



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

February 2020

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 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 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 trends relevant to CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) in assessed settlements in February 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,529 Key Informants interviewed

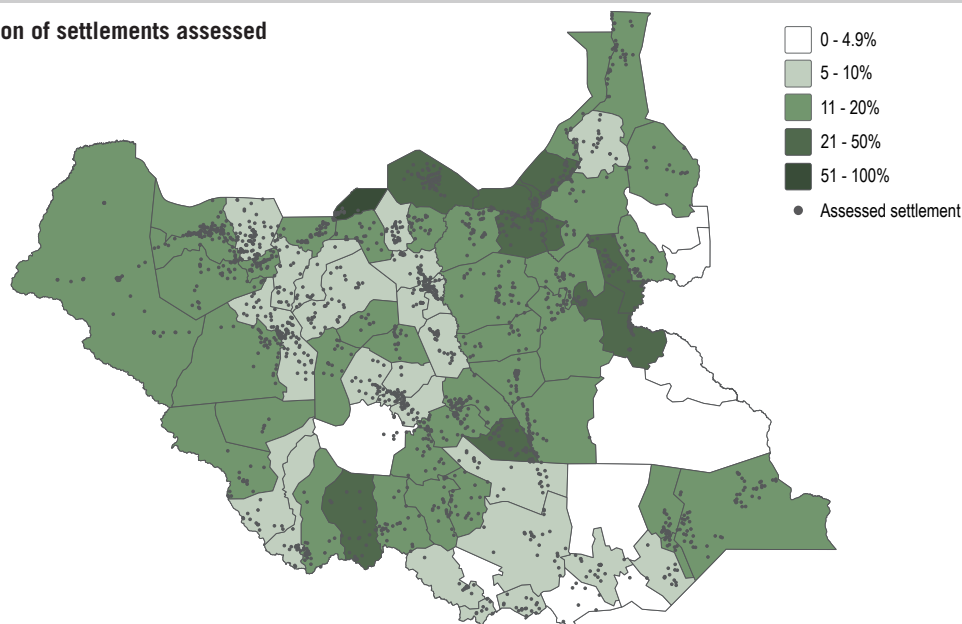
2,002 Settlements assessed

71 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

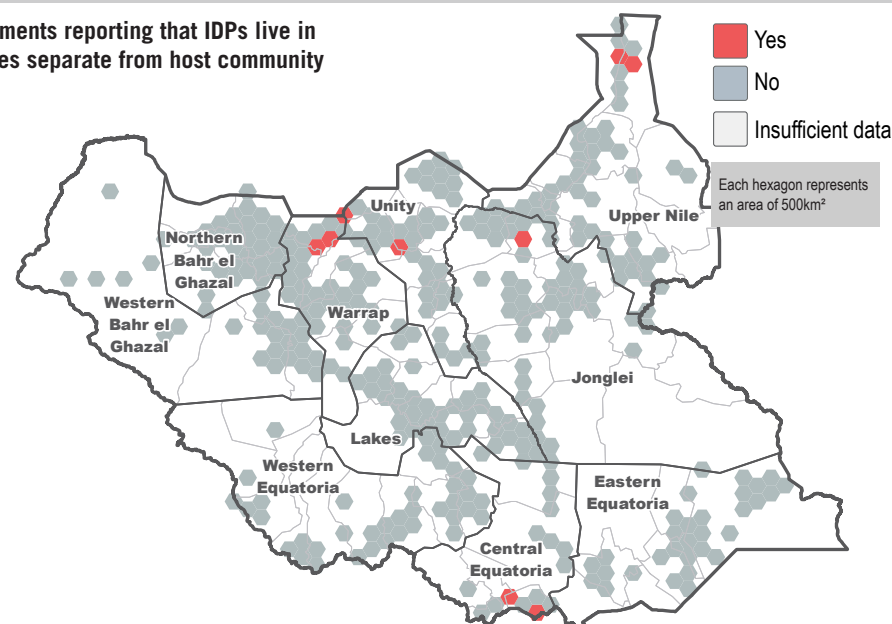
Proportion of settlements assessed



¹Data 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.

IDPs and IDP returnees Presence

Assessed settlements reporting that IDPs live in informal IDP sites separate from host community



Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.



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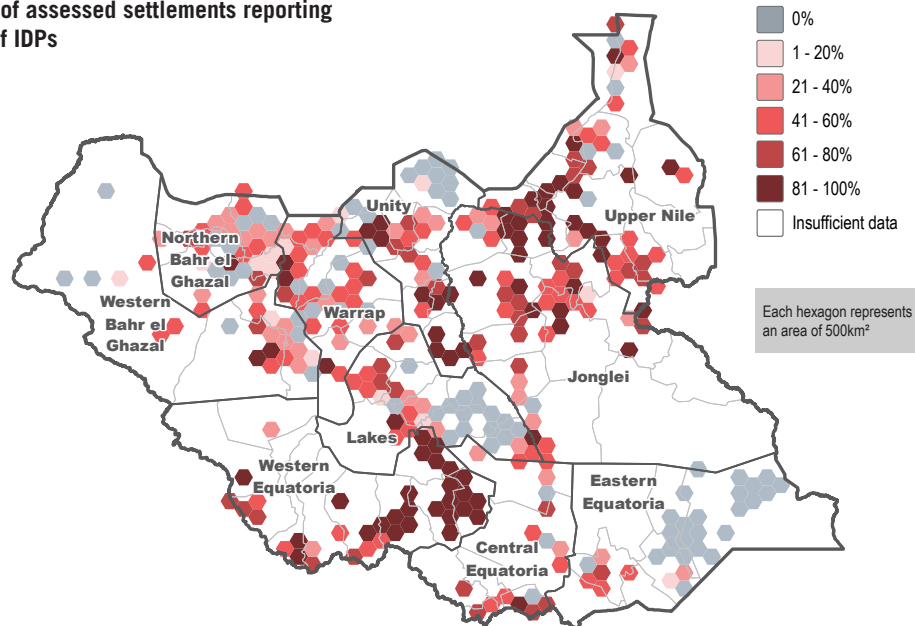
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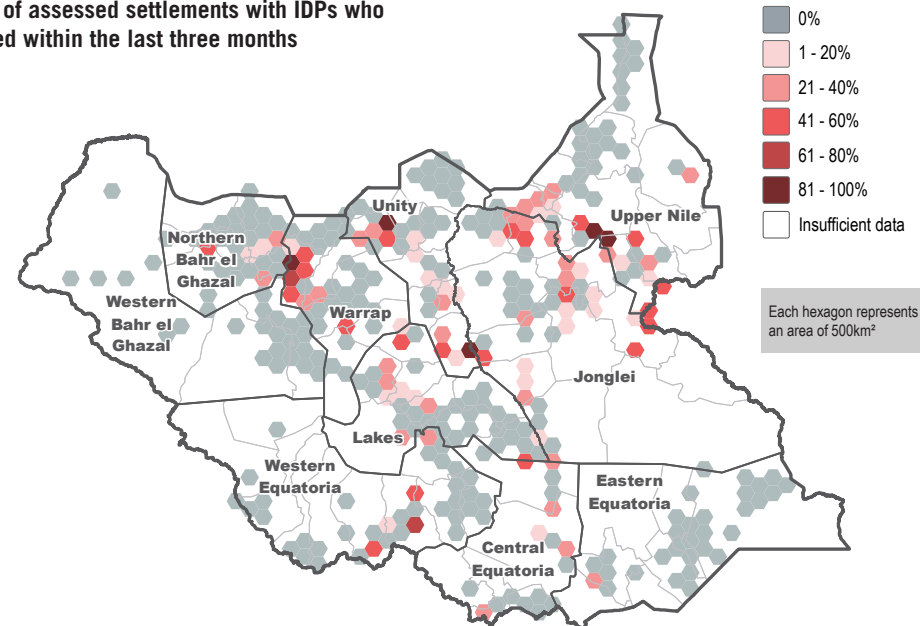
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Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs



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



Proportion of IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more than half of the population consists of IDPs that have arrived within the last three months

Gogrial West	39%
Canal/Pigi	37%
Rumbek North	24%
Gogrial East	21%
Panyijiar	17%

Lack of IDP support

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs have arrived within the last three months and that local community resources are not being shared with IDPs

Mayom	27%
Morobo	25%
Rumbek North	12%
Cueibet	10%
Koch	6%

Food distribution absence

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs have arrived within the last three months and that food assistance is inaccessible

Canal/Pigi	22%
Ulang	10%
Gogrial West	9%
Luakpiny/Nasir	8%
Baliet	6%

NFIs distribution absence

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs have arrived within the last three months and that NFI assistance is inaccessible

Rumbek North	35%
Canal/Pigi	30%
Mayom	27%
Gogrial West	26%
Maridi	25%



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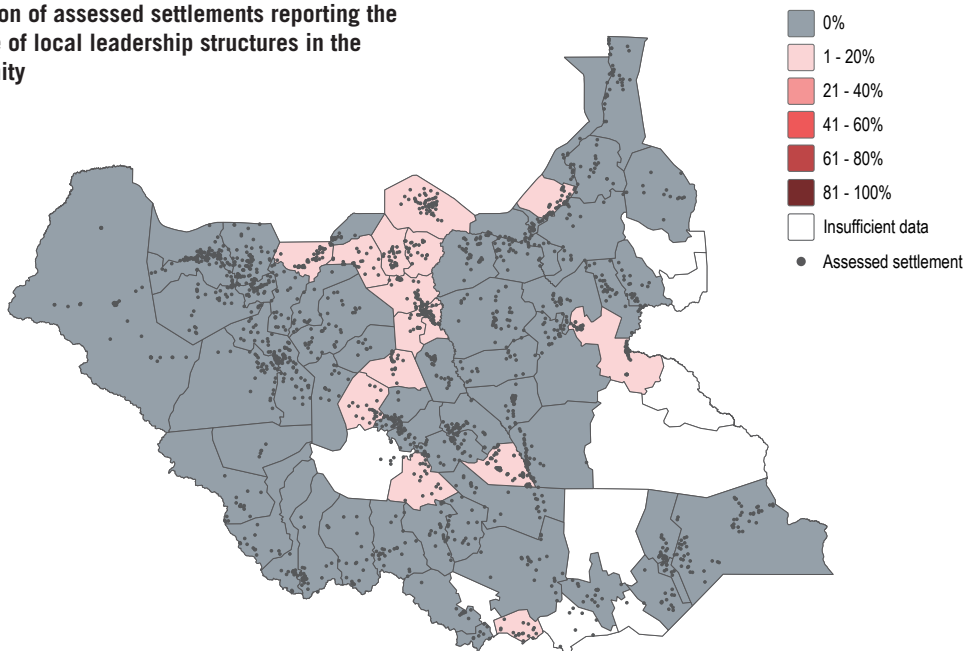
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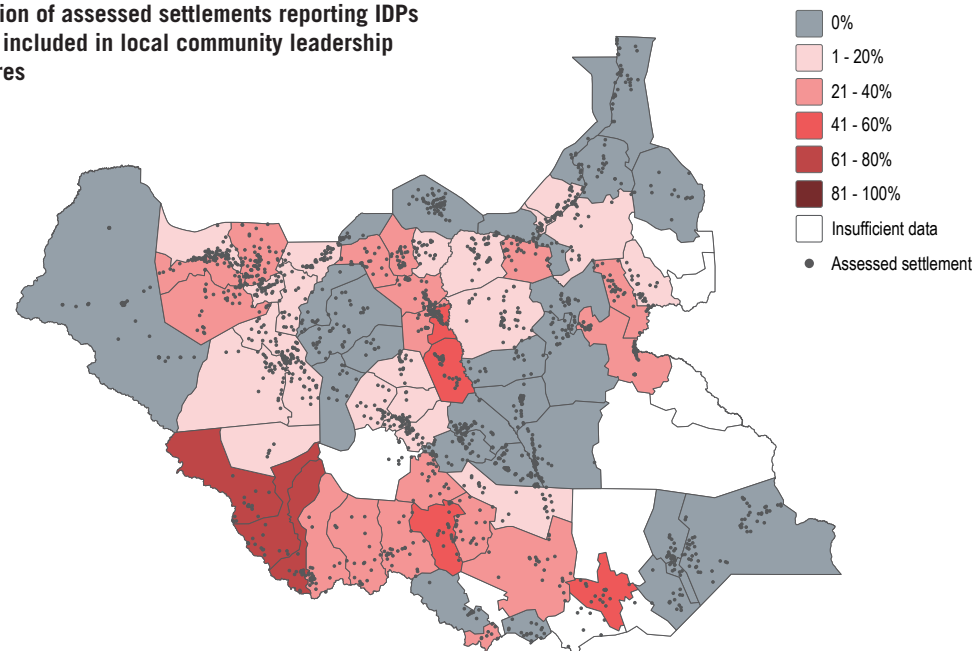
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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



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



Information sources

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main source of information is family/friends

Pariang	93%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	85%	<div></div>
Renk	81%	<div></div>
Morobo	75%	<div></div>
Melut	71%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main source of information is aid workers/community mobilisers

Nagero	60%	<div></div>
Nzara	50%	<div></div>
Yambio	41%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	36%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	35%	<div></div>

IDP: Local authority access

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are unable to access local authorities for support

Morobo	63%	<div></div>
Mayom	32%	<div></div>
Wau	28%	<div></div>
Ezo	23%	<div></div>
Cueibet	19%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Uror	69%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	54%	<div></div>
Ulang	53%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	46%	<div></div>
Duk	41%	<div></div>



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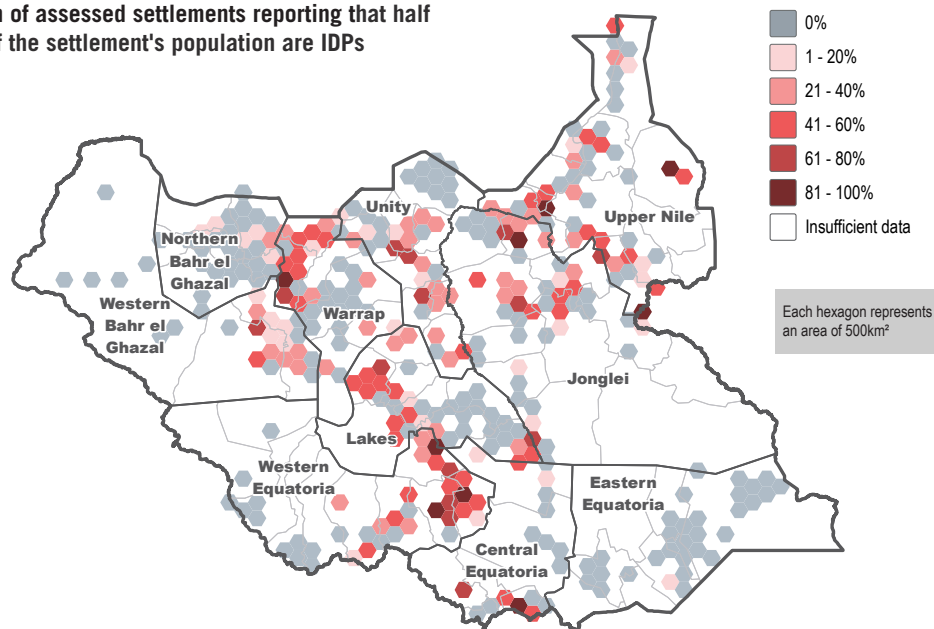
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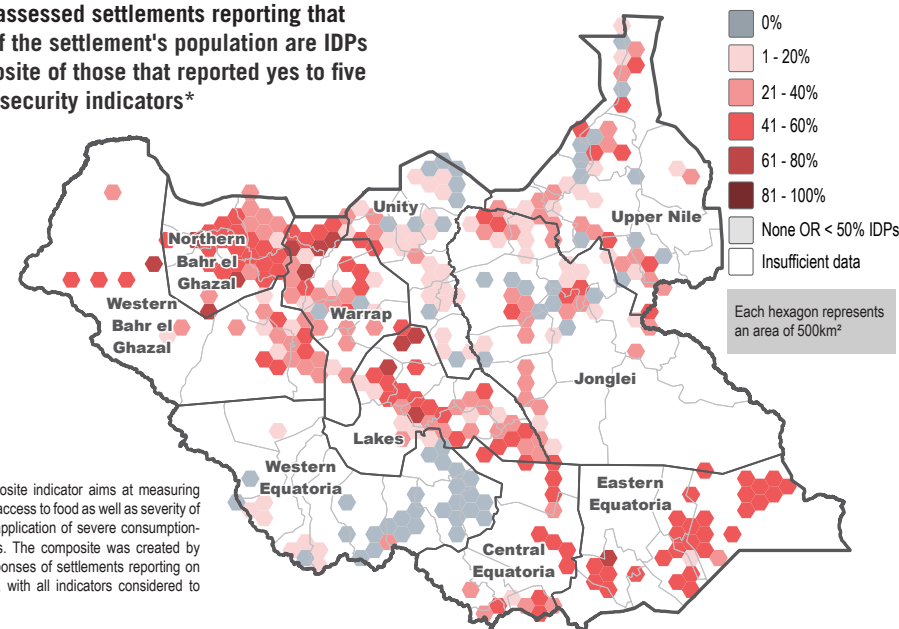
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IDP presence and access to services

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that half or more of the settlement's population are IDPs



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that half or more of the settlement's population are IDPs and the composite of those that reported yes to five selected food security indicators*



This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Access: Health services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more than half of the population consists of IDPs and that health services are unavailable

Koch	21%	■
Baliet	18%	■
Guit	14%	■
Ulang	13%	■
Mayendit	12%	■

Access: Water

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more than half of the population consists of IDPs and that there is no access to protected water points within a 30-minute walk

Malakal	74%	■
Mvolo	65%	■
Mundri East	58%	■
Canal/Pigi	56%	■
Mundri West	50%	■

Access: Markets

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more than half of the population consists of IDPs and that there is no access to a functioning market due to safety concerns

Rumbek North	29%	■
Cueibet	24%	■
Rumbek East	23%	■
Gogrial West	22%	■
Gogrial East	21%	■

Access: Education

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more than half of the population consists of IDPs and that education services are unavailable

Canal/Pigi	30%	■
Baliet	18%	■
Mvolo	15%	■
Malakal	15%	■
Maban	14%	■