



South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2017

Overview

On 8 July 2017, 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

275 Key Informants interviewed

200 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

67% KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs.

67% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

33% KIs contacted by phone in AoK.

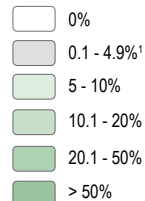
Assessment coverage



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	90	1,607	6%
Eastern Equatoria	72	1,581	5%
Western Equatoria	38	1,402	3%
Total	200	4,590	4%

¹ Data from counties with under 5% settlement coverage are not included in county level analysis, 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 settlements

State	County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Central Equatoria	Juba	16	398	4%
	Kajo-Keji	10	264	4%
	Lainya	19	215	9%
	Morobo	7	135	5%
	Terekeka	18	352	5%
	Yei	20	243	8%
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	4	212	2%
	Ikotos	4	229	2%
	Kapoeta East	11	495	2%
	Kapoeta North	4	151	3%
	Kapoeta South	9	50	18%
	Lopa	6	98	6%
	Magwi	10	121	8%
	Torit	24	225	11%
Western Equatoria	Ezo	1	134	1%
	Ibba	0	87	0%
	Maridi	19	210	9%
	Mundri East	4	119	3%
	Mundri West	6	159	4%
	Mvolo	1	142	1%
	Nagero	0	46	0%
	Nzara	0	136	0%
	Tambura	3	163	2%
	Yambio	4	206	2%



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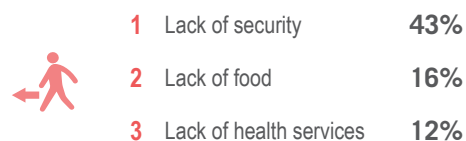
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New arrivals



Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



Pull factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:



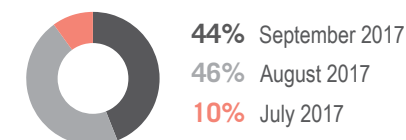
Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

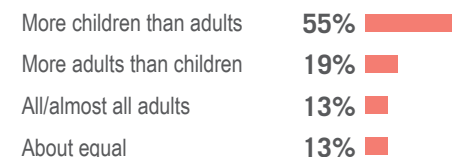


Demographic composition

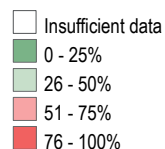
Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

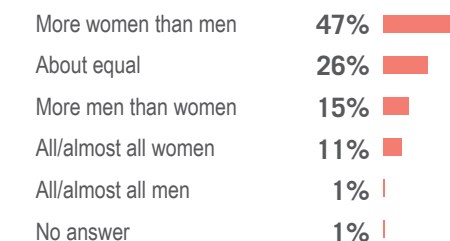


Local community

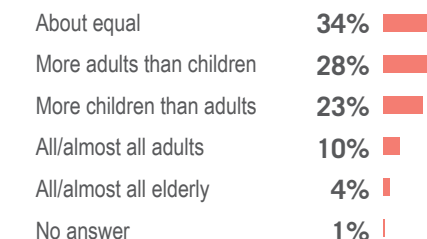


Demographic composition

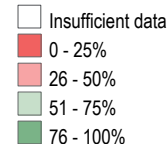
Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:





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Health



Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:

1	Malaria	37%
2	Malnutrition	22%
3	Typhoid	15%
4	Fever	3%
5	Tuberculosis	3%

Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	38%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	22%
1 hour to under half a day	13%
Half a day	3%
Full day	2%

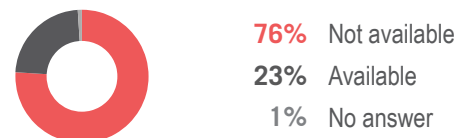
Healthcare unavailability

Primary reported reason why healthcare facilities are not available from assessed settlements:

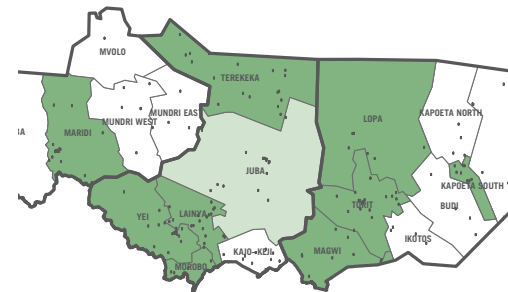
1	Facilities were never available	25%
2	Facilities destroyed by violence	25%
3	No health care workers in area	14%

Feeding programmes

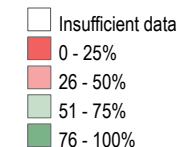
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in assessed settlements:



Shelter/NFI

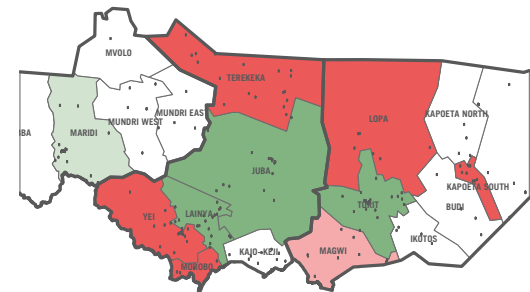
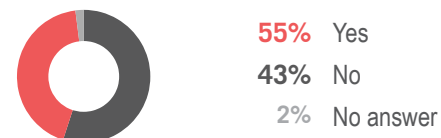


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for local community:

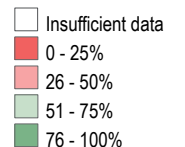


Shelter damage

Reported destruction or partial destruction of shelters by violence in assessed settlements:



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



NFI Needs

Primary reported non-food item needed to meet needs of IDPs in assessed settlements with IDPs present:

1	Plastic sheet	27%
2	Mosquito net	20%
3	Cooking pot	17%
4	Blanket	13%
5	Jerry can	10%



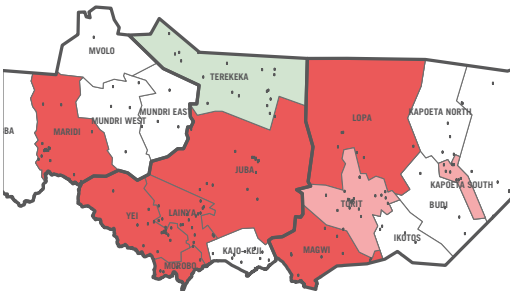
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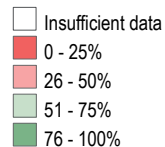
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Food Security

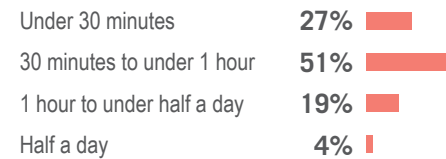


Percent of settlements reporting adequate access to food:



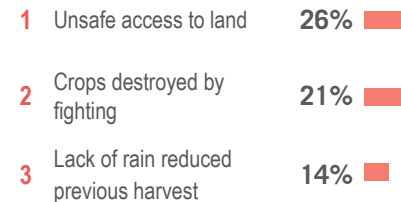
Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:



Food unavailability

Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:



Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

5.7 coping strategies reported on average

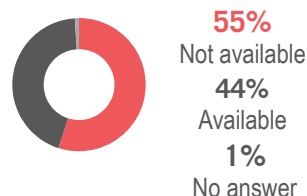
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:

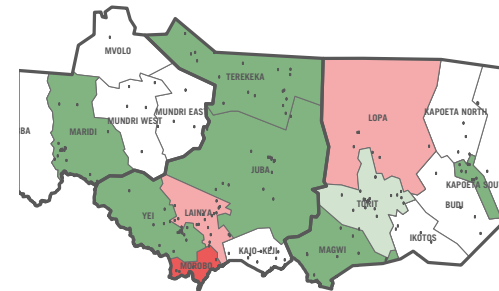


Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:

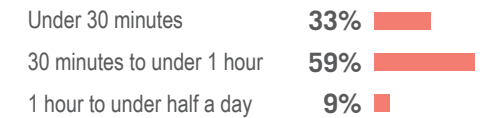


WASH



Water distance

Reported distance of nearest water source from assessed settlements:³



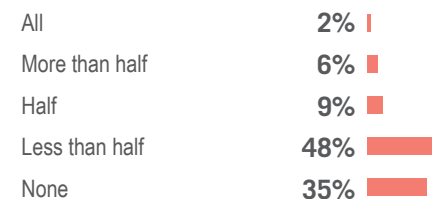
Water availability

Reported availability of a functional borehole from assessed settlements:



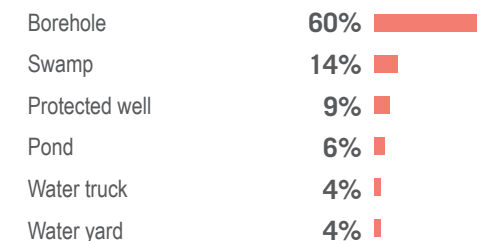
Sanitation

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



Water sources

Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:³



² Safe or unsafe water source



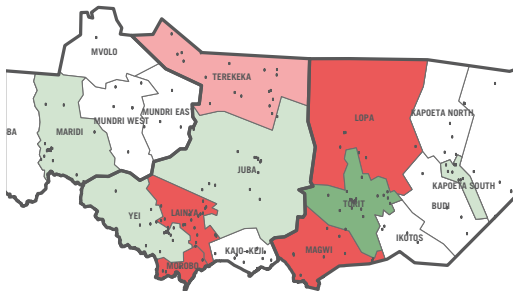
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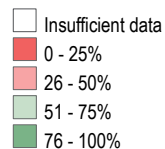
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Education

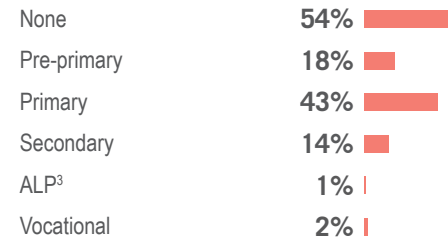


Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



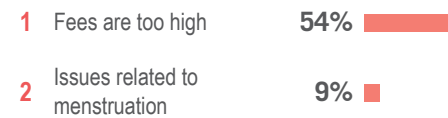
Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

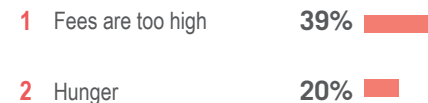


Education attendance and availability

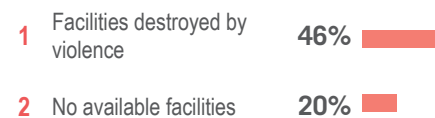
Primary reported reason why girls are not attending school in assessed settlements:



Primary reported reason why boys are not attending school in assessed settlements:

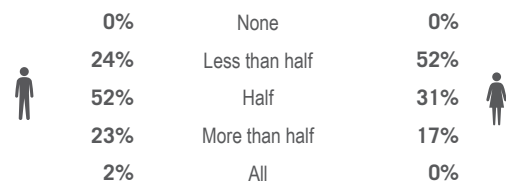


Primary reported reason why education services are not available in assessed settlements:



School attendance

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



³ Accelerated learning programmes.

Protection



Women

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



Girls

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



Men

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



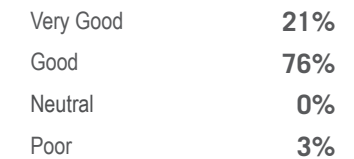
Boys

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees⁴ and local community in assessed settlements:



Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



⁴ Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 27% of assessed settlements

About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance 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.