Overview
The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps facing the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites. Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly and through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- KIs who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs). (Link to AoK Terms of Reference)

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

Assessment Coverage
2,137 Key Informants interviewed
1,759 Settlements assessed
70 Counties assessed
68 Counties with 5% or more coverage

Assessment coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of settlements assessed</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Insufficient data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4.9%</td>
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<td>5 - 10%</td>
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<td>11 - 20%</td>
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<td>21 - 50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>51 - 100%</td>
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IDPs and IDP returnees Presence
Assessed settlements reporting that IDPs live in informal IDP sites separate from host community

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad trends relevant to CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) in assessed settlements in December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

*Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.*

Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day’s walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more than half of the population consists of IDPs that have arrived within the last three months:

- Panyikang: 63%
- Mvolo: 40%
- Mundri West: 33%
- Mundri East: 27%
- Panyijiar: 21%

Proportion of IDPs

Lack of IDP support

Top four counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs have arrived within the last three months and that local community resources are not being shared with IDPs:

- Panyikang: 25%
- Mayom: 14%
- Juba: 4%
- Mayendit: 3%

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

Food distribution absence

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs have arrived within the last three months and that food assistance is inaccessible:

- Juba: 21%
- Canal/Pigi: 17%
- Duk: 13%
- Panyikang: 13%
- Gogrial West: 11%

NFIs distribution absence

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs have arrived within the last three months and that NFI assistance is inaccessible:

- Mayom: 33%
- Juba: 25%
- Panyikang: 25%
- Gogrial East: 21%
- Duk: 20%
### Information sources

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main source of information is family/friends:

- Panyikang: 88%
- Renk: 87%
- Manyo: 80%
- Mvolo: 70%
- Abiemnhom: 67%

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main source of information is aid workers/community mobilisers:

- Maban: 54%
- Tonj North: 39%
- Kajo-keji: 38%
- Manyo: 33%
- Gogrial West: 32%  

### IDP: Local authority access

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are unable to access local authorities for support:

- Panyikang: 25%
- Leer: 7%
- Pariang: 6%
- Gogrial East: 5%
- Mayom: 5%  

### Living conditions: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported IDPs are primarily living in temporary shelters or out in the open:

- Ulang: 43%
- Duk: 40%
- Yei: 38%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 29%
- Leer: 21%
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more of the settlement’s population are IDPs and that health services are unavailable

- Rumbek East 10%
- Rumbek North 9%
- Canal/Pigi 8%
- Cueibet 8%
- Renk 8%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that half or more of the settlement’s population are IDPs and food access composite indicator

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

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that half or more of the settlement’s population are IDPs and that there is no access to protected water points within a 30-minute walk

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- None OR < 50% IDPs
- Insufficient data

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more of the population consists of IDPs and that there is no access to a functioning market within half a day’s walk

- Cueibet 21%
- Rumbek North 18%
- Panyikang 13%
- Wulu 11%
- Ulang 11%

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that half or more of the population consists of IDPs and education services are unavailable

- Mvolo 30%
- Panyikang 25%
- Gogrial West 11%
- Mayom 10%
- Mundri East 9%