

Assessment of hard to reach areas: Shelter

April, 2023
South Sudan

KEY MESSAGE

- In assessed settlements where shelter damage had reportedly occurred, KIs in 18% of assessed settlements said the damage had occurred to more than half of shelters.

Figure 1: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection

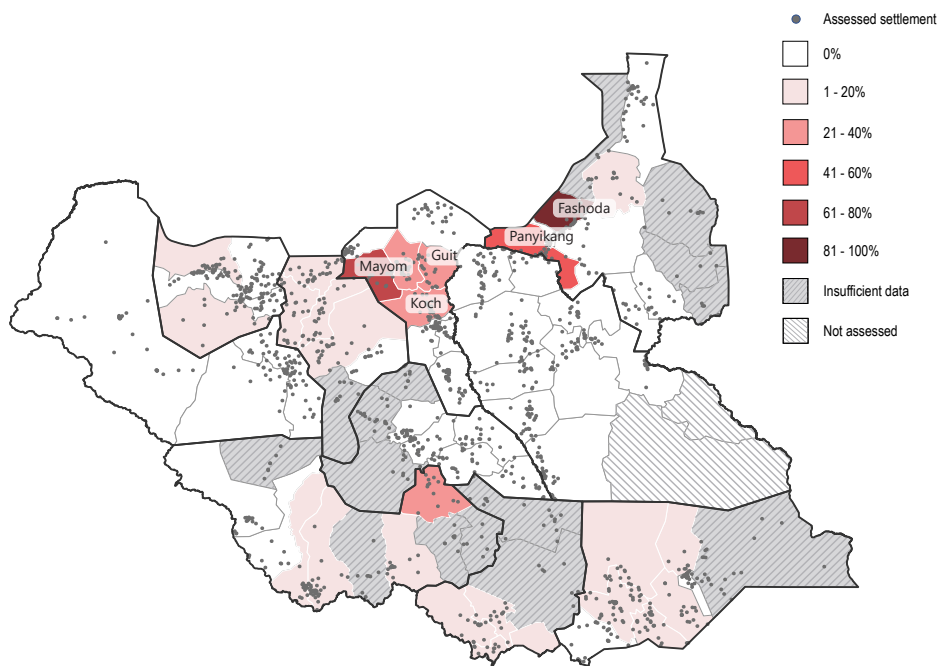


Figure 2: Proportion of settlements where shelter damage was reported to be half or more of shelters (n = assessed settlements where shelter damage was reported)

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Guit | <div style="width: 80%;"></div> | 80% (22) |
| Panyikang | <div style="width: 67%;"></div> | 67% (5) |
| Mayom | <div style="width: 67%;"></div> | 67% (9) |
| Fashoda | <div style="width: 59%;"></div> | 59% (9) |
| Koch | <div style="width: 56%;"></div> | 56% (6) |

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

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.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The general assessment objective is to assist humanitarian actors in making more informed decision about the scale, scope and location of the humanitarian response through providing detailed information on humanitarian needs, displacement dynamics, and service access in hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan.

METHODOLOGY:

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 Key informants (KIs).

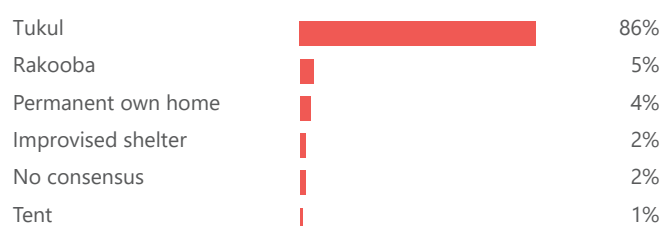
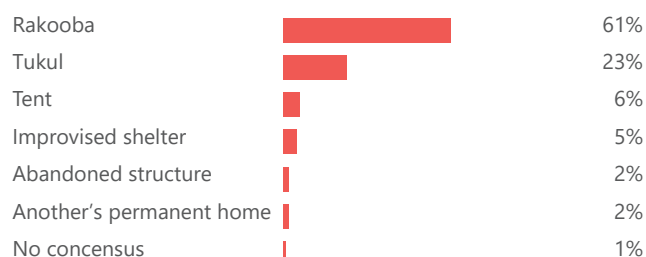
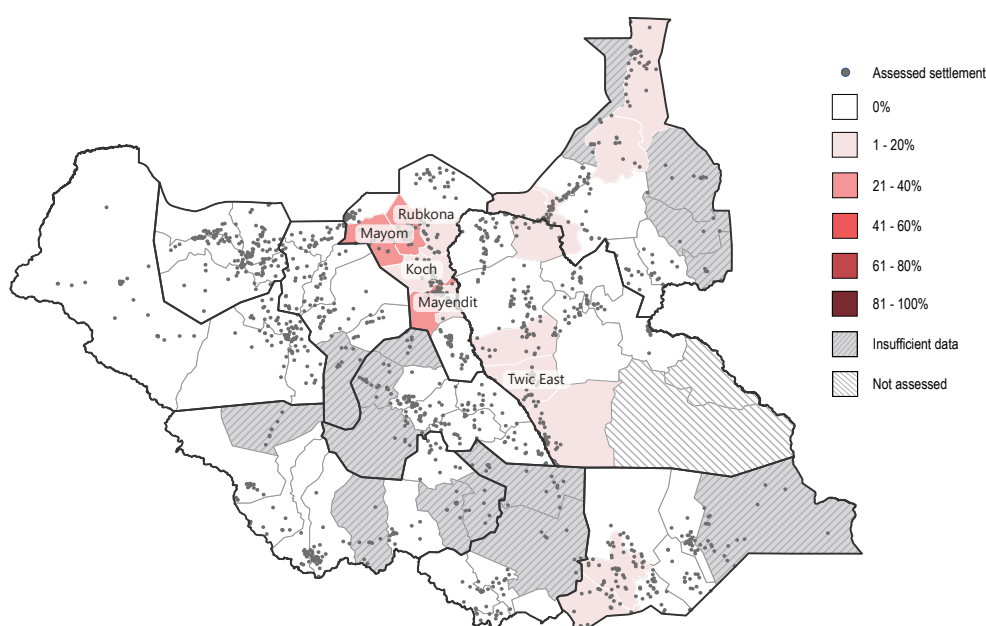
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad shelter trends in assessed settlements in April 2023, and are not statistically generalisable. Please see full methodology detailed on page (4).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. Map labels highlight the top 5 counties reporting a certain indicator and/or all counties reporting 100% of a certain indicator.

Table 1: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shelter damage in the month prior to data collection

| County | Damage from fire | Damage from fighting | Damage from flooding | Don't know | No Consensus | No Damage | Assessed settlements (n) |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Fashoda | - | 92% | - | - | 4% | 4% | 24 |
| Guit | - | - | 29% | 6% | 18% | 47% | 17 |
| Koch | - | - | 34% | 4% | 12% | 50% | 26 |
| Mayom | - | - | 64% | 7% | - | 29% | 14 |
| Panyikang | - | 25% | 25% | - | - | 50% | 12 |

SHELTER STATUS

Figure 3: In the last month, what was the main shelter type used by the local community in the settlement? by proportion of (n=1524) assessed settlements**Figure 4: In the last month, what was the main shelter type used by IDPs in the settlements? by proportion of (n=157) assessed settlements where IDPs were reported to have arrived in the last 3 months****Figure 5: 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**

| | County | No. of assessed settlements |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Abiemnhom | 25 |
| 2 | Akobo | 23 |
| 3 | Aweil Centre | 18 |
| 4 | Aweil East | 46 |
| 5 | Aweil North | 23 |
| 6 | Aweil South | 20 |
| 7 | Aweil West | 31 |
| 8 | Awerial | 16 |
| 9 | Ayod | 40 |
| 10 | Baliet | 11 |
| 11 | Bor South | 48 |
| 12 | Budi | 18 |
| 13 | Canal/Pigi | 12 |
| 14 | Cueibet | 17 |
| 15 | Duk | 25 |
| 16 | Ezo | 14 |
| 17 | Fangak | 40 |
| 18 | Fashoda | 24 |
| 19 | Gogrial East | 22 |
| 20 | Gogrial West | 20 |
| 21 | Guit | 17 |
| 22 | Ibba | 8 |
| 23 | Ikotos | 30 |
| 24 | Juba | 7 |
| 25 | Jur River | 49 |
| 26 | Kajo-keji | 19 |
| 27 | Kapoeta East | 22 |
| 28 | Kapoeta North | 13 |
| 29 | Kapoeta South | 13 |
| 30 | Koch | 26 |
| 31 | Lafon | 15 |
| 32 | Lainya | 13 |
| 33 | Leer | 18 |
| 34 | Longochuk | 5 |
| 35 | Luakpiny/Nasir | 12 |
| 36 | Maban | 9 |
| 37 | Magwi | 22 |
| 38 | Maiwut | 6 |
| 39 | Malakal | 19 |
| 40 | Manyo | 6 |
| 41 | Maridi | 17 |
| 42 | Mayendit | 19 |
| 43 | Mayom | 14 |
| 44 | Melut | 16 |
| 45 | Morobo | 12 |
| 46 | Mundri East | 7 |
| 47 | Mundri West | 9 |
| 48 | Mvolo | 12 |
| 49 | Nagero | 7 |
| 50 | Nyirol | 19 |
| 51 | Nzara | 19 |
| 52 | Panyijiar | 31 |
| 53 | Panyikang | 12 |
| 54 | Pariang | 22 |
| 55 | Raja | 32 |

| | County | No. of assessed settlements |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 56 | Renk | 33 |
| 57 | Rubkona | 26 |
| 58 | Rumbek Centre | 23 |
| 59 | Rumbek East | 26 |
| 60 | Rumbek North | 8 |
| 61 | Tambura | 18 |
| 62 | Terekeka | 16 |
| 63 | Tonj East | 10 |
| 64 | Tonj North | 22 |
| 65 | Tonj South | 9 |
| 66 | Torit | 41 |
| 67 | Twic | 27 |
| 68 | Twic East | 31 |
| 69 | Ulang | 10 |
| 70 | Uror | 17 |
| 71 | Wau | 41 |
| 72 | Wulu | 8 |
| 73 | Yambio | 34 |
| 74 | Yei | 16 |
| 75 | Yirol East | 20 |
| 76 | Yirol West | 20 |

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Key informants interviewed for AoK fall under the following three categories:

- 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

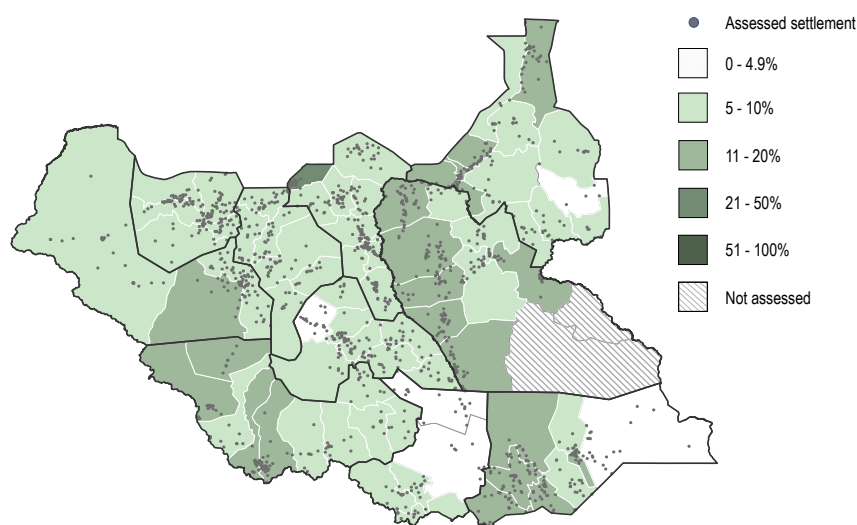
Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one

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 \(ToRs\)](#).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

1729 Key informants interviewed | **1526** Settlements assessed

76 Counties assessed | **71** Counties with 5% or more coverage²



ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).