



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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 July 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,152 Key informants interviewed

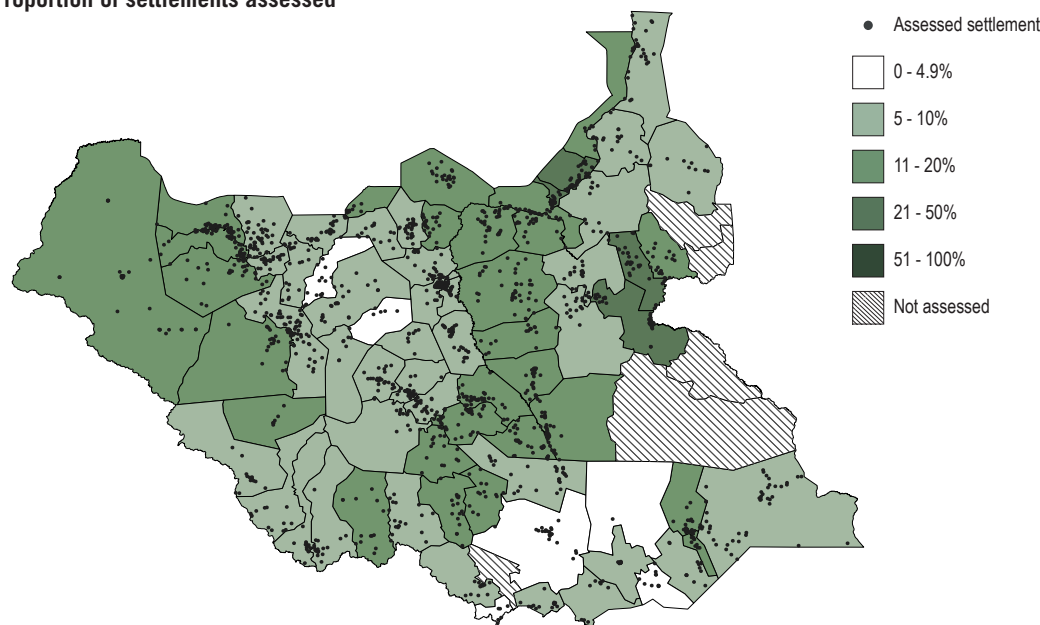
1,727 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

68 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

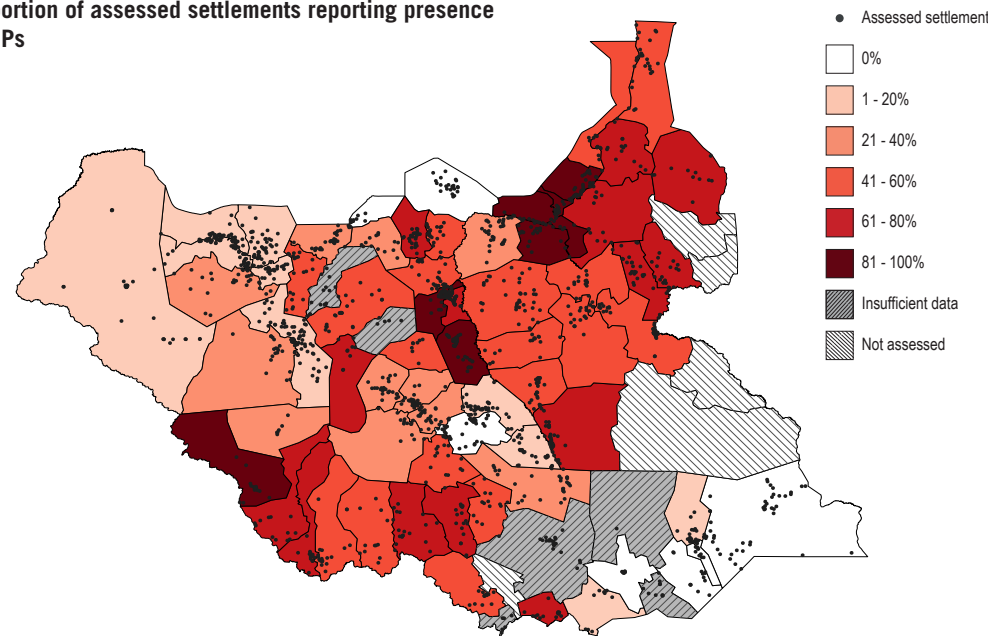
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 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.

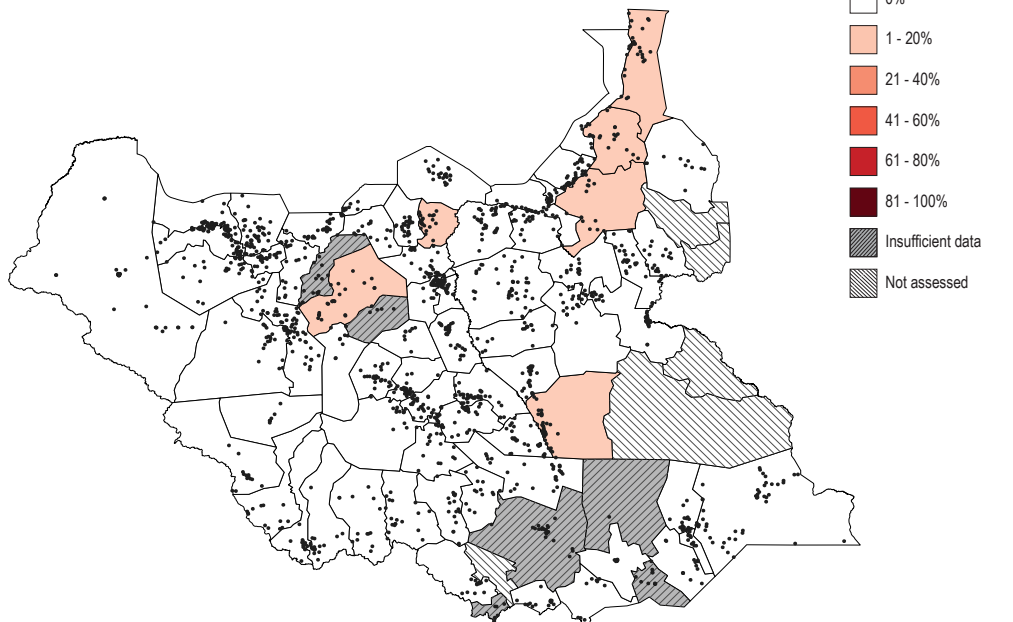


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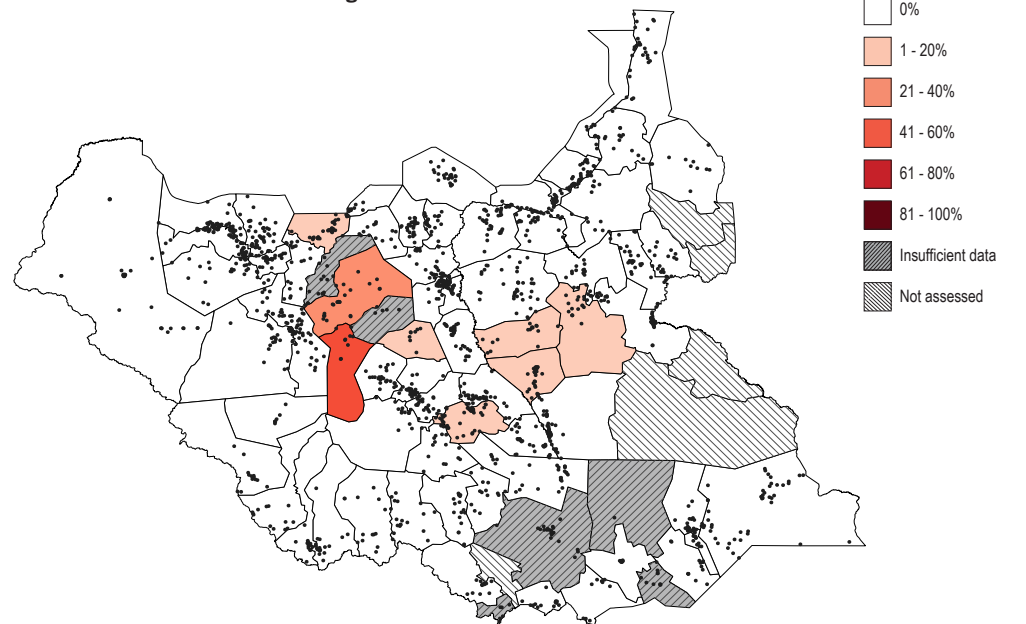
IDP shelter

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

Tonj North	8%
Baliet	8%
Melut	6%
Guit	5%
Renk	4%

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

Wau	100%
Luakpiny/Nasir	70%
Ulang	67%
Tonj North	60%
Rumbek East	50%

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

Tonj South	43%
Tonj North	23%
Uror	12%
Rumbek North	12%
Duk	12%

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

Yei	73%
Tonj South	43%
Tonj North	23%
Duk	19%
Baliet	15%

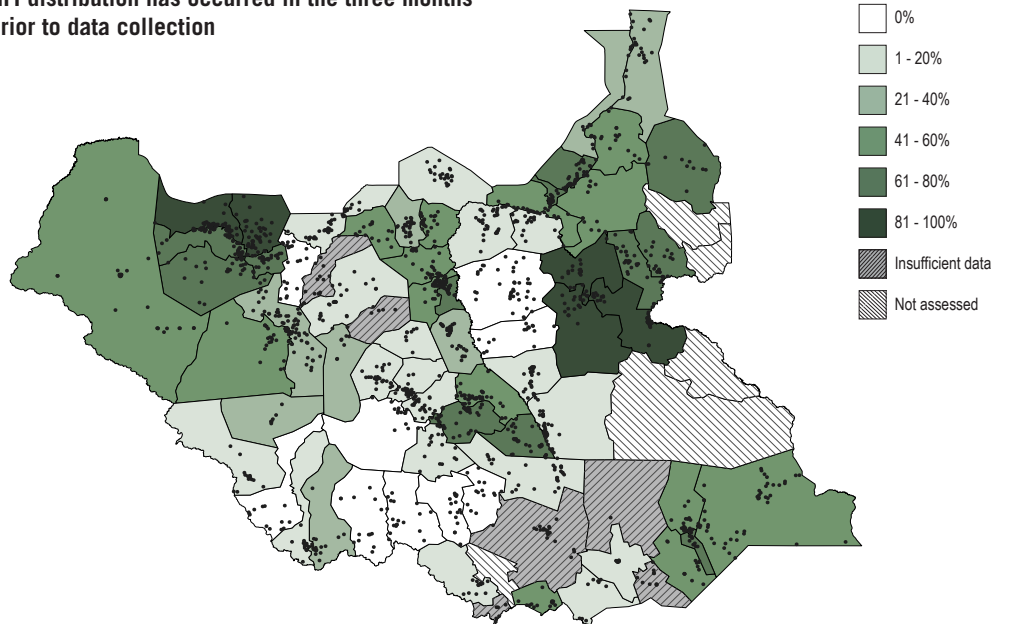


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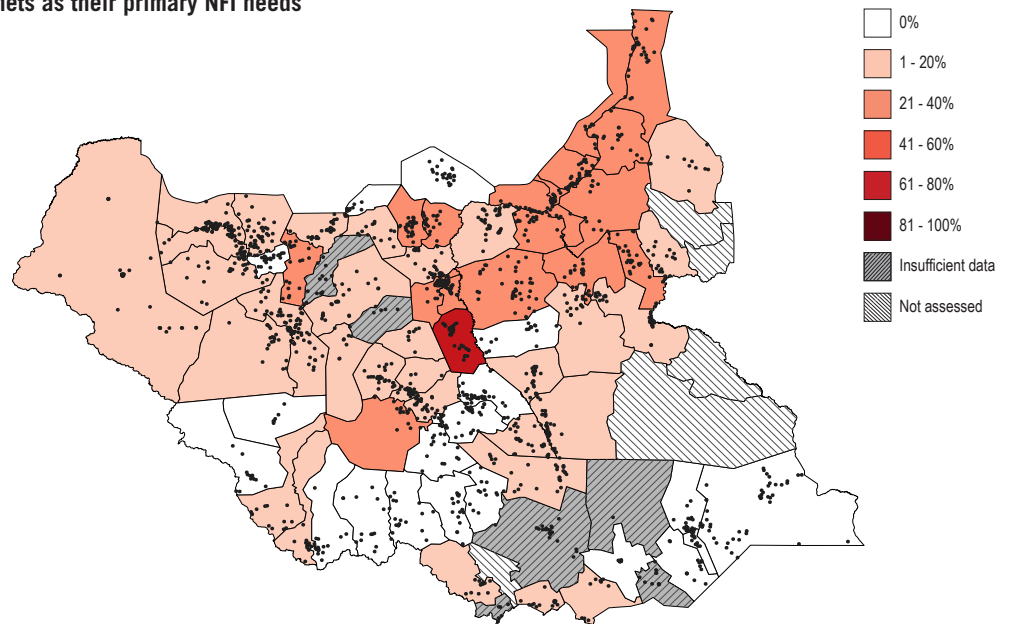
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NFI Needs

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

Panyijjar	63%	<div style="width: 63%;"></div>
Panyikang	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Mayendit	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Canal/Pigi	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Ayod	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>

NFI needs: plastic sheeting

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

Mayendit	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
Nzara	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Maban	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>
Leer	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>

NFI needs: blankets

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

Maridi	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
Ibba	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Mundri West	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Nzara	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Mundri East	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>

NFI needs: pots

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

Mundri West	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Mvolo	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>
Tambura	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Mundri East	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Kajo-keji	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>