



South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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, in late 2015 REACH piloted its Area of Origin (AoO) approach to collect data in hard-to-reach areas of Unity State. 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 April 2016 covering 70 communities across 7 of Unity's 9 counties. Data was collected from 472 KIs currently in Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and who reported on 70 locations about which 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. No information has been collected for any 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.

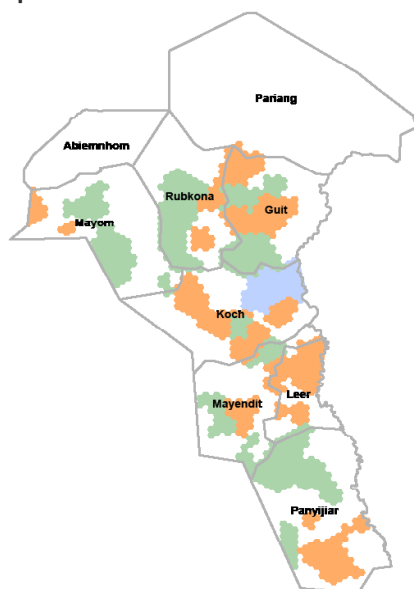


assessed areas

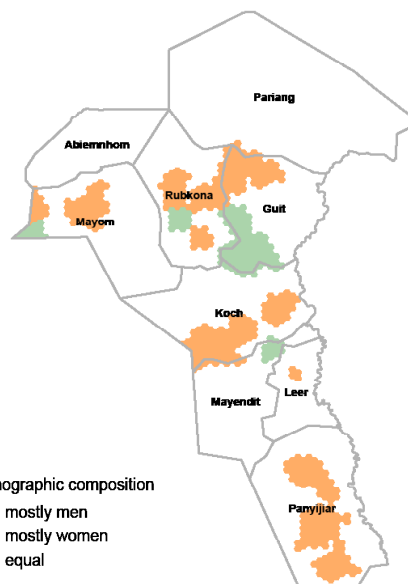
Demographics



Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population

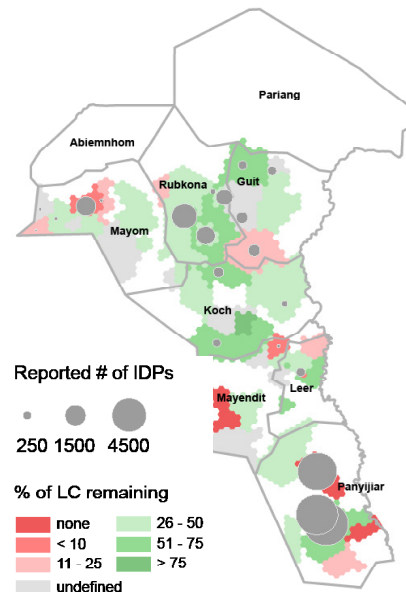


Demographic composition
 blue mostly men
 orange mostly women
 green equal

Population



Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community remaining



Reported # of IDPs

250 1500 4500

% of LC remaining

none < 10 11 - 25 26 - 50 51 - 75 > 75
 undefined

Top three reported reason for leaving their last location, by IDPs

- 1 Security 84%
- 2 Health 65%
- 3 Access to food 65%



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

- 1 Home 62%
- 2 Family 47%
- 3 Security 36%



Top three reported reason for not leaving location, by local community

- 1 Security 97%
- 2 Food 63%
- 3 Family 22%



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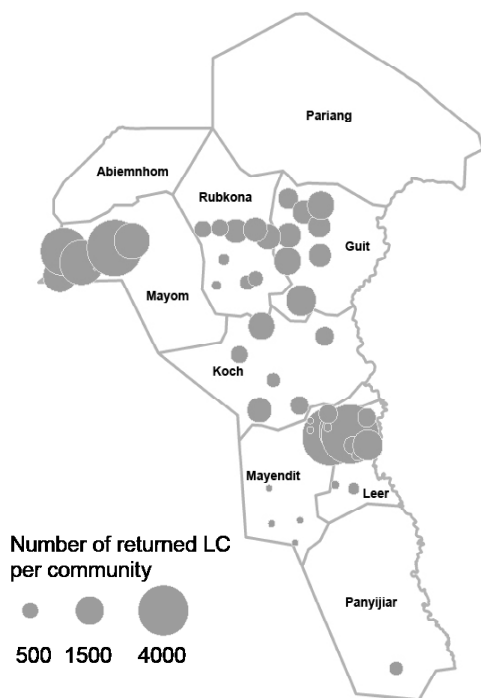
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Population

Communities reporting returned local community members



Living situation and short-term displacement

Reported living locations of IDPs

With the local community	63%
With relatives	26%
In a POC	5%
In a spontaneous settlement	5%
In the bush	0%

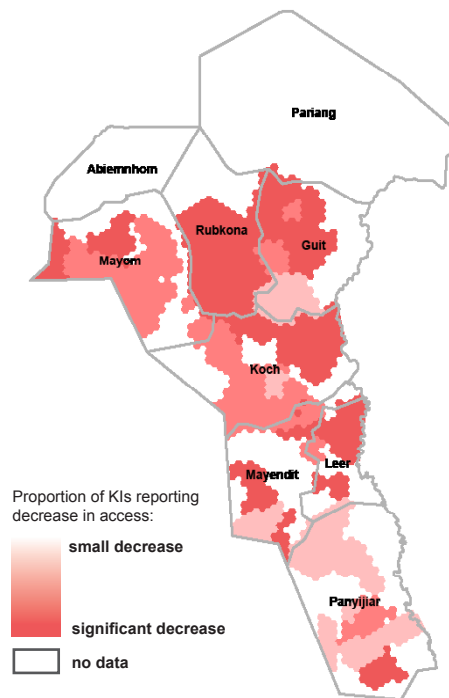
Reported living locations for local community¹

Own home	51%
Another home, in the village	33%
In the bush, near home	11%
In another settlement	6%
Bush, far from home	0%



Health

Reported decrease in access to healthcare²



Reported reasons why health services are not available⁵

1 No medicine	85%	<div></div>
2 Destroyed by conflict	76%	<div></div>
3 No staff	69%	<div></div>

Health concerns³

Top three reported health concerns⁴

1 Malaria	100%	<div></div>
2 Diarrhea	100%	<div></div>
3 Malnutrition	58%	<div></div>

Top three reported needed items in healthcare centers

1 Malaria medicine	81%	<div></div>
2 Medicine (not specified)	13%	<div></div>
3 Oral Rehydration Salts	4%	<div></div>

¹ The current location of LCs was asked for in order to assess persons who were displaced within their local community

² Decrease in access from pre-crisis to March 2016, for each sectoral map

³ Upper respiratory infection is also a major problem identified by health partners, but not respondents

⁴ Key informants could choose more than one answer

⁵ Note that information was only provided by health specialists



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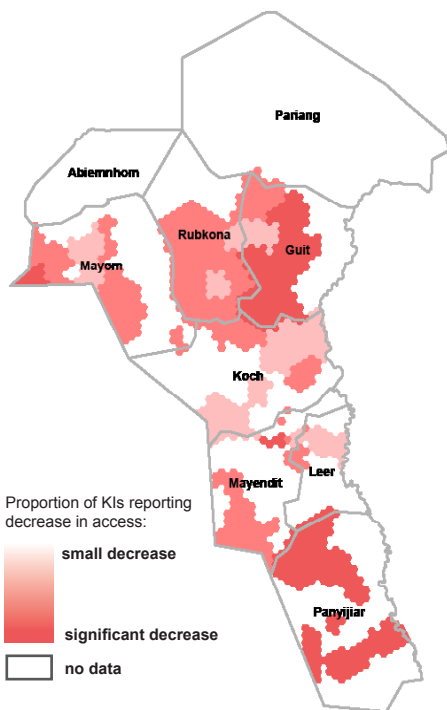
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Shelter/NFI

Reported decrease in access to shelter

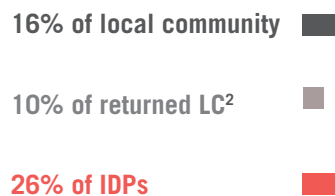


Reported shelter types¹

	LC	IDP	Returned LC ²
Rakooba/Tukul	95%	68%	69%
Tent	5%	14%	5%
Improvised	0%	0%	24%
Abandoned	0%	7%	6%
Community	0%	5%	0%
None	0%	5%	0%
No answer	0%	0%	0%

NFIs

Average proportion of people with no mosquito net

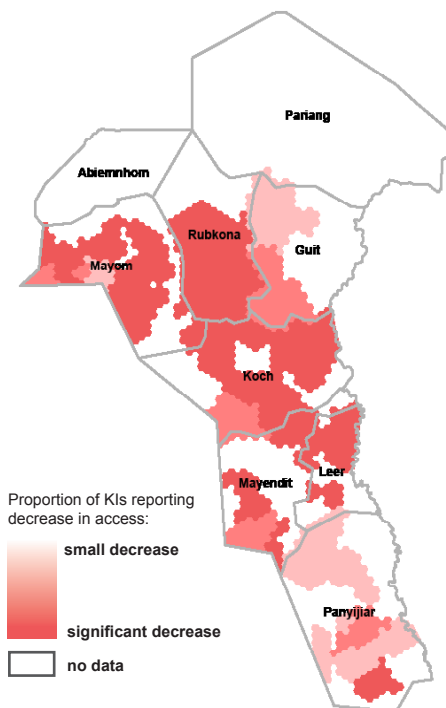


Of those with mosquito nets the average number of people sharing one mosquito net

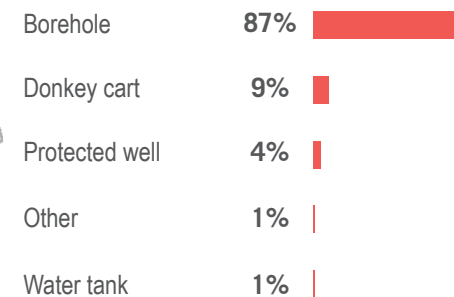


WASH

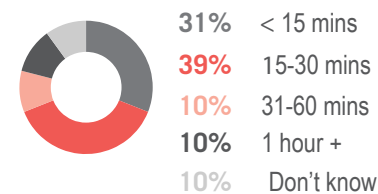
Reported decrease in access to safe drinking water



Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water



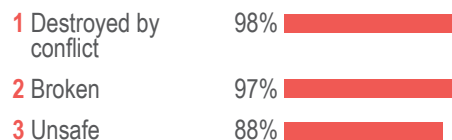
For those with access to safe drinking water, the reported waiting time and distance to water point



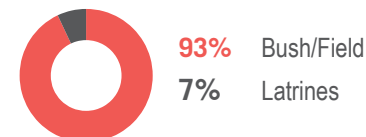
Water availability and sanitation

12% of covered communities reported safe drinking water is currently available

Top five reported reasons why safe water is unavailable¹



Reported primary sanitation facilities



¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer
² Local community returned home from displacement



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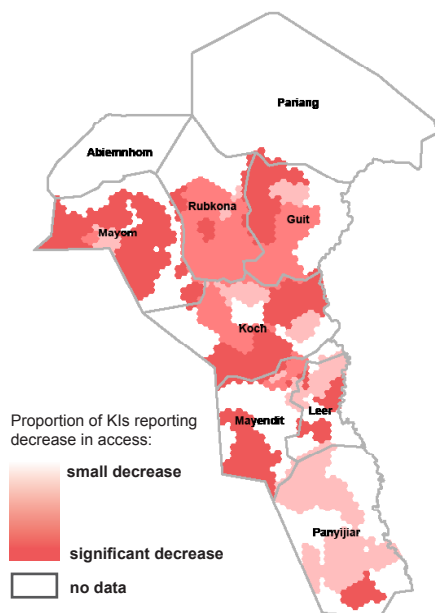
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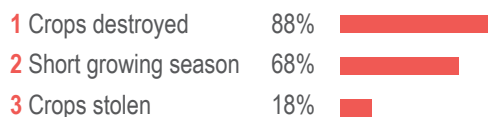
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Food Security

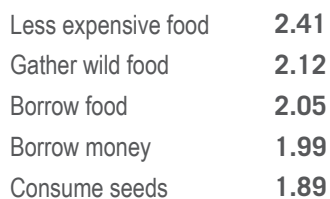
Reported decrease in access to food



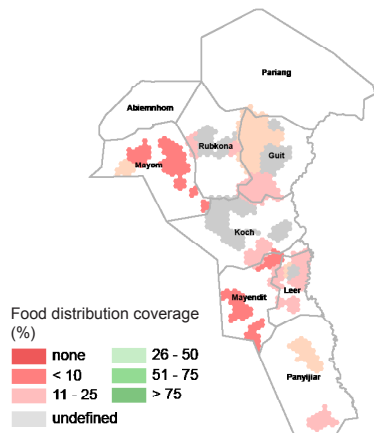
Top three reported reasons why food is unavailable¹



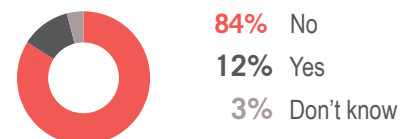
Average number of days that selected coping strategies are used per week¹



Food distribution coverage

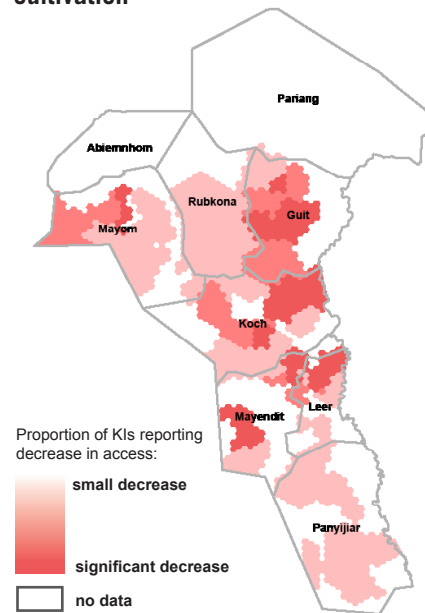


Current access to market

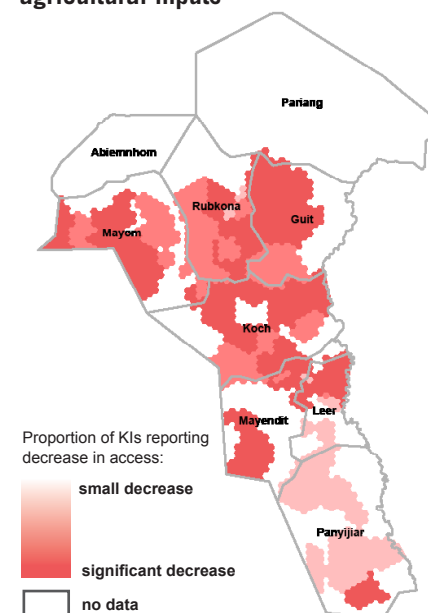


Livelihoods

Reported decrease in access to land for cultivation



Reported decrease in access to agricultural inputs



Reported current location of the assets of fishermen, drivers, and labourers²

Stolen / Looted	78%
Looked after by immediate family	17%
Hidden	4%
Other	2%
Don't know	0%
Looked after by community	0%

Reported current location of the communities' cattle¹

Stolen / Looted	87%
Looked after by immediate family	12%
Looked after by community	1%
Killed	0%
Moved	0%
Don't know	0%

¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer

² Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc. 54 KIs reporting on this indicator for April 2016



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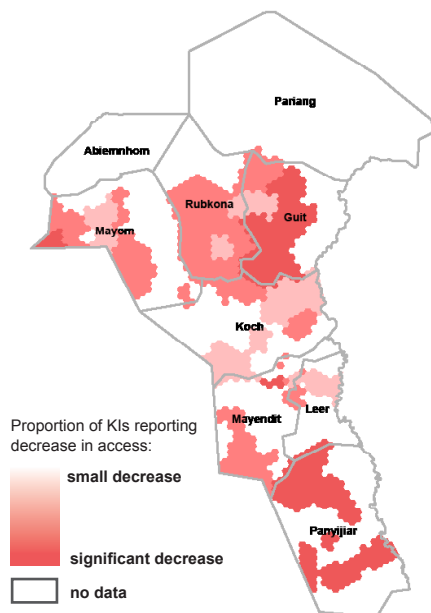
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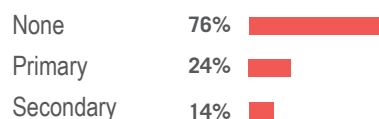
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Education

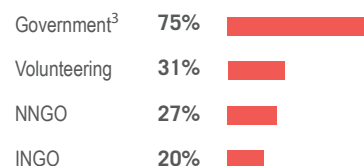
Reported decrease in access to education services



Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities¹



In the 9 communities where education is reportedly available, it is provided by the following¹



Top three reasons why education services are not available^{1,2}



¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer

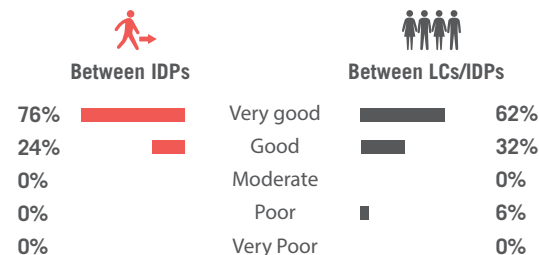
² A secondary data review conducted by Education Cluster partners indicated the primary reasons why education services are not available are insecurity and absence of teachers (May 2016)

³ According to independent assessments, no schools in Unity State are managed by the government. Respondents are believed to be conflating government with the local community.

Protection

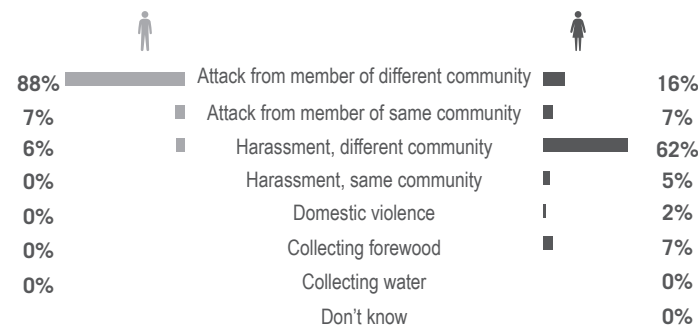
Community

Reported relationship between local communities and IDPs



Protection concerns

Primary reported protection concerns for men and women



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.