



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 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 December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,137 Key Informants interviewed

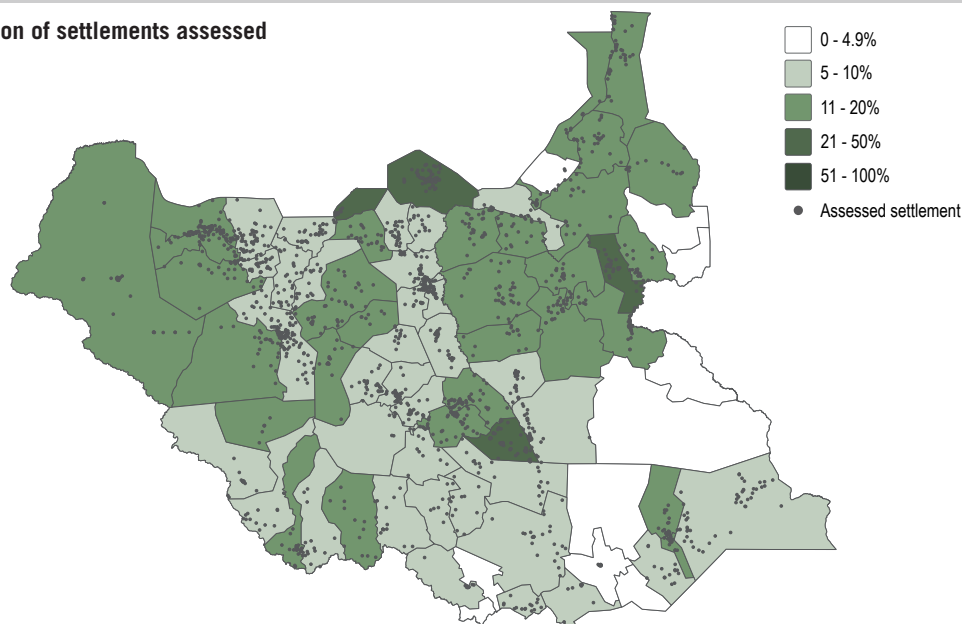
1,759 Settlements assessed

70 Counties assessed

68 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

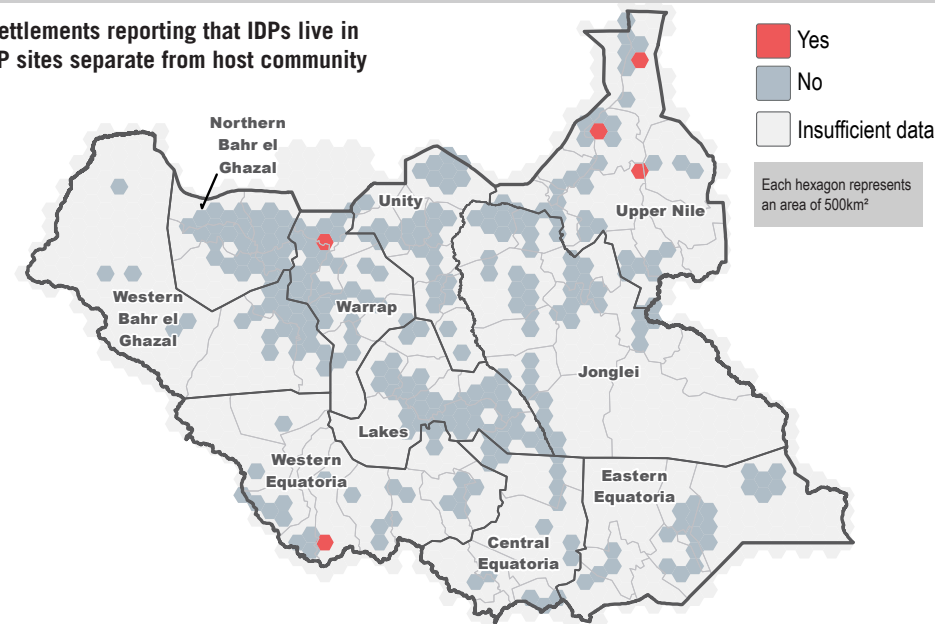
Proportion of settlements assessed



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.



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

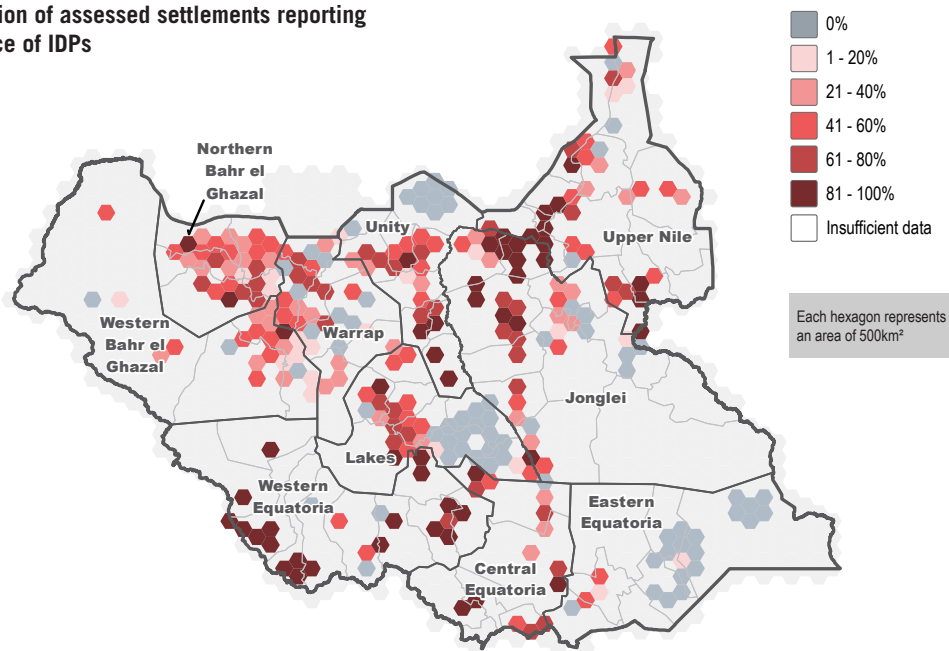
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

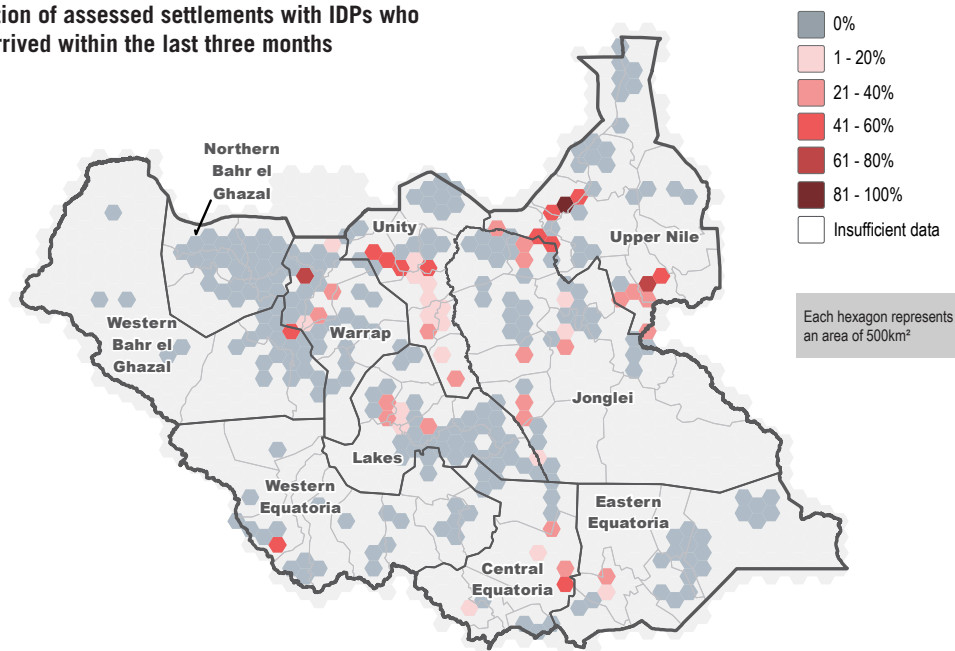
December 2019

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

Panyikang	63%	<div style="width: 63%;"></div>
Mvolo	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
Mundri West	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Mundri East	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>
Panyijjar	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>

Lack of IDP support

Top four 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

Panyikang	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Mayom	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
Juba	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Mayendit	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

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

Juba	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Canal/Pigi	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Duk	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Panyikang	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Gogrial West	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>

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

Mayom	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Juba	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Panyikang	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Gogrial East	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Duk	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

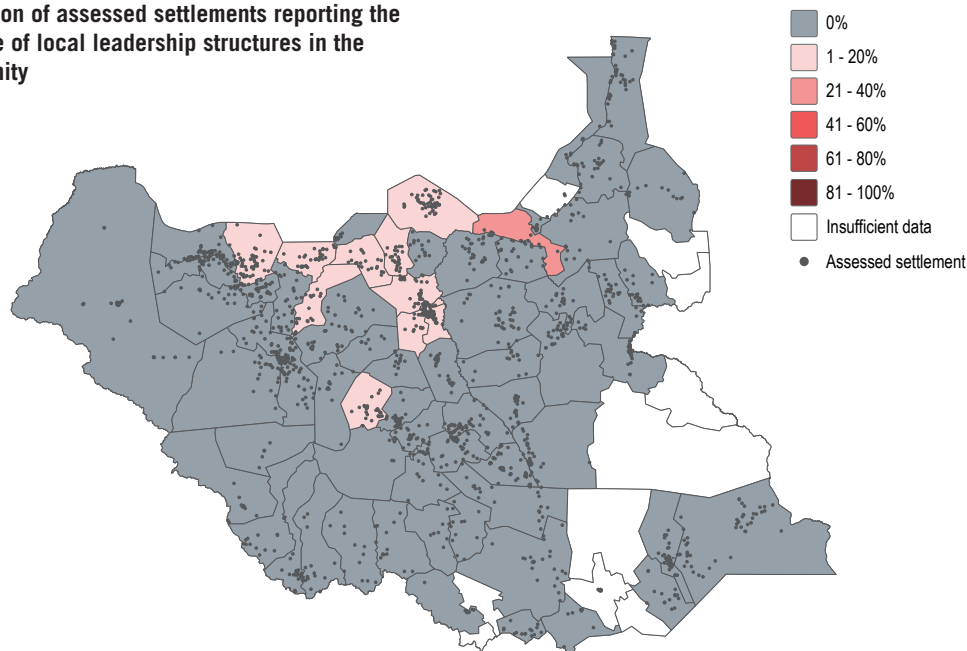
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

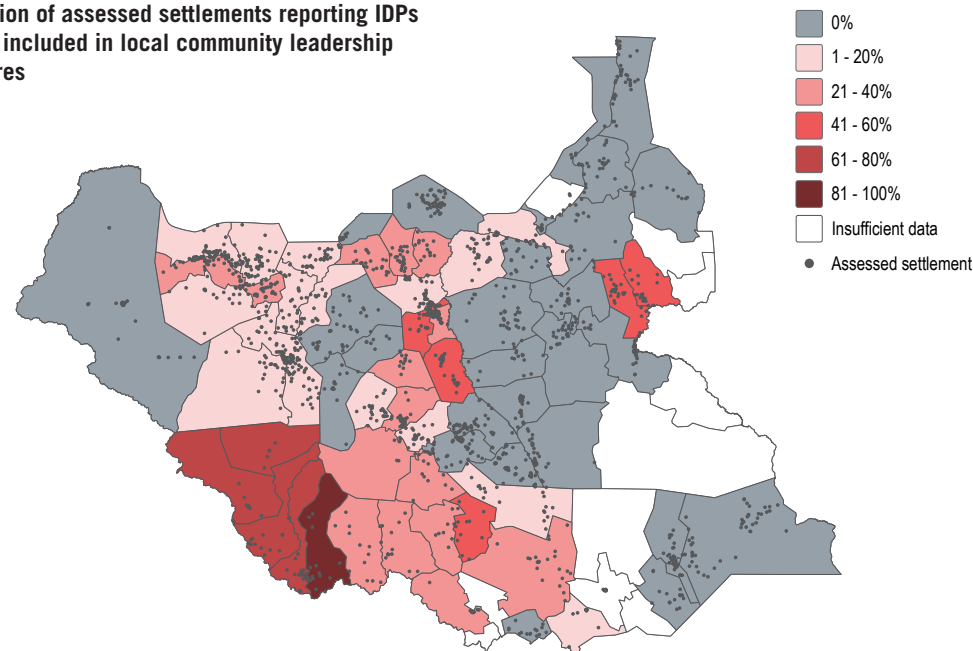
December 2019

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

Panyikang	88%	<div></div>
Renk	87%	<div></div>
Manyo	80%	<div></div>
Mvolo	70%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	67%	<div></div>

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

Maban	54%	<div></div>
Tonj North	39%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	38%	<div></div>
Manyo	33%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	32%	<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

Panyikang	25%	<div></div>
Leer	7%	<div></div>
Pariang	6%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	5%	<div></div>
Mayom	5%	<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

Ulang	43%	<div></div>
Duk	40%	<div></div>
Yei	38%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	29%	<div></div>
Leer	21%	<div></div>



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

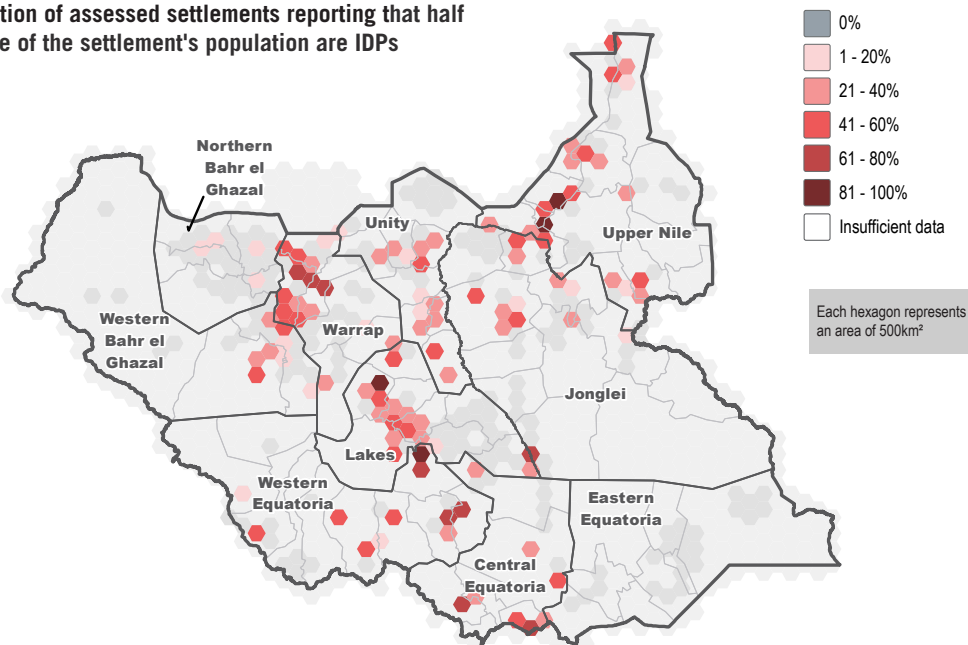
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

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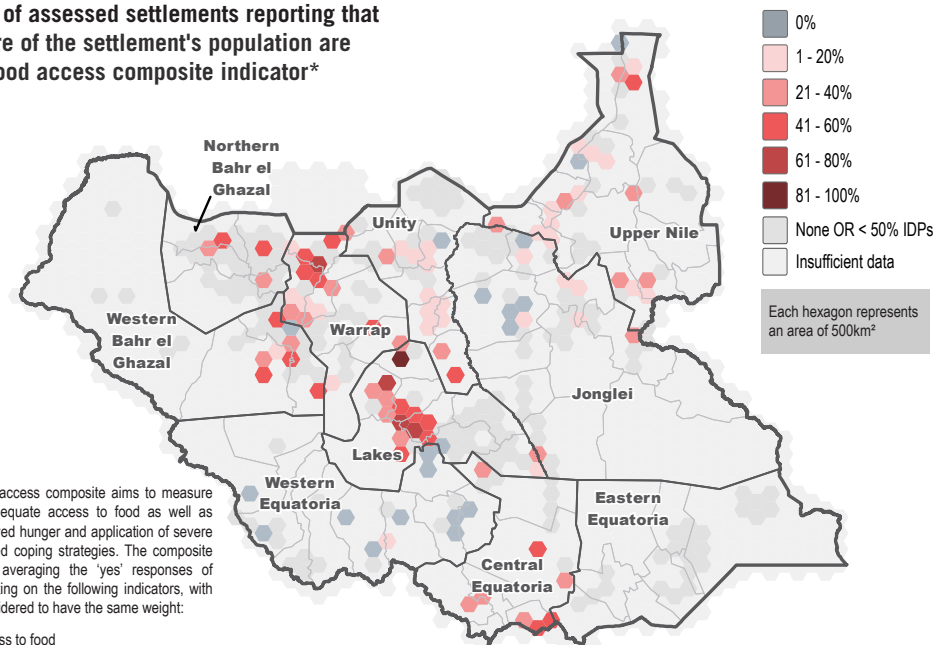
December 2019

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 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 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

Rumbek East	10%
Rumbek North	9%
Canal/Pigi	8%
Cueibet	8%
Renk	8%

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

Panyikang	88%
Malakal	83%
Mvolo	70%
Kajo-keji	67%
Panyijjar	48%

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 within half a day's walk

Cueibet	21%
Rumbek North	18%
Panyikang	13%
Wulu	11%
Ulang	11%

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

Mvolo	30%
Panyikang	25%
Gogrial West	11%
Mayom	10%
Mundri East	9%