



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2019

### 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 facing 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).

[\( Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,137** Key Informants interviewed

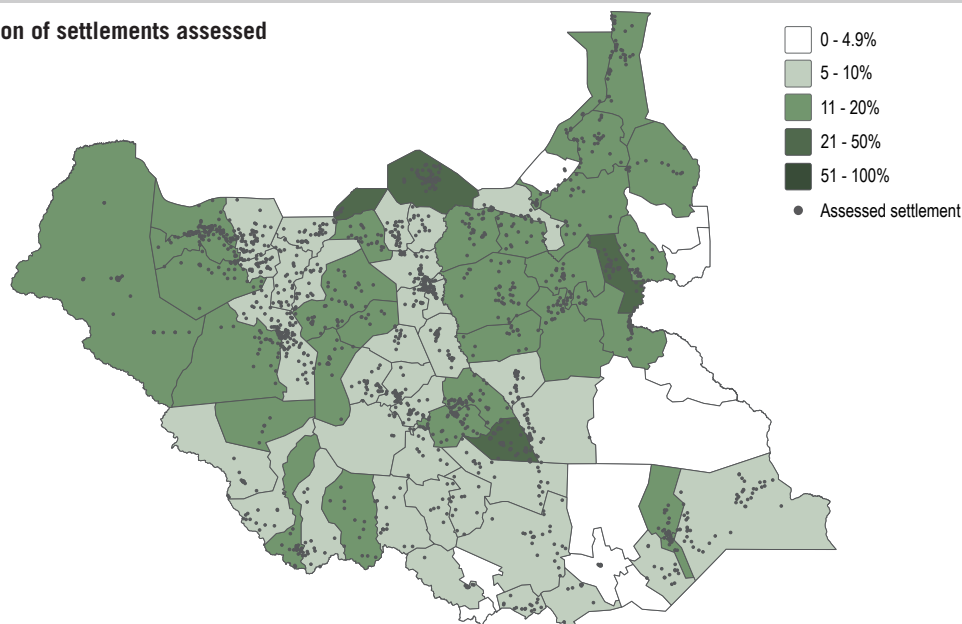
**1,759** Settlements assessed

**70** Counties assessed

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

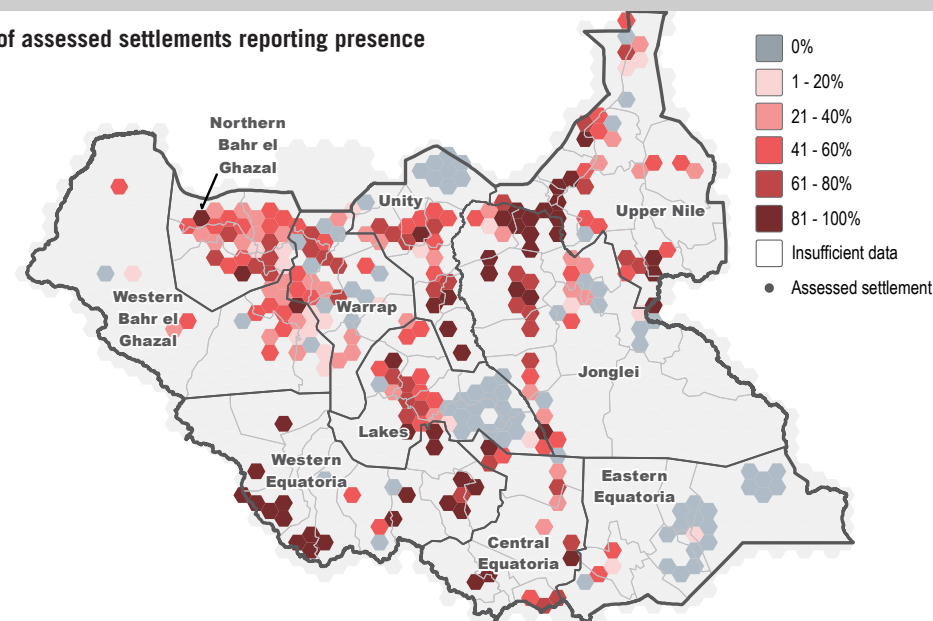
### Assessment coverage

#### 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.

Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km<sup>2</sup> 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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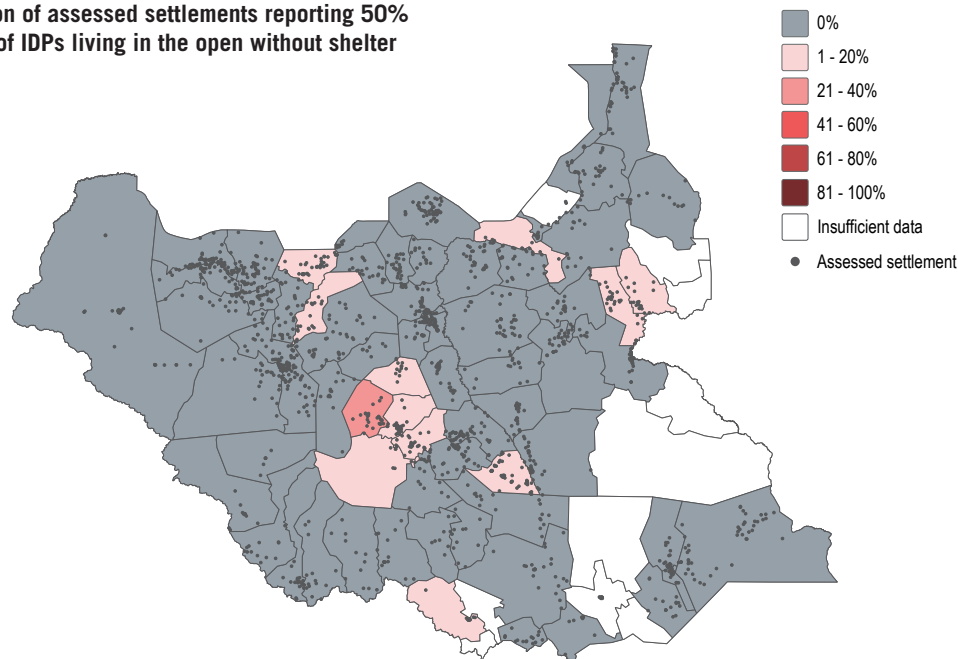
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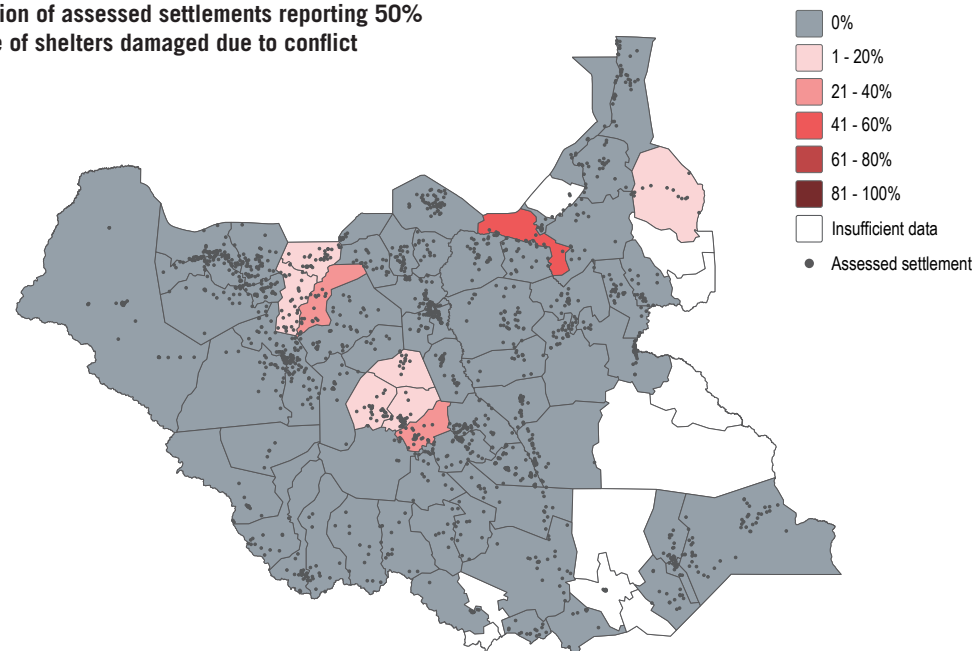
### IDP shelter

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 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

Cueibet	21%	■
Ulang	18%	■
Gogrial East	16%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	14%	■
Panyikang	13%	■

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

Ulang	43%	■
Duk	40%	■
Yei	38%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	29%	■
Leer	21%	■

### 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

Panyikang	50%	■
Rumbek East	29%	■
Gogrial East	21%	■
Rumbek North	18%	■
Gogrial West	11%	■

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

Panyikang	88%	■
Rumbek North	73%	■
Rumbek East	52%	■
Gogrial East	21%	■
Cueibet	21%	■



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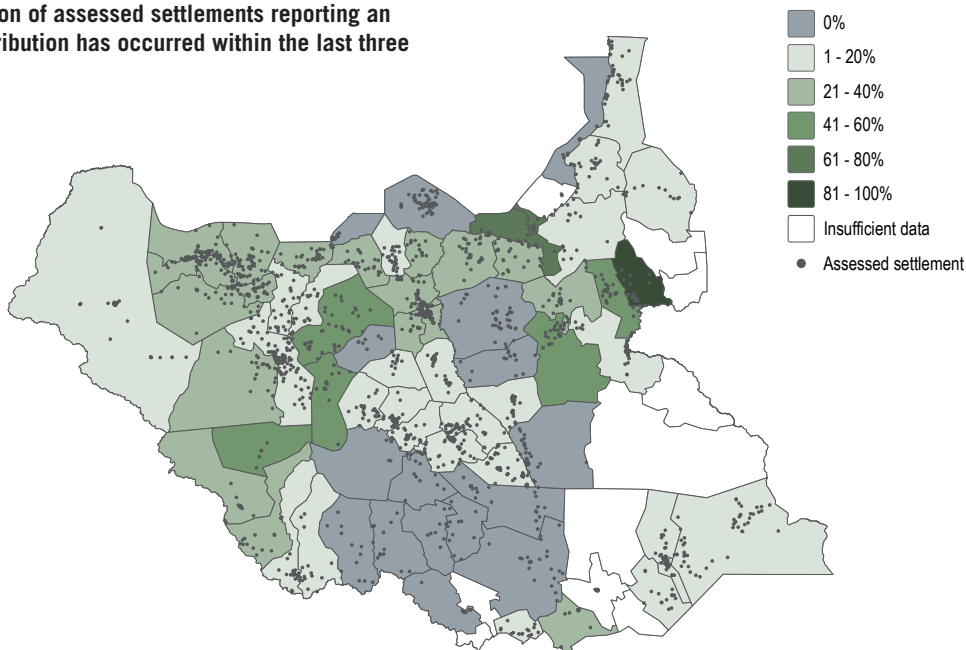
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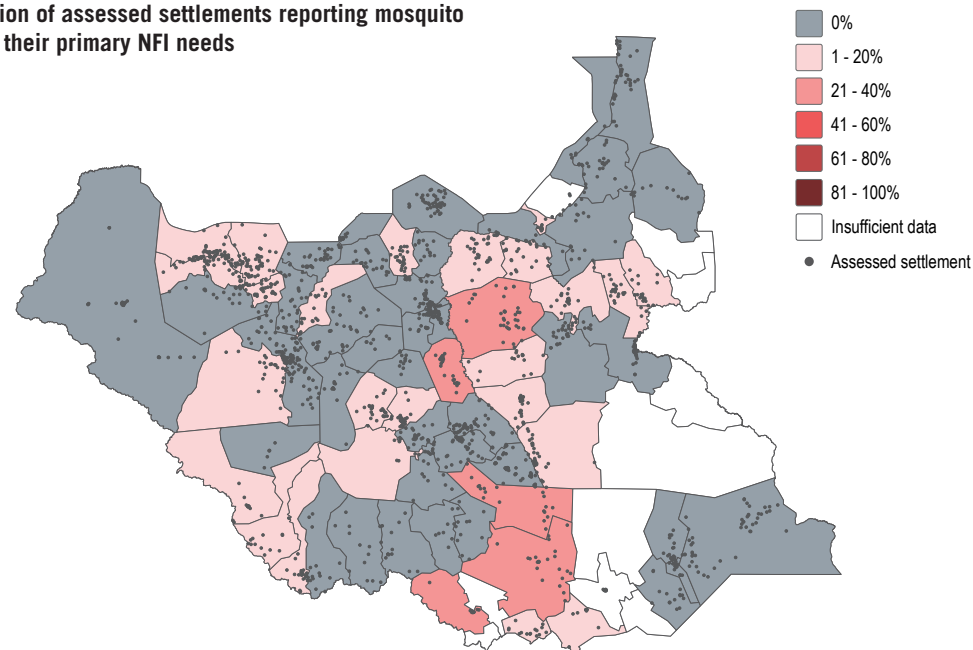
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## NFI Needs

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

Ayod	39%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	31%	<div></div>
Terekeka	26%	<div></div>
Juba	25%	<div></div>
Yei	23%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Panyijiar	41%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	40%	<div></div>
Mayendit	33%	<div></div>
Nagero	33%	<div></div>
Yambio	31%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: blankets

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

Maridi	50%	<div></div>
Panyikang	50%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	47%	<div></div>
Mundri East	45%	<div></div>
Manyo	40%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: pots

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

Mvolo	70%	<div></div>
Malakal	56%	<div></div>
Mundri West	56%	<div></div>
Mundri East	45%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	42%	<div></div>