



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2021

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 faced by 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, 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 been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one 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 \(ToRs\)](#).

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 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,477 Key informants interviewed

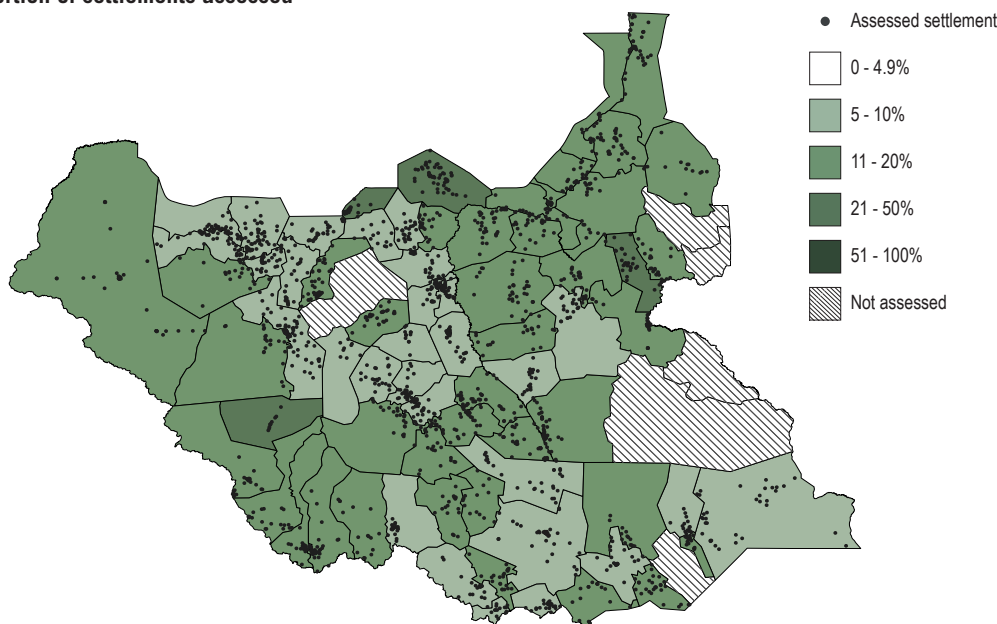
1,976 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

72 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

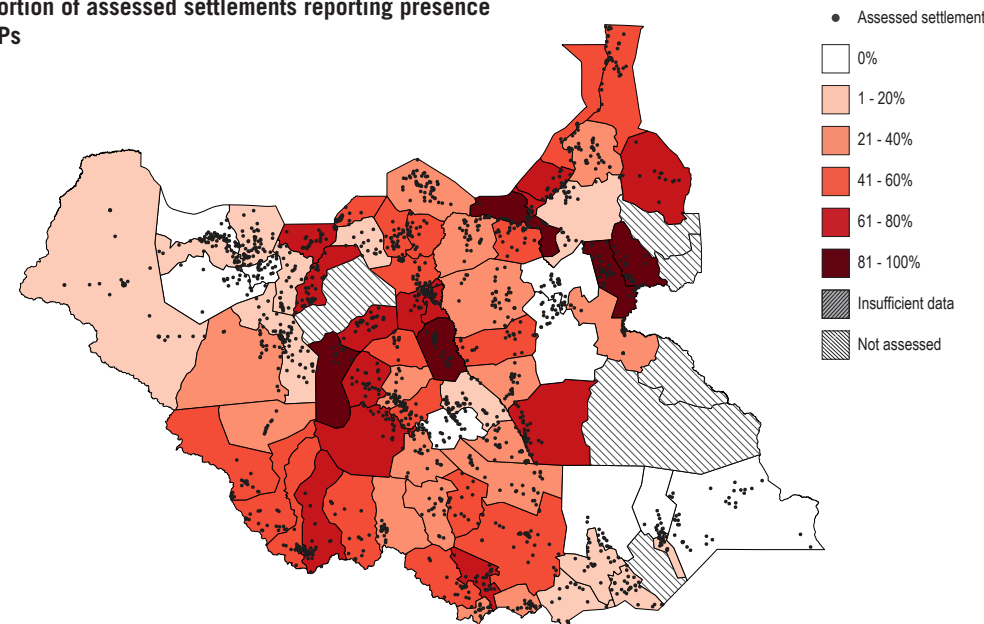
Assessment coverage

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 March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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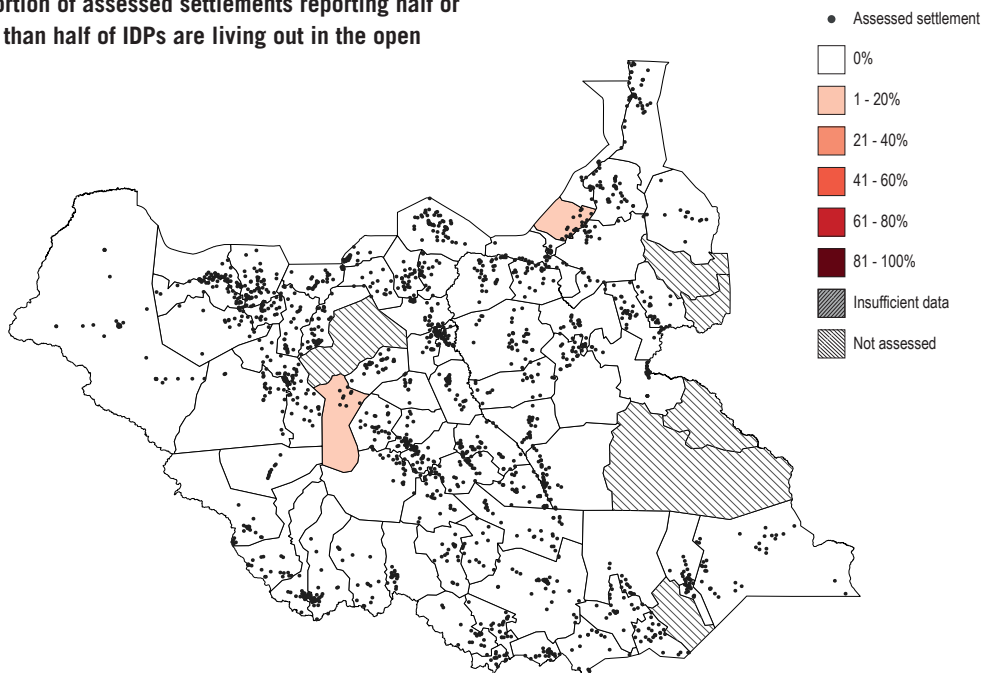
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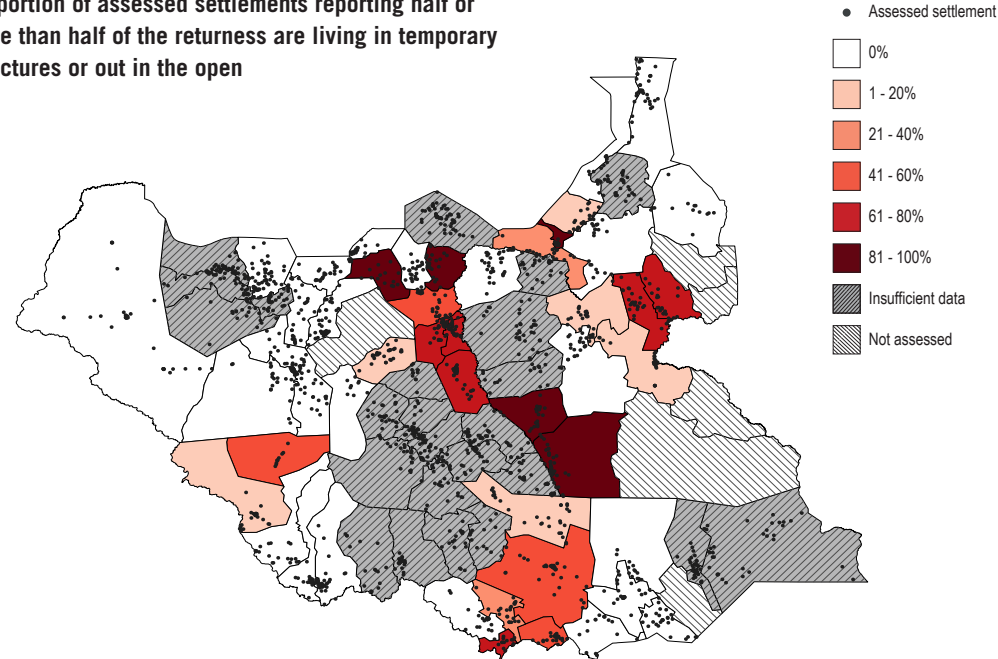
IDP shelter

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting half or more than half of IDPs are living out in the open



Returnee shelter

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting half or more than half of the returnees are living in temporary structures or out in the open



IDP shelter

Two counties reported half or more than half of IDPs are living out in the open

Tonj South	11%	■
Fashoda	10%	■

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported IDPs are primarily living in temporary structures or out in the open

Twic East	100%	■
Morobo	100%	■
Nagero	100%	■
Bor South	100%	■
Kajo-keji	100%	■

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or out in the open include: Melut and Tonj South

Returnee shelter

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported half of the returnees are living out in temporary shelters or out in the open

Twic East	100%	■
Bor South	100%	■
Malakal	100%	■
Mayom	100%	■
Guit	100%	■

No other county where 100% of assessed settlements reported that returnees are living in temporary shelters or out in the open

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported presence of IDPs or returnees

Kajo-keji	100%	■
Ayod	97%	■
Leer	91%	■
Nagero	88%	■
Magwi	88%	■



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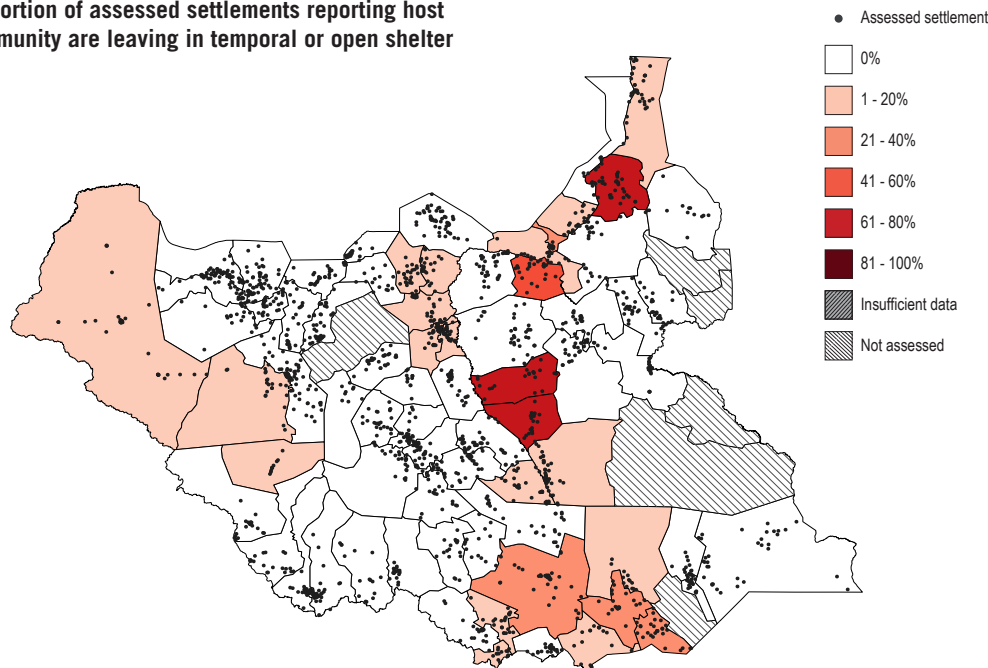
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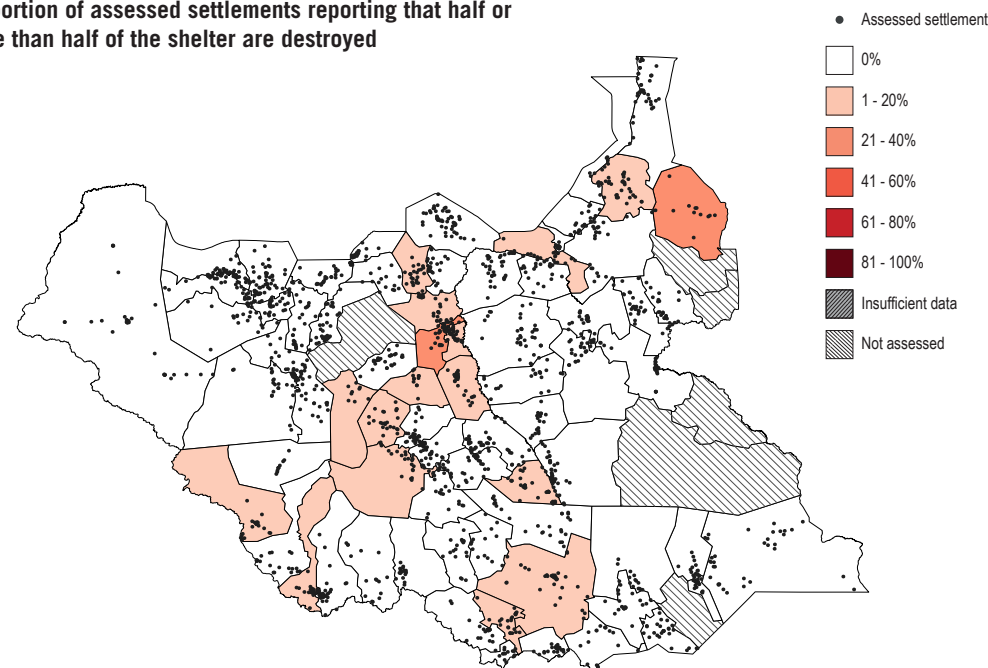
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Shelter status

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting host community are leaving in temporal or open shelter



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that half or more than half of the shelter are destroyed



Host community shelter

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements that the host community are leaving in temporal or open shelter

Melut	74%	<div></div>
Twic East	68%	<div></div>
Duk	65%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	45%	<div></div>
Malakal	31%	<div></div>

Shelter damage: fighting

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported shelter damage due to conflict*

Yei	29%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	20%	<div></div>
Wulu	17%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	15%	<div></div>
Tonj East	12%	<div></div>

Shelter damage: flooding

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported shelter damage due to flooding

Ayod	89%	<div></div>
Panyikang	60%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	37%	<div></div>
Fashoda	27%	<div></div>
Maban	25%	<div></div>

Shelter damage: bushfire

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported shelter damage due to bushfire

Nagero	40%	<div></div>
Lainya	29%	<div></div>
Tambura	26%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	19%	<div></div>
Maridi	16%	<div></div>