



# South Sudan - Accountability to Affected Populations

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2019

### Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps facing the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater

Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly and through multi-sector interviews with Key Informants (KIs) who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month, had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.) or were interviewed in their settlement 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. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting

mechanism, which can be found in the [AoK Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#). All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad community perceptions of humanitarian service delivery in assessed settlements in May 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In order to measure perceptions of humanitarian assistance among South Sudanese, REACH incorporated 10 indicators associated with AAP

into its AoK survey for the month of May. The indicators measure awareness of humanitarian service delivery, perceptions of fairness, the relevance of interventions in relation to needs, and the perceived respect shown to communities by humanitarian actors.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,126** Key Informants interviewed

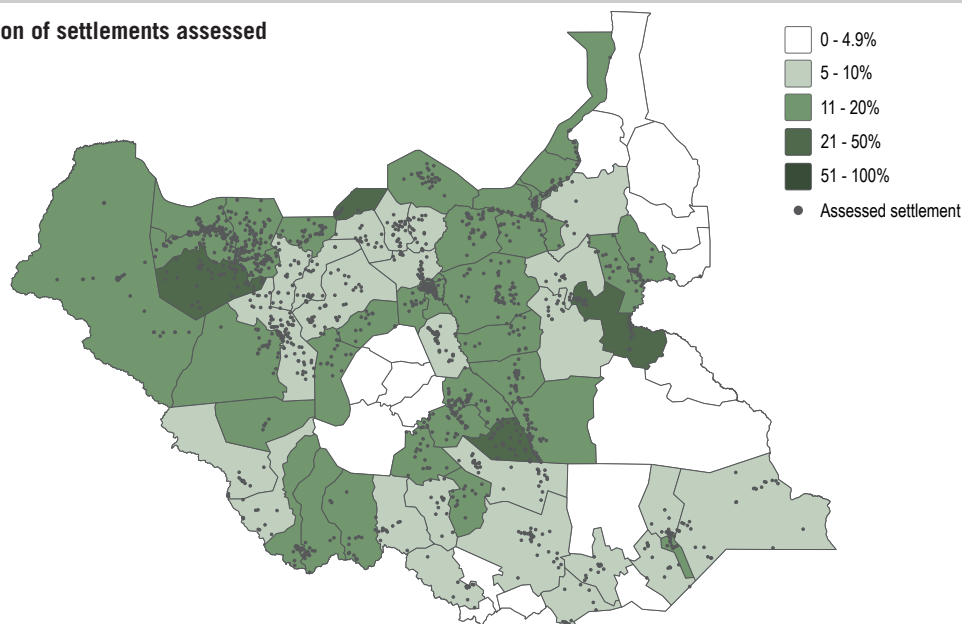
**1,689** Settlements assessed

**62** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

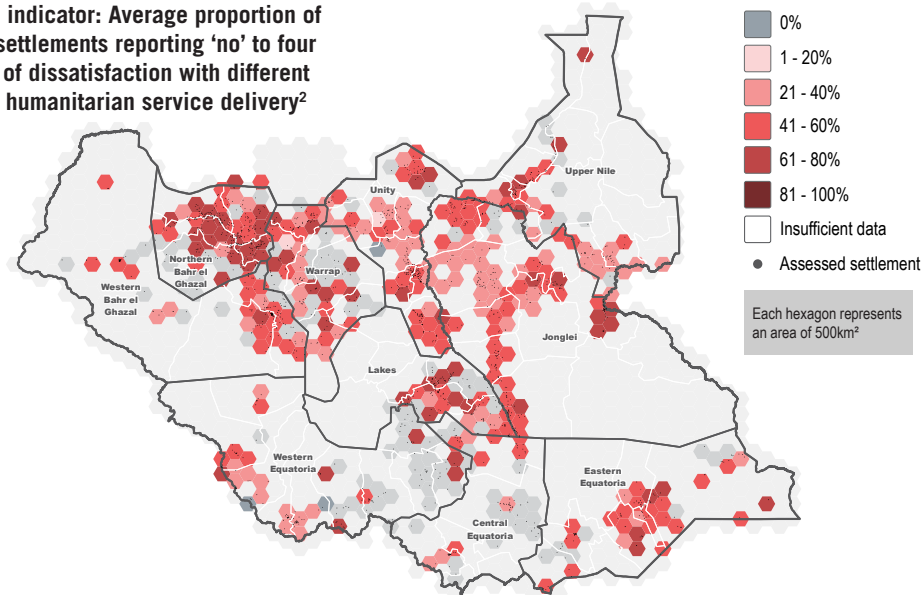
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<sup>1</sup>Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

### AAP indicator

#### Composite indicator: Average proportion of assessed settlements reporting 'no' to four indicators of dissatisfaction with different aspects of humanitarian service delivery<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup>This simple AAP composite aims to measure perceptions of core aspects of humanitarian service delivery. The composite was created by averaging the 'no' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- most people are receiving enough information about the assistance that is available
- most people feel like their opinions are considered enough by humanitarian actors
- most people satisfied with the assistance received in past six months
- most people feel respected by humanitarian actors



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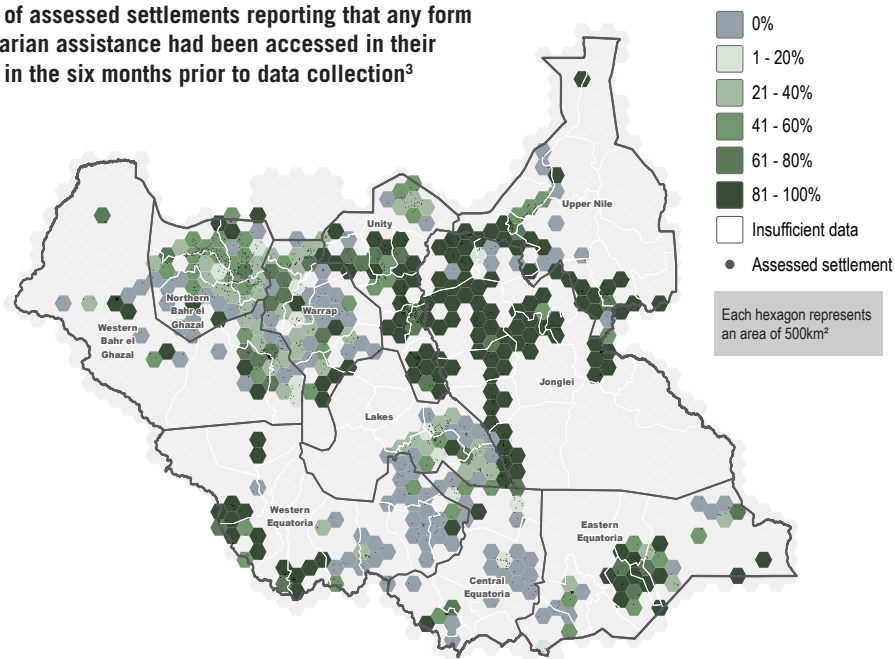
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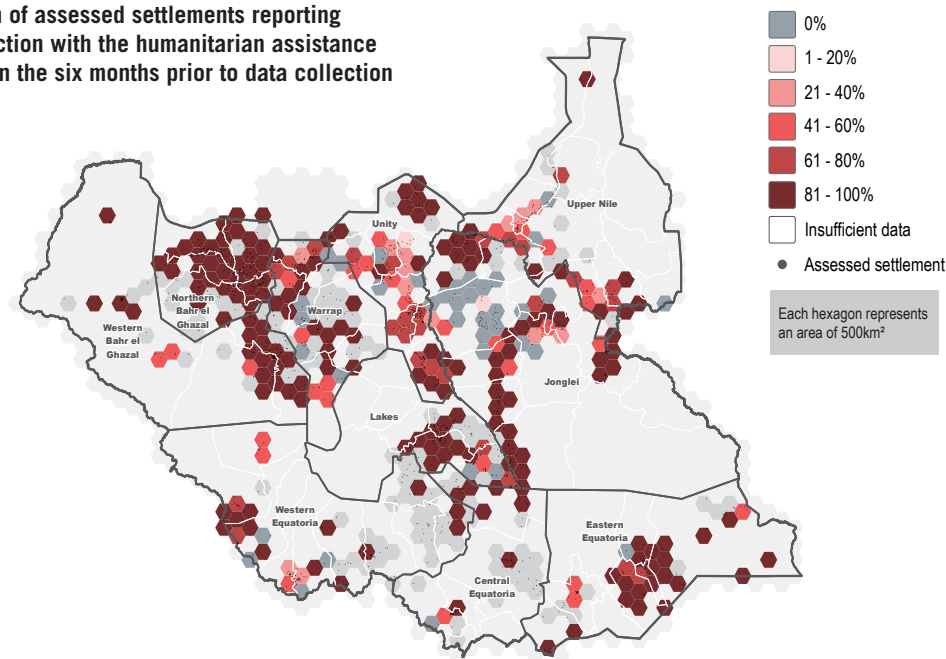
May 2019

### Satisfaction with humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that any form of humanitarian assistance had been accessed in their settlement in the six months prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

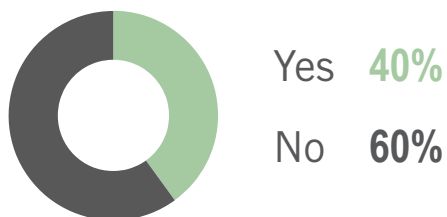


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting dissatisfaction with the humanitarian assistance received in the six months prior to data collection

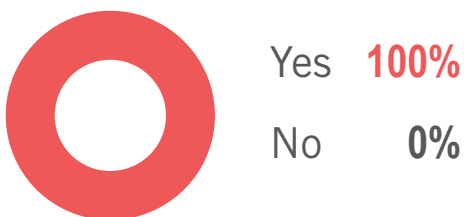


### Receipt of humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that humanitarian assistance had been received in the previous six months

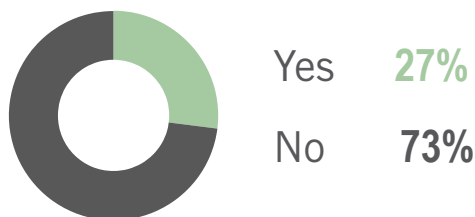


Proportion of assessed settlements with no access to assistance reporting that they are in need of assistance



### Reasons for dissatisfaction

Proportion of assessed settlements with access to assistance reporting that they were generally satisfied with humanitarian assistance



Top 5 reasons for dissatisfaction with humanitarian assistance received in the six months prior to data collection



<sup>3</sup> Given limitations in analysing 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.

<sup>4</sup> Defined in the assessment tool as "the assistance only comes for a short period and then stops."



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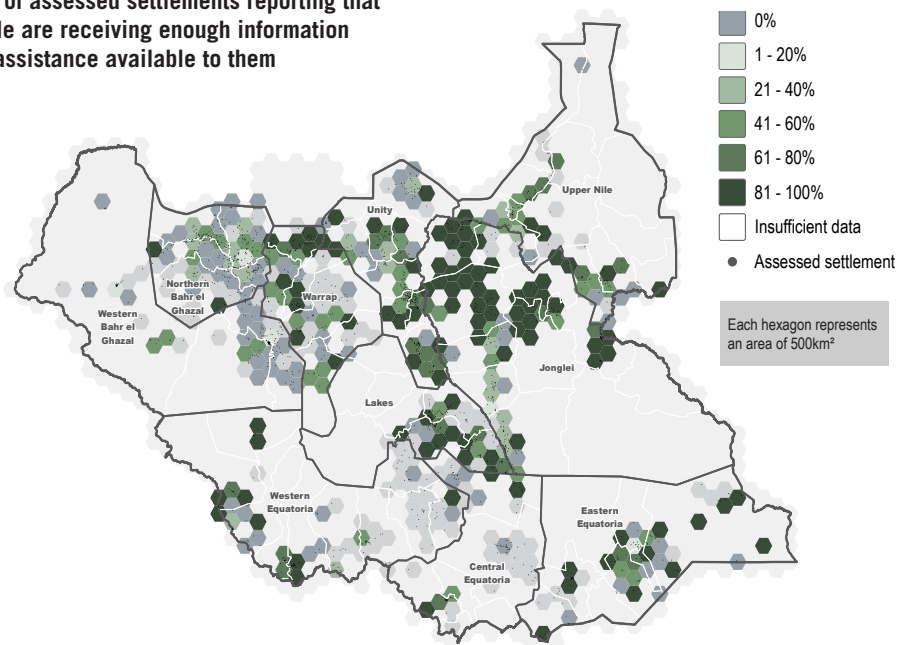
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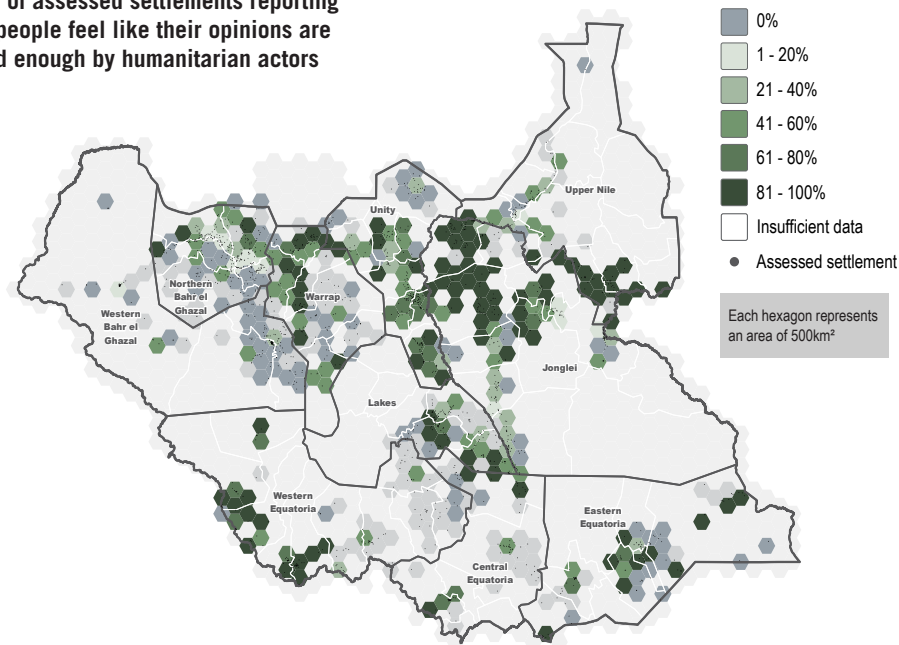
May 2019

### Community Communication and Engagement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people are receiving enough information about the assistance available to them

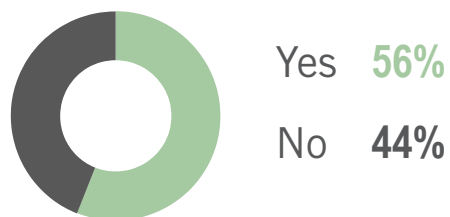


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people feel like their opinions are considered enough by humanitarian actors

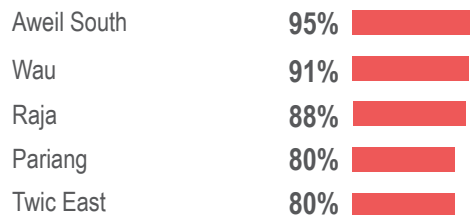


### Communication

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people feel like they are receiving enough information about the assistance available to them

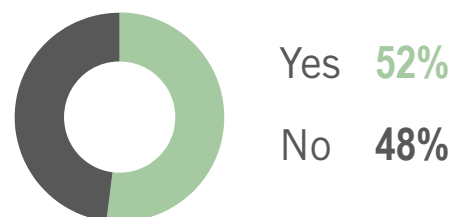


Top five assessed counties reporting that most people feel like they are not receiving enough information about the assistance available to them\*

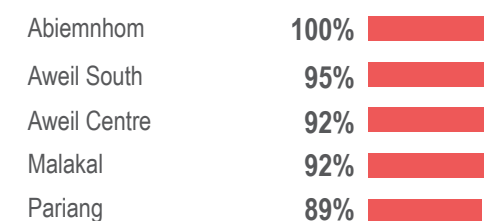


### Consultation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people feel that their opinions are considered enough by humanitarian actors



Top five assessed counties reporting that most people feel that their opinions are not considered enough by humanitarian actors\*



\* These counties are only selected among those where the proportion of assessed settlement reporting access to assistance met the REACH threshold for County level reporting (5% of all settlements in the County). Counties where assistance was accessed in some settlements but not enough for the data to be aggregated at the County level were Juba, Terekeka, Yei, Kapoeta East, Magwi, Torit, Canal Pigi, Yirrol East and West, Baiet, Maiwut, Gogrial East and West, Tonj East and North, Jur River, Ibba, Maridi, Mundri East and Mvolo.



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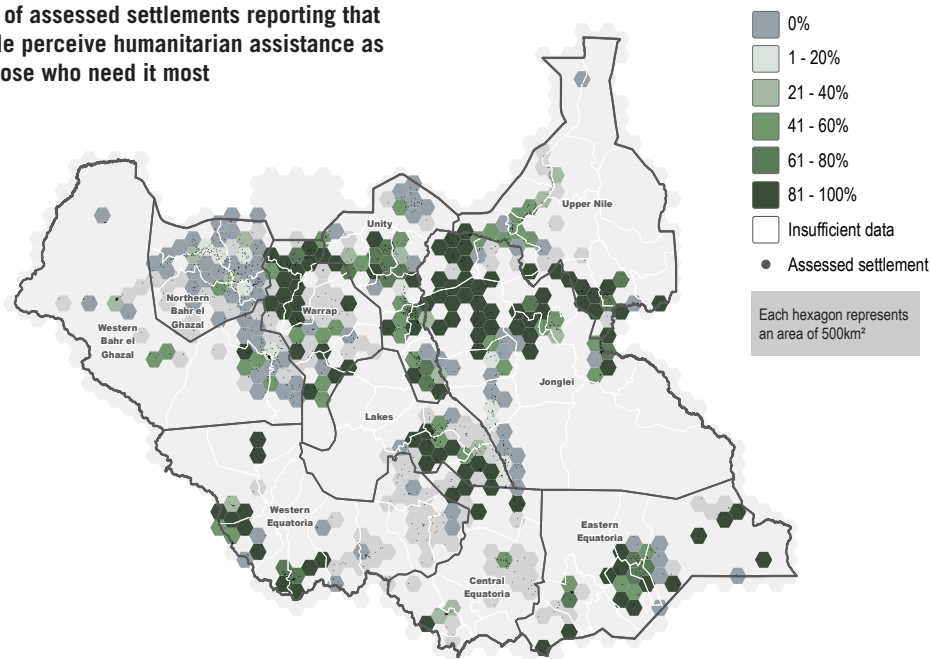
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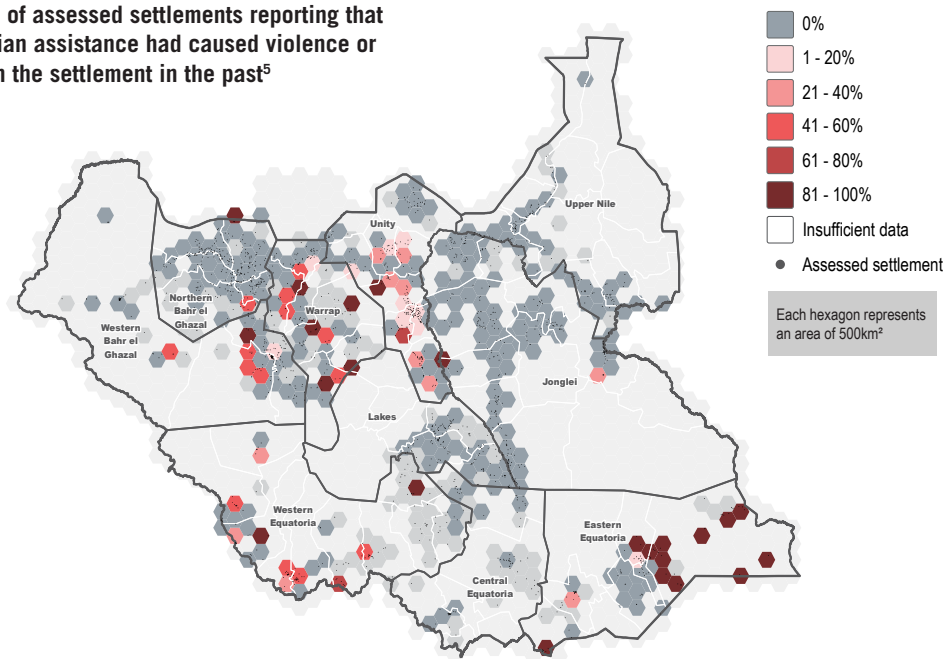
### Targeting models

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people perceive humanitarian assistance as going to those who need it most



### Tensions caused by humanitarian assistance delivery

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that humanitarian assistance had caused violence or tensions in the settlement in the past<sup>5</sup>



### Vulnerabilities

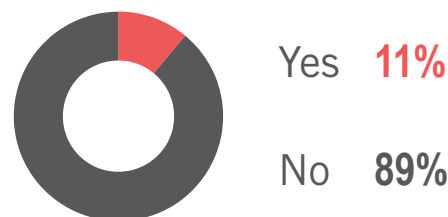
Top five counties reporting that most people perceive that assistance is not going to those who need it most\*

Aweil South	95%	
Bor South	93%	
Aweil Centre	92%	
Aweil North	92%	
Aweil East	91%	

Top five counties reporting that most people perceive that assistance is going those who need it most\*

Ulang	100%	
Nagero	100%	
Fangak	100%	
Ayod	100%	
Uror	83%	

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that humanitarian assistance had caused violence or tensions in the settlement in the past



Top five counties reporting that humanitarian assistance had caused violence or tensions in the settlement in the past\*

Nzara	46%	
Tambura	42%	
Tonj South	33%	
Ezo	33%	
Panyjjar	25%	

\* These counties are only selected among those where the proportion of assessed settlement reporting access to assistance met the REACH threshold for County level reporting (5% of all settlements in the County). Counties where assistance was accessed in some settlements but not enough for the data to be aggregated at the County level were Juba, Terekeka, Yei, Kapoeta East, Magwi, Torit, Canal Pigi, Yirol East and West, Baliet, Maiwut, Gogrial East and West, Tonj East and North, Jur River, Ibba, Maridi, Mundri East and Mvolo.

<sup>5</sup> The assessment tool does not specify a precise time period for this indicator. Rather, the indicator is intended to probe whether respondents recall any incidents of violence and/or tension emanating from the delivery of humanitarian assistance during any prior relief effort in the settlement.





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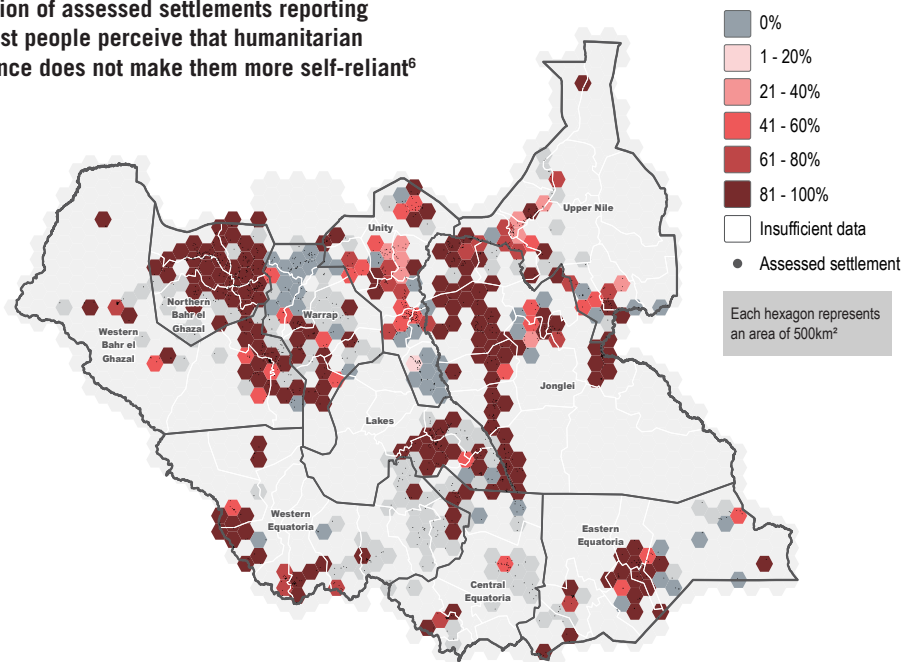
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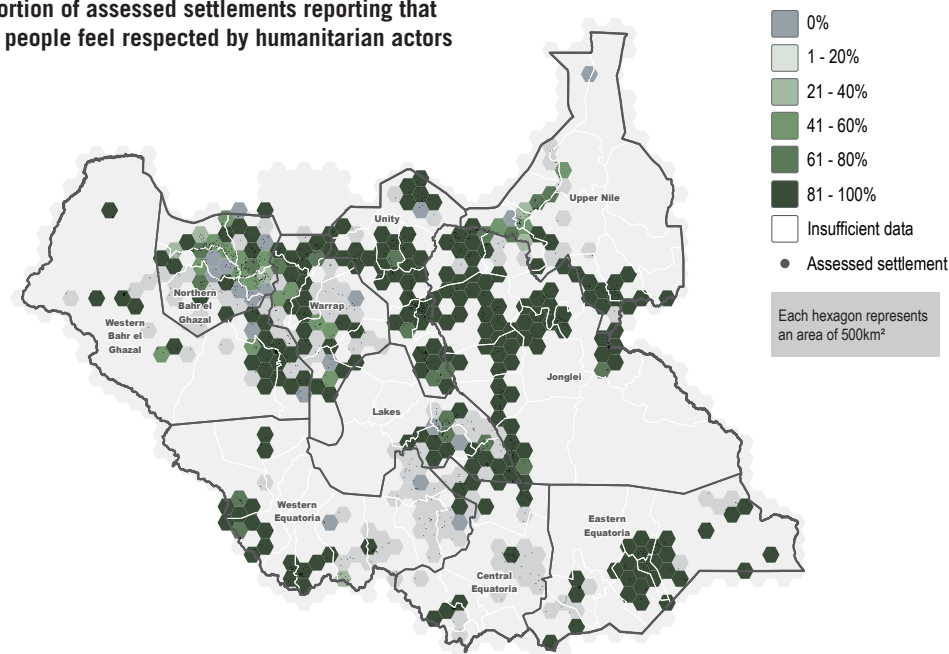
### Relevance of interventions

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people perceive that humanitarian assistance does not make them more self-reliant<sup>6</sup>



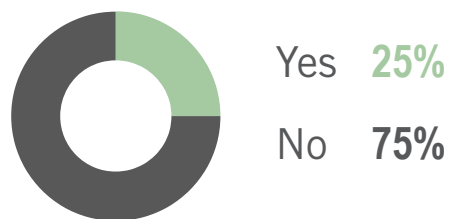
### Respect of affected populations

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people feel respected by humanitarian actors



### Self-reliance

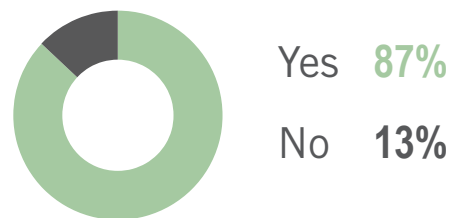
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people perceive that the assistance they receive helps them become more self-reliant



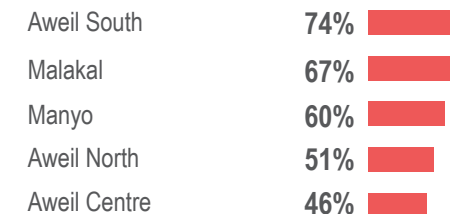
Top 5 counties reporting that most people perceive that the assistance they receive does not help them become more self-reliant\*



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people feel respected by humanitarian actors



Top 5 counties reporting that most people do not feel respected by humanitarian actors



<sup>6</sup>The assessment tool defines 'self-reliance' as the capacity to rely on one's own power and resources rather than those of others in the long term.

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