



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

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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, 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 June 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,561** Key Informants interviewed

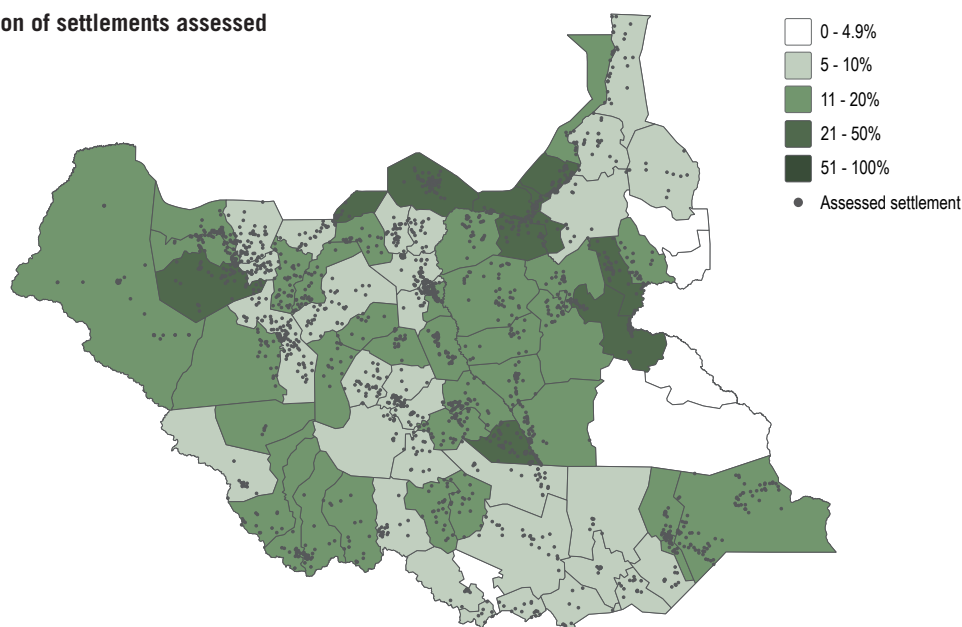
**1,986** Settlements assessed

**73** Counties assessed

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

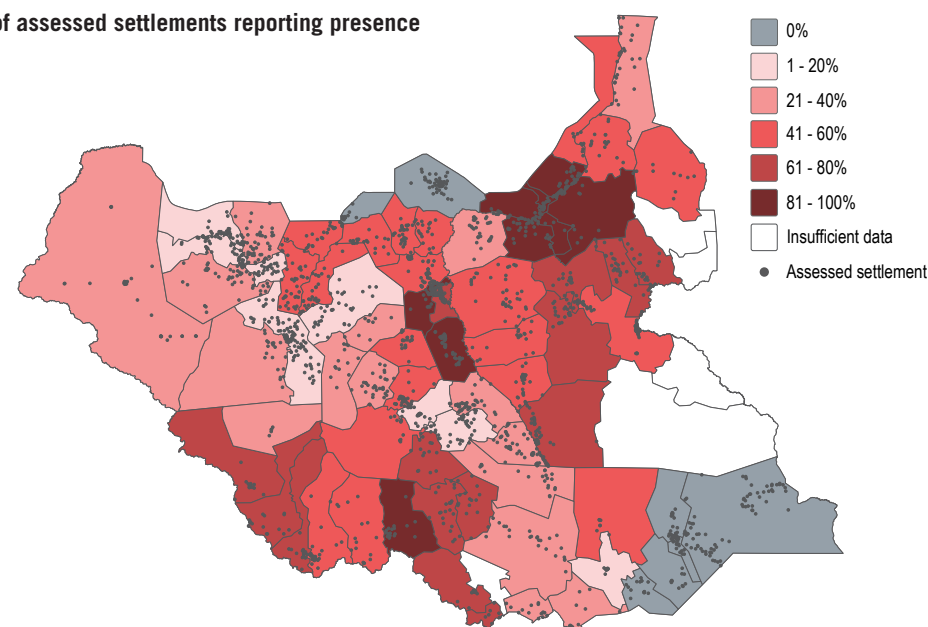
### Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



### IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 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.



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

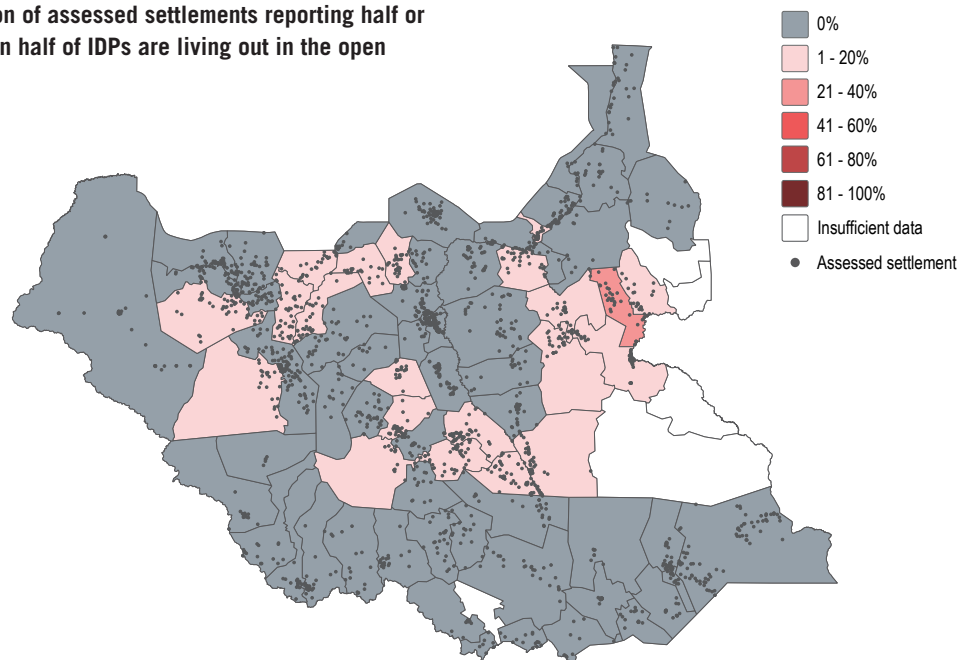
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 2020

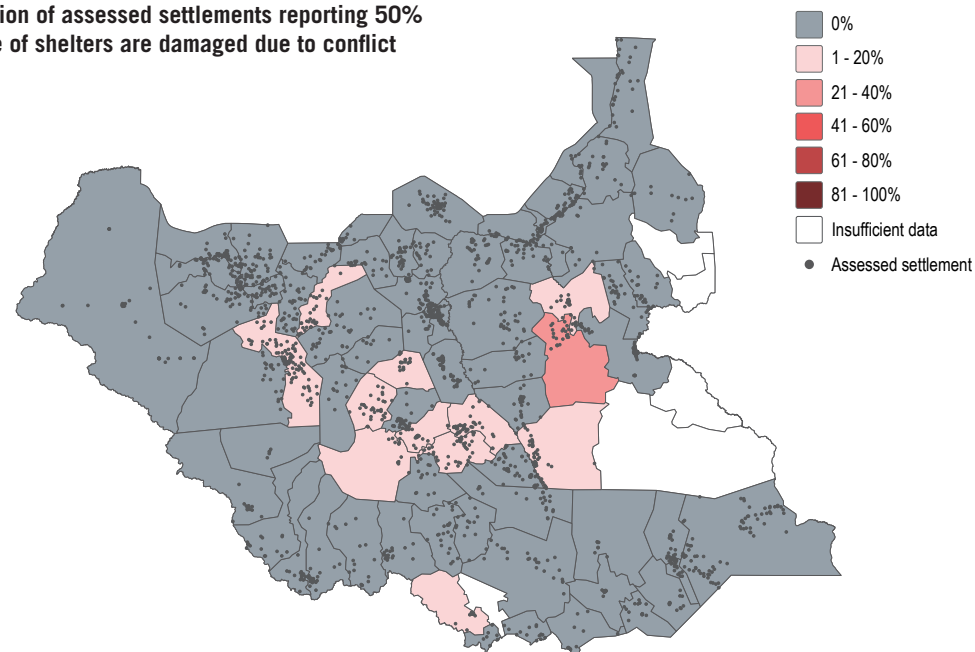
### IDP shelter

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



### 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

Ulang	30%	■
Rumbek North	20%	■
Nyirol	17%	■
Uror	15%	■
Gogrial East	15%	■

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

Duk	18%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	17%	■
Bor South	14%	■
Ulang	14%	■
Twic East	10%	■

### 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

Uror	27%	■
Cueibet	13%	■
Gogrial East	10%	■
Wulu	7%	■
Jur River	7%	■

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

Yei	75%	■
Uror	38%	■
Wulu	36%	■
Gogrial East	23%	■
Jur River	16%	■



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

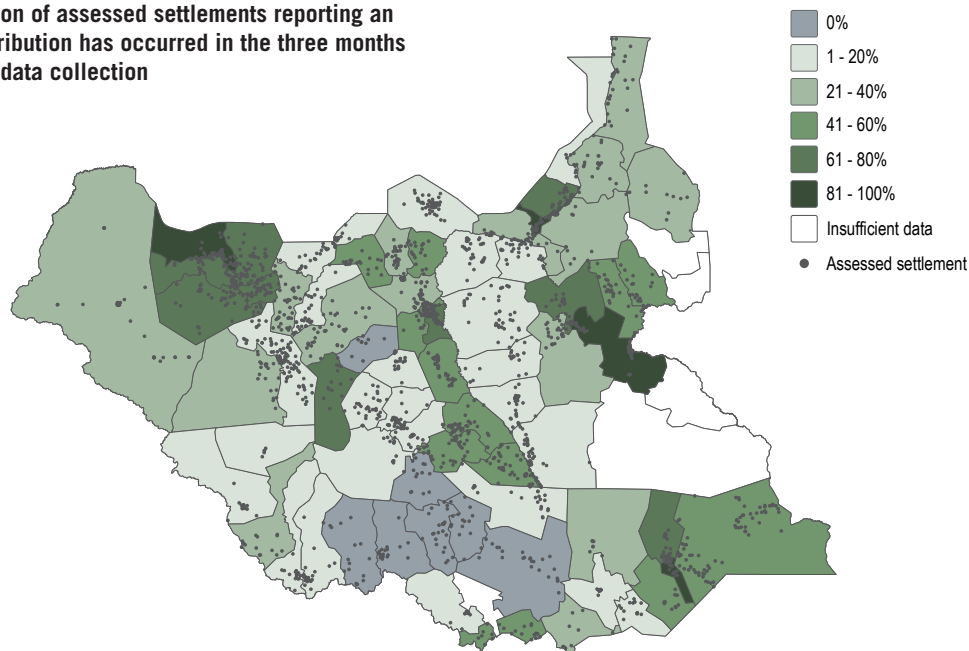
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

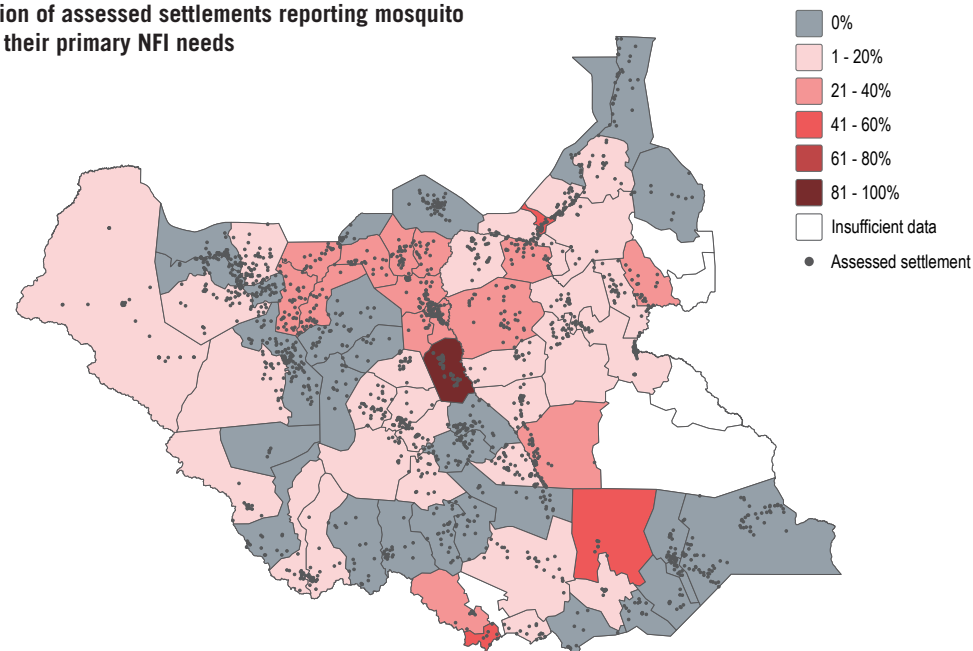
June 2020

## NFI Needs

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting an NFI distribution has occurred in the three months prior to data collection



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

Panyijiar	80%	<div></div>
Malakal	45%	<div></div>
Lafon	43%	<div></div>
Morobo	43%	<div></div>
Mayendit	37%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Nyirol	39%	<div></div>
Mayendit	37%	<div></div>
Maban	36%	<div></div>
Uror	31%	<div></div>
Morobo	29%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: blankets

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

Mundri East	47%	<div></div>
Mundri West	32%	<div></div>
Maridi	32%	<div></div>
Magwi	30%	<div></div>
Ibba	24%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: pots

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

Maridi	47%	<div></div>
Tambura	33%	<div></div>
Mundri West	32%	<div></div>
Mundri East	27%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	25%	<div></div>