



South Sudan - Jonglei State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

3030 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. 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, with data collected in Bor Town, Bor PoC site and Akobo in Jonglei State. Data is also collected from Mingkaman in Lakes State and the PoC sites in Juba.

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.

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 response. The displacement section on page 2 refers to the proportion of assessed KIs arrived within the previous month (newly arrived IDPs).

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.

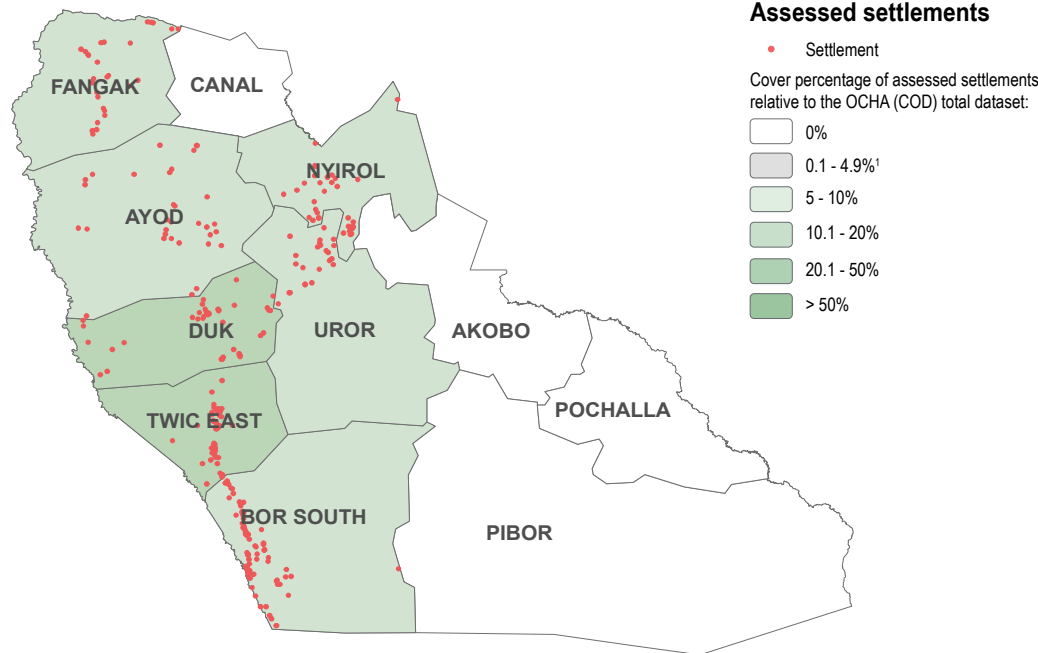
Assessment coverage

781 Key Informants interviewed
292 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

21% KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs.
25% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.
75% KIs reported being in contact with someone living in AoK within last month.

Assessment coverage



Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Akobo	0	179	0%
Ayod	38	251	15%
Bor South	80	405	20%
Canal	0	128	0%
Duk	39	121	32%
Fangak	29	212	13%
Nyirol	33	220	15%
Pibor	0	354	0%
Pochalla	0	75	0%
Twic East	47	221	21%
Uror	26	207	12%
Total	292	2,373	12%

¹ Data from counties with under 5% settlement coverage are not included in county level analysis, but are included in state-level analysis.



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New arrivals



Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:

- 1 Insecurity 27%
- 2 Lack of health services 20%
- 3 Lack of food 15%



Pull factors

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

- 1 Security 56%
- 2 Access to health services 22%
- 3 Access to food 7%



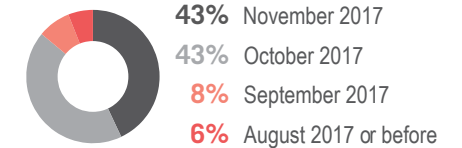
Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:

- 1 Uror County 37%
- 2 Nyirol County 35%
- 3 Ayo County 12%

Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement



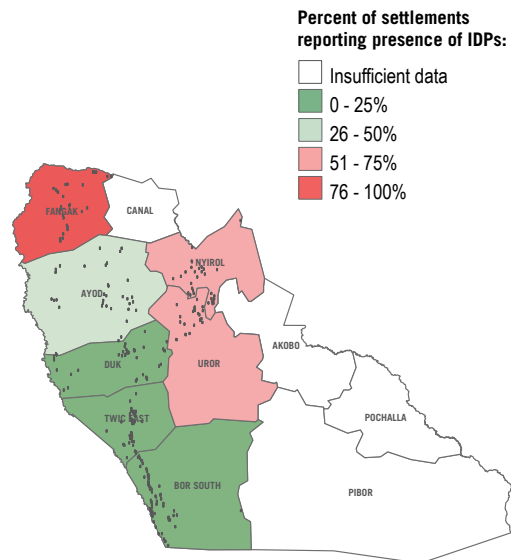
Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 85%
- All/almost all women 6%
- About equal 6%
- More men than women 3%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- More children than adults 56%
- About equal 18%
- More adults than children 14%
- All/almost all elderly 8%
- All/almost all adults 3%
- All/almost all children 2%



Local community



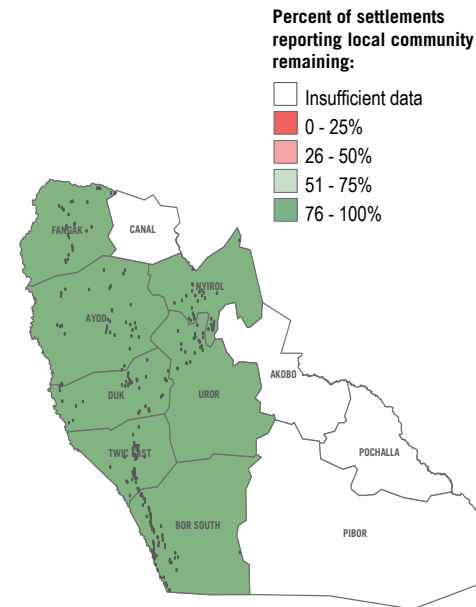
Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 61%
- More men than women 20%
- About equal 14%
- All/almost all men 2%
- All/almost all women 2%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More children than adults 48%
- More adults than children 25%
- About equal 15%
- All/almost all adults 7%
- All/almost all elderly 5%





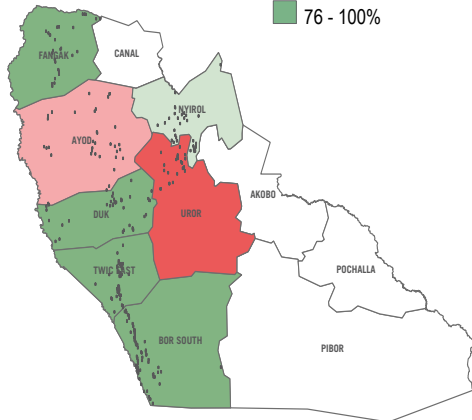
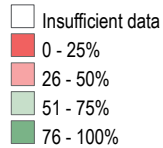
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Health

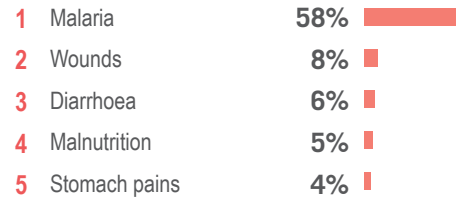


Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



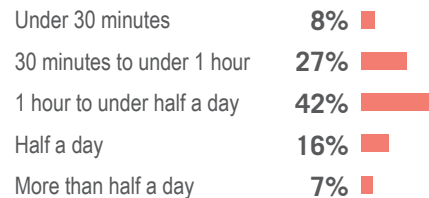
Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:



Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:



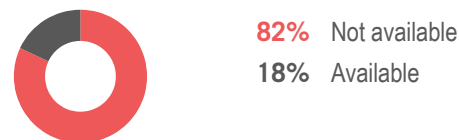
Healthcare unavailability

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



Feeding programmes

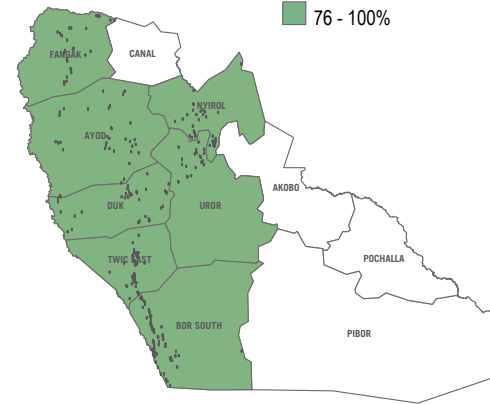
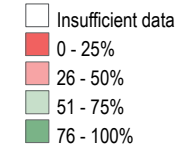
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in assessed settlements:



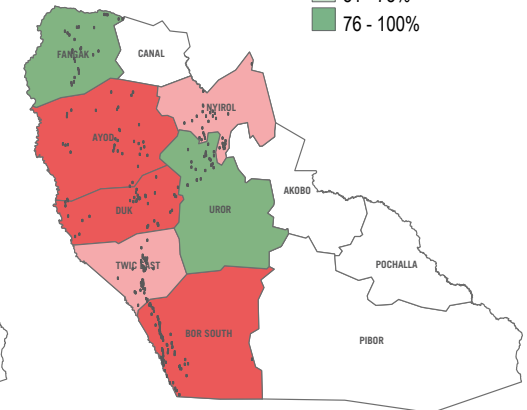
Shelter/NFI



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



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



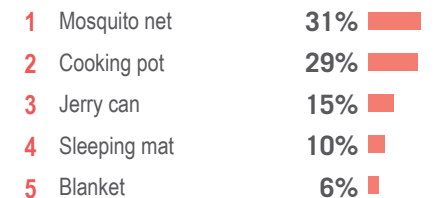
Shelter damage

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



NFI Needs

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

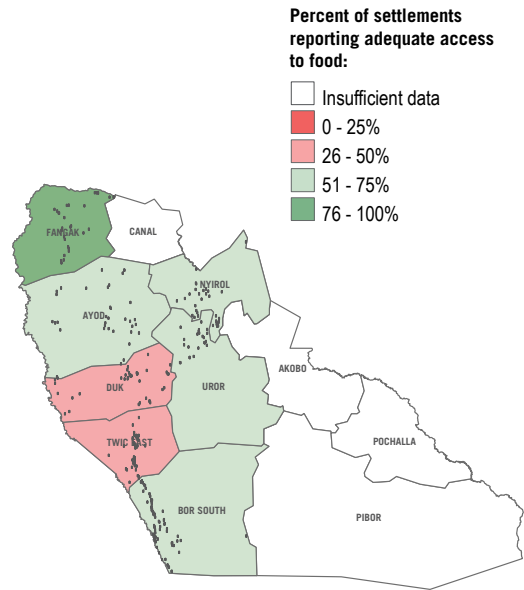




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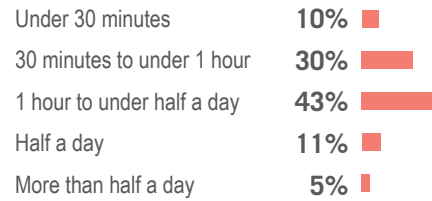
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Food Security



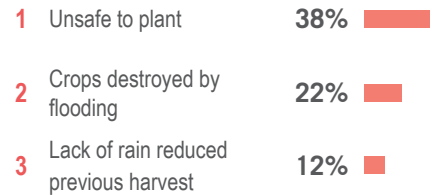
Market distance

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:

4.1 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:

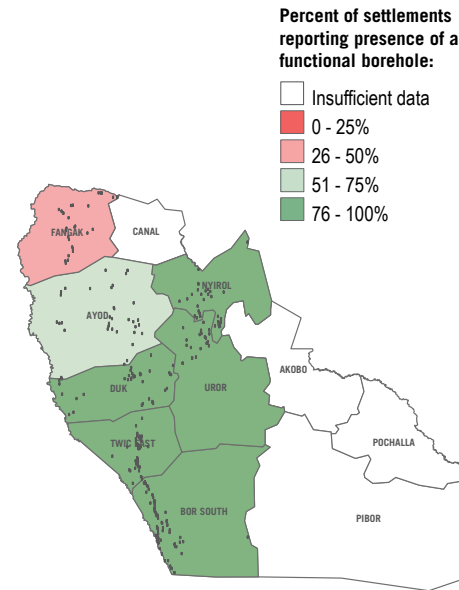


Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:

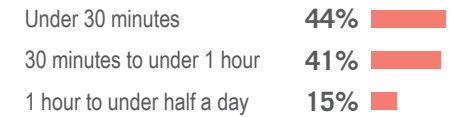


WASH



Water distance

Reported distance of nearest water source from assessed settlements:²



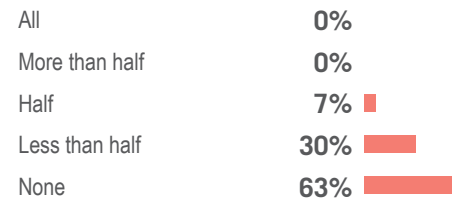
Water availability

Reported availability of a functional borehole from assessed settlements:



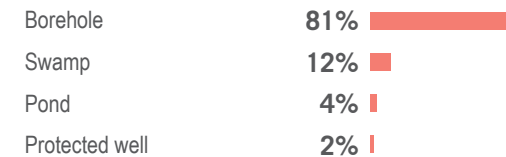
Sanitation

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



Water sources

Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:²



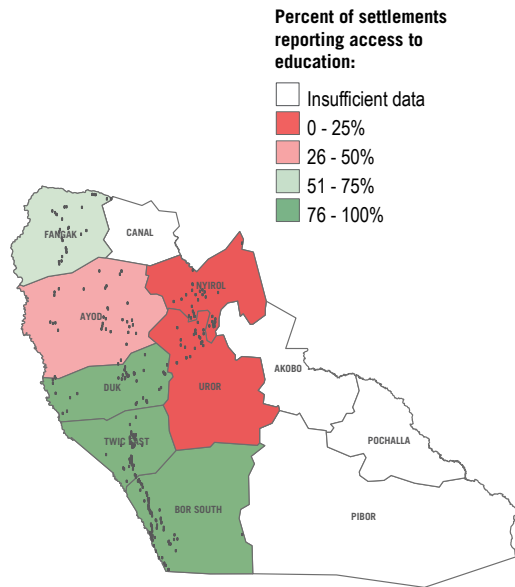
² Safe or unsafe water source



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Education



Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

None	39%
Pre-primary	1%
Primary	61%
Secondary	2%
ALP ³	1%

Education attendance and availability

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

1 Fees are too high	52%
2 Need to work in home	18%

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

1 Fees are too high	62%
2 Need to work outside the home	15%

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

1 No available facilities	41%
2 Facilities destroyed by violence	17%

School attendance

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

0%	None	0%
3%	Less than half	59%
29%	Half	34%
61%	More than half	5%
7%	All	2%

³ Accelerated learning programmes.

Protection



Women

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Killing/injury by other community	49%
2 Domestic violence	17%
3 Sexual violence	14%
4 Abduction	2%
5 Looting	1%

Girls

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Abduction	38%
2 Early marriage	15%
3 Killing/injury by other community	13%
4 Domestic violence	8%
5 Sexual violence	4%

Men

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Killing/injury by other community	56%
2 Cattle raiding	13%
3 Killing/injury by same community	9%
4 Forced recruitment	2%
5 Looting	2%

Boys

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Abduction	42%
2 Killing/injury by other community	17%
3 Domestic violence	6%
4 Forced recruitment	3%
5 Family separation	3%

Community relations

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

Very Good	24%
Good	59%
Neutral	12%
Poor	5%

Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



⁴ Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 25% 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.