



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

July 2018

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 had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement 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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) trends in assessed settlements in July 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,355 Key Informants interviewed

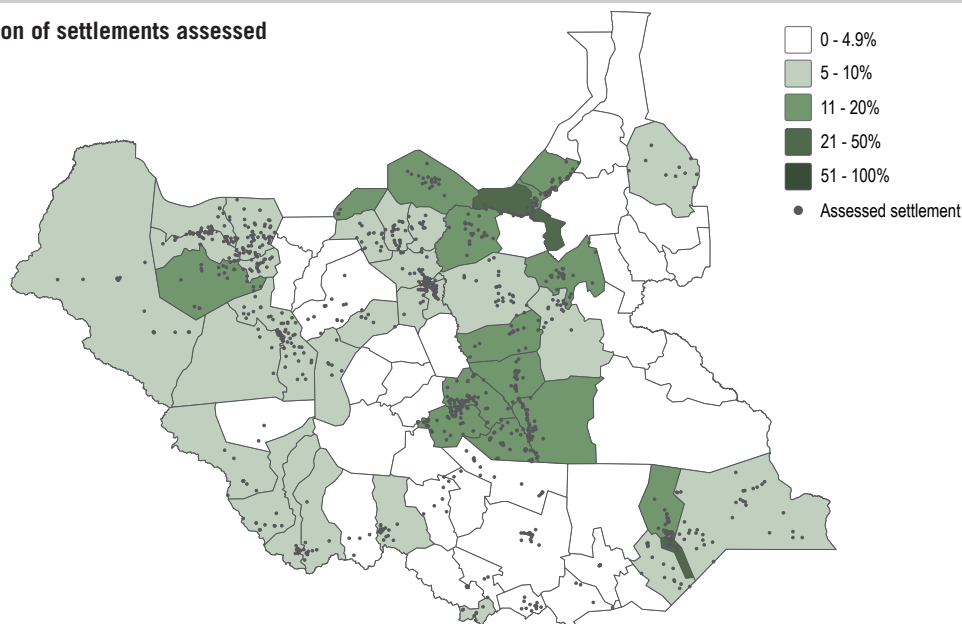
1,072 Settlements assessed

55 Counties assessed

42 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

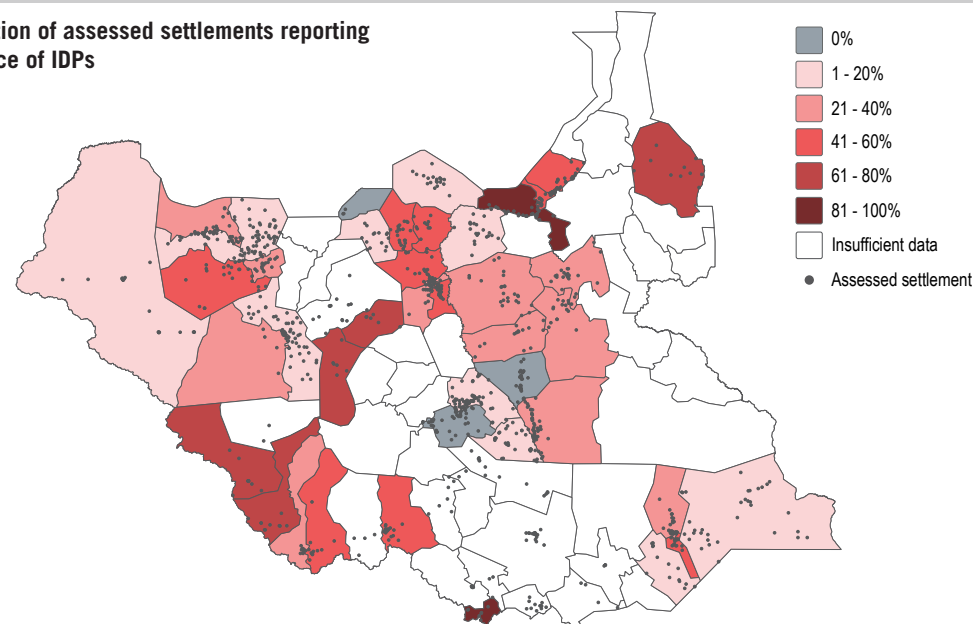
Assessment coverage

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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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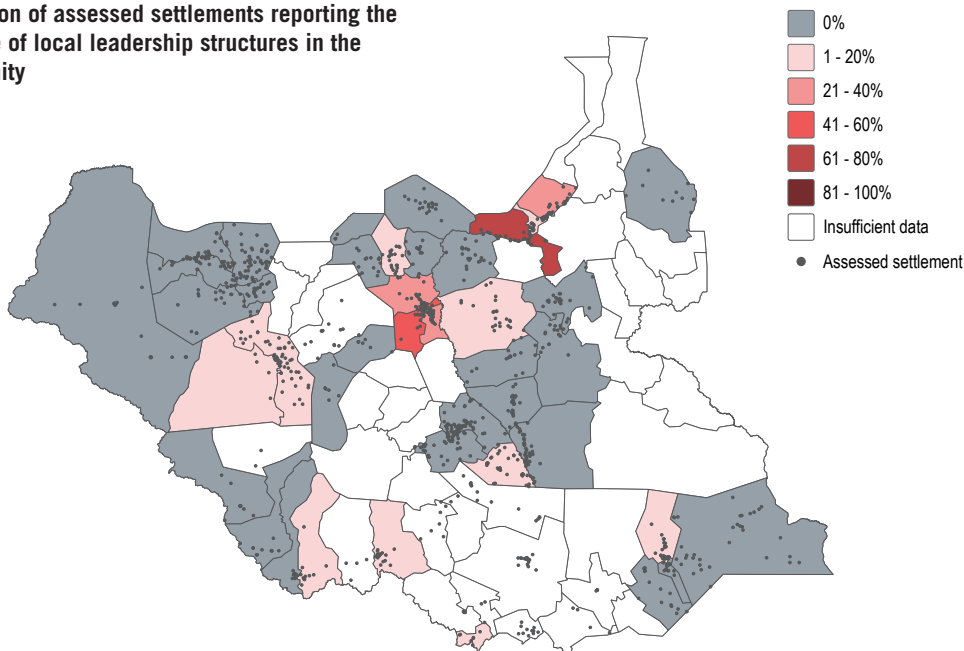
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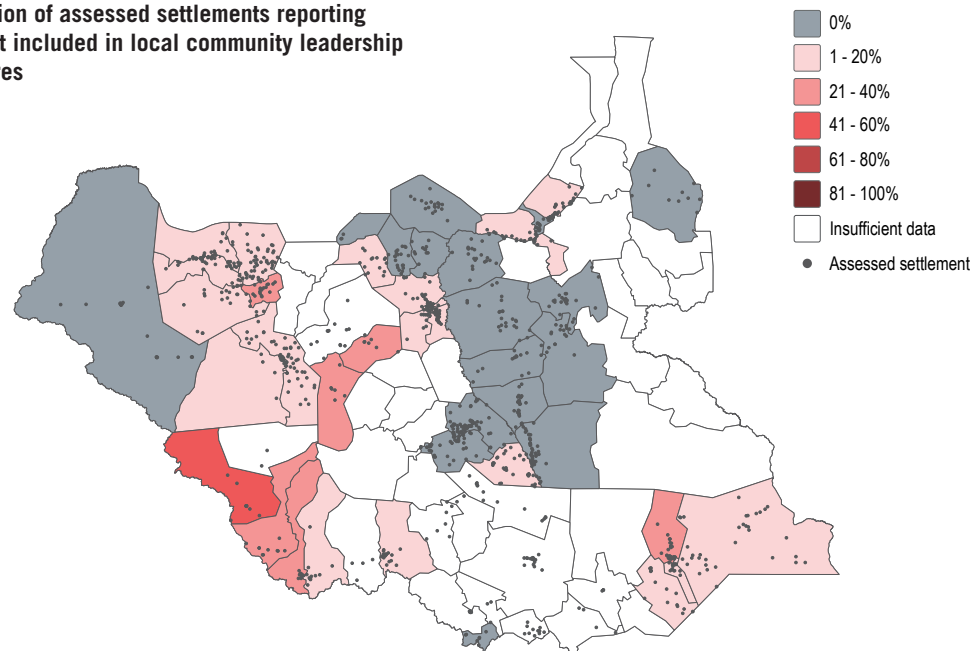
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the absence of local leadership structures in the community



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting IDPs not included in local community leadership structures



Leadership meetings

Top five assessed counties reporting community leadership meetings occurring only once every few months

Panyikang	95%	<div></div>
Mayendit	88%	<div></div>
Mayom	87%	<div></div>
Tonj East	83%	<div></div>
Maban	80%	<div></div>

Women leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting women represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	96%	<div></div>
Tonj South	83%	<div></div>

Youth leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting youth represented in local leadership

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	88%	<div></div>
Tonj South	83%	<div></div>
Maban	80%	<div></div>
Mayom	80%	<div></div>

Elderly leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting elderly represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Aweil North	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>



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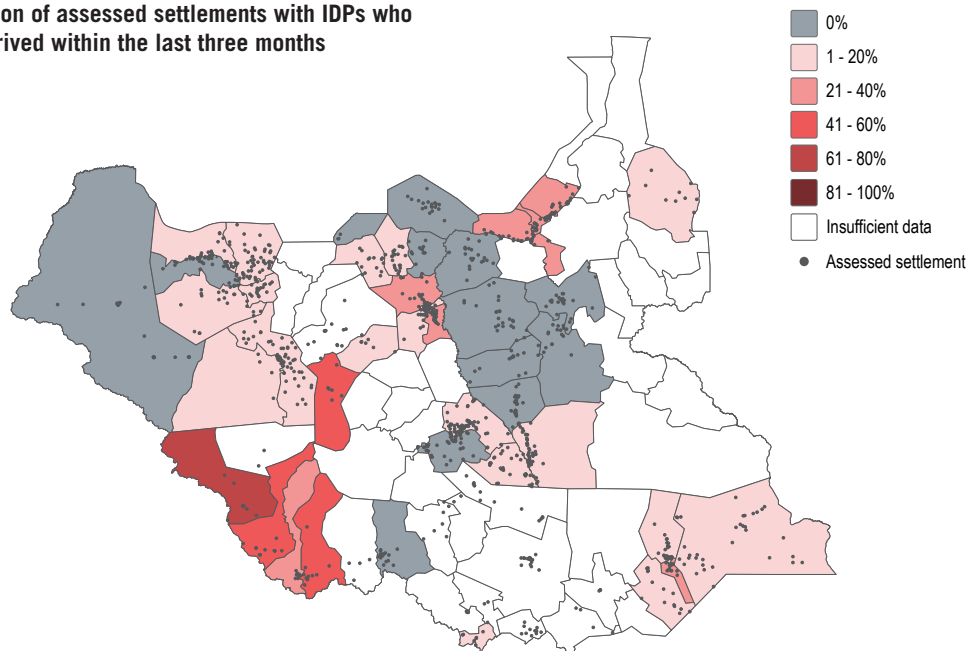
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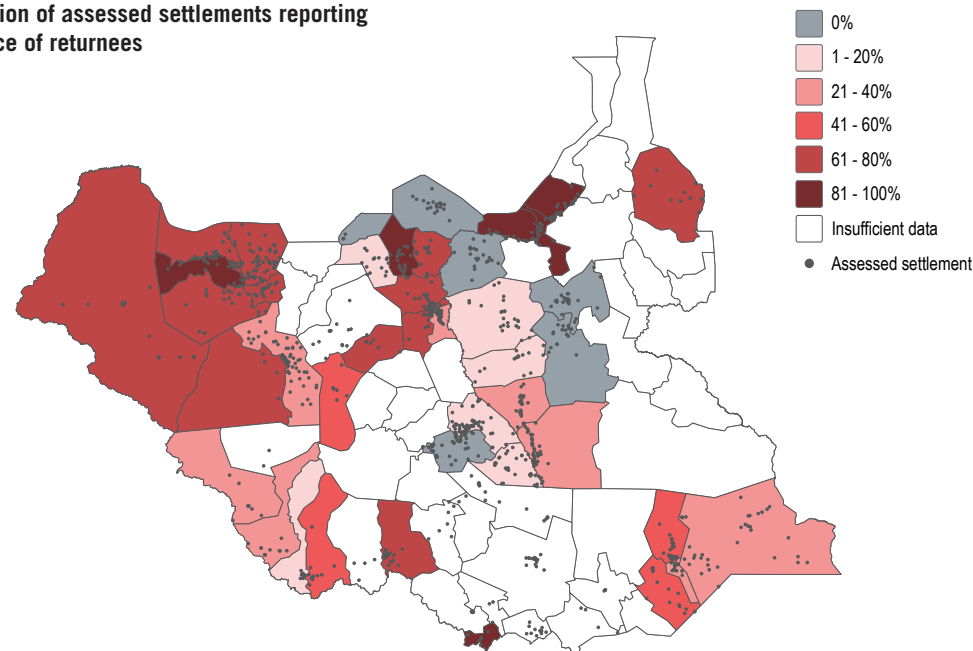
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Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements with IDPs who have arrived within the last three months



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees



Information sources

Top five assessed counties reporting their main source of information originating from family/friends

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	84%	<div></div>
Panyikang	68%	<div></div>
Leer	68%	<div></div>
Wau	68%	<div></div>

Information sources

Top five assessed counties reporting directly accessing information from in-person conversations or loudspeakers

Budi	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>

Lack of IDPs support

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs not receiving food, non-food-items or shelter, from the local community or an NGO

Morobo	88%	<div></div>
Panyikang	82%	<div></div>
Maban	50%	<div></div>
Maridi	45%	<div></div>
Tambura	44%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

Top five assessed counties reported where most IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or in the open

Malakal	22%	<div></div>
Tonj East	17%	<div></div>
Mayendit	16%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	13%	<div></div>
Morobo	13%	<div></div>