



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2020

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 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 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 February 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,529 Key Informants interviewed

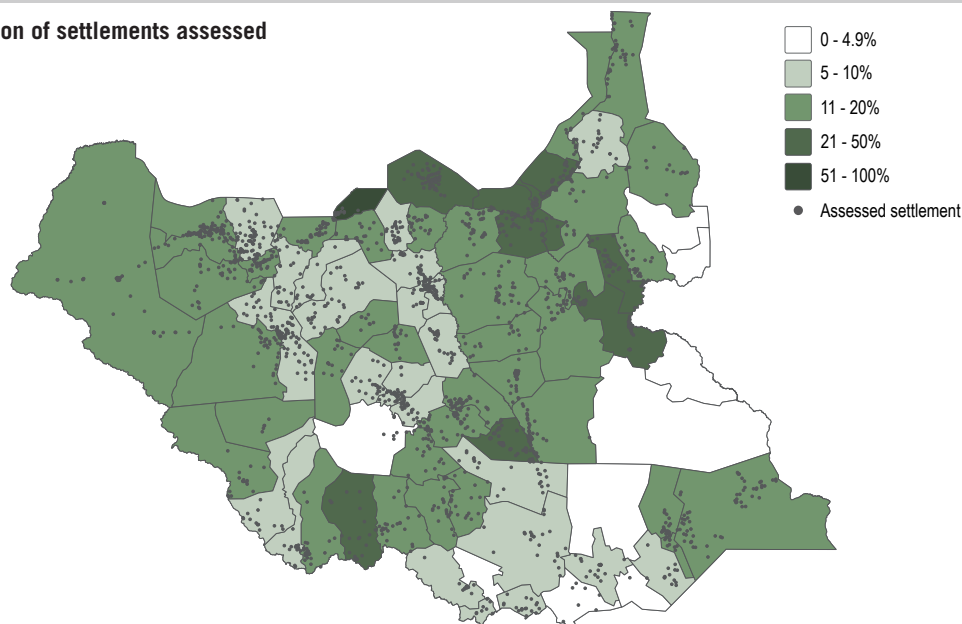
2,002 Settlements assessed

71 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

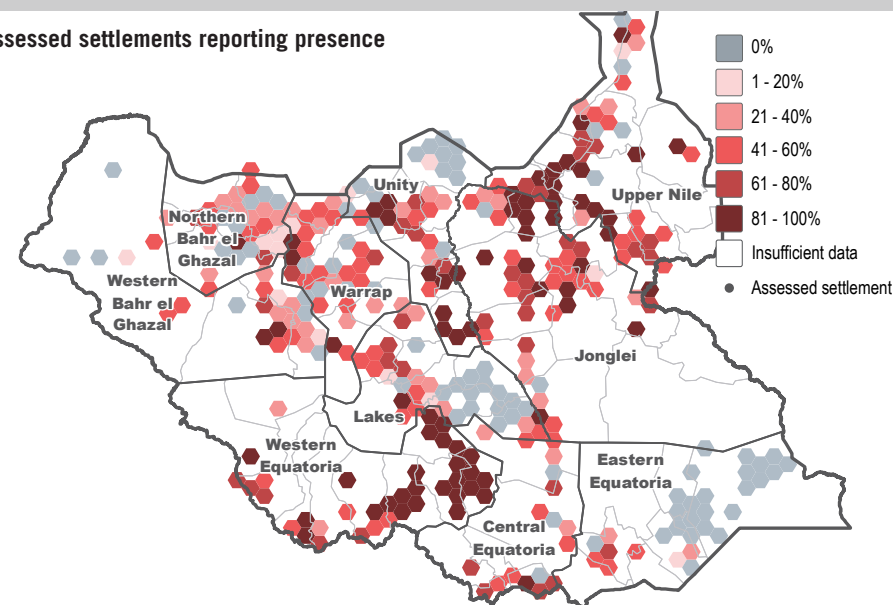
Assessment coverage

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.

Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.



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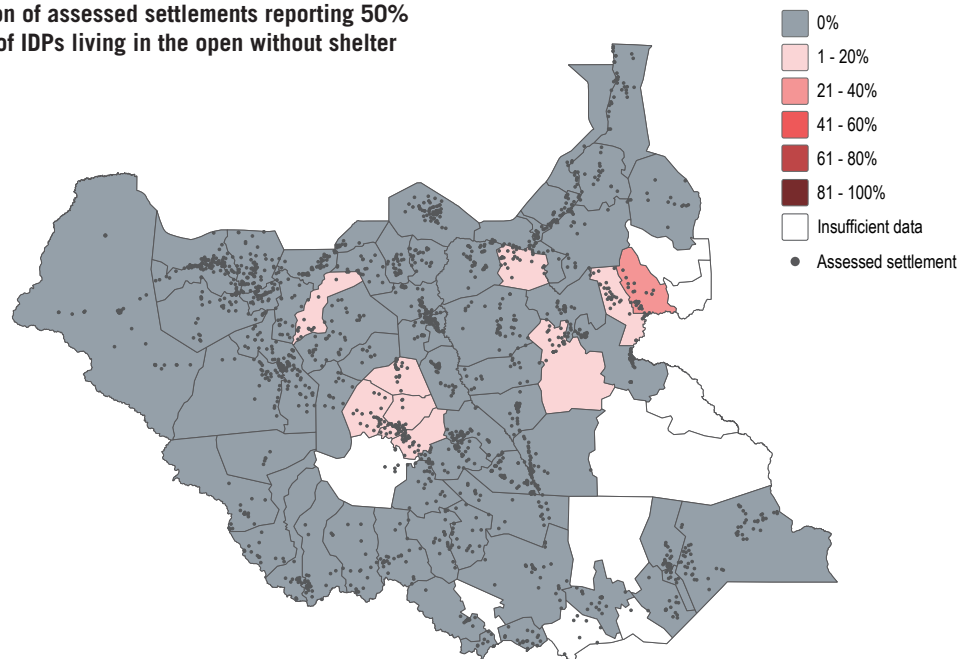
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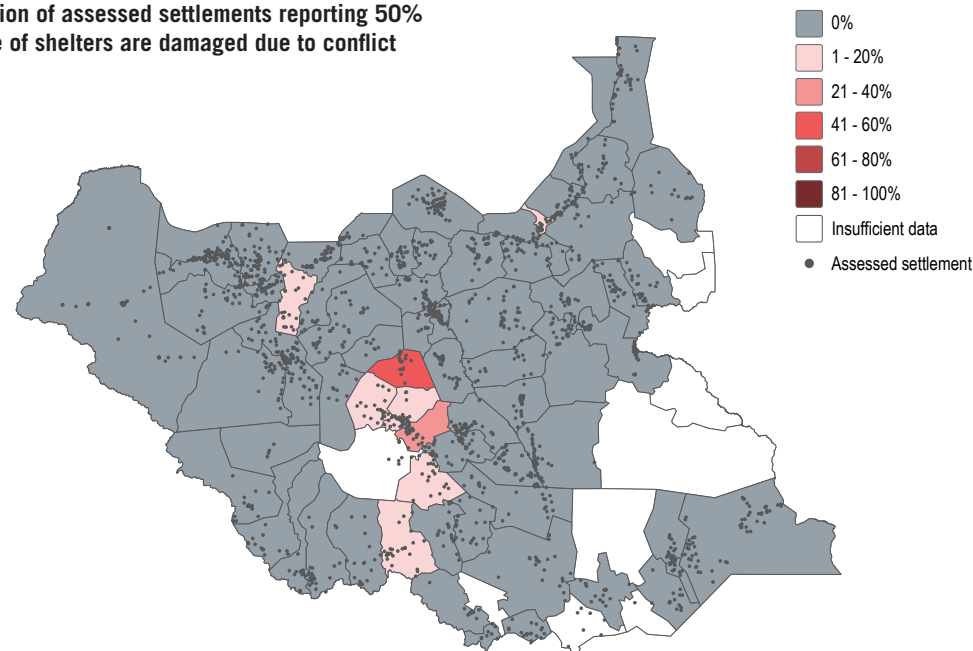
IDP shelter

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 are damaged due to conflict



IDP shelter

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported half or more than half of IDPs are living out in the open

Luakpiny/Nasir	23%	■
Ulang	20%	■
Rumbek North	18%	■
Cueibet	14%	■
Gogrial East	7%	■

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

Uror	69%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	54%	■
Ulang	53%	■
Nyirrol	46%	■
Duk	41%	■

Shelter damage

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported half or more than half of the shelters are damaged as a result of conflict

Rumbek North	47%	■
Rumbek East	23%	■
Rumbek Centre	17%	■
Cueibet	14%	■
Maridi	8%	■

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported any severity of shelter damage as a result of conflict

Rumbek North	47%	■
Cueibet	29%	■
Rumbek East	27%	■
Yei	27%	■
Rumbek Centre	25%	■



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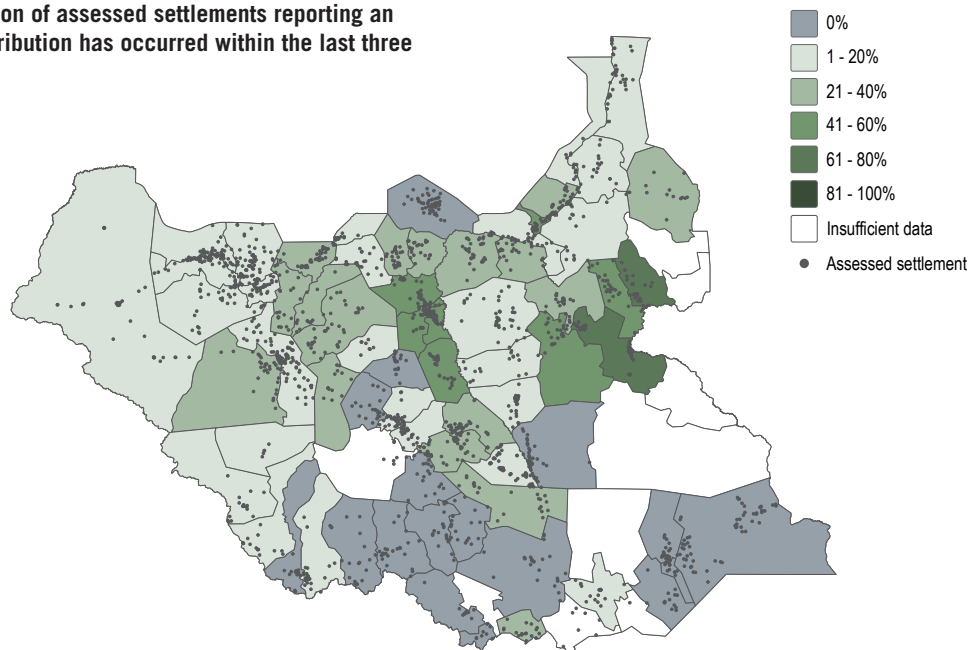
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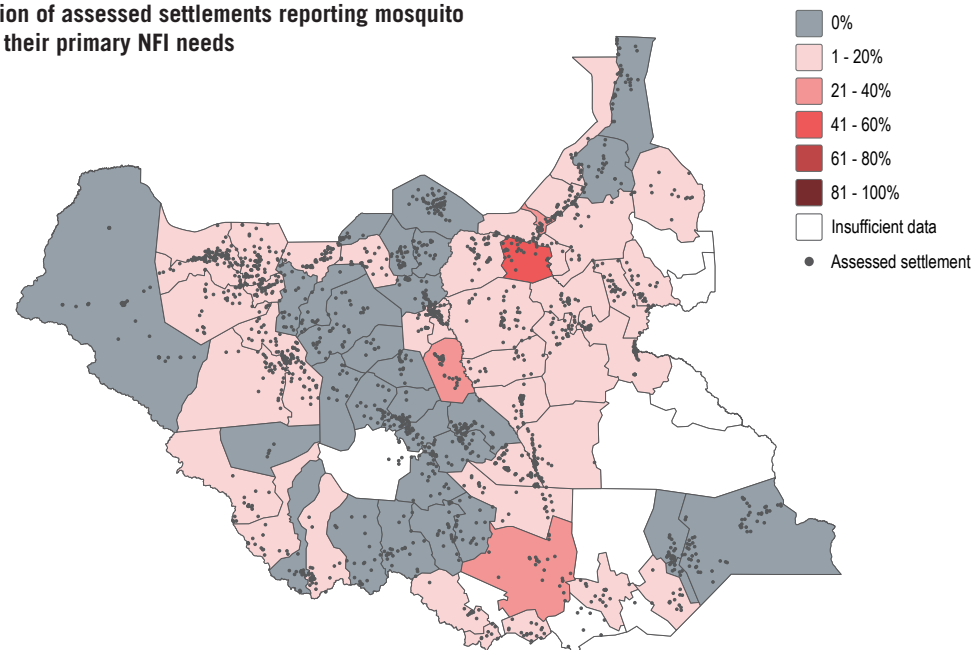
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NFI Needs

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting an NFI distribution has occurred within the last three months



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting mosquito nets as their primary NFI needs



NFI needs: mosquito nets

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported mosquito nets are their primary NFI need

Canal/Pigi	41%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	40%	<div></div>
Juba	24%	<div></div>
Malakal	22%	<div></div>
Yei	20%	<div></div>

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported plastic sheeting is their primary NFI need

Gogrial East	43%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	40%	<div></div>
Uror	35%	<div></div>
Panyikang	33%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	30%	<div></div>

NFI needs: blankets

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported blankets are their primary NFI need

Ibba	50%	<div></div>
Manyo	43%	<div></div>
Maridi	42%	<div></div>
Melut	38%	<div></div>
Renk	31%	<div></div>

NFI needs: pots

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported cooking pots are their primary NFI need

Mvolo	80%	<div></div>
Mundri East	74%	<div></div>
Mundri West	59%	<div></div>
Maridi	50%	<div></div>
Tambura	40%	<div></div>