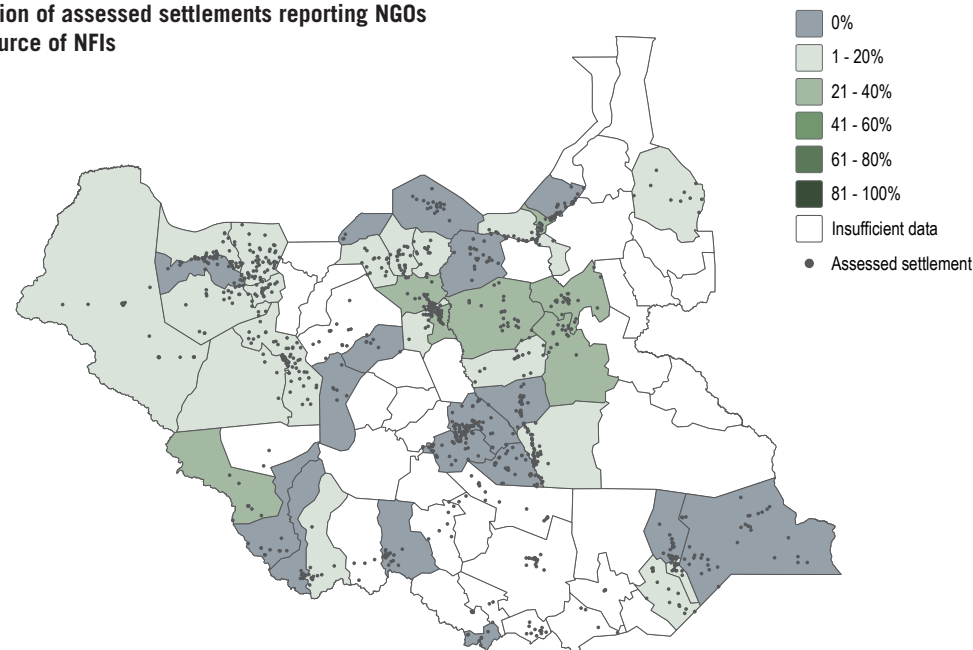
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NFI availability

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

Koch	32%	<div></div>
Uror	31%	<div></div>
Leer	28%	<div></div>
Nyiröl	26%	<div></div>
Malakal	22%	<div></div>

NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Rubkona	57%	<div></div>
Tonj East	50%	<div></div>
Tonj South	50%	<div></div>
Guit	42%	<div></div>
Yambio	42%	<div></div>

NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Morobo	75%	<div></div>
Tonj South	67%	<div></div>
Tambura	33%	<div></div>
Tonj East	33%	<div></div>
Panyikang	32%	<div></div>

NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Tambura	78%	<div></div>
Ezo	70%	<div></div>
Panyikang	68%	<div></div>
Morobo	63%	<div></div>
Rubkona	57%	<div></div>