



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

July 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 July 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,390 Key Informants interviewed

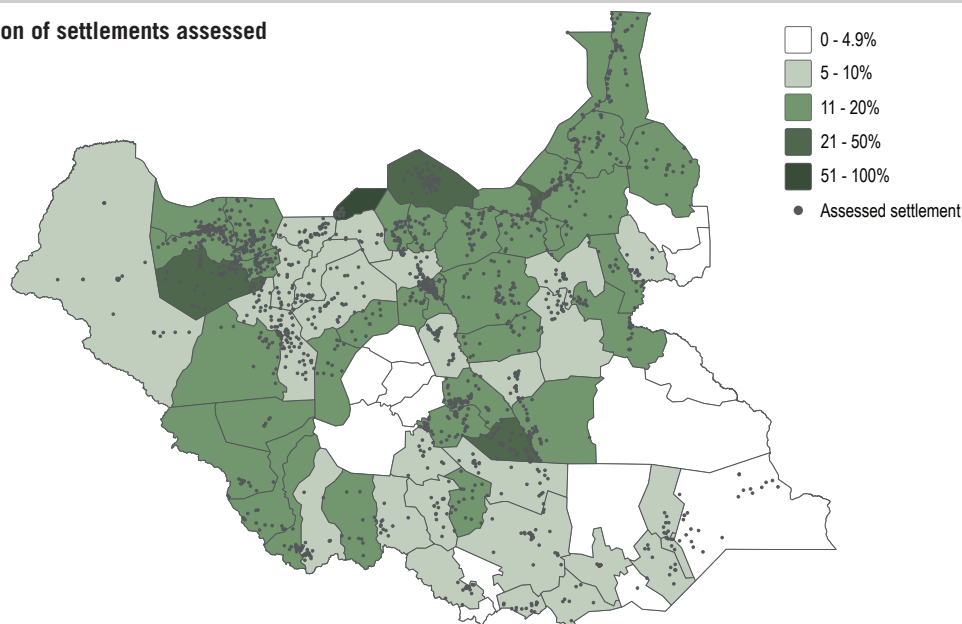
1,795 Settlements assessed

67 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

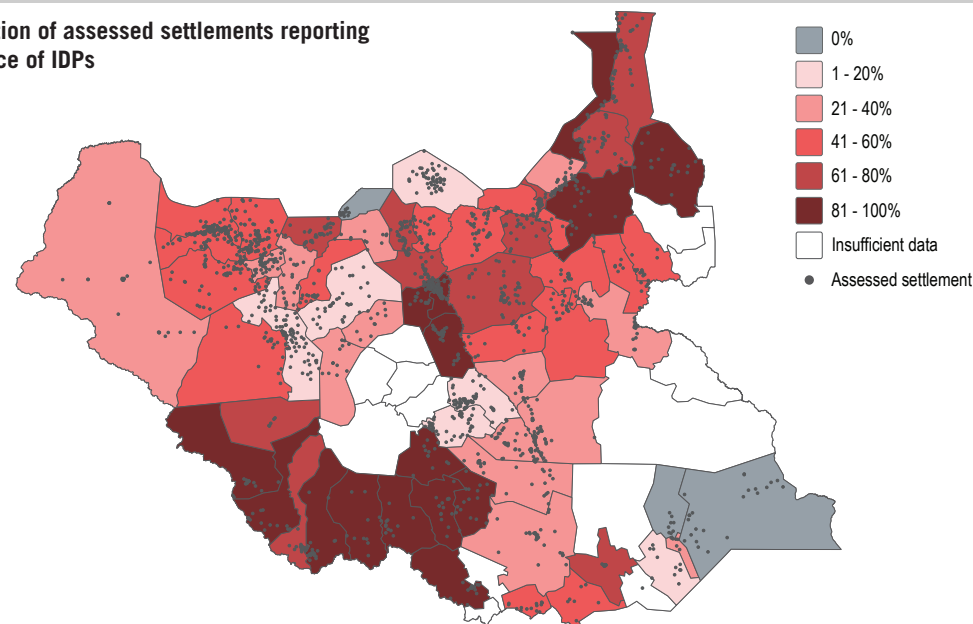
Assessment coverage

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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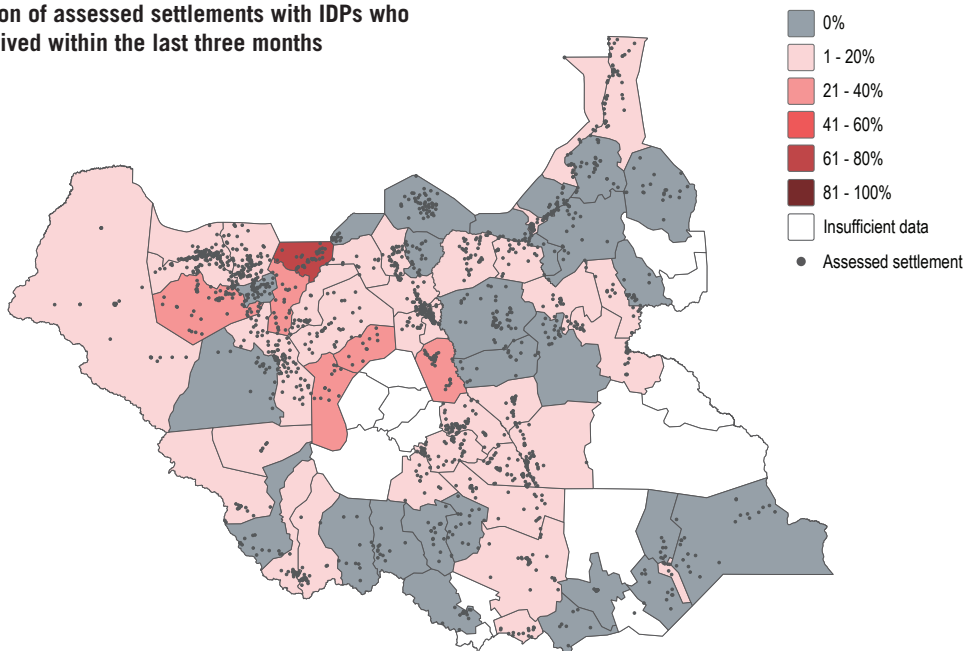
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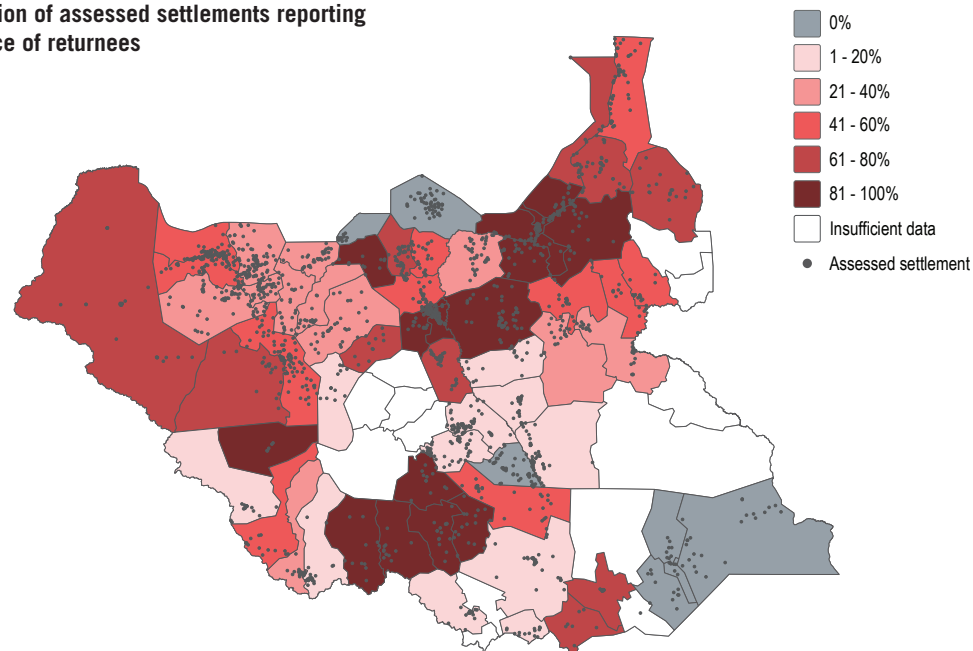
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Displacement and Population Movement

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees



IDP: Half or more

Top five assessed counties reporting half or more IDPs

Maban	70%	<div></div>
Yei	70%	<div></div>
Malakal	69%	<div></div>
Baliet	65%	<div></div>
Manyo	62%	<div></div>

IDP: Leadership absence

Top five assessed counties reporting absence of IDP leadership

Tambura	88%	<div></div>
Ezo	86%	<div></div>
Yambio	86%	<div></div>
Nzara	72%	<div></div>
Nagero	71%	<div></div>

Food distribution absence

Top five assessed counties reporting food distribution not occurring

Fashoda	23%	<div></div>
Ulang	23%	<div></div>
Duk	20%	<div></div>
Twic East	14%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	10%	<div></div>

NFIs distribution absence

Top five assessed counties reporting NFIs distribution not occurring

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Bor South	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% no NFI distribution not occurring includes: Ikotos, Juba, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Lafon, Magwi, Maridi, Pariang, Tambura, Tonj East, Twic East and Yambio



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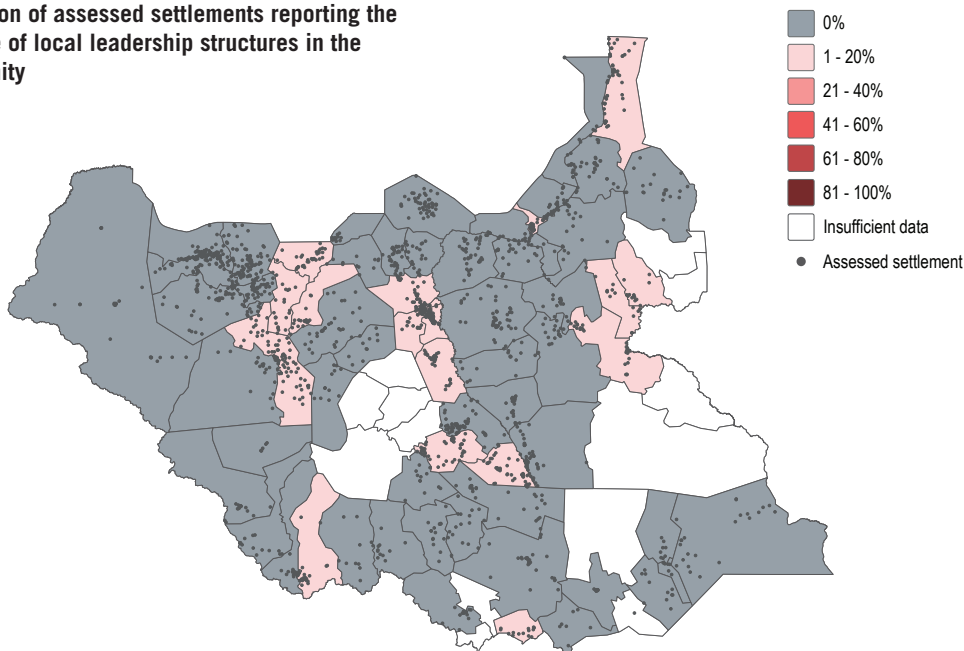
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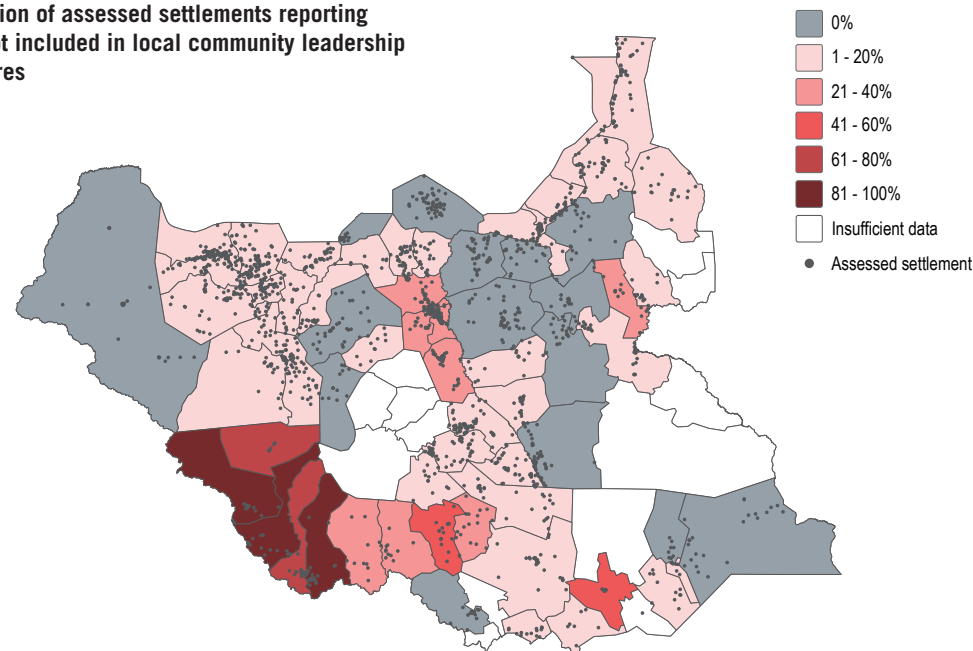
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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



Information sources

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

Pariang	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	62%	<div></div>
Twic	57%	<div></div>
Magwi	50%	<div></div>
Mvolo	50%	<div></div>

IDP Leadership absent

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

Tambura	88%	<div></div>
Ezo	86%	<div></div>
Yambio	86%	<div></div>
Nzara	72%	<div></div>
Nagero	71%	<div></div>

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

Duk	27%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	27%	<div></div>
Torit	27%	<div></div>
Magwi	25%	<div></div>
Wau	19%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Ulang	52%	<div></div>
Magwi	50%	<div></div>
Nagero	43%	<div></div>
Duk	33%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	30%	<div></div>