

Research Terms of Reference

Population Movement Baseline

SSD1904

South Sudan

March 2019

Version 1

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	South Sudan					
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	X	Conflict		
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Department for International Development (DFID)					
Project Code	32iAIE					
Research Timeframe	1. Start data collection: Jun 2019			5. Data sent for validation: Nov 2019 ¹		
	2. Data collected: Jun-Sept 2019			6. Outputs sent for validation: Jan 2020		
	3. Data analysed: Sept-Oct 2019			7. Outputs published: Feb 2020		
	4. Preliminary findings presentation: Jul 2019			8. Final presentation: Mar 2020		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle) <input type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]</i>					
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	Milestone		Deadline			
	X	OCHA HNO & HRP	REACH will ensure our data informs Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan in September and October 2019			
	X	Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG)	REACH co-chairs the bi-weekly NAWG – data collected on population movement can be shared to inform the response on where the populations in current need are, while maintaining awareness of the sensitivity of revealing IDP locations from a do-no-harm perspective.			
	X	Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG)	REACH attends every ICWG meeting and present NAWG findings bi-weekly. When relevant, population movement findings will be shared in the ICWG meeting to inform cluster leads.			
	X	Cluster Meetings	REACH has a presence in cluster meetings and will be able to provide findings regarding population movement relevant to humanitarian actors. Specifically, there will be active engagement with the Shelter/Non-Food Items (S/NFI) and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters,			

¹ Data will be sent for validation in waves through the data collection process—following qualitative data collection first followed by the follow up quantitative data collection.

			which hold particular relevance to displacement
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	_ _ / _ / _ _ _ _
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type		Dissemination
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT, ICWG and Cluster meetings) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment Officers sharing information with partners at sub-national coordination meetings at bases when relevant
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General Objective	To increase understanding of displacement routes upon the onset of shocks in South Sudan in order to enable better humanitarian response planning along displacement routes and in locations expected to receive internally displaced persons (IDPs).		
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Comprehensive mapping of historical population movement routes to contextualise current routes and support the prioritisation for a needs-based humanitarian response. 2) Improve understanding of how different drivers of population movement lead to variation in displacement patterns and migration routes. 3) To understand the challenges along displacement routes and the needs of the displaced populations that arise during movement. 4) Provide a more nuanced narrative on the drivers of population movement in South Sudan in order to support decision making and response planning for populations on the move. 		
Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do communities in South Sudan differentiate between types of population movement? 2. What have been the key drivers of population movement of more than 5,000 people over the last 35 years in South Sudan? 3. What are the most prevalent population movement routes that have been used over the last 35 years and to what extent do they differ based on the driver of the population movement? 4. What challenges and vulnerabilities do populations face along population movement routes? 5. To what extent do recent large-scale population movement routes remain consistent with routes used in the last 35 years? 		

Geographic Coverage	South Sudan (all 10 former states)		
Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudan Open Archive • Global Internal Displacement Database • REACH SSD products and displacement maps 2012-2019 • REACH SSD 2015 Intentions survey • IOM DTM reports and flow monitoring, 2014-2019 • OCHA Humanitarian Bulletins and Situation Snapshots • NGO/UN assessments • News/Media articles • Academic Journals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Journal of Internal Displacement ○ Journal of Refugee Studies ○ Forced Migration Review 		
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host-communities (not displaced)	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-hosting communities (not displaced)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Returnees ²	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: 10 former states: Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Lakes and Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal Population size per strata is known? ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Group #: ___ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> [Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method		Data collection method
Semi-Structured data collection tool # 1 Participatory Population Movement Mapping tool	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): ___ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____

² While this project will not address returnees specifically, they will have valuable information on population movement routes and drivers pre-return.

³ Population data comes from the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) from the census taken in 2008. The figures are not current, but NBS makes yearly population figure predictions at the county-level. Population figures are challenging to estimate in South Sudan given the nature of the conflict and political context and thus REACH will not be using population figures in the data collection, nor will REACH report any displacement population figures.

	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	
Semi- Structured data collection tool # 2 Key Informant Interview Population Movement tool	X Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Target #): _____
Structured data collection tool #3 Area of Knowledge questionnaire	X Purposive X Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): Ongoing data collection at all 15 REACH SSD bases <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____
Data management platform(s)	X IMPACT	
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Situation overview #: __	
	X Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 01	X Presentation Final #: 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Profile #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/> Interactive dashboard #: __	X Report #: 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Factsheet #: __
	X Database #: 01	<input type="checkbox"/> Webmap #: __ X Map #: 02
Access	X Public (available on REACH resource centre and other humanitarian platforms), while also maintaining a high awareness to data sensitivity, such as data that may result in a protection risk for assessed populations.	
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	All product will be REACH branded, with visible DFID logos included.	

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

The civil war that broke out in South Sudan in 2013 has cumulatively triggered the displacement of nearly 2.2 million people internationally and 2 million internally over the last 6 years.⁴ However, when looking historically, populations in South Sudan have experienced episodic displacement for over 3 decades of conflict. Since the signing of the R-ARCSS⁵ in September 2018 the country has seen a decrease in episodes of large-scale displacement; however, localised displacement driven by various shocks and decreased resilience continues.⁶ The compounded negative impacts of repeated shocks and displacement have resulted in the deterioration of household (HH) resilience, heightened vulnerability and increased humanitarian need.⁷ Waves of displacement have caused higher IDP reliance on host communities, quicker resource exhaustion, loss of livelihoods and the

⁴ OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: South Sudan, November 2018

⁵ Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan

⁶ UNHCR, UNHCR Position on Returns to South Sudan – Update II, April 2019

⁷ REACH, South Sudan "Now the Forest is Blocked": Shocks and Access to Food, March 2018

depletion of HH assets, often either due to displacement or the assets were sold as a coping strategy to mitigate food insecurity.^{8,9} The [January 2019 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) in South Sudan found that 6.17 million people, 54% of the population, were classified as facing Crisis (Phase 3) severe acute food insecurity or worse in January 2019, indicating their need for urgent assistance. However, given the frequency with which population movement happens in South Sudan, especially for highly vulnerable populations, it is essential for humanitarian actors to first understand where populations with high levels of need are located as well as the complex nuances of displacement and population movement in the country to identify and address the needs of some of the most vulnerable people in the country.

Displacement and population movement is actively tracked in South Sudan¹⁰; however, there has been no attempt to contextualise current displacement with a historical lens by using the institutional memory of past humanitarian responses in South Sudan in tandem with current displacement data to better predict population movement following different types of shocks. This gap in knowledge reduces humanitarian actors' ability to plan for early response or preposition aid in areas already identified as likely to receive influxes of IDPs.

REACH will use secondary data from the Second Sudanese Civil War (1983-2005) during the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) response, alongside current displacement data both from REACH and consolidated from other humanitarian organisations to develop a predictive **Population Movement Baseline (PMB)** for South Sudan. The study will draw on REACH's widespread field presence in South Sudan, using its 15 field sites for both qualitative and quantitative data collection. This baseline will be created with the objective of getting a comprehensive understanding of displacement routes and needs of displaced populations following displacement to enable better humanitarian response planning along the routes and in locations expected to receive displaced populations.

The PMB will function in alignment with REACH's Shocks Monitoring Index.¹¹ Once the baseline has been completed it will be able to inform movement following shocks in South Sudan. In the event that a shock is identified on the Shocks Monitoring Index, the PMB map and database can be referenced to identify where, historically, people have moved following a similar type of shock, if the population or geographic region has experienced the shock in the past and if it has been tracked in the population movement database.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

REACH will use a mixed methods approach for this research project, which includes **three stages**: a secondary data review (SDR), qualitative focus group discussions and participatory displacement mapping and a revision of the existing population movement module in the **Area of Knowledge (AoK)** data collection, for which the Terms of Reference can be accessed [here](#). The secondary data review will be used to shape the development of the qualitative data tools and target locations for focus group discussions. These methods will be carried out to reach the objective of developing an indicative population movement baseline that can be used by humanitarian partners to pre-emptively identify and track potential population movement routes in the incidence of conflict or shocks.

⁸ *Ibid*

⁹ REACH, Gogrial West, Twic and Mayom Counties Food Security Profile, October 2018

¹⁰ IOM DTM, REACH, UNHCR, IDMC

¹¹ The shocks monitoring project seeks to improve the identification and prediction of counties at risk of worsening food security outcomes through regular monitoring of shocks, leading to the development of a Shocks Monitoring index (SMI) through building upon existing data collected by both REACH and external partners. Outputs from the SMI will directly feed into the Integrated Needs Tracking System (INT) to provide the "early warning" indicators for counties at risk of worsening outcomes and assist the Needs Analysis Working Group in predicting or better-explaining counties at risk of worsening humanitarian issues.

The first stage of the research will entail a SDR of historic movement routes, which will begin in March 2019 and continue throughout the research cycle. The findings of the SDR will feed directly into the PMB Database that tracks departure and arrival locations (movement routes) of historic movement over the last 35 years (see Annex 2 for complete workplan). The aim is to get a historic understanding of population movement in South Sudan since the Second Sudanese Civil War (1983-2005). The review will entail a comprehensive analysis of reports, assessments, press releases, maps and journal articles from this period, and the data will primarily be sourced from the Sudan Open Archive.

The second stage of the research includes qualitative data collection, which will be carried out in identified REACH field bases as well as relevant ad-hoc locations between June and September 2019 and will primarily include Participatory Mapping Focus Group Discussions. The locations at which the qualitative data will be collected will be used as case studies in the final report. The tool will partially be informed by the secondary data review and will include both standard questions as well as an interactive mapping exercise through which the participants draw settlement and population movement routes at the county level. KIIs will also be conducted at field sites to supplement FGD data.

The third stage will be quantitative methods, collected through a Population Movement module in the Area of Knowledge data collection cycle, which will be piloted in June 2019. The data collected from this exercise will feed into the one-off population movement database. Given population movement data has been collected by REACH on recent displacement locations since 2016, this data may also be analysed and contribute to the database.

3.2 Population of Interest

The data collection for this research focuses on IDP populations – both in and outside of formal camp environments – and host community populations in hard-to-reach or inaccessible areas in South Sudan. Hard-to-reach areas are defined as those areas of the country that are not regularly accessible either due to poor infrastructure, active conflict or humanitarian access restrictions, or a combination of these.

Qualitative data will be collected at the county and state levels through FGDs and KIIs. FGD participants will be asked to recount population movement trends county-wide, and KIIs will be asked to report on both county and state-level population movement, to the extent of their knowledge. FGDs will be conducted with men and women separately when and where possible, depending on availability of participants. The research will also take particular sensitivity to identifying the challenges and needs of vulnerable populations during population movement. Given that women are often the primary demographic displaced and elderly populations and populations with special needs are often left behind during displacement or population movement,¹² the data collection will aim to include participants with such vulnerabilities.

Meanwhile, quantitative data will be collected at the lowest administrative unit – individual settlements – as derived from the OCHA settlement dataset (in which a settlement represents a village or neighbourhood in a defined urban area), to ensure that the area for which KIIs are providing information corresponds directly to their actual area of knowledge, thereby mitigating unfounded deductions. Moreover, reporting and collection of data at the settlement level is driven by the absence of a common operational dataset on payam and bomas (higher administrative levels). The level of coverage (proportion of settlements assessed in a given county/state) will be indicated in any REACH product that presents results. County-level reporting in which less than 5% of settlements have been assessed will not be included in published REACH products to ensure a minimum threshold for data collection coverage.

3.3 Secondary data review

The first stage of the research will be a comprehensive review of secondary data on population movement during the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) period. OLS was a humanitarian coordination effort between the UN, Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement developed in response to the 1988 Bahr el Ghazal Famine during the Second

¹² REACH, Deim Zubier Rapid Displacement Brief, April 2018

Sudanese Civil War.¹³ During this time, food insecurity, resource scarcity and conflict drove displacement in southern Sudan, which can be reflected on while developing a population movement baseline for South Sudan. Given this was a large-scale humanitarian response, the events through this time period are well documented and thus secondary data is available for a comprehensive review. The objective of the secondary data review is to identify historical large-scale displacement routes, former geographic displacement sites, as well as to identify the drivers and shocks that precipitated former large-scale population movement, noting where the shocks occurred and where populations moved. REACH seeks to use the findings of this review as a starting point in shaping the primary data collection for developing the population movement baseline.

The secondary data will be gathered through a variety of online databases and sources. A key source will be the Sudan Open Archive, which is a digital library developed by the Rift Valley Institute¹⁴ in 2004 to collect and preserve the records from the OLS period. The data available generally includes archived NGO and UN reports, press releases, government reports, and situation assessments on Sudan / South Sudan during OLS. In addition, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) houses a Global Internal Displacement Database, which stores historic data on displacement and population movement in South Sudan, including data from the OLS period. International Organisation for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) unit has been collecting data on population movement in South Sudan since 2014, and their flow monitoring and reports, along with other key UN and NGO humanitarian agency reports will be reviewed during the secondary data analysis. REACH has also been conducting displacement mapping during the conflict in South Sudan since 2014. These maps will also be collated, referenced and reviewed to get an initial understanding of how the historic routes compare to more contemporary population movement routes. Lastly, relevant academic journals, such as the Journal of Internal Displacement, Journal of Refugee Studies and the Forced Migration Review, and media and news articles will also be used through the secondary data review.

In recognition that this secondary data review has not been conducted before and it cannot be known in advance the extent to which this secondary data review will produce tangible and relevant findings, REACH will set a time-frame of maximum two months to review this data. Findings will be collated in a preliminary presentation and maps for review of DFID and, if findings are found to be relevant, a summary will be presented to the NAWG and ICWG. It is expected, that through this review, it is likely that further research avenues will be identified. While it will not be within the scope of this project to complete all avenues of research of this secondary data, REACH will share, if relevant themes are identified, a potential future draft research agenda of OLS data to DFID upon completion of the secondary data review.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Qualitative Data Collection

The second stage in developing the Population Movement Baseline will be to conduct qualitative data collection through FGDs and KIIs. Building on the findings of the OLS secondary data review and review of existing REACH displacement maps, REACH will design a **Participatory Population Movement Mapping** question route. The qualitative research will primarily be conducted in July and August 2019. The data collection will be rolled out in REACH AoK field bases (Table 1 in Quantitative Data Collection section) as well as on an ad-hoc basis during sudden-onset displacement episodes and areas identified in the secondary data review as having high flows of population movement (i.e. key transit areas).

To get a comprehensive understanding of population movement dynamics, the tool will have two key components 1) a semi-structured question route and 2) a participatory mapping exercise.

-Question Route: While the FGD questions will be informed by the findings of the secondary data review, they are likely to be focused on identifying key major shocks that resulted in a movement of more than 5,000 people,¹⁵ what routes populations

¹³ Feinstein International Center, Looking back to look ahead? Reviewing key lessons from OLS and past humanitarian operations in South Sudan, October 2014

¹⁴ Rift Valley Institute (RVI) is an independent non-profit research organisation operating in Eastern and Central Africa.

¹⁵ The threshold of the movement of 5,000 people or more was established to ensure REACH tracks large-scale movement in South Sudan. There is an incredibly large amount of population movement country-wide and it is not feasible to track all small scale movements. Focusing on larger scale movements allows for closer focus on the most relevant displacements that may trigger the need for a response

took, what drove secondary displacement, where the populations settled post-shock, who generally moved, what were the key challenges and needs along the routes and what short and long-term movement intentions of the displaced population. The FGD will also include questions on seasonal population movement in the area and distress migration patterns, as well as on returns. Additionally, given the fluidity of the context in South Sudan, the tool will be adapted to remain relevant to the location for which it is being used.

-Participatory Mapping Exercise: The mapping exercise will occur alongside the question route and will entail first identifying major relevant landmarks, roads, rivers and towns in the area on a blank flip chart paper. Then, the participants are asked to identify the location of their homestead in relation to the identified landmarks. Through the FGD, the facilitator's assistant or a volunteer from the FGD should mark relevant details on the map, such as original homes prior to displacement, where people moved to, where was the fighting (if relevant) etc. Different colours should be used to demarcate different forms of population movement routes (i.e. forced displacement, distress migration and seasonal population movement).

Purposive sampling will be employed for all FGDs. REACH Field Officers, with the assistance of community leaders in the settlement, will identify people with knowledge about the population movement dynamics in the settlement or county. Participants should have recent knowledge on displacement patterns in locations where displacement has recently happened or is ongoing. FGDs will include 5-8 participants and, when possible, groups will be disaggregated by host community and IDPs as well as gender. The participants in each FGD should be from the same area to maintain continuity in the discussion. Where possible, REACH Field Officers will translate the discussions; otherwise, local translators will be hired to translate the discussions.

Results of participatory mapping will be collated into area-level displacement maps. These maps will be arranged together with the historical movement routes found through the secondary data review to create a narrative report with summary maps. A draft of the findings will be shared with DFID as a report for discussion and review. If findings are relevant for humanitarian planning, they will be shared with the relevant clusters, the NAWG and ICWG.

Quantitative Data Collection

The third stage of this research includes quantitative data collection. To triangulate the qualitative data collection and secondary data research, REACH will revise the current thematic module on Population and IDPs for the REACH AoK data collection (Table 2) process to produce a one-off Population Movement Database (PMD) with data on locations where populations are likely to move after the sudden onset of a different shock. The revised version of the thematic module will be rolled out in June 2019.

REACH AoK data is collected across 15 field locations (Table 1) through a structured multi-sector survey tool that captures settlement-level information on displacement, FSL, WASH, Shelter, Nutrition, Protection, Education, and Health and can be used in both direct as well as remote data collection. The tool is available in Dinka, Nuer, Arabic as well as English, with data collected on mobile phones through the Open Data Kit application (Kobo Toolbox).

At the end of each data collection day, the forms are uploaded to the Kobo server, after which the datasets are merged, cleaned and uploaded to the REACH/IMPACT server on a daily basis. Data is collected by enumerators who are supervised by Field Coordinators who in turn are managed by Assessment Officers. Before the start of data collection each morning, enumerators are briefed by Field Coordinators based on the data cleaning process of the previous day (described in the next section) to ensure appropriate coverage, debrief on any potential data collection errors and achieve the highest quality in data collection.

scale-up. Additionally, one of the South Sudan NAWG thresholds for flagging an issue for response consideration is the movement of 5,000 or more people. It was determined that alignment between the PMB database tracking system and NAWG thresholds would allow REACH to streamline and directly inform needs analysis.

The rationale underpinning the AoK sampling methodology rests on three key parameters: 1) Do the research questions require either quantitative or qualitative research methods; 2) Level of humanitarian access to a geographic area; 3) Level of access to the population of interest within a geographic area, which is driven by to what extent the displacement context is: a. Dynamic (high levels of population movement) or b. Stable (low levels of population movement).

Appropriate data collection methods will depend on both access and population movements, with sampling being purposive, direct when access is greater and, purposive but remote, as access decreases. Where sufficient access is unavailable for a given geographic area, remote data collection methodologies can be employed to ensure that information can be collected on a population of concern to meet the identified research questions.

Table 1: Overview of REACH AoK Data Collection Sites

Geographical region	(Former) State	Data collection base location
Greater Equatorias	Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta Town
	Central Equatoria	Juba – remote phone calling
	Western Equatoria	Yambio Town
Greater Upper Nile	Unity	Nyal Town
		Bentiu PoC
		Jamjang Town
	Jonglei	Akobo Town
		Bor PoC + Bor Town
	Upper Nile ¹⁶	Akobo Town
Malakal PoC		
Greater Bahr el Ghazals	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Wau PoC + IDP Collective Sites
	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil Town
	Warrap	Wau– remote phone calling
	Lakes	Mingkaman Spontaneous Settlement

Given the dynamic and fast-moving nature of the South Sudan crisis, nearly all data collection, falls within the “no access” and “restricted access” parameters, which means in practice the two following purposive sampling methods will be employed:

- Direct KI interviews: Key informants who have knowledge (defined as direct contact with persons living in the settlement in the last month) of a remote-settlement will be interviewed. KIs in this category are expected to be i) newly arrived IDPs, ii) itinerants (traders, NGO officials), and/or iii) individuals who have regular phone/satellite/radio communication with individuals living in the settlement.

¹⁶ Data on south-eastern Upper Nile State is also collected from Akobo Town.

- Remote KI interviews through phone calling: REACH will directly interview KIs living in settlements (understood as camp or non-camp settlements) of interest, through phone calling from Juba.

KIs are selected through snowball sampling, with each KI recommending additional respondents at the conclusion of each interview. As data collection continues on a monthly basis, it is anticipated that the number of KIs per settlement will increase over time, therefore improving the reliability of data over time. The selection criteria for a KI, applicable to all KI types, is that s/he has knowledge of a remote settlement from within the last month to ensure that gathered information is up-to-date. A minimum of one KI per settlement is required and teams will seek to avoid more than 5 KIs per settlement to avoid duplication in data collection. During the interview, KIs are asked to report information on the settlement level.

The data from the thematic module on Population and IDPs will be taken from the monthly aggregated AoK datasets to be analysed and included in the in the PMD. The PMD will target population movement of more than 5,000 individuals and contain information on origin and anticipated arrival destinations (by county/payam where possible), information on factors that impact displacement decision-making will also be included; i.e. type of shock and impact on route or seasonality's impact on route, allowing humanitarians to better predict movements according to arising factors and deepening their understanding of population movement in more remote settings.

In the event of a sudden-onset shock or shift in national conflict dynamics, the quantitative questions included in AOK will be designed to enable repeat exercises to update the Population Movement Baseline. Given that some displacement information in more remote areas can be sensitive from a do-no-harm perspective, this raw database will not be shared without a non-disclosure agreement. The dataset will also be fed into the Integrated Needs Tracking System (INT)¹⁷ to enable areas to be highlighted as "at risk of large-scale displacement" when a shock is identified in a county where displacement patterns have been identified.

Table 1: REACH AoK Population Questions

Question	Answer Choices
In the last month, were ANY members of the local community still living in the settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know or don't want to answer
In the last month, what proportion of the ORIGINAL population remains in the settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than half (few or some) • Half (around half) • More than half (most or all) • I don't know or don't want to answer
In the last month, has there been recent large scale displacement of households out of the settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know or don't want to answer

¹⁷ The Integrated Needs Tracking System (INT) is a comprehensive needs tracking system developed by REACH that monitors and highlights humanitarian needs monthly over time. The INT is based on a multi-tiered multi-dimension framework that uses secondary data to monitor the risk of increasing needs concerning five conceptual indicators including food security and livelihoods (FSL), WASH, Health, Nutrition, and Mortality, at the county level. The INT will feed into the South Sudan Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG) and is designed to monitor the risk of a NAWG trigger being present.

When did this large scale displacement occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the last 3 months • In the last 6 months • In the last 1 year • More than 1 year • I don't know or don't want to answer
In the last month, were any IDPs living in the settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know or don't want to answer
In the last month, what proportion of the population were IDPs in the settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than half (few or some) • Half (around half) • More than half (most or all) • I don't know or don't want to answer
When did the most recent IDPs arrive in the settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the last 3 months • In the last 6 months • In the last 1 year • More than 1 year • I don't know or don't want to answer
Do you know where the most recent IDPs came from in the settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know or don't want to answer
What state were the most recent IDPs from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of states
What county were the most recent IDPs from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of counties
In the last month, what was the main reason the MOST RECENT IDPs left their former settlements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity (killing, rape, fighting, looting) • Lack of health services • Lack of education services • Lack of access to water • Lack of access to functioning market • Lack of job or livelihood • Far from the family • Tensions with local community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle raiding
In the last month, what was the MAIN reason the MOST RECENT IDPs chose to travel to the new settlement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Presence of health services • Presence of humanitarian assistance • Presence of functioning market • Access to food • Access to shelter • Access to water • Access to natural resources (river, wild foods, etc) • Near to Family • Presence of education services • Other

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Secondary Data

The secondary data will be centralised into a digital filing system on Dropbox, organised by the type of source (i.e. assessment reports, journal articles, news reports). Where relevant, it will also be organized by type of population movement (i.e. atypical, seasonal, distress migration, returns). When new movement routes are identified through the secondary data, they will be tracked in a spreadsheet that demarcates the location or region of the movement/route, the date it was reported occurring, the type of movement (i.e. atypical, seasonal, distress migration or return), the driver of the population movement and the data source. The tracking system and secondary data will primarily be managed by the REACH Population Movement Assessment Officer and the REACH Population Movement and Protection Unit Assessment Manager.

Quantitative Data

Data quality and cleaning quantitative data: Every day, at the end of data collection, the surveys are uploaded on the REACH/IMPACT Kobo-server and downloaded in .xls format as one dataset for a specific site. This dataset is cleaned during the evening, logging deleted entries and value changes, whilst the raw dataset is also stored. Assessment Officers oversee Field Coordinators, who are Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas, who are in turn responsible for data quality assurance and the supervision of field teams. The following protocols are in place to ensure the quality of data collected:

- Weekly spot checks of enumerators conducting interviews - Daily data cleaning by Field Coordinators, who identify outliers, abnormalities and logical inconsistencies and give regular feedback to enumerators through monthly and ad-hoc trainings, during spot checks as well as the daily morning brief. Data points which can't be resolved through discussions with

enumerators are deleted and when records (surveys) have more than three mistakes, the entire record is deleted from the dataset.

- Weekly data cleaning by Assessment Officers, who review data cleaning conducted by Field Coordinators and provide additional feedback to the data collection teams in the form of re-training.

- Monthly data aggregation and cleaning by GIS/Data Management Officers in Juba, who provide monthly feedback on outliers and common mistakes, which inform the design of monthly debriefs and enumerator trainings. After all datasets are cleaned, the raw and cleaned dataset, along with the data cleaning log, will be saved and stored in a clearly labelled folder (see data management plan) Qualitative data: all FGD transcripts will be written up and stored in a clearly labelled folder or server.

Data aggregation: Given more than one quantitative survey may be collected on a given settlement, data from key informants reporting on the same settlement is aggregated to the settlement level using a R script which employs the following logic to calculate settlement-level responses. For more details on data aggregation, see the [complete Terms of Reference for Area of Knowledge](#).

Qualitative Data

Data quality and cleaning: Following focus group discussions, field notes will be typed and saved into a central server. The hard copies of the participatory population movement maps from the focus group discussions will be photographed and transcribed into arcGIS maps, using Adobe Illustrator to demarcate movement routes. The movement routes will then be aggregated to a set of master country level maps.

4. Roles and responsibilities

The population movement baseline will be developed by the Population Movement Assessment Officer in close collaboration with the Population Movement and Protection Unit Assessment Manager and Returns Assessment Officer. The Population Movement Assessment Officer is responsible for conceptualizing the population movement baseline, maps and database, as well as compiling secondary data on population movement trends in South Sudan. They will also be the focal point for ad-hoc population movement mapping assessments.

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Research design</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	SSD Country Coordinator; HQ Research Department; DFID	SSD Country Coordinator; DFID
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	SSD Country Coordinator	SSD Country Coordinator
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	SSD Country Coordinator	SSD Country Coordinator
<i>Data analysis</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	SSD Country Coordinator; HQ Research Department	SSD Country Coordinator
<i>Output production</i>	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	SSD Country Coordinator; HQ	SSD Country Coordinator

			Research Department	
<i>Dissemination</i>	Assessment Officer; Communications Manager	Assessment Manager	SSD Senior Management; SSD Country Coordinator, DFID	SSD Country Coordinator; Communications Manager; Geneva; DFID
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	Assessment Officer	SSD Communications Manager	SSD Country Coordinator; HQ Research Department	SSD Country Coordinator
<i>Lessons learned</i>	Assessment Officer	SSD Communications Manager	SSD Country Coordinator	SSD Country Coordinator

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

5. Data Analysis Plan

QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS PLAN: PARTICIPATORY POPULATION MOVEMENT MAPPING AND FGD

Research questions	SUB Q#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregation (Group types)
1. How do communities in South Sudan differentiate between types of population movement?	1.1	What are the different ways people refer to population movement in the region?	What different words are used in the local language to refer to population movement?	What do these words mean? Probe for names for the different types of movement that the group listed in the first question.	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender
	1.2	Do populations differentiate between seasonal and atypical movement?	Is there a different way to refer to movement that happens every year due to seasonal change versus movement that happens because of an isolated or atypical incident such as	Secondary displacement? Returns?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender

			conflict or environmental shocks?			
2. What have been the key drivers of population movement of more than 5,000 people over the last 35 years in South Sudan?	2.1	What are the different drivers that have caused large scale population movement into or out of this county in the last 35 years?	What are the different drivers that have caused large groups of people to move or migrate within or out of this county in the last 35 years?	Conflict, food insecurity, flooding/drought, resource stress, access to livelihoods, disease outbreak? Have drivers of movement remained consistent over time or have they changed in the last 35 years?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender
	2.2	Are any of the large-scale movements seasonal / occur every year?	Do any of these population movements occur seasonally?	Cattle migration, water stress migration, livelihood migration (i.e. fishing, etc) If yes, how long do seasonal migrants stay in (or out) of the homestead?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender
	2.3	How is the decision made to leave the settlement in the event of a shock?	How does a HH make the decision to leave the settlement?	Who makes this decision? If the whole HH does not travel, how and on what basis is the decision made as to who will leave?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender
3. What are the most prevalent population movement routes that have	3.1	When was the last time there was a large-scale population movement in this location?	When was the last time there was a large movement of people because of <i>[listed cause of movement]</i> ?	Probe for local name for the event/incident if there is one	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender

been used over the last 35 years and do they differ based on the driver of the population movement?					
	3.1	What are the locations where the majority of the people travelling go?	Where did people go?	Did everyone go to the same location? If not, where else did people go?	Participatory mapping exercise Host Community IDPs Gender
	3.2	What routes do people take when moving?	What routes did people take when moving?	[Map]	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise Host Community IDPs Gender
	3.3	What are the key transit locations along the movement routes?	Were there any key transit towns where people stopped along the way?	How long did they stay there? Did anyone remain in these locations? Who? Why?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise Host Community IDPs Gender
	3.4	What factors are considered when making the decision on where to migrate?	Why did people move to this/these particular location(s)?	Access to resources? Safety? Family? Did HHs decide where to go individually or was there a group decision?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise Host Community IDPs Gender
	3.5	How long do populations intend to stay in the final location?	How long do populations intend to stay in the location?	Do they anticipate moving again soon? Do they anticipate returning?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise Host Community IDPs Gender
	3.6	Is large scale population movement into or out of the area anticipated to occur in the next 6 months?	In the next 6 months, do you project there will be large scale movement into or out of your area?	What would be the cause? Where would you go/where would people arrive from?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise Host Community IDPs Gender

4. What challenges and vulnerabilities do populations face along population movement routes?	4.1	What means of transportation do HHs use when moving along the routes?	What means of transportation did most people use?	Footing, bus, car, boat, tractor? Were there any barriers to using their preferred means of transportation? How long did it take for the population to reach their final destination?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise	Host Community IDPs Gender
	4.2	What are the demographics of the displaced population?	Did all members of the HH move?	Who did move? How is this decision made?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender
	4.3	Did anyone remain in the previous settlement during the population movement?	Did anyone stay in or around the community following the event/incident/shock?	Breastfeeding/ pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, elderly HH members, special needs HH members?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender
	4.4	What are the primary challenges and unmet needs that people face during displacement?	What major challenges do people face while traveling along this route?	What are the greatest needs of the people during the movement? Access to resources? Access to food? Transportation?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise	Host Community IDPs Gender
	4.5	What are the primary protection concerns people face during displacement?	What protection concerns did people face while traveling along this route?	Who was most at risk for this issue? Women? Children? Men?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender
	4.6	Are the needs of elderly and special needs populations accommodated during displacement?	To what extent are elderly and special needs populations' needs accommodated during displacement?	How are they provided support?/Care?	FGD	Host Community IDPs Gender

5. To what extent do recent large-scale population movement routes remain consistent with routes used in the last 35 years?	5.1	Have similar shocks historically caused population movement?	Before this most recent occurrence, when else has this [type of event/incident/driver] occurred and caused large-scale movement in the past 35 years?	Probe for large scale movement due to similar reasons in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise	Host Community IDPs Gender
	5.2	Do the population movements routes used most recently remain consistent with ones used historically?	Did people take the same routes / travel to the same locations following the past incidents?	If no, where did they move? If no, why did people no longer go to this location?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise	Host Community IDPs Gender
	5.2	Are there major population movement routes that are no longer accessible now?	Are there any other commonly travelled movement routes that people no longer use now?	Why are they not used now? Which routes are used instead?	FGD; Participatory mapping exercise	Host Community IDPs Gender

QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS PLAN: KII - POPULATION MOVEMENT AND MAPPING

Research questions	SUB Q#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregation (Group types)
1. How do communities in South Sudan differentiate between types of population movement?	1.1	What are the different ways people refer to population movement in the region?	What different words are used in the local language to refer to population movement?	What do these words mean? Probe for names for the different types of movement that the group listed in the first question.	KII	N/A
2. What have been the key drivers of population movement of more than 5,000 people over the	2.1	What are the different drivers that have caused large scale population movement into or out of this county in the last 35 years?	What are the different drivers that have caused large groups of people to move or migrate within or out of this county	Conflict, food insecurity, flooding/drought, resource stress, access to livelihoods, disease outbreak?	KII	N/A

last 35 years in South Sudan?			in the last 35 years?	Have drivers of movement remained consistent over time or have they changed in the last 35 years?		
	2.2	Are any of the large-scale movements seasonal / occur every year?	Do any of these population movements occur seasonally?	Cattle migration, water stress migration, livelihood migration (i.e. fishing, etc) If yes, how long do seasonal migrants stay in (or out) of the homestead?	KII	N/A
	2.3	How is the decision made to leave the settlement in the event of a shock?	How does a HH make the decision to leave the settlement?	Who makes this decision? If the whole HH does not travel, how and on what basis is the decision made as to who will leave?	KII	N/A
3. What are the most prevalent population movement routes that have been used over the last 35 years and do they differ based on the driver of the population movement?	3.1	When was the last time there was a large-scale population movement in this location?	When was the last time there was a large movement of people because of <i>[listed cause of movement]</i> ?	Probe for local name for the event/incident if there is one	KII	N/A
	3.1	What are the locations where the majority of the people travelling go?	Where did people go?	Did everyone go to the same location? If not, where else did people go?	KII Participatory mapping exercise	N/A
	3.2	What routes do people take when moving?	What routes did people take when moving?	[Map]	KII Participatory mapping exercise	N/A

	3.3	What are the key transit locations along the movement routes?	Were there any key transit towns where people stopped along the way?	How long did the stay there? Did anyone remain in these locations? Who? Why?	KII; Participatory mapping exercise	N/A
	3.4	What factors are considered when making the decision on where to migrate?	Why did people move to this/these particular location(s)?	Access to resources? Safety? Family? Did HHs decide where to go individually or was there a group decision?	KII	N/A
	3.5	How long do populations intend to stay in the final location?	How long do populations intend to stay in the location?	Do they anticipate moving again soon? Do they anticipate returning?	KII	N/A
	3.6	Is large scale population movement into or out of the area anticipated to occur in the next 6 months?	In the next 6 months, do you project there will be large scale movement into or out of your area?	What would be the cause? Where would you go/where would people arrive from?	KII	N/A
4. What challenges and vulnerabilities do populations face along population movement routes?	4.1	What means of transportation do HHs use when moving along the routes?	What means of transportation did most people use?	Footing, bus, car, boat, tractor? Were there any barriers to using their preferred means of transportation? How long did it take for the population to reach their final destination?	KII	N/A
	4.2	What are the demographics of the displaced population?	Did all members of the HH move?	Who did move? How is this decision made?	KII	N/A

5. To what extent do recent large-scale population movement routes remain consistent with routes used in the last 35 years?	4.3	Did anyone remain in the previous settlement during the population movement?	Did anyone stay in or around the community following the event/incident/shock?	Breastfeeding/ pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, elderly HH members, special needs HH members?	KII	N/A
	4.4	What are the primary challenges and unmet needs that people face during displacement?	What major challenges do people face while traveling along this route?	What are the greatest needs of the people during the movement? Access to resources? Access to food? Transportation?	KII	N/A
	4.5	What are the primary protection concerns people face during displacement?	What protection concerns did people face while traveling along this route?	Who was most at risk for this issue? Women? Children? Men?	KII	N/A
	5.1	Have similar shocks historically caused population movement?	Before this most recent occurrence, when else has this <i>[type of event/incident/driver]</i> occurred and caused large-scale movement in the past 35 years?	Probe for large scale movement due to similar reasons in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s	KII Participatory mapping exercise	N/A
	5.2	Do the population movements routes used most recently remain consistent with ones used historically?	Did people take the same routes / travel to the same locations following the past incidents?	If no, where did they move? If no, why did people no longer go to this location?	KII Participatory mapping exercise	N/A
	5.2	Are there major population movement routes that are no longer accessible now?	Are there any other commonly travelled movement routes that people no longer use now?	Why are they not used now? Which routes are used instead?	KII Participatory mapping exercise	N/A

QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS PLAN: RESEARCH QUESTIONS ADDRESSED WITH STRUCTURED TOOL(S)

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
2. What have been the key drivers of population movement of more than 5,000 people over the last 35 years in South Sudan?	TBD	KI Interview	Most commonly reported reasons for IDPs leaving former settlements	In the last month, what was the MAIN reasons most IDPs left their former settlement?	Insecurity (killing, rape, fighting, looting) Lack of health services Lack of education services Lack of access to food Lack of shelter Lack of access to water Lack of access to a functioning market Lack of job or livelihood opportunity Far from the family Tensions with local community Cattle raiding Other I don't know or don't want to answer	Settlement

	TBD	KI Interview	Most commonly reported reasons for IDPs leaving former settlements	In the last month, what was the MAIN reason most IDPs chose to travel to the new settlement?	<p>Security</p> <p>Access to health services</p> <p>Access to humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Access to functioning market</p> <p>Access to food</p> <p>Access to shelter</p> <p>Access to water</p> <p>Access to natural resources (river, wild foods)</p> <p>Access to livelihoods (i.e. casual labour, seasonal fishing)</p> <p>Access to education services</p> <p>Family/relatives</p> <p>Other</p> <p>I don't know or don't want to answer</p>	Settlement
3. What are the most prevalent population movement routes that have been used over the last 35 years and to what extent do they differ based on the driver of the population movement?	TBD	KI Interview	Departure and arrival location of IDPs	Do you know where the most recent IDPs came from in (settlement)?	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>I don't know/I don't want to answer</p>	Settlement
	TBD	KI Interview		What state were the most recent IDPs from?	List of states	Settlement

	TBD	KI Interview		What country were the MOST RECENT IDPs from?	List of counties	Settlement
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6. Data Management Plan

Available upon request.

7. Monitor and Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Centre	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sending, bit.ly	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	HNO 2020 South Sudan HRP 2020 Cluster strategies
		# references in single agency documents			UN Agencies, INGOs and NNGOs strategic planning documents.
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	Survey Monkey to be conducted in February 2020 following dissemination with cluster coordinators, key UN Agencies

	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products				and INGOs, Humanitarian coordination bodies.
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. Staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

ANNEX 2: QUALITATIVE TOOLS

A. Focus Group Discussion: COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF POPULATION MOVEMENT and PARTICIPATORY POPULATION MOVEMENT MAPPING REACH – South Sudan

Moderator Name:

Assistant Moderator Name:

Location:

Date:

Time (start/end):

County of Knowledge (the area we are seeking information about)	How do they know about this county? (Recently left, HH member visited, Regular contact etc.)	State of origin	Age	Sex

Facilitator's welcome, introduction and instructions to participants [5 minutes]

Introductory note [2 minutes]

- Welcome and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group discussion about population movement in South Sudan, which is about a better understanding of community and settlements in your country of origin. You have been asked to participate as your point of view and knowledge about your community situation and current needs will be used to inform response strategy and planning. I appreciate your time.
- **Please note that this meeting does not have any impact on whether you or your family receives assistance. These discussions are only meant to better understanding how you, your household, and the community perceive the situation in your villages of origin**
- **Anonymity:** I would like to assure you that the discussion will be anonymous. I and the other focus group participants would appreciate it if you would refrain from discussing the comments of other group members outside the focus group. If there are any questions or discussions that you do not wish to answer or participate in, you do not have to do so; however please try to answer and be as involved as possible.
- The discussion will take no more than one hour.
- We are asking for your ration card number because we might want to contact you again to know how things have changed in your home communities several weeks of months after this focus group discussion.

Ground rules [2 minutes]

1. The most important rule is that only one person speaks at a time. There may be a temptation to jump in when someone is talking but please wait until they have finished.
2. There are no right or wrong answers
3. You do not have to speak in any particular order
4. When you do have something to say, please do so. There are many of you in the group and it is important that I obtain the views of each of you
5. You do not have to agree with the views of other people in the group you can say that.
6. Does anyone have any questions? (answers).
7. OK, let's begin

INSTRUCTIONS TO MODERATORS

1. **Questions to participants:** these are the questions that should be read to the participants. If there are some specific vocabulary which may be unclear, do not hesitate to provide a definition for the purpose of the exercise.
2. **Probing questions:** Probes and clarifying questions are an important part of interviewing and have two main purposes: **1) To help clarify what an interview respondent has said and 2) To help get more detailed information on topics of interest.** Probes allow the interview respondent to provide more than just a one-sentence answer to the questions you ask. **Do not read probing questions together with the questions to participants.** Use or adapt them if necessary

Introduction of Purpose of FGD (Please read this to FGD participants)

- REACH is conducting this assessment to try to understand where, when, and why populations move in South Sudan to help better provide assistance to communities that are displaced or in need of assistance.
- We will be carrying out this study in many counties in South Sudan to get a broad picture of movement in the country
- We would like to ask you questions on community perceptions of population movement, as well as use the map to show us where populations travel seasonally and where they travel following different events or shocks happen.
- We will also be asking about historical movement in the area, such as where populations moved following similar events in the past, and if these locations have changed.

Questioning Route :

Section 1: Community Perceptions on Population Movement

What are the different drivers that have caused large groups of people to move or migrate within or out of this county in the last 30 years? / *What are the different reasons large groups of people have moved or migrated within or out of this county?*

- *[Create list on flip chart paper]*
- Probe for movement of 5,000 people or more
- Probe for conflict? Cattle migration? Food insecurity? Resource stress? Access to services? IDP returns? Refugee returns? Livelihood migration? Disease outbreak?
- Do any of these movements happen every year / on a seasonal basis?
 - Which ones? *[Mark or circle the movements that happen seasonally]*
- Have drivers of movement remained consistent over time or have they changed in the last 35 years?

What different words are used in the local language to refer to population movement?

- *[Create list]*
- What do these words mean/how do they translate?
- Is there a different way to refer to movement that happens every year due to seasonal change versus movement that happens because of an isolated or atypical incident such as conflict or environmental shocks?
- Probe for the names for the different types of movement that the group listed in the first question.

Section 2: Population Movement Mapping

Introduce participants to the map: show them where we are now, and the area of interest on the map. Show them major towns in the region so they understand the map.

Exercise to build participant familiarity with the map: Through showing them key roads, towns etc., work with each participant to identify their home town on the map. Circle each participant's home town/village on the map, if the settlement name doesn't exist, identify approximately where the village/town is and circle with the name. This helps participants orientate themselves to the map and ensures a reference point for discussions.

Note on using map: Wherever possible during the discussion mark details on the map, aka original homes prior to displacement, where people moved to, where was the fighting, cattle camps, flood-prone areas, most fertile areas/cultivation areas etc.

Refer to the list of drivers from the first question. Go down the list and ask the following set of questions for each of the NON-SEASONAL drivers.

When was the last time there was a large movement of people because of [listed cause of movement]?

- Is there a local name (or phrase in the local language) for the event?
- What were the events that led up to this, causing people to move?

Where did people go? [Draw routes on map, marking directions with arrows and circling transit locations]

- What routes did people take?
- Did everyone go to the same location? If not, please map other directions and locations people moved to.
- Were there any key transit towns where people stopped along the way? How long did they stay there? Did anyone remain in this location?

Why did people move to this/these particular location(s)?

- Protection? Access to resources? Proximity to family?
- How did people decide where to move? Did HHs decide on their own or was there a group decision in the community?

In the final location/destination, where did the IDPs seek shelter?

- With relatives? In the host community (HC)? In informal settlements? In formal settlements? In the bush?
 - o If staying with relatives/HC, are they sharing resources with relatives/social groups?
 - o If staying with relatives/HC, how is the relationship between IDPs and the host community?

Did all members of the HH move?

- If not, who did move?
- How and on what basis was the decision made as to who moved?
- Did anyone stay behind in or around the community following the incident/event/shock?
- Probe for breast-feeding/ pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, elderly HH members, special needs HH members?
- What challenges did those who stayed behind face?

What means of transportation did most people use?

- By foot, car, bus, moto?

- Using the road, bush paths, along a river? *[Map, if possible]*
- How long did the journey take?
- Were there any barriers to using the preferred means of transportation?

What major challenges did people face while traveling along this route?

- What were the greatest needs of the people that moved along this route?
- Access to resources? Access to food? Transportation?

What protection concerns did people face while traveling along this route?

- Who was most at risk? Women? Children? Men?

Are people still displaced from this incident?

- If yes, do they intend to return?
- If no, how long did they stay in the displacement location?

Before this most recent event/occurrence, when else has this *[type of event/incident/driver]* occurred and caused large-scale movement historically?

- Probe for large scale movement due to similar reasons in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s – or refer to movement during Second Sudanese Civil War?
 - o Probe for if there are local words/names/phrases for these incidents?
- Did people take the same routes / travel to the same locations in these incidents?
 - o Go through each major event reported
- If no, where did they move? *[draw routes on the map in different colours, marking the route lines with a date]*
- Why did people go to a different location then?
- Why do they no longer travel to this location now?

Refer to the list of drivers from the first question. Go down the list and ask the following set of questions for each of the SEASONAL drivers.

Where do people go? *[Draw routes on map, marking directions with arrows and circling transit locations]*

- What routes do people take?
- Does everyone go to the same location? If not, please map other directions/locations people travel to?
 - o *If mapping cattle migration, mark location of specific cattle camps and movement arrows between them.*
- When this movement happened most recently, did people take the route they would in a “normal” year?
 - o If not, why did they travel on a different route? What is the route they would take in a “normal” year?

Are people travelling to their most preferred location for the seasonal migration?

- If not, where is the preferred location?
- Why are they not travelling to this location?

Why do people travel to this/these particular location(s) specifically?

- If the movement is due to an annual lack of resources, what is the geographic scale of the lack of resources, the entire map or a specific sub-section?
- *If the movement is due to a lack of resources, mark on the map where the resources are accessible.*

What time of year do populations move? *[Note down month of departure and month of return]*

- How long do seasonal migrants stay out of their homesteads?
- *[mark on seasonal calendar]*

Do all members of the HH travel on this seasonal movement?

- If not, which members of the HH moved? Who stayed behind?

- How was the decision made as to who moved?

What means of transportation did most people use?

- By foot, car, bus, moto?
- Using the road, bush paths, along a river? *[Map]*

What major challenges do people face while traveling along this route?

- What were the greatest needs of the people that moved along this route?
- Access to resources? Access to food? Transportation?

What protection concerns do people face while traveling along this route?

- Who is most at risk? Women? Children? Men?

Have people always travelled to the same locations seasonally?

- Probe for the same seasonal movement in the 80s, 90s, 00s.
- If no, where did they travel to formerly?
- Why did the route/location change?
- When did the route/location change?

Are there routes that were previously blocked/inaccessible, but now are accessible?

Section 3: Returns

If there was displacement in this region in the last several years, have people started to return?

- How many? Some, most, all?

Where are people returning to?

- Draw on the map the routes most people are taking.

Are most people returning to their area of origin, area of former habitual residence, or a new location?

- Why are they choosing to go to this location?
 - o Probe for if they have land there? Proximity to family? Access to services? Access to resources?

Are all members of the HHs returning?

- If not, why not? Where are the others?
- Who makes the decision as to who returns?
- Do the other HH members plan to return later? When?

What means of transportation did most people use?

- By foot, car, bus, moto?
- Using the road, bush paths, along a river? *[Map, if possible]*

What challenges do people face while traveling along this route?

- What were the greatest needs of the people that moved along this route?

B. KII Community Leader: PERCEPTIONS OF POPULATION MOVEMENT and PARTICIPATORY POPULATION MOVEMENT MAPPING REACH – SOUTH SUDAN

Interviewer Name:

Location (Settlement/County/State):

What different words are used in the local language to refer to population movement?

- What do these words mean/how do they translate?
- Is there a different way to refer to movement that happens seasonally every year versus movement that happens because of an isolated or atypical incident such as conflict or environmental shocks? What about returns?
- Probe for the names for the different types of movement that the group listed in the first question.

Section 2: Population Movement Mapping

Introduce KI to the map: use small printed REACH map for KII. Show them where we are now, and the area of interest on the map. Show them major towns in the region so they understand the map.

Exercise to build participant familiarity with the map: Through showing them key roads, towns etc., work with each participant to identify their home town on the map. Circle each participant's home town/village on the map, if the settlement name doesn't exist, identify approximately where the village/town is and circle with the name. This helps participants orientate themselves to the map and ensures a reference point for discussions.

Note on using map: Wherever possible during the discussion mark details on the map, aka original homes prior to displacement, where people moved to, where was the fighting, cattle camps, flood-prone areas, most fertile areas/cultivation areas etc.

Refer to the list of drivers from the first question. Go down the list and ask the following set of questions for each of the NON-SEASONAL drivers.

When was the last time there was a large movement of people because of [*listed cause of movement*]?

- Is there a local name (or phrase in the local language) for the event?
- What were the events that led up to this, causing people to move?

Where did people go? [*Draw routes on map, marking directions with arrows and circling transit locations*]

- What routes did people take?
- Did everyone go to the same location? If not, please map other directions and locations people moved to.
- Were there any key transit towns where people stopped along the way? How long did they stay there? Did anyone remain in this location?

Why did people move to this/these particular location(s)?

- Protection? Access to resources? Proximity to family?
- How did people decide where to move? Did HHs decide on their own or was there a group decision in the community?

Did all members of the HH move?

- If not, who did move?
- How was the decision made as to who moved?
- Did anyone stay behind in or around the community following the incident/event/shock?
- Probe for breast-feeding/ pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, elderly HH members, special needs HH members?
- What challenges did those who stayed behind face?

What means of transportation did most people use?

- By foot, car, bus, moto?
- Using the road, bush paths, along a river? *[Map, if possible]*
- How long did the journey take?
- Were there any barriers to using the preferred means of transportation?

What major challenges did people face while traveling along this route?

- What were the greatest needs of the people that moved along this route?
- Access to resources? Access to food? Transportation?

What protection concerns did people face while traveling along this route?

- Who was most at risk? Women? Children? Men?

Are people still displaced from this incident?

- If yes, do they intend to return?
- If no, how long did they stay in the displacement location?

Before this most recent event/occurrence, when else has this *[type of event/incident/driver]* occurred and caused large-scale movement historically?

- Probe for large scale movement due to similar reasons in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s – or refer to movement during Second Sudanese Civil War?
 - o Probe for if there are local words/names/phrases for these incidents?
- Did people take the same routes / travel to the same locations in these incidents?
 - o Go through each major event reported
- If no, where did they move? *[draw routes on the map in different colours, marking the route lines with a date]*
- Why did people go to a different location then?
- Why do they no longer travel to this location now?

Refer to the list of drivers from the first question. Go down the list and ask the following set of questions for each of the SEASONAL drivers.

Where do people go? *[Draw routes on map, marking directions with arrows and circling transit locations]*

- What routes do people take?
- Does everyone go to the same location? If not, please map other directions/locations people travel to?
 - o *If mapping cattle migration, mark location of specific cattle camps and movement arrows between them.*
- When this movement happened most recently, did people take the route they would in a “normal” year?
 - o If not, why did they travel on a different route? What is the route they would take in a “normal” year?

Are people travelling to their most preferred location for the seasonal migration?

- If not, where is the preferred location?
- Why are they not travelling to this location?

Why do people travel to this/these particular location(s) specifically?

- If the movement is due to an annual lack of resources, what is the geographic scale of the lack of resources, the entire map or a specific sub-section?
- *If the movement is due to a lack of resources, mark on the map where the resources are accessible.*

What time of year do populations move? *[Note down month of departure and month of return]*

- How long do seasonal migrants stay out of their homesteads?
- *[mark on seasonal calendar]*

Do all members of the HH travel on this seasonal movement?

- If not, which members of the HH moved? Who stayed behind?
- How was the decision made as to who moved?

What means of transportation did most people use?

- By foot, car, bus, moto?
- Using the road, bush paths, along a river? *[Map]*

What major challenges do people face while traveling along this route?

- What were the greatest needs of the people that moved along this route?
- Access to resources? Access to food? Transportation?

What protection concerns do people face while traveling along this route?

- Who is most at risk? Women? Children? Men?

Have people always travelled to the same locations seasonally?

- Probe for the same seasonal movement in the 80s, 90s, 00s.
- If no, where did they travel to formerly?
- Why did the route/location change?
- When did the route/location change?

Are there routes that were previously blocked/inaccessible, but now are accessible?

Section 3: Returns

If there was displacement in this region in the last several years, have people started to return?

- How many? Some, most, all?

Where are people returning to?

- Draw on the map the routes most people are taking.

Are most people returning to their area of origin, area of former habitual residence, or a new location?

- Why are they choosing to go to this location?
 - o Probe for if they have land there? Proximity to family? Access to services? Access to resources?

Are all members of the HHs returning?

- If not, why not? Where are the others?
- Who makes the decision as to who returns?
- Do the other HH members plan to return later? When?

What means of transportation did most people use?

- By foot, car, bus, moto?
- Using the road, bush paths, along a river? *[Map, if possible]*

What challenges do people face while traveling along this route?

- What were the greatest needs of the people that moved along this route?

C. Focus Group Discussion:

SUDDEN-ONSET PARTICIPATORY POPULATION MOVEMENT MAPPING

REACH – South Sudan

Moderator Name:

Assistant Moderator Name:

Location:

Date:

Time (start/end):

County of Knowledge (the area we are seeking information about)	How do they know about this county? (Recently left, HH member visited, Regular contact etc.)	State of origin	Age	Sex

Facilitator's welcome, introduction and instructions to participants [5 minutes]

Introductory note [2 minutes]

- Welcome and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group discussion about population movement in South Sudan, which is about a better understanding of community and settlements in your country of origin. You have been asked to participate as your point of view and knowledge about your community situation and current needs will be used to inform response strategy and planning. I appreciate your time.
- **Please note that this meeting does not have any impact on whether you or your family receives assistance. These discussions are only meant to better understanding how you, your household, and the community perceive the situation in your villages of origin**
- **Anonymity:** I would like to assure you that the discussion will be anonymous. I and the other focus group participants would appreciate it if you would refrain from discussing the comments of other group members outside the focus group. If there are any questions or discussions that you do not wish to answer or participate in, you do not have to do so; however please try to answer and be as involved as possible.
- The discussion will take no more than one hour.
- We are asking for your ration card number because we might want to contact you again to know how things have changed in your home communities several weeks of months after this focus group discussion.

Ground rules [2 minutes]

8. The most important rule is that only one person speaks at a time. There may be a temptation to jump in when someone is talking but please wait until they have finished.
9. There are no right or wrong answers
10. You do not have to speak in any particular order
11. When you do have something to say, please do so. There are many of you in the group and it is important that I obtain the views of each of you
12. You do not have to agree with the views of other people in the group you can say that.
13. Does anyone have any questions? (answers).
14. OK, let's begin

INSTRUCTIONS TO MODERATORS

- D. **Questions to participants:** these are the questions that should be read to the participants. If there are some specific vocabulary which may be unclear, do not hesitate to provide a definition for the purpose of the exercise.
- E. **Probing questions:** Probes and clarifying questions are an important part of interviewing and have two main purposes: **1)** To help clarify what an interview respondent has said and **2)** To help get more detailed information on topics of interest. Probes allow the interview respondent to provide more than just a one-sentence answer to the questions you ask. **Do not read probing questions together with the questions to participants.** Use or adapt them if necessary

Introduction of Purpose of FGD (Please read this to FGD participants)

- REACH is conducting this assessment to try to understand where, when, and why populations move in South Sudan to help better provide assistance to communities that are displaced or in need of assistance.
- We will be carrying out this study in many counties in South Sudan to get a broad picture of movement in the country
- We would like to ask you questions on community perceptions of population movement, as well as use the map to show us where populations travel seasonally and where they travel following different events or shocks happen.
- We will also be asking about historical movement in the area, such as where populations moved following similar events in the past, and if these locations have changed.

Questioning Route :

Participatory Displacement Mapping

Introduce participants to the map: show them where we are now, and the area of interest on the map. Show them major towns in the region so they understand the map.

Exercise to build participant familiarity with the map: Through showing them key roads, towns etc., work with each participant to identify their home town on the map. Circle each participant's home town/village on the map, if the settlement name doesn't exist, identify approximately where the village/town is and circle with the name. This helps participants orientate themselves to the map and ensures a reference point for discussions.

Note on using map: Wherever possible during the discussion mark details on the map, aka original homes prior to displacement, where people moved to, where was the fighting, cattle camps, flood-prone areas, most fertile areas/cultivation areas etc.

What drove large groups of people to move or migrate within or out of this county in this most recent event?

- Conflict? Cattle migration? Food insecurity? Resource stress? Access to services? Livelihood migration? Disease outbreak?

- What areas did this affect? [*mark on map the affected areas*]
- Probe for if the movement was 5,000 people or more?
- Are more people expected to leave / still leaving the areas affected?

Where did people go? [*Draw routes on map, marking directions with arrows and circling transit locations*]

- What routes did people take?
- Did everyone go to the same location? If not, please map other directions and locations people moved to.
- Were there any key transit towns where people stopped along the way? How long did they stay there? Did anyone remain in this location?

Why did people move to this/these particular location(s) specifically?

- Security? Access to resources? Relatives nearby?
- How did people decide where to move? Did HHs decide on their own or was there a group decision within the community to move to a certain area?

In the final location/destination, where are IDPs seeking shelter?

- With relatives? In the host community (HC)? In informal settlements? In formal settlements? In the bush?
 - o If staying with relatives/HC, are they sharing resources with relatives/social groups?
 - o If staying with relatives/HC, how is the relationship between IDPs and the host community?

Did all members of the HH move?

- If not, who did move?
- How was the decision made as to who moved?
- Did anyone stay behind in or around the community following the incident/event/shock?
 - o Probe for breast-feeding/ pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, elderly HH members, special needs HH members?
- What challenges did those who stayed behind face?

What means of transportation did most people use?

- By foot, car, bus, moto?
- Using the road, bush paths, along a river? [*Map, if possible*]
- How long did the journey take?
- Were there any barriers to using the preferred means of transportation?

What major challenges did people face while traveling along this route?

- What were the greatest needs of the people that moved along this route?
- Access to resources? Access to food? Transportation?

What protection concerns did people face while traveling along this route?

- Who was most at risk? Women? Children? Men?

Are people still displaced from this incident?

- If yes, do they intend to return?
- If no, how long did they stay in the displacement location?

What has been the biggest impact of the displacement for your community?

- Probe for: Lack of ability to plant, cultivate or harvest; disruption of other livelihood activities; change or disruption in cattle migration (if regionally relevant); restricted access to food for some other reason; lack of access to other resources; added stress on host community resources, etc.

Before this most recent event/occurrence, when else has this *[type of event/incident/driver]* occurred and caused large-scale movement historically?

- **Probe for large scale episodes of displacement due to similar reasons since 2013?**
 - o Did people generally take the same routes / travel to the same locations in these incidents?
 - o If no, where did they move? *[draw routes on the map in different colours, marking the route lines with a date]*
 - Why did people go to a different location then?
 - Why do they no longer travel to this location now?
- **How about major episodes of displacement in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s?**
 - o Did people take the same routes?
 - o If no where did they move?
 - o Why did it change?

Annex 3: Area of Knowledge Quantitative Survey (Intro, Population, IDP and refugee section metadata only)

Topic	Sector	Data collection method	Q #	Indicator / Variable	Question	Choices	Data collection level	No-Consensus Weighting ¹⁸
Population characteristics	KI demographics	Quantitative KI interview	B.1	Gender of KI	What is the gender of the interviewee?	Male, Female	Individual level	N/A
			B.2	Age of KI	What is your age?	Continuous, 15 < x <126	Individual level	N/A
			B.3	Displacement status (categorical, IDP, refugee, returnee, host community)	What is your current displacement status?	IDP, refugee, returnee, host community	Individual level	N/A
	Area of knowledge	Quantitative KI interview	D.1	KI area of knowledge, state (categorical)	What is the location in?	List of states	Individual level	N/A
			D.2	KI area of knowledge, county (categorical)	What county is the location in?	List of counties	Individual level	N/A
			D.3 / D.4	KI area of knowledge, settlement (categorical)	What settlement is the location in? If other, please specify	List of settlements; other	Individual level	N/A
			D.5	KI type of contact	In the last month, how did you get knowledge about [info settlement]	Remote contact, direct contact	Individual-level	N/A
			D.6	KI type of contact	In the last month, what did you use to make contact with someone living in [info settlement]?	mobile phone, satellite phone, computer internet, mobile phone app, HR or VHF radio, other, don't know	Individual-level	N/A
			D.7	KI time of last information received from settlement	into confirm, you have either visited [info settlement]? IN THE LAST MONTH, or talked remotely with someone living in [infosettlemet] IN THE LAST MONTH?	Within the last month, more than a month	Individual-level	N/A
			Demographics	Quantitative KI interview	F1.1	% of (de)populated settlements	In the last month, were ANY members of the local [ORIGINAL] community still living in [info settlement]?	Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer
	F1.2	% of settlements per proportion of remaining population			In the last month, what proportion of the ORIGINAL population remains in [info settlement]?	less than half, half, more than half, I don't know or don't want to answer	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
	F2.1	% of settlements with IDPs			In the last month, were ANY IDPs living in [info settlement]?	Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer	Settlement-level	Yes > all other responses
	F2.2	% of settlements per given proportion of IDP population			In the last month, what proportion of the population were IDPs in [info settlement]?	less than half, half, more than half, I don't know or don't want to answer	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
	F2.3	% of settlements per IDP date of most recent arrival			When did the MOST RECENT IDPs arrive in [info settlement]?	Last 3 months, 3 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, More than 1 year, don't know	Settlement-level	Most recent response > other responses.
F2.4	% of settlements with IDPs	Do you know where the MOST RECENT IDPs came from in [info settlement]?			Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal	

¹⁸ In the event of a No-consensus with conflicting answers, all responses are weighted more heavily than, "I don't know or I don't want to answer."

								(modal weighting)
			F2.5	% of settlements per main state of present IDP's displacement	What state are the IDPs mainly from since the beginning of the crisis?	List of states	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
			F2.6	% of settlements per main county of present IDP's displacement	What county are the IDPs mainly from?	List of counties	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
			F3.1	% of settlements with returned (formerly displaced) community population	Have ANY local community returned to [info settlement] after being displaced in another area since the beginning of the crisis?	Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer	Settlement-level	Yes > other responses
			F3.2	% of settlements per month of returnee arrival	When did the MOST RECENT IDP returnees arrive in [info settlement]?	Last 3 months, 3 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, more than 1 year, don't know	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
			F.4.1	Have ANY former refugees returned to being displaced in another country?	Have ANY former IDPs returned to [info settlement] after being displaced in another area in South Sudan?	Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
			F4.2	% of settlements per month of returnee arrival	When did the MOST RECENT refugee returnees arrive in [info settlement]?	Last 3 months, 3 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, more than 1 year, don't know	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
			F4.3	% of settlements with refugees	Do you know where the MOST RECENT refugee returns came from in [info settlement]?	Yes, no	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
			F4.4	% of settlements per main country of present refugee's displacement	What country were the MOST RECENT refugee returns from?	List of countries	Settlement-level	All responses are Equal (modal weighting)
Meta-Data	Meta-Data	N/A	NA	Data Collection Date	NA	Automatic	N/A	N/A
	Meta-Data	N/A	A.2	Enumerator ID	Enumerator ID number	1-30	N/A	N/A
	Meta-Data	N/A	NA	Start and end time of survey	NA	Automatic	N/A	N/A
	Meta-Data	N/A	A.1	Location of interview – base	Please specify your (enumerator) base	Akobo, Aweil, Bentiu, Bor Pock, Bor Town, Juba, Capote, Maban, Malakal, Mingkaman, Moyo, Nyal, Pariang, Rank, Ton, Wau, Yam bio	N/A	N/A
	Meta-Data	N/A	A.3	How enumerator is assessing settlement	How are you (enumerator) assessing the settlement?	Remote, Remotely, Directly, Phone call		N/A
Meta-Data	N/A	Q.1	GPS coordinates of data collection site	Please take the GPS coordinates of your location	Geoponic	N/A	N/A	

Annex 4: Workplan

2019												2020		
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar

ACTIVITY DISPLACEMENT BASELINE																			
Activity 2.a. Secondary data review of Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS)																			
<i>Collection of OLS relevant secondary sources</i>																			
<i>Analysis of OLS data</i>																			
<i>Presentation of preliminary findings</i>																			
Activity 2.b. Qualitative Displacement Baseline																			
<i>Research and qualitative tool design</i>																			
<i>Data collection</i>																			
<i>Preliminary analysis</i>																			
Activity 2.c. Quantitative Displacement Baseline																			
<i>Research and quantitative tool design</i>																			
<i>Data collection</i>																			
<i>Analysis</i>																			
<i>Mixed-Methods Report drafting</i>																			
<i>Mixed-Methods Report and database publication</i>																			

Research Methodology Note

Northern Bahr el Ghazal Climate Displacement Assessment

SSD1904

South Sudan

December 2020
Version number 1

4. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	South Sudan					
Type of Emergency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>specify</i>)
Type of Crisis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	REACH					
IMPACT Project Code	32iAIE					
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 30/11/2020			6. Preliminary presentation: N/A		
	2. Start collect data: 01/12/2020			7. Outputs sent for validation: 25/01/2021		
	3. Data collected: 05/12/2020			8. Outputs published: 31/01/2021		
	4. Data analysed: 22/12/2020			9. Final presentation: N/A		
	5. Data sent for validation: 11/01/2021					
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type			Dissemination		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No		
General Objective	To understand the impact of drought and flooding on current and future displacement and mobility restrictions for communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), in historical context, to better inform the humanitarian support.					
Specific Objective(s)	A) Assessment of 2020 displacement triggered by climatic shocks: Understanding displacement as well as mobility restrictions triggered by climate shock events (namely drought and flooding), including sequential and compounding events, in 2020.					

	<p>B) Comparative analysis of 2020 climate displacement vs historic displacement: Understanding change in the nature and severity of climatic shocks over the past 15 years and how those changes have affected the dynamics of climate-driven displacement</p> <p>C) Potential for longer-term relocation driven by climate shocks: Understanding communities' perceptions of possible climate "tipping points" that would prompt people to relocate on a longer-term basis.</p>					
Research Questions	<p>1) What is the historical context of climate displacement¹⁹ in this area?</p> <p>2) What is the current state of climate displacement in this area?</p> <p>3) What is the current state of mobility restrictions caused by climate shocks in this area?</p> <p>4) How do the current climate shocks and climate shock-driven displacement compare to past climate shocks/displacement?</p> <p>5) What will the short and long-term future of climate displacement be for this area?</p>					
Geographic Coverage	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State (Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil South, Aweil West counties).					
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites		
	X	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]		
	X	Host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		
	Sampling method		Data collection method			
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<p>X Purposive</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _</p> <p>X Focus group discussion (Target #): 12-16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _</p>			
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: _ _	X	Report #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH [By default unless specified otherwise]					
	Donor: DFID					
	Coordination Framework: N/A					
	Partners: N/A					

¹⁹ For the purposes of this assessment, climate displacement is defined as displacement driven primarily by climatic shocks such as flooding, drought, or notable shifts in the timing or severity of seasonal climatic events. This includes displacement driven primarily by secondary shocks caused by initial climatic shocks, e.g. food insecurity primarily resulting from climatic shocks, insecurity resulting from shifts in cattle migration motivated by climate shocks, etc.

5. Rationale

2.1 Background

Throughout the process of data collection for the Population Movement Baseline, a gap in reporting on displacement resulting from climate shocks such as flooding or drought was apparent. Back-to-back years of flooding in 2019 and 2020 have triggered both displacement and movement restrictions and compounded food insecurity (which has also prompted movement), indicating that filling this information gap on displacement driven by climatic shocks is crucial to informing the humanitarian response in a context in which multiple years of shocks often layer upon each other to increase the needs of affected populations.^{20,21}

The state of Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) is susceptible to experiencing both drought and flooding extreme weather shocks.¹ Historically, NBeG is one of the most frequently drought-affected regions in South Sudan, yet there is limited information on the humanitarian implications of drought-related climate shocks, or any related impacts on population movement.²² Further, NBeG state regularly experiences severe flooding shocks which through triggering displacement, the creation of physical barriers to movement, and damaging agricultural cropland, can have disastrous humanitarian implications.²³ In 2020 NBeG was affected by these dual climate shocks, which are attributed as causing a particularly complex humanitarian situation. It has been reported that due to drought farmers were unable to plant crops in the typical planting season (May-June), and subsequent flooding has adversely affected large areas of cropland leading to complications in the typical cultivation season (Oct-Nov).²⁴ Unusual movement from Gok Machar (Aweil North) to Sudanese IDP camps to access food distributions was also informally reported by field staff to have taken place in late May as a result of food insecurity; such atypical movement to Sudan is now once again being reported from Aweil West (and may be occurring in other NBeG counties as well) as the combination of drought and flooding have reportedly exacerbated food insecurity once more.²⁵

2.2 Intended Impact

Given the humanitarian needs underlying these movements and the shocks causing them, it is important to understand ongoing and near-term displacement and mobility restriction dynamics and how recent flooding and drought have contributed to atypical movement in NBeG, while additionally exploring the historical context in which such movement dynamics are occurring. NBeG is also a practical choice to pilot a new climate displacement tool, given the relative security of NBeG and the contingent ability to explore the impact of climatic shocks on displacement and mobility restriction in isolation. The assessment report will be disseminated to humanitarian partners to improve their understanding of the current situation in Northern Bah el Ghazal, in order to inform planned humanitarian interventions (including planned interventions responding to Aweil South, which has been identified as a county of concern prioritised for response scale-up by the NAWG and the HCT).

6. Methodology

3.1 Methodology Overview

Primary qualitative data collection will be conducted over 4 days (not including travel and mobilisation days) in Northern Bahr el Ghazal,

²⁰ OCHA -- [South Sudan: Seasonal Flooding Update #4, 29 November 2019](#)

²¹ OCHA -- [South Sudan: Flooding Snapshot, 21 October 2020](#)

²² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) -- [Global Information and Early Warning System \(GIEWS\)](#)

²³ J.V. Sutcliffe and Y.P Parks – The Hydrology of the Nile, Chapter 6 - [The Bahr El Ghazal Basin](#)

²⁴ Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) – [Livelihood Zone Map and Descriptions for the Republic of South Sudan](#)

²⁵ REACH, FSL Shocks FGD, Aweil West, November 2020

3.2 Population of Interest

We will be exploring the above research questions through qualitative assessment, primarily using focus group discussions (FGDs). NBeG consists of five counties; Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil South, and Aweil West. In order to understand the implications of the aforementioned climate shocks across the state, FGDs will be conducted in all counties. For Aweil North FGDs will be conducted in Gok Machar. For the remaining counties FGDs will be coordinated from the centrally-located Aweil Town.

Since our primary aim is to understand the impact of climate shocks on displacement or displacement intentions for the general community, FGDs will be drawn from (adult) men and women residing in and with knowledge of each county of coverage. Wherever possible, FGDs will be conducted with separate groups of men and women, at least one FGD for each in each county. Participants will be selected through community mobilisation conducted by the South Sudan Relief & Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

3.3 Primary Data collection:

Between twelve and sixteen FGDs will be conducted across four days, with additional days interspersed for travel and preparation. 3-4 FGDs each will be conducted in both Aweil North and Aweil South, as the former has been particularly affected by flooding and has seen atypical displacement earlier in the year, and the latter was reported as having highly concerning food security findings in the recent November Internal Phase Classification (IPC). Approximately 8 FGDs will be conducted across the remaining three states (Aweil West, Aweil East, and Aweil Centre). In order to reduce gendered bias of the data collection, half of the FGDs will be conducted solely with male participants, and the other half solely with female participants. FGDs will be collected using the pilot Climate Displacement and Intentions Mapping tool (see Data Analysis Plan section).

This assessment is being jointly conducted with the Sectors' unit's Climate and Needs Analyst who is conducting a parallel assessment of climate shocks and impacts (including impacts not related to displacement). Data collection leads/moderators will go through the FGD tool with translators in advance of data collection to ensure familiarity with and clear understanding of the question route. The Population Movement Assessment Officer (who is the focal point responsible for supervising data collection) and the Population Movement Field Officer will be FGD moderators. Where FGD moderators are splitting up to simultaneously conduct separate FGDs, following the conclusion of these FGDs, the PM Assessment Officer and Field Officer will debrief each other on particular findings of note/relevance to the next day's FGDs as well as any challenges encountered during data collection.

3.4 Data Processing & Analysis

During FGDs, moderators will take notes on responses (via translator) by hand, and capture participatory mapping response by hand-drawn maps on flip chart paper. While every effort will be made by the moderator to take notes as accurately as possible without paraphrasing translators, operating through a translator (who due to field conditions will typically not be someone trained in simultaneous interpretation that corresponds with participants' response word-for-word) necessarily means that some verbatim information will be lost. After data collection is concluded, each moderator will type up transcripts of their notes, and also photograph the hand-drawn maps, from the FGDs they oversaw.

Following the digitisation of all notes/FGD inputs, FGD moderators will jointly fill out the Data Saturation Grid for their respective FGDs. They will use both the DSA and discussion based on their understanding of the qualitative details of the FGDs they moderated to flesh out major trends and key findings across FGDs. These findings will be summarised in a climate displacement section of a final report on the overall climatic shock impact in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, jointly produced with the Sectors unit and incorporating their separate FGD findings. Participatory mapping results will also be compiled into at least one Illustrator map to be included in the final report.

7. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

The proposed research design...	Yes/ No	Details if no (including mitigation)
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	Yes	
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes*	Arguably any research collecting information on impacts of the type of shocks which humanitarians respond to may be stressful for participants, even if the topic is natural disasters that do not involve acute or physical insecurity; however, every effort will be made to ask questions sensitively and to redirect to less stressful topics if participants appear stressed during data collection.
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	As FGD participants will be mobilised from the general community by the RRC, and given South Sudan's extensive history in which the average person has lived through one or more protection incidents at some point, data collection that does not include such victims/survivors cannot be guaranteed and would in fact prevent a population currently experiencing a separate set of shocks driving high needs from getting information on their needs to humanitarian actors. However, the current assessment in no way asks about past protection incidents that

		might re-traumatise participants with those experiences.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes*	While FGD participants are always informed that they are not required to give their names, introductions by name are a matter of respect in South Sudan and most participants usually want to give their names to FGD moderators and see them written down. However, moderators will avoid digitising participants' names in e-copy transcripts, and will ensure hard copy transcripts are stored securely at all times.

5. Roles and responsibilities

Please see main ToR above for Roles and Responsibilities associated with this research product, which continue to apply.

6. Data Analysis Plan

Focus Group Discussion Question Route:

Historical Context of Climate Shocks and Displacement:

1. Have there been any major years of climate shocks, such as major flooding, drought, or a combination, in the last 15+/- years?
 - Flooding? Drought? Or combination of both? **Did any of these drivers cause or exacerbate other drivers** (i.e. flooding causing food insecurity causing displacement?)
2. Did any of these shocks cause "large scale" movements [ideally, movement of 5,000 people or more]? **[Map where people went and mark lines with year the movements occurred]**

Current Movements

3. Has there been large-scale movement out of the area in the last 9 months due to drought, flooding, or a combination?
 - When did these movements happen (month)? Is it still ongoing now?
 - Where did people go? What routes did people take? **[Map all directions/locations people moved to; label with shock type and month movement started]**
 - Has this year's drought or flooding caused or worsened food insecurity or lack of resources? Disease? Others?
 - If yes, which areas are most affected by food insecurity/lack of resources/disease/other shocks? [shade the most affected area on map]

4. Where did the most vulnerable HHs move, if they moved anywhere? *[Mark on map locations where most vulnerable are]*
 - What makes these HHs vulnerable? PWDs? Female-headed? HH members such as elderly or PWDs that can't travel easily?
 - Where did the HHs with access to money/resources move? (if different)
 - Was the means of transport/distance able to travel different for vulnerable HHs?

 5. Why did people move to this/these particular location(s) specifically? (Decision making)
 - Access to resources/services in certain areas? Relatives in/near the destination? Cost of transportation? HH wealth?

 6. Did all members of the HH move, or did members of the same HH travel to different locations (*i.e. diversify coping strategies*)?
 - Which (type of) HH members moved/stayed where?
 - Why did they travel to different locations/travel to the same location?
 - Is the approach HHs took (splitting up or staying together) normal or unusual?

 7. What was the impact of these movements on food/water access and livelihoods for most HHs (if any)?
 - Impact on those who remained?
 - Impact on those who left?
-

Restricted Mobility

8. In the last 9 months, did flooding, drought, or both restrict some HHs' ability to move to certain locations? Where? **[Mark "X" on areas/routes with restricted access/mobility and label what kind of climate shock is preventing movement]**
 - Which climate shock?
 - Timeframe of restricted movement?
 - Were there any HHs or groups who were completely cut off from movement?
 - If yes, who and why them (compared to others)?
 - What challenges did those who remained behind or were cut off face?

9. What was the impact of the restriction in movement on food/water access and livelihoods (if any)?

Comparative Context

10. How has the severity of the [flooding/drought/combination] over the last 9 months compared to the past 15 years of [flooding/drought]? **[Bring in example years already mentioned in Q1]**
 - Do you think that the climate/weather conditions are changing? Are they improving/worsening/staying the same (as a whole)?

11. How did this year's movement compare to [most severe historic event/s mentioned]? **What has changed and why?**

- Changes in type or severity of climate shocks then vs. now? Changes in HH resilience over time?
- Changes in routes available/accessible then vs. now? Resources available in destination then vs. now?

[Note: Facilitator may move straight to “why” and ask about the specific difference between the current movement and past movements during severe climate shocks if the difference is already clear]

Intentions/Future projections

12. Are there intentions for movement in the near future (next 3 months)? Why or why not?

- Which type of HH will move?
- Do you expect any new movement restrictions emerge during this time period?
- Will the current restrictions continue?
- Who will be most impacted by new displacement or new mobility restrictions over the next 3 months?

13. Would flooding and/or drought ever cause people to relocate from your community for the longer term (multiple years)? What kind of flooding or drought would trigger this kind of long-term relocation, if any?

- Multiple years of severe flooding? Multiple years of severe drought?

7. Data Management Plan

Please see main ToR above for Data Management Plan associated with this research product, which continues to apply. The Research Contacts for this specific product are RaeAnn Dietlin, Population Movement Assessment Officer (rachael.dietlin@reach-initiative.org), Tehmina Abbas, Research Manager of the Population Movement and Protection Unit (tehmina@abbas@reach-initiatve.org), and Juma Jacob, Population Movement Field Officer (ssd.fo-pmb@reach-initiative.org). These contacts correspond to the positions of those serving as research contacts when the main SSD1904 ToR was drafted, and are updated to reflect the new staff holding each position.

8. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

Please see main ToR above for M&E Plan associated with this research product, which continues to apply.

