



# South Sudan - Jonglei State

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 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. 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 the 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 information from regular direct or indirect contact, 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 response. The displacement section on page 2 refers to the proportion of assessed KIs arrived within the previous month (newly arrived IDPs).

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

**617** Key Informants assessed

**245** Settlements assessed

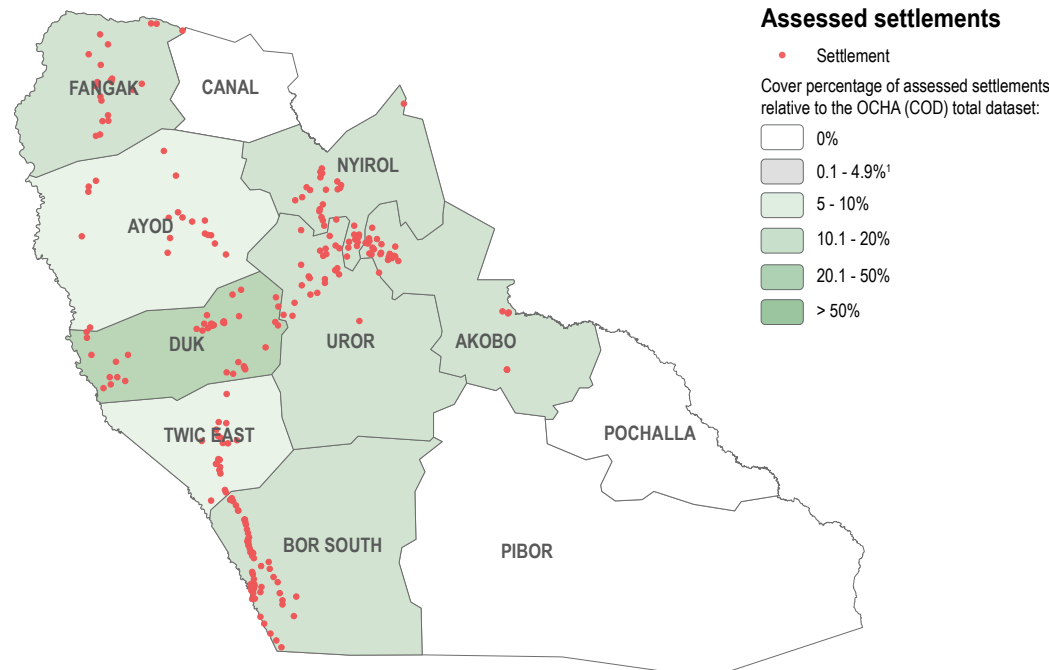
### Contact with Area of Knowledge

**45%** KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

**41%** KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

**59%** 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	30	169	18%
Ayod	19	241	8%
Bor South	60	390	15%
Canal	0	128	0%
Duk	37	120	31%
Fangak	21	205	10%
Nyirol	32	217	15%
Pibor	0	354	0%
Pochalla	0	75	0%
Twic East	21	216	10%
Urur	25	202	12%
Total	245	2,317	11%

<sup>1</sup> Counties with under 5% of settlement coverage are not disaggregated to the county level, but are included in state-level analysis.



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### New arrivals



#### Push factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Lack of food 86%
- 2 Insecurity 79%
- 3 Lack of health services 30%



#### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Security 80%
- 2 Access to food 69%
- 3 Access to health services 33%



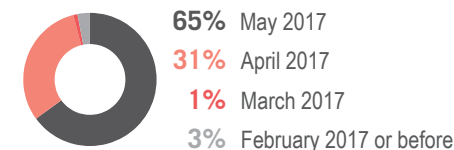
#### Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations for newly arrived IDPs:

- 1 Akobo County 38%
- 2 Nyirol County 27%
- 3 Uror County 26%

#### Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



### Displacement



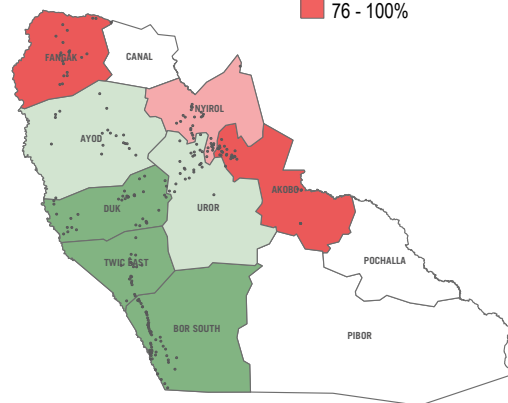
#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 93%
- About equal 4%
- All/almost all women 2%
- No answer 1%

Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- More children than adults 70%
- About equal 21%
- More adults than children 9%

<sup>2</sup> Most frequently cited as first, second and third most important reasons.

### Local community



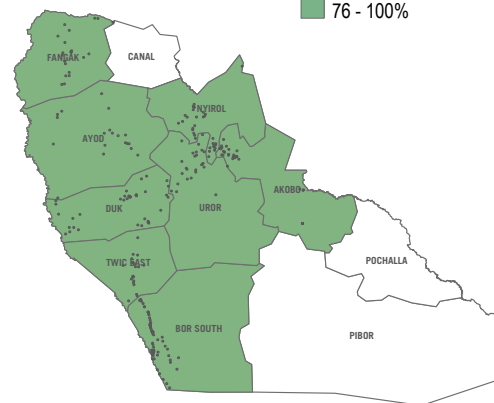
#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 55%
- More men than women 35%
- About equal 9%
- All/almost all women 1%

Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More adults than children 41%
- More children than adults 33%
- About equal 14%
- All/almost all adults 10%
- All/almost all older people 2%



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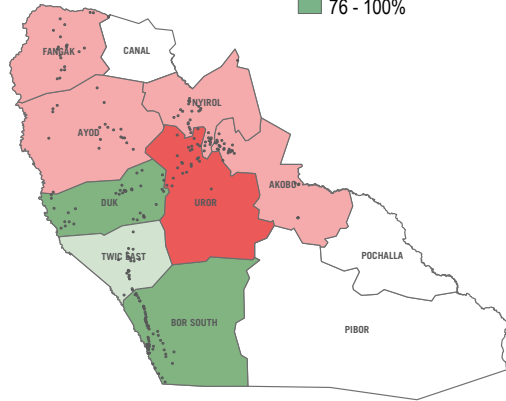
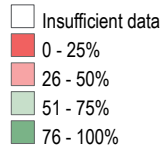
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### Health

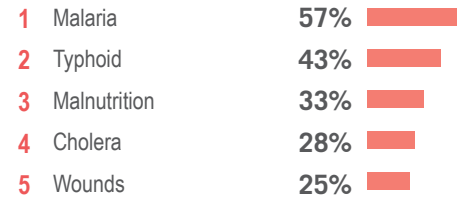


Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



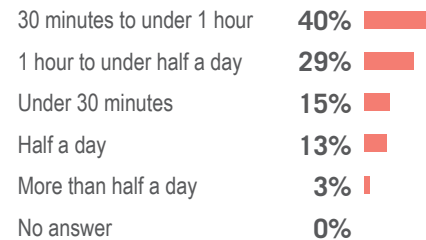
### Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>



### Health distance

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



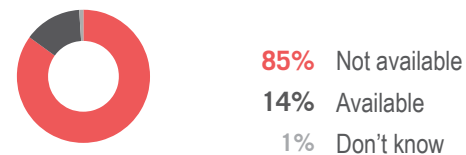
### Health unavailability

Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:<sup>4</sup>



### Feeding programmes

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



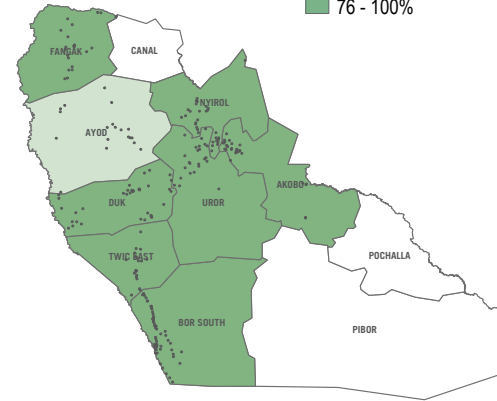
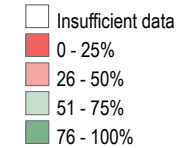
<sup>3</sup> Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

<sup>4</sup> Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

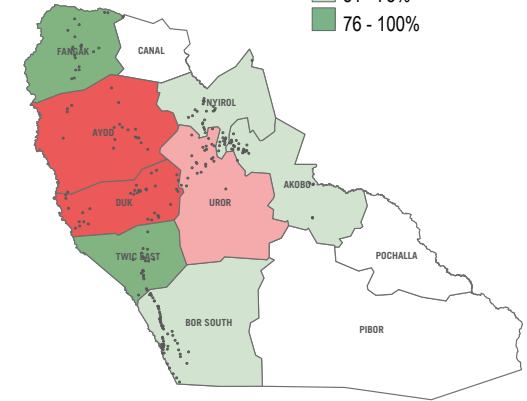
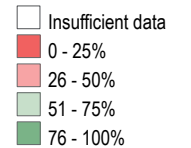
### Shelter/NFI



Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for LC:

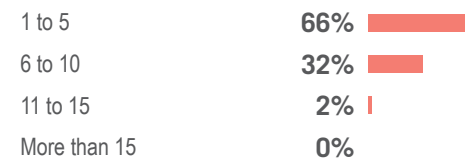


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



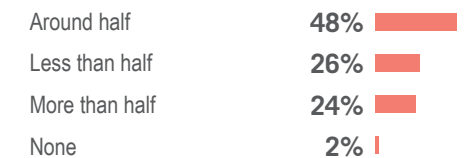
### NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



### Shelter sharing

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





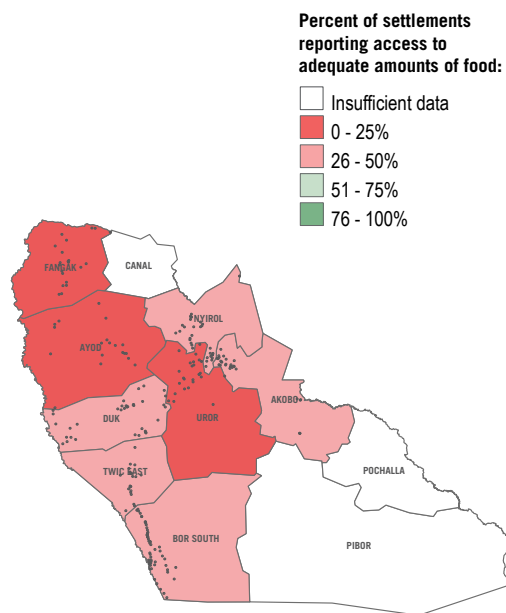
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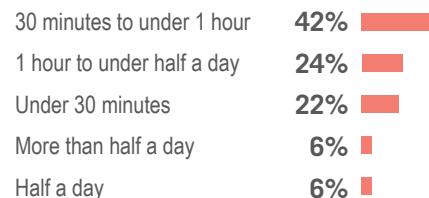
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### Food Security



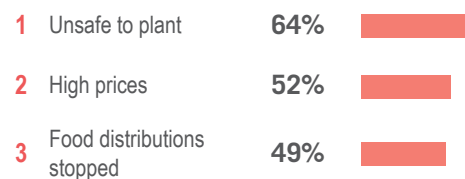
### Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

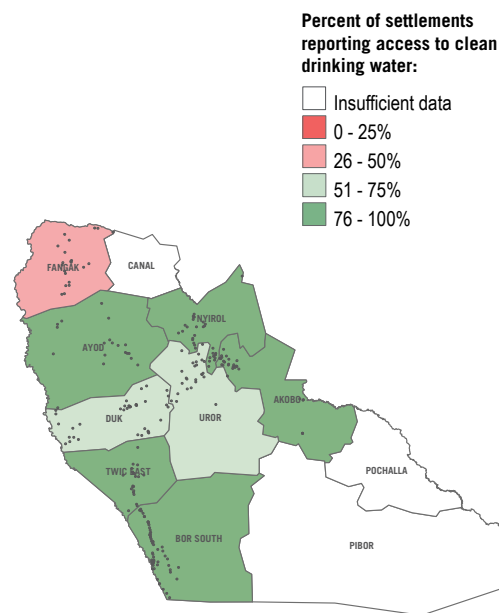


### Food unavailability

Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:<sup>5</sup>

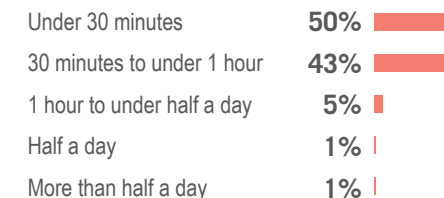


### WASH



### Water distance

Reported distance of the nearest safe water source from the assessed settlements:



### Water availability

Reported availability of safe water accessible from the assessed settlements:



### Coping strategies

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

1.8 coping strategies reported on average

### Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



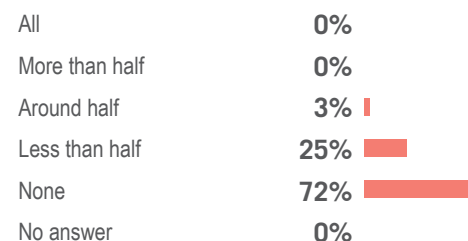
### Market availability

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



### Sanitation

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation in assessed settlements:



### Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:



<sup>5</sup> Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



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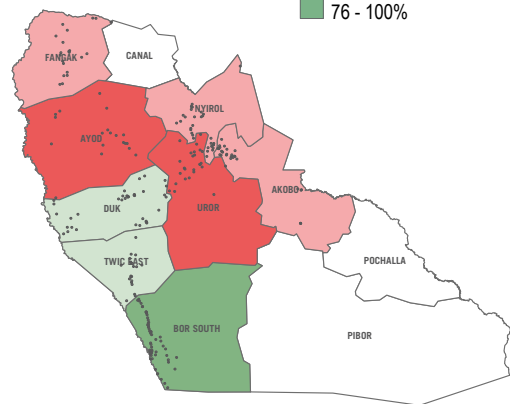
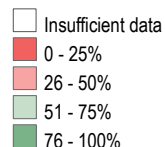
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### Education

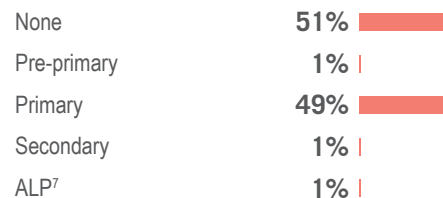


Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



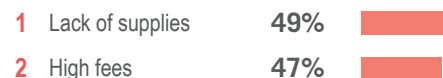
### Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:<sup>6</sup>



### Education attendance and availability

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

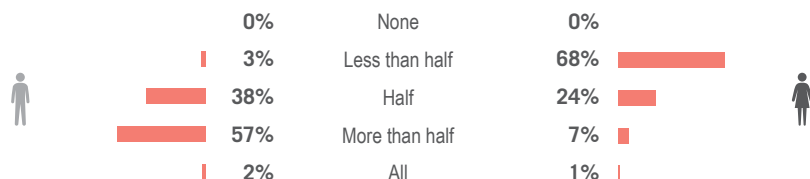


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:



### School attendance

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



<sup>6</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer.

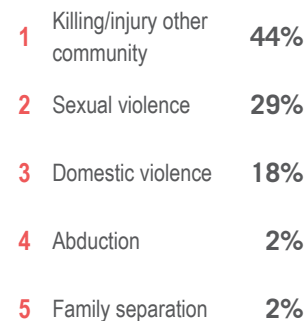
<sup>7</sup> Accelerated learning programmes.

### Protection



#### Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:



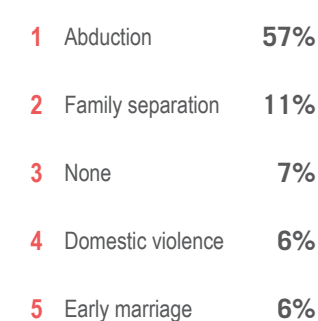
#### Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:



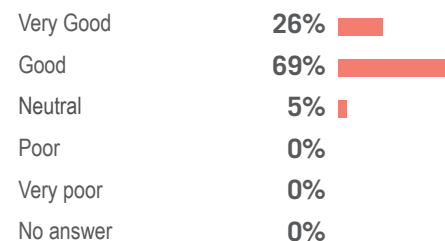
#### Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:



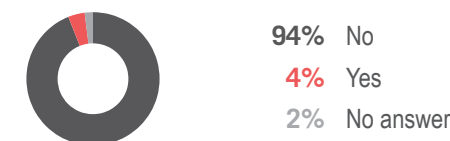
### Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees<sup>8</sup> and local community in the assessed settlements:



### Land disputes

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



<sup>8</sup> Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 38% 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](mailto:south.sudan@reach-initiative.org) or to our global office: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).

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