



# South Sudan - Unity State

## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2016

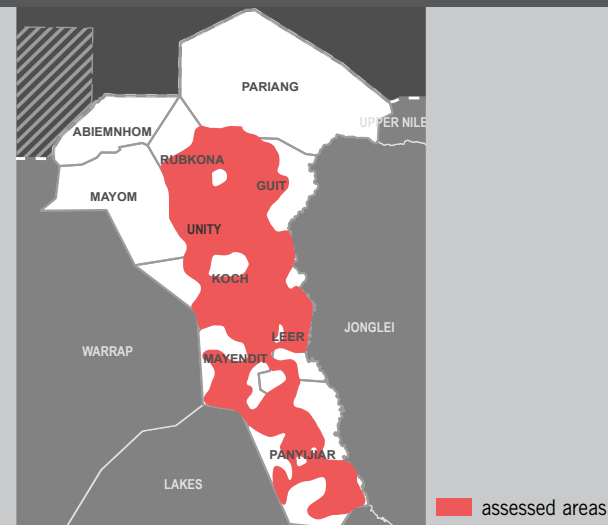
### Overview

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 understand the humanitarian situation in Unity State and to facilitate humanitarian planning, REACH piloted its Area of Origin (AoO) in late 2015 from the PoC site in Bentiu. 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 an area, direct or indirect contact with people in an area, or recent displacement from the area. However, from

field visits to Nyal first in June and then in July 2016 it became evident that Nyal was still experiencing a steady flow of IDPs from conflict affected areas and an opportunity to interview new arrivals directly as opposed to relying upon key informants was identified. In September REACH set up enumerators in key locations in the community where IDPs who had arrived within the past six to eight weeks could be interviewed on their experiences.

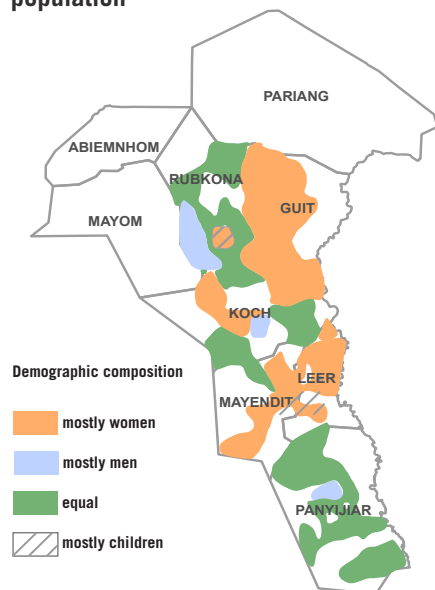
Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected in September 2016 from 168 new arrivals to Nyal, as well as 191 new arrivals to Bentiu PoC, covering 65 communities across 6 counties in Unity state, especially the counties most affected by the recent conflict: Koch, Leer and Mayendit. The study focuses on the situation in villages or local communities from which many individuals have already fled, but where some families may remain. Health, shelter, food security, WASH, education and protection sectors are covered.



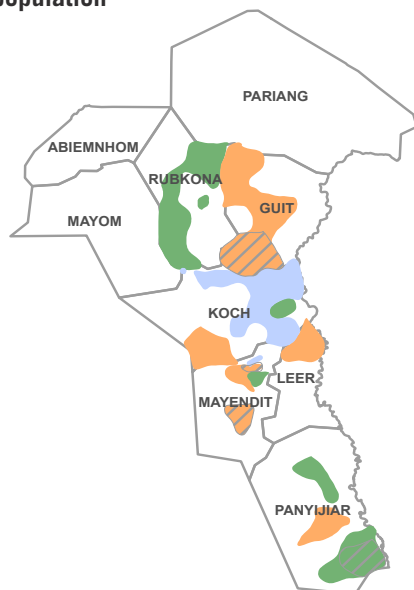
### Demographics



Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



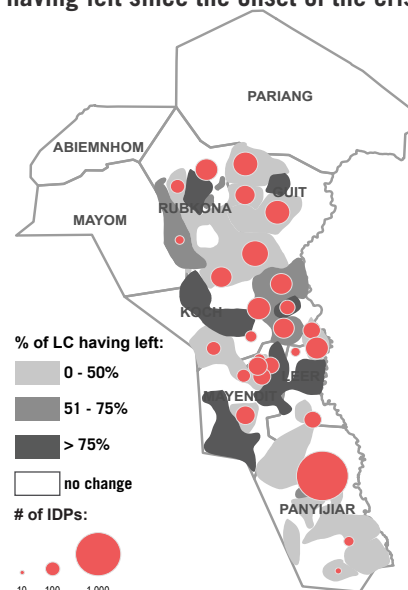
Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



### Displacement



Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community (LC) having left since the onset of the crisis



Top two reported reasons for leaving their last location, by IDPs<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Insecurity 98%
- 2 Lack of food 86%



Top two reported reasons for coming to their current location, by IDPs<sup>1</sup>

- 1 The area is secure 92%
- 2 Access to food 82%



Top two reported reasons for not leaving location, by local community<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Access to food 46%
- 2 The area is secure 45%



<sup>1</sup> Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons



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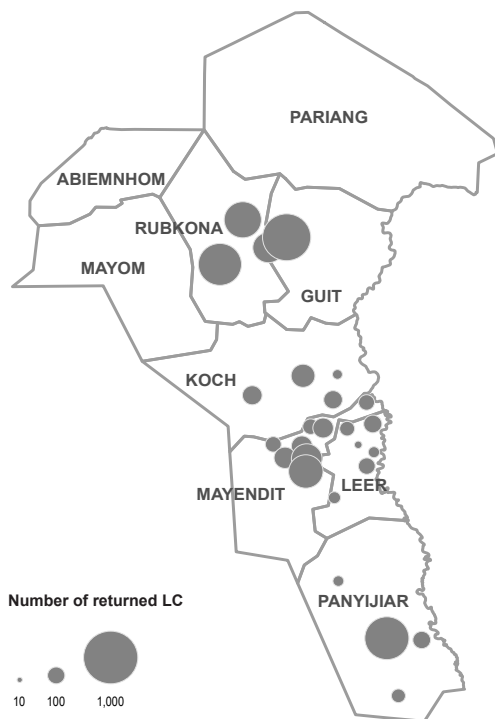
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### Displacement



#### Communities reporting returned local community<sup>1</sup>



### Living situations

#### Reported living locations of IDPs



With the local community	44%
With relatives	30%
In a spontaneous settlement	21%
In the bush	5%

#### Reported living locations of local community<sup>2</sup>

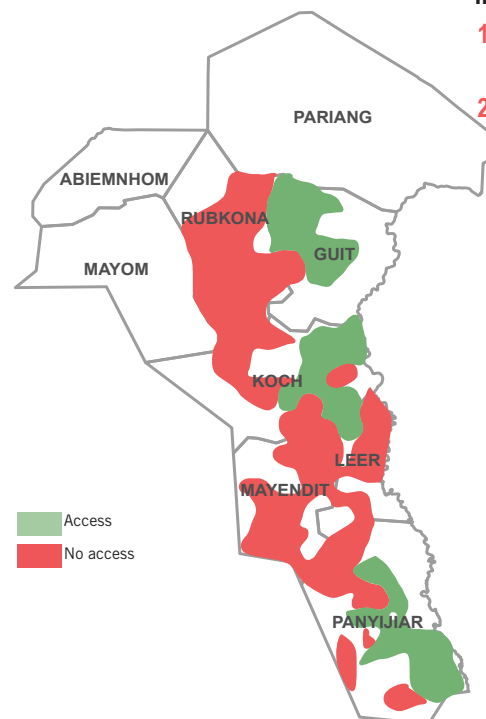


Own home	63%
In the bush (far)	19%
In the bush (nearby)	14%
In a neighbour's home	3%
In another village	1%

### Health



#### Reported level of access to healthcare



#### Top two reasons why health services are not available<sup>3</sup>

- 1 Facilities destroyed by fighting 63%
- 2 Services were never available 28%

### Health concerns

#### Top three reported health concerns<sup>3</sup>

- 1 Malaria 100%
- 2 Diarrhea 59%
- 3 Typhus 52%

#### Top three reported most needed items in health care centres<sup>3</sup>

- 1 Medicine (not specified) 100%
- 2 Medicine for malaria 59%
- 3 ORS<sup>4</sup> 55%

<sup>1</sup> Local community displaced and returned home

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

<sup>3</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer

<sup>4</sup> Oral rehydration salts



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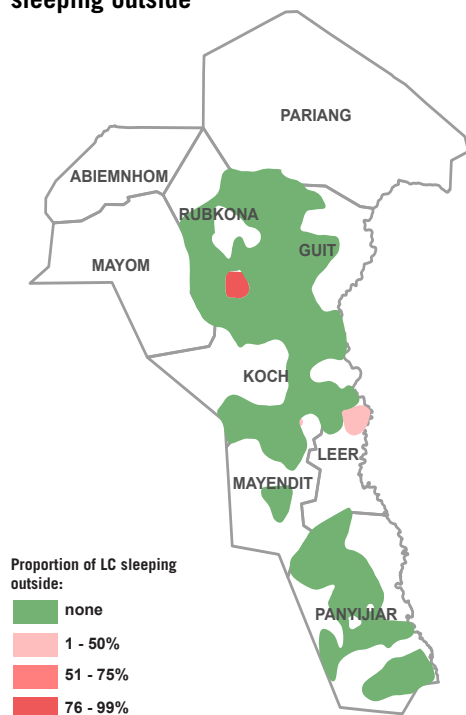
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### Shelter/NFI

Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside



Reported main shelter types<sup>1</sup>

Top two reported shelter types, by IDPs

- 1 Rakooba 100% 
- 2 Tukul 56%

Top two reported shelter types, by local community

- 1 Rakooba 100% 
- 2 Tukul 70%

Top two reported shelter types, by returned local community<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Rakooba 100% 
- 2 Tukul 86%

### NFIs

Reported uses of new mosquito nets<sup>3</sup>

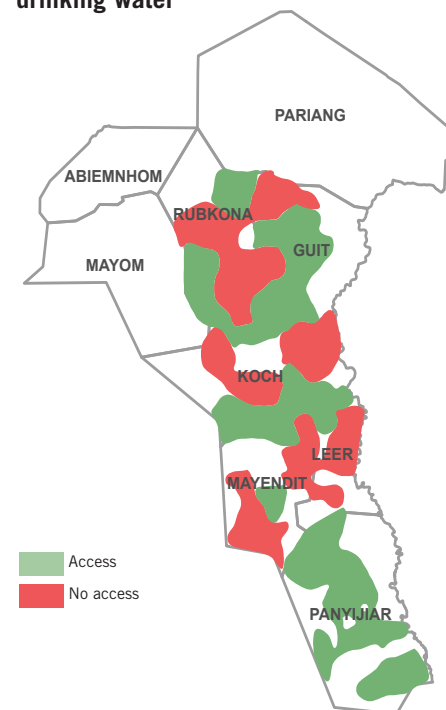
Protection from mosquitos	100%	
Rope	19%	
Building materials	16%	
Crop protection	4%	
Fishing	2%	
Clothing	1%	
Other	1%	

Reported number of people sharing a shelter

1 to 5 people	55%	
6 to 10 people	40%	
11 to 15 people	5%	
More than 15 people	0%	

### WASH

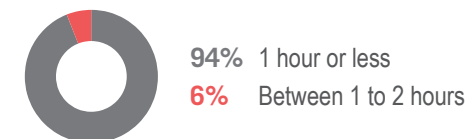
Reported level of access to safe drinking water



Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

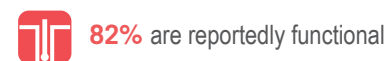


For those with access to safe drinking water, reported time of a return trip to the water source



### Water availability and sanitation

Of communities reporting presence of boreholes



Reported access to primary sanitation facilities



<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> Local community displaced and returned home

<sup>3</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer; respondents chose all uses for new mosquito nets present in their community



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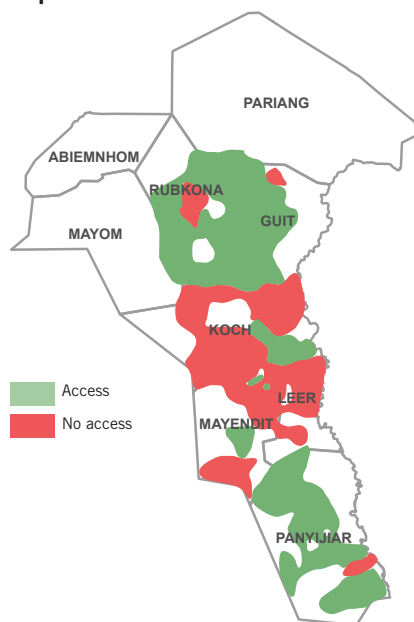
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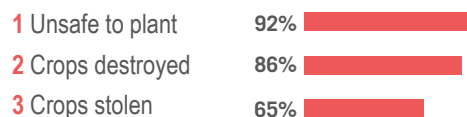
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### Food Security

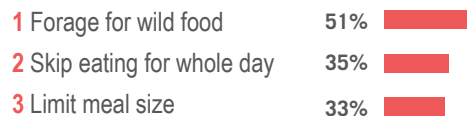
#### Reported level of access to food



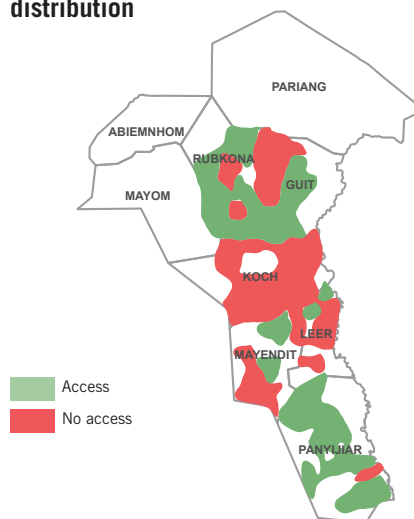
#### Top three reported reasons why food is not available<sup>1</sup>



#### Top three reported most common coping strategies



#### Reported level of access to food distribution

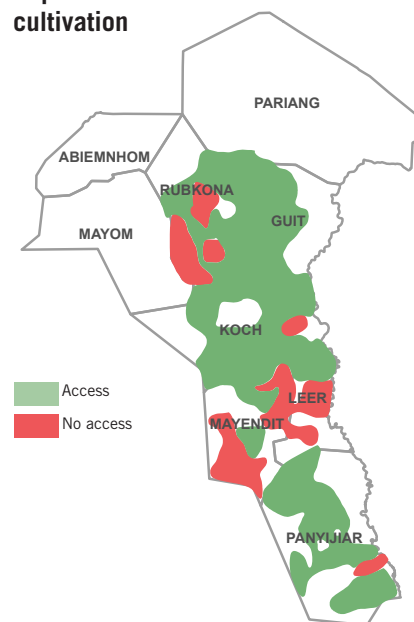


#### Current access to market

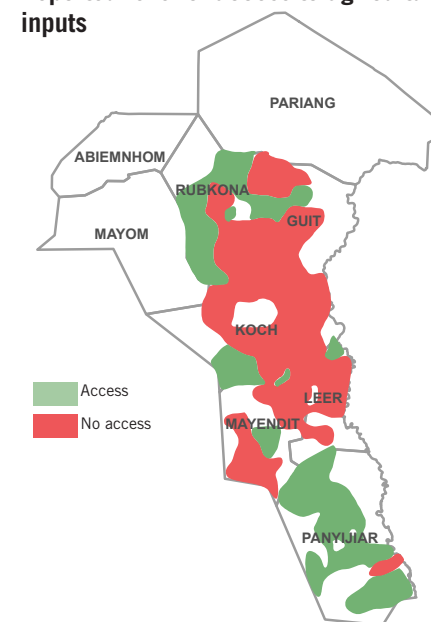


### Livelihoods

#### 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 labourers<sup>2</sup>

Stolen/looted	69%
Looked after by the owner	19%
Looked after by immediate family	8%
Hidden in a safe location	4%

#### Reported current location of the communities' cattle

Stolen/looted	57%
Moved to a safe location	22%
Looked after by the owner	16%
Looked after by the community	3%
On seasonal migration	2%

<sup>1</sup>Key informants could choose more than one answer

<sup>2</sup>Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc.



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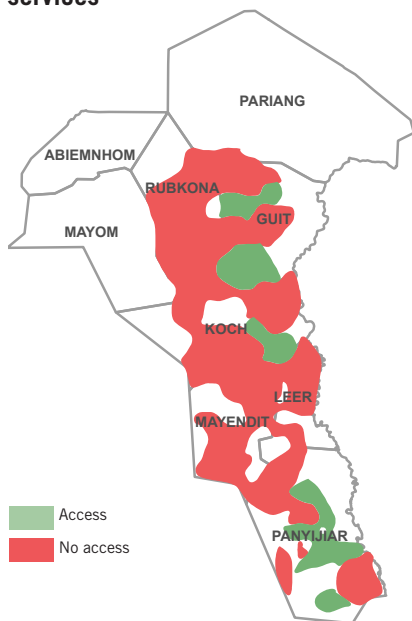
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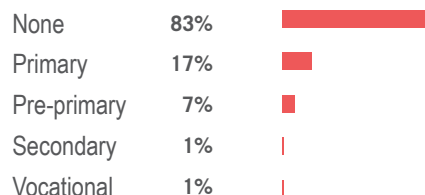
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### Education

#### Reported level of access to education services



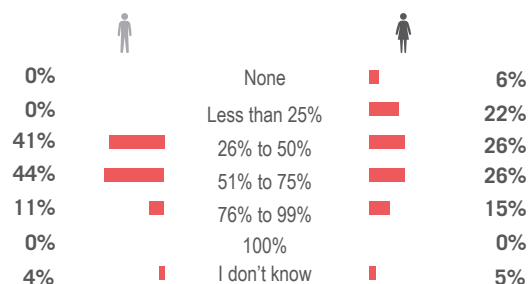
#### Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities<sup>1</sup>



#### In 11 communities where education is reportedly available, the reported reasons for children not attending school are



#### Reported proportion of boys and girls aged 6-17 attending school

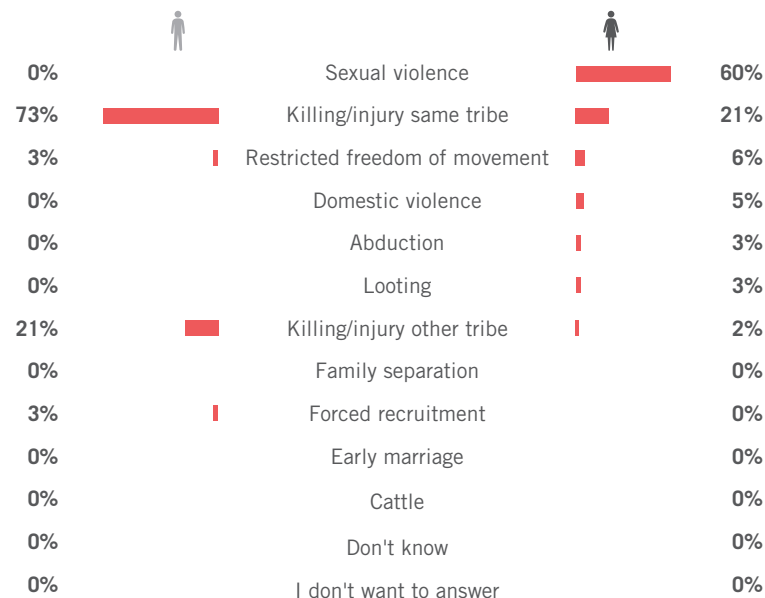


<sup>1</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer

### Protection

#### Protection concerns

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



### Community

#### Relationships between IDPs, returnees and local communities

100% of communities reported relations between these groups were "good"

#### About REACH Initiative

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](mailto:south.sudan@reach-initiative.org) or to our global office: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).

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