



# South Sudan - Jonglei State

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 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 site and Akobo in Jonglei State. Data is also collected from Mingkaman in Lakes State and the PoC sites 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

**705** Key Informants interviewed

**263** Settlements assessed

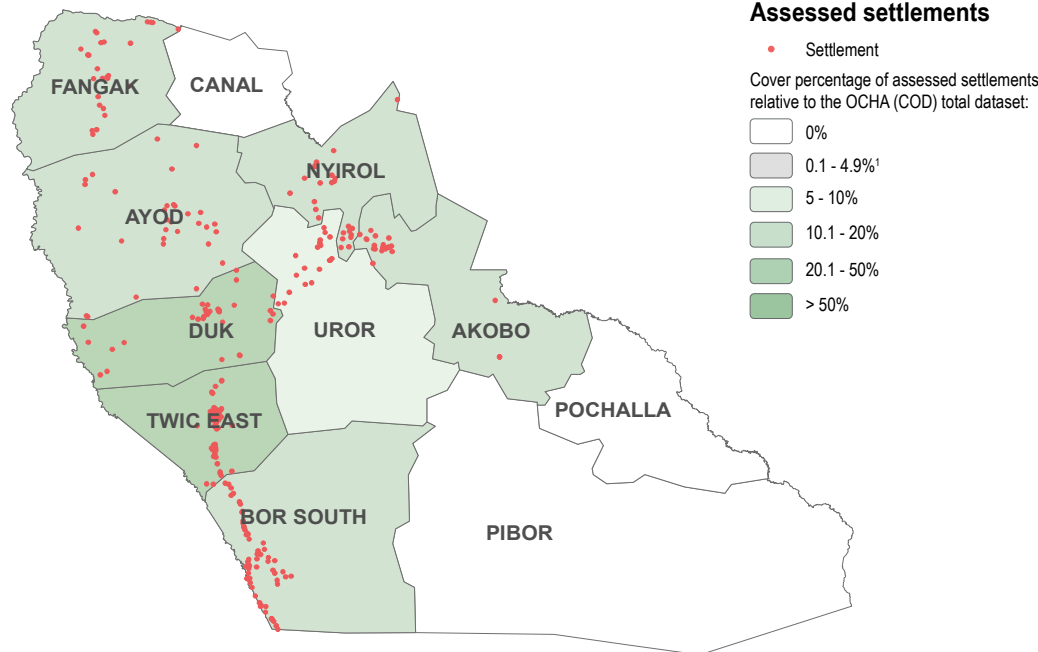
### Contact with Area of Knowledge

**38%** KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs.

**46%** KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

**54%** KIs reported being in contact with someone living in AoK within last month.

### Assessment coverage



### Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Akobo	23	169	14%
Ayod	32	245	13%
Bor South	58	400	15%
Canal	0	128	0%
Duk	31	121	26%
Fangak	26	210	12%
Nyirol	24	217	11%
Pibor	0	354	0%
Pochalla	0	75	0%
Twic East	50	221	23%
Uror	19	202	9%
Total	263	2,342	11%

<sup>1</sup> Data from counties with under 5% settlement coverage are not included in county level analysis, but are included in state-level analysis.



# South Sudan - Jonglei State

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

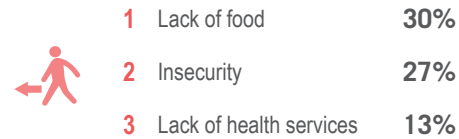
August 2017

### New arrivals



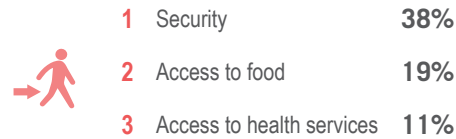
#### Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



#### Pull factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:



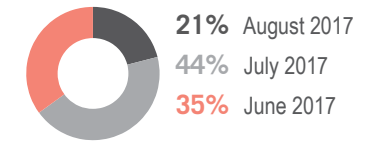
#### Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:



#### Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:

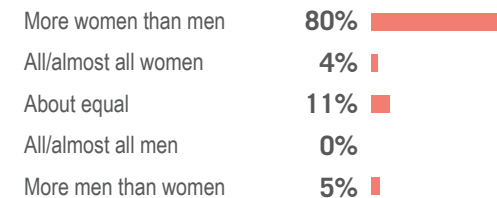


### Displacement

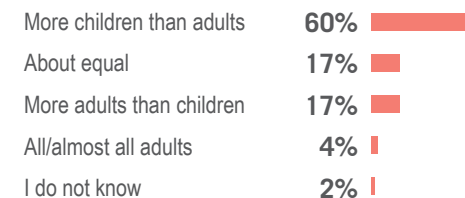


#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

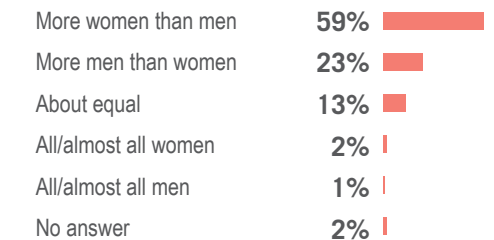


### Local community

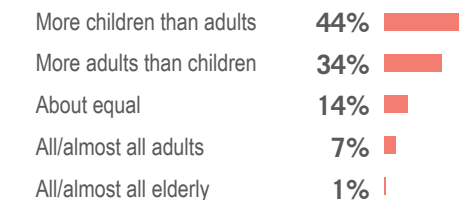


#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:





# South Sudan - Jonglei State

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

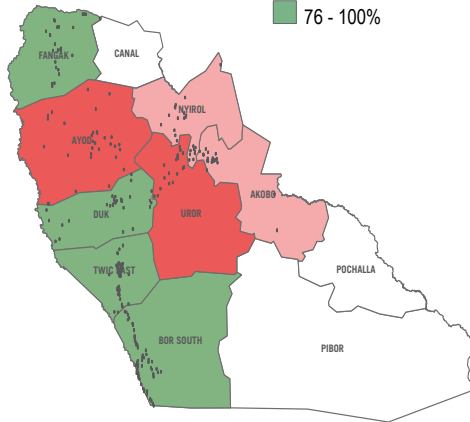
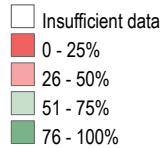
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2017

### Health

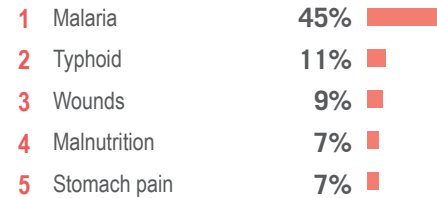


Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



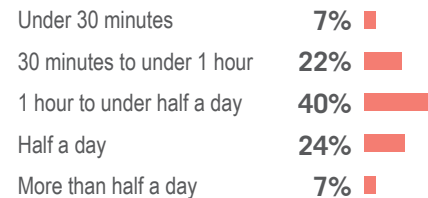
### Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in assessed settlements:



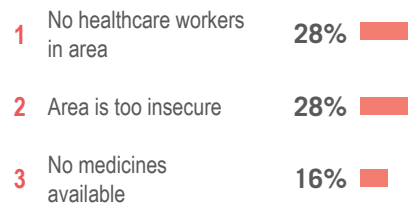
### Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:



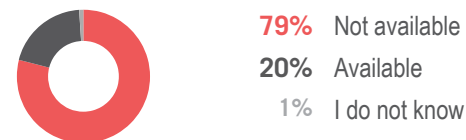
### Healthcare unavailability

'Primary reported reason why healthcare facilities are not available from assessed settlements:



### Feeding programmes

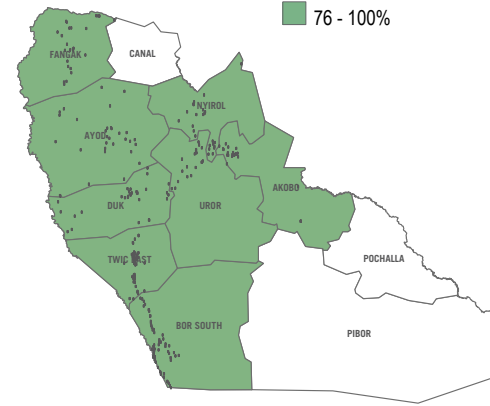
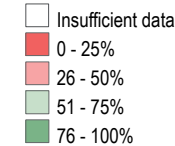
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in assessed settlements:



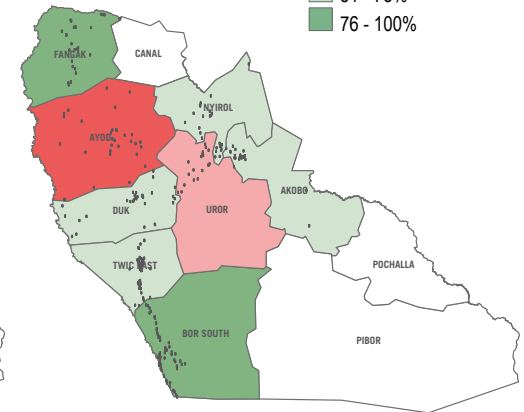
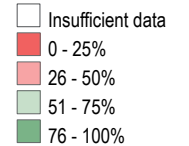
### Shelter/NFI



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



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



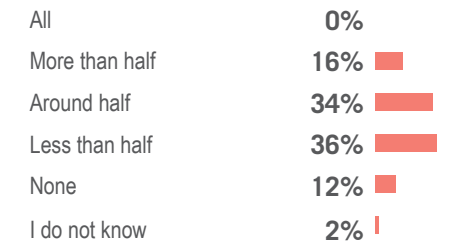
### Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



### Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





# South Sudan - Jonglei State

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

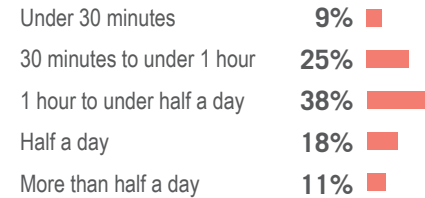
August 2017

### Food Security



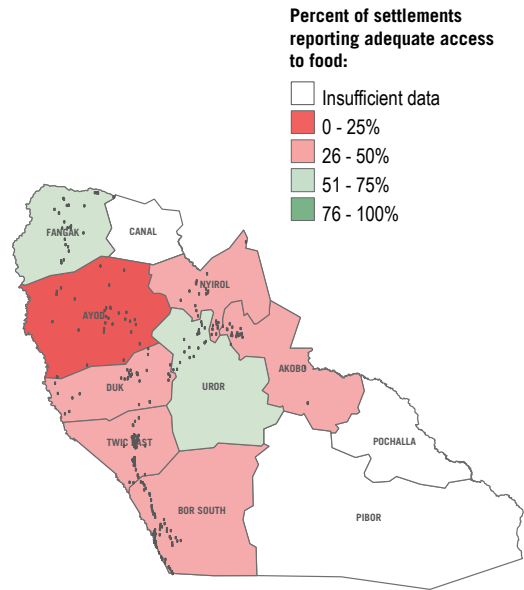
#### Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:



#### Food unavailability

Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:



#### Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

**1.4** coping strategies reported on average

#### Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:



#### Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:

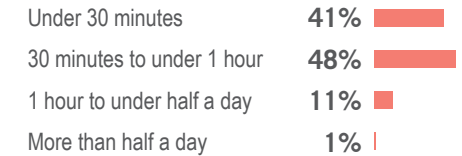


### WASH



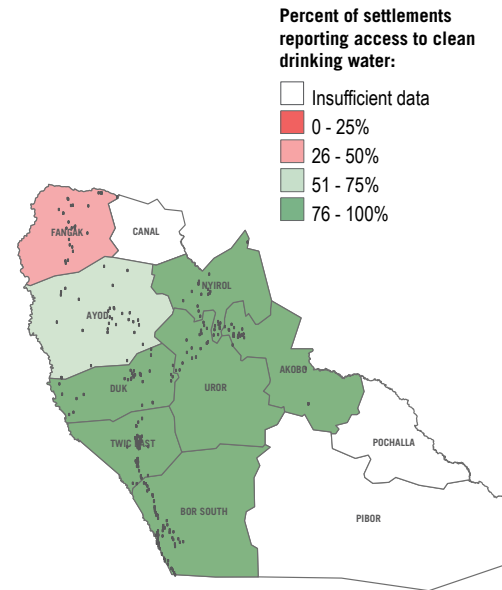
#### Water distance

Reported distance of nearest safe water source from assessed settlements:



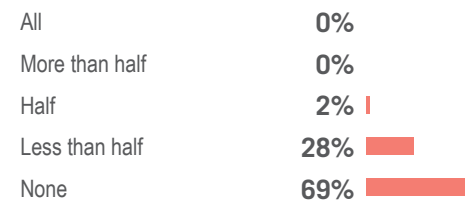
#### Water availability

Reported availability of a safe water source accessible from assessed settlements:



#### Sanitation

Reported use of sanitation facilities over open defecation in assessed settlements:



#### Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from assessed settlements:





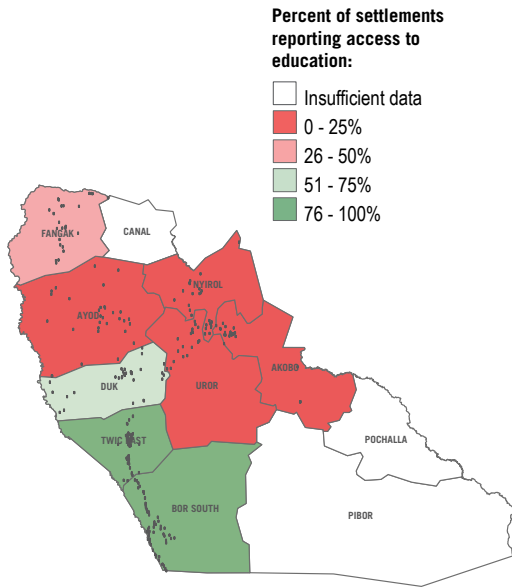
# South Sudan - Jonglei State

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2017

### Education



### Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

None	49%
Pre-primary	0%
Primary	44%
Secondary	4%
ALP <sup>2</sup>	0%

### Education attendance and availability

Primary reported reason why children are not attending school in assessed settlements:

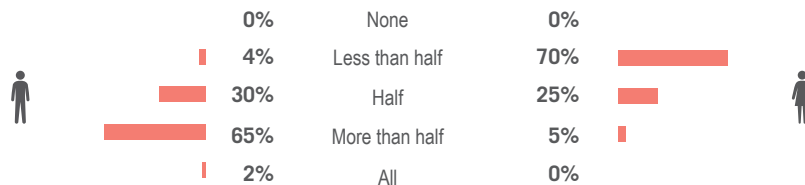
1 High fees	54%
2 Insecurity	19%

Primary reported reason why education services are not available in assessed settlements:

1 Insecurity	37%
2 No available facilities	27%

### School attendance

Reported proportion of settlements where 6-17 years old boys and girls attend school respectively:



<sup>2</sup> Accelerated learning programmes.

### Protection



#### Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in assessed settlements:

1 Killing/injury by other community	51%
2 Sexual violence	7%
3 Domestic violence	10%
4 Family separation	4%
5 Abduction	3%

#### Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in assessed settlements:

1 Killing/injury by other community	74%
2 Cattle raiding	11%
3 Killing/injury by same community	5%
4 Forced recruitment	4%
5 Looting	2%

#### Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in assessed settlements:

1 Abduction	58%
2 Family separation	9%
3 Domestic violence	6%
4 Early marriage	4%
5 Killing/injury by other community	3%

### Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees<sup>3</sup> and local community in assessed settlements:

Very Good	19%
Good	69%
Neutral	12%
Poor	0%

### Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



<sup>3</sup> Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 17% of assessed settlements.

### About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance 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).

Visit [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org) and follow us @REACH\_info.