

July 2017

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### **Overview**

On July 8th, fighting broke out in Juba between the government-led SPLA and former opposition SPLA-IO. Since then, the states of Greater Equatoria have seen fighting spread to other towns and villages throughout the region, displacing hundreds of thousands South Sudanese across the borders into Uganda and Kenya. Many areas in Greater Equatoria 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.

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.

Using this new methodology, in April 2017, REACH collected information on Greater Equatoria using remote phone calling of KIs within the Equatorias to supplement data collected in displacement sites with information directly from assessed settlements.

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

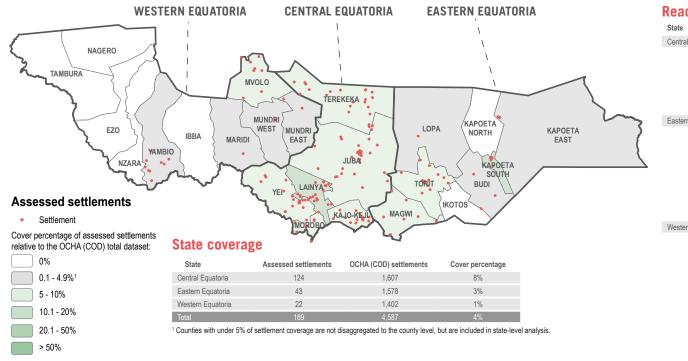
Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Greater Equatoria States. Data presented in this factsheet was collected remotely via telephone calling, and from Juba PoC site 1 and PoC site 3.

#### **Assessment coverage**

Cor

268	Key Informants interviewed
189	Settlements assessed
itact w	ith Area of Knowledge
7%	KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.
5%	KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.
<b>62%</b>	KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

#### Assessment coverage



wiss Agency for Developmen and Cooperation SDC

#### **Reached settlements**

cheu seu				
	County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
l Equatoria	Juba	37	398	9%
	Kajo-Keji	15	264	6%
	Lainya	22	215	10%
	Morobo	9	135	7%
	Terekeka	21	352	6%
	Yei	20	243	8%
n Equatoria	Budi	3	212	1%
	Ikotos	0	229	0%
	Kapoeta East	2	495	0%
	Kapoeta North	0	151	0%
	Kapoeta South	8	50	16%
	Lopa	1	98	1%
	Magwi	7	121	6%
	Torit	22	222	10%
n Equatoria	Ezo	0	134	0%
	Ibba	0	87	0%
	Maridi	1	210	0%
	Mundri East	2	119	2%
	Mundri West	2	159	1%
	Mvolo	8	142	6%
	Nagero	0	46	0%
	Nzara	0	136	0%
	Tambura	0	163	0%
	Yambio	9	206	4%





Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

P

-

settlements:

# **New arrivals**

# **Push factors**

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

**††††** 



# **Displacement**



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

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

ull factors	ull	fa	ct	ors	5
-------------	-----	----	----	-----	---

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

	1	Security	67%
i.	2	Access to food	64%
	3	Access to health services	62%

# **Previous location**

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

1	Juba County	21%
2	Yei County	19%
3	Terekeka County	15%

# **Displacement**

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



### **Demographic composition**

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	48%
About equal	22%
All/almost all women	15%
More men than women	15%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children	39%
More children than adults	25%
About equal	19%
All/almost all adults	15%
All/almost all children	1%
All/almost all elderly	1%



50% More women than men All/almost all women 26% About equal 16% 8% More men than women

45%

18%

18%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults

All/almost all adults

About equal

**Demographic composition** 

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed

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

More adults than children	16% 💻	
All/almost all elderly	3%	
<sup>2</sup> Key informants could choose up to three answers.		

#### \*\*\*\* Local community



#### Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:

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





2



Health concerns

assessed settlements:3

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

# Health



1	Malaria	72%
2	Typhoid	49%
3	Malnutrition	48%
4	Diarrhoea	34%
5	Cholera	23%

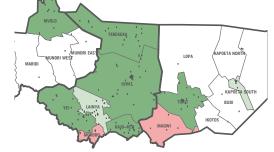
Most commonly reported heath concerns in the

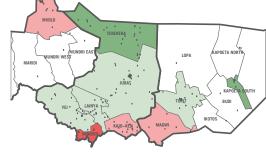
### Healthcare distance

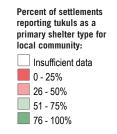
Reported distance of the nearest healthcare facilities from the assessed settlements:

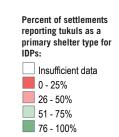
Percent of settlements Under 30 minutes reporting access to health 30 minutes to under 1 hour 1 hour to under half a day Half a day

32% 45% 22% 1%









# Healthcare unavailability

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

care:

Insufficient data

0 - 25%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

26 - 50%



3 Area is too insecure

ROM THE AMERICAN PEOPL



# **Feeding programmes**

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



<sup>3</sup> Key informants could choose up to three answers. <sup>4</sup> Key informants could choose up to two answers.

# **Shelter sharing**

Shelter/NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

1 to 5	61%
6 to 10	34%
11 to 15	4%
More than 15	1%

# **Sheltering IDPs**

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	3%
More than half	11%
Around half	22%
Less than half	59%
None	5%



Swiss Agency for Developmen and Cooperation SD



Market distance

assessed settlements:

30 minutes to under 1 hour

1 hour to under half a day

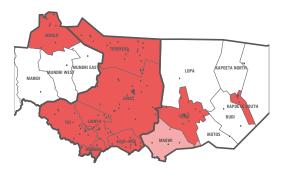
More than half a day

Under 30 minutes

Half a day

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

# Food Security



Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of foo
Insufficient data
0 - 25%
26 - 50%
51 - 75%
76 - 100%

# **Coping strategies**

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

**3.8** coping strategies reported on average

<sup>5</sup> Key informants could choose up to three answers.



#### Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



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

Reported distance of the nearest market from the

32%

47%

17%

1%

2%



### Market availability

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





#### NURDER WESS HUNDER WESS HUNDER

Reported use of sanitation facilities over open

defecation in assessed settlements:

WASH

Sanitation

More than half

Around half

None

Less than half

All

#### Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water: Insufficient data 0 - 25% 26 - 50%

26 - 50% 51 - 75% 76 - 100%

8%

3%

13%

21%

54%

# 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:



### Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:

Borehole	84%
Protected well	7%
Donkey cart	4%
Chlorine tabs	3%
Water truck	2%



Confedération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizia E Swiss Agency for Developmen and Cooperation SDC

4



Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

Killing/injury by

3 Family separation

Killing/injury by

same community

2 Abduction

4 Looting

other community

Children

July 2017

25%

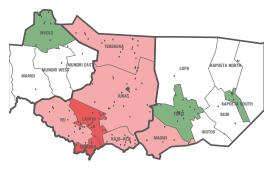
21%

16%

13%

5%

# **Education**

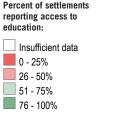


assessed settlements:	
None	56%
Pre-primary	24%
Primary	42%
Secondary	19%
ALP <sup>7</sup>	6%
Vocational training	4%

# Education attendance and availability

43%

29%



	Lu			anability
		two reported reasons wh ending school in the asses		
	1	High fees	75%	
	2	Area is too dangerous	37%	
Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:				
	4	Facilities destroyed by	120/	

#### School attendance

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

wiss Agency for Developmer and Cooperation SD



None	1%	I.
Less than half	61%	
Half	19%	
More than half	17%	
All	1%	I.

conflict

2 No available facilities

<sup>6</sup>Kev informants could choose more than one answer. 7 Accelerated learning programmes.



# **Education availability**

Reported available education services in the

С	on	cerns for women in the sessed settlements:		con sett	cerr
	1	Sexual violence	25%	1	Kill oth
	2	Killing/injury by other community	23%	2	Loc
	3	Domestic violence	18%	3	For
	4	Looting	16%	4	Killi san
	5	Killing/injury by same community	7%	5	Cat

# **Community relations**

Protection

Reported primary protection

Women

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

84%

14%

1%

Very Good	
Good	
No answer	

Men

Reported primary protection Reported primary protection ns for men in the assessed concerns for children in the assessed settlements: ents: ling/injury by 49% ner community 21% oting 13% prced recruitment ling/injury by 8% me community 5% attle raiding

# Land disputes

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



<sup>8</sup>Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 61% 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.

