



South Sudan - Jonglei State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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

775 Key Informants interviewed

297 Settlements assessed

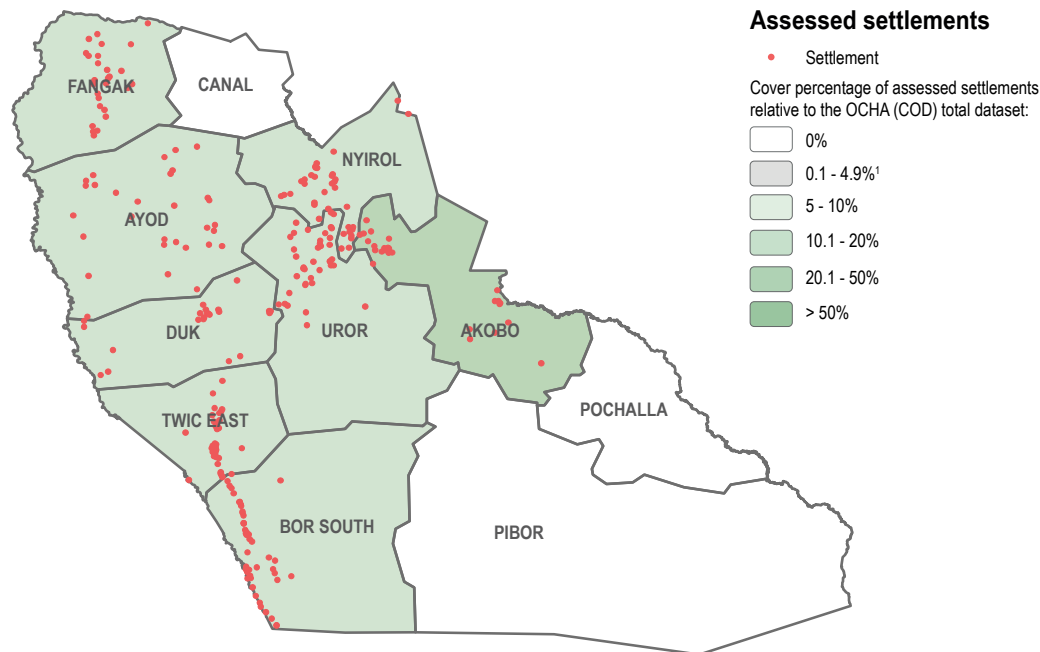
Contact with Area of Knowledge

57% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

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

53% KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

Assessment coverage



Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Akobo	38	169	22%
Ayod	28	241	12%
Bor South	65	390	17%
Canal	0	128	0%
Duk	22	120	18%
Fangak	28	205	14%
Nyirol	37	217	17%
Pibor	0	354	0%
Pochalla	0	75	0%
Twic East	39	216	18%
Uror	40	202	20%
Total	297	2,317	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 newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:²

- 1 Lack of food 75%
- 2 Insecurity 62%
- 3 Lack of health services 43%



Pull factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:²

- 1 Security 74%
- 2 Access to food 72%
- 3 Access to health services 45%



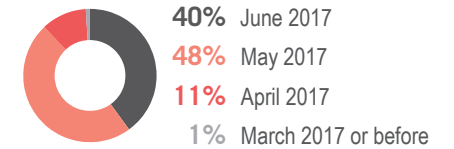
Previous location

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

- 1 Akobo County 44%
- 2 Nyirol County 23%
- 3 Uror County 20%

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 90%
- About equal 5%
- More men than women 2%
- No answer 2%
- All/almost all women 1%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- More children than adults 62%
- About equal 18%
- More adults than children 13%
- All/almost all elderly 3%
- No answer 3%

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

Local community



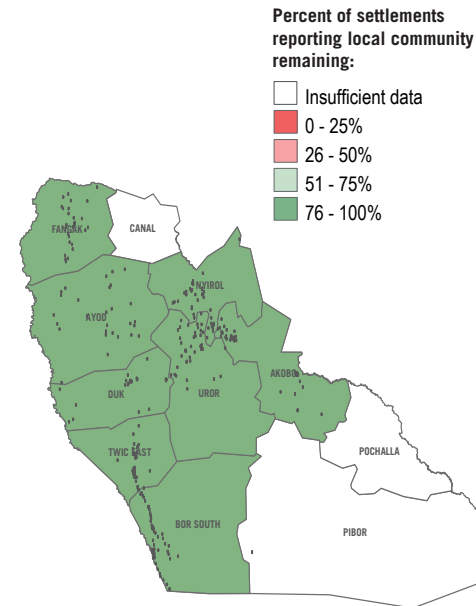
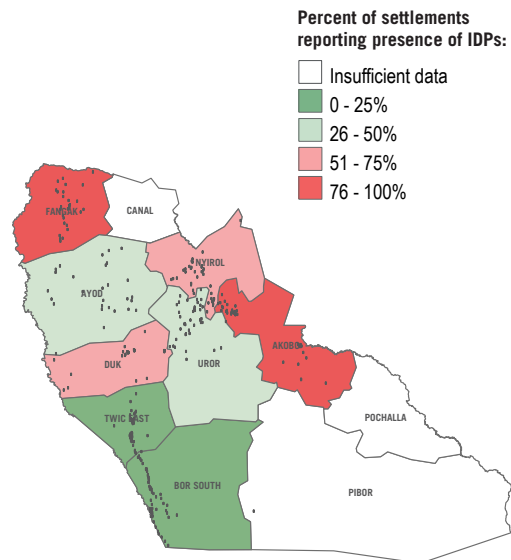
Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 58%
- More men than women 22%
- About equal 16%
- All/almost all women 2%
- No answer 1%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More children than adults 34%
- More adults than children 32%
- About equal 22%
- All/almost all adults 9%
- All/almost all elderly 2%





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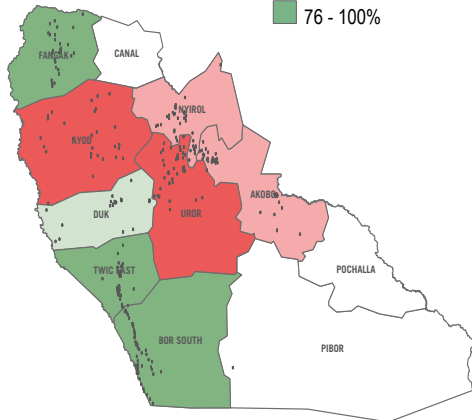
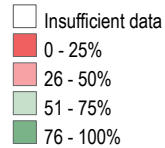
Health



Shelter/NFI

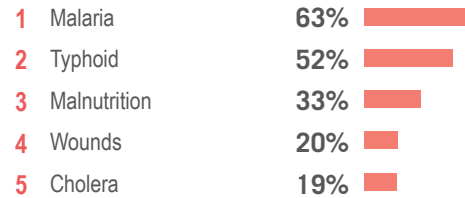


Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



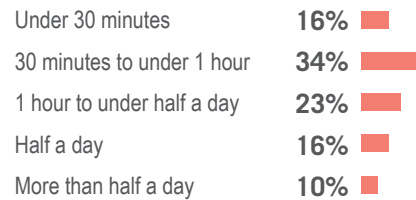
Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



Healthcare distance

Reported distance of the nearest healthcare facilities from the assessed settlements:



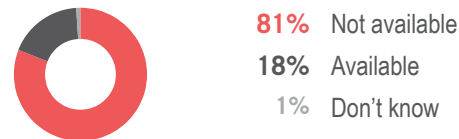
Healthcare unavailability

Top three reported reasons why healthcare facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:⁴



Feeding programmes

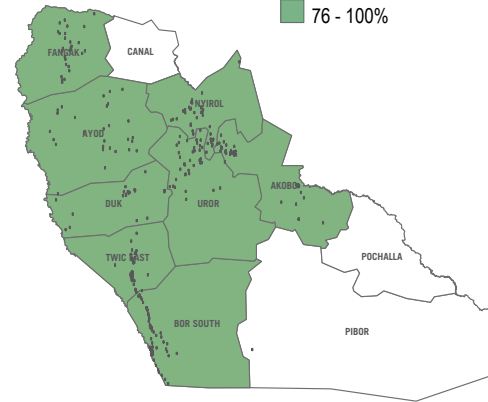
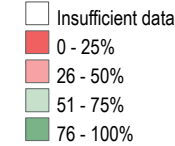
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



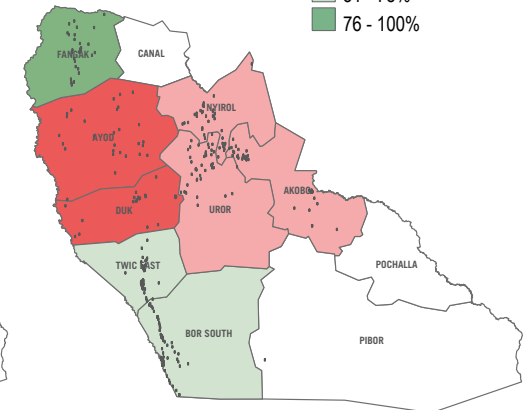
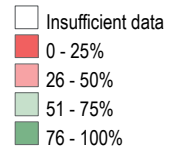
³ Key informants could choose up to three answers.

⁴ Key informants could choose up to two answers.

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:



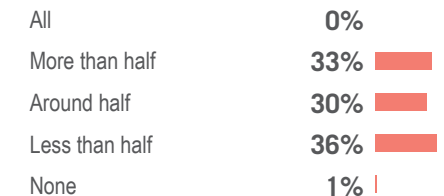
Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

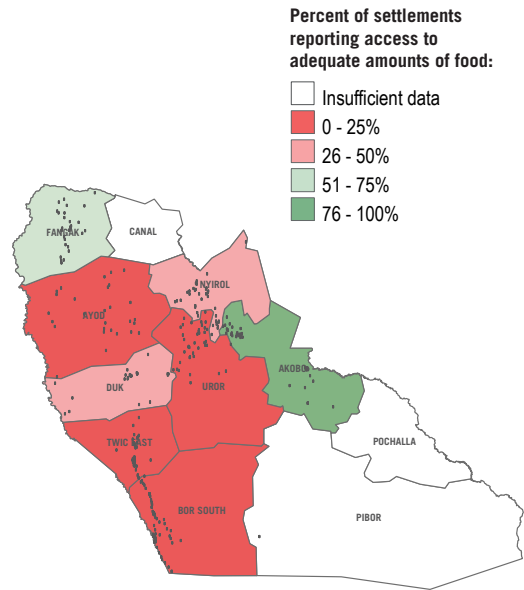




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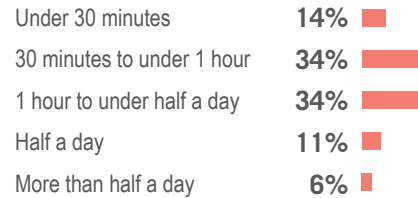
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Food Security



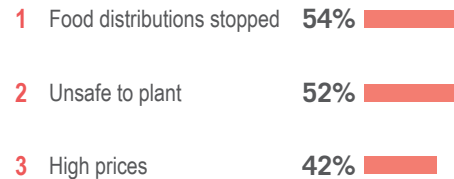
Market distance

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:⁵



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:

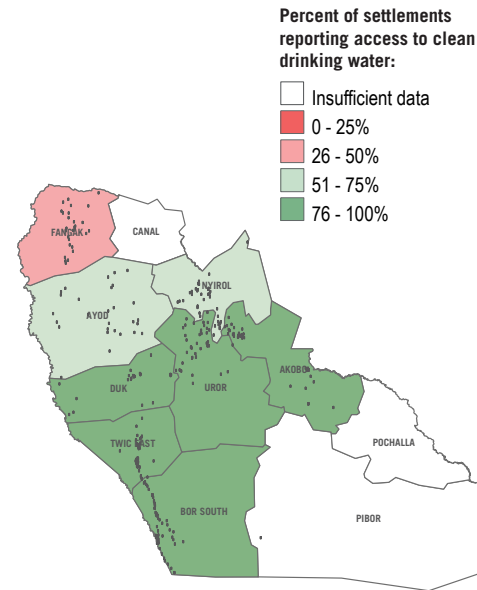


Market availability

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



WASH



Water distance

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



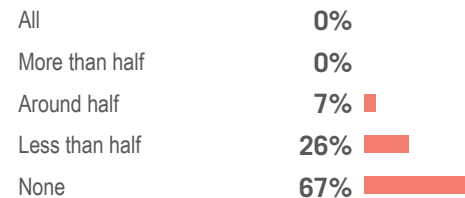
Water availability

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



Sanitation

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



Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:



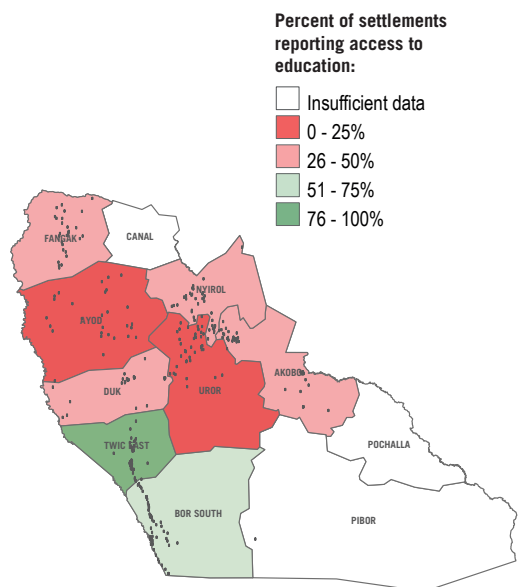
⁵ Key informants could choose up to three answers.



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Education



Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:⁶

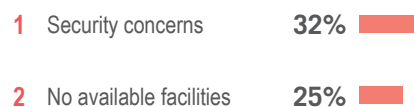


Education attendance and availability

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

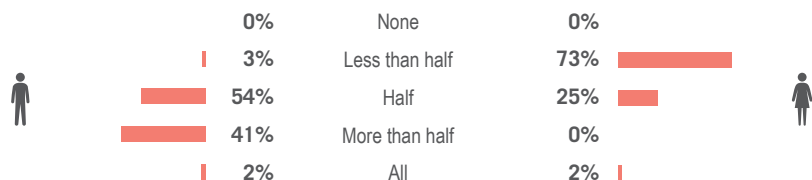


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:



School attendance

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



⁶ Key informants could choose more than one answer.

⁷ 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:



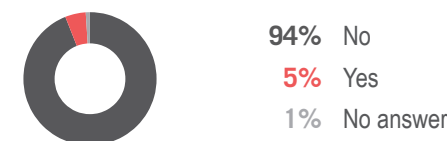
Community relations

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



Land disputes

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



⁸ Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 48% 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.