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 October 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

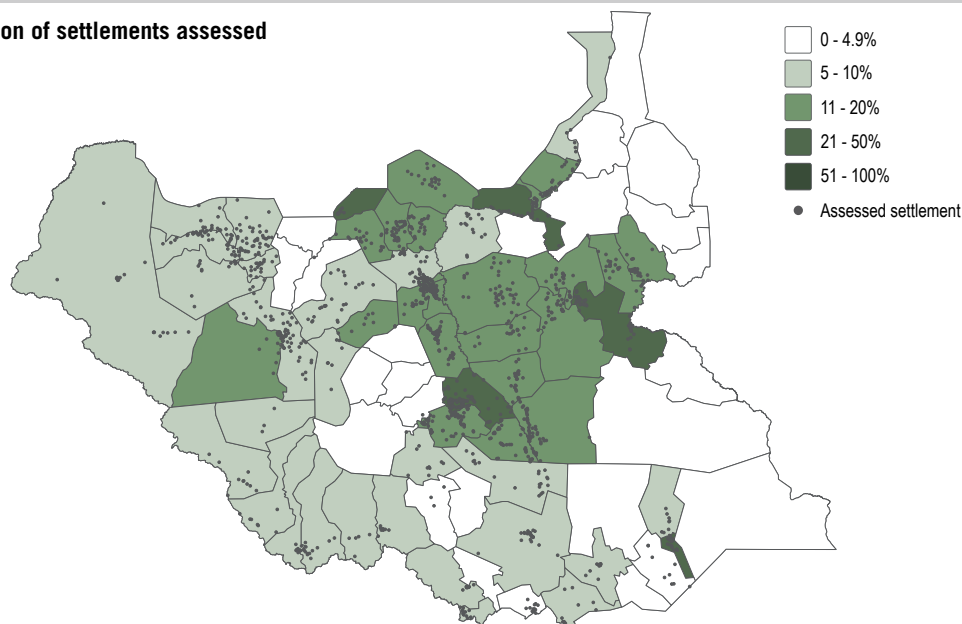### Assessment Coverage

1,788 Key Informants interviewed

1,355 Settlements assessed

59 Counties assessed

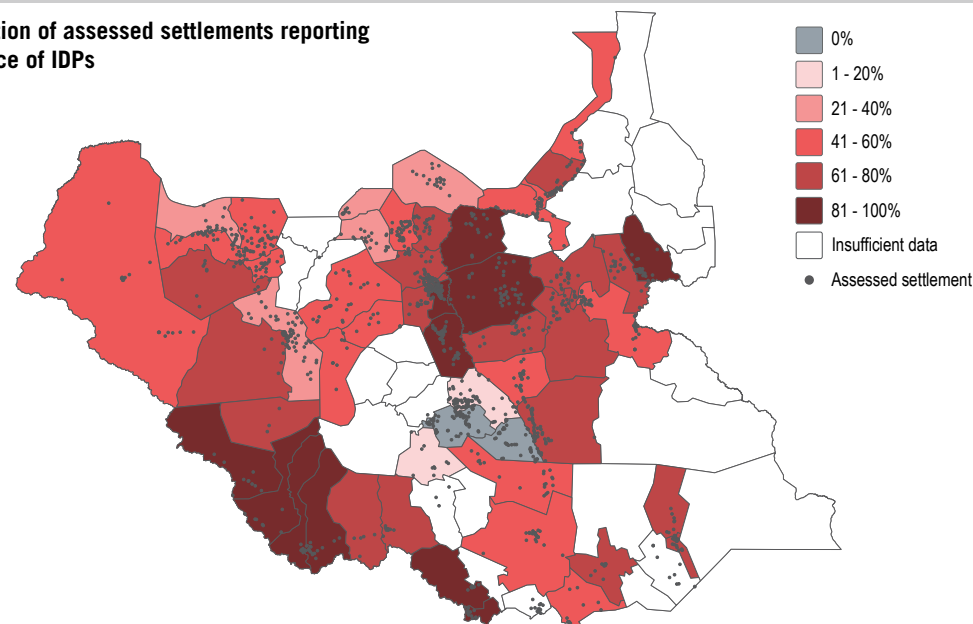**53** Counties with 5% or more coverage[1]

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

Legend:
- 0 - 4.9%
- 5 - 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 50%
- 51 - 100%
- Assessed settlement

IDP Presence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement

[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.

Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

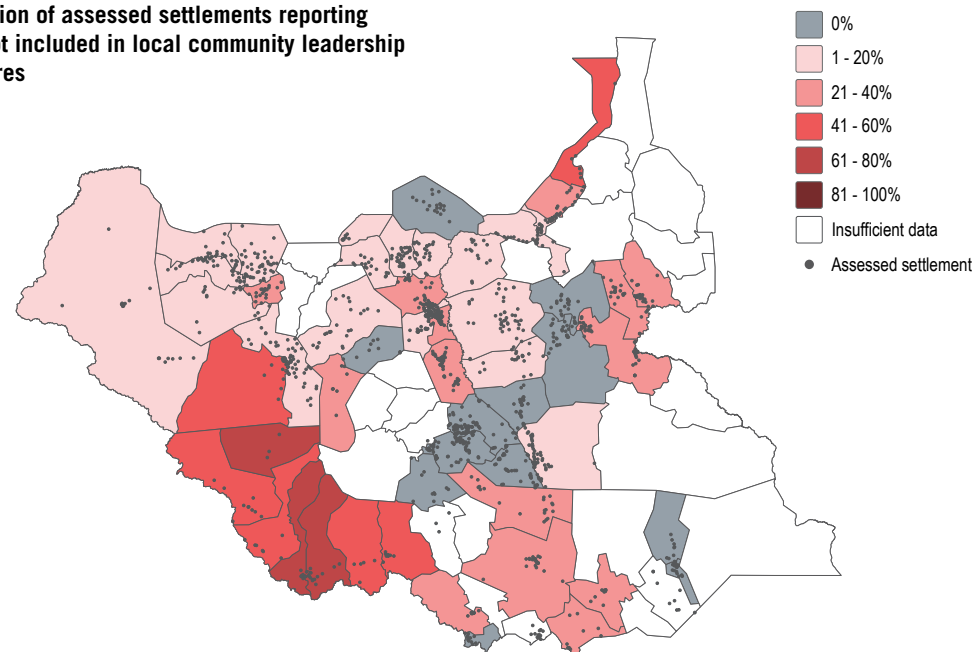**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the absence of local leadership structures in the community**

0%
1 - 20%
21 - 40%
41 - 60%
61 - 80%
81 - 100%
Insufficient data
● Assessed settlement
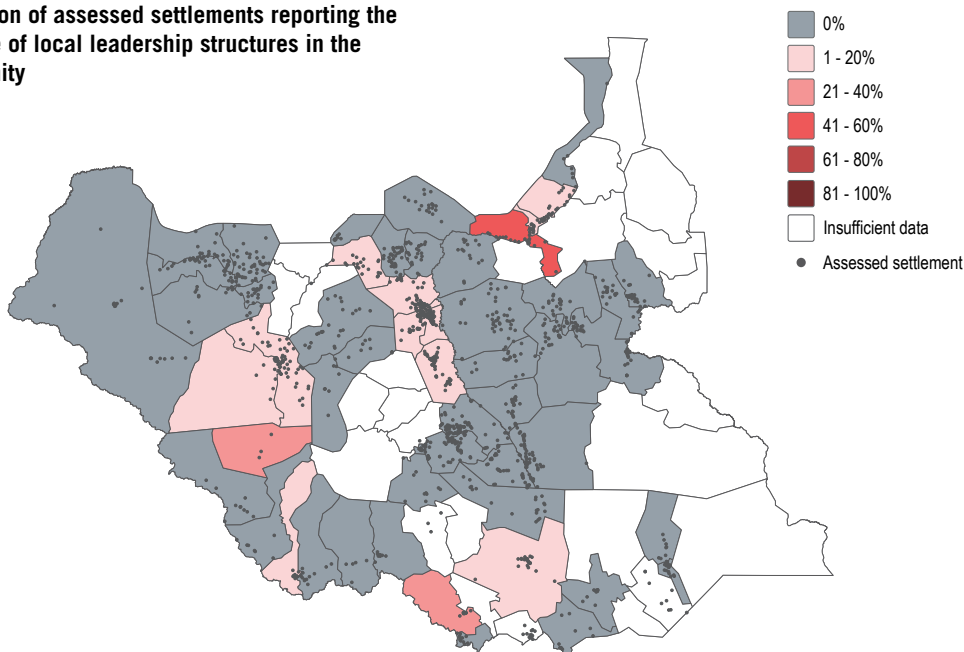
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting IDPs not included in local community leadership structures

0%
1 - 20%
21 - 40%
41 - 60%
61 - 80%
81 - 100%
Insufficient data
● Assessed settlement

Leadership meetings

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

Magwi	100%
Panyikang	90%
Manyo	86%
Kapoeta North	82%
Malakal	82%

Women leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting women represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%
Pariang	100%
Torit	100%
Ayod	89%
Juba	83%

Youth leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting youth represented in local leadership

Akobo	100%
Fangak	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Kapoeta South	100%
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%

Elderly leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting elderly represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%
Aweil Centre	100%
Aweil East	100%
Aweil North	100%
Aweil South	100%

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Displacement and Population Movement

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

▢	0%
▢	1 - 20%
▢	21 - 40%
▢	41 - 60%
▢	61 - 80%
▢	81 - 100%
▢	Insufficient data
•	Assessed settlement
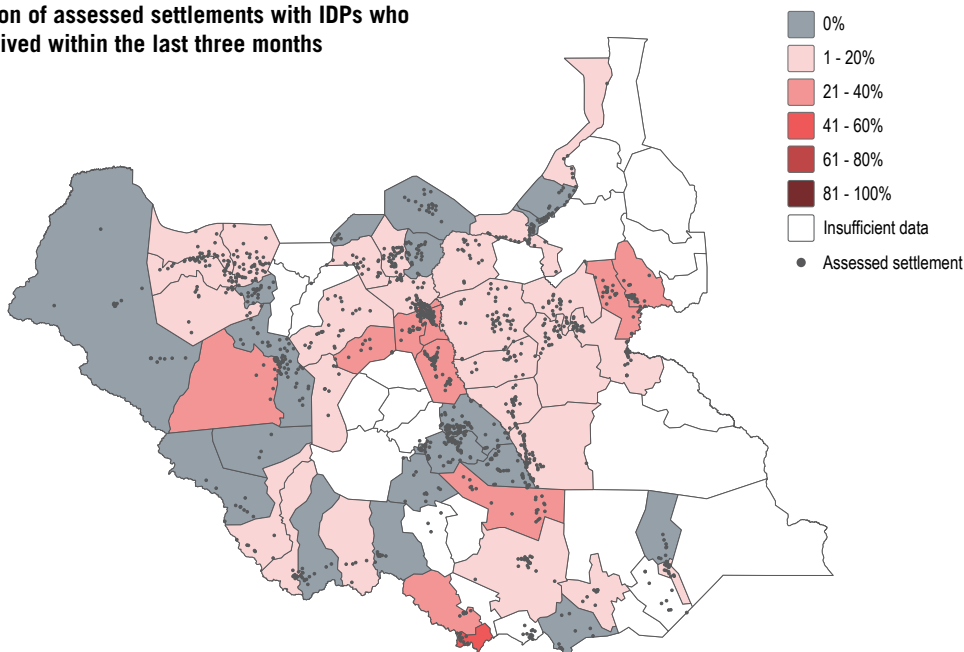
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees

▢	0%
▢	1 - 20%
▢	21 - 40%
▢	41 - 60%
▢	61 - 80%
▢	81 - 100%
▢	Insufficient data
•	Assessed settlement
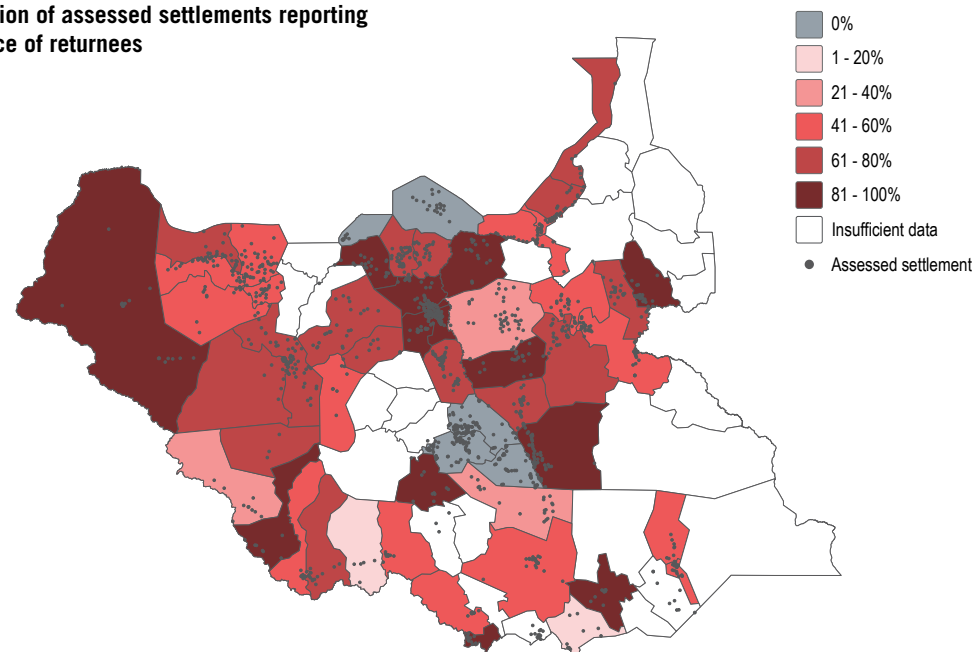
Information sources

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

County	%
Tambura	70%
Yei	64%
Pariang	58%
Panyikang	55%
Mvolo	40%

Information sources

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

County	%
Ezo	100%
Ibba	100%
Koch	100%
Mayom	100%
Morobo	100%

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

County	%
Ezo	100%
Nzara	100%
Yambio	85%
Morobo	83%
Ibba	80%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

County	%
Morobo	67%
Nagero	67%
Torit	64%
Luakpiny/Nasir	57%
Nyirol	33%