



# South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 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 September 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,603** Key Informants interviewed

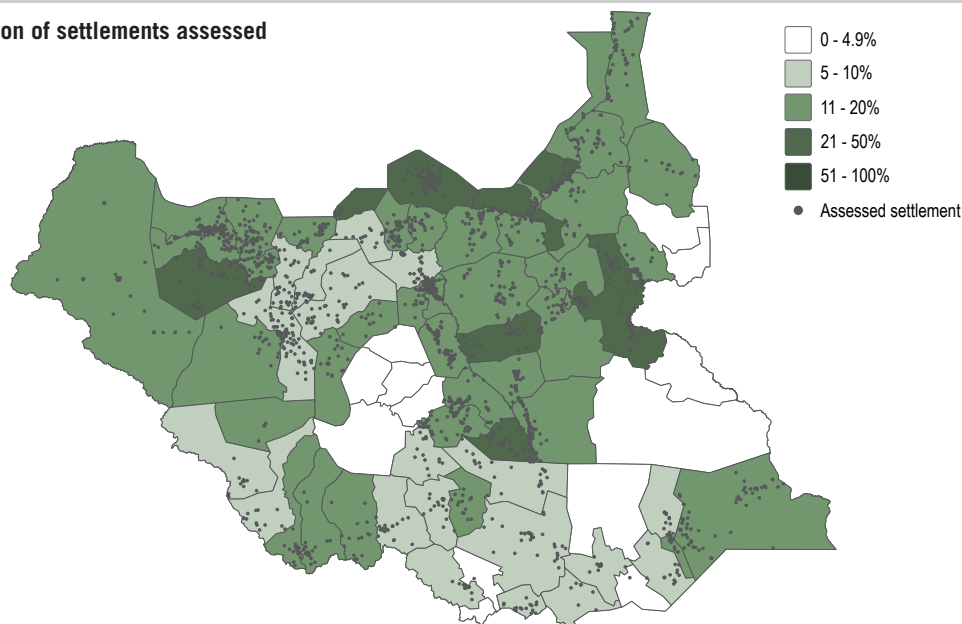
**2,056** Settlements assessed

**66** Counties assessed

**65** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

### Assessment coverage

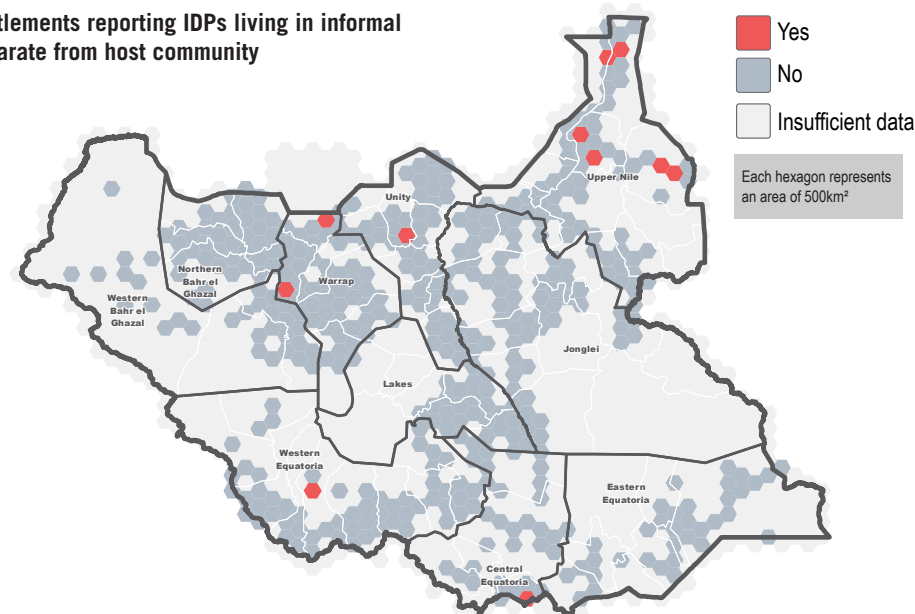
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<sup>1</sup>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.

### IDPs and IDP returnees Presence

#### Assessed settlements reporting IDPs living 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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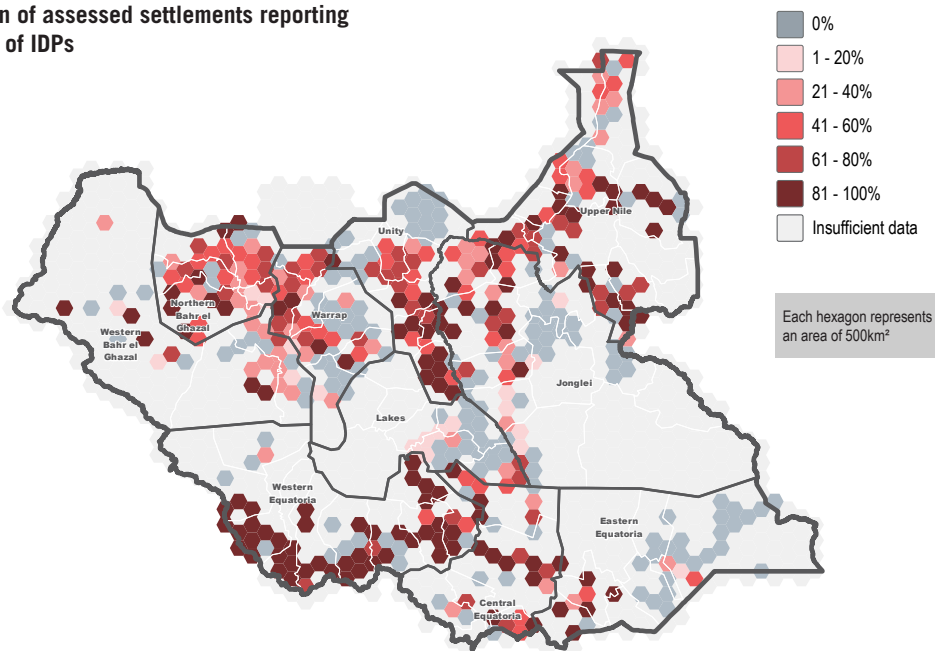
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

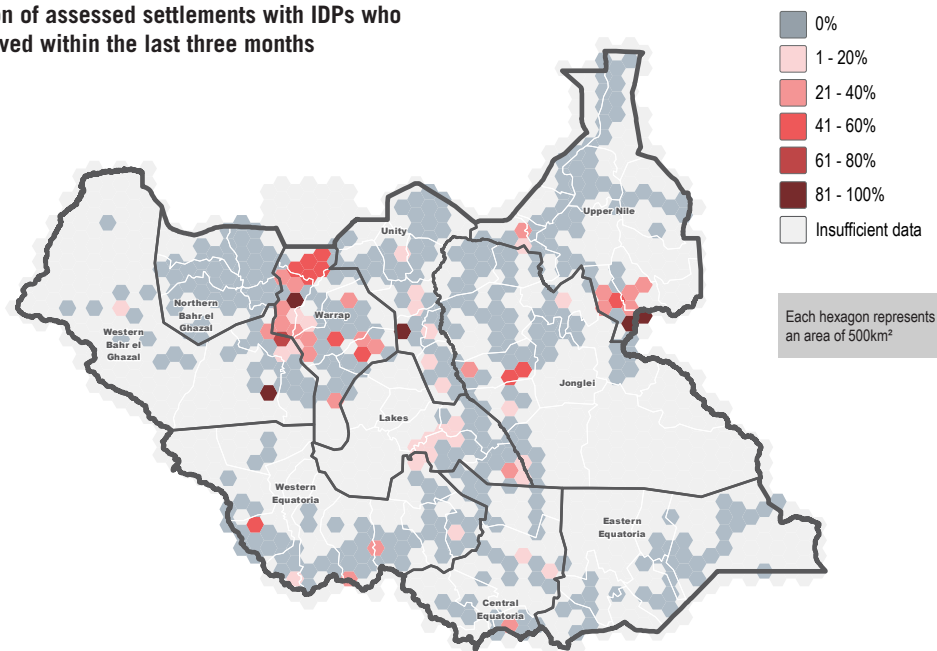
September 2019

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

Twic	39%	■
Gogrial West	26%	■
Ulang	18%	■
Kajo-keji	13%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	11%	■

## 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.

Ezo	8%	■
Twic	6%	■
Canal/Pigi	4%	■
Gogrial West	3%	■
Yirol West	2%	■

## Food distribution absence

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

Tonj East	25%	■
Twic	25%	■
Gogrial West	18%	■
Tonj North	17%	■
Kajo-keji	13%	■

## NFIs distribution absence

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

Twic	47%	■
Gogrial West	35%	■
Tonj East	25%	■
Tonj North	17%	■
Kajo-keji	13%	■



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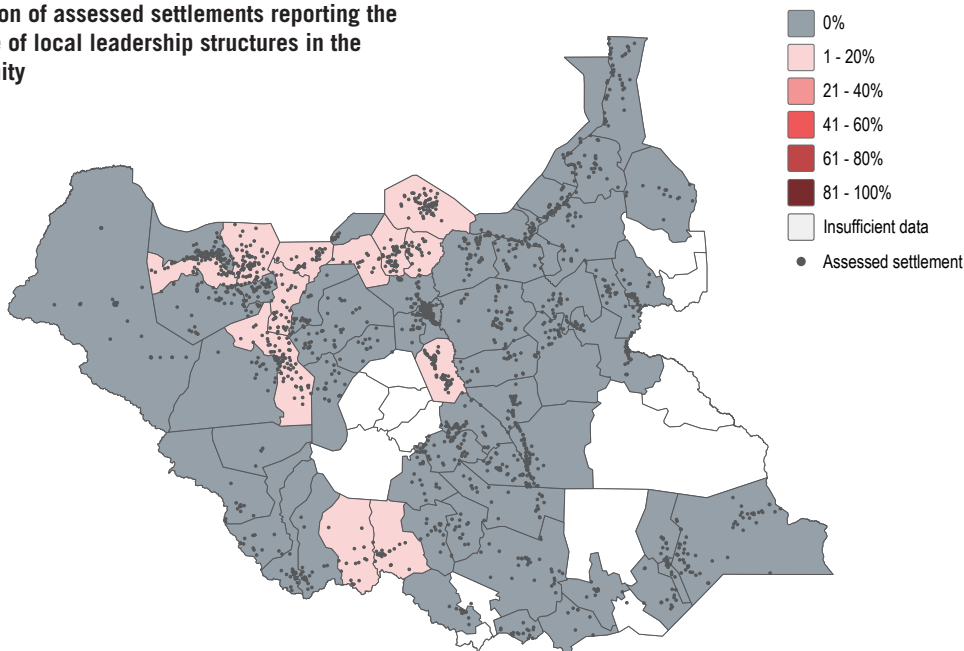
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

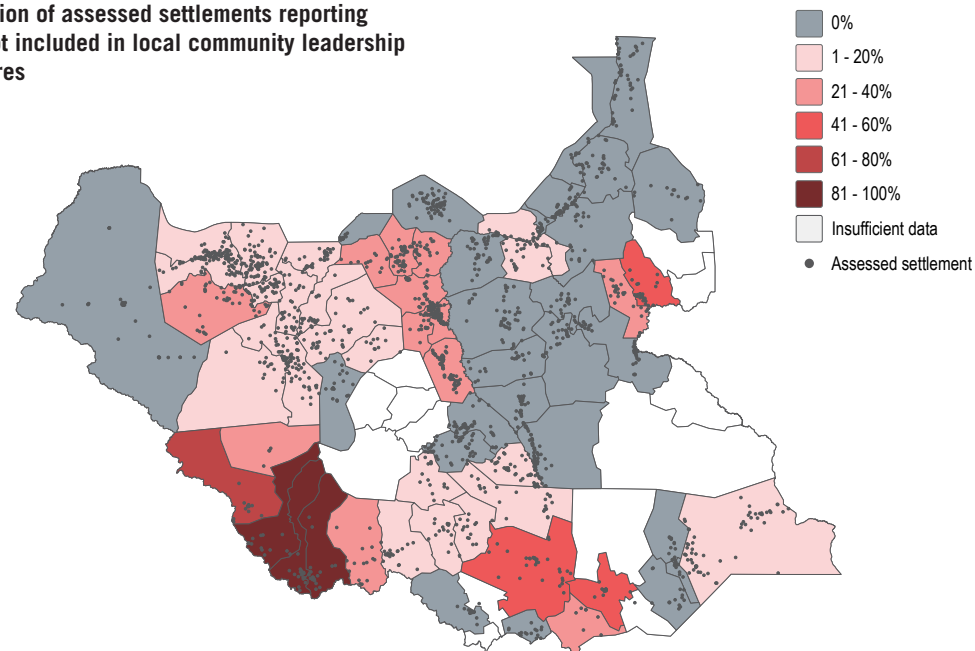
September 2019

## 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 not included in local community leadership structures



## Information sources

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

Pariang	95%
Abiemnhom	82%
Renk	58%
Melut	58%
Twic	47%

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

Maban	54%
Tonj North	39%
Kajo-keji	38%
Manyo	33%
Gogrial West	32%

## IDP: Local authority access

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

Budi	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Kapoeta East	98%
Akobo	98%
Juba	97%

## Living conditions: IDPs

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

Magwi	43%
Luakpiny/Nasir	37%
Torit	32%
Ulang	29%
Duk	19%



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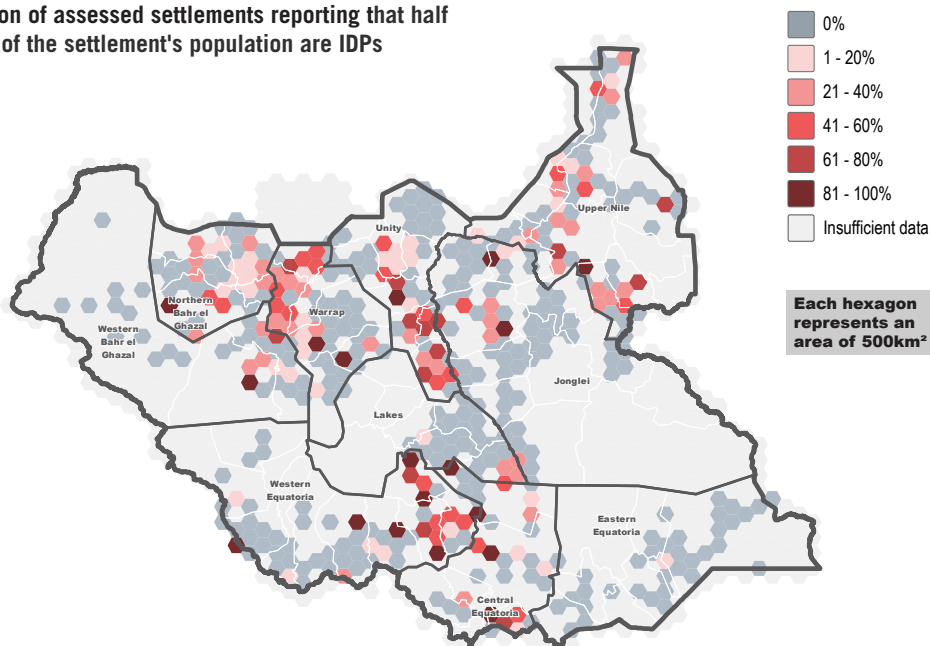
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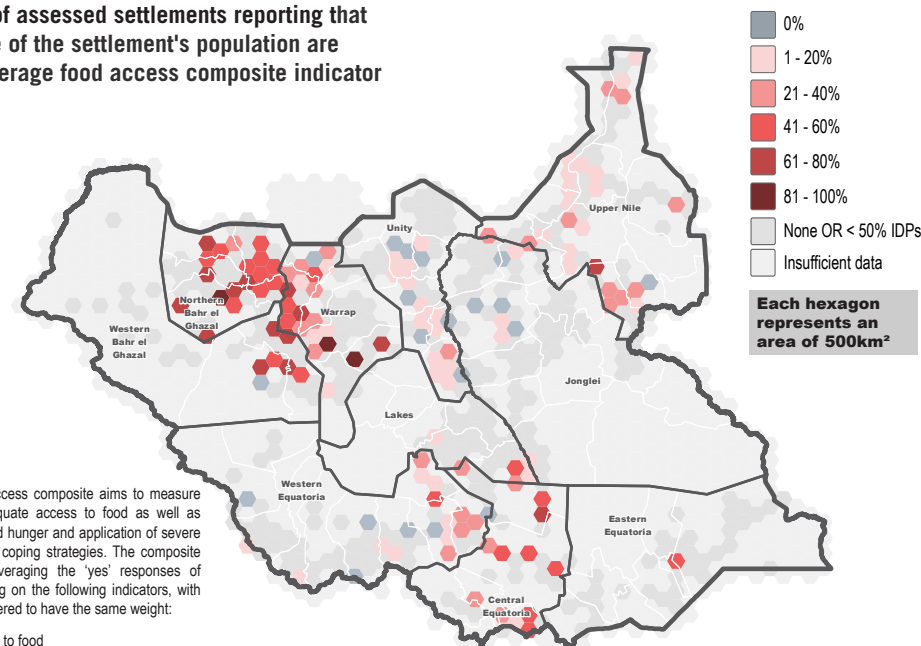
September 2019

### 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 average 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 fewer 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 being unavailable

Gogrial West	26%	■
Mundri West	25%	■
Baliet	14%	■
Mvolo	14%	■
Juba	10%	■

### 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

Mvolo	71%	■
Mundri West	44%	■
Gogrial West	41%	■
Twic	39%	■
Kajo-keji	38%	■

### 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

Gogrial East	17%	■
Twic	17%	■
Baliet	14%	■
Mvolo	7%	■
Ulang	7%	■

### Access: Education

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

Mvolo	21%	■
Mundri East	19%	■
Mundri West	19%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	15%	■
Canal/Pigi	12%	■