



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2019

### 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 February 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,942** Key Informants interviewed

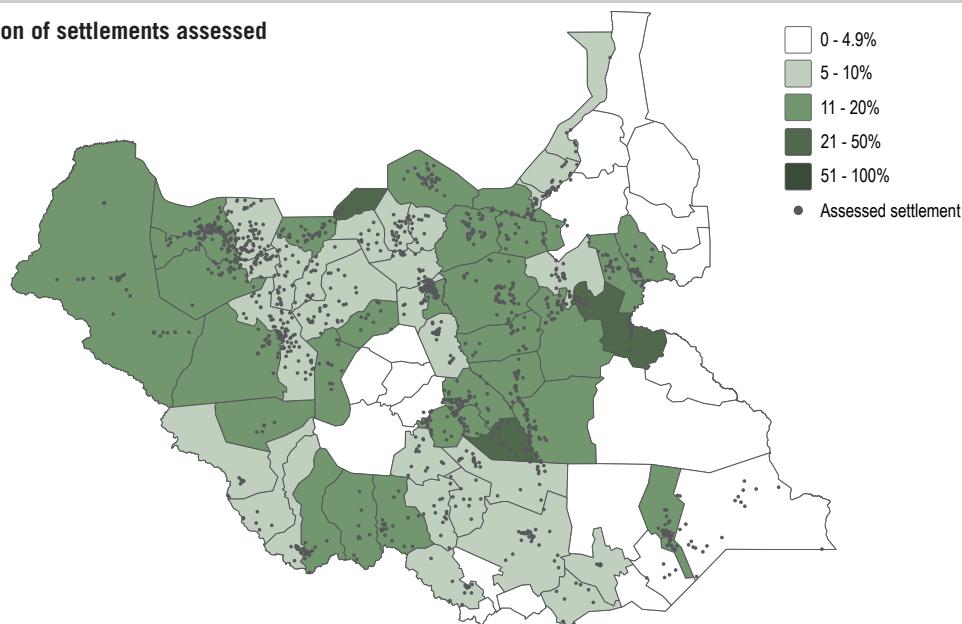
**1,471** Settlements assessed

**61** Counties assessed

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

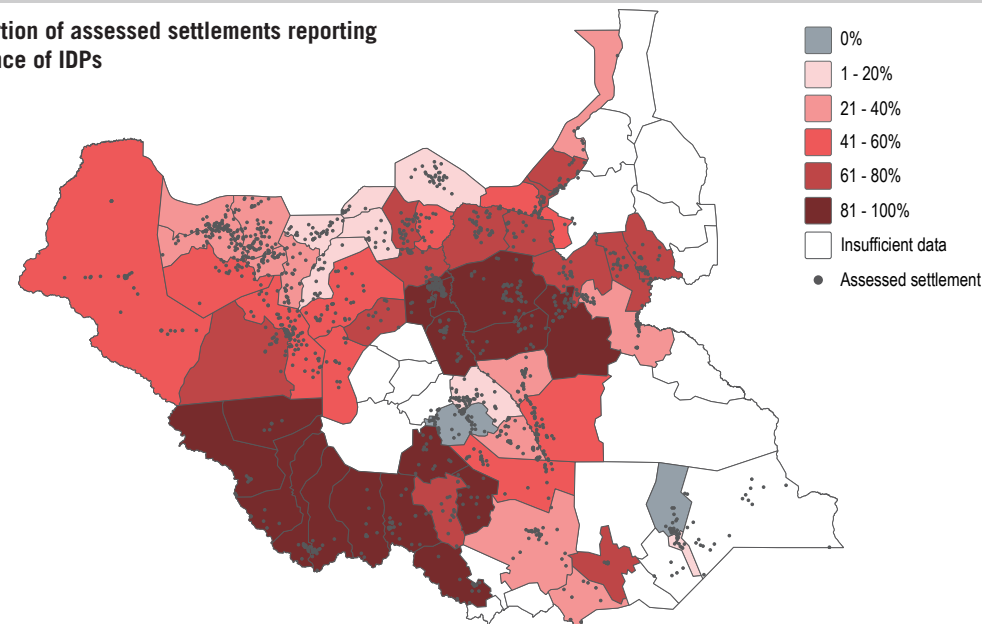
### Assessment coverage

#### 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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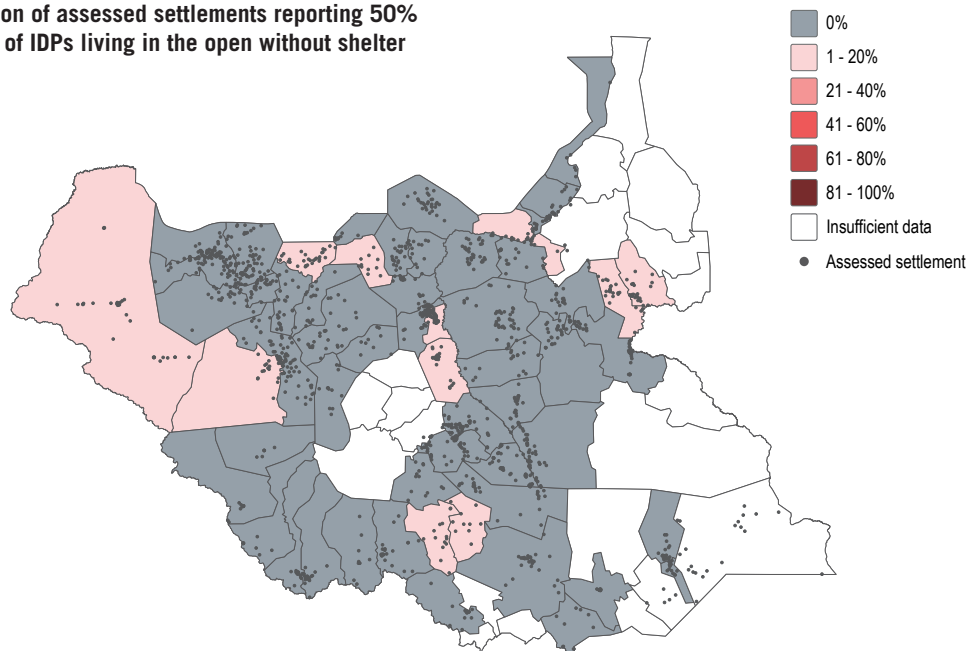
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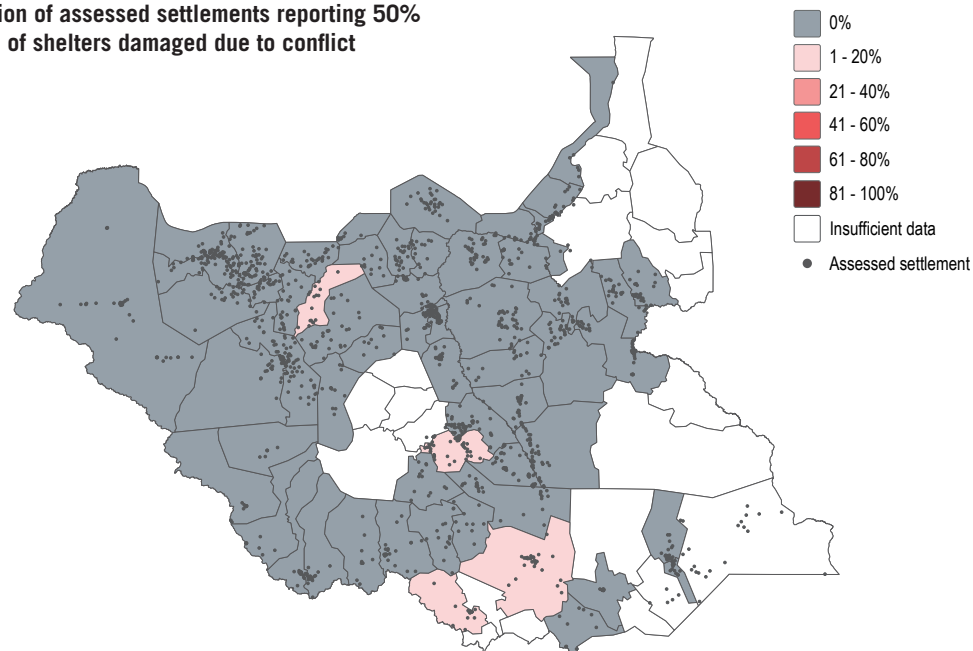
### IDP shelter

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	20%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	17%	■
Mundri East	10%	■
Mayom	9%	■
Mundri West	7%	■

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

Nagero	100%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	54%	■
Mayendit	36%	■
Duk	35%	■
Tambura	33%	■

### Shelter damage

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

Yei	18%	■
Juba	7%	■
Gogrial East	6%	■
Yirol West	2%	■

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

Yei	76%	■
Tonj East	44%	■
Mundri East	20%	■
Manyo	17%	■
Yirol East	13%	■



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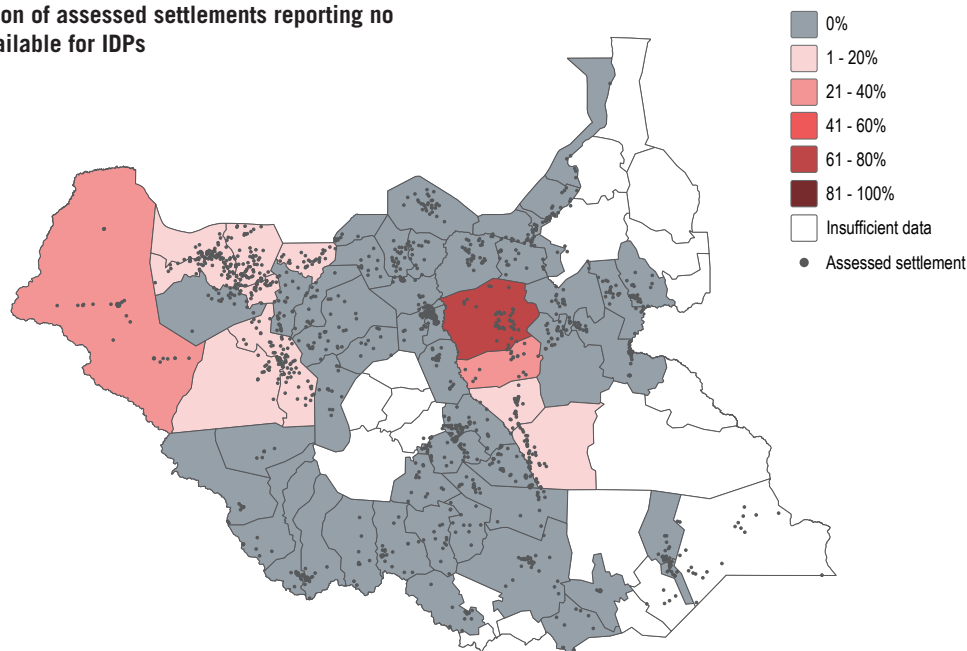
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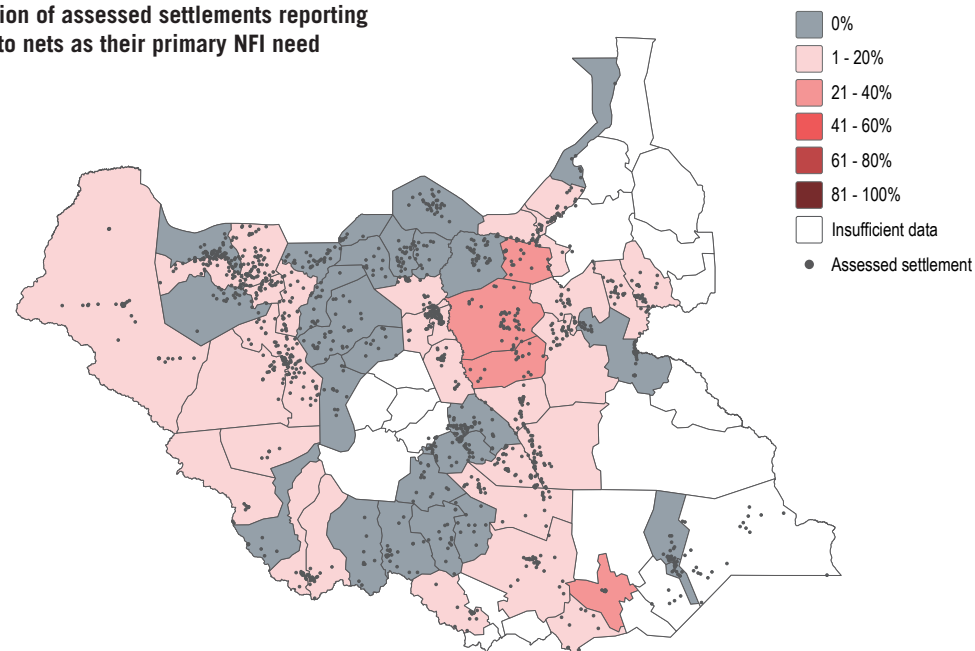
February 2019

### 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

Torit	31%	<div></div>
Ayod	30%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	30%	<div></div>
Duk	24%	<div></div>
Panyikang	19%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Yei	47%	<div></div>
Manyo	33%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	30%	<div></div>
Leer	30%	<div></div>
Uror	27%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Ibba	44%	<div></div>
Maridi	41%	<div></div>
Tonj East	33%	<div></div>
Mvolo	31%	<div></div>
Fangak	27%	<div></div>

### NFI needs: pots

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

Mundri East	70%	<div></div>
Mvolo	62%	<div></div>
Mundri West	43%	<div></div>
Maridi	41%	<div></div>
Terekeka	40%	<div></div>



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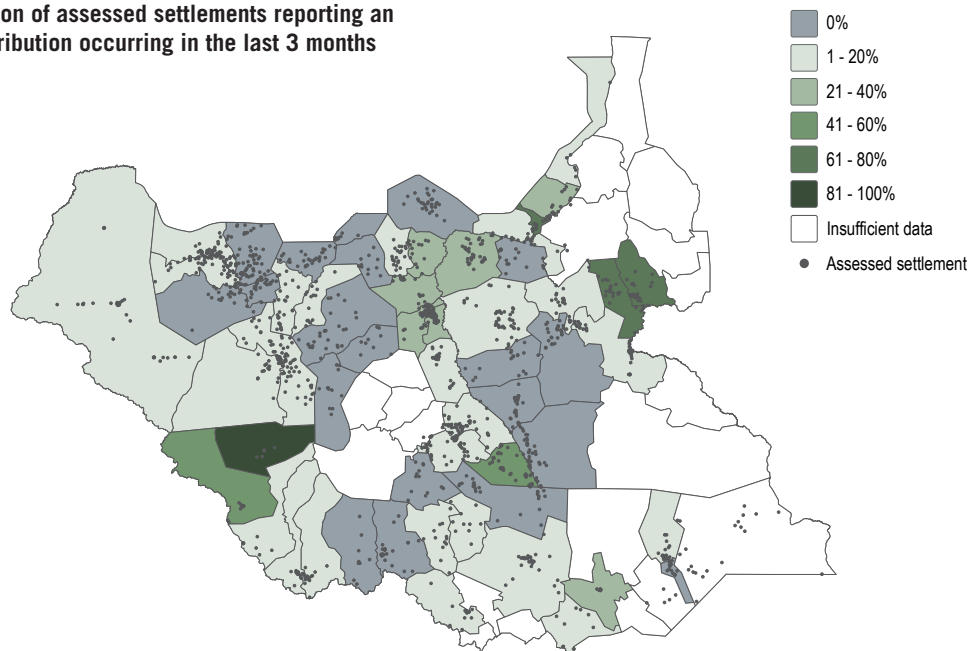
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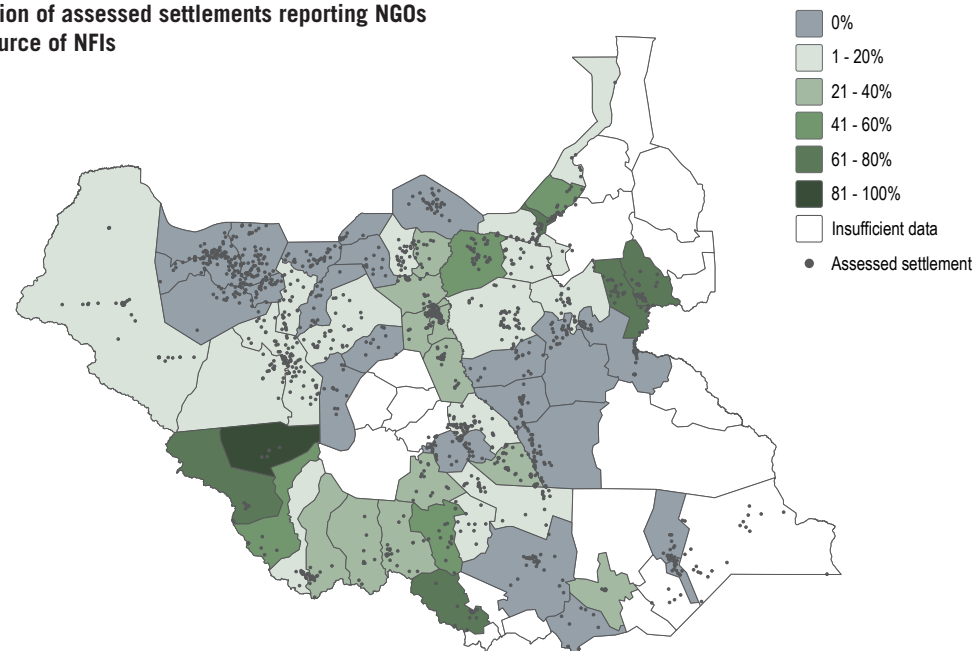
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### NFI availability

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	79%	<div></div>
Malakal	75%	<div></div>
Tambura	75%	<div></div>
Yei	71%	<div></div>

### NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Uror	77%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	73%	<div></div>
Mayendit	67%	<div></div>
Koch	61%	<div></div>
Fangak	61%	<div></div>

### NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Fashoda	79%	<div></div>
Malakal	75%	<div></div>
Mvolo	69%	<div></div>
Duk	65%	<div></div>
Ezo	63%	<div></div>

### NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	93%	<div></div>
Maridi	86%	<div></div>
Mayendit	82%	<div></div>
Yambio	82%	<div></div>