

COUNTY SOCIAL MAP

GUIT COUNTY
SOUTH SUDAN

POLIO GLOBAL
ERADICATION
INITIATIVE

OVERVIEW

Guit is one of the most challenging counties in South Sudan. For different reasons, it remains isolated from the rest of the country for most of the year. It is one of the nine counties of the former Unity State, and one of the four counties of the newly formed Northern Liech State. It has a considerable number of internally displaced persons in different locations. It borders Panrieng County to the north, Koch County to the south, Rubkona County to the west, and Fangak County in Jonglei to the south-east across the Nile River. The Naam River passes through the county, connecting with the Nile in the east. Commodities are transported to and from Juba and Malakal through Wath Thiech port. Canoes and boats are the most commonly seen vessels on this river. The county is prone to flood during the rainy season.

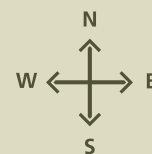
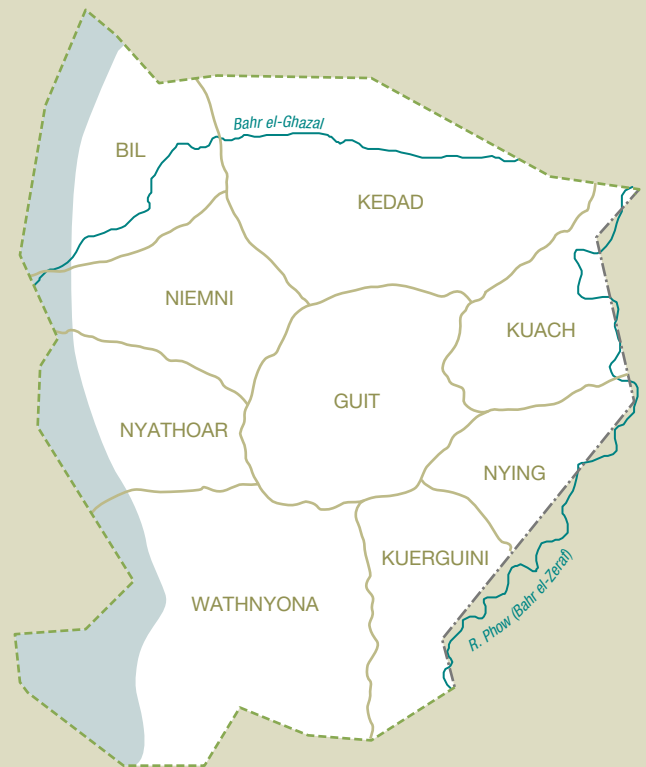
KEY CHALLENGES

- Inaccessible for most of the year because of insecurity and natural barriers
- Swamp areas and flood plains along the river make it inaccessible, particularly during the rainy season
- Insufficient road network, even during the dry season
- Most payams do not have functional cold chain facilities
- Workable road connection only in Kedad, Niemni, Nyathoar and Kuach payams and Guit town
- Prone to flood, drought and inter-clan fighting

RISK AND ACCESS ANALYSIS

Guit can be divided into two risk zones, medium and low. There is continued cattle raiding between Guit and Rubkona on the western border, involving parts of Bil, Nyathoar and Wathnyona payams. Conflict with Rubkona and Panrieng along the western and northern borders often causes displacement and disruption of services, making this a medium-risk zone. In spite of occasional inter-clan and inter-county skirmishes, the remaining areas of the county can be considered to be low-risk.

Most parts of the county are flooded during the rainy season, and become isolated. Kedad, Kuach, Nyathoar and Niemni payams can be reached during the rainy season, because of comparatively better road networks. Cattle raiding occurs mostly during the dry season, and affected areas become inaccessible during this time. Cattle camps to the north, east, south and south-west of the county are difficult to access, even in the dry season, because of a lack of access roads.



FAST FACTS

- Payams: 9
- Bomas: 27
- Villages: 64
- Population: 33,004
- Children under 5: 6,931
- Functional health facilities: 8
- Development organizations: 2

POPULATION

Payams	Names of HFS and main villages	Total population in 2015	Children <1 year (4%)	Pregnant women (4%)	Children <5 years (21%)	Women of child-bearing age (15–49) years old
Guit	HF: Guit PHCC, Nying PHCU.	6,266	251	251	1,316	1,567
Nying	Main villages: Chotyiel, Haikir, Haitiak and Salaam					
Kedad	HF: Kedad PHCU. Main villages: Lathtang, Muomkuan and Wicruop	3,802	152	152	798	951
Kuach	HF: Kuach PHCU. Main villages: Kad, Kuach, Kuerkuol, Nying and Thuom	10,407	416	416	2,185	2,602
Kuerguini	HF: Kuerguini PHCU. Main villages: Thoan, Kuerguini and Dhorbour	4,303	172	172	904	1,076
Niemni	HF: Niemni PHCU, Bil PHCU.	1,664	67	67	349	416
Bil	Main villages: Bil, Kuanyrow, Kuergeng, Padhuony and Zorreak					
Nyathoar	HF: Nyathoar PHCU, Wathnyotne PHCU.	3,416	137	137	717	854
Wathnyotne	Main villages: Burbur, Dengbow, Keach, Thepchak, Kuerbouni, Thorgow and Wathnyona					
Total		29,858	1,195	1,195	6,269	7,466

Source: Projected census data, May 2016

OVERVIEW OF HARD-TO-REACH GROUPS

Payam	Internally displaced persons	Population in cattle camps	Population	Children < 1 year	Children < 5 year	Households
Guit	–	–	6,266	251	1316	752
Nying						
Kedad	11,000	–	3,802	152	798	327
Kuach	16,000	–	10,407	416	2,185	673
Kuerguini	–	–	4,303	172	904	500
Niemni	38,000	–	1,664	67	349	179
Bil						
Nyathoar	–	–	3,416	137	717	461
Wathnyotne						
Total	65,000	–	29,858	1,195	6,269	2,892

Source: Data has been collected and compiled from different government and non-government sources, May 2016



OVERVIEW OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Payam	Number of hospitals	Number of primary health centres (PHCCs)			Number of primary health care units (PHCUs)			Number of bomas and *quarter councils served
		Functional	Non-functional	Permanent (P) or temporary (T)	Functional	Non-functional	Permanent (P) or temporary (T)	
Guit	-	1	-	P	-	1	T	4
Nying								
Kedad	-	-	-	-	-	1	T	3
Kuach	-	-	-	-	1	-	T	5
Kuerguini	-	-	-	-	-	1	T	3
Niemni	-	-	-	-	1	1	T	5
Bil								
Nyathoar	-	-	-	-	-	1	T	7
Wathnyotne								
Total	-	1	-	1 P	2	5	6 T	27

Source: Guit County Health Department, May 2016

COMMUNICATION INTERFACE

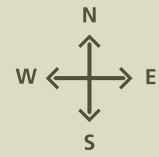
Payam	Number of bomas	Number of villages	Number of schools	Number of churches	Number of mosques	Number of traditional healers	Number of social mobilizers	Number of supervisors	Number of drama groups (groups are named after the payam they are in)	Name and number of radio stations	Name and number of partners for communication interventions	Languages spoken
Guit	4	9	3	4	-	-	3	3	2	2, Miraya and Bentiu FM	WR, MSF, SMoH/CHD	Nuer, English and Arabic
Nying									1			
Kedad	3	5	1	1	-	1	3	3	1	2, Miraya and Bentiu FM	WR, MSF, SMoH/CHD	Nuer, English and Arabic
Kuach	5	12	1	1	-	1	3	3	1			
Kuerguini	3	6	1	1	-	1	3	3	1	2, Miraya and Bentiu FM	WR, MSF, SMoH/CHD	Nuer, English and Arabic
Niemni	4	11	1	1	-	1	3	3	2			
Bil	11	21	1	3	-	1	3	3	2	2, Miraya and Bentiu FM	WR, MSF, SMoH/CHD	Nuer, English and Arabic
Nyathoar												
Wathnyotne	11	21	1	3	-	1	3	3	2	2, Miraya and Bentiu FM	WR, MSF, SMoH/CHD	Nuer, English and Arabic
Total	30	64	8	11	-	5	18	3	9			

Source: Data has been collected and compiled from different government and non-government sources, May 2016

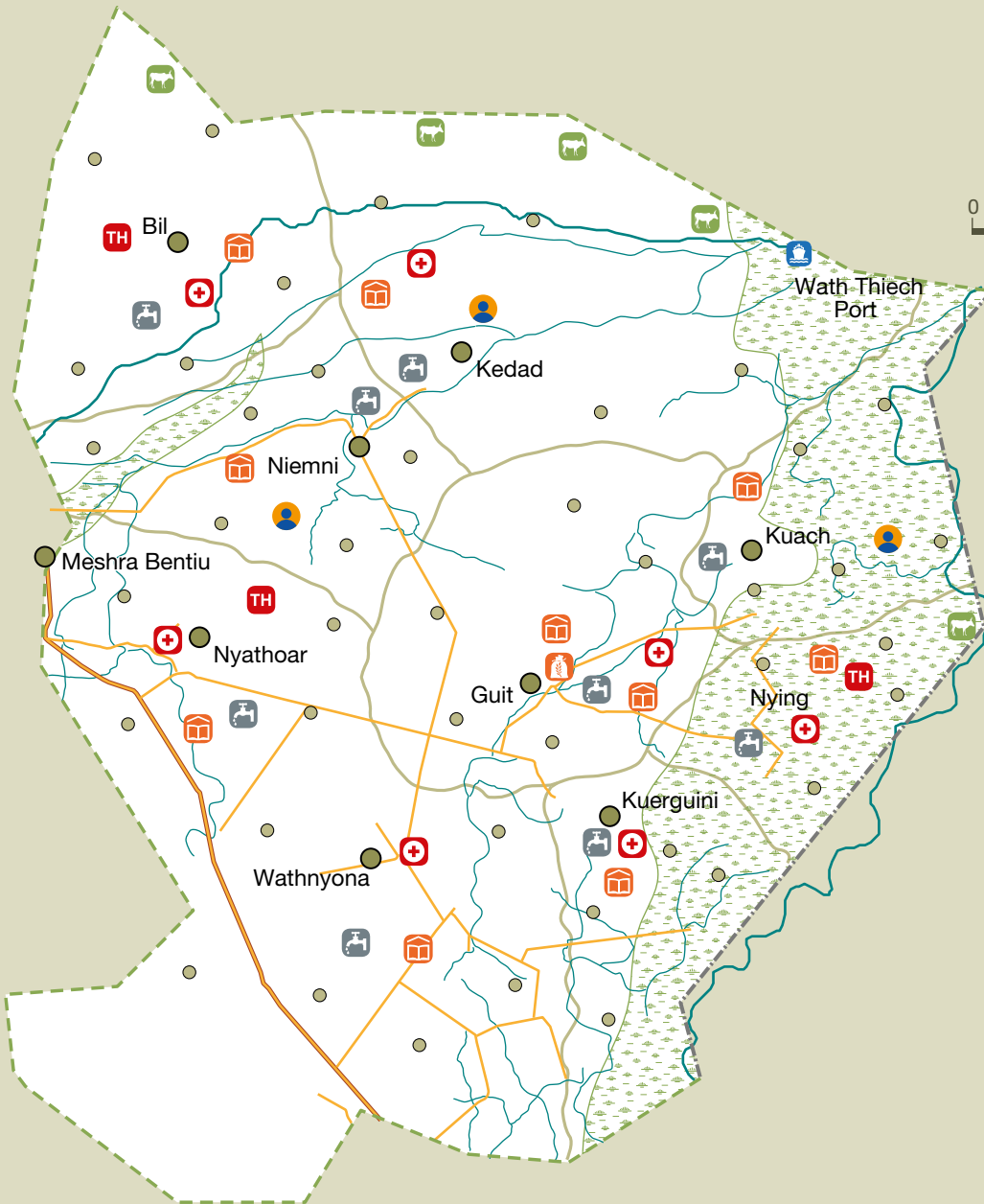
{ NO OF SOCIAL MOBILIZERS = 18 }

{ >  = 2 }

QUIT



0 20 km



Detailed map

- County capital
- Main town
- Village
- State border
- County border
- Payam boundary
- Main road
- Other road
- River
- Marshland
- Cattle camp
- Church
- School
- Market
- Waterpoint
- Health care
- Traditional healer
- Port
- IDP camp

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Disclaimer: The payam boundaries shown in this social map are only to facilitate polio campaigns and routine immunization. They therefore do not have any official or political implications.

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GATES foundation

