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 April 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

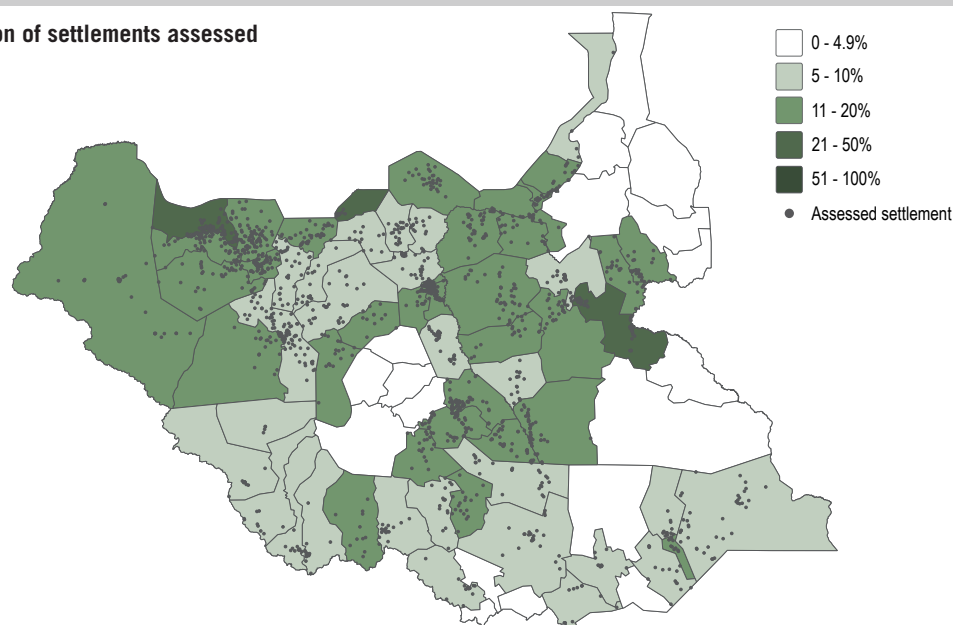### Assessment Coverage

2,147 Key Informants interviewed

1,405 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

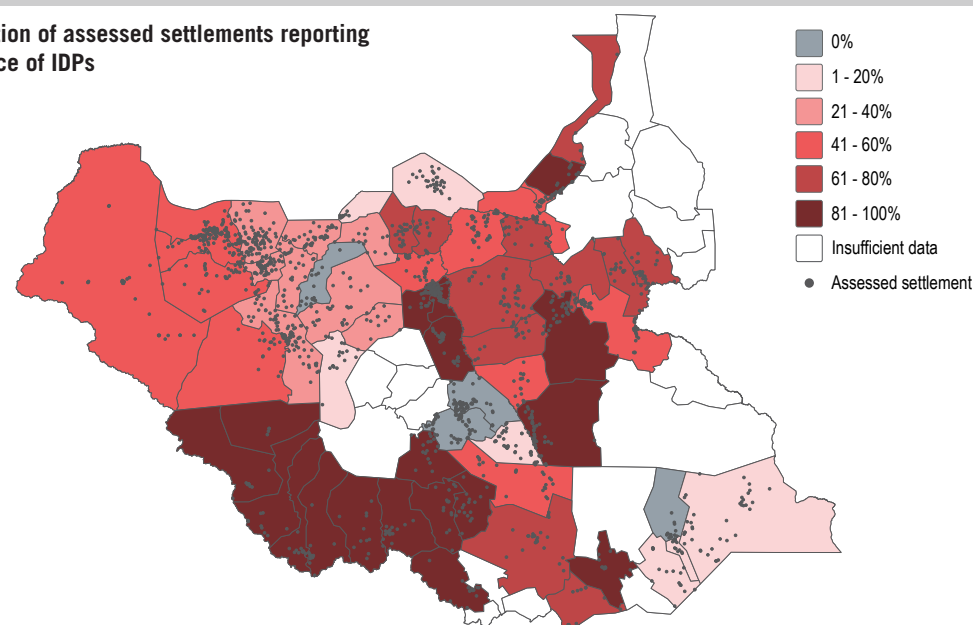**60** Counties with 5% or more coverage[1]

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

Legend:
- 0 - 4.9%
- 5 - 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 50%
- 51 - 100%
- ● Assessed settlement

IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- ● Assessed settlement

[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.

Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

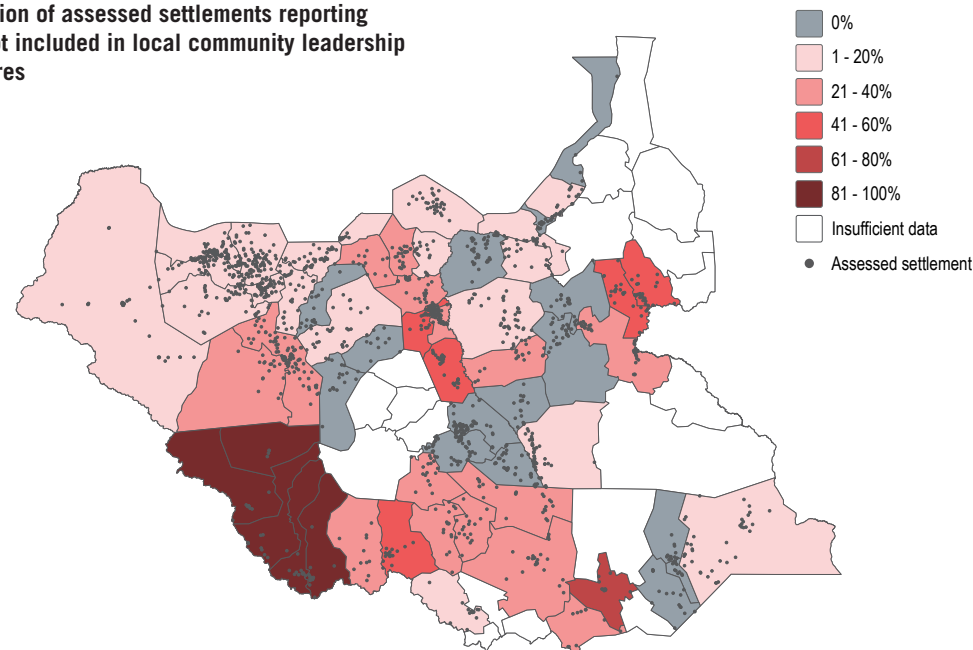**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the absence of local leadership structures in the community**

	0%
	1 - 20%
	21 - 40%
	41 - 60%
	61 - 80%
	81 - 100%
	Insufficient data
●	Assessed settlement
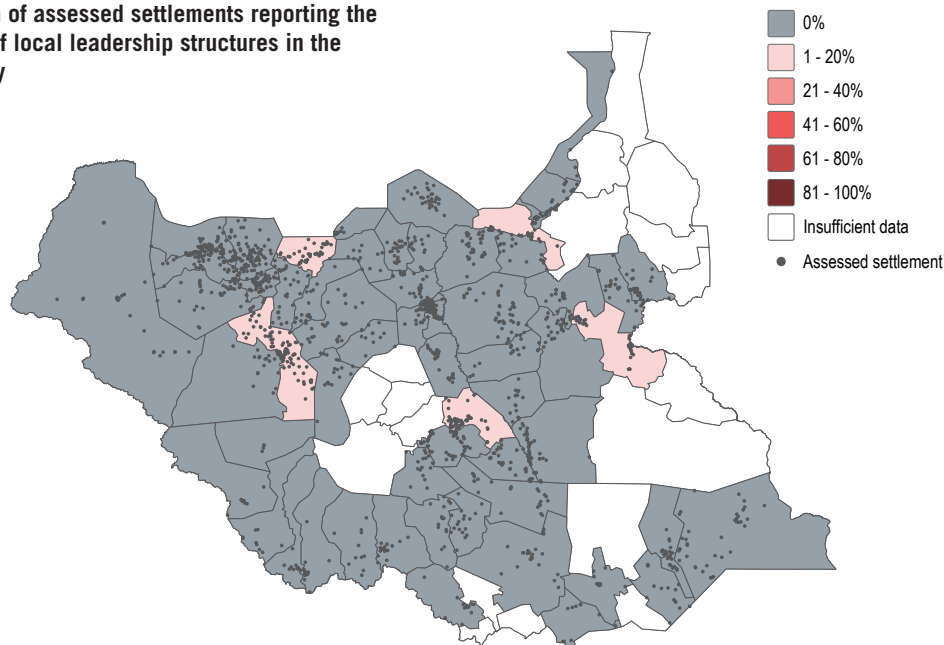
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting IDPs not included in local community leadership structures

	0%
	1 - 20%
	21 - 40%
	41 - 60%
	61 - 80%
	81 - 100%
	Insufficient data
●	Assessed settlement

Leadership meetings

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

Budi	100%
Kapoeta East	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Mayom	92%
Magwi	90%

Women leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting women represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%
Ayod	100%
Magwi	100%
Manyo	100%
Yei	100%

Youth leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting youth represented in local leadership

Akobo	100%
Ayod	100%
Nyirol	100%
Tonj East	100%
Tonj North	100%

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% youth represented in local leadership include: Tonj South, Torit, and Uror.

Elderly leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting elderly represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%
Aweil Centre	100%
Aweil East	100%
Aweil North	100%
Aweil South	100%

*29 assessed counties reporting 100% elderly represented in local leadership. The chart is only showing the top 5 ones based on their names alphabetic order. Click on this link to download the entire list.
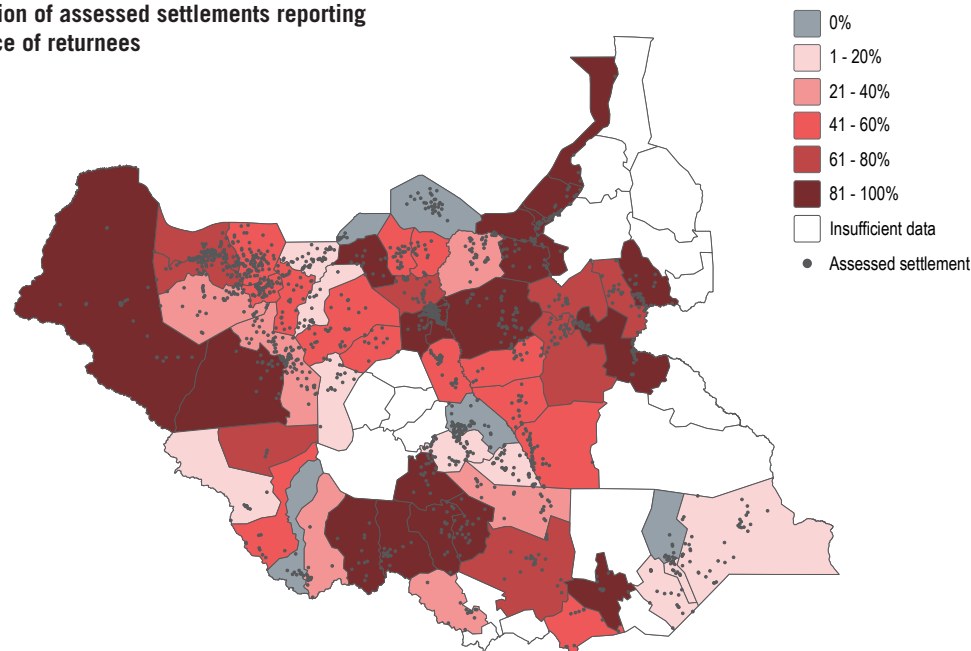
Displacement and Population Movement

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

|	
▨	0%
▨	1 - 20%
▨	21 - 40%
▨	41 - 60%
▨	61 - 80%
▨	81 - 100%
☐	Insufficient data
•	Assessed settlement
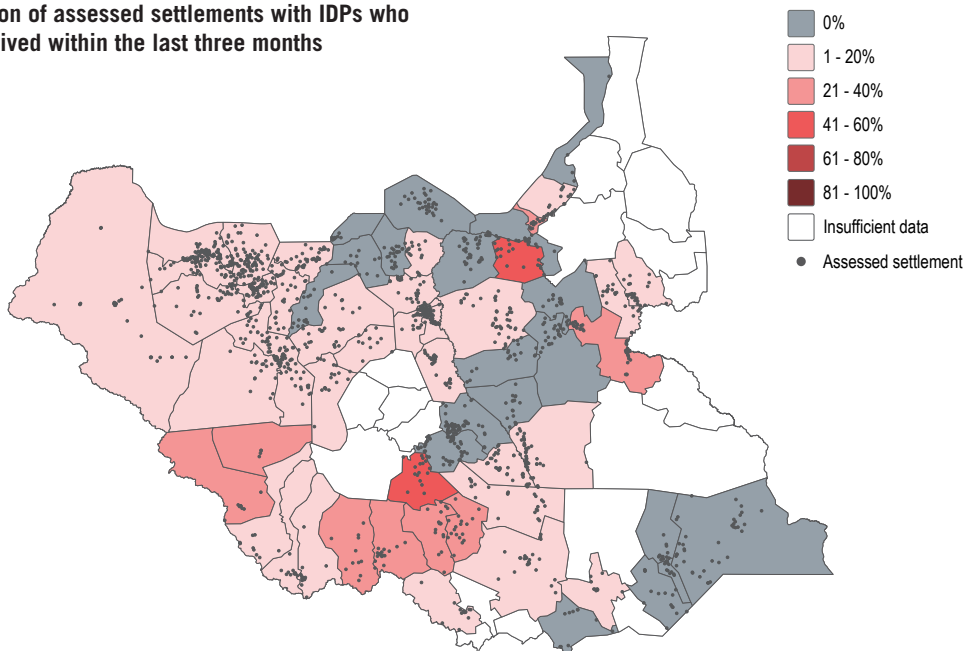
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees

▨	0%
▨	1 - 20%
▨	21 - 40%
▨	41 - 60%
▨	61 - 80%
▨	81 - 100%
☐	Insufficient data
•	Assessed settlement

Information sources

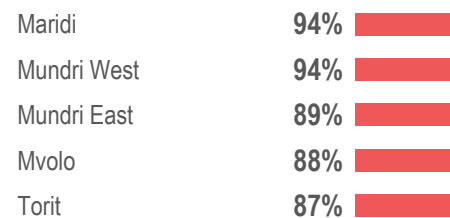**Top five assessed counties reporting their main source of information originating from family/ friends**

Manyo	**100%**
Bor South	**96%**
Twic East	**94%**
Yei	**94%**
Tonj East	**91%**
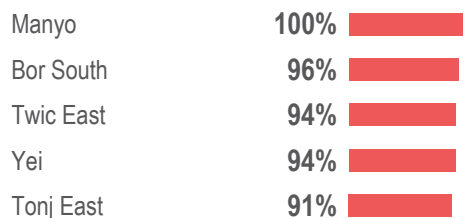
Information sources

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

Abiemnhom	**100%**
Budi	**100%**
Guit	**100%**
Ibba	**100%**
Kapoeta East	**100%**

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% directly accessing information from in-person or loudspeakers include: Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Koch, Mayom, Mundri East, Mundri West, Nagero, Pariang, Panyiar Terekeka, and 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	**94%**
Mundri West	**94%**
Mundri East	**89%**
Mvolo	**88%**
Torit	**87%**

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Torit	**53%**
Duk	**33%**
Luakpiny/Nasir	**27%**
Yambio	**26%**
Ulang	**21%**