



# South Sudan - Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)s

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

May 2022

## 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 May 2022<sup>2</sup>, and are not statistically generalisable.

## Assessment Coverage

**2129** Key informants interviewed

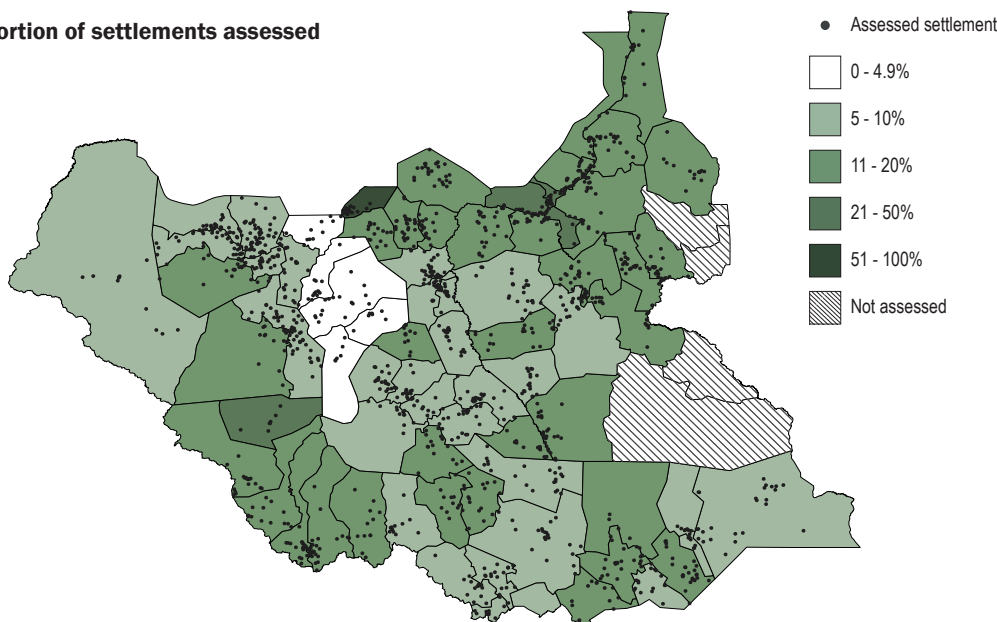
**1841** Settlements assessed

**74** Counties assessed

**69** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

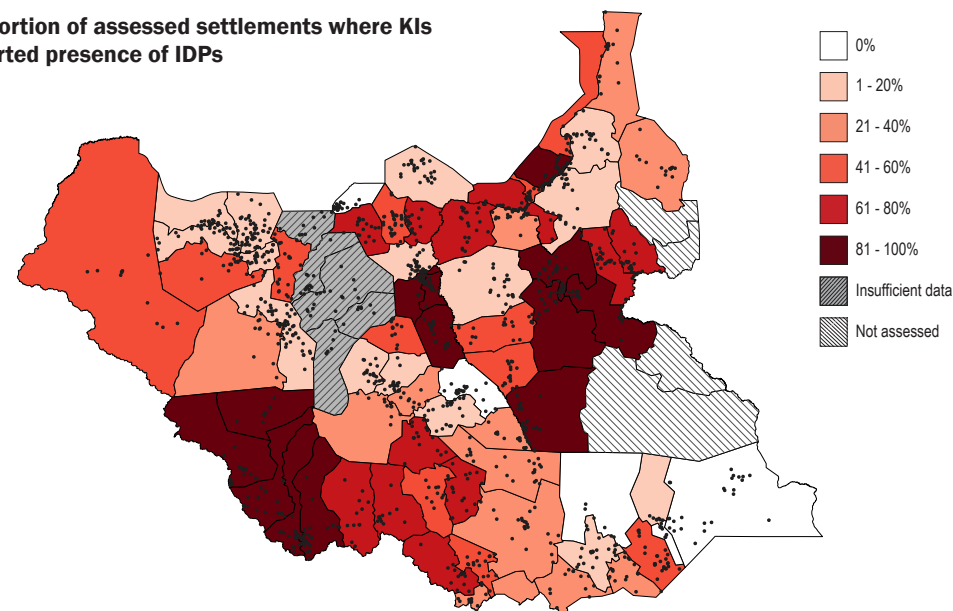
## Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



## IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of IDPs



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection



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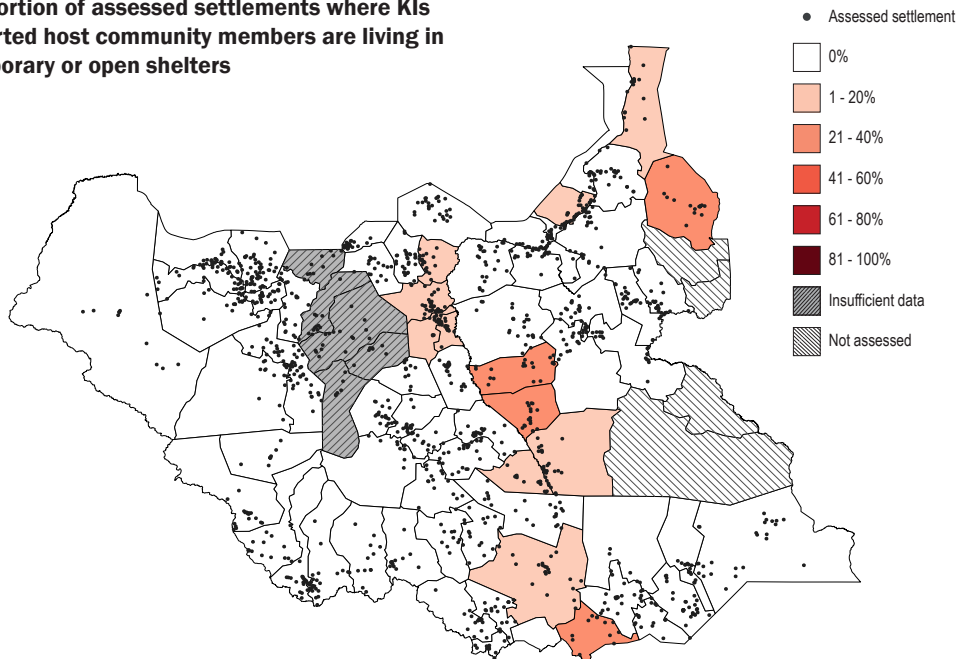
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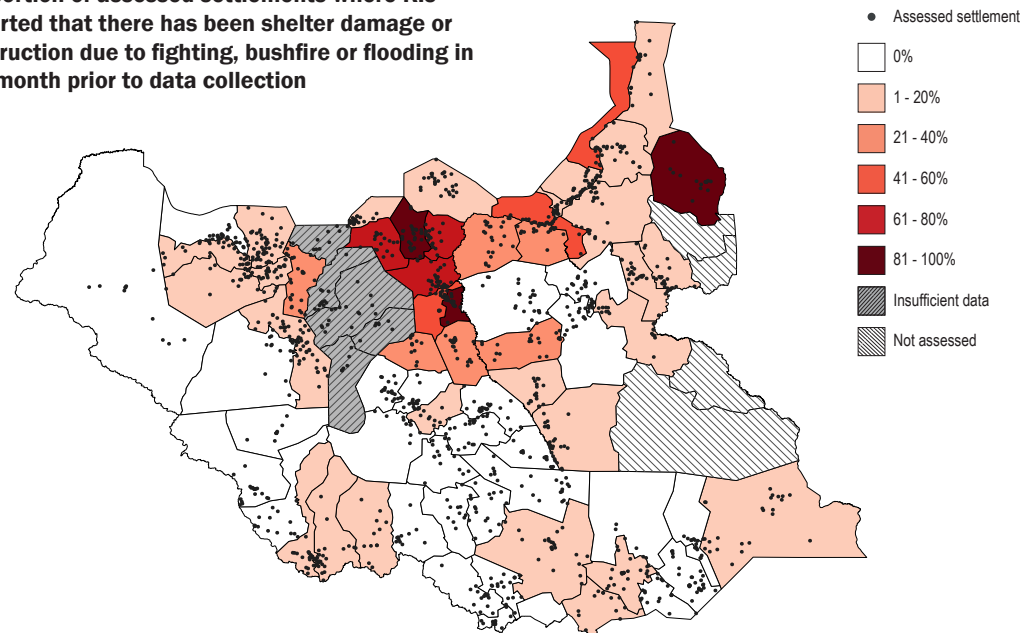
May 2022

## Shelter status

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported host community members are living in temporary or open shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection



## Host community shelter

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the host community members are living in temporary or open shelters

Magwi	33%	
Twic East	27%	
Duk	24%	
Maban	21%	
Leer	19%	

## Shelter damage: conflict

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shelter damage due to conflict in the 30 days prior to data collection

Leer	93%	
Koch	46%	
Maban	33%	
Mayendit	26%	
Duk	25%	

## Shelter damage: flooding

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shelter damage due to flooding in the 30 days prior to data collection

Rubkona	87%	
Mayom	74%	
Guit	70%	
Panyikang	57%	
Manyo	56%	

## Shelter damage: bushfire

Five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shelter damage due to bushfire in the 30 days prior to data collection

Ibba	6%	
Gogrial West	4%	
Akobo	4%	
Juba	3%	
Jur River	2%	



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	27
2	Akobo	24
3	Aweil Centre	23
4	Aweil East	55
5	Aweil North	26
6	Aweil South	26
7	Aweil West	32
8	Awerial	25
9	Ayod	26
10	Baliet	26
11	Bor South	49
12	Budi	31
13	Canal/Pigi	19
14	Cueibet	24
15	Duk	21
16	Ezo	21
17	Fangak	39
18	Fashoda	33
19	Gogrial East	16
20	Gogrial West	26
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	16
23	Ikotos	19
24	Juba	29
25	Jur River	60
26	Kajo-keji	18
27	Kapoeta East	43
28	Kapoeta North	14
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	44

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	12
32	Lainya	20
33	Leer	28
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	26
35	Maban	20
36	Magwi	16
37	Malakal	26
38	Manyo	9
39	Maridi	21
40	Mayendit	24
41	Mayom	20
42	Melut	35
43	Morobo	13
44	Mundri East	19
45	Mundri West	20
46	Mvolo	19
47	Nagero	10
48	Nyirrol	32
49	Nzara	24
50	Panyijiar	32
51	Panyikang	21
52	Pariang	32
53	Raja	30
54	Renk	36
55	Rubkona	30
56	Rumbek Centre	26
57	Rumbek East	25
58	Rumbek North	14
59	Tambura	25
60	Terekeka	23

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	7
62	Tonj North	18
63	Tonj South	6
64	Torit	35
65	Twic	14
66	Twic East	22
67	Ulang	27
68	Uror	17
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	10
71	Yambio	38
72	Yei	21
73	Yirol East	31
74	Yirol West	28