



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 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 August 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,712** Key Informants interviewed

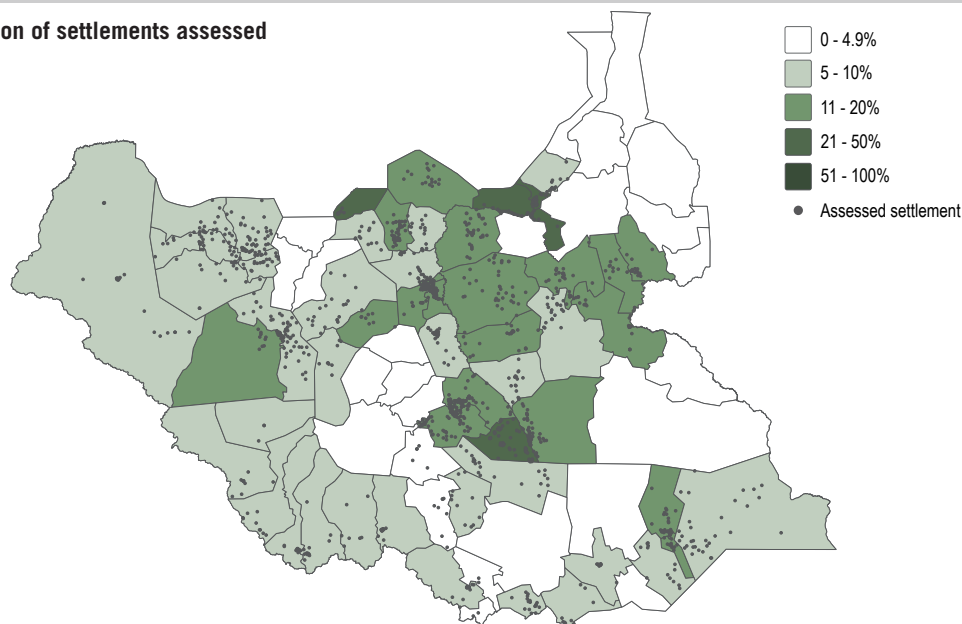
**1,293** Settlements assessed

**57** Counties assessed

**53** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

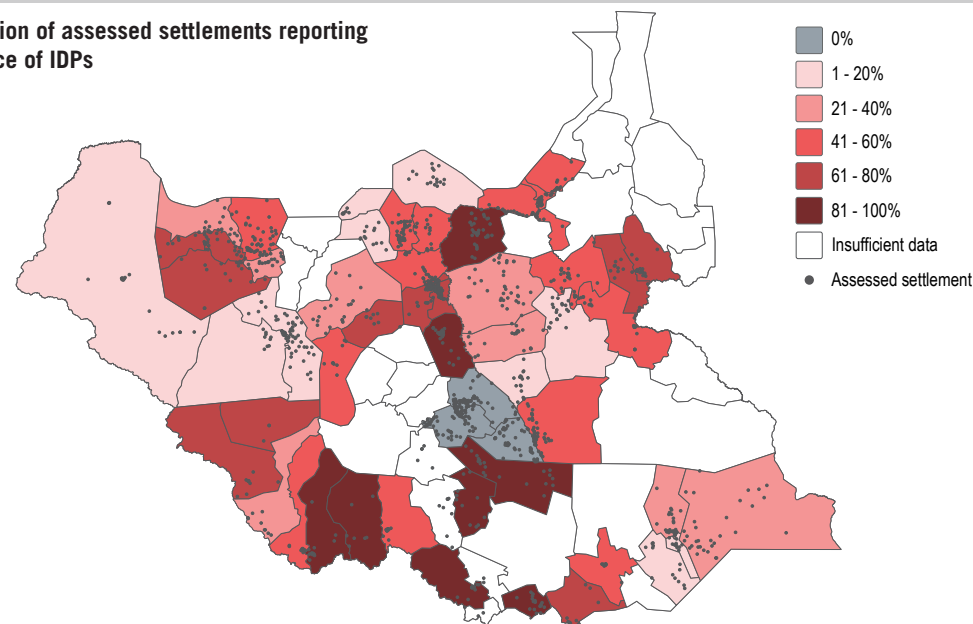
### Assessment coverage

#### 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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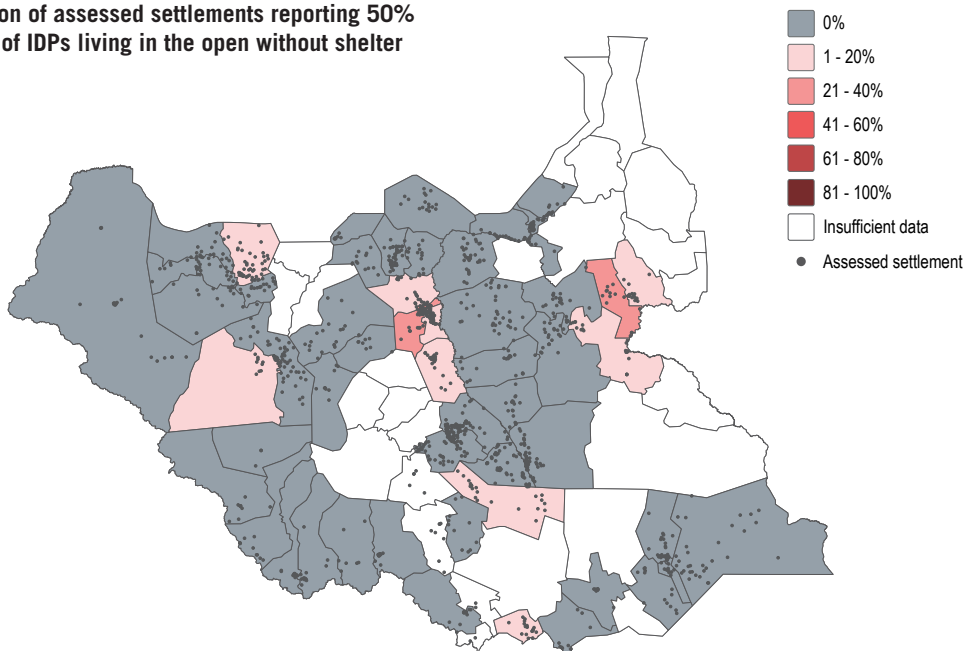
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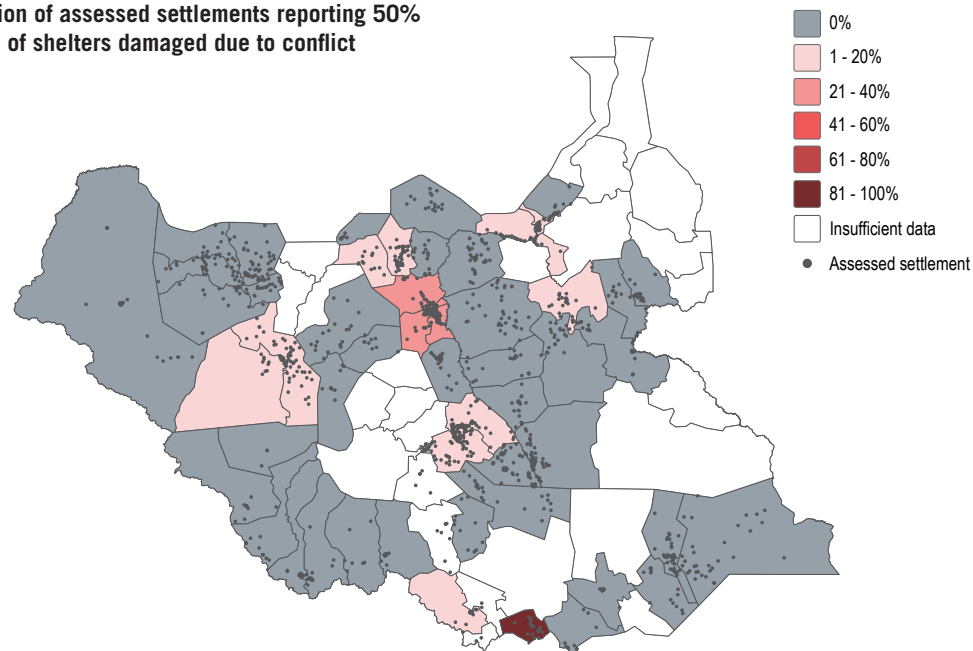
### IDP shelter

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

Ulang	36%	<div></div>
Mayendit	30%	<div></div>
Leer	15%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	6%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	6%	<div></div>

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

Torit	40%	<div></div>
Yambio	38%	<div></div>
Nyirol	37%	<div></div>
Mundri East	36%	<div></div>
Ulang	36%	<div></div>

### Shelter damage

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

Kajo-keji	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit	40%	<div></div>
Koch	26%	<div></div>
Leer	25%	<div></div>
Malakal	19%	<div></div>

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

Kajo-keji	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	63%	<div></div>
Mayendit	50%	<div></div>
Leer	44%	<div></div>
Yei	38%	<div></div>



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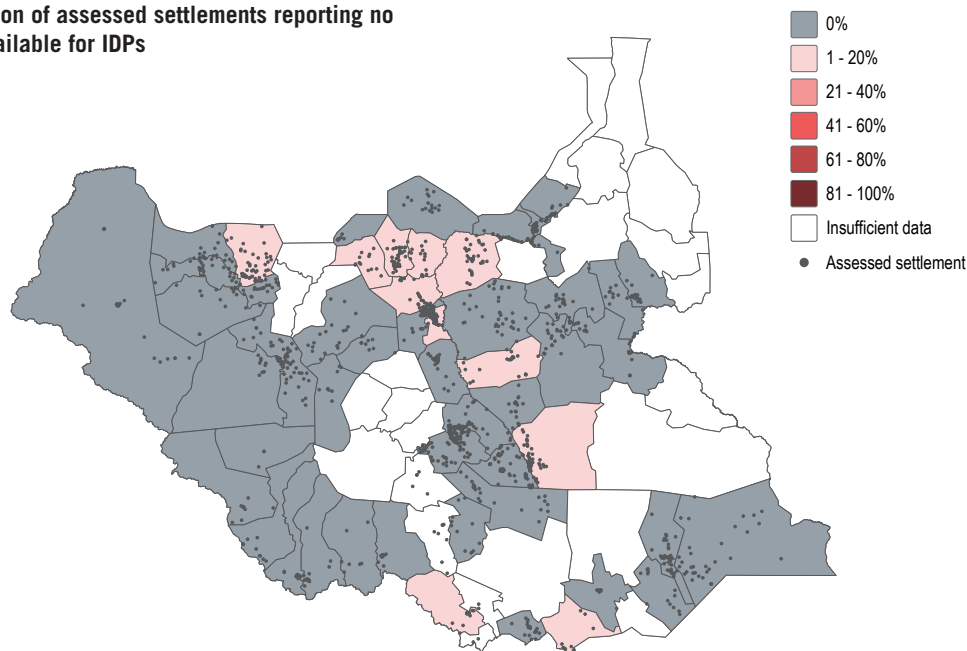
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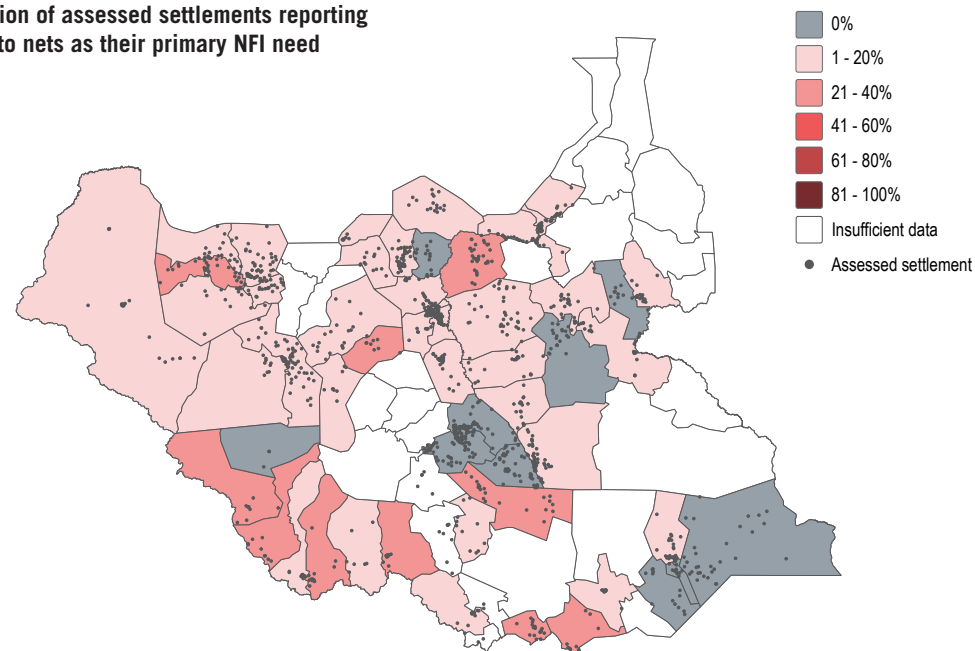
August 2018

### 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

Yambio	38%	<div></div>
Fangak	35%	<div></div>
Ezo	33%	<div></div>
Tambura	33%	<div></div>
Maridi	29%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Mayendit	60%	<div></div>
Leer	56%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	50%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	44%	<div></div>
Terekeka	35%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Magwi	33%	<div></div>
Ibba	29%	<div></div>
Mundri East	27%	<div></div>
Torit	27%	<div></div>
Yambio	23%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: pots

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

Yei	69%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	22%	<div></div>
Terekeka	17%	<div></div>
Tonj East	13%	<div></div>
Fangak	12%	<div></div>



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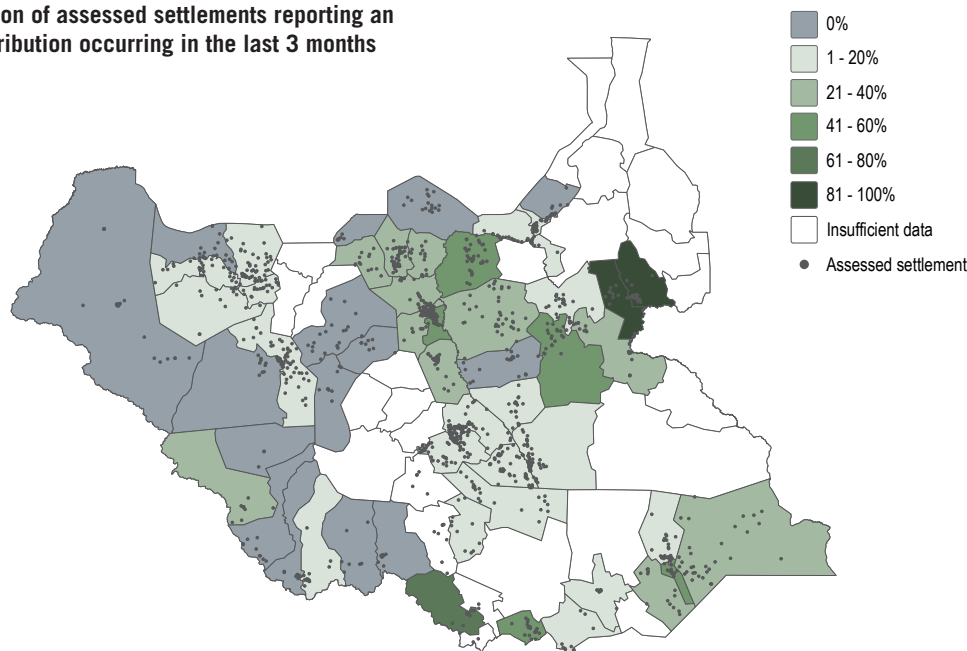
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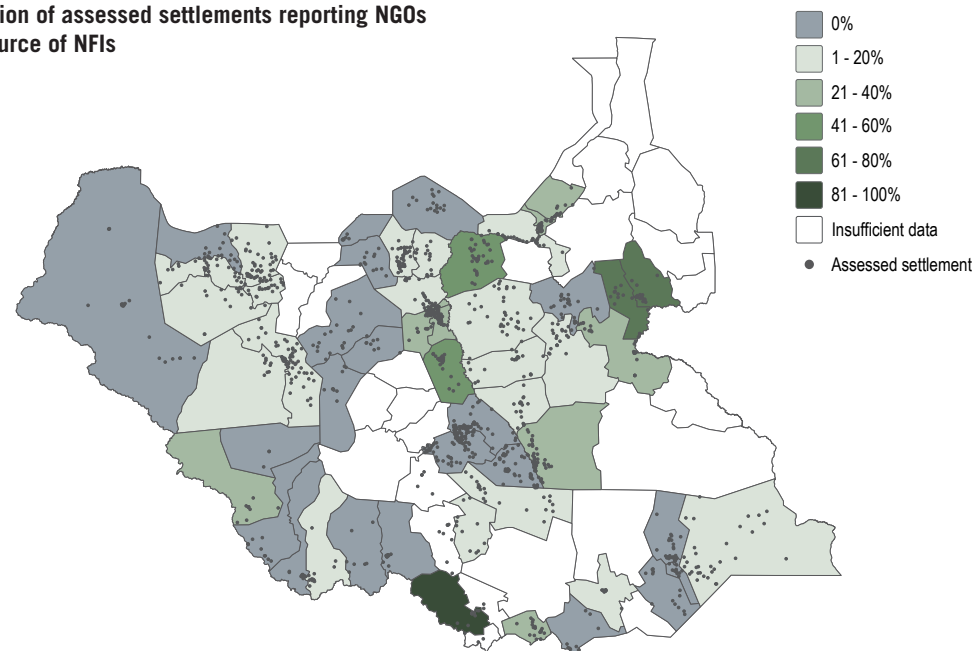
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### NFI availability

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

Yei	81%
Ulang	71%
Luakpiny/Nasir	65%
Panyijjar	56%
Fangak	47%

### NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Ibba	86%
Mundri East	82%
Panyijjar	63%
Kajo-keji	61%
Terekeka	61%

### NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Terekeka	61%
Malakal	54%
Fangak	50%
Fashoda	43%
Panyijjar	41%

### NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Mundri East	91%
Ibba	86%
Yambio	85%
Panyijjar	81%
Kajo-keji	78%