# South Sudan - Jonglei State

## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

## Overview

Conflict in Jonglei State first broke out in late December 2013, only days after fighting 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 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) approach to collect data in hard-to-reach areas of Unity State. The pilot was expanded to Jonglei State in March 2016. Through AoO, REACH collects data from a network of Key Informants (KIs) who have sector specific knowledge of an area, from regularly travelling to and from the area, direct or indirect contact with people in the area, or recent displacement from the area. Although current AoO coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, they provide a good indication of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Jonglei State.

Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in May 2016 covering 41 communities across 6 of Jonglei's 11 counties. Data was collected from 527 KIs about 41 locations that they have received up-to-date information about in the month prior to data collection. The study focuses on the situation in villages or local communities from which many individuals have already fled, but where some families still remain. Information has not been collected about conditions in Bor Protection of Civilian site (PoC). Note that when reporting on a change in access to services this refers to the proportion of KIs responding 'yes' with regards to a decrease in access since December 2013. Health, shelter, food security, wash, education and protection sectors are covered.
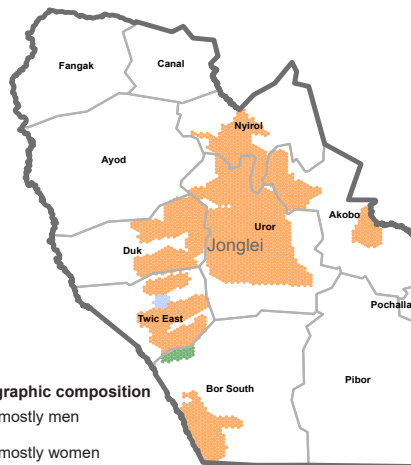


assessed areas
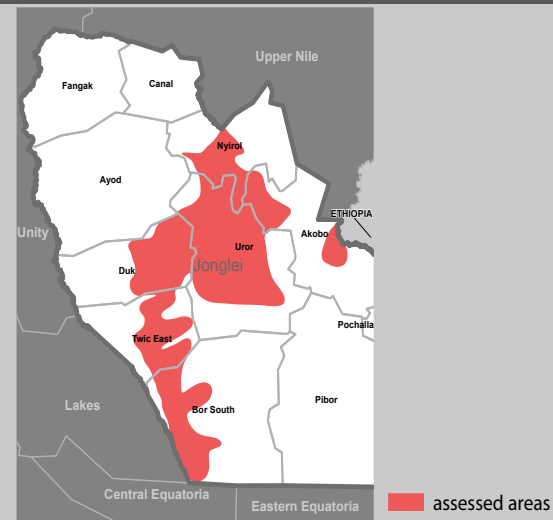
## Demographics

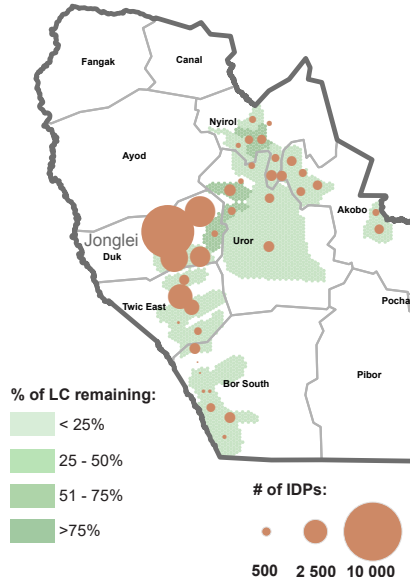**Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population**



**Demographic composition**
- mostly men
- mostly women
- equal
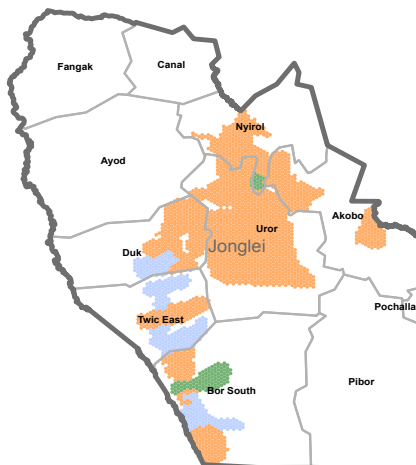
**Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population**



## Population

**Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community remaining**



**% of LC remaining:**
- < 25%
- 25 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- >75%

**# of IDPs:**
500  2 500  10 000

**Top three reported reasons for leaving their last location, by IDPs**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Insecurity | 89% |
| 2 | Lack of food | 78% |
| 3 | Lack of health services | 57% |

**Top three reported reasons for coming to their current location, by IDPs**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Security | 82% |
| 2 | Food distribution | 80% |
| 3 | Access to health services | 62% |

**Top three reported reasons for not leaving location, by local community**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | It is their home | 73% |
| 2 | The area is secure | 12% |
| 3 | Access to food | 5% |

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## Population

### Communities reporting returned local community



Number of returned LC per community

○ 500   ● 1 250   ● 2 500

## Health

### Reported decrease in access to healthcare[2]



Proportion of KIs reporting decrease in access:

small decrease

significant decrease

☐ no data
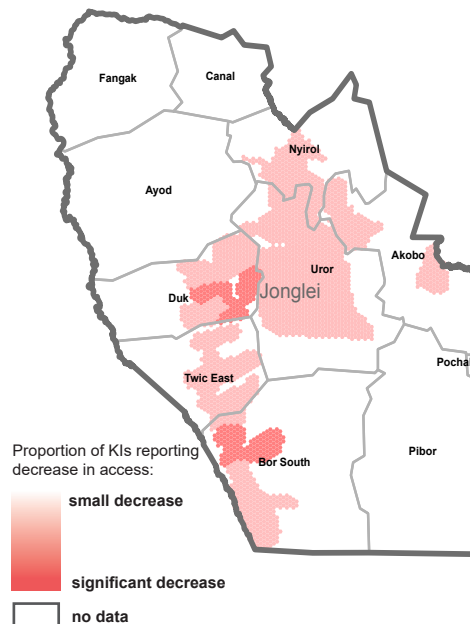
### Reported reasons why health services are not available

| | |
|---|---|
| Lack of medicine | **93%** |
| No available health workers | **70%** |
| Conflict related damage | **37%** |

## Living situation and short-term displacement

### Reported living locations of IDPs

| | |
|---|---|
| Relatives | **83%** |
| With the local community | **13%** |
| Don't know | **4%** |

### Reported living locations for local community[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| Own home | **83%** |
| Another home, in the village | **10%** |
| In another settlement | **7%** |
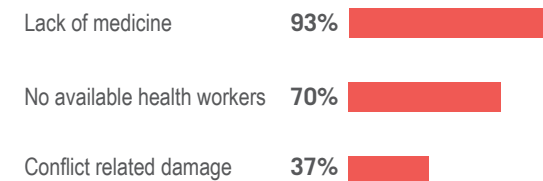
## Health concerns

### Top three reported health concerns[3]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Malaria | **100%** |
| 2 | Diarrhea | **88%** |
| 3 | Malnutrition | **51%** |
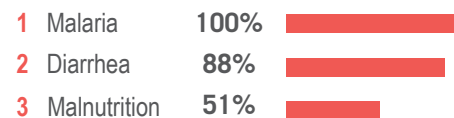
### Top three reported most needed items in health care centers

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medicine (not specified) | **100%** |
| 2 | N/A | |
| 3 | N/A | |
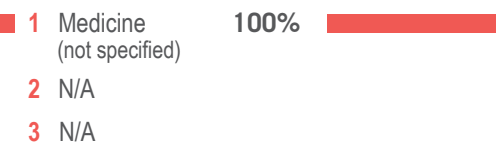
[1] The current location of LCs was asked in order to assess persons who were displaced within their local community

[2] Decrease in access from pre-crisis to May 2016, for each sectoral map

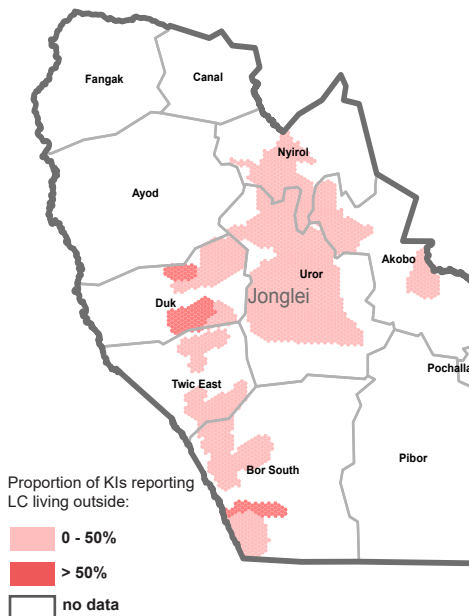[3] Key informants could choose more than one answer

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## Shelter/NFI

### Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside



Proportion of KIs reporting LC living outside:
- 0 - 50%
- > 50%
- no data

### Reported shelter types[1]

| | LC | IDP | Returned LC[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rakooba/Tukul | 100% | 88% | 89% |
| Tent | 37% | 30% | 36% |
| Improvised | 34% | 77% | 57% |
| Abandoned | 5% | 0% | 3% |
| Community | 10% | 4% | 12% |

### NFIs

#### Reported proportion of people with mosquito nets

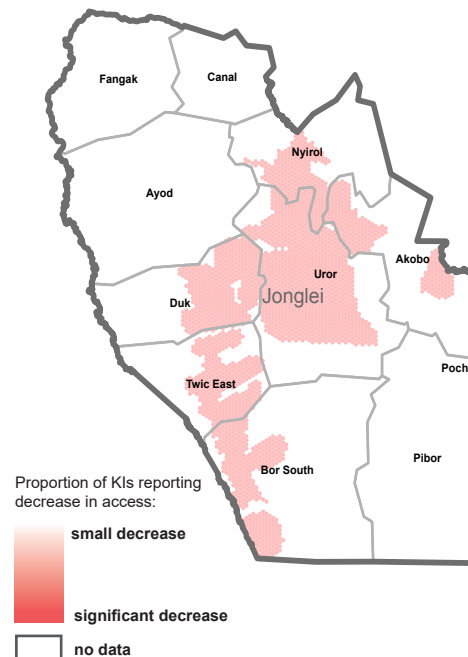| | |
|---|---|
| All | 0% |
| 76 to 99 % | 26% |
| 51 to 75 % | 54% |
| 26 to 50 % | 20% |
| Less than 25 % | 0% |
| Don't know | 0% |
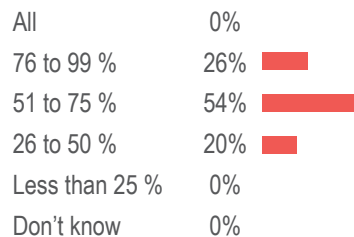
#### Of those with mosquito nets the average number of people sharing one mosquito net

**3 persons**

## WASH

### Reported decrease in access to safe drinking water



Proportion of KIs reporting decrease in access:
- small decrease
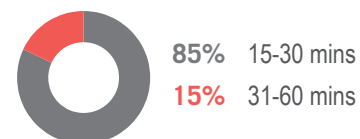- significant decrease
- no data

### Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

Borehole **100%**

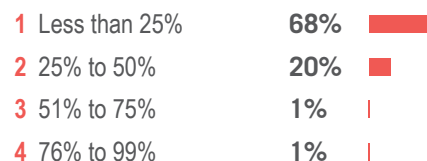### For those with access to safe drinking water, reported distance to water point

- **58%** 15-30 mins
- **32%** 31-60 mins
- **10%** 61-120 mins
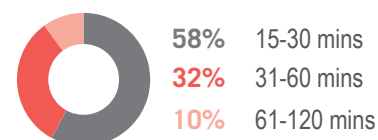
### For those with access to safe drinking water, reported waiting time at the water point

- **85%** 15-30 mins
- **15%** 31-60 mins

## Water availability and sanitation

### Reported proportion of partially damaged boreholes

| 1 | Less than 25% | **68%** |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 25% to 50% | **20%** |
| 3 | 51% to 75% | **1%** |
| 4 | 76% to 99% | **1%** |

### Reported primary sanitation facilities

- **87%** Bush/Field
- **13%** Latrines
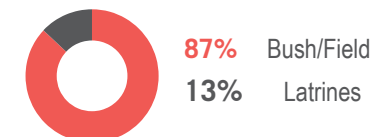
[1] Key informants could choose more than one answer; responses refer to percentage of communities having a reported shelter type, not the percentage of the population living in them

[2] Local community displaced and returned home

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## Food Security 🌾

### Reported decrease in access to food



Proportion of KIs reporting decrease in access:

- small decrease
- significant decrease
- no data
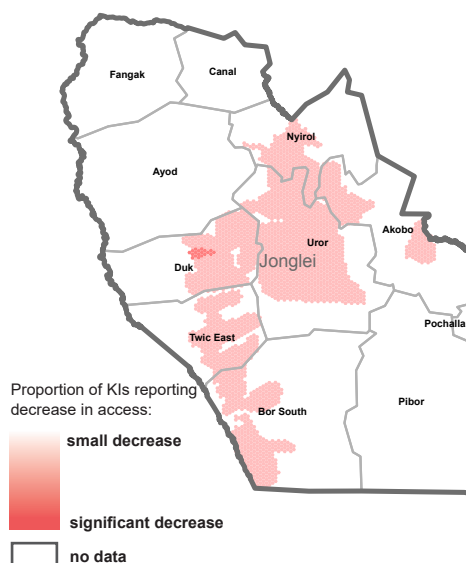
### Top three reported primary sources of food

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Food distribution | 51% |
| 2 | Cultivation | 46% |
| 3 | Bought at market | 3% |
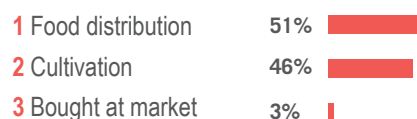
### Average number of days that selected coping strategies are used per week[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| Eat less expensive food | **3.00** |
| Reduce number of meals | **1.88** |
| Reduce meals size | **1.84** |
| Borrow money to buy food | **1.70** |
| Only the children eat | **1.67** |

### Food distribution coverage



Food distribution coverage:

- < 25%
- 25 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- >75%
- undefined
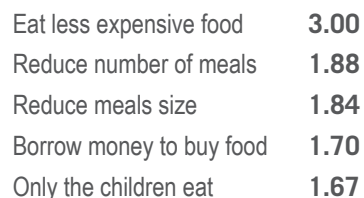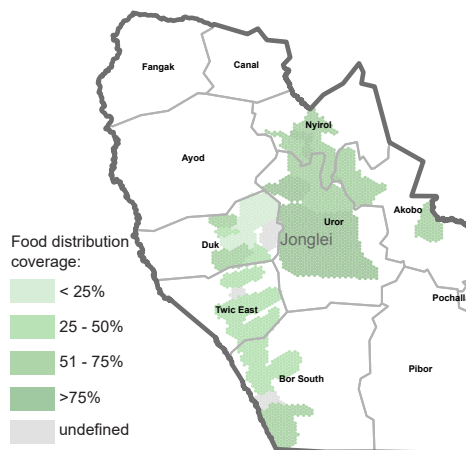
### Current access to market



**70%** Yes
**30%** No

## Livelihoods 💰

### Reported decrease in acces to land for cultivation



Proportion of KIs reporting decrease in access:

- small decrease
- significant decrease
- no data
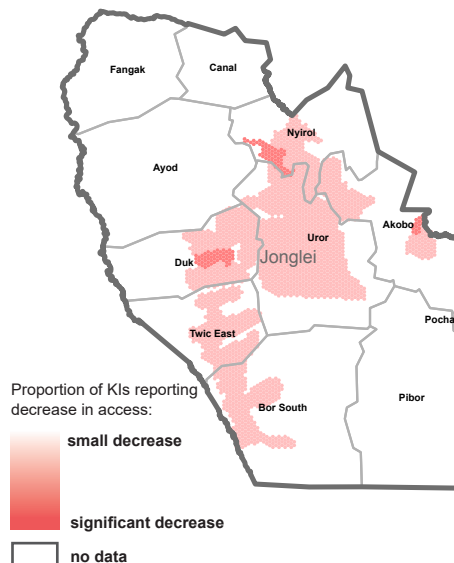
### Reported decrease in access to agricultural inputs



Proportion of KIs reporting decrease in access:

- small decrease
- significant decrease
- no data
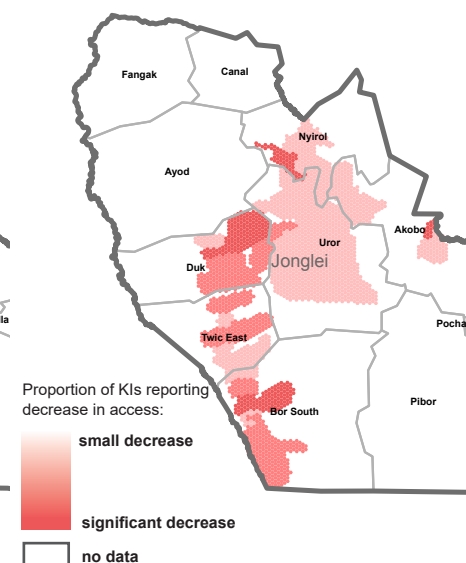
### Reported current location of the assets of fishermen, drivers, and labourers[2]

| | |
|---|---|
| Looked after by immediate family | 48% |
| Looked after by community | 18% |
| Hidden | 20% |
| Stolen/looted | 12% |
| Don't know | 2% |

### Reported current location of the communities' cattle[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| Looked after by immediate family | 43% |
| Moved to a safe location | 40% |
| Looked after by community | 15% |
| Stolen/looted | 2% |

[1] Key informants could choose more than one answer
[2] Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc. 426 KIs reported on this indicator for May 2016
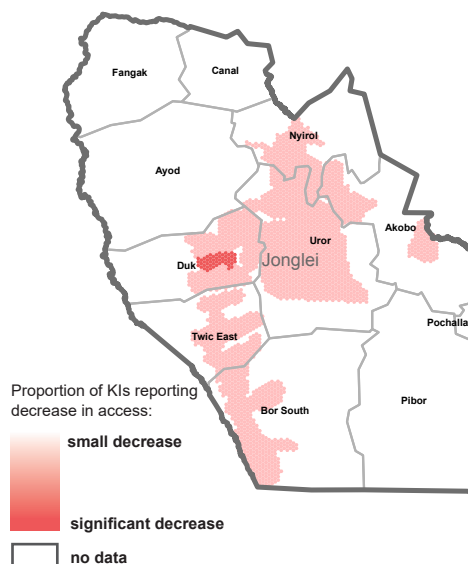
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## Education 📖

**Reported decrease in access to education services**



Proportion of KIs reporting decrease in access:

- **small decrease**
- **significant decrease**
- **no data**

**Reported proportion of men and women aged 6-11 attending school**

| Men | | Women |
|---|---|---|
| 0% | None | 3% |
| 3% | Less than 25% | 24% |
| 71% | 26% to 50% | 62% |
| 18% | 51% to 75% | 8% |
| 8% | 76% to 99% | 3% |
| 0% | 100% | 0% |

**Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities[1]**

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary | 98% |
| ALPs | 19% |
| Secondary | 15% |
| None | 2% |
| University | 1% |
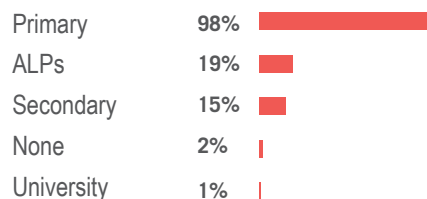
**In 40 communities where education is reportedly available, it is provided by the following[1]**

| | |
|---|---|
| INGO | 56% |
| Government | 44% |
| Local NGO | 17% |
| Private | 3% |

[1] Key informants could choose more than one answer

## Protection 🤲

### Community

**Reported relationship between local communities and IDPs**

| Between IDPs | | Between LCs/IDPs |
|---|---|---|
| 13% | Very good | 11% |
| 87% | Good | 86% |
| 0% | Moderate | 0% |
| 0% | Poor | 3% |
| 0% | Very Poor | 0% |
| 0% | Dont know | 0% |
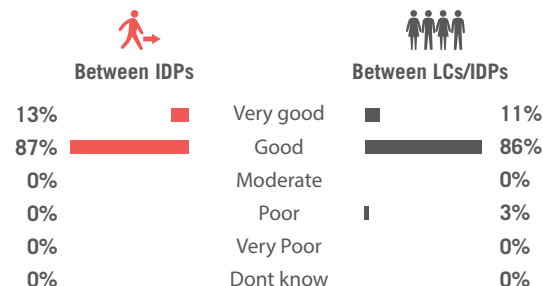
### Protection concerns

**Primary reported protection concerns for men and women**

| Men | | Women |
|---|---|---|
| 80% | Attack from member of different community | 15% |
| 5% | Attack from member of same community | 15% |
| 13% | Harassment, different community | 23% |
| 2% | Harassment, same community | 6% |
| 0% | Domestic violence | 18% |
| 0% | Collecting firewood | 23% |
| 0% | Collecting water | 0% |
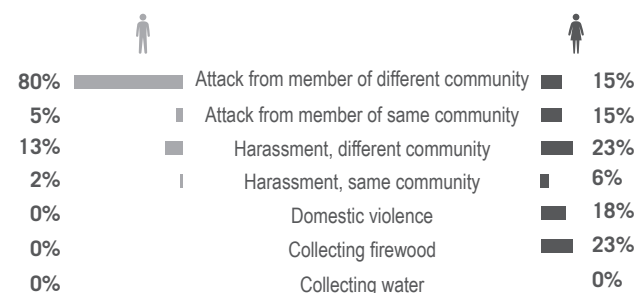
### About REACH

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-intiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.