



# South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 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 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 Greater Equatoria with that specific response.

Using this new methodology, in January 2017 REACH has collected information on Greater Equatoria. This is the first factsheet produced by REACH on the Greater Equatorian States.

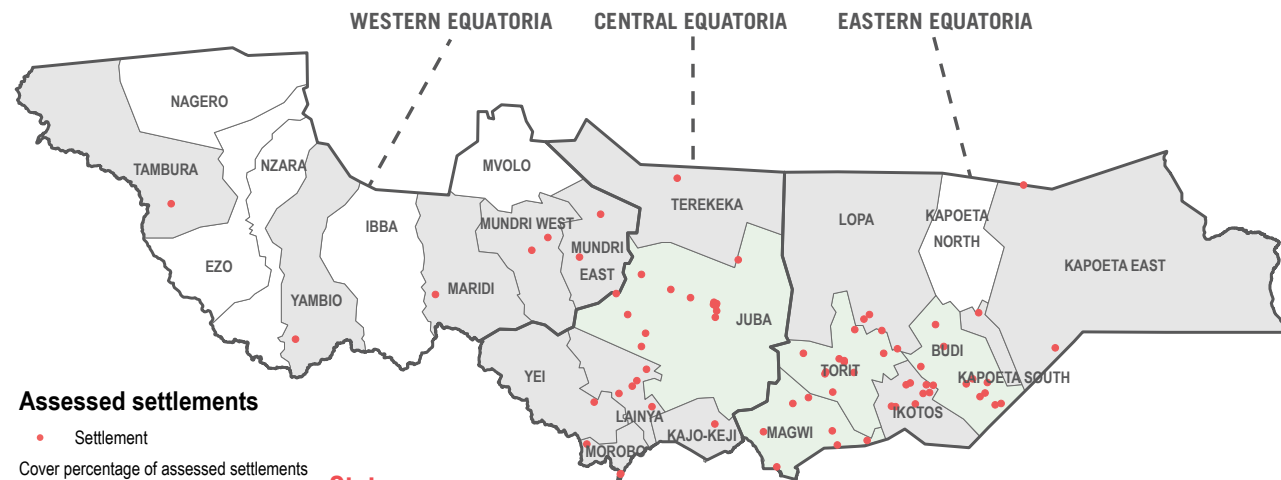
Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Jonglei State. Data presented in this factsheet was collected from recently displaced refugees in Kenya's Kakuma

### Assessment coverage

**154** Key Informants assessed

**82** Settlements assessed

### Assessment coverage



### State coverage

State	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Central Equatoria	29	1,613	2%
Eastern Equatoria	46	1,586	3%
Western Equatoria	7	1,412	0%
Total	82	4,611	2%

<sup>1</sup> Counties with under 5% of settlement coverage are not disaggregated to the county level, but are included in state-level analysis.

<sup>2</sup> 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	16	399	4%
	Kajo-Keji	2	265	1%
	Lainya	5	216	2%
	Morobo	3	136	2%
	Terekeka	1	353	0%
	Yei	2	244	1%
	Budi	12	213	6%
Eastern Equatoria	Ikotos	8	230	3%
	Kapoeta East	2	496	0%
	Kapoeta North	0	152	0%
	Kapoeta South	1	51	2%
	Lopa	2	99	2%
	Magwi	8	122	7%
	Torit	13	223	6%
	Ezo	0	135	0%
	Maridi	1	211	0%
	Mundri East	2	120	2%
Western Equatoria	Mundri West	2	160	1%
	Mvolo	0	143	0%
	Nagero	0	47	0%
	Nzara	0	137	0%
	Tambura	1	164	1%
	Yambio	1	207	0%
	IBBA	0	88	0%



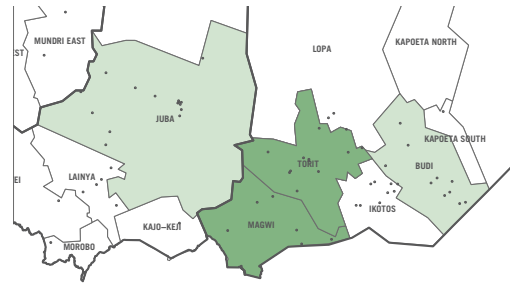
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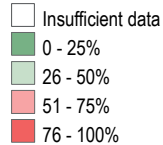
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### Displacement

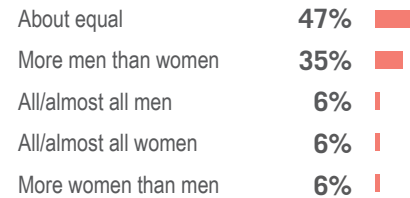


#### Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

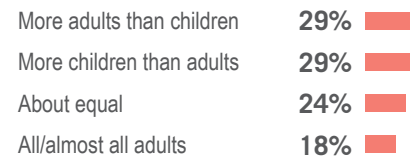


### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

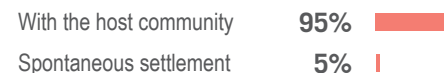


Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

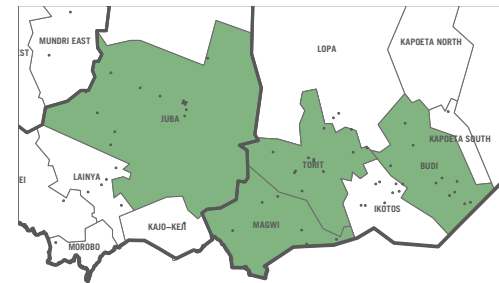


<sup>1</sup> Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons.

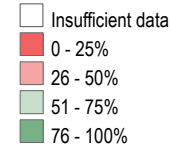
Most common living conditions for the IDPs reported living in the assessed settlements:



### Local community

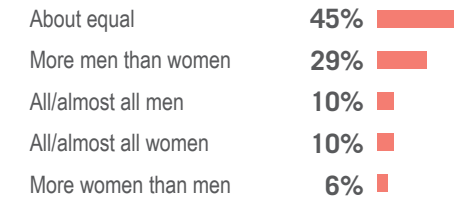


#### Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:

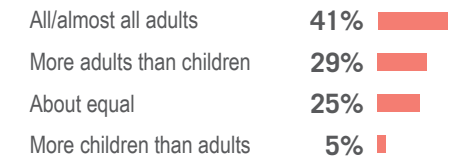


### Demographic composition

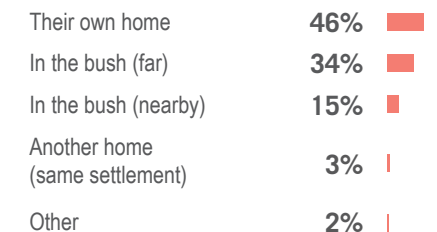
Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Most common living conditions for the local community reported living in the assessed settlements:





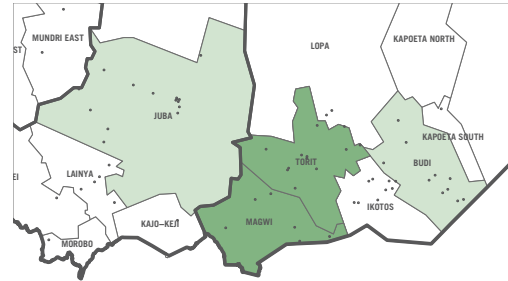
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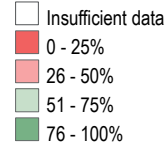
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### Health

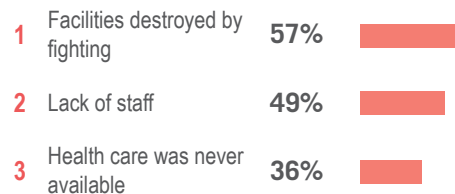


Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:



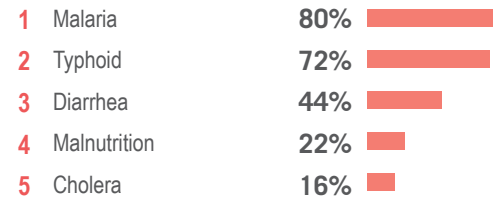
### Health unavailability

Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>



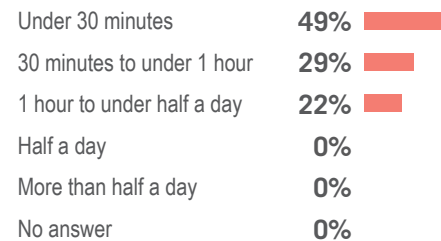
### Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:<sup>2</sup>



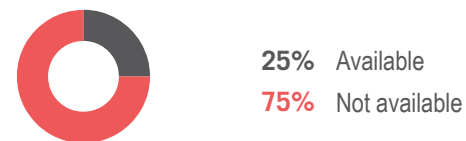
### Health distance

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



### Feeding programmes

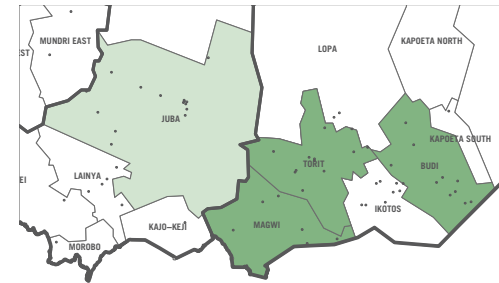
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



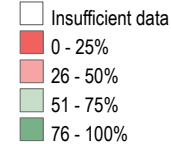
<sup>2</sup> Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

<sup>3</sup> Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

### Shelter/NFI

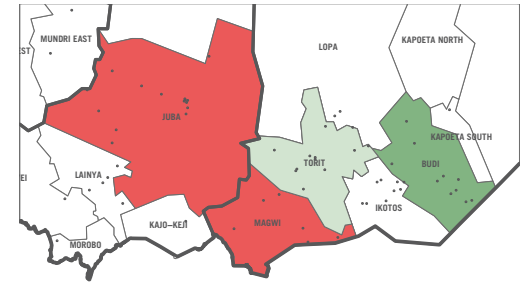


Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:

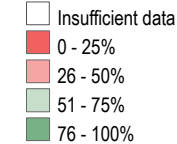


### NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter:

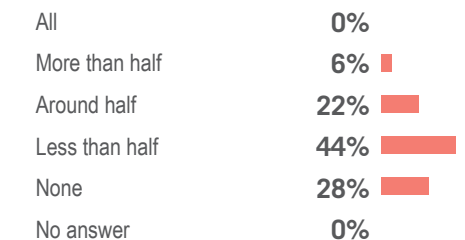


Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:



### Shelter sharing

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





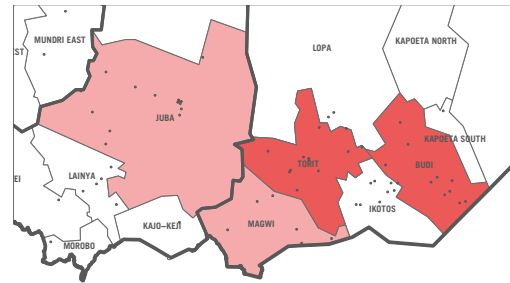
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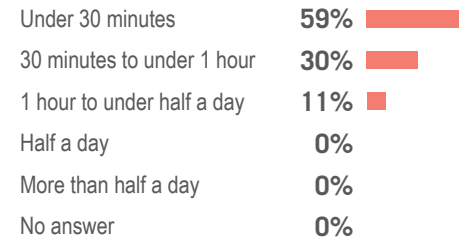
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### Food Security



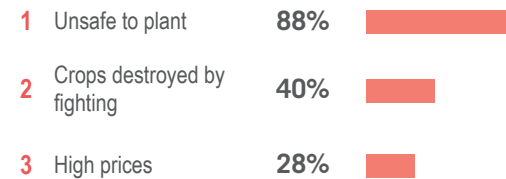
### Market distance

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:<sup>4</sup>



### Coping strategies

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

**1.5** coping strategies reported on average

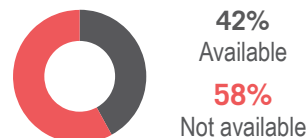
### Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:

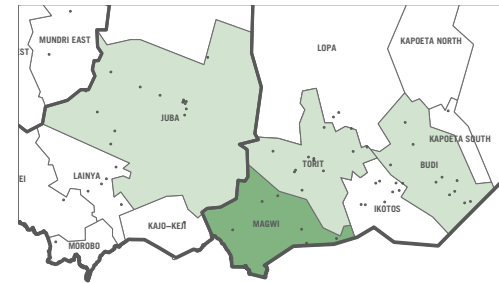


### Market availability

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

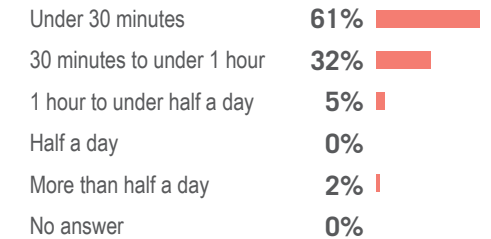


### WASH



### Water distance

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



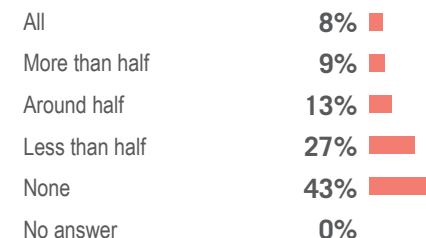
### Borehole usage

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

County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Budi	58%
Juba	60%
Magwi	65%
Torit	72%

### Sanitation

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation:



State	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Central Equatoria	64%
Eastern Equatoria	66%
Western Equatoria	56%

<sup>4</sup> Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



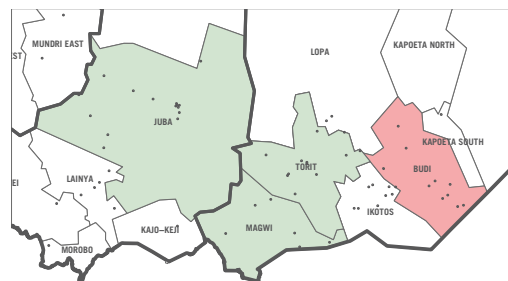
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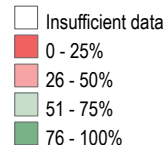
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### Education

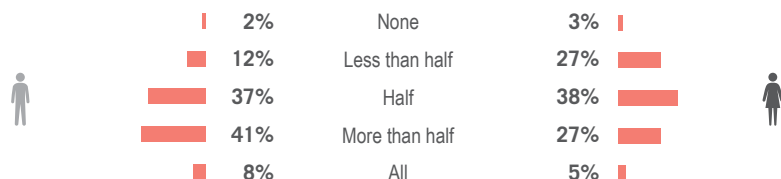


Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:



### School attendance

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



<sup>5</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer.

<sup>6</sup> Accelerated learning programmes.

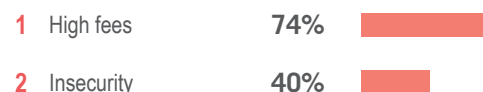
### Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:<sup>5</sup>

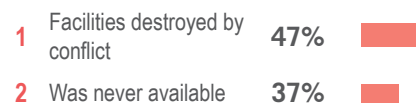


### Education attendance and availability

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:



### Protection



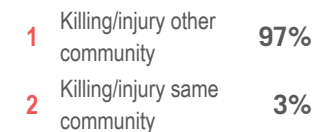
#### Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:



#### Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:



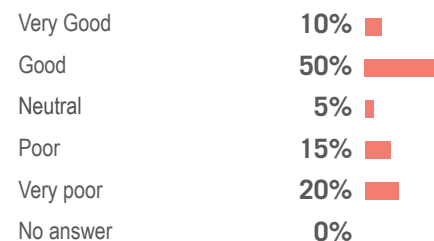
#### Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:



### Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees<sup>7</sup> and local community in the assessed settlements:



### Land disputes

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



<sup>7</sup> Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 4% 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](mailto:south.sudan@reach-initiative.org) or to our global office: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).

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