Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2016

#### **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.

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.

Due to the recently completed IOM-VAS assessment of Bor South, data collection was temporarily halted for Bor South in order to avoid redundant data.

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**

679 Key Informants assessed

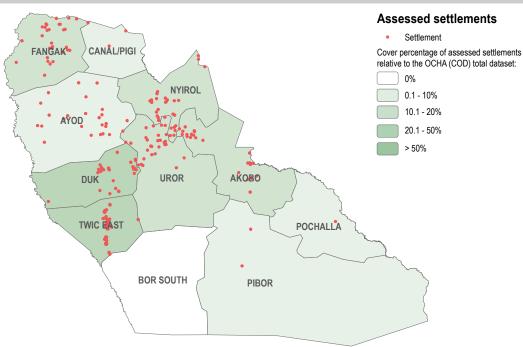
224 Settlements assessed

#### **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	28	170	16%
Ayod	25	242	10%
Bor South	Covered by IOM/VAS	389	N/A
Canal	2	129	2%
Duk	28	101	28%
Fangak	31	206	15%
Nyirol	29	218	13%
Pibor	2	355	1%
Pochalla	1	76	1%
Twic East	48	211	23%
Uror	30	203	15%
Total	224	2,300	10%







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# **New arrivals**



#### **Push factors**

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:1



- 70% 1 Lack of food
- 67% Insecurity
- 3 Lack of health services 54%

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:1



- 90% 1 Access to food
- 72% Security
- 3 Access to health services 38%

# Areas of origin

TWIC AST

BOR SOUTH

Top three reported most recent areas of origin of IDPs:

1	Akobo County	21%
2	Ayod County	20%

3 Nyirol County 19%

# **Displacement**

Reported duration of displacement between last and current location:



25% 1 month to less than 2 months

6% 2 months to less than 6 months

41% 6 months or more

# **Displacement**



# **Demographic composition**

#### Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	82%	
About equal	13%	
All/almost all women	4%	I
More men than women	1%	

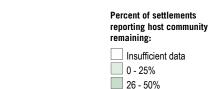
# **Local community**

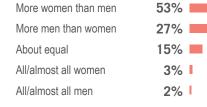


51 - 75%

76 - 100%

POCHALLA



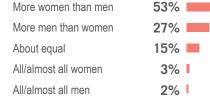


#### Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults	60%
About equal	21%
More adults than children	13%
All/almost all children	3%
All/almost all adults	3%

# **Demographic composition**

#### Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



#### Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children	45%
More children than adults	27%
All/almost all adults	15%
About equal	13%



BOR SOUTH



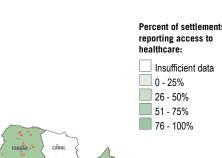


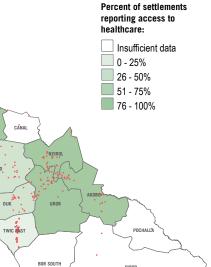
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons.

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Shelter/NFI Health





#### **Health concerns**

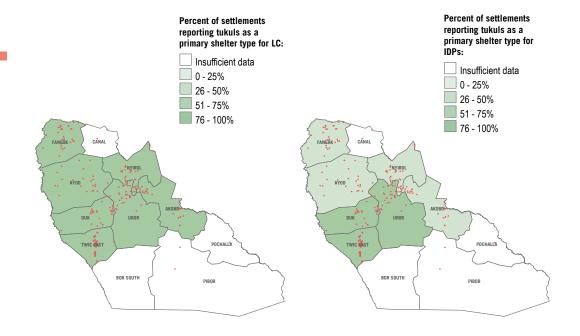
Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:2

1	Malaria	75%
2	Diarrhea	43%
3	Typhoid	43%
4	Malnutrition	41%
5	Cholera	20%

#### Health distance

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

Under 30 minutes	28%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	50%
1 hour to under half a day	17%
Half a day	5%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%



#### Health unavailability

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



### **Feeding programmes**

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



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

#### NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter:

1 to 5	83%
6 to 10	16%
11 to 15	1%
More than 15	0%

#### **Shelter sharing**

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	1%
More than half	34%
Around half	28%
Less than half	34%
None	2%
No answer	1%







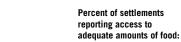
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Rank two reasons health facilities are not available

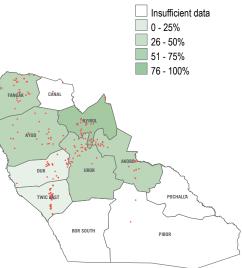
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# **Food Security**







#### Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

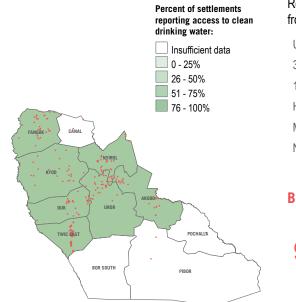
Under 30 minutes	33%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	59%
1 hour to under half a day	8%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

# Food unavailability

Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:4

1	Unsate to plant	75%	
2	Food distributions stopped	36%	
3	Crops destroyed by fighting	27%	

# Water distance



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

Under 30 minutes	40%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	51%
1 hour to under half a day	9%
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**

**WASH** 

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation:

All	1%
More than half	1%
Around half	5%
Less than half	41%
None	51%
No answer	1%

County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Akobo	81%
Ayod	70%
Bor South	Insufficient data
Canal	Insufficient data
Duk	62%
Fangak	67%
Nyirol	76%
Pibor	Insufficient data
Pochalla	Insufficient data
Twic East	62%
Uror	75%

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





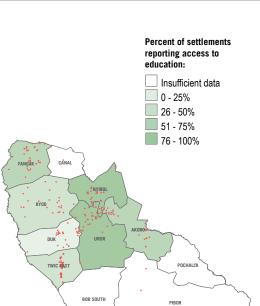
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# Education





#### **Education availability**

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

None	43%
Pre-primary	43%
Secondary	17%
Primary	15%
ALP <sup>6</sup>	4%

#### **Education attendance and availability**

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

1	Children need to work in the household	50%	
2	Lack of supplies	44%	

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

1	conflict	39%	
2	Was never available	21%	

#### School attendance

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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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	45%
2	Sexual violence	18%
3	Domestic violence	15%
4	Abduction	6%

#### Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

Killing/injury other

1	community	67%
2	Cattle raids	14%
3	Killing/injury same community	6%
4	Looting	5%
5	Forced recruitment	4%

#### Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

67%	1	Abduction	52%
14%	2	Family separation	14%
6%	3	Killing/injury other community	11%
5%	4	Early marriage	7%
4%	5	Forced recruitment	2%

#### **Community relations**

5 Family separation

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

Very Good	13%
Good	86%
Neutral	1%
Poor	0%
Very poor	0%
No answer	0%

#### **Land disputes**

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



90% No 10% Yes

### **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.







<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Accelerated learning programmes.

 $<sup>^{7} \</sup>text{Local}$  community displaced and returned home, reported in 42% of assessed settlements.