



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

January 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 January 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,820 Key Informants interviewed

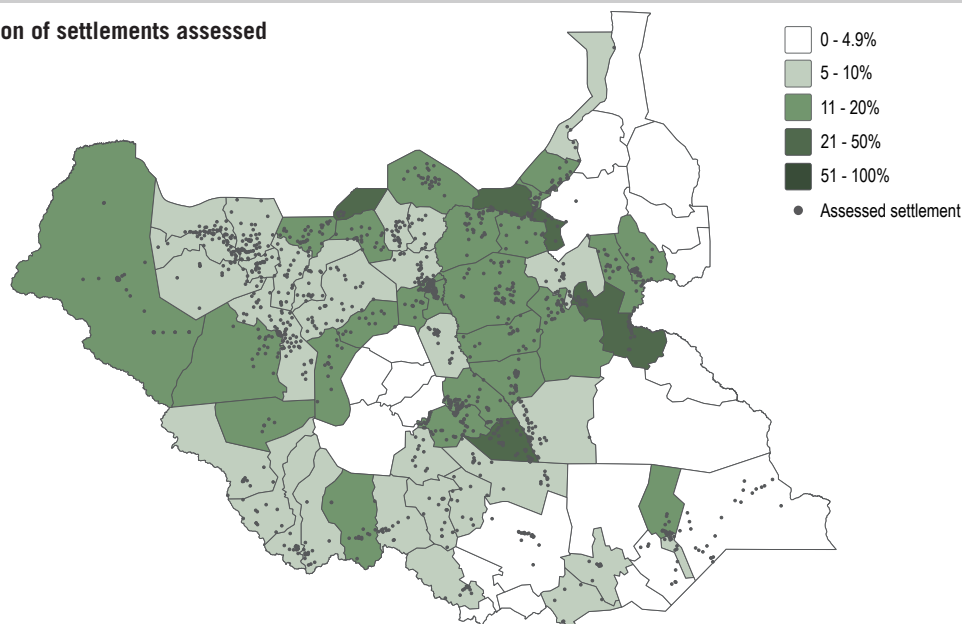
1,422 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

57 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

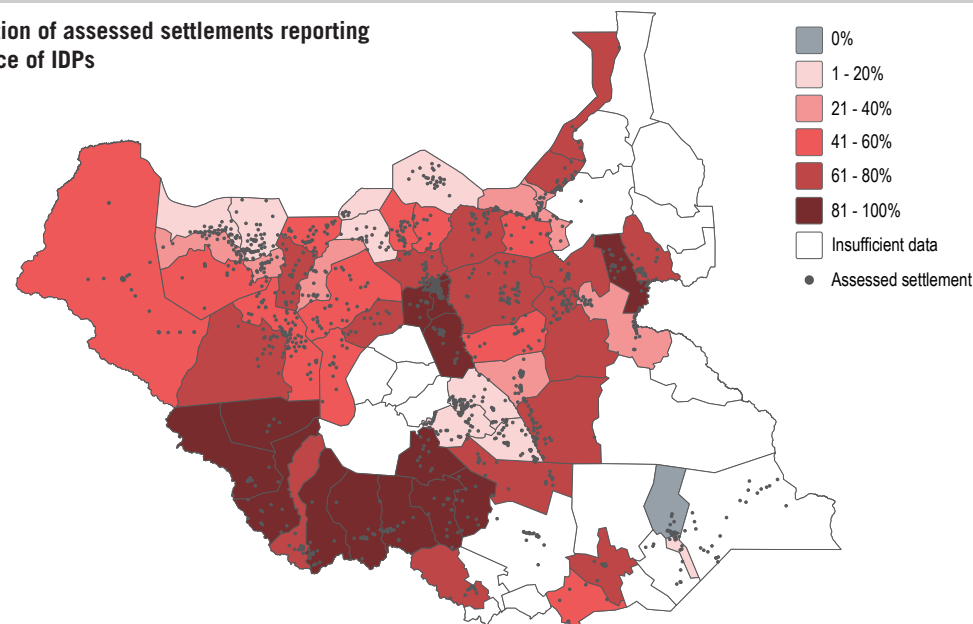
Assessment coverage

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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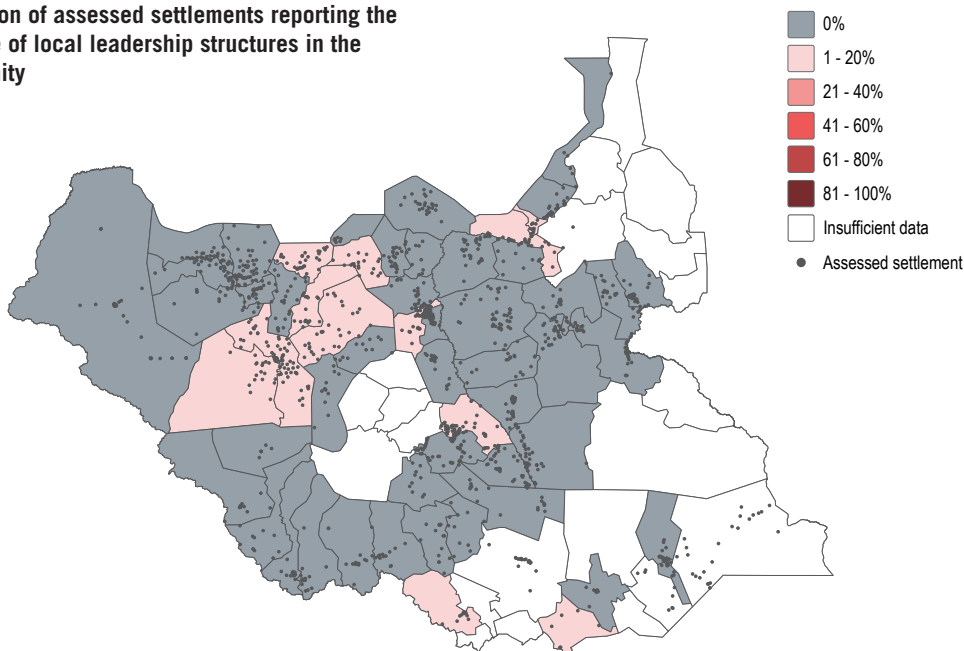
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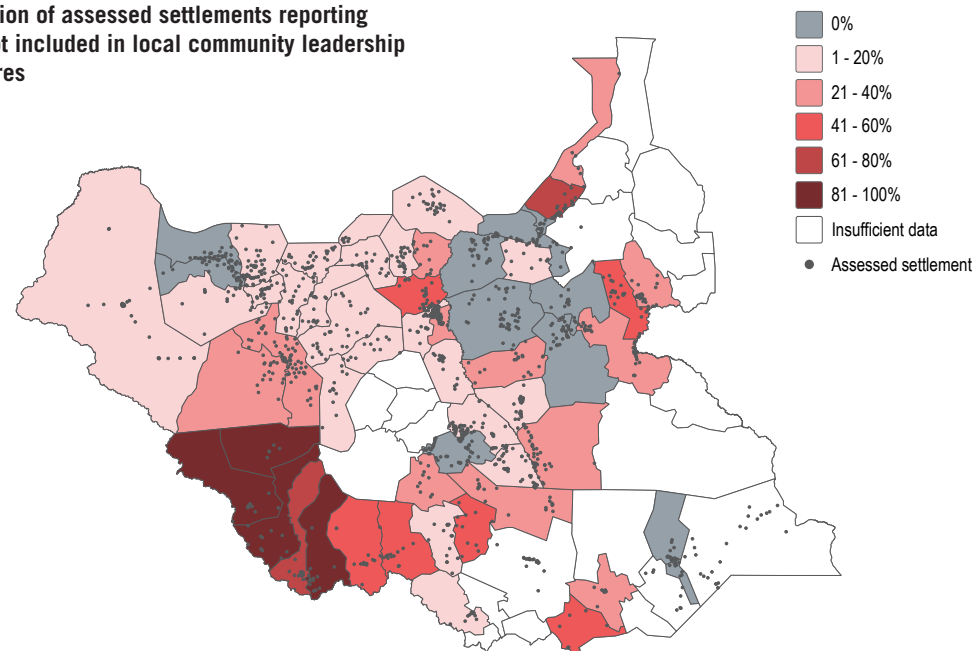
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	90%	<div></div>
Magwi	86%	<div></div>
Malakal	85%	<div></div>

Women leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting women represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	96%	<div></div>

Youth leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting youth represented in local leadership

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>

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

Elderly leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting elderly represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Aweil East	100%	<div></div>
Aweil South	100%	<div></div>
Aweil West	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% elderly represented in local leadership include: Bor South, Duk, Ezo, Fangak, Fashoda, Gogrial West, Guit, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Koch, Manyo, Nagero, Nyirol, Nzara, Raja, Tambura, Tonj East, Tonj South, Torit, Twic



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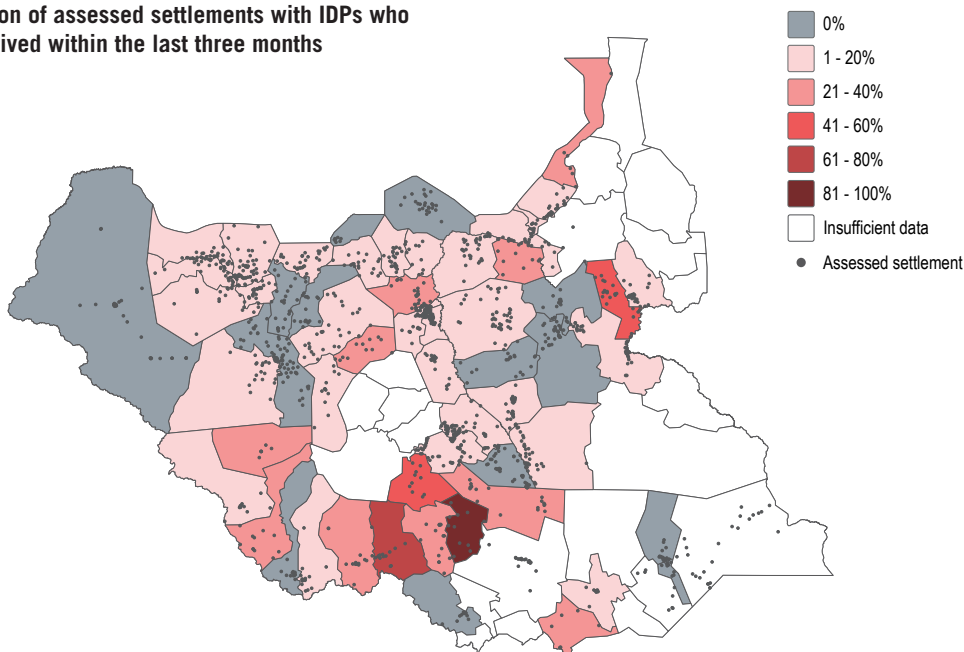
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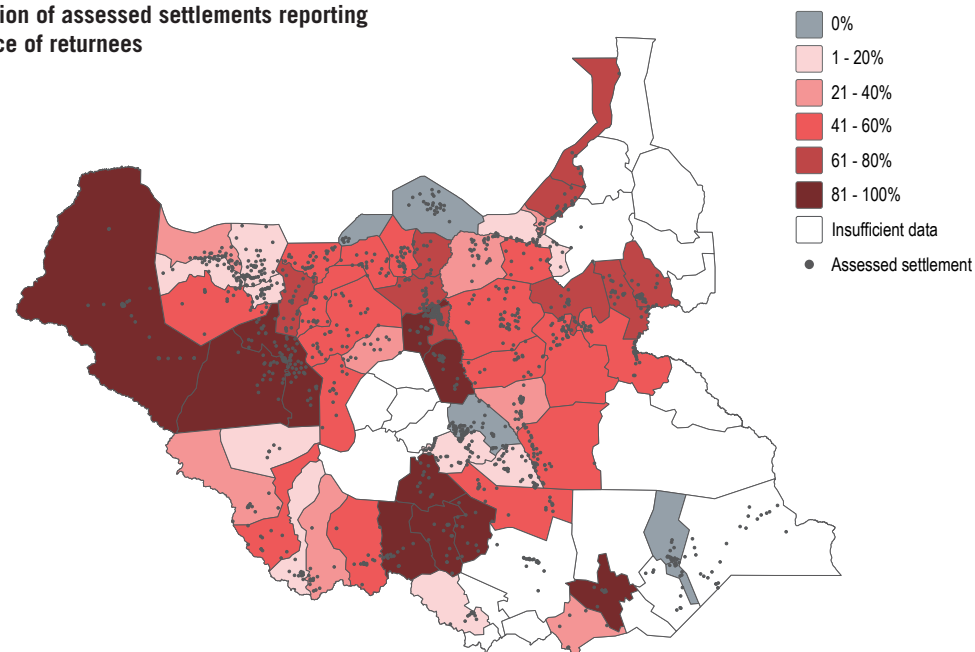
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Displacement and Population Movement

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

Yei	79%
Magwi	71%
Pariang	69%
Abiemnhom	67%
Awerial	56%

Information sources

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

Abiemnhom	100%
Duk	100%
Ezo	100%
Guit	100%
Kapoeta North	100%

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% directly accessing information from in-person or loudspeakers include: Koch, Mayom, Nagero, Panyijar, Pariang, 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

Mundri East	100%
Mvolo	100%
Ibba	94%
Maridi	92%
Mundri West	81%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Mayendit	54%
Nagero	50%
Leer	48%
Torit	38%
Duk	32%