



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 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 September 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,386** Key informants interviewed

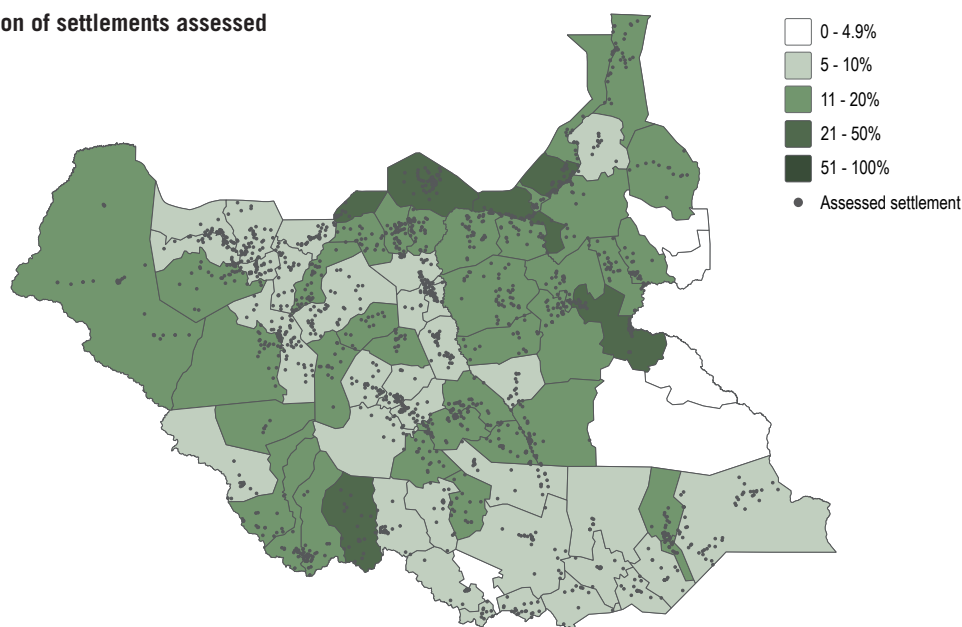
**1,891** Settlements assessed

**73** Counties assessed

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

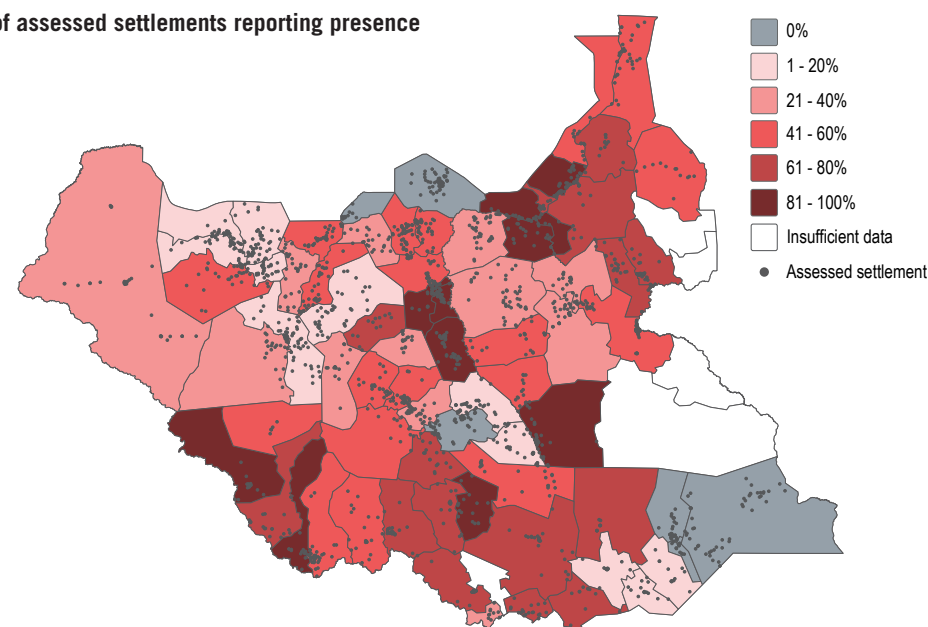
### Assessment coverage

#### 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.



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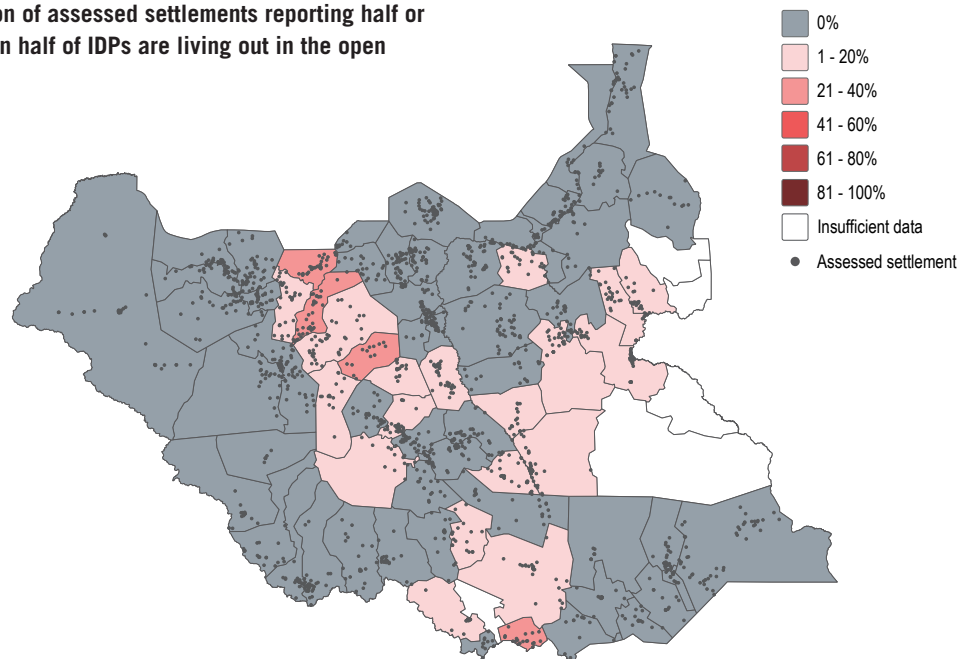
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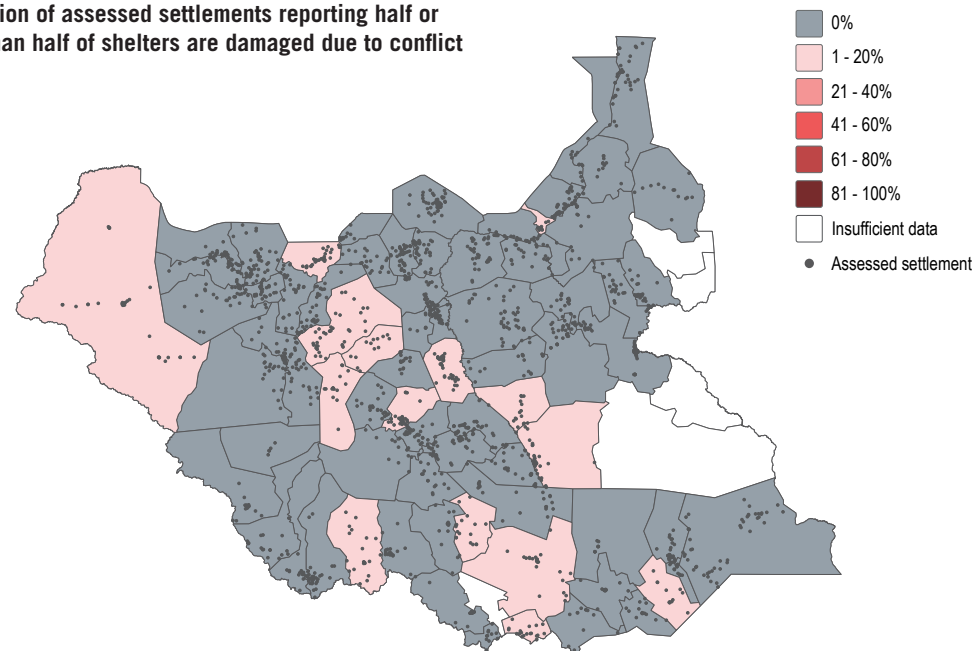
## IDP shelter

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 half or more than half 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

Gogrial East	32%	<div></div>
Tonj East	29%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	26%	<div></div>
Twic	22%	<div></div>
Ulang	15%	<div></div>

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

Kajo-keji	53%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	49%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	47%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	46%	<div></div>
Tonj East	43%	<div></div>

## 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%	<div></div>
Cueibet	13%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	10%	<div></div>
Wulu	7%	<div></div>
Jur River	7%	<div></div>

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

Yei	67%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	32%	<div></div>
Morobo	27%	<div></div>
Twic	26%	<div></div>
Tonj East	21%	<div></div>



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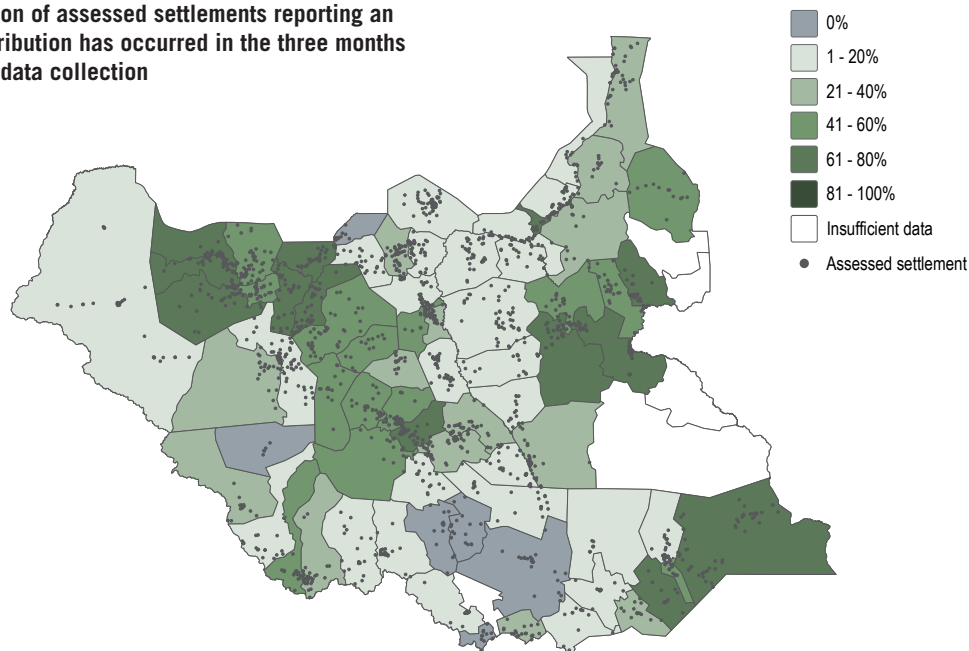
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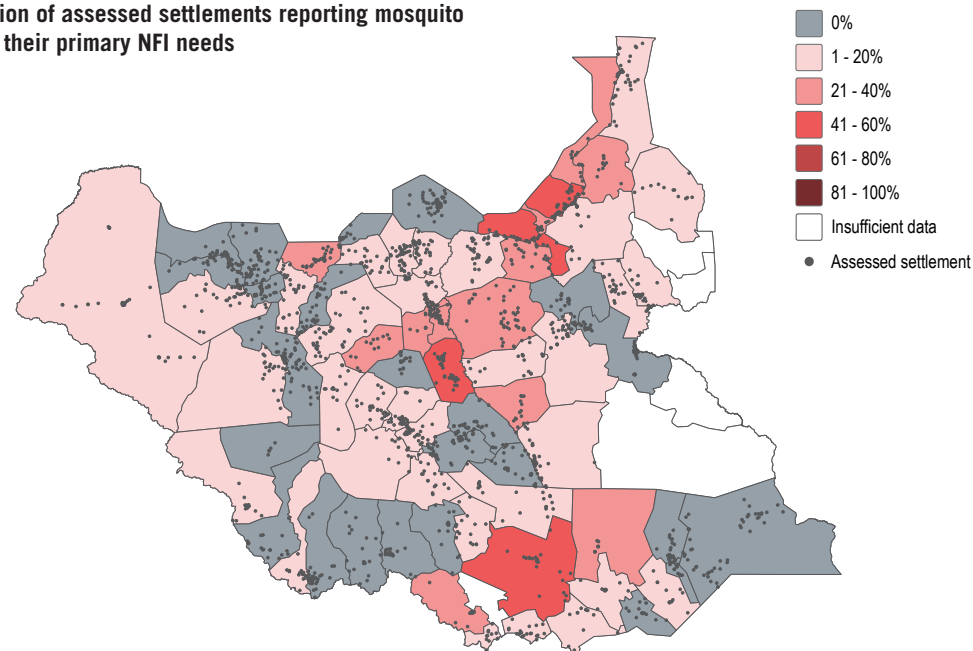
September 2020

## 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

Fashoda	56%	<div></div>
Panyikang	48%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	44%	<div></div>
Juba	43%	<div></div>
Mayendit	35%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Mayendit	43%	<div></div>
Terekeka	41%	<div></div>
Leer	40%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	33%	<div></div>
Panyikang	33%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: blankets

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

Mundri East	44%	<div></div>
Mvolo	44%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	37%	<div></div>
Tonj East	29%	<div></div>
Bor South	27%	<div></div>

## NFI needs: pots

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

Maridi	50%	<div></div>
Mundri West	38%	<div></div>
Ibba	35%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	30%	<div></div>
Mvolo	22%	<div></div>