



# South Sudan - Camp Coordination and Camp Management

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

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

June 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 June 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,855** Key Informants interviewed

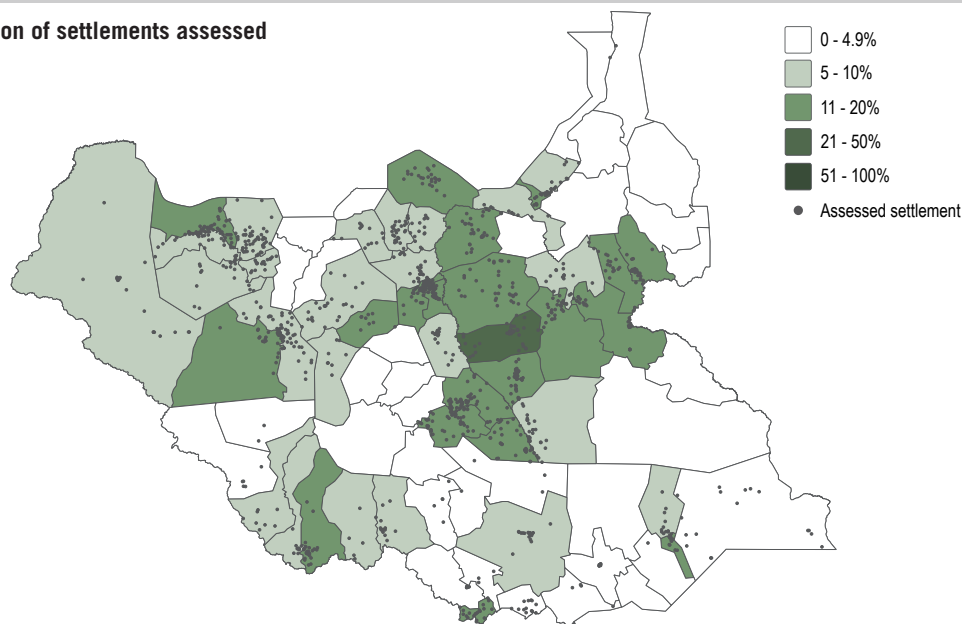
**1,235** Settlements assessed

**58** Counties assessed

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

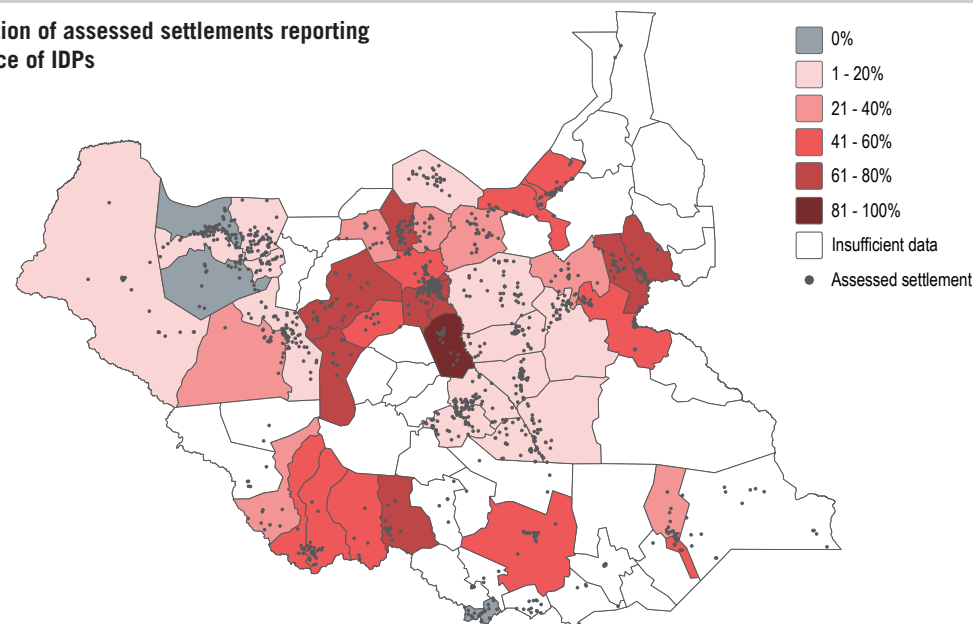
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### IDP Presence

#### Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs



<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.



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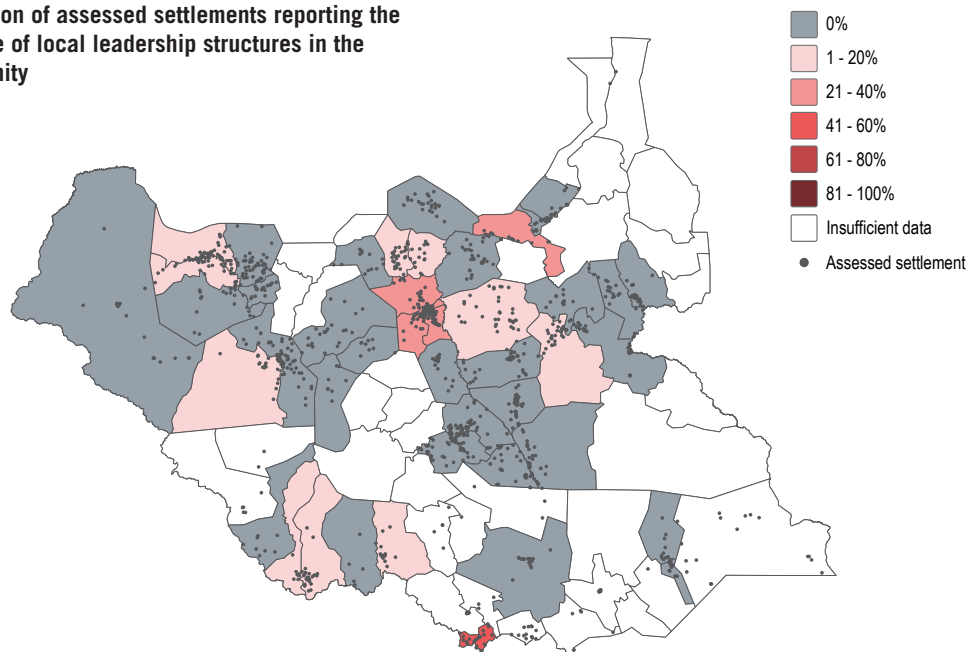
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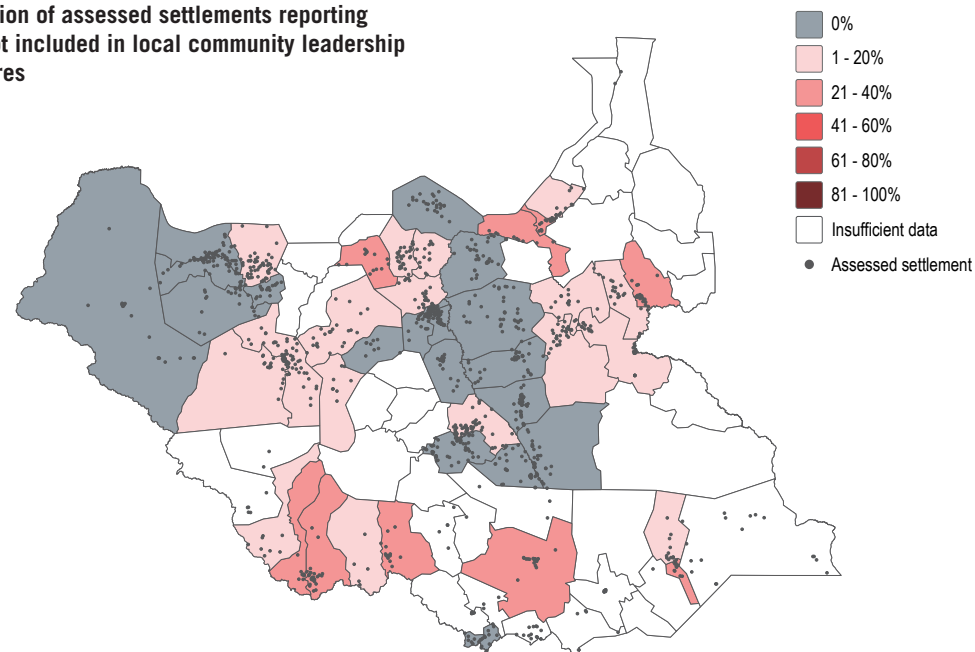
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## Leadership Structures and IDP Representation

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

Ibba	80%
Ezo	75%
Maridi	57%
Aweil North	53%
Panyijjar	52%

## 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	38%
Tonj North	26%
Luakpiny/Nasir	21%
Maridi	20%
Ulang	20%

## Information sources

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

Leer	71%
Panyijjar	68%
Ibba	60%
Maridi	60%
Rubkona	60%

## Living conditions: IDPs

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

Leer	53%
Mayendit	37%
Ibba	20%
Nzara	18%
Yambio	18%



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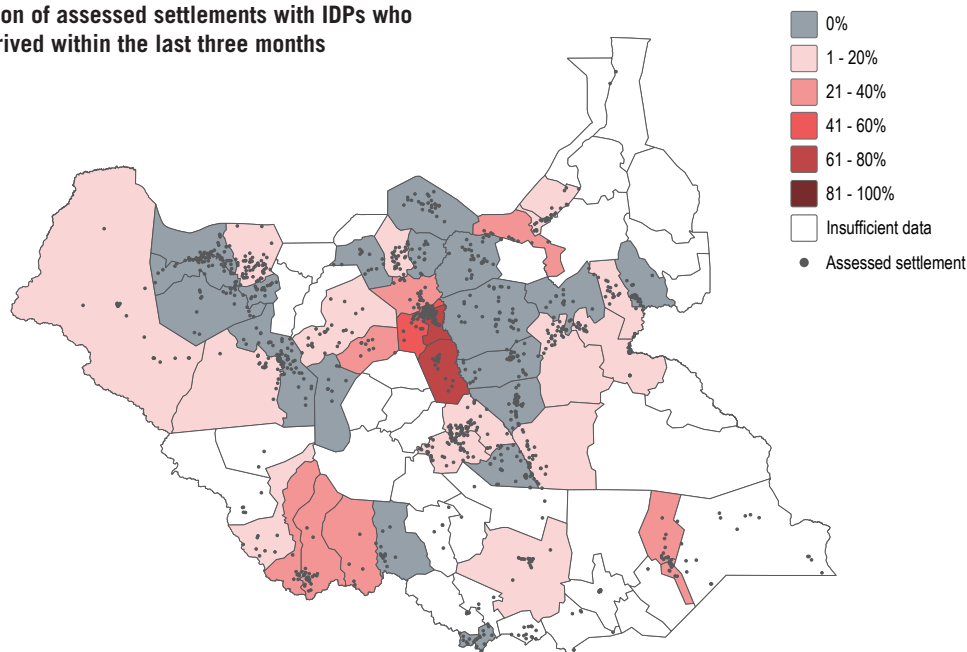
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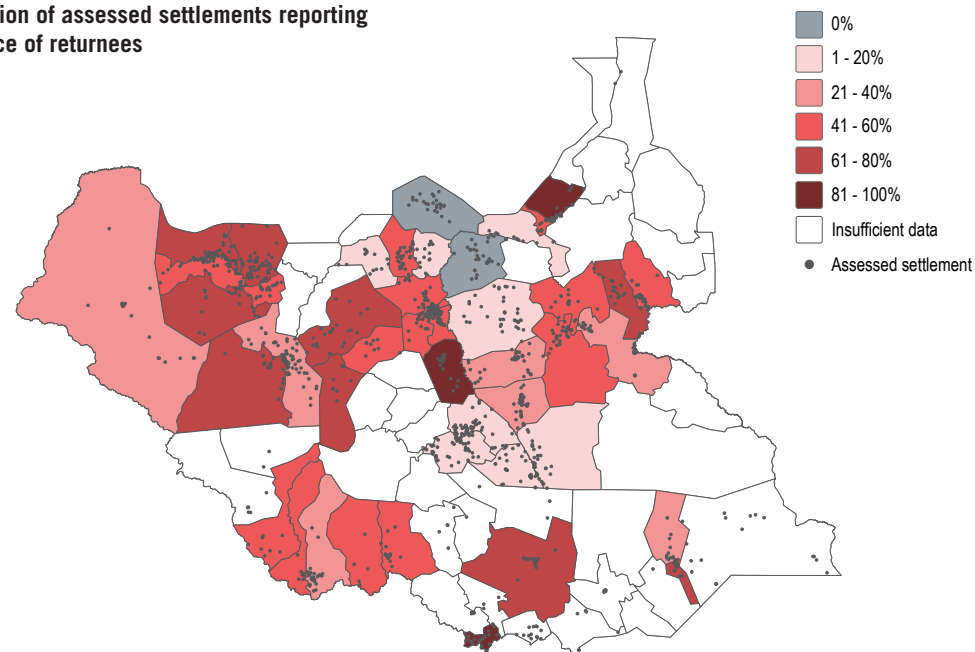
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### Displacement and Population Movement

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	46%
Lack food	20%
Lack healthcare	11%
Far from family	10%
Lack education	7%



### Pull factors: IDPs

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location

Security	42%
Food distribution	19%
Healthcare services	12%
Family	10%
Education services	8%



### Previous locations: IDPs

Top five states reported by newly arrived IDPs as previous location

Unity	30%
Jonglei	23%
Upper Nile	21%
Western Equatoria	12%
Lakes	6%

### Intentions: IDPs

Amount of time that newly arrived IDPs intend to stay

More than 6 months	40%
Don't know	21%
3-6 months	15%
1-3 months	13%
2 weeks - 1 month	8%