



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

March 2018

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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 March 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,627 Key Informants interviewed

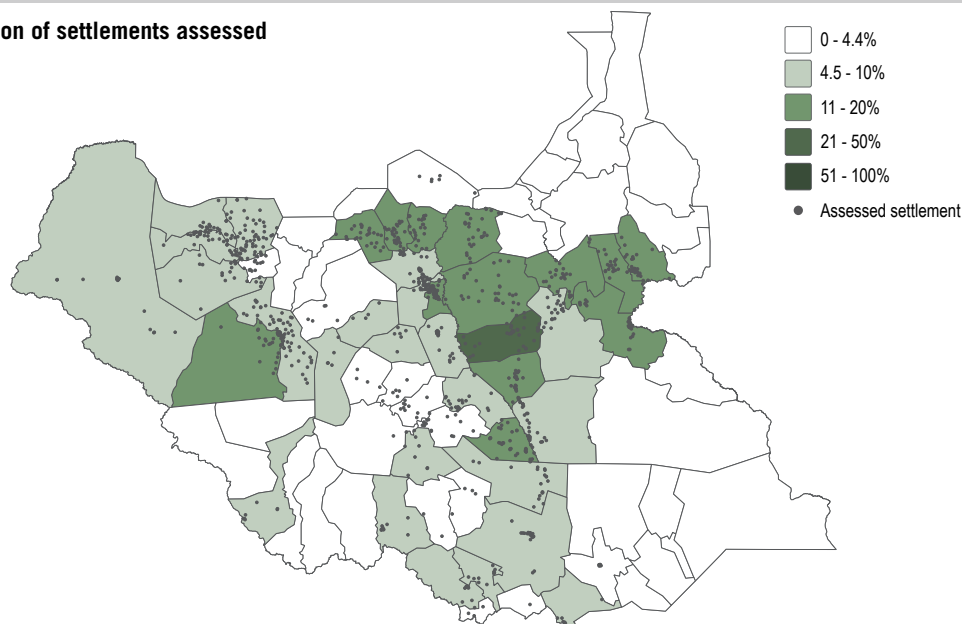
1,007 Settlements assessed

50 Counties assessed

37 Counties with 4.5% or more coverage¹

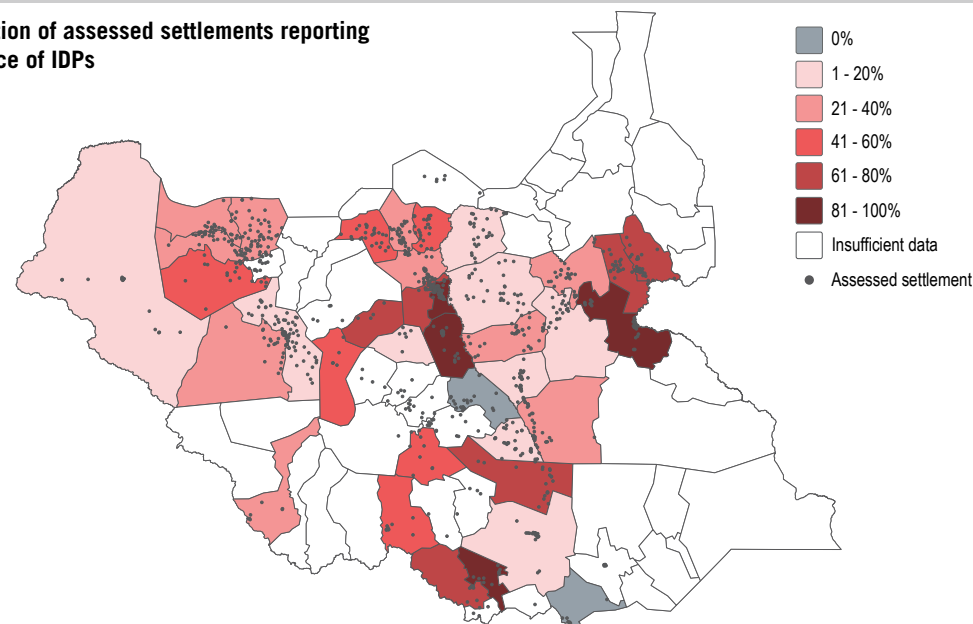
Assessment coverage

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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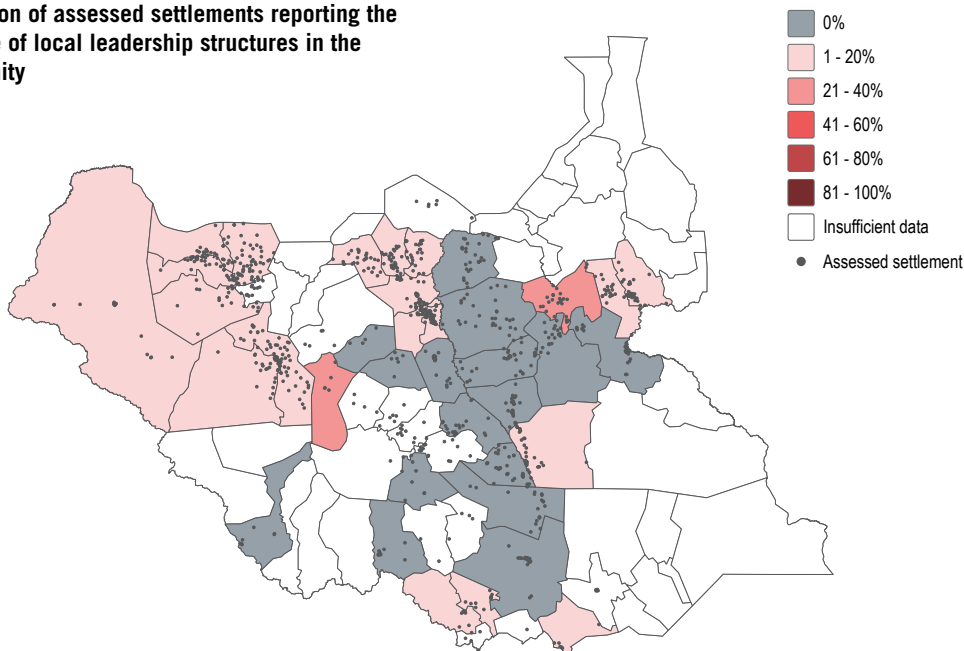
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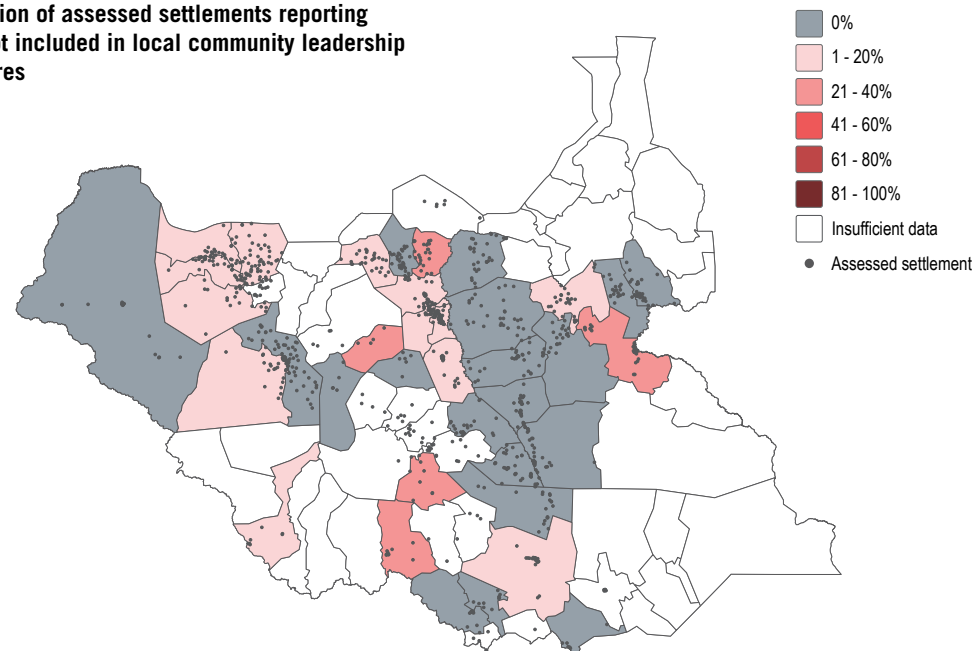
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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



Leadership meetings

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

Mvolo	67%
Juba	63%
Rumbek North	50%
Aweil East	48%
Aweil Centre	47%

Most recent information: IDPs

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs last receiving information from their pre-displacement location more than one month ago

Akobo	70%
Tonj East	50%
Mvolo	44%
Yei	31%
Ezo	29%

Information sources

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs accessing information from pre-displacement locations in person

Akobo	92%
Leer	67%
Mayendit	59%
Tonj East	50%
Tonj South	40%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Tonj South	40%
Ulang	38%
Luakpiny/Nasir	34%
Lainya	30%
Terekeka	26%



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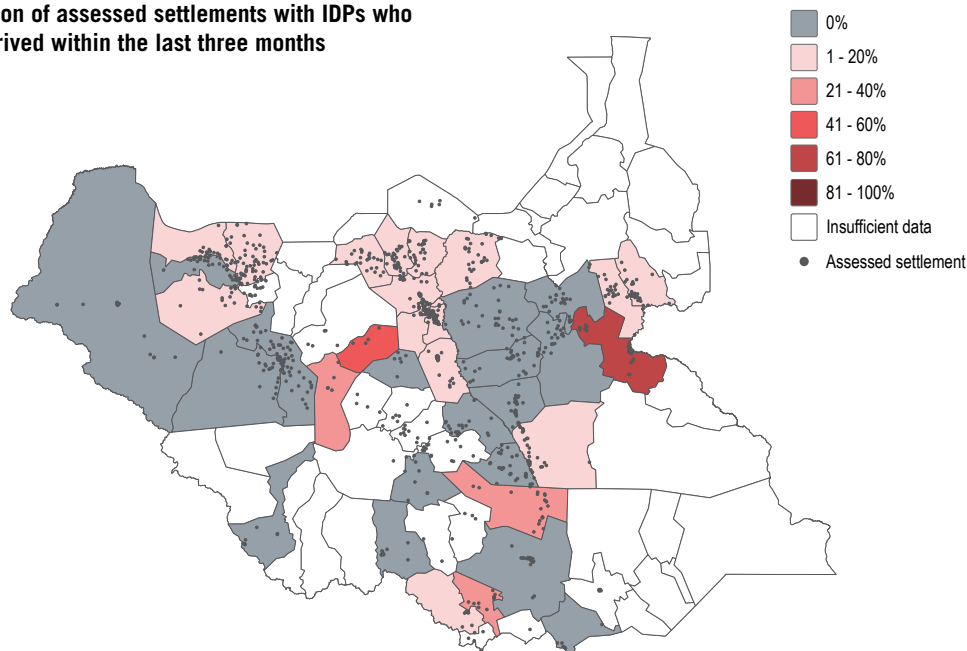
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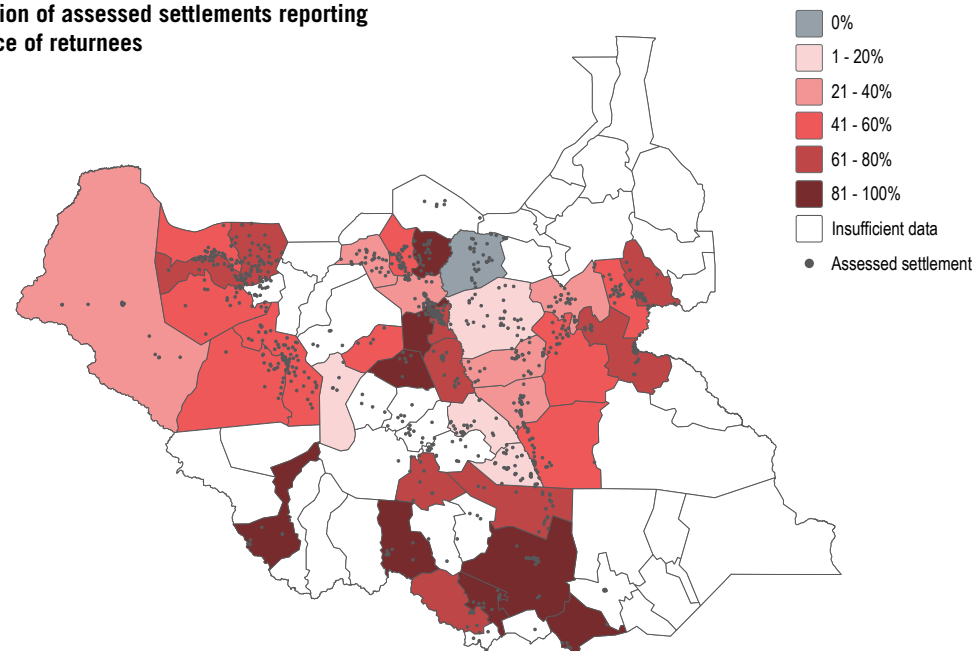
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Displacement and Population Movement

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees



Push factors: IDPs

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location

Lack security	30%	■
Lack food	23%	■
Lack health	16%	■
Far from family	9%	■
Lack education	8%	■



Pull factors: IDPs

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location

Security	26%	■
Health services	20%	■
Food distribution	15%	■
Family	15%	■
Education services	9%	■



Previous locations: IDPs

Top five states reported by newly arrived IDPs as previous location

Unity	28%	■
Jonglei	20%	■
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	14%	■
Western Equatoria	14%	■
Upper Nile	11%	■

Intentions: IDPs

Amount of time that newly arrived IDPs intend to stay

More than 6 months	38%	■
3-6 months	18%	■
1-3 months	18%	■
Don't know	14%	■
2 weeks - 1 month	8%	■