Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis
February 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

869 Key Informants assessed

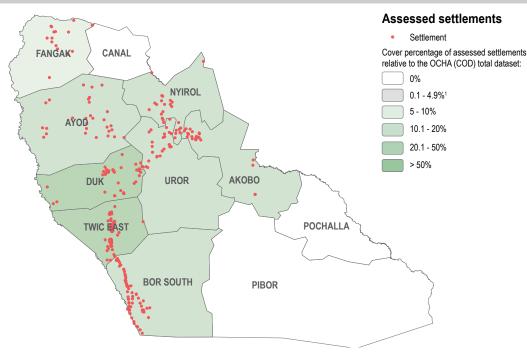
298 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

17% 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	25	169	15%
Ayod	29	241	12%
Bor South	68	388	18%
Canal	0	128	0%
Duk	40	100	40%
Fangak	15	205	7%
Nyirol	28	217	13%
Pibor	0	354	0%
Pochalla	0	75	0%
Twic East	67	210	32%
Uror	26	202	13%
Total	298	2,289	13%

¹ 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 for leaving previous location:1



- 63% 1 Lack of food
- 52% Insecurity
- 3 Lack of health services 40%

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75% 76 - 100%

reporting presence of IDPs:

Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:2

	•
-	

- 84% 1 Access to food
- 57% Security
- 3 Access to health services 42%

Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations:

1	Nyirol County	31%
2	Akobo County	26%
3	Uror County	25%

Displacement

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



Demographic composition

remaining in assessed settlements:

Reported gender ratio of local community

- **72%** February 2017
- **20%** January 2017
- 2% January to December 2016
- 6% December 2015 or before

54%

31%

11%

2% I

2%

Displacement



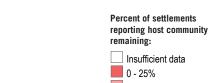
Local community

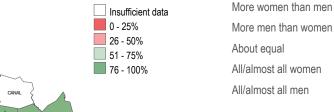


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	85%
About equal	9%
All/almost all women	2% Ⅰ
All/almost all men	2% I
More men than women	2% I





Reported age ratio of local community remaining

More adults than children	43%
More children than adults	30%
About equal	15%
All/almost all adults	9%
All/almost all elderly	2%
All/almost all children	1%

in assessed settlements:

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults	68%
About equal	16%
More adults than children	13%
All/almost all adults	1%
All/almost all children	1%

² Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons.







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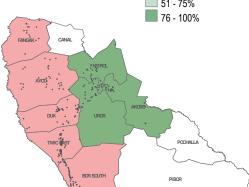








Insufficient data



Health concerns

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:3

1	Malaria	77%
2	Typhoid	51%
3	Malnutrition	30%
4	Diarrhea	22%
5	Fever	18%

Health distance

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

Under 30 minutes	19%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	57%
1 hour to under half a day	18%
Half a day	8%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

NFI

1 to 5

6 to 10

11 to 15

More than 15

Feeding programmes

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



Available **70%** Not available

Shelter/NFI



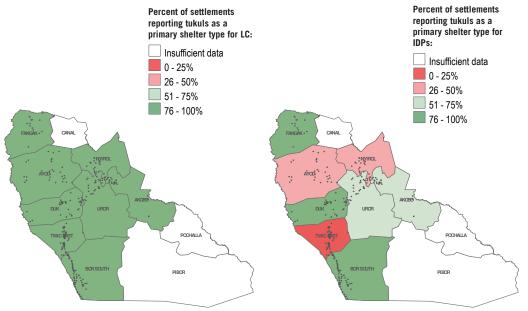
Reported number of people sharing a shelter:

80%

19%

1%

0%



Shelter sharing

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	1%
More than half	32%
Around half	42%
Less than half	21%
None	3%
No answer	1%

Top three reported reasons why health care

facilities are not available from the assessed





Health unavailability

settlements:4

³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available

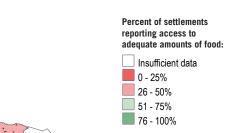
Health care was never 70% available

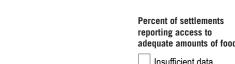
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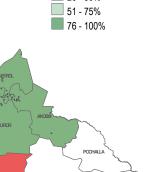
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Food Security









Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	25%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	53%
1 hour to under half a day	22%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

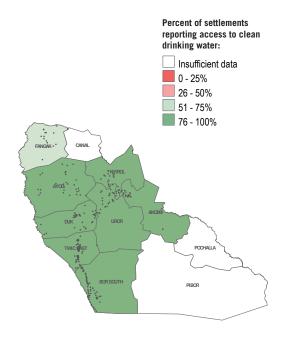
Food unavailability

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

1	Unsafe to plant	77%	
2	Food distributions stopped	49%	
3	Crops destroyed by natural disaster	37%	

WASH





Water distance

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

Under 30 minutes	51%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	42%
1 hour to under half a day	7%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

Borehole usage

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:

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:

All	0%
More than half	0%
Around half	3%
Less than half	24%
None	73%
No answer	0%

Percentage of functioning County horeholes

מסופווטופט				
Akobo	88%			
Ayod	68%			
Bor South	76%			
Canal	Insufficient data			
Duk	65%			
Fangak	86%			
Nyirol	77%			
Pibor	Insufficient data			
Pochalla	Insufficient data			
Twic East	72%			
Uror	78%			

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.





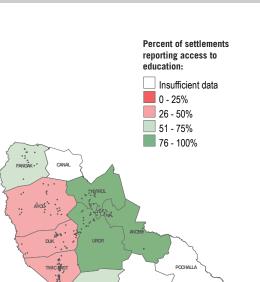




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Education



Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:6

Primary	56%
None	44%
Pre-primary	6% ■
Secondary	4%
ALP ⁷	1%

Education attendance and availability

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

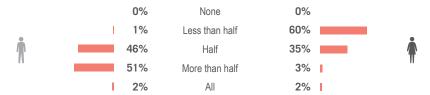
1	Lack of supplies	50%	
2	Insecurity	42%	

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

1	Was never available	63%	
2	Facilities destroyed by	11%	

School attendance

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



⁶ 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	Sexual violence	23%	
3	Domestic violence	10%	
4	Abduction	4%	

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

1	community	70%	1	Abo
2	Cattle raiding	15%	2	Ear
3	Killing/injury same community	8%	3	Fan
4	Looting	3%	4	Killi
5	Forced recruitment	2%	5	Nor

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

lling/injury other ommunity	70%	1	Abduction	65%
attle raiding	15%	2	Early marriage	9%
lling/injury same ommunity	8%	3	Family separation	9%
ooting	3%	4	Killing/injury other community	5%
orced recruitment	2%	5	None	2%

Community relations

5 Looting

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees8 and local community in the assessed settlements:

4%

Very Good	21%
Good	75%
Neutral	2%
Poor	0%
Very poor	2%
No answer	0%

Land disputes

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



⁸Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 66% 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.



⁷ Accelerated learning programmes