

Registration & Beneficiary Management Practices

Exploring existing registration and beneficiary management practices in South Sudan.

2025-11-01

Abstract This research examines current registration and beneficiary management practices in South Sudan. It was conducted by the International Organization for Migration and supported with funding from ECHO and the collaboration from humanitarian organizations in South Sudan.

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Caution

Note that this research is a working draft and still subject to considerable change.

- what are the practices, processes and tools that organizations use and to how are they similar or differ?
- what organizations have Data Sharing Agreements with each other and what does it look like as a network?

1 Introduction

This goal of this analysis is to understand registration and beneficiary analysis in South Sudan, specifically:¹

- what data do organizations collect during registrations and to what degree of commonality exist among the data points collected?

Information from this analysis came from a survey to South Sudan organizations, individual and group interviews and observations, in Juba and Malakal in June and September 2025.

¹This analysis builds upon previous work done by the Collaborative Cash Delivery Network (CCD) and DIGID

2 Survey Analysis

The survey was conducted between 27th June and 14th October 2025 and analyses response from 16 organization.

2.1 Profile of respondents

Responses were received from international NGO's nation NGO's and UN entities.



Figure 1: Survey respondent organizations by type

The respondents represent organizations responding across 11 sectors, with Food Security and Cash Based Interventions most prominently. 11 of the 16 respondents work in CBI.

There was significant diversity in the organization as only two worked in the same combination of sectors.

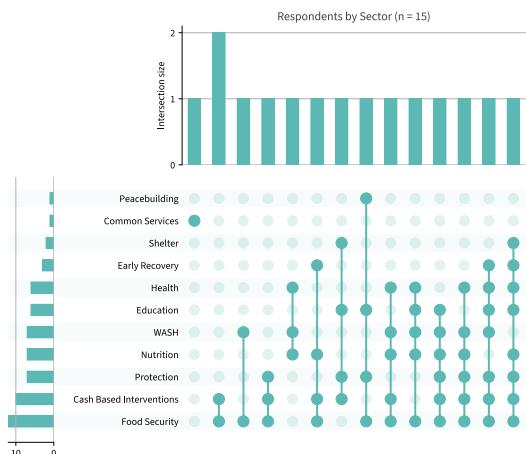


Figure 2: Respondent organizations by sector, with CBI and Food Security most common

All bar one organization work with both host communities and IDPs.

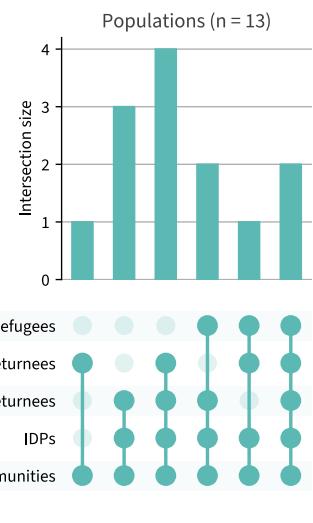


Figure 3: Target populations served by respondent organizations

2.2 Registration

Only two respondents do not conduct registration activities.

Do you conduct a registration activity (n = 15)

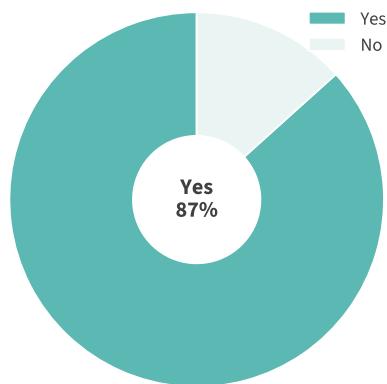


Figure 4: Proportion of organizations conducting registration activities (14 of 16)

Accountability as per the organizations procedures was the most cited purpose for registration, The purposes were also significantly varied - only 5 respondents shared the same set of purposes.

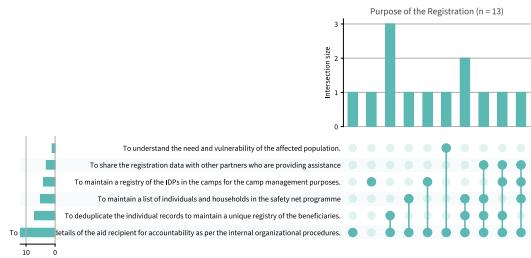


Figure 5: Primary purposes for registration, with accountability most cited

Of the organizations that conduct registration, 29% (4) their registration efforts as inter-agency.

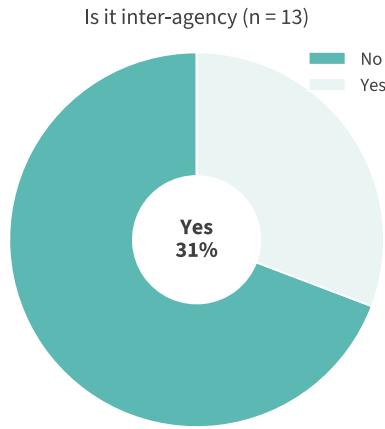


Figure 6: Inter-agency registration activities (29% of registering organizations)

2.3 Non registrations actors

arian response activities include direct assistance to the h

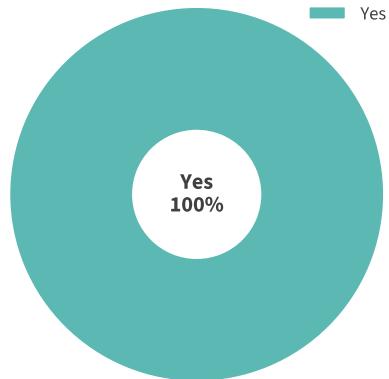


Figure 7: Organizations providing direct assistance at household or individual level



Figure 8: Beneficiary list sources for non-registering organizations

2.4 Systems information

tion or beneficiary personal data managed in a database:

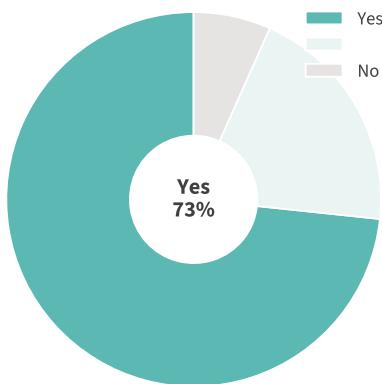


Figure 9: Use of database systems for registration and beneficiary data management

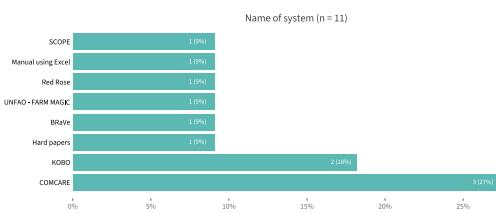


Figure 10: Database management systems used by respondent organizations

3 Data Sharing Graph

Examining the surveyed organization, we can visualize which organizations have data sharing agreements with each other.

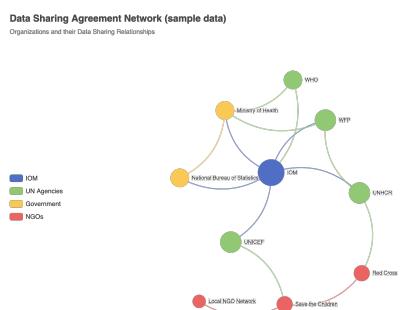


Figure 11: Data sharing agreement network showing fragmentation among surveyed organizations

Even among the small number of organizations surveys we can see significant fragmentation and loosely connected data sharing networks.

4 Data Journey

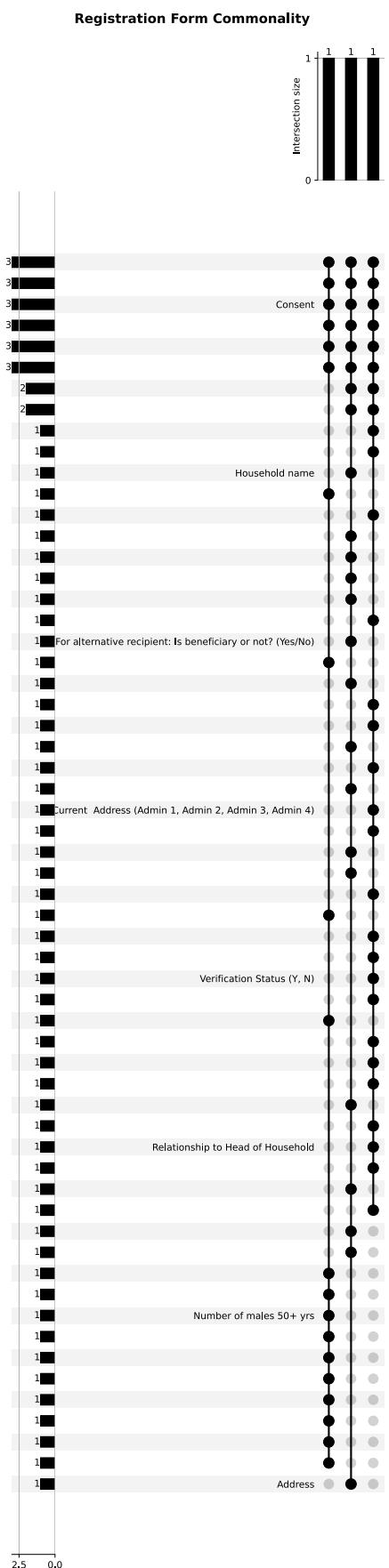
This is a scrolling story of a scenario where data collection, exchange and limitations are highlighted along a persons journey, using a similar story-telling style to this article

Even though the text is mostly placeholder, it follows a narrative structure. It starts with a general statement about data collection and exchange, then moves into a specific scenario of a person's journey, highlighting the challenges and limitations of data management along the way. The narrative is intended to be read sequentially, with each section building on the previous one to tell a cohesive story.

5 Comparing Data Points

Getting all registration forms and comparing data variables. It can be visualized in two ways, with an upsetplot and a master excel file of all datapoints with colour coding for columns based on whether a variable is unique among respondents, a variation, or common.

The following plot visualizes each data point collected by each organization. The histogram on the left show the count of datapoints among organizations - for instance, a 5 beside "Full name" means that 5 organizations gather that same data point. The top histogram show the number of organizations that collect the exact same data.



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Figure 12: Registration data field overlaps across organizations. Left: frequency of each field; top: organizations with identical field sets. Note: Some fields were normalized for variations in wording