



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2022

Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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):

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- Persons who remain in a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the 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 aggregated¹ 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 December, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1786 Key informants interviewed

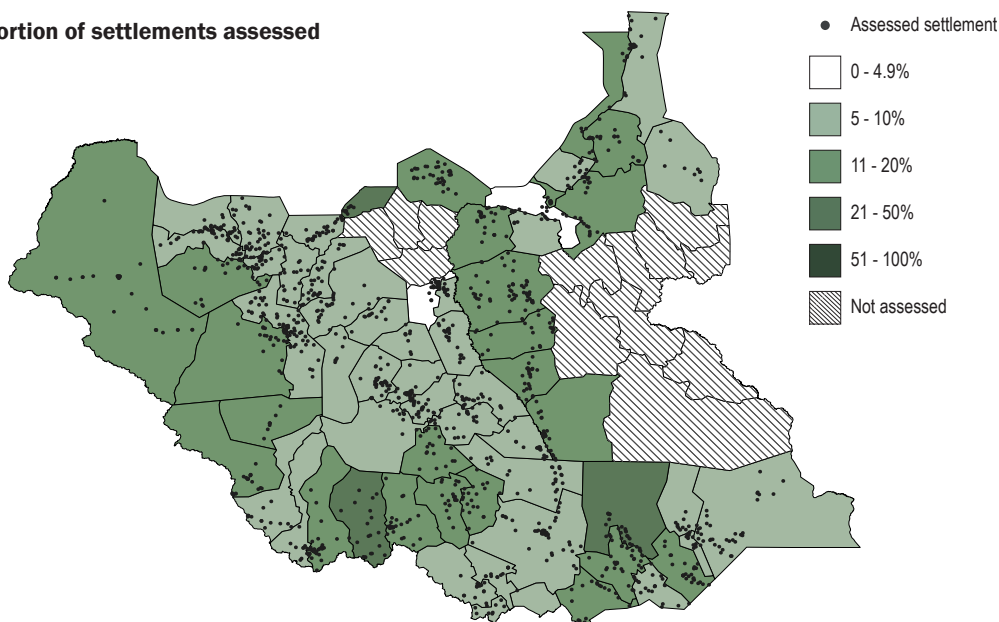
1518 Settlements assessed

65 Counties assessed

63 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

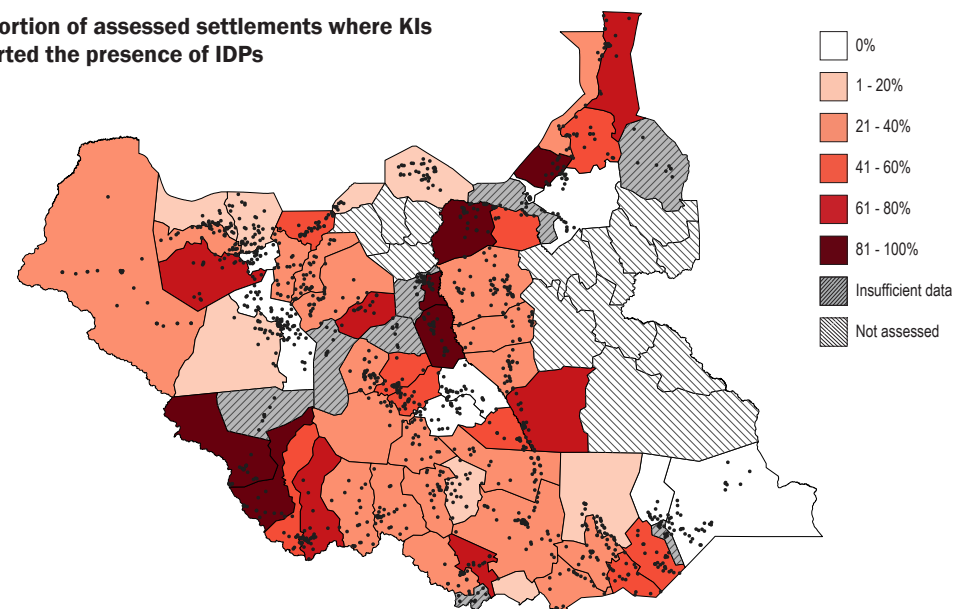
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the 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.

² Unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection.



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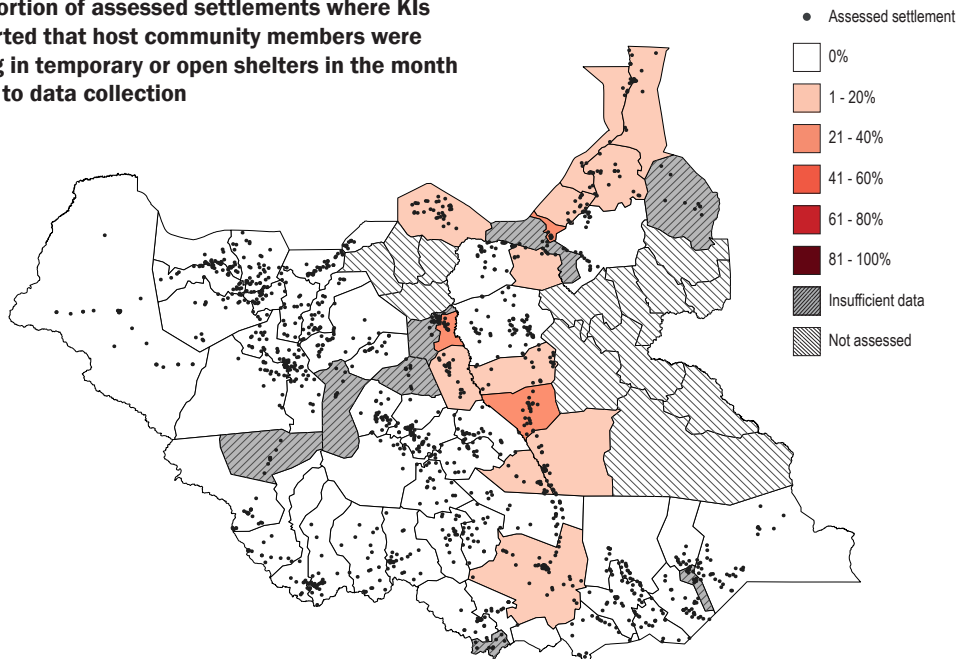
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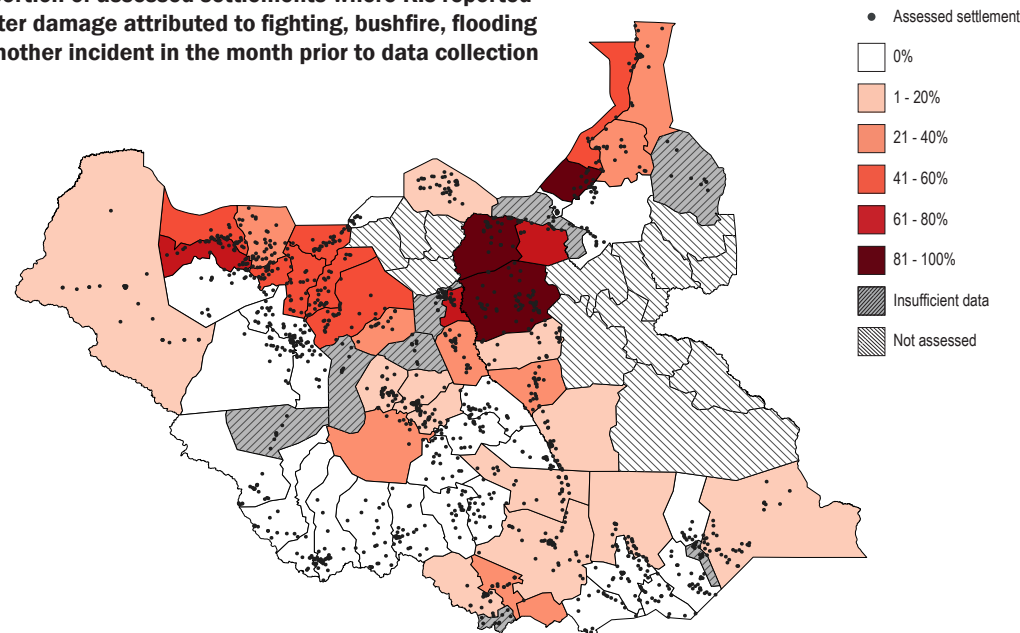
December 2022

Shelter status

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that host community members were living in temporary or open shelters in the month prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shelter damage attributed to fighting, bushfire, flooding or another incident 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 were living in temporary or open shelters

Leer	39%	<div></div>
Malakal	31%	<div></div>
Twic East	25%	<div></div>
Duk	10%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	10%	<div></div>

Shelter damage: fighting

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

Fashoda	88%	<div></div>
Manyo	20%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	10%	<div></div>
Melut	9%	<div></div>
Tonj East	8%	<div></div>

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

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	98%	<div></div>
Aweil West	72%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	70%	<div></div>
Leer	65%	<div></div>

Shelter damage: bushfire

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

Wulu	9%	<div></div>
Lainya	8%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	5%	<div></div>
Yei	5%	<div></div>
Terekeka	4%	<div></div>



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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2022

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	11
2	Aweil Centre	23
3	Aweil East	41
4	Aweil North	27
5	Aweil South	22
6	Aweil West	33
7	Awerial	17
8	Ayod	56
9	Baliet	18
10	Bor South	42
11	Budi	28
12	Canal/Pigi	10
13	Cueibet	30
14	Duk	20
15	Ezo	14
16	Fangak	34
17	Fashoda	16
18	Gogrial East	30
19	Gogrial West	21
20	Ibba	20
21	Ikotos	23
22	Juba	42
23	Jur River	57
24	Kajo-keji	19
25	Kapoeta East	36
26	Kapoeta North	14
27	Kapoeta South	7
28	Lafon	28
29	Lainya	13
30	Leer	18

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Maban	8
32	Magwi	17
33	Malakal	14
34	Manyo	16
35	Maridi	26
36	Mayendit	18
37	Melut	23
38	Morobo	8
39	Mundri East	21
40	Mundri West	20
41	Mvolo	18
42	Nagero	8
43	Nzara	13
44	Panyijiar	25
45	Panyikang	5
46	Pariang	33
47	Raja	37
48	Renk	29
49	Rumbek Centre	27
50	Rumbek East	26
51	Rumbek North	9
52	Tambura	19
53	Terekeka	25
54	Tonj East	13
55	Tonj North	27
56	Tonj South	7
57	Torit	33
58	Twic	34
59	Twic East	24
60	Wau	46

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Wulu	11
62	Yambio	36
63	Yei	22
64	Yirol East	26
65	Yirol West	24