



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 April 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,594 Key Informants interviewed

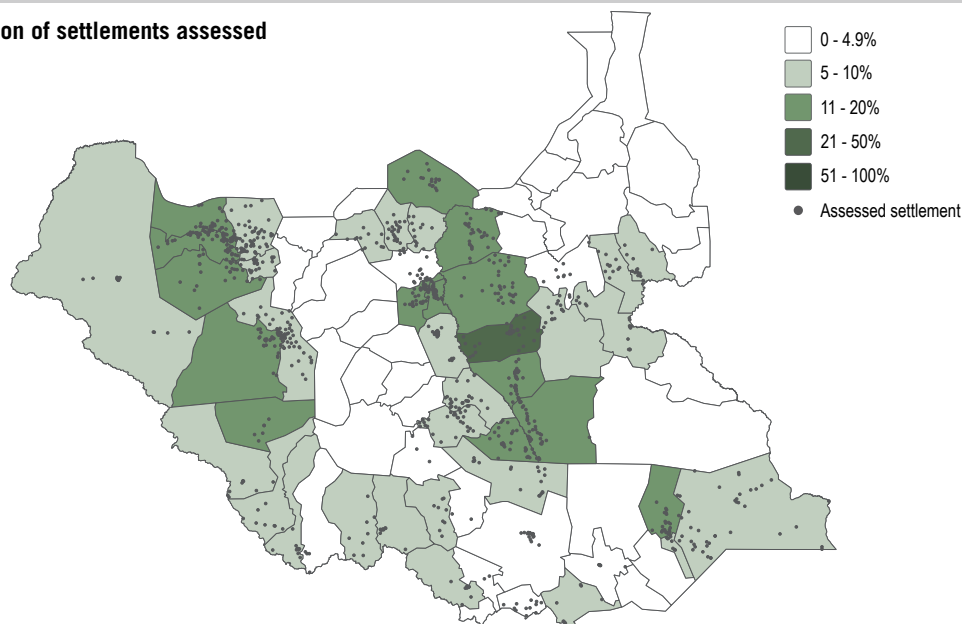
1,074 Settlements assessed

49 Counties assessed

40 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

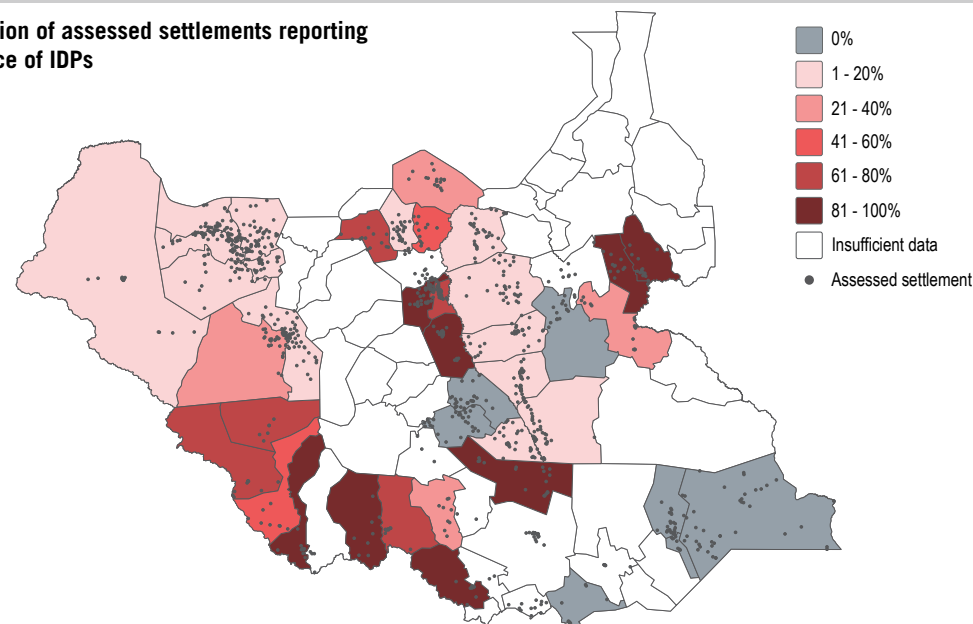
Assessment coverage

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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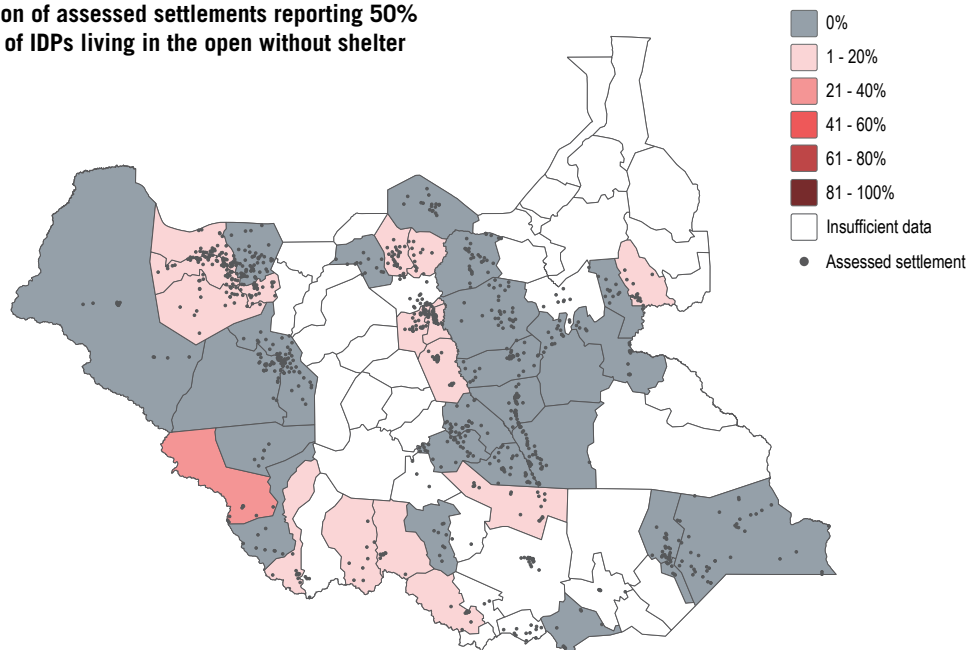
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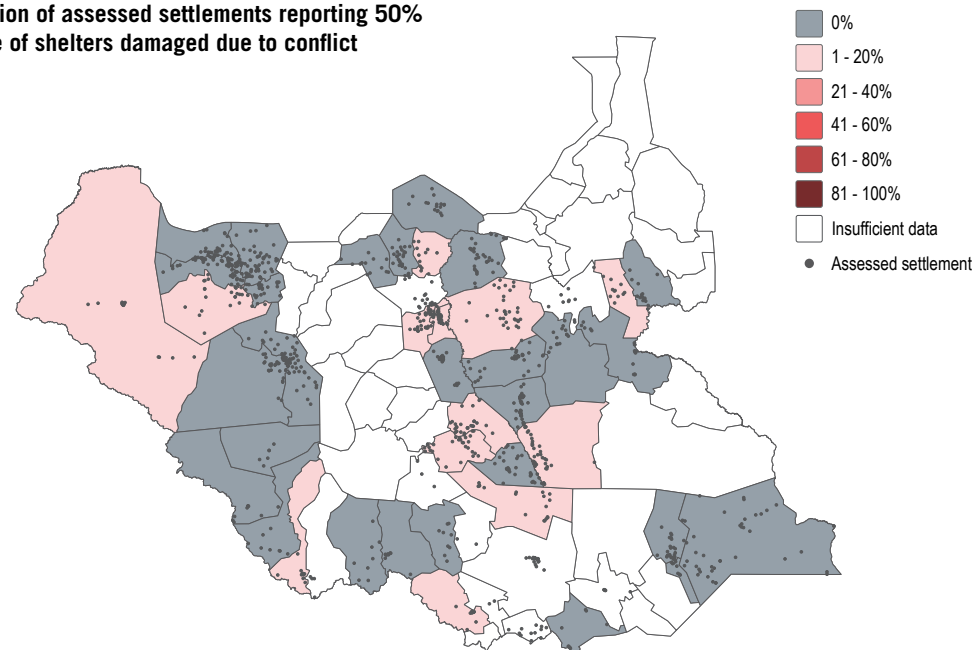
IDP shelter

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

Tambura	22%	■
Ibba	13%	■
Leer	9%	■
Maridi	9%	■
Nzara	9%	■

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

Ulang	83%	■
Terekeka	42%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	36%	■
Yei	27%	■
Mayendit	26%	■

Shelter damage

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

Bor South	14%	■
Yirol East	11%	■
Nzara	9%	■
Guit	8%	■
Ulang	8%	■

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

Ezo	57%	■
Bor South	38%	■
Magwi	38%	■
Ibba	25%	■
Yirol East	19%	■



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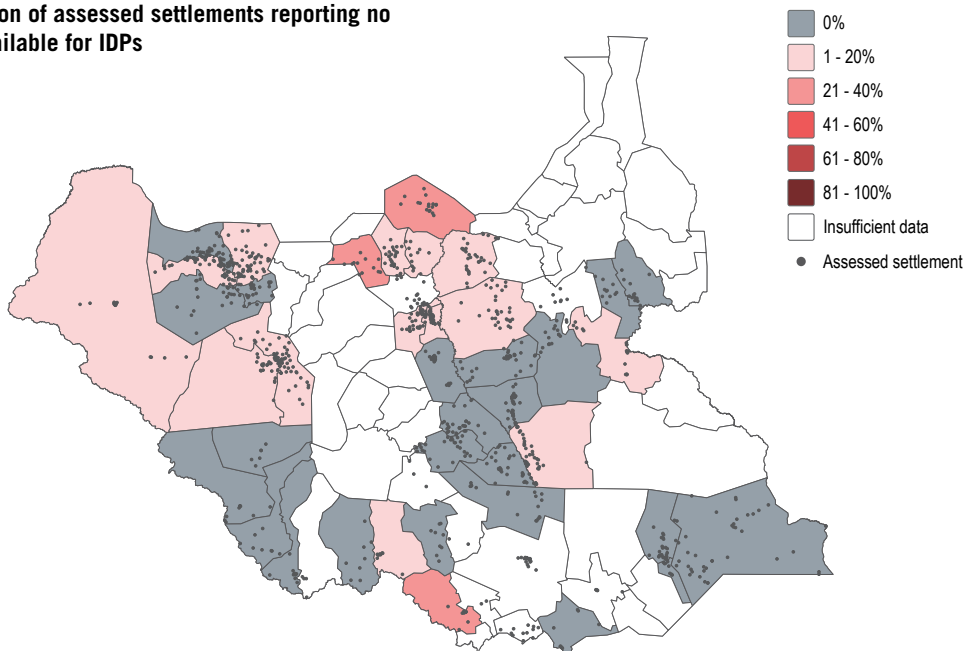
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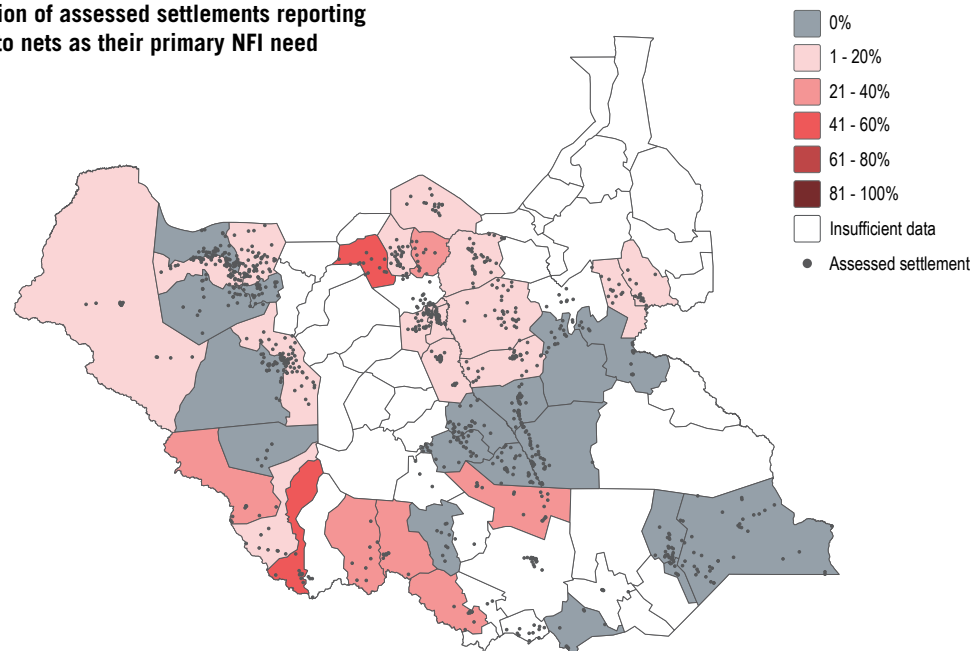
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NFI Needs

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

Mayom	46%	<div></div>
Nzara	45%	<div></div>
Ibba	38%	<div></div>
Terekeka	32%	<div></div>
Maridi	27%	<div></div>

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Panyijar	68%	<div></div>
Mayendit	62%	<div></div>
Leer	50%	<div></div>
Wau	20%	<div></div>
Nagero	17%	<div></div>

NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Terekeka	37%	<div></div>
Yei	27%	<div></div>
Ulang	8%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	7%	<div></div>
Panyijar	6%	<div></div>

NFI needs: pots

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

Nagero	33%	<div></div>
Yei	27%	<div></div>
Mundri West	22%	<div></div>
Maridi	18%	<div></div>
Akobo	18%	<div></div>



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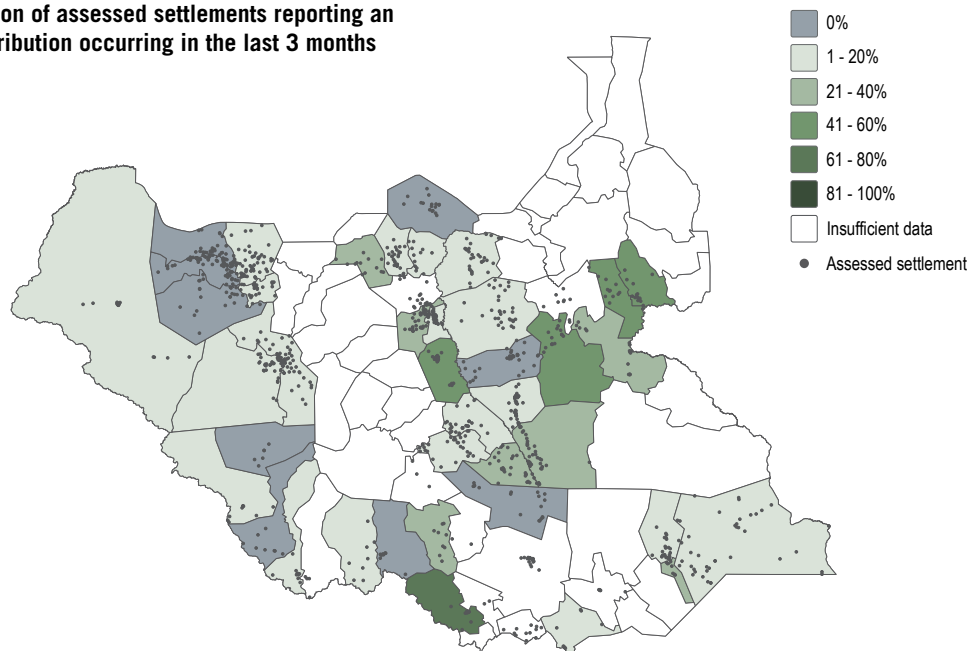
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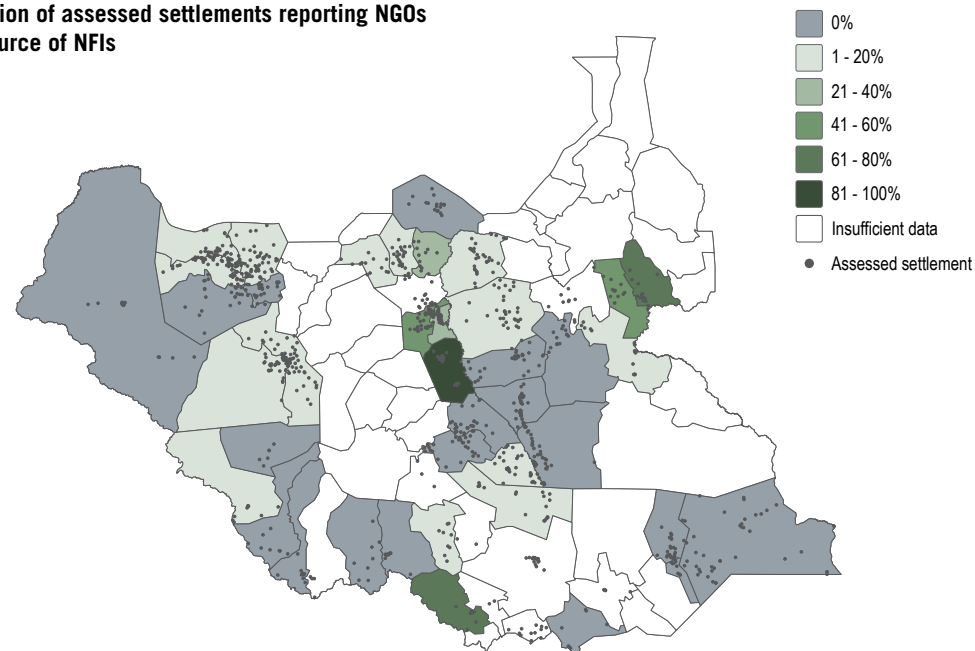
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NFI availability

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

Panyijiar	81%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	79%	<div></div>
Yei	73%	<div></div>
Mayendit	56%	<div></div>
Ulang	50%	<div></div>

NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Ibba	75%	<div></div>
Ulang	67%	<div></div>
Tambura	56%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	50%	<div></div>
Nagero	50%	<div></div>

NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Nzara	55%	<div></div>
Ibba	38%	<div></div>
Nagero	33%	<div></div>
Tambura	33%	<div></div>
Terekeka	32%	<div></div>

NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Ibba	88%	<div></div>
Nzara	82%	<div></div>
Nagero	67%	<div></div>
Tambura	67%	<div></div>
Mayendit	59%	<div></div>