Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2017

Overview

Conflict in Jonglei State broke out in late December 2013, only days after the current conflict began in Juba. Since then, the state has been one of the worst affected by the conflict, and currently hosts the second highest reported numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country after Unity State. Many areas in Jonglei are largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity and logistical constraints. As a result, only limited information is available on the humanitarian situation outside major displacement sites.

In order to fill such information gaps and facilitate humanitarian planning, in late 2015, REACH piloted its Area of Origin (AoO) methodology, which takes a territory-

based approach that may cover several bomas, to collect data in hard-to-reach areas of Unity State. The pilot was expanded to Jonglei State in March 2016, with data collected in Bor Town, Bor PoC, and Akobo in Jonglei State. Data is also collected from Mingkaman in Lakes State and PoCs in Juba.

In December 2016, REACH decided to refine the methodology, moving from the AoO to the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, an approach collecting information at the settlement level. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

Through AoK, REACH collects data from a network of Key Informants (KIs) who have sector specific knowledge and gain the information from regularly traveling to and from the settlement, direct or indirect contact with people in the settlement, or recent displacement.

Data collected is aggregated to the settlement level and all percentiles presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent percent of settlements within Jonglei with that specific reponse.

Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Jonglei State.

Assessment coverage

992 Key Informants assessed

271 Settlements assessed

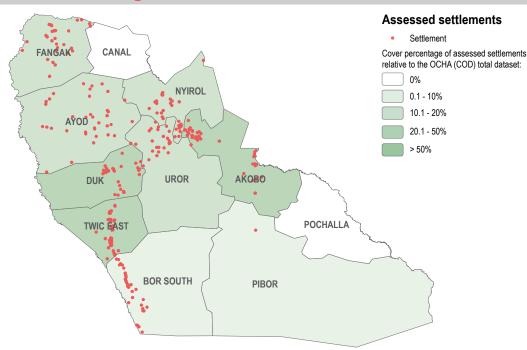
Contact with Area of Knowledge

14% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the

last month.

Assessment coverage



Reached villages

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Akobo	44	170	26%
Ayod	37	242	15%
Bor South	30	389	8%
Canal	0	129	0%
Duk	29	101	29%
Fangak	29	206	14%
Nyirol	30	218	14%
Pibor	1	355	0%
Pochalla	0	76	0%
Twic East	47	211	22%
Uror	24	203	12%
Total	271	2,300	12%







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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2017

New arrivals



Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:¹

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1 Lack of food 67%

50%

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75% 76 - 100%

reporting presence of IDPs:

2 Lack of health services

3 Insecurity 47%

Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:1



1 Access to food 74%

Security 54%

3 Access to health services 47%

Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations:

1	Akobo County	30%
2	Nyirol County	22%
3	Ayod County	15%

Displacement

Reported time of displacement from most recent long-term location:



Displacement



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

	770/		
More women than men	77%		
About equal	12%		
All/almost all women	8%		
All/almost all men	3%	L	

Local community

TWIC FAST

BOR SOUTH

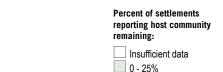


26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

POCHALLA





Reported gender ratio of local community

Demographic composition

remaining in assessed settlements:

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults	64%
About equal	19%
More adults than children	15%
All/almost all adults	2%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children	45%
More children than adults	33%
About equal	16%
All/almost all adults	6%



TWIC FAST

BOR SOUTH





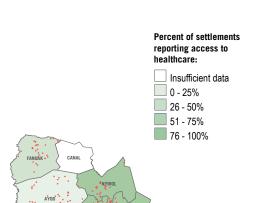
¹Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons.

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2017

Health \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$ Shelter/NFI \$\frac{1}{2}\$



Health concerns

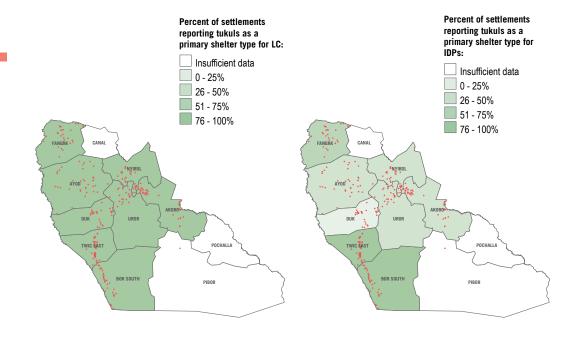
Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:²

1	Malaria	75%	
2	Typhoid	44%	
3	Malnutrition	38%	
4	Diarrhea	30%	
5	Fever	20%	

Health distance

Reported distance of the nearest health care facilities from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	24%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	47%
1 hour to under half a day	22%
Half a day	7%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

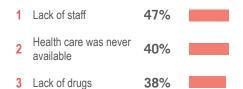


Health unavailability

DUK

TWIC FAST

Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:³



Feeding programmes

Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



² Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter:

1 to 5	83%
6 to 10	16%
11 to 15	1%
More than 15	0%

Shelter sharing

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	2% I
More than half	28%
Around half	36%
Less than half	31%
None	2%
No answer	1%







³ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

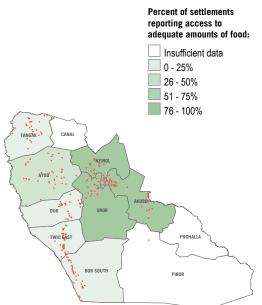
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2017

Food Security







Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	22%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	49%
1 hour to under half a day	27%
Half a day	2% I
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

Food unavailability

Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:⁴

1	Unsafe to plant	84%	
2	Food distributions stopped	39%	
3	Crops destroyed by natural disaster	38%	

Water distance

Percent of settlements

drinking water:

Insufficient data

0 - 25%

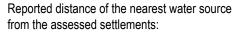
51 - 75%

76 - 100%

POCHALLA

26 - 50%

reporting access to clean



Under 30 minutes	48%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	47%
1 hour to under half a day	4% I
Half a day	1%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

Borehole usage

96%

of settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

Coping strategies

The average number of reported coping strategies used in the assessed settlements:

1.9 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



90%
Available
10%
Not available

Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from the assessed settlements:



Sanitation

TWIC LAST

BOR SOUTH

WASH

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation:

All	0%
More than half	1%
Around half	2%
Less than half	40%
None	57%
No answer	0%

County Percentage of functioning boreholes

Akobo	84%
Ayod	61%
Bor South	70%
Canal	Insufficient data
Duk	67%
Fangak	82%
Nyirol	84%
Pibor	Insufficient data
Pochalla	Insufficient data
Twic East	69%
Uror	90%

⁴ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.







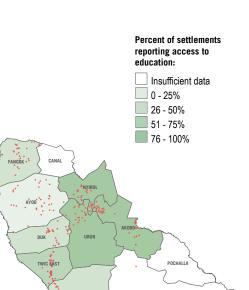
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2017

Education





Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:⁵

Primary	53%
None	47%
Pre-primary	15%
Vocational	4% ▮
ALP ⁶	3% ▮
Secondary	3% ▮

Education attendance and availability

Top two reported reasons why children are not attending school in the assessed settlements:

1	Lack of supplies	56%	
2	Insecurity	44%	

Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:

1	Was never available	33%	
2	Facilities destroyed by conflict	22%	

School attendance

BOR SOUTH

Reported proportion of 6-17 year girls and 6-17 year boys attending school in assessed settlements:



⁵ Key informants could choose more than one answer.

Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:

1	Killing/injury other community	53%
2	Domestic violence	17%
3	Sexual violence	16%
4	Looting	3%

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

1	Killing/injury other community	70%
2	Cattle raiding	13%
3	Forced recruitment	6%
4	Killing/injury same community	5%
5	Looting	5%

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

%	1	Abduction	56%
%	2	Family separation	19%
%	3	Killing/injury other community	9%
%	4	Early marriage	4%
%	5	Looting	2%

Community relations

5 Early marriage

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees⁷ and local community in the assessed settlements:

3%

Very Good	16%
Good	82%
Neutral	2%
Poor	0%
Very poor	0%
No answer	0%

Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in the assessed settlements:



92% No 8% Yes

 $^{7} \text{Local}$ community displaced and returned home, reported in 42% of assessed settlements.

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to our in-country office: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org or to our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.



⁶ Accelerated learning programmes.