



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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 June 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,855 Key Informants interviewed

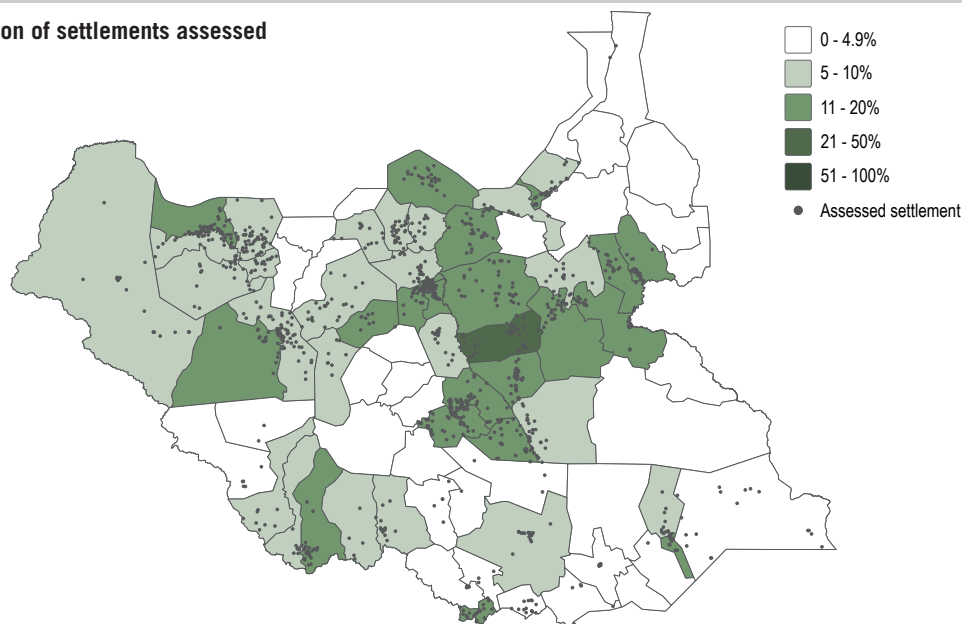
1,235 Settlements assessed

58 Counties assessed

44 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

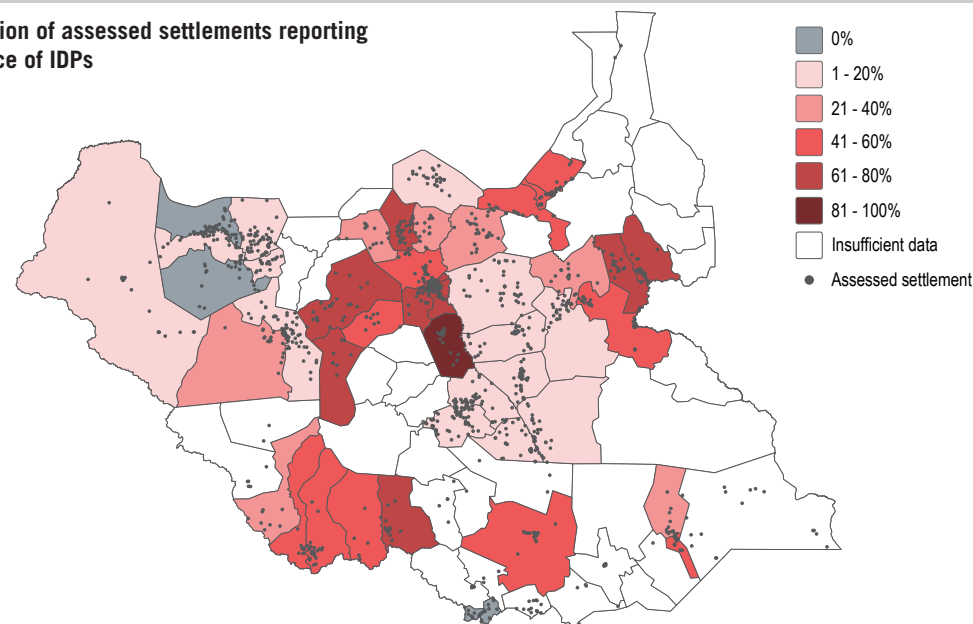
Assessment coverage

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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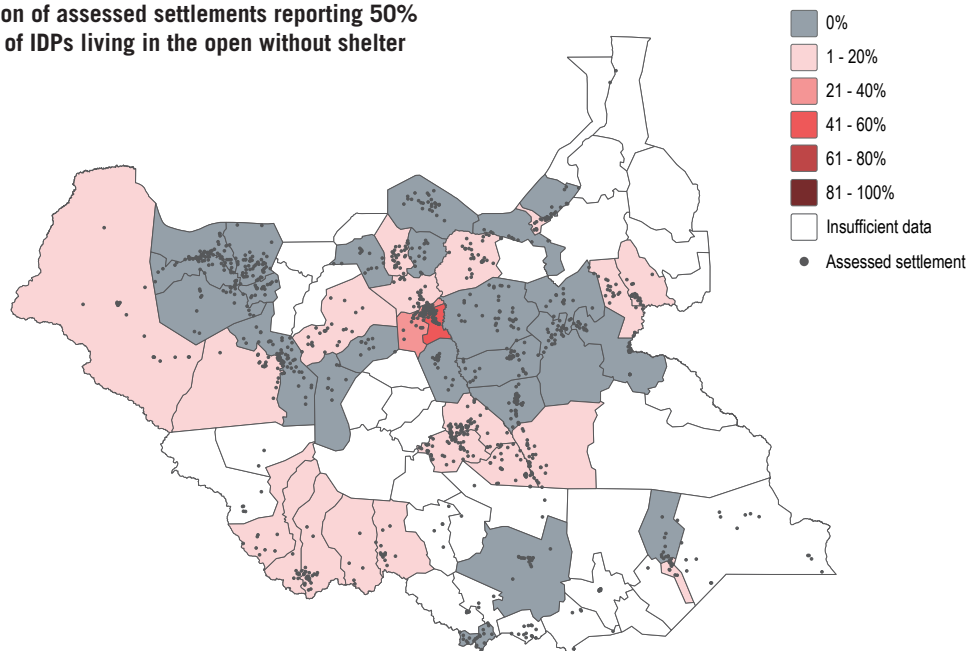
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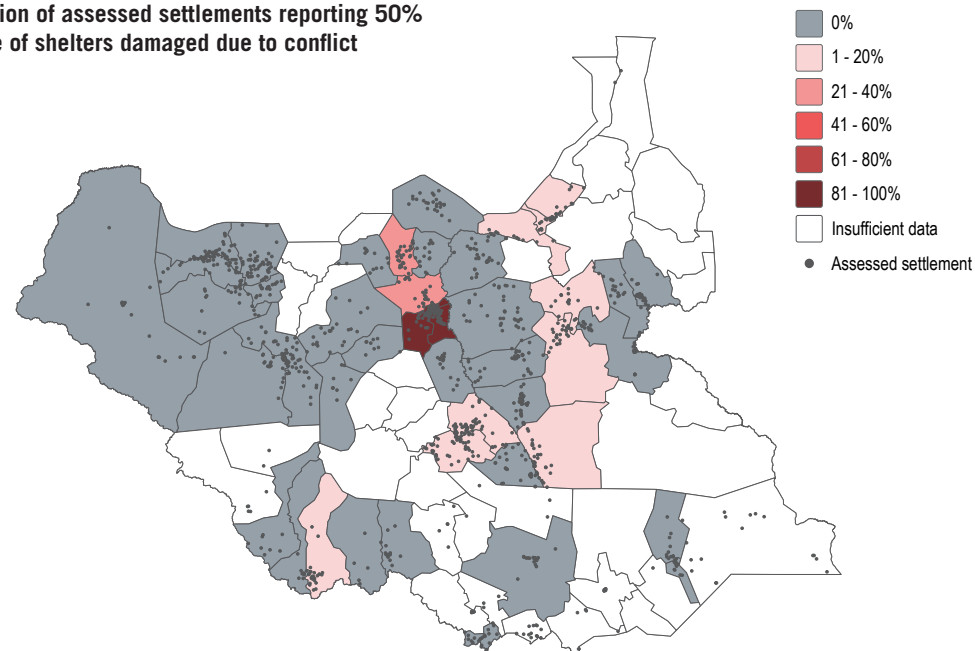
IDP shelter

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

Leer	53%	
Mayendit	37%	
Ibba	20%	
Nzara	18%	
Yambio	18%	

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

Leer	53%	
Mayendit	41%	
Kapoeta South	27%	
Ulang	25%	
Luakpiny/Nasir	21%	

Shelter damage

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

Leer	90%	
Mayendit	82%	
Rubkona	36%	
Koch	33%	
Malakal	17%	

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

Leer	100%	
Mayendit	96%	
Koch	68%	
Rubkona	56%	
Juba	19%	



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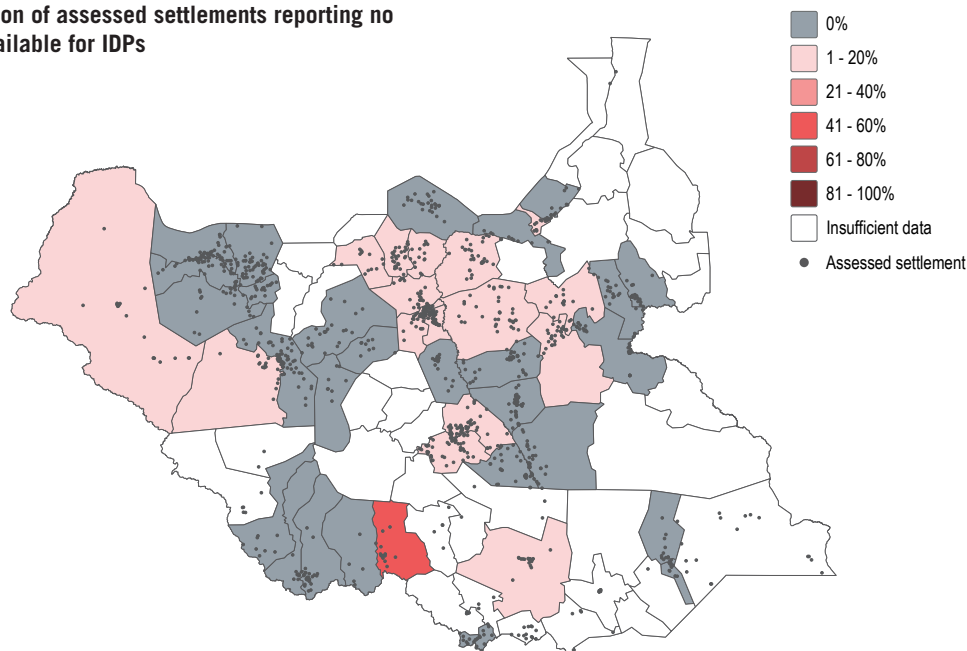
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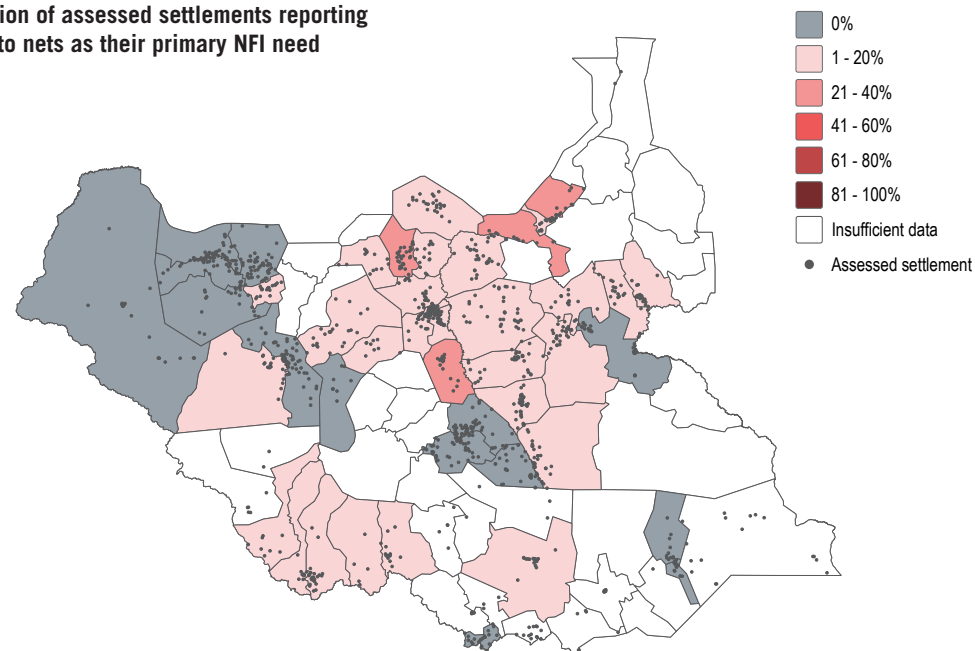
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NFI Needs

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

Fashoda	33%	■
Panyijiar	28%	■
Rubkona	24%	■
Panyikang	22%	■
Ibba	20%	■

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Leer	63%	■
Mayendit	57%	■
Panyijiar	52%	■
Akobo	22%	■
Guit	17%	■

NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Kapoeta South	27%	■
Maridi	27%	■
Juba	19%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	16%	■
Tonj North	13%	■

NFI needs: pots

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

Ibba	20%	■
Maridi	13%	■
Ezo	13%	■
Rubkona	12%	■
Ulang	10%	■



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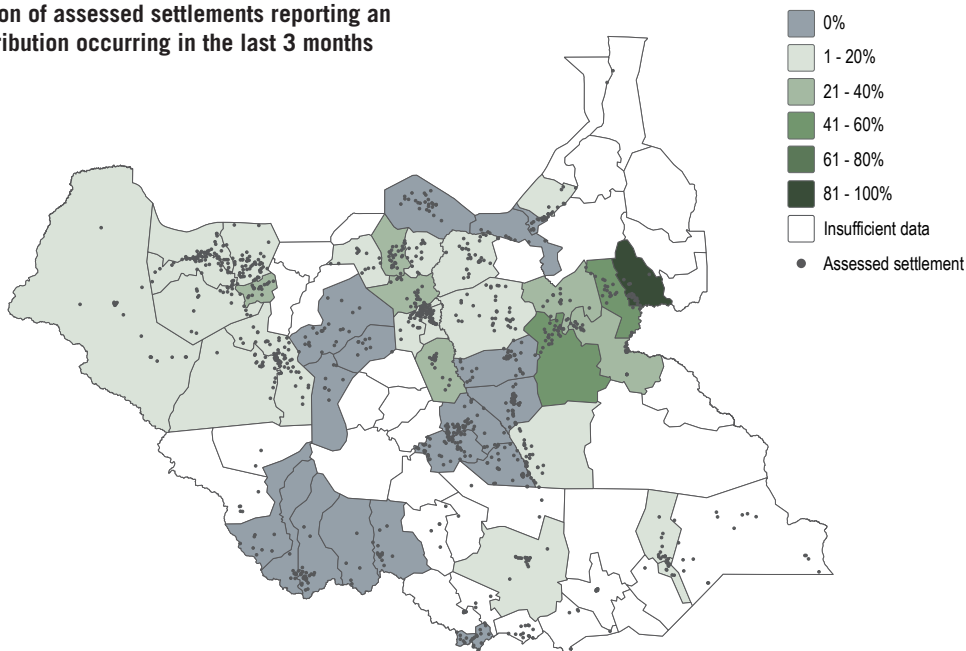
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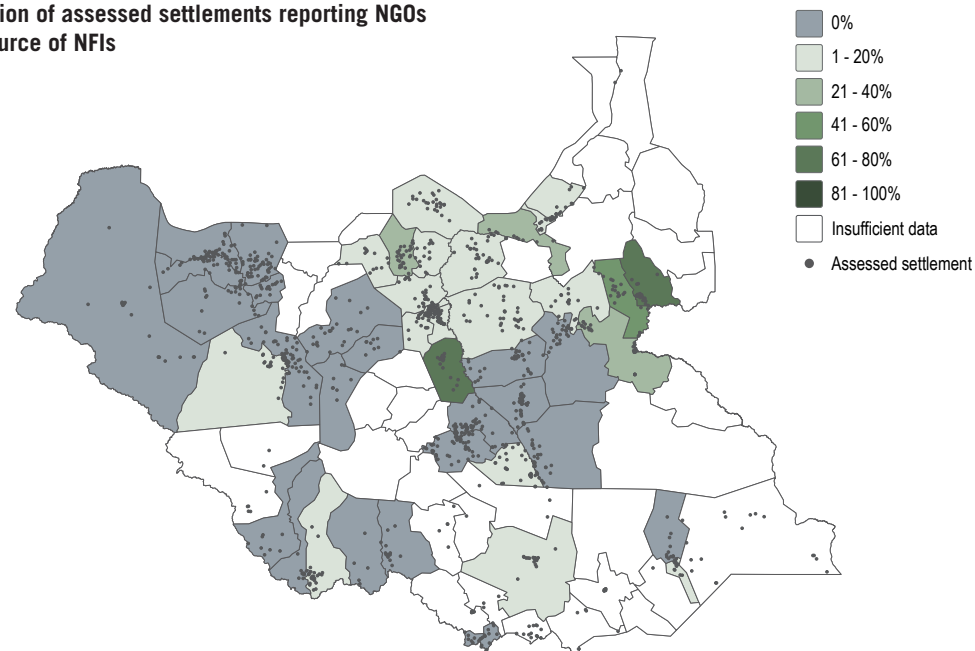
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NFI availability

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	72%	
Luakpiny/Nasir	63%	
Ulang	60%	
Akobo	30%	
Rubkona	28%	

NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Panyijiar	68%	
Ibba	60%	
Nzara	55%	
Ezo	38%	
Tonj South	38%	

NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Kapoeta South	45%	
Malakal	42%	
Ibba	40%	
Tonj South	38%	
Rubkona	36%	

NFI source: pre-displacement

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

Panyijiar	72%	
Tonj South	63%	
Leer	61%	
Ibba	60%	
Rubkona	60%	