



South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 2016

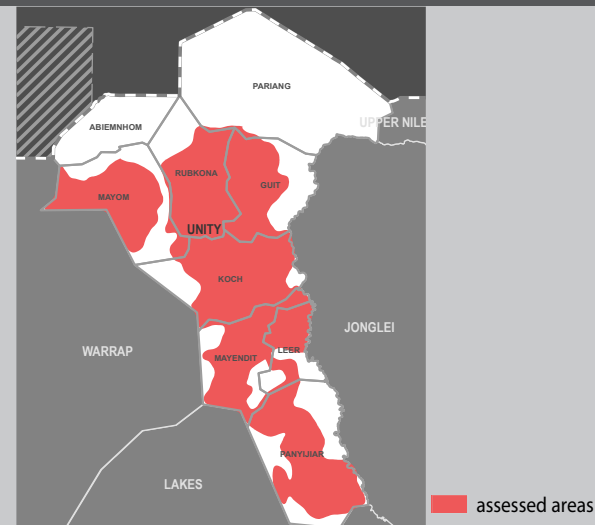
Overview

Conflict in Unity 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 highest reported numbers of internally displaced persons in the country. Many areas in Unity 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, REACH has remotely collected data on hard-to-reach areas in Unity State since December 2015. 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 Unity State.

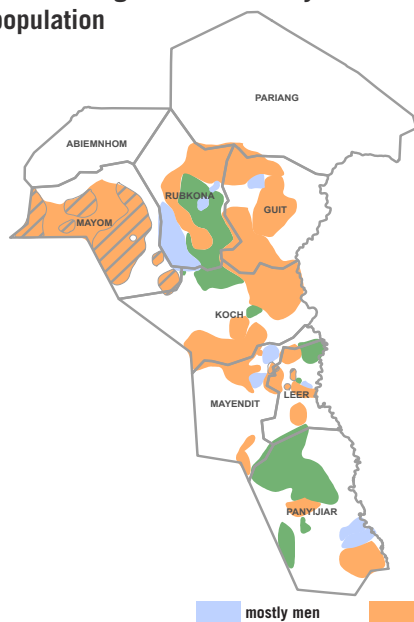
Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in May 2016, covering 58 communities across 7 of Unity's 9 counties. Data was collected from 225 KIs currently in Bentiu and Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites and who reported on communities about which they have received up-to-date information 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. Health, shelter, food security, WASH, education and protection sectors are covered. No information has been collected for any PoC. Note that when reporting on level of access to services this refers to the proportion of KIs responding 'yes' with regards to access in June 2016.



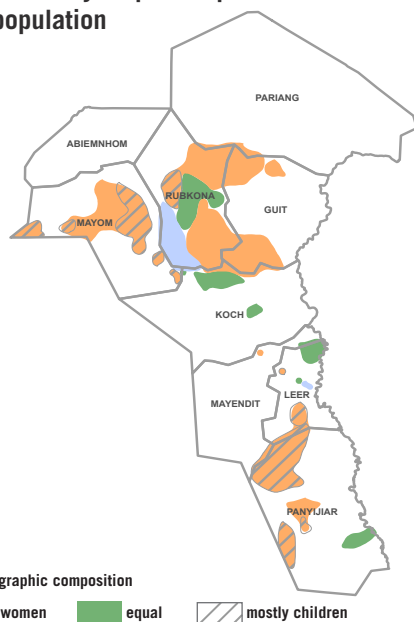
Demographics



Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



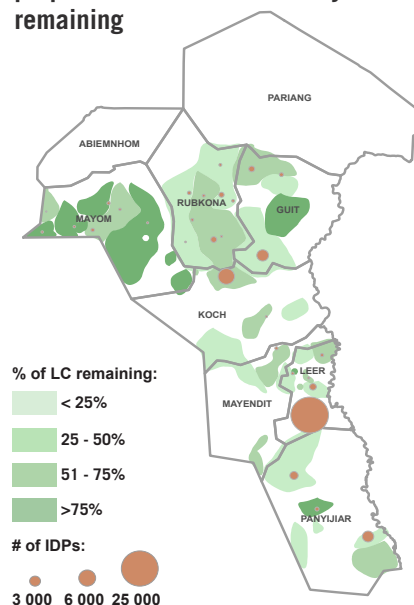
Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



Population



Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community remaining



Top two reported reasons for leaving their last location, by IDPs¹

- 1 Insecurity 100%
- 2 Lack of food 90%

Top two reported reasons for coming to their current location, by IDPs¹

- 1 Security 90%
- 2 Food 83%

Top two reported reasons for not leaving location, by local community¹

- 1 Security 80%
- 2 Food 64%

¹ Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons



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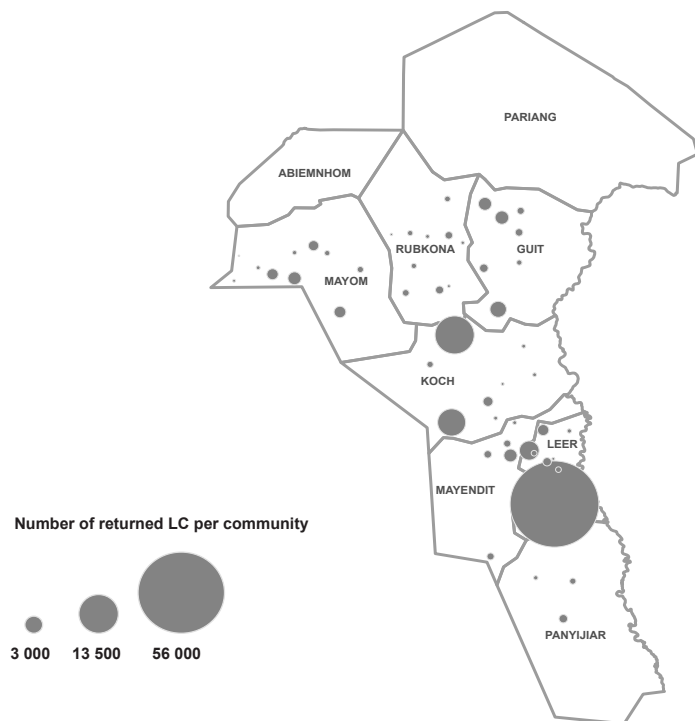
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Population

Communities reporting returned local community¹



Living situation and short-term displacement

Reported living locations of IDPs

With relatives	41%
With local community	31%
In a spontaneous settlement	28%



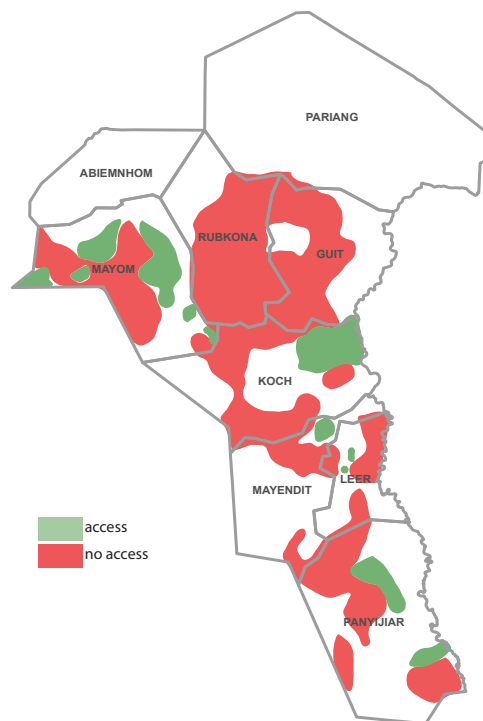
Reported living locations for local community²

Own home	57%
Another home	17%
In the near bush	13%
In another village	8%
In the far bush	6%



Health

Reported level of access to healthcare



Top two reasons why health services are not available³

- 1 Facilities destroyed by conflict 69%
- 2 There is no medicine available 49%

Health concerns

Top three reported health concerns³

- 1 Malaria 100%
- 2 Malnutrition 78%
- 3 Diarrhea 62%

Top three reported most needed items in health care centers³

- 1 Medicine (not specified) 98%
- 2 Medicine for malaria 79%
- 3 ORS⁴ 62%

¹ Local community displaced and returned home

² The current location of LCs was asked in order to assess persons who were displaced within their local community

³ Key informants could choose more than one answer

⁴ Oral Rehydration Salts



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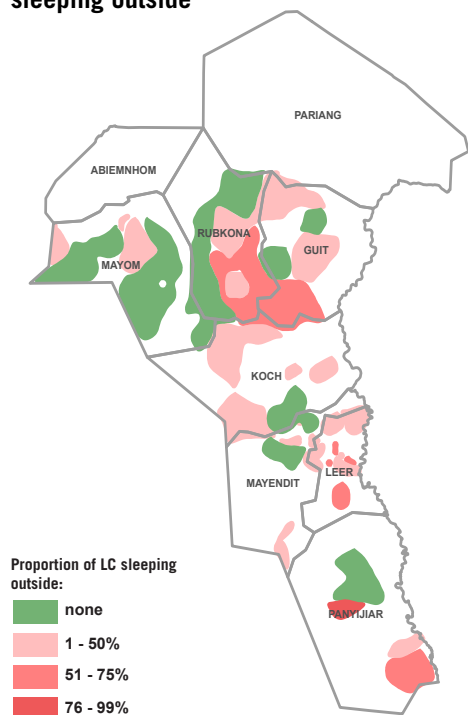
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Shelter/NFI

Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside



Reported main shelter types¹

Top two reported shelter types, by IDPs

- 1 Rakooba 96% 
- 2 Tukul 89%

Top two reported shelter types, by local community

- 1 Tukul 86% 
- 2 Rakooba 83%

Top two reported shelter types, by returned local community²

- 1 Rakooba 83% 
- 2 Tukul 81%

NFIs

Reported use of new mosquito nets¹

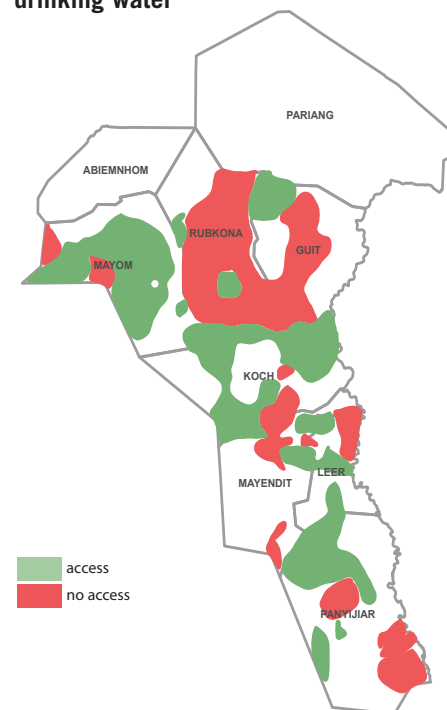
Protection from mosquitos	99%	
Rope	26%	
Building material	26%	
Fishing	7%	
Clothing	2%	
Protection of crops	1%	
Other	1%	

Reported number of people sharing a shelter

1 to 5 people	19%	
6 to 10 people	52%	
11 to 15 people	28%	
More than 15 people	2%	

WASH

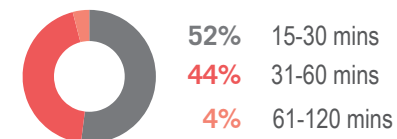
Reported level of access to safe drinking water



Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

Borehole 100%

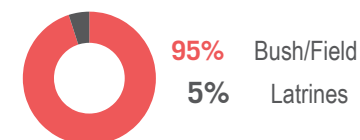
For those with access to safe drinking water, reported time of a return trip to the water source



Water availability and sanitation

Reported primary sanitation facilities

Of communities reporting presence of boreholes, **56%** are reportedly functional 



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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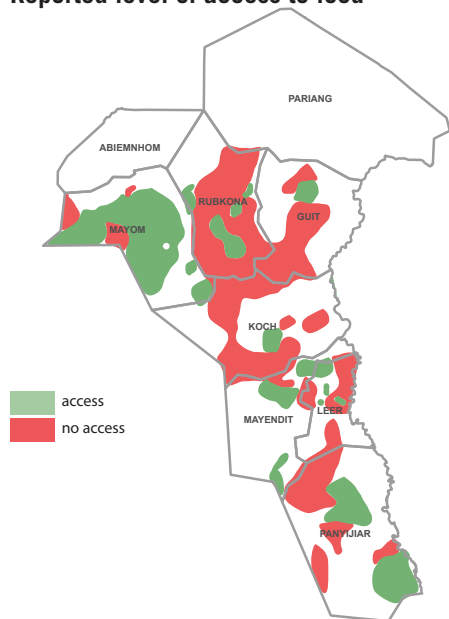
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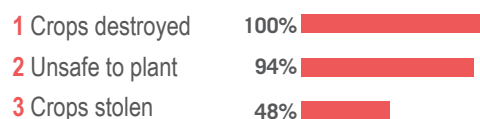
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Food Security

Reported level of access to food



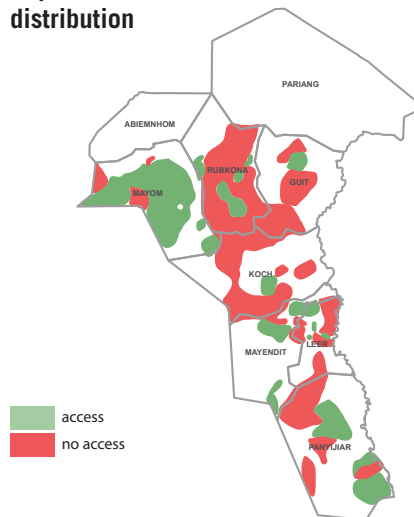
Top three reported reasons why food is not available¹



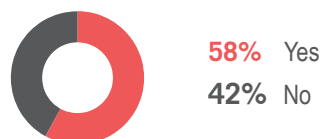
Reported most common coping strategies



Reported level of access to food distribution

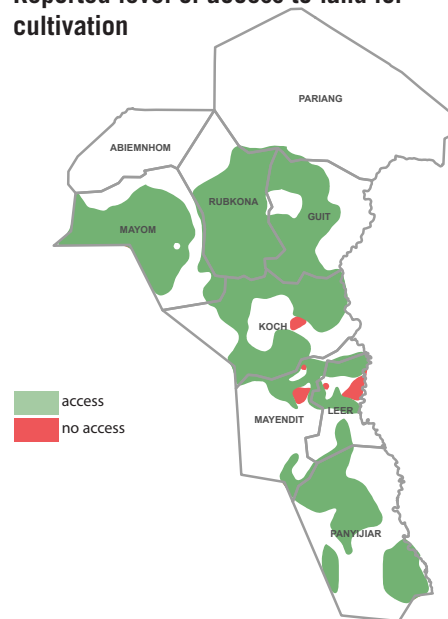


Current access to market

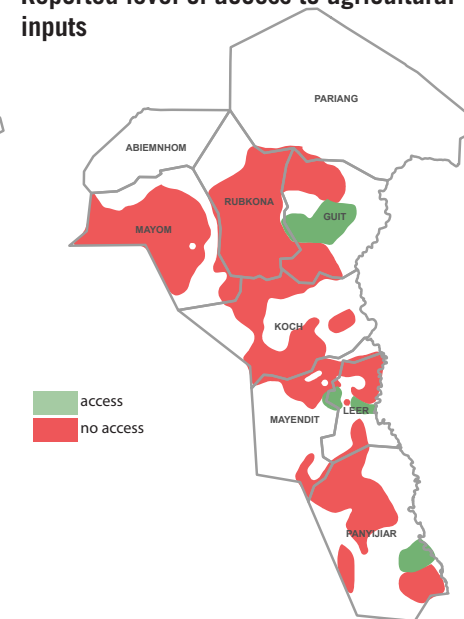


Livelihoods

Reported level of access to land for cultivation



Reported level of access to agricultural inputs



Reported current location of the assets of fishermen, drivers, and labourers¹

Stolen/looted	80%
Looked after by the owner	9%
Looked after by immediate family	9%
Don't know	2%

Reported current location of the communities' cattle

Stolen/looted	64%
Moved	19%
Looked by immediate family	15%
Killed	2%

¹Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc. 95 KIs reported on this indicator for June 2016



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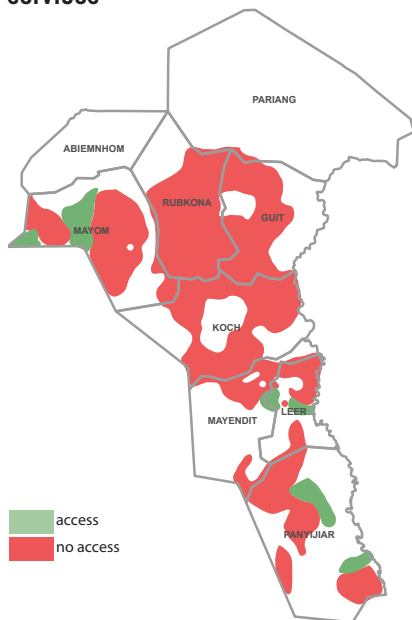
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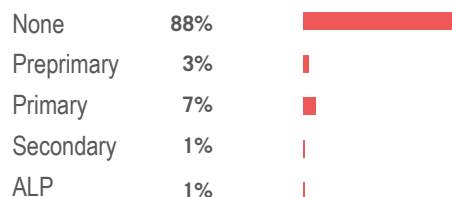
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Education

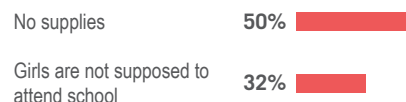
Reported level of access to education services



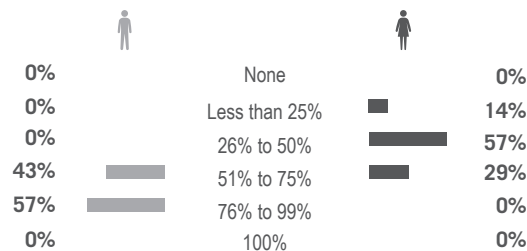
Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities¹



In 8 communities where education is reportedly available, the reported main reasons for children not attending school are



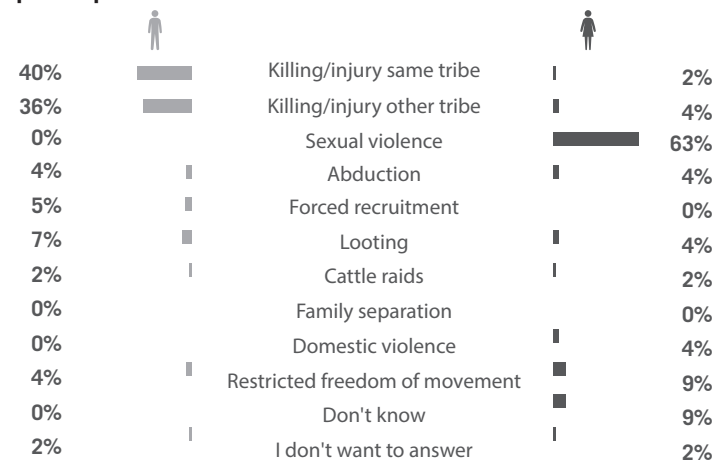
Reported proportion of boys and girls aged 6-11 attending school



Protection

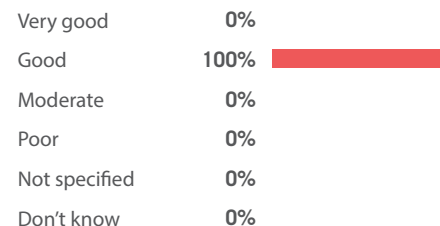
Protection concerns

Primary reported protection concerns for men and women



Community

Reported relationship between IDPs, returnees and local communities



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.

¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer