



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 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 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).

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

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 trends relevant to CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) in assessed settlements in October 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,944 Key Informants interviewed

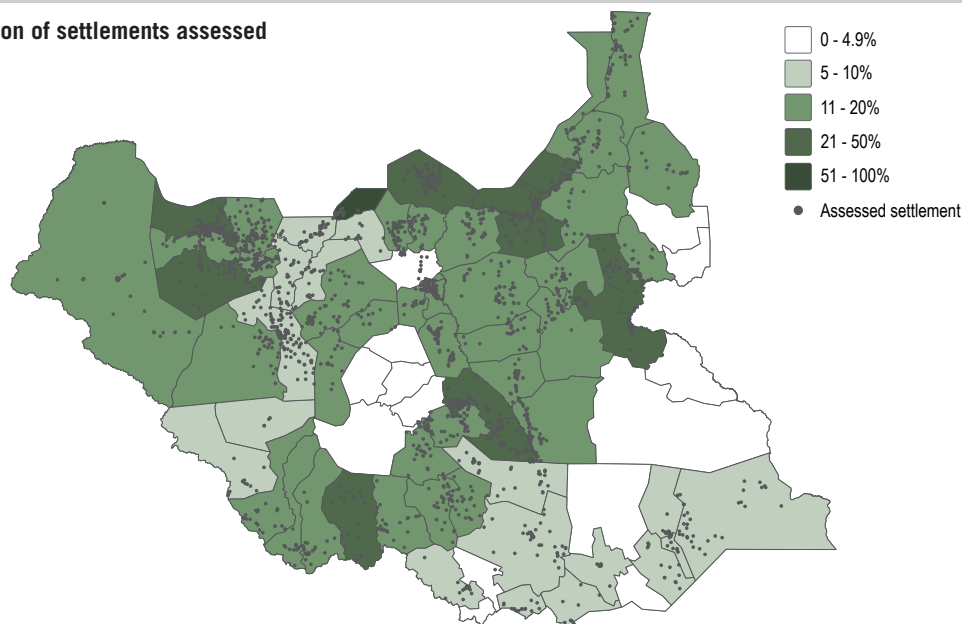
2,246 Settlements assessed

66 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

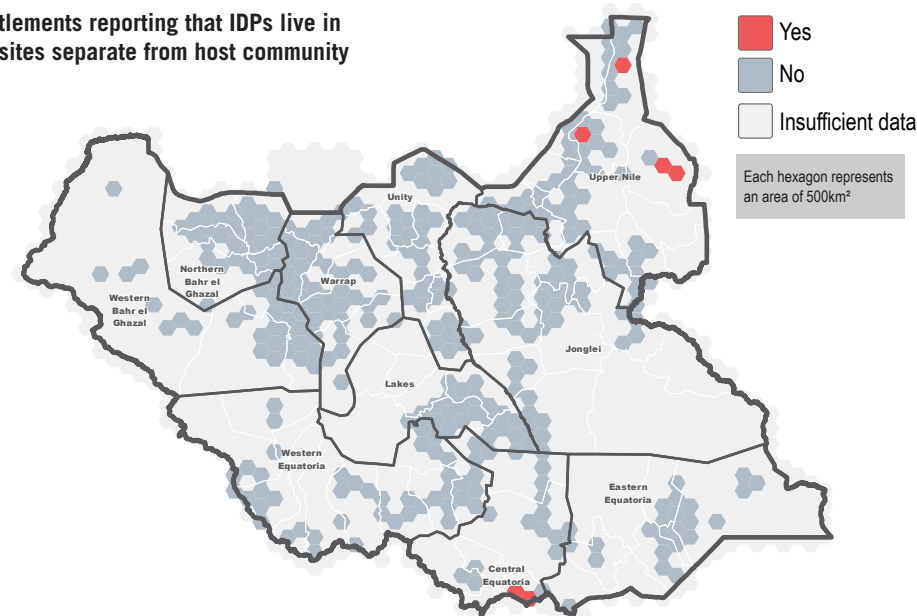
Proportion of settlements assessed



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 February 2016 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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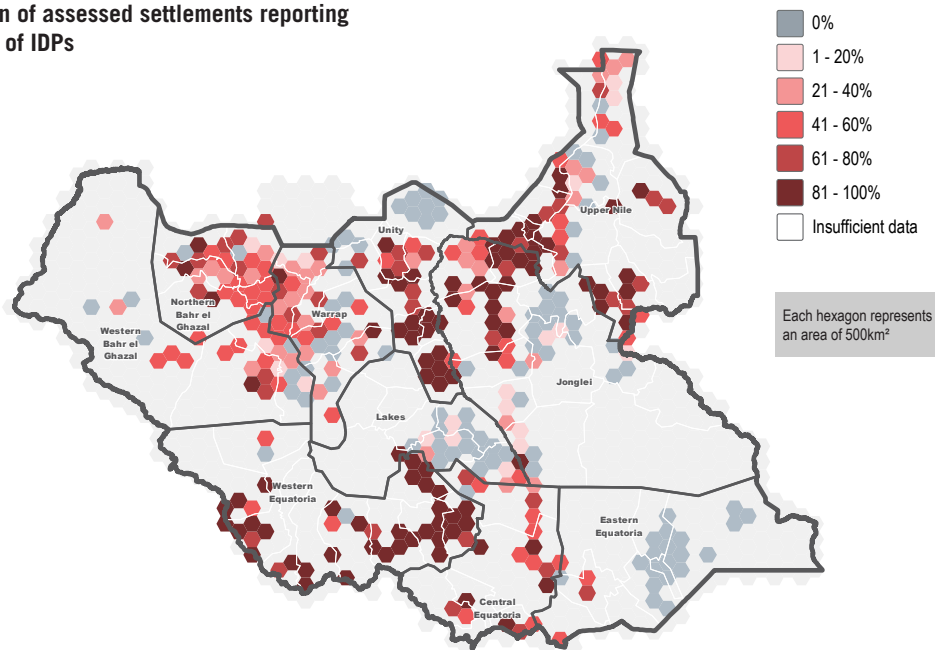
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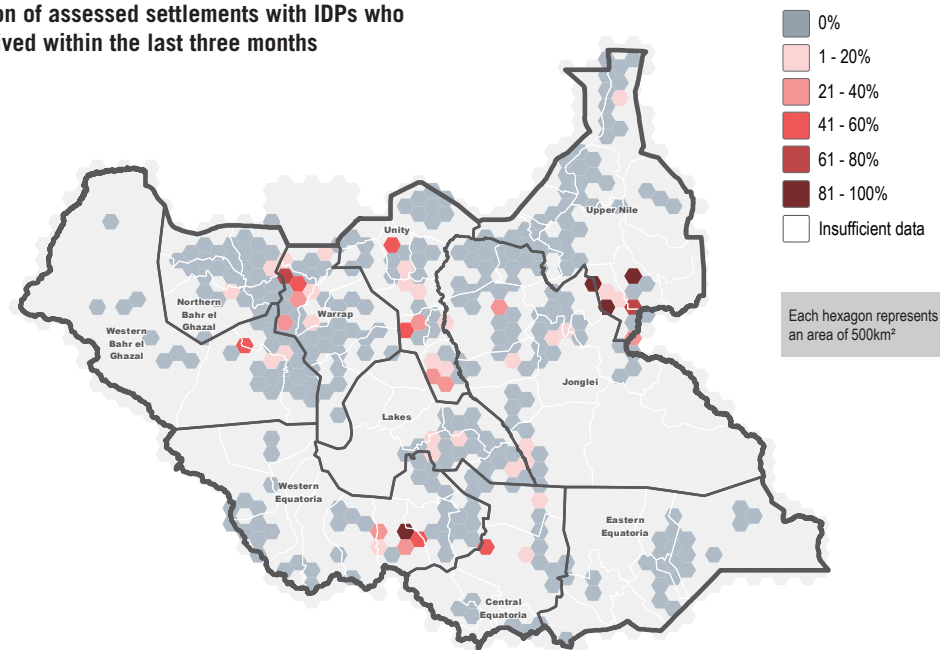
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Displacement and Population Movement

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 assessed counties reporting half or more of settlements' population are IDPs and arrived in the last 3 months

Gogrial West	26%	■
Maridi	22%	■
Ulang	14%	■
Mayendit	6%	■
Gogrial East	5%	■

Lack of IDP support

Top five assessed counties reporting that IDPs arrived in the last three months and that local community resources were not shared with IDPs in the last month.

Terekeka	3%	■
Wau	3%	■
Renk	2%	■
Yirol West	1%	■
Jur River	1%	■

Food distribution absence

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs having arrived in the last 3 months and not having access to food assistance

Maridi	17%	■
Duk	16%	■
Gogrial West	10%	■
Juba	8%	■
Ulang	7%	■

NFIs distribution absence

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs having arrived in the last 3 months and not having access to NFI assistance

Gogrial West	29%	■
Maridi	22%	■
Duk	16%	■
Juba	11%	■
Gogrial East	10%	■



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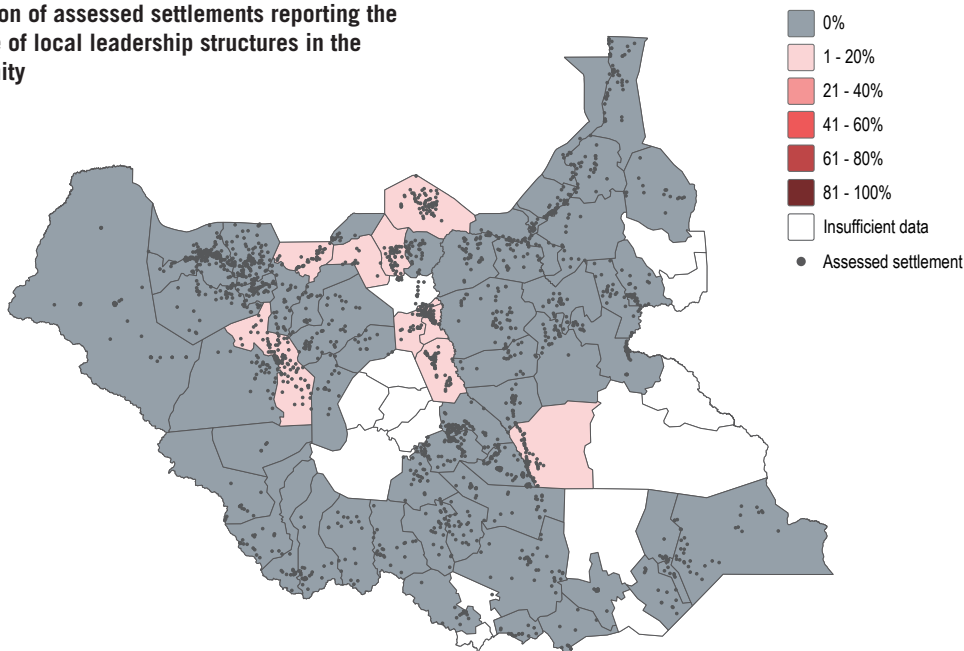
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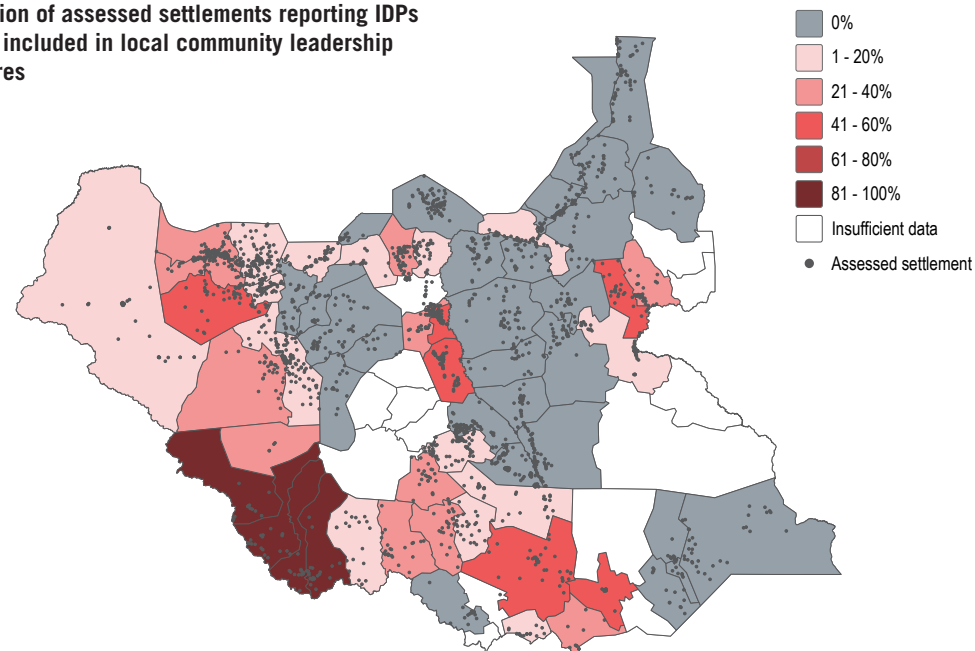
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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 assessed counties reporting their main source of information is family/friends

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	92%	<div></div>
Renk	71%	<div></div>
Maban	56%	<div></div>
Mundri West	54%	<div></div>

Top five assessed counties reporting their main source of information is aid workers/ community mobilisers

Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	48%	<div></div>
Yambio	46%	<div></div>
Tonj South	40%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	36%	<div></div>

IDP: Local authority access

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs are unable to access local authorities for support

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% IDPs unable to access local authorities for support include: Tambura, Yambio and Yirol East.

Living conditions: IDPs

Top five assessed counties reporting that most IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or in the open

Ulang	34%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	23%	<div></div>
Magwi	22%	<div></div>
Torit	17%	<div></div>
Duk	16%	<div></div>



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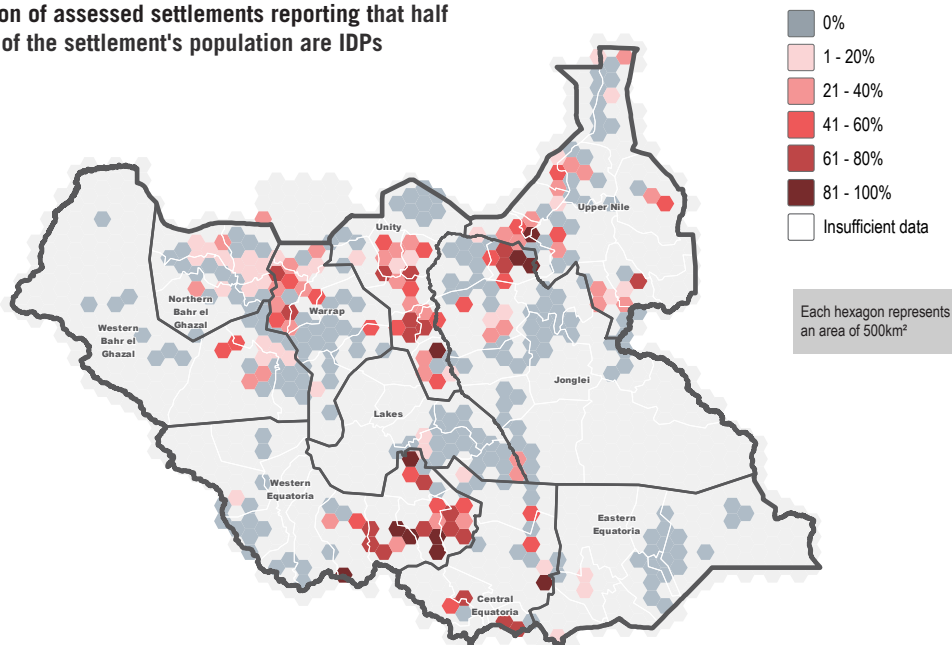
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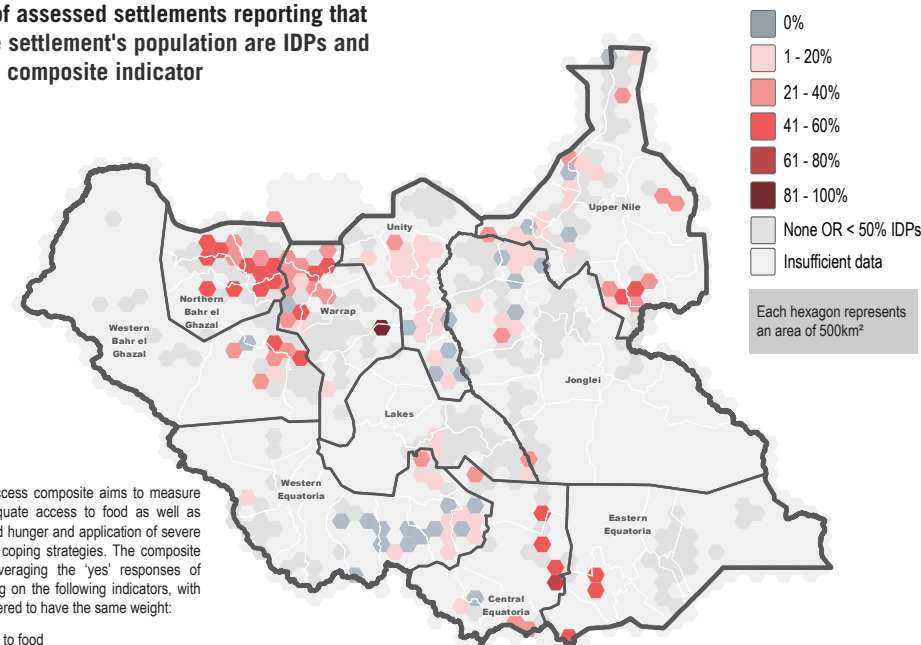
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IDP presence and access to services

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 settlement's population are IDPs and food access composite indicator



This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 service

Top five assessed counties reporting half or more than half of the settlements' population are IDPs and health services are unavailable

Canal/Pigi	77%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	26%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	10%	<div></div>
Tonj East	8%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	7%	<div></div>

Access: Water

Top five assessed counties reporting half or more of the settlements' population are IDPs and having no access to protected waterpoints within a 30 minutes walk

Malakal	81%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	77%	<div></div>
Maridi	65%	<div></div>
Mundri East	63%	<div></div>
Mundri West	54%	<div></div>

Access: Markets

Top five assessed counties reporting half or more than half of the settlements' population are IDPs, and not having access to a functioning market within half a day's walk

Canal/Pigi	57%	<div></div>
Panyikang	14%	<div></div>
Maban	13%	<div></div>
Malakal	11%	<div></div>
Rubkona	10%	<div></div>

Access: Education

Top five assessed counties reporting half or more than half of the settlements' population are IDPs and education services are unavailable

Canal/Pigi	60%	<div></div>
Rubkona	19%	<div></div>
Mundri East	13%	<div></div>
Mvolo	12%	<div></div>
Maridi	9%	<div></div>