



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2019

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 is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

[\(Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 February 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,942 Key Informants interviewed

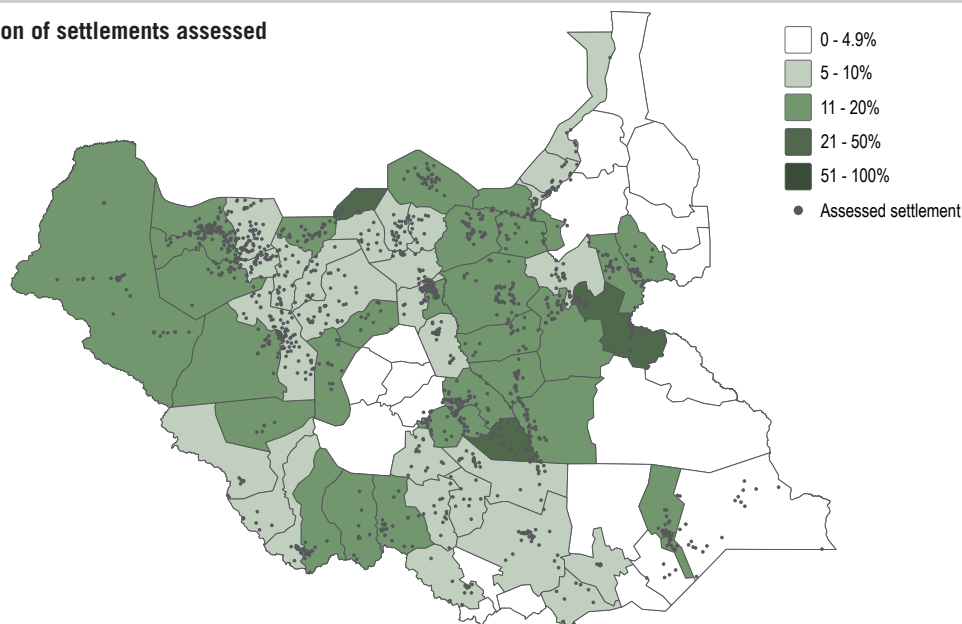
1,471 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

58 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

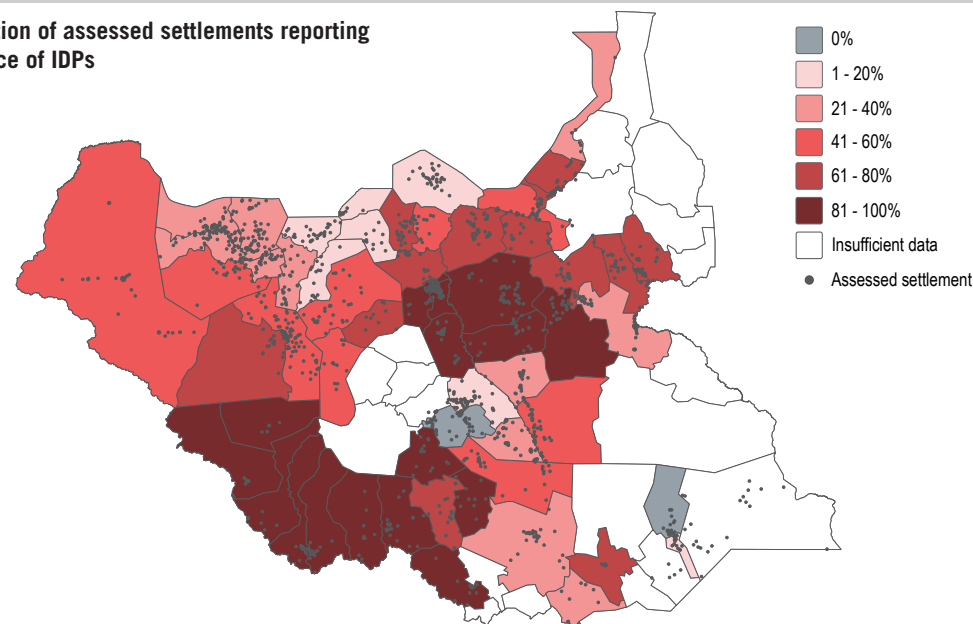
Assessment coverage

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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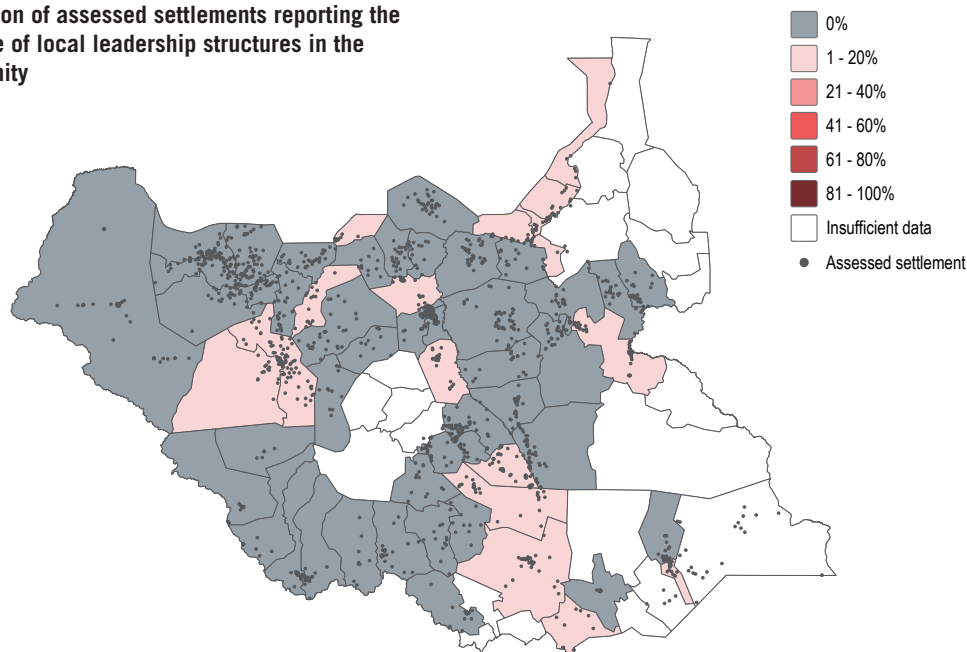
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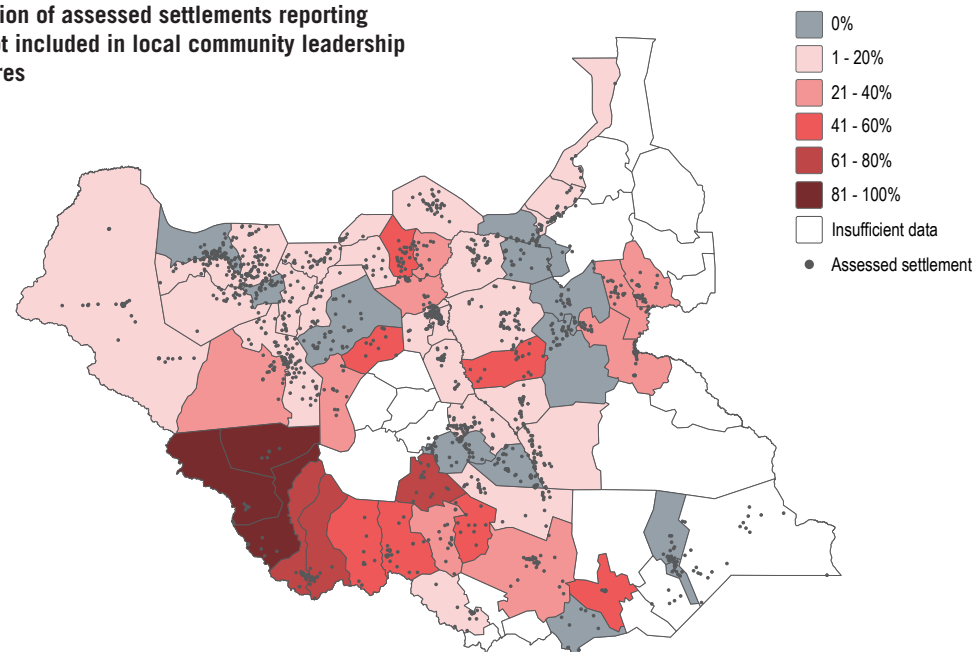
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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

Kapoeta North	100%
Nagero	100%
Kapoeta South	91%
Mayom	91%
Mundri East	90%

Women leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting women represented in local leadership

Ayod	100%
Canal/Pigi	100%
Pariang	100%
Fashoda	95%
Panyijar	94%

Youth leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting youth represented in local leadership

Akobo	100%
Ayod	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%
Nagero	100%

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% youth represented in local leadership include: Nyirol, Tonj East, Tonj North, Tonj South, Ulang

Elderly leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting elderly represented in local leadership

Aweil Centre	100%
Ayod	100%
Bor South	100%
Canal/Pigi	100%
Duk	100%

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% elderly represented in local leadership include: Ezo, Fangak, Gogrial West, Guit, Kapoeta North, Mayom, Nagero, Nyirol, Nzara, Pariang, Raja, Rubkona, Tambura, Tonj East, Tonj North, Tonj South, Torit, Twic East, Uror, Yei



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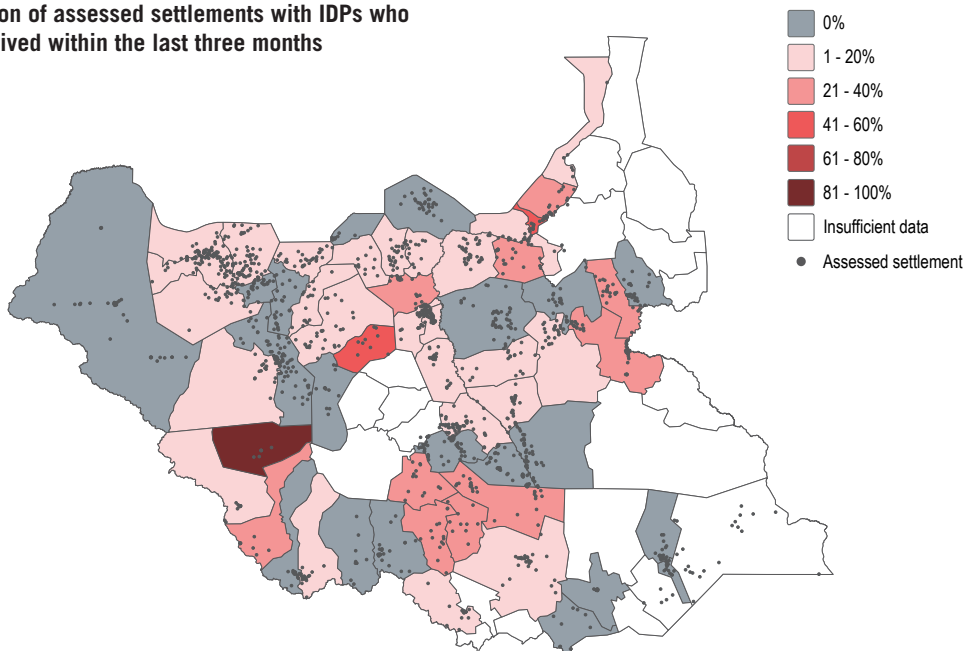
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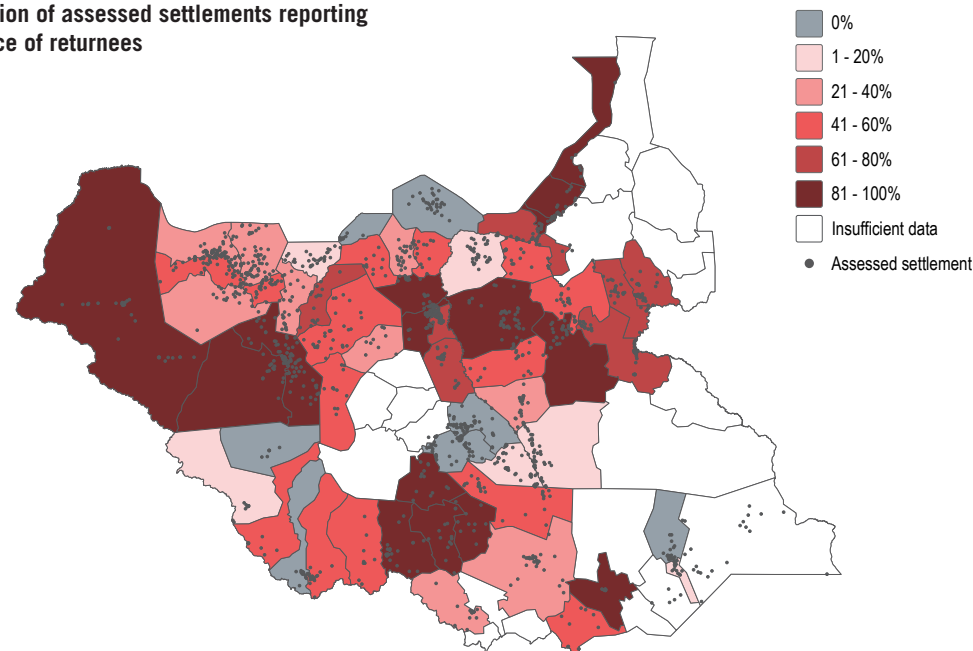
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Displacement and Population Movement

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

Pariang	81%
Abiemnhom	63%
Yei	59%
Mvolo	54%
Raja	52%

Information sources

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

Canal/Pigi	100%
Duk	100%
Guit	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Kapoeta South	100%

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% directly accessing information from in-person or loudspeakers include: Mayom, Mundri East, Nagero, Rubkona, Terekeka, Torit

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

Maridi	95%
Mvolo	92%
Ibba	89%
Yei	88%
Duk	82%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Nagero	100%
Luakpiny/Nasir	50%
Duk	35%
Mayendit	33%
Tambura	33%