



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 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 May 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,126 Key Informants interviewed

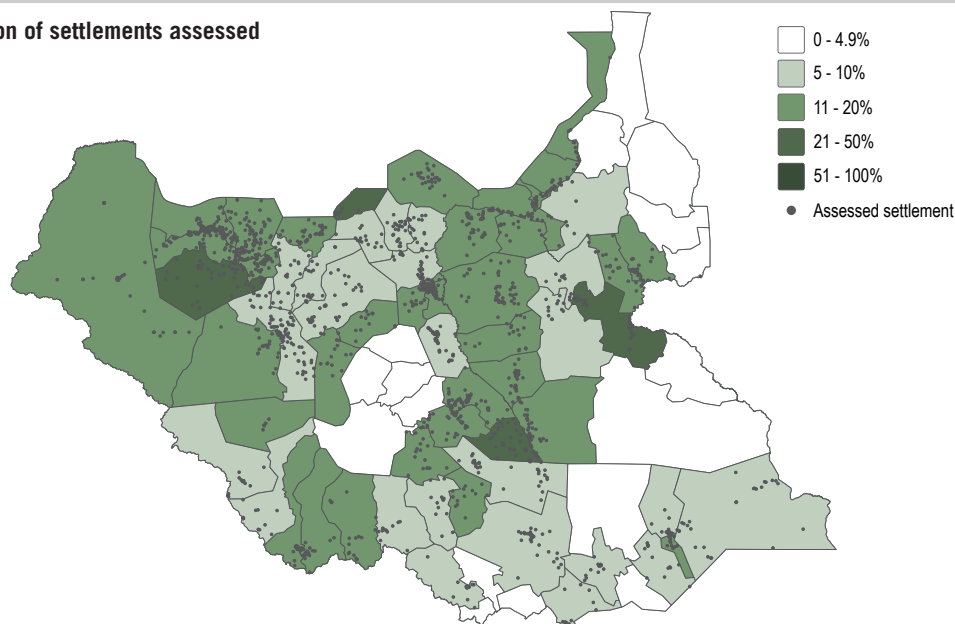
1,696 Settlements assessed

62 Counties assessed

61 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

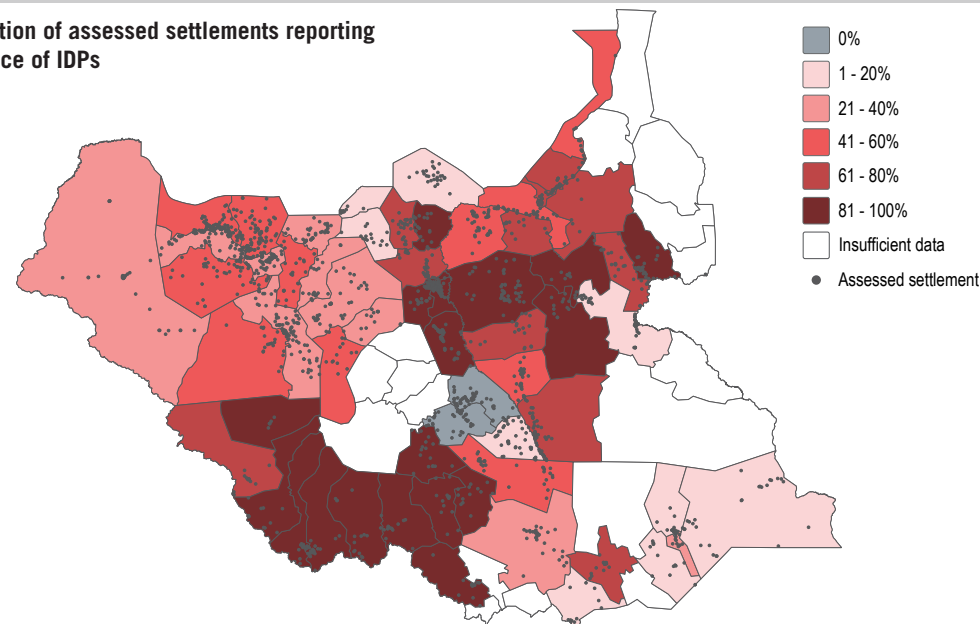
Assessment coverage

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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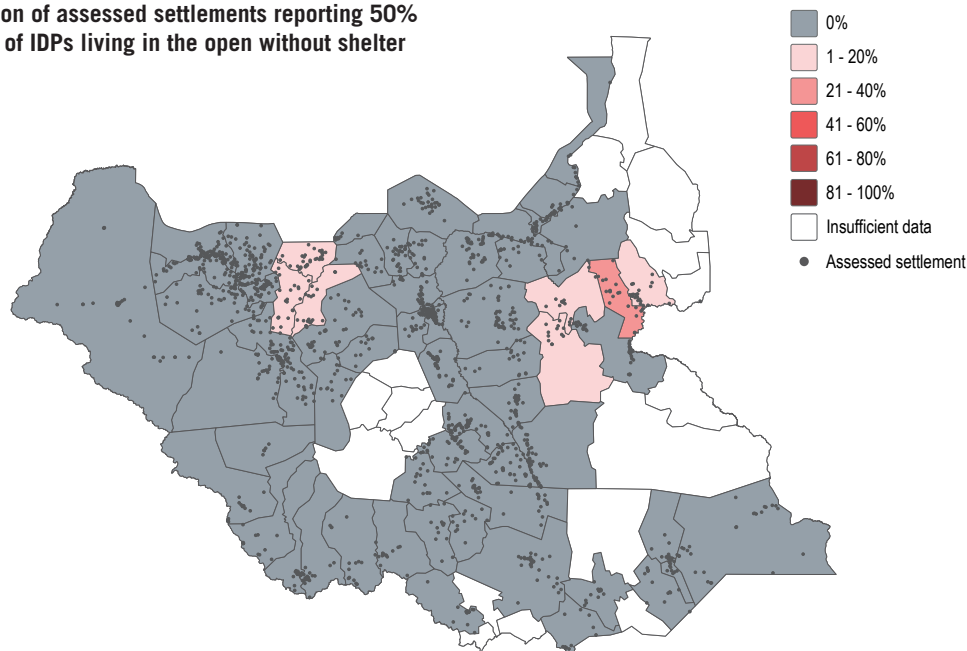
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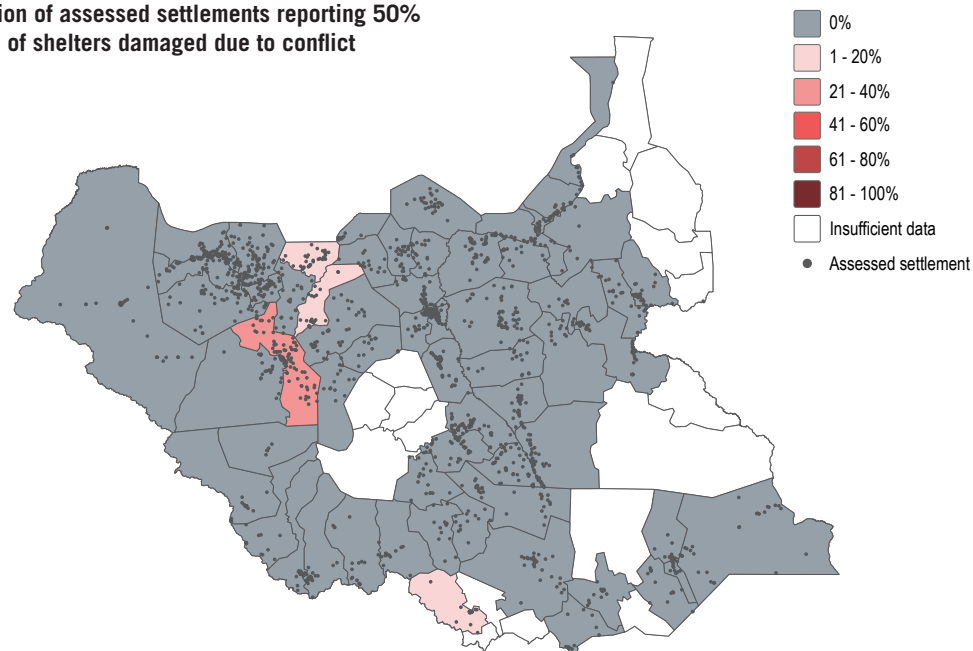
IDP shelter

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	29%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	18%	■
Gogrial West	17%	■
Nyirol	17%	■
Gogrial East	13%	■

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

Nyirol	58%	■
Torit	42%	■
Uror	42%	■
Ulang	38%	■
Duk	35%	■

Shelter damage

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

Jur River	28%	■
Yei	16%	■
Gogrial East	4%	■
Twic	3%	■

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

Yei	63%	■
Jur River	57%	■
Tonj East	43%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	23%	■
Uror	17%	■



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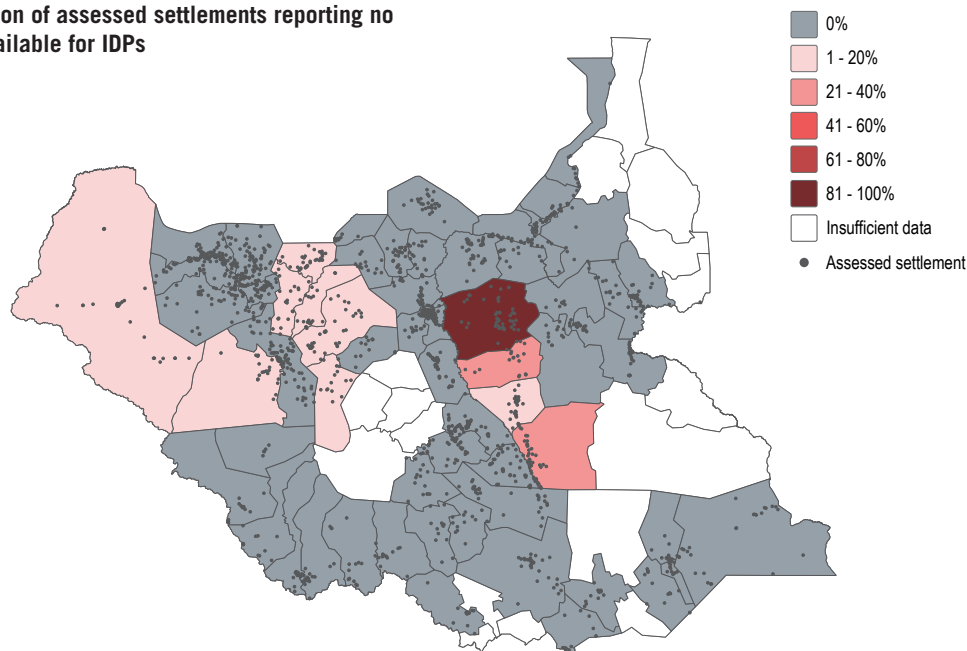
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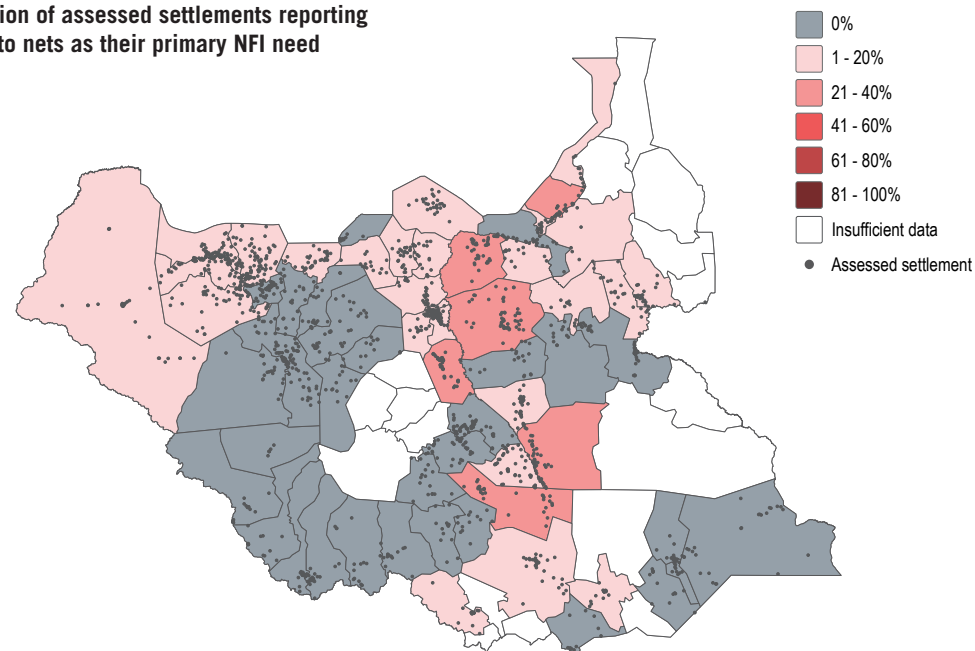
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NFI Needs

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

Fashoda	29%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	26%	<div></div>
Bor South	25%	<div></div>
Terekeka	24%	<div></div>
Ayod	22%	<div></div>

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Baliet	63%	<div></div>
Mayendit	51%	<div></div>
Uror	42%	<div></div>
Panyikang	41%	<div></div>
Fashoda	33%	<div></div>

NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Ibba	53%	<div></div>
Mundri West	50%	<div></div>
Mvolo	50%	<div></div>
Mundri East	46%	<div></div>
Maridi	40%	<div></div>

NFI needs: pots

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

Yei	53%	<div></div>
Maridi	47%	<div></div>
Mvolo	44%	<div></div>
Mundri West	43%	<div></div>
Mundri East	38%	<div></div>



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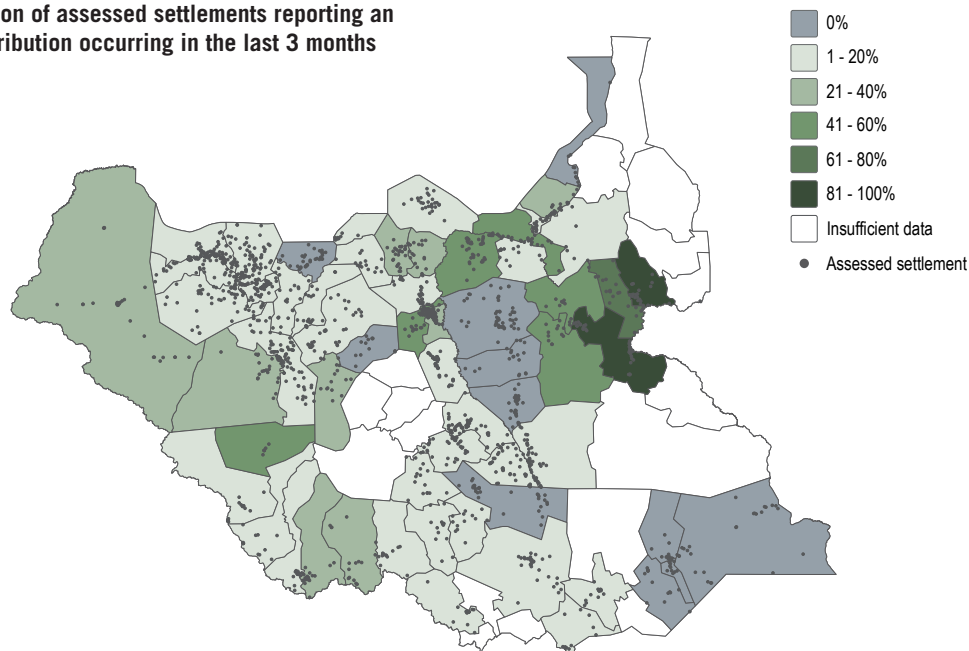
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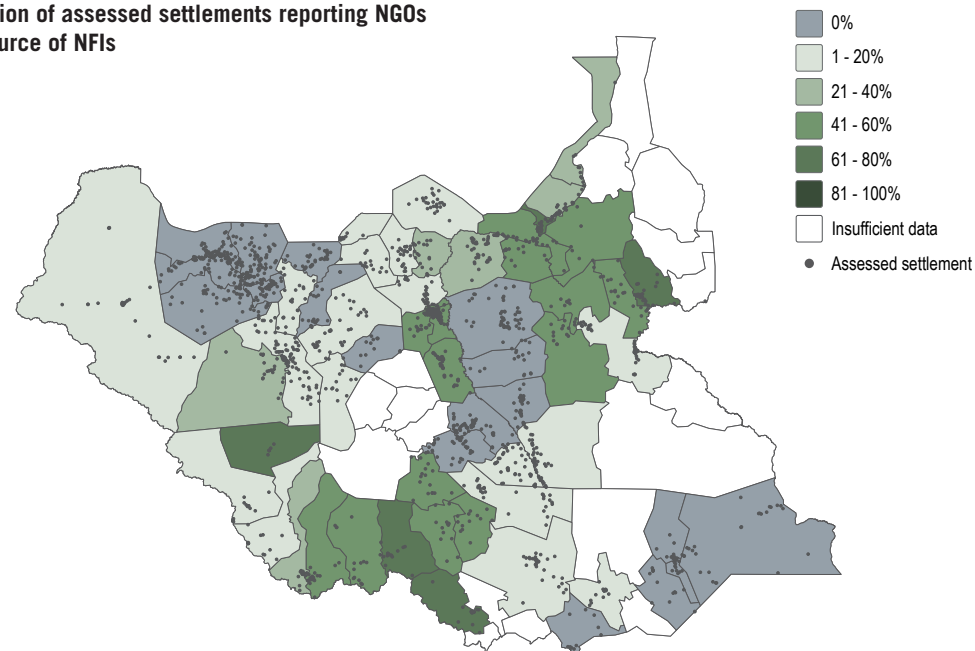
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NFI availability

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

Luakpiny/Nasir	77%
Yei	74%
Malakal	68%
Maridi	67%
Nagero	67%

NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Uror	100%
Nyirol	92%
Panyijar	88%
Guit	72%
Mayendit	69%

NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Mvolo	88%
Ibba	87%
Maridi	87%
Ezo	85%
Mundri East	85%

NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Ezo	100%
Maridi	87%
Nagero	83%
Yambio	83%
Nzara	82%