South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2018

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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 May 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

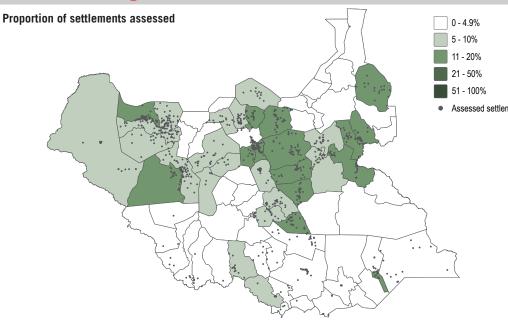
1,488 Key Informants interviewed

993 Settlements assessed

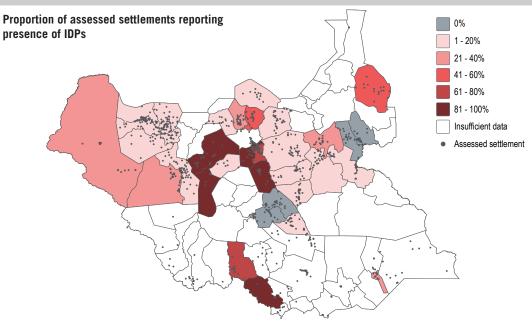
54 Counties assessed

34 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage



IDP Presence



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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



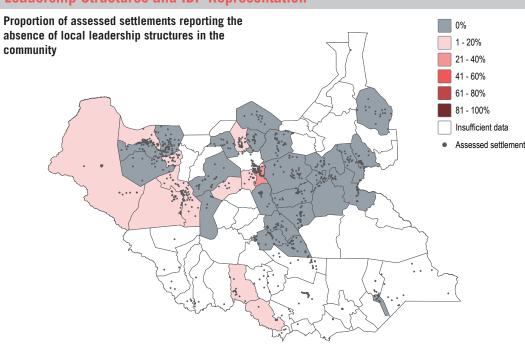


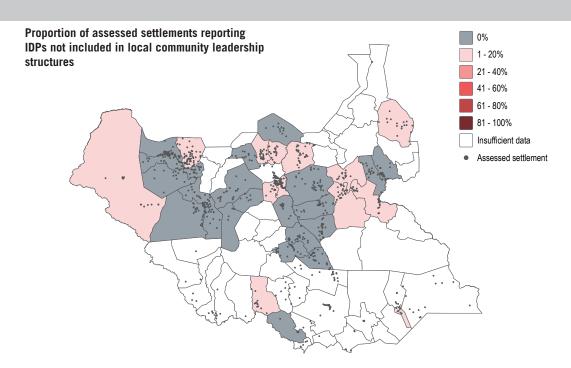


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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation





Leadership meetings

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

Tonj East	60%
Aweil East	45%
Kapoeta South	43%
Aweil Centre	39%
Aweil West	38%

Most recent information: IDPs

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

Tonj South	57%
Tonj North	53%
Yei	38%
Maban	38%
Guit	15%

Information sources

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

Mayendit	78%
Leer	76%
Maridi	64%
Panyijiar	56%
Maban	50%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Mayendit	64%
Leer	51%
Yei	31%
Maban	19%
Maridi	18%







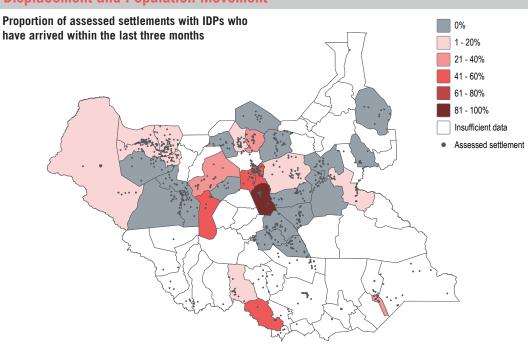
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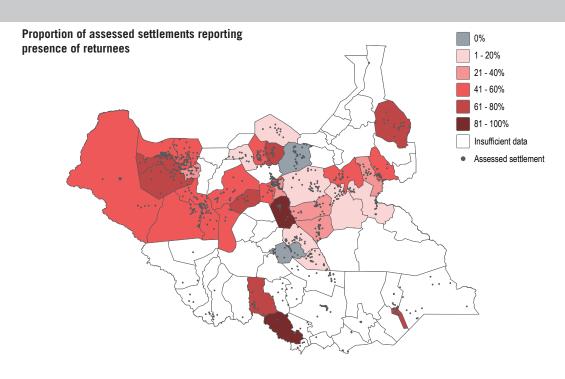
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Displacement and Population Movement





Push factors: IDPs Pull factors: IDPs Previous locations: IDPs Intentions: IDPs Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came Top five states reported by newly arrived IDPs as Amount of time that newly arrived IDPs intend to their previous location to their current location previous location stay 42% 40% 33% More than 6 months 42% Lack security Security Unity Lack food 16% Food distribution 15% 27% Don't know 21% Jonglei 13% 16% Lack healthcare 13% 13% 3-6 months Family Upper Nile 12% 12% 9% 13% Healthcare services Western Bahr el Ghazal 1-3 months Far from family



Lack education



Education services

9%



2 weeks - 1 month

5%

Northern Bahr el Ghazal

9%

9%