



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2021

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 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,712 Key informants interviewed

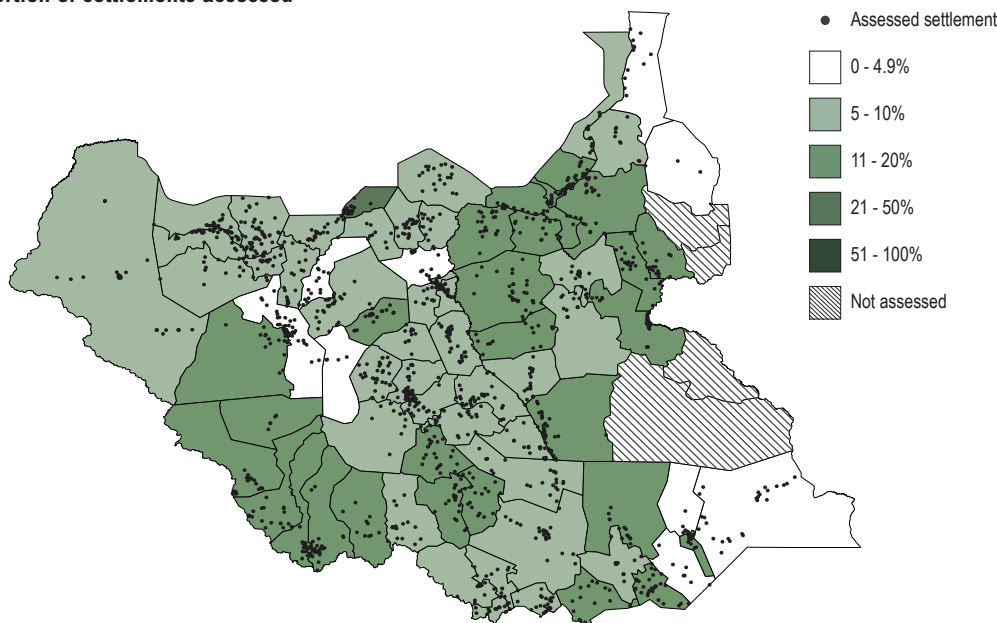
1,545 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

65 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

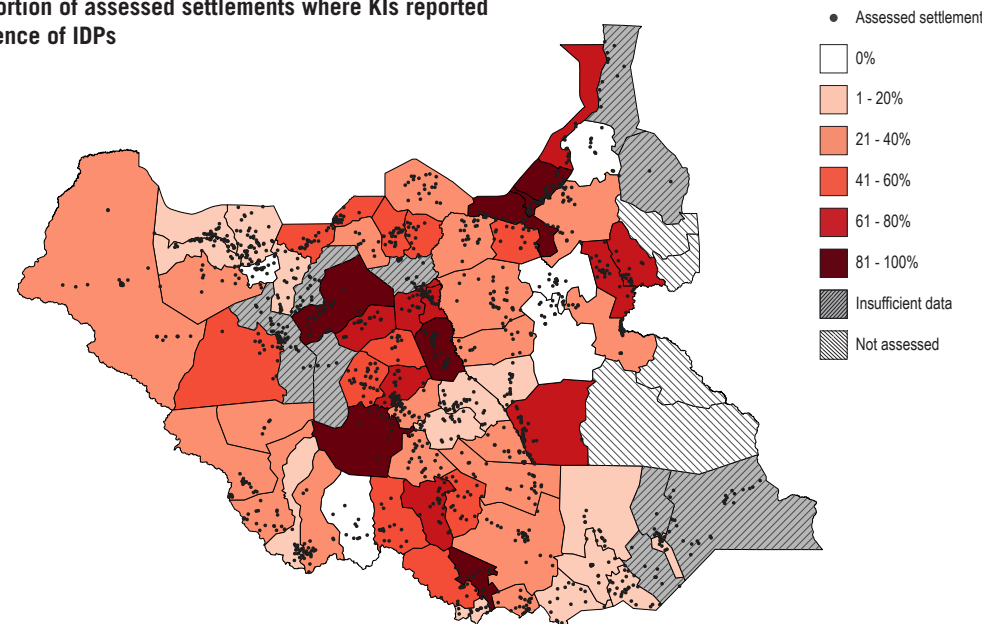
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported 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.



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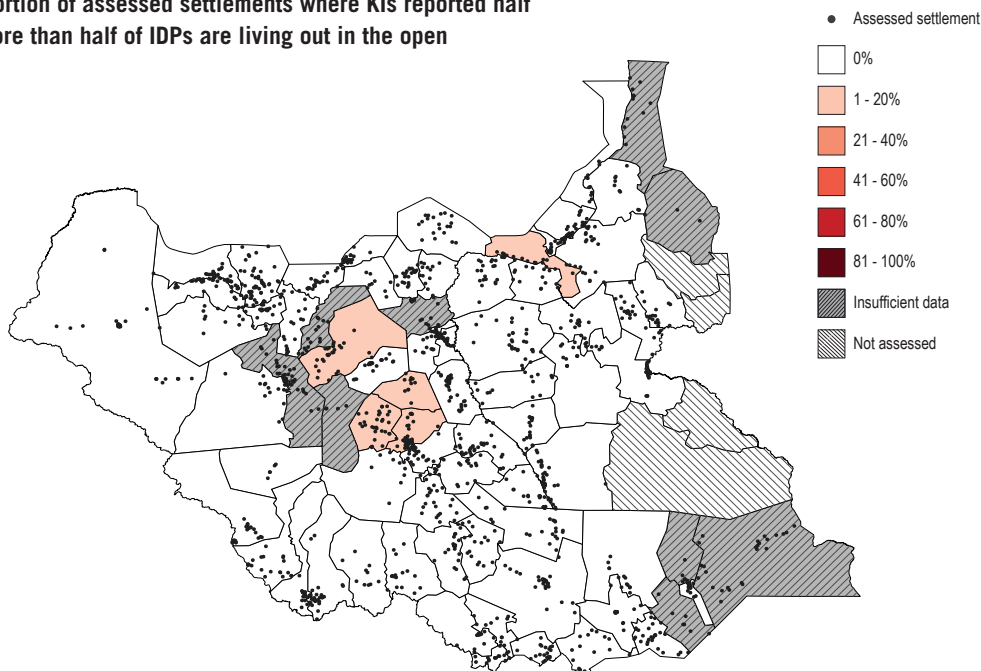
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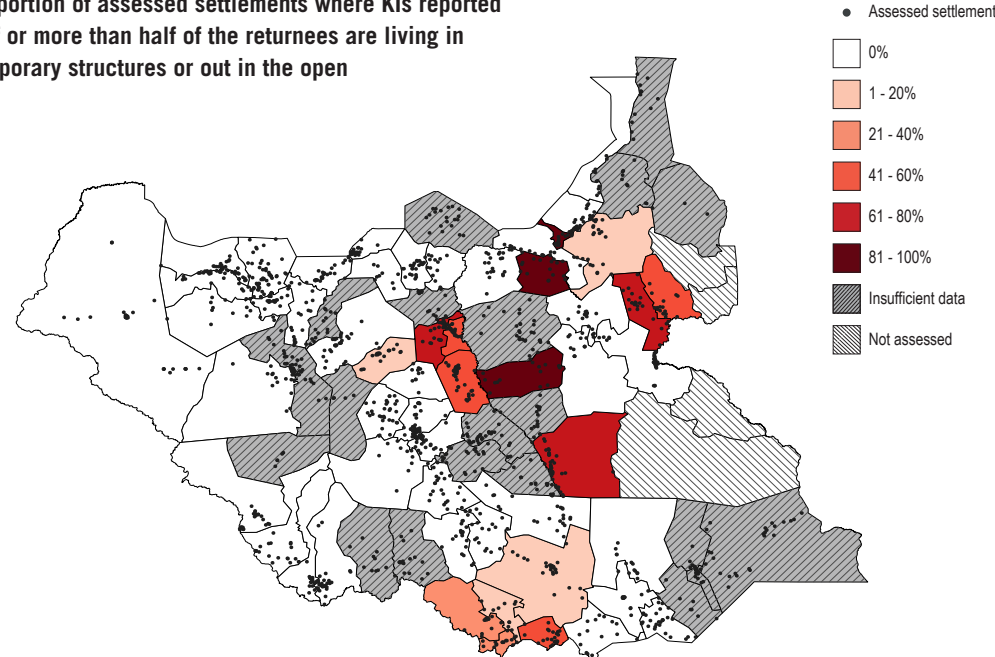
IDP shelter

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported half or more than half of IDPs are living out in the open



Shelter

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported half or more than half of the returnees are living in temporary structures or out in the open



IDP shelter

Three counties in assessed settlement where KIs reported half or more than half of IDPs are living out in the open

Tonj North	14%	■
Cueibet	14%	■
Panyikang	8%	■

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

Wau	100%	■
Twic East	100%	■
Duk	100%	■
Bor South	100%	■
Lainya	83%	■

Returnee shelter

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that half or more than half of the returnees are living in temporary shelters or out in the open.

Malakal	100%	■
Duk	100%	■
Canal/Pigi	100%	■
Bor South	75%	■
Mayendit	71%	■

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of IDPs or returnees

Leer	100%	■
Fashoda	100%	■
Ayod	100%	■
Kajo-keji	95%	■
Mayendit	92%	■



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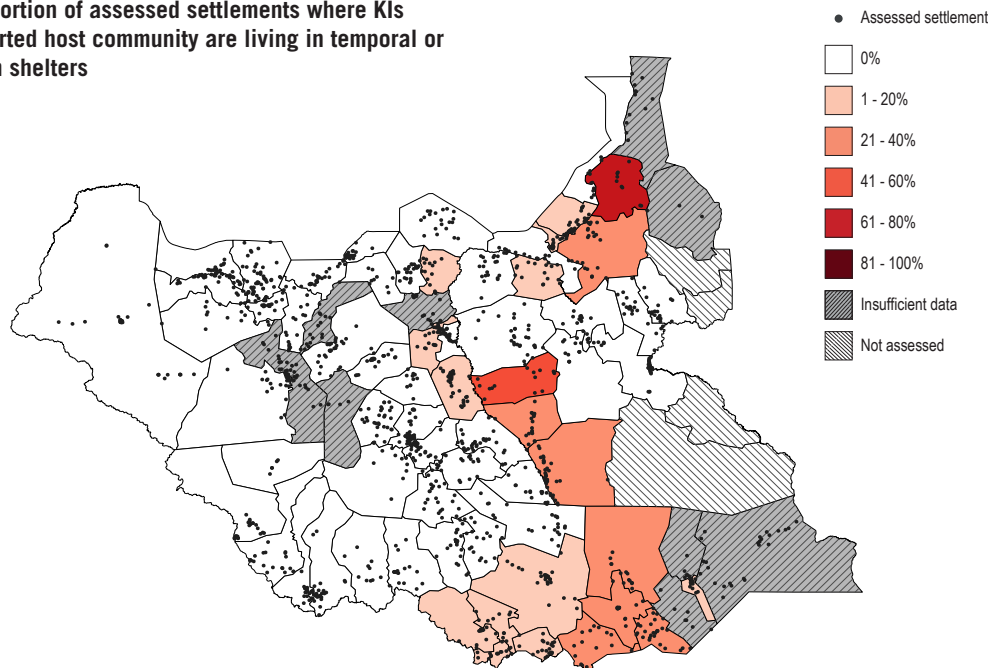
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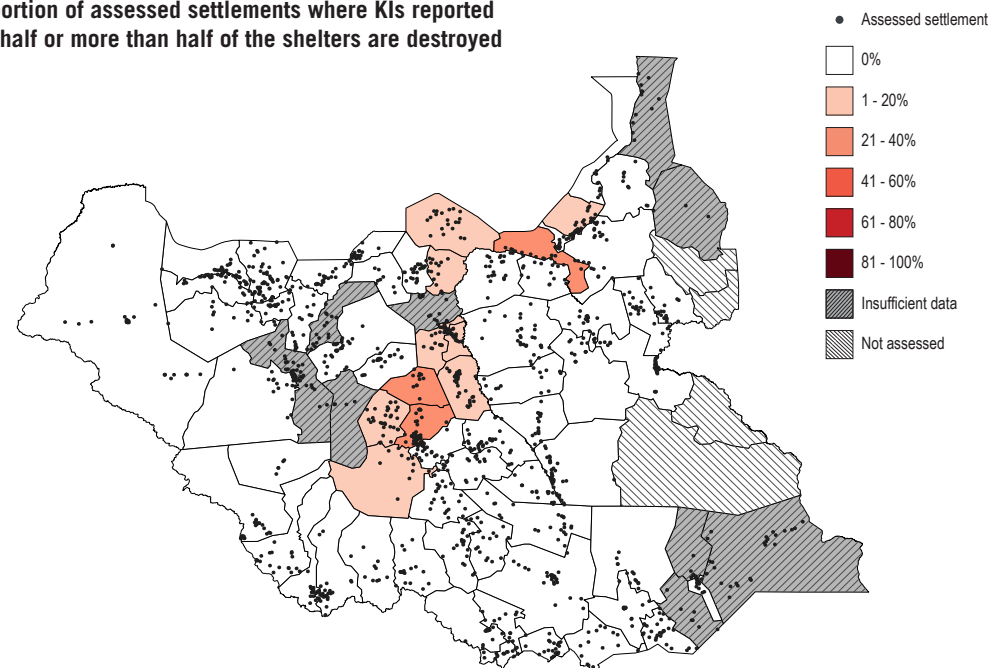
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Shelter status

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that half or more than half of the shelters are destroyed



Host community shelter

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

Melut	77%	<div style="width: 77%;"></div>
Duk	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Magwi	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Twic East	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Baliet	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>

Shelter damage: fighting

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

Abiemnhom	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Tonj North	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Cueibet	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Rumbek North	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></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	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Panyikang	54%	<div style="width: 54%;"></div>
Ayod	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Panyijiar	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>
Guit	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>

Shelter damage: bushfire

Top 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

Rumbek North	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Aweil South	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Aweil East	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Tonj East	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Kajo-keji	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>