



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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 June 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,130 Key Informants interviewed

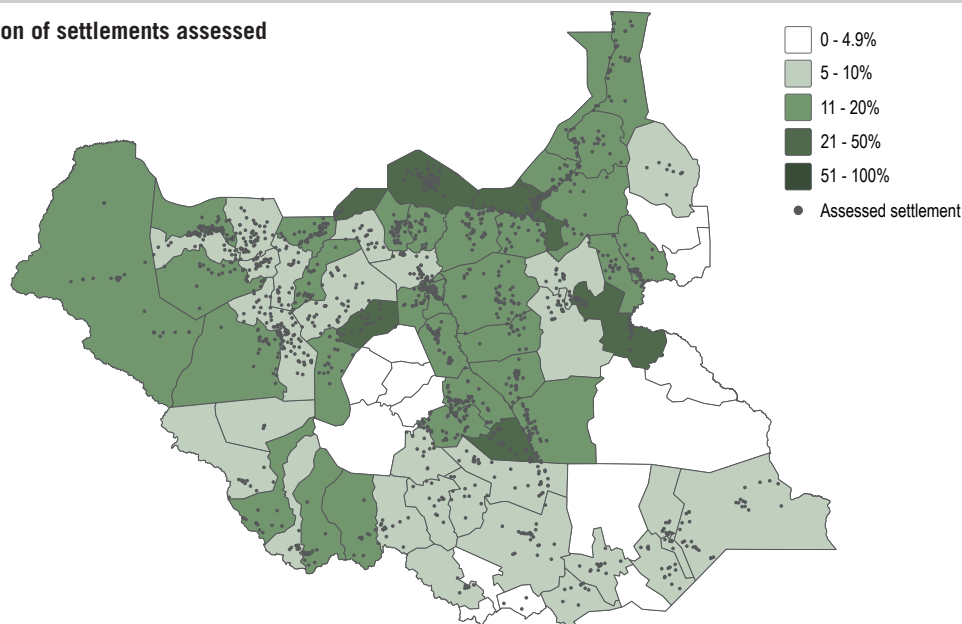
1,736 Settlements assessed

65 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

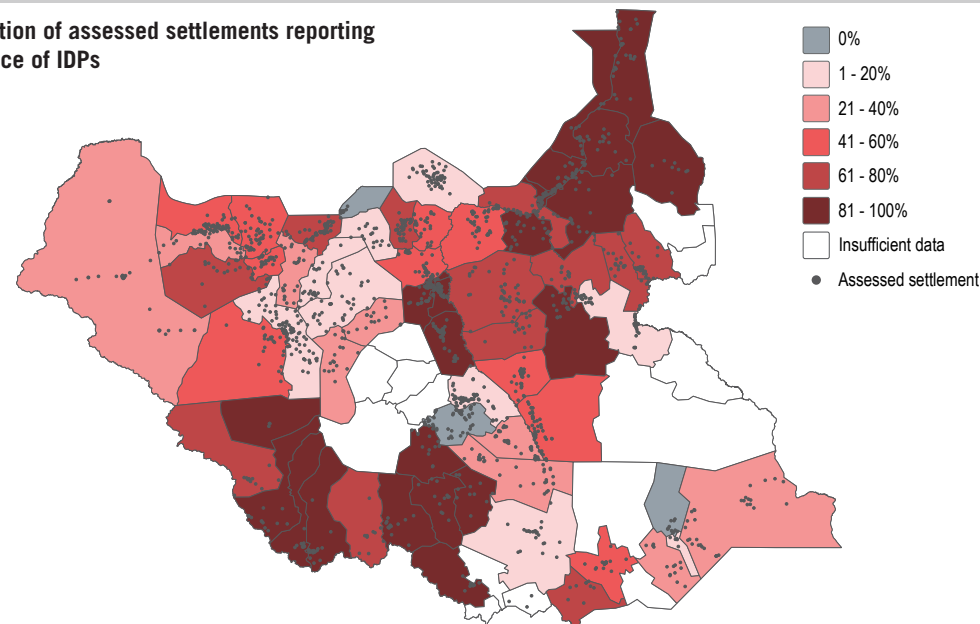
Assessment coverage

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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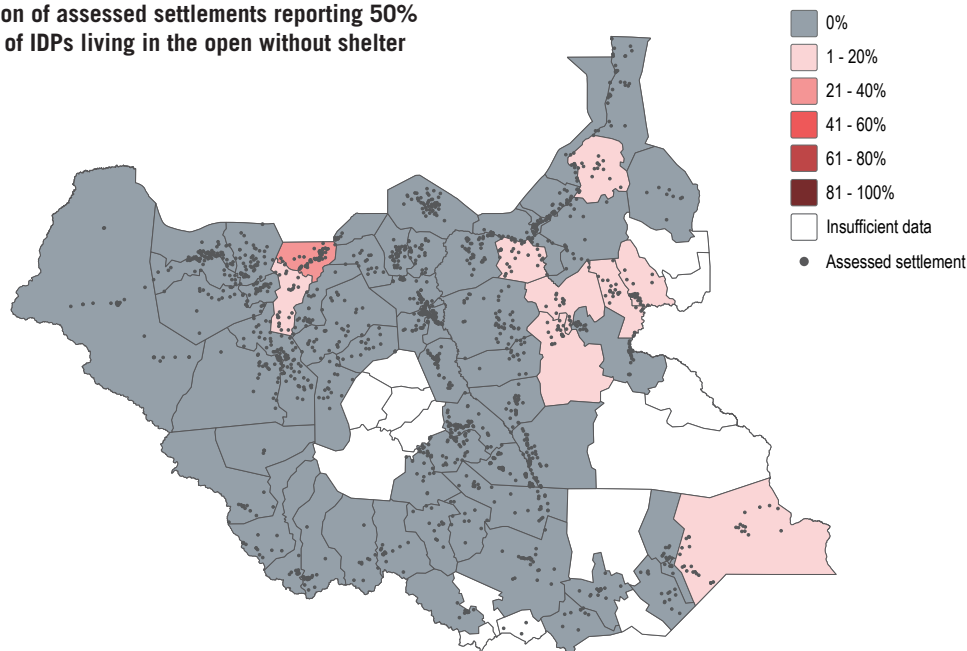
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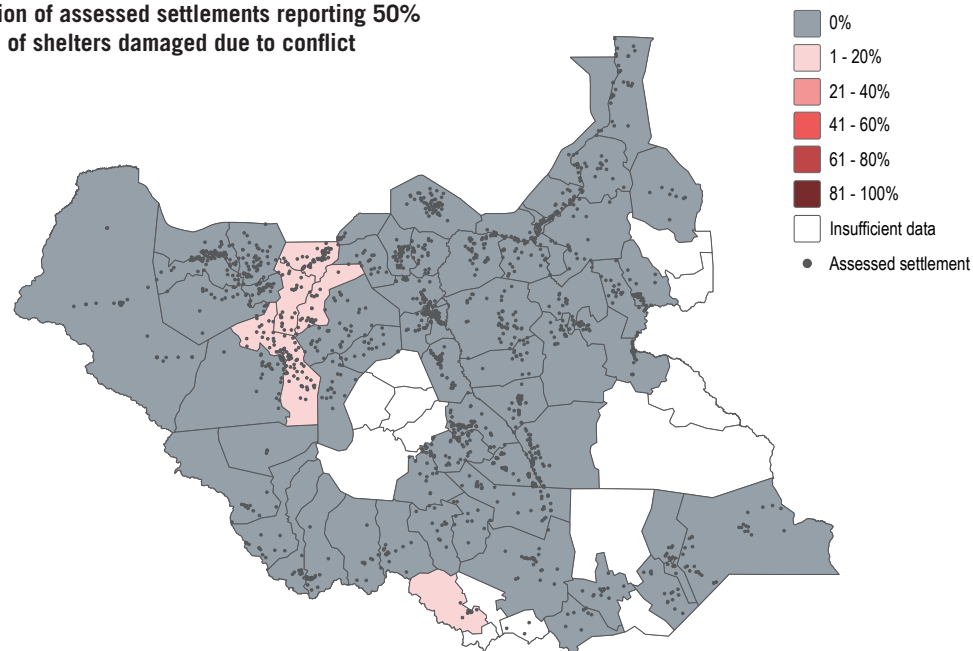
IDP shelter

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

Twic	33%	<div></div>
Uror	17%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	12%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	12%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	8%	<div></div>

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Duk	67%	<div></div>
Uror	33%	<div></div>
Ulang	30%	<div></div>
Nyirol	29%	<div></div>

Shelter damage

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

Jur River	12%	<div></div>
Yei	7%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	4%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	4%	<div></div>
Twic	2%	<div></div>

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

Yei	73%	<div></div>
Tonj East	25%	<div></div>
Jur River	24%	<div></div>
Malakal	14%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	8%	<div></div>



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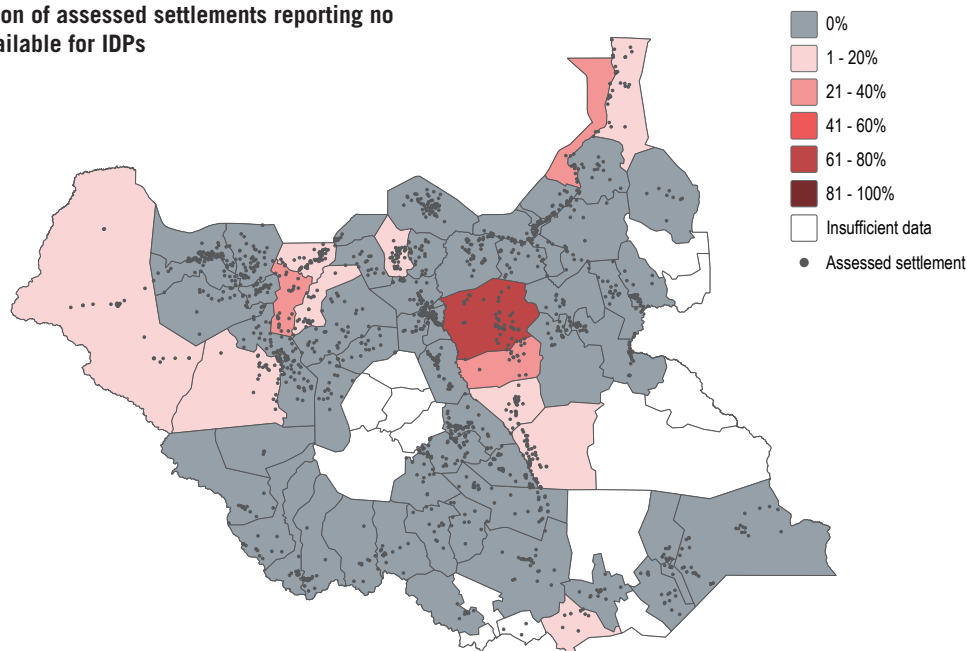
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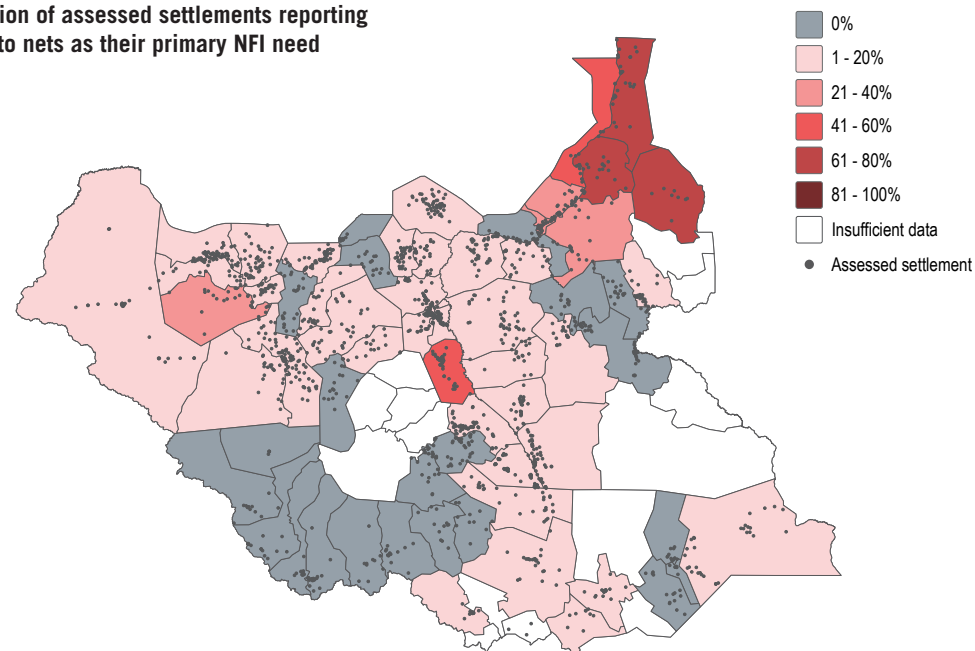
June 2019

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

Renk	79%	<div></div>
Maban	75%	<div></div>
Melut	65%	<div></div>
Manyo	56%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	44%	<div></div>

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Panyikang	64%	<div></div>
Duk	53%	<div></div>
Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	40%	<div></div>
Leer	38%	<div></div>

NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Mundri East	45%	<div></div>
Maridi	43%	<div></div>
Mvolo	42%	<div></div>
Ibba	40%	<div></div>
Nagero	25%	<div></div>

NFI needs: pots

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

Ezo	64%	<div></div>
Maridi	50%	<div></div>
Mvolo	50%	<div></div>
Mundri West	42%	<div></div>
Ibba	40%	<div></div>



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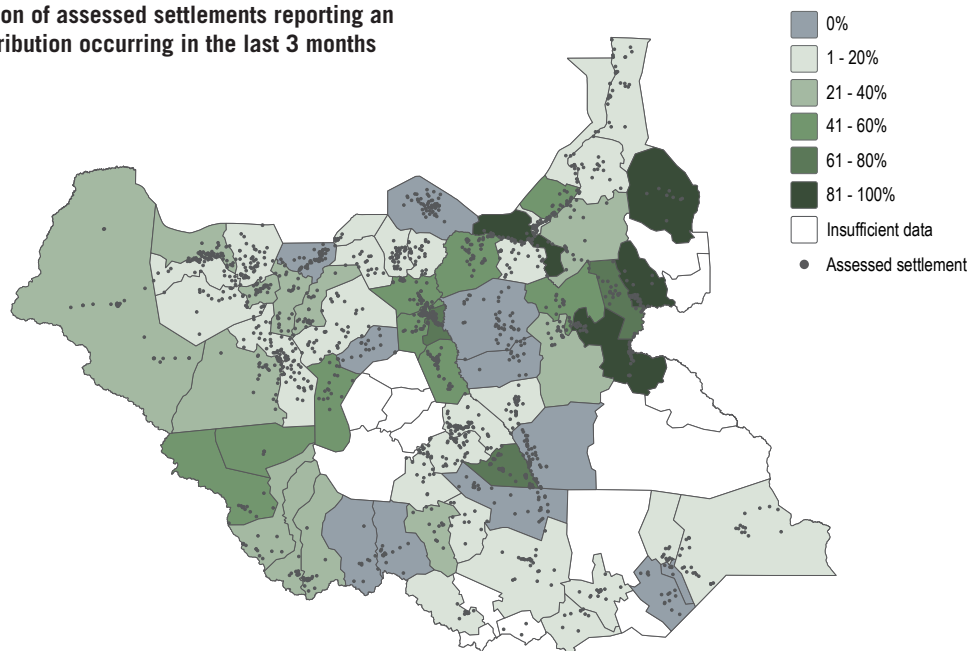
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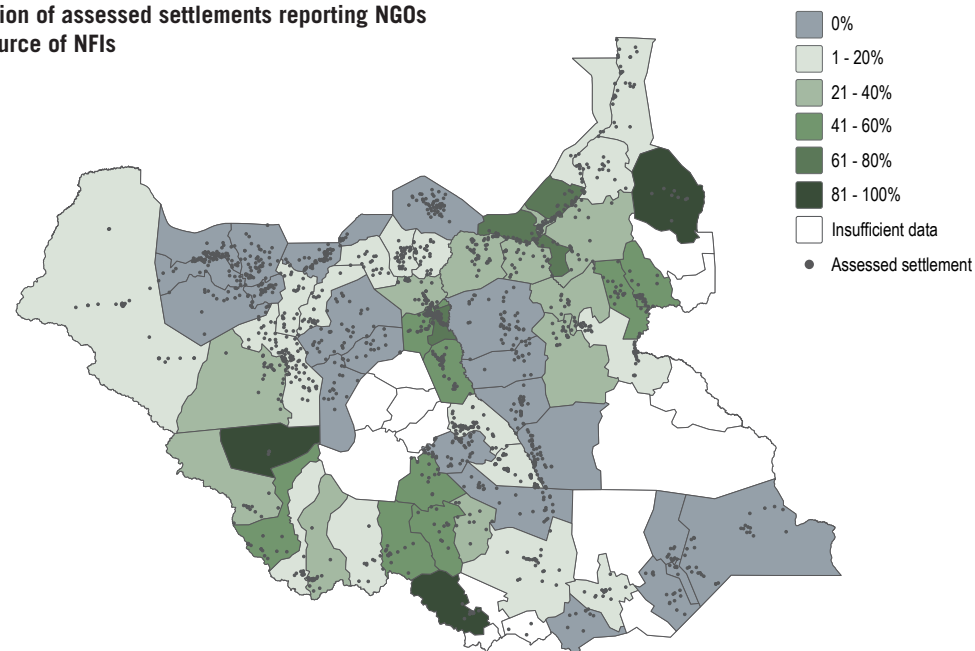
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NFI availability

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>
Yei	93%	<div></div>
Maban	88%	<div></div>
Fashoda	68%	<div></div>
Panyikang	64%	<div></div>

NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Uror	78%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	75%	<div></div>
Mayendit	73%	<div></div>
Leer	60%	<div></div>
Nyirol	47%	<div></div>

NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Melut	87%	<div></div>
Maridi	86%	<div></div>
Renk	85%	<div></div>
Mvolo	83%	<div></div>
Ezo	79%	<div></div>

NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Ezo	93%	<div></div>
Fashoda	89%	<div></div>
Yambio	86%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	84%	<div></div>
Maridi	79%	<div></div>