



South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

June 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 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 June 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,130 Key Informants interviewed

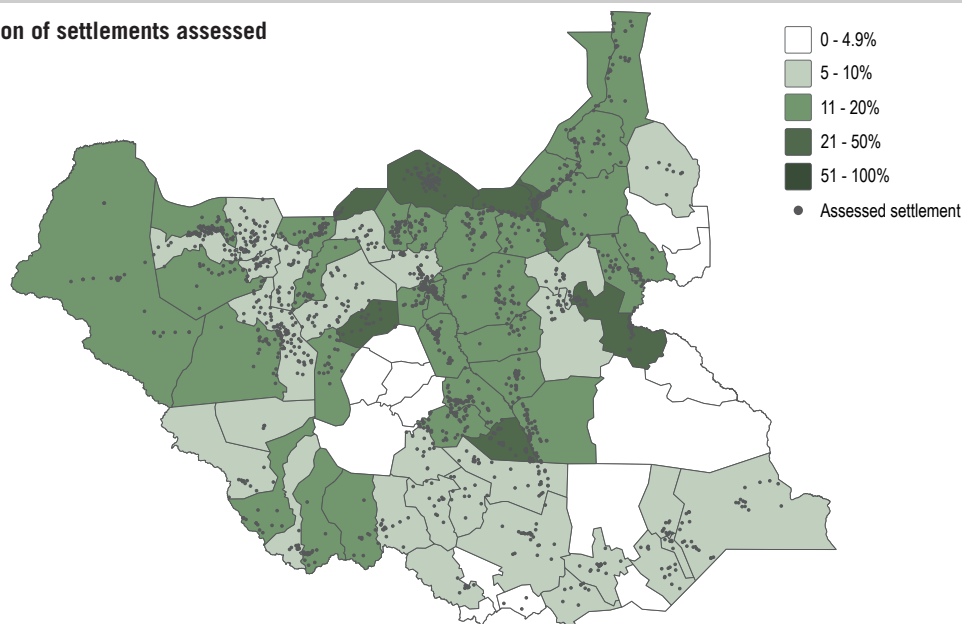
1,736 Settlements assessed

65 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

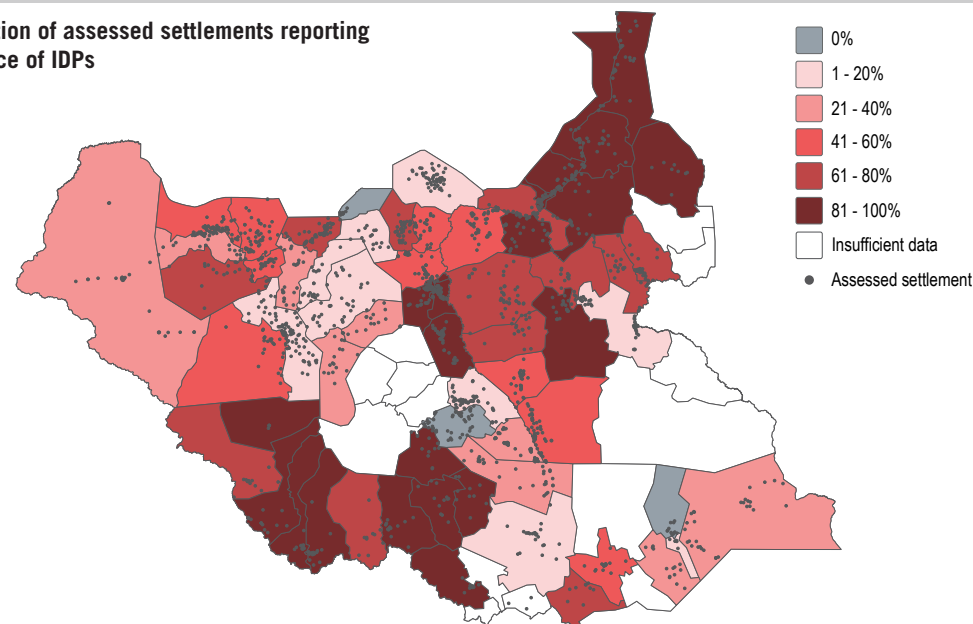
Assessment coverage

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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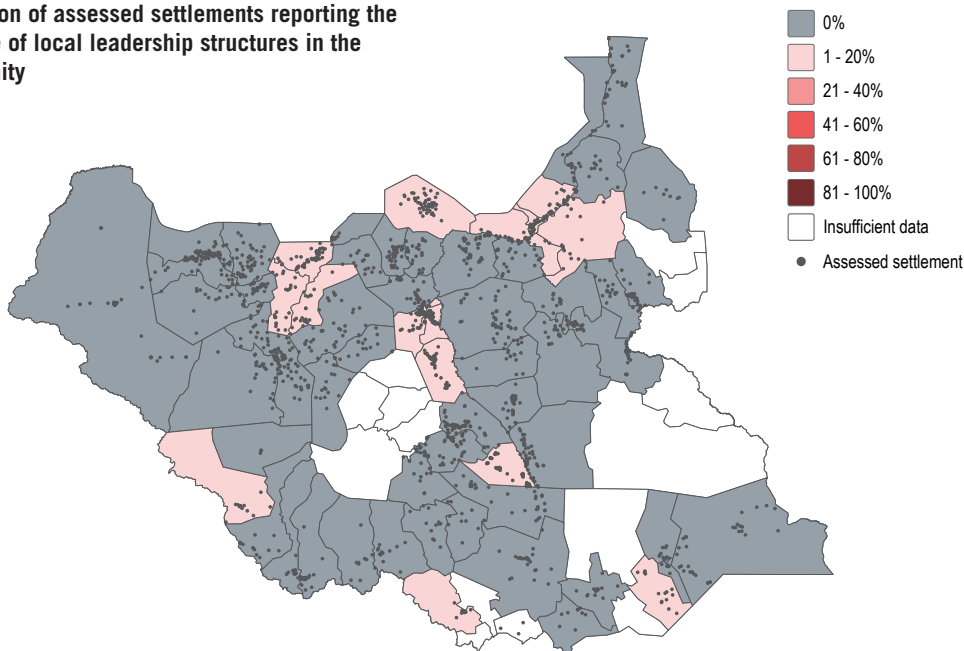
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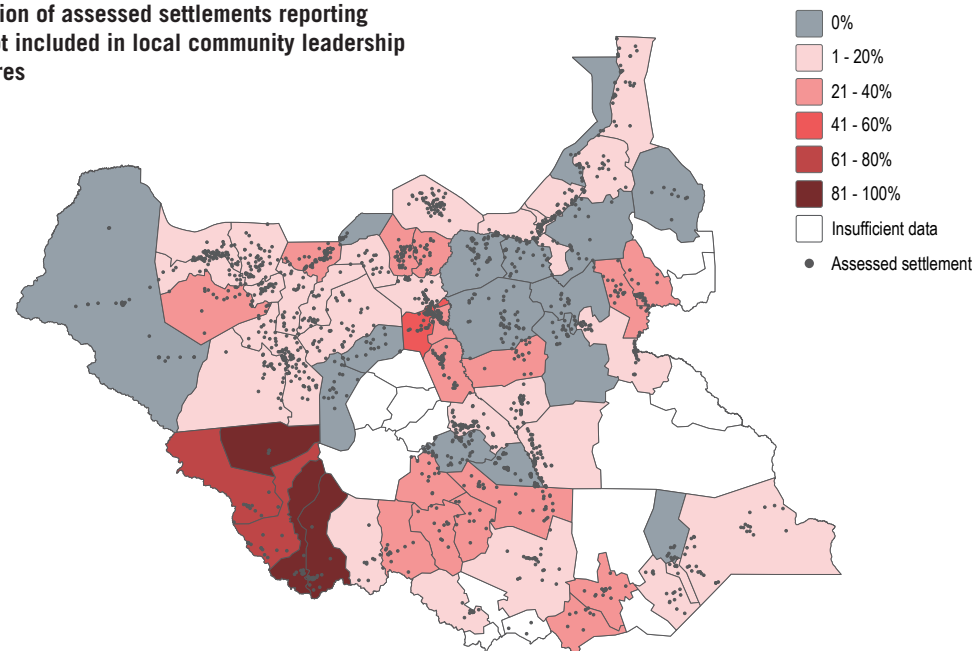
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Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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 only once every few months

Budi	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	97%	<div></div>

Women leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting women represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	96%	<div></div>
Juba	96%	<div></div>

Youth leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting youth represented in local leadership

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% no humanitarian assistance received in the past 3 months include: Nyirol, Tonj East, Tonj South, and Uror.

Elderly leadership representation

Top five assessed counties reporting elderly represented in local leadership

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Aweil East	100%	<div></div>
Aweil North	100%	<div></div>
Aweil South	100%	<div></div>

32 assessed counties reporting 100% elderly represented in local leadership. The chart is only showing the top 5 ones based on their names alphabetic order. Click on this [link](#) to download the entire list.



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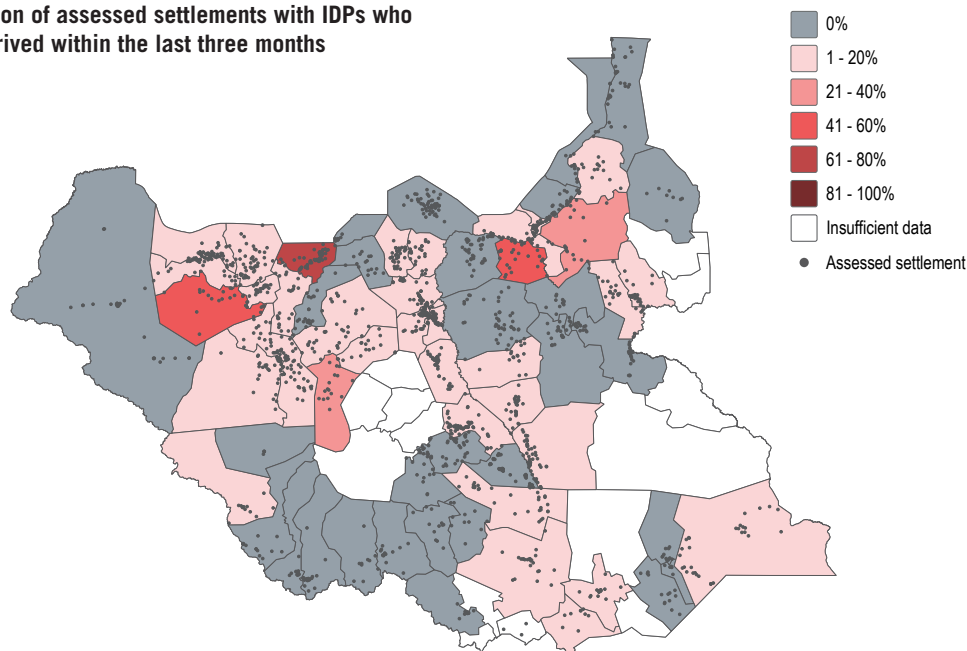
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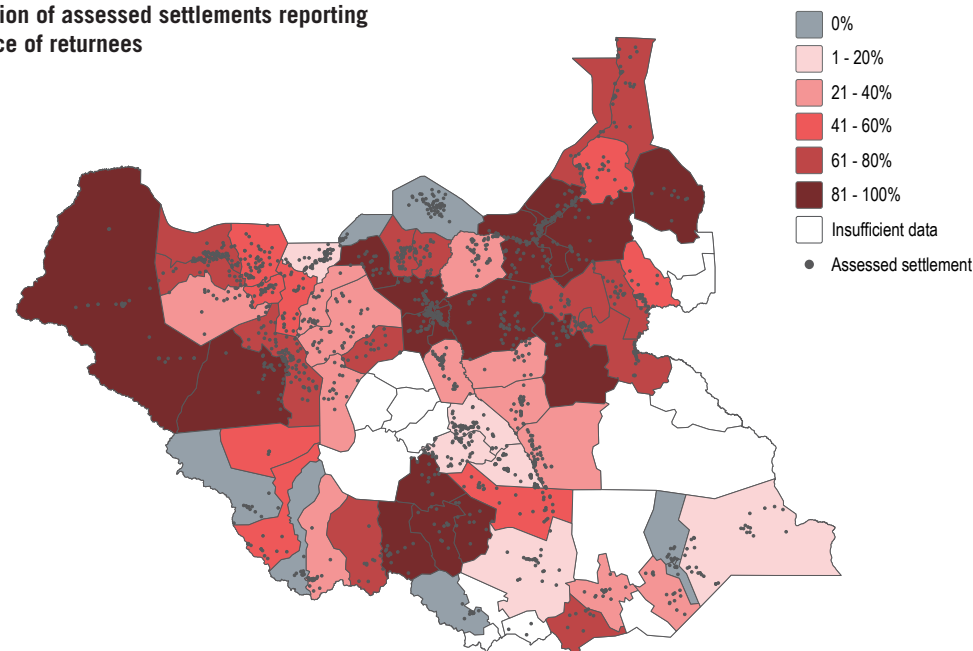
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Displacement and Population Movement

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees



Information sources

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	98%	<div></div>
Twic	81%	<div></div>
Bor South	69%	<div></div>
Awerial	63%	<div></div>

Information sources

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% directly accessing information from in-person or loudspeakers include: Iba, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Mayom, Mundri East, Mundri West, Nagero, Panyijar, and Pariang.

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

Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	93%	<div></div>
Melut	91%	<div></div>
Renk	88%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Duk	67%	<div></div>
Uror	33%	<div></div>
Ulang	30%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	29%	<div></div>