



South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2017

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 PoC1 and PoC3.

Assessment coverage

187 Key Informants assessed

123 Settlements assessed

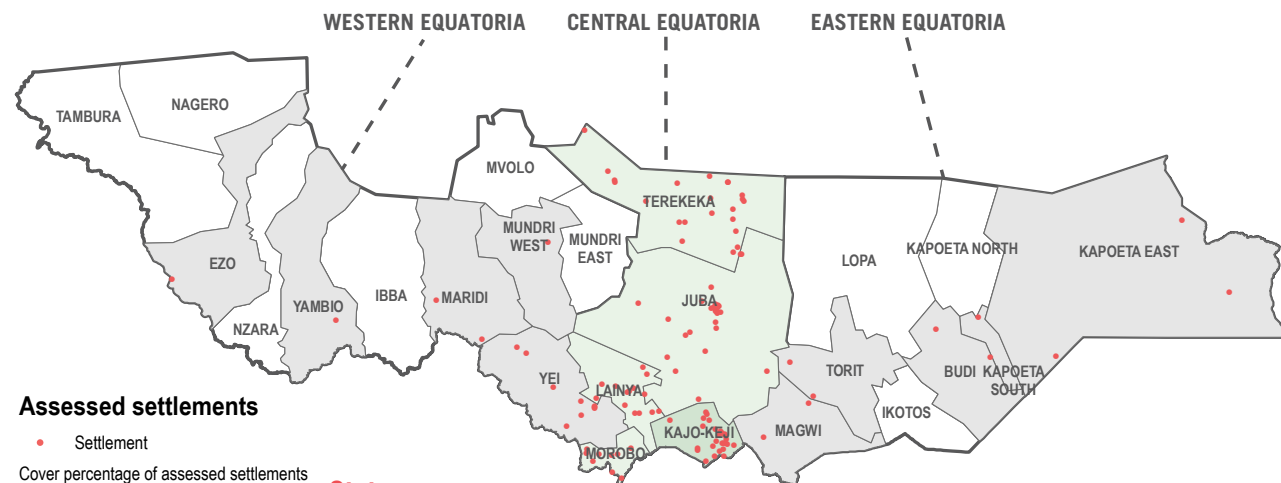
Contact with Area of Knowledge

99% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

30% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

70% KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

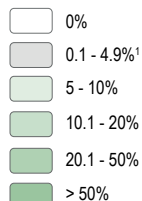
Assessment coverage



Assessed settlements

- Settlement

Cover percentage of assessed settlements relative to the OCHA (COD) total dataset:



State coverage

| State | Assessed settlements | OCHA (COD) settlements | Cover percentage |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Central Equatoria | 108 | 1,607 | 7% |
| Eastern Equatoria | 10 | 1,578 | >1% |
| Western Equatoria | 5 | 1,402 | >1% |
| Total | 123 | 4,587 | 3% |

¹ Counties with under 5% of settlement coverage are not disaggregated to the county level, but are included in state-level analysis. Although less than 5% of settlements were assessed in Juba County, findings for this will still be presented due to its demographic importance.

Reached villages

| State | County | Assessed settlements | OCHA (COD) settlements | Cover percentage |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Central Equatoria | Juba | 28 | 398 | 7% |
| | Kajo-Keji | 27 | 264 | 10% |
| | Lainya | 13 | 215 | 6% |
| | Morobo | 9 | 135 | 7% |
| | Terekeka | 22 | 352 | 6% |
| | Yei | 9 | 243 | 4% |
| Eastern Equatoria | Budi | 2 | 212 | >1% |
| | Kapoeta East | 3 | 495 | >1% |
| | Kapoeta South | 1 | 50 | 2% |
| | Magwi | 2 | 121 | >1% |
| | Torit | 2 | 222 | >1% |
| | Budi Kapoeta South | 1 | 206 | >1% |
| Western Equatoria | Ezo | 1 | 134 | 1% |
| | Maridi | 2 | 210 | 1% |
| | Mundri West | 1 | 159 | >1% |
| | Yambio | 1 | 206 | >1% |



South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2017

New arrivals



Push factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:²

- 1 Lack of security 60%
- 2 Lack of food 28%
- 3 Lack of health services 18%



Pull factors

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

- 1 Security 64%
- 2 Access to health services 31%
- 3 Access to food 29%



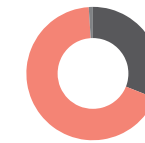
Previous location

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

- 1 Yei County 55%
- 2 Magwi County 18%
- 3 Torit County 10%

Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:

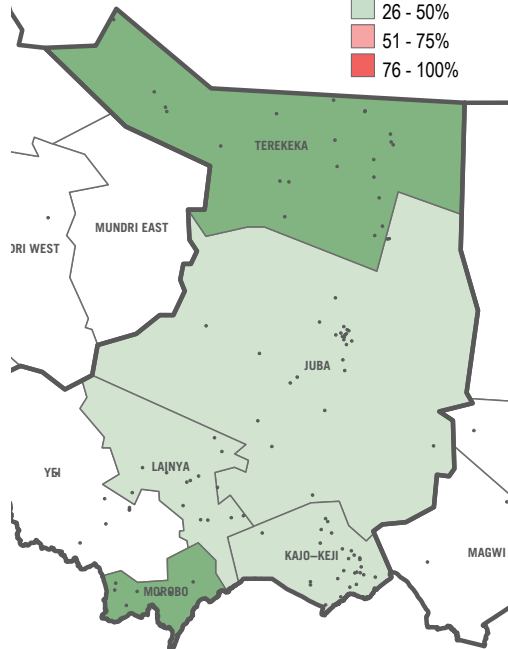
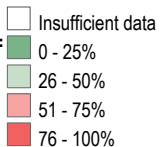


31% April 2017
68% March 2017
1% February 2017

Displacement



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 44%
- All/almost all women 33%
- About equal 13%
- All/almost all men 7%
- More men than women 3%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

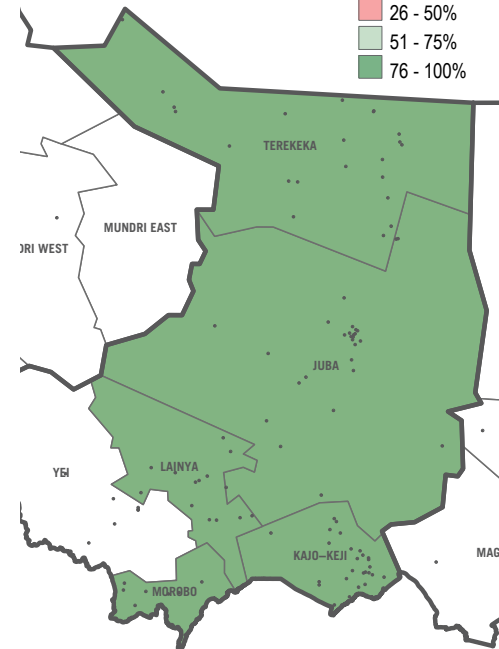
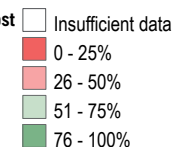
- More adults than children 33%
- All/almost all adults 30%
- About equal 23%
- More children than adults 10%
- All/almost all children 4%

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

Local community



Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 46%
- All/almost all women 23%
- About equal 19%
- More men than women 7%
- All/almost all men 5%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More adults than children 27%
- More children than adults 26%
- All/almost all adults 23%
- About equal 23%
- All/almost all children 1%



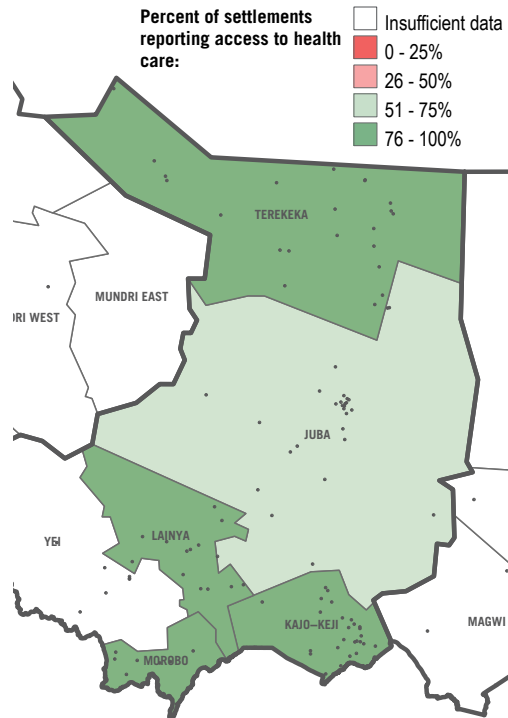
South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

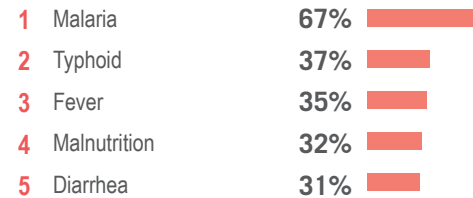
April 2017

Health



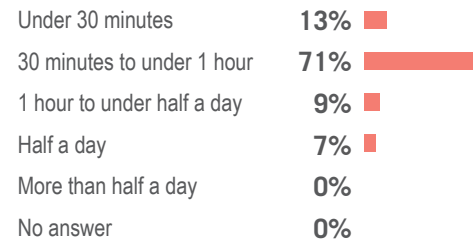
Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



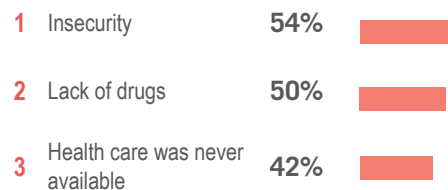
Health distance

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



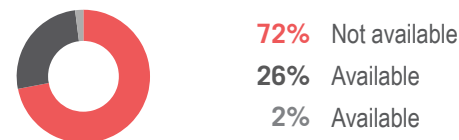
Health unavailability

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



Feeding programmes

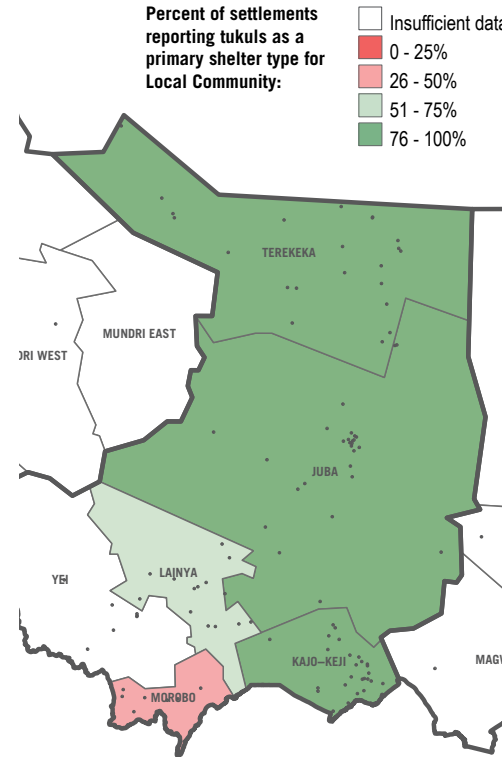
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

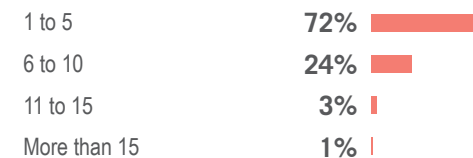
⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

Shelter/NFI

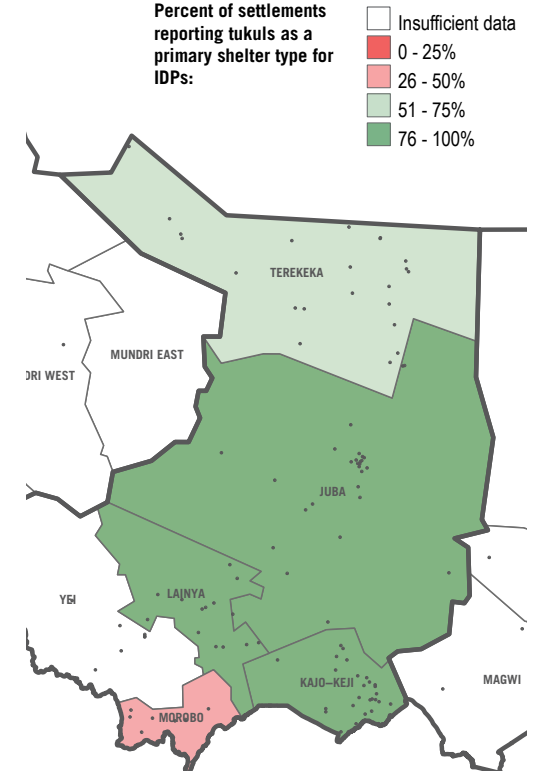


NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

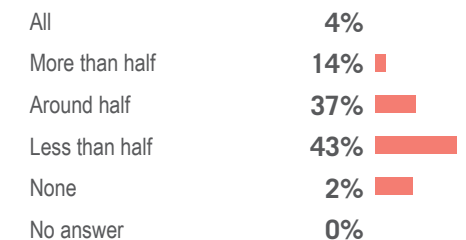


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



Shelter sharing

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





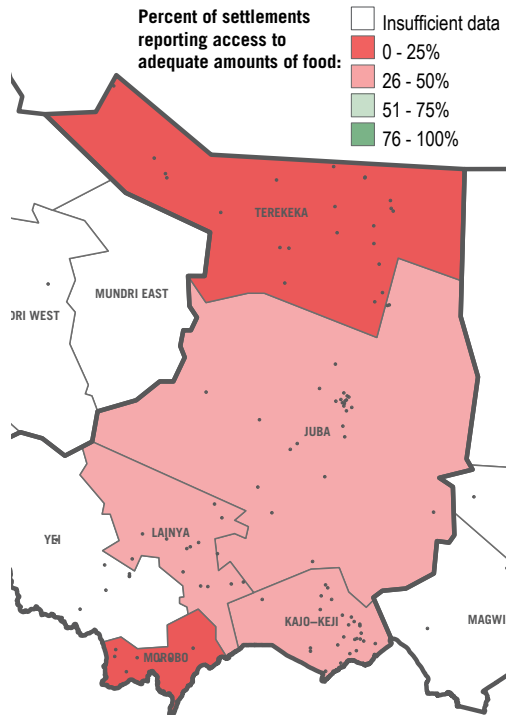
South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

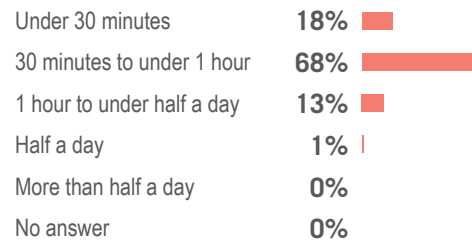
April 2017

Food Security



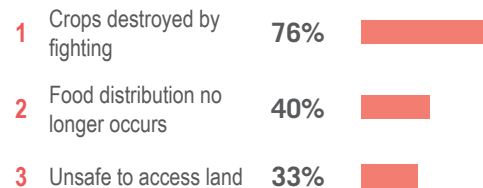
Market distance

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:

3.4 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:

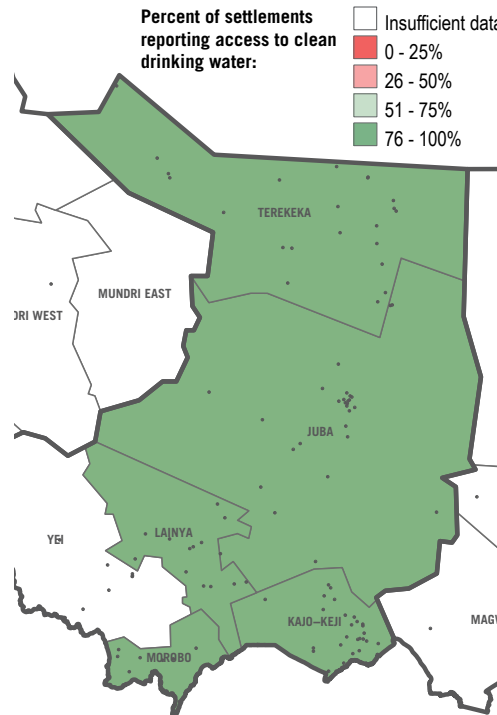


Market availability

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

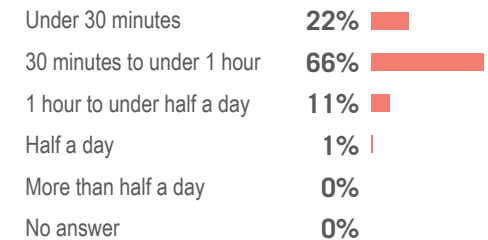


WASH



Water distance

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



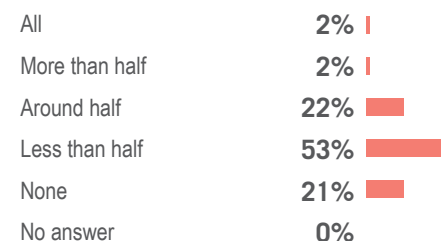
Borehole usage

96% of assessed settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

| County | Percentage of functioning boreholes |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Juba | 87% |
| Kajo-Keji | 73% |
| Lainya | 64% |
| Morobo | 73% |
| Terekeka | 84% |

Sanitation

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



State Percentage of functioning boreholes

| State | Percentage of functioning boreholes |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Central Equatoria | 78% |
| Eastern Equatoria | 82% |
| Western Equatoria | 75% |

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



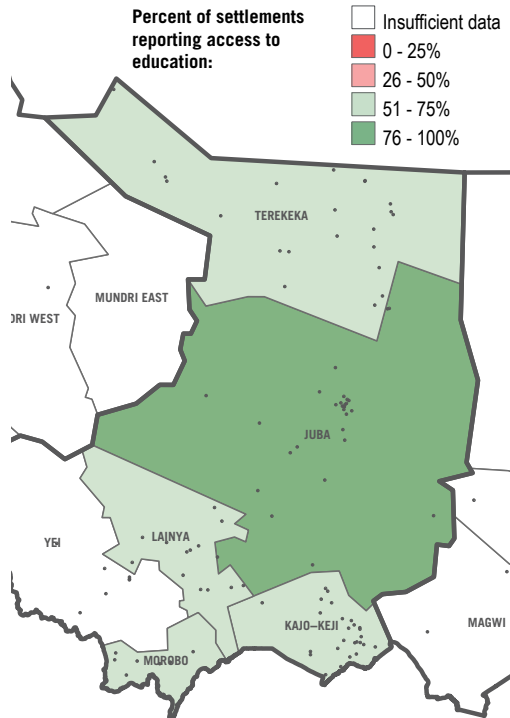
South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

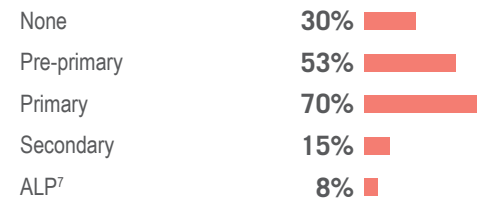
April 2017

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:

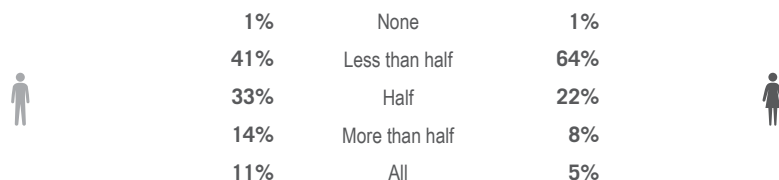


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:



School attendance

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



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:



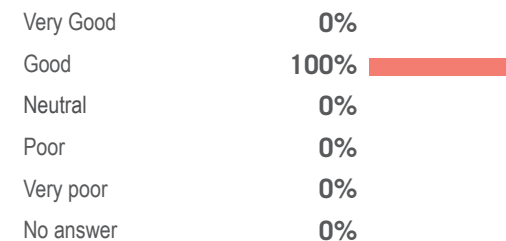
Children

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 51% 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.