



# South Sudan - Jonglei State

## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2016

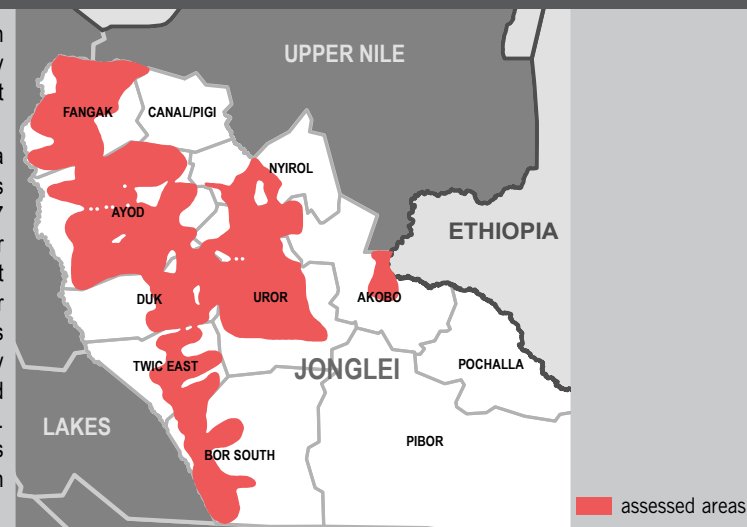
### Overview

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 traveling 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.

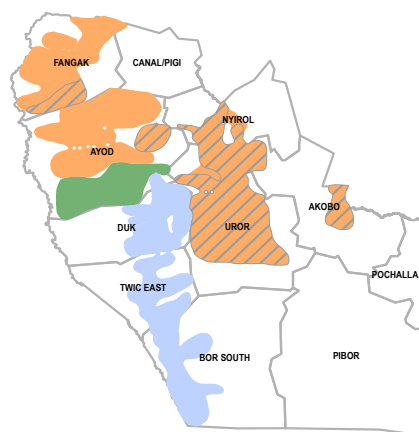
Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in November 2016, covering 38 communities across 9 of Jonglei's 11 counties. Data was collected from 1,227 KIs in Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, Mingkaman, Bor Town, Bor PoC and Akobo, who reported on communities 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. Note that when reporting on level of access to services this refers to the proportion of KIs responding 'yes' with regards to access in November 2016.



### Demographics

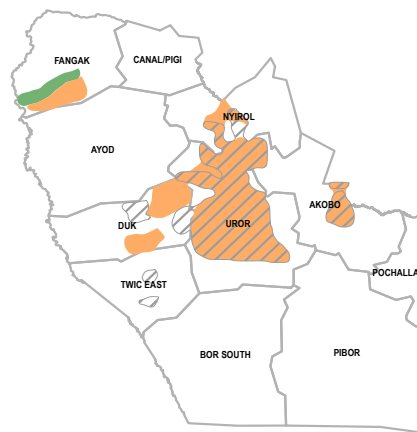


Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



Demographic composition  
 mostly men mostly women equal mostly children

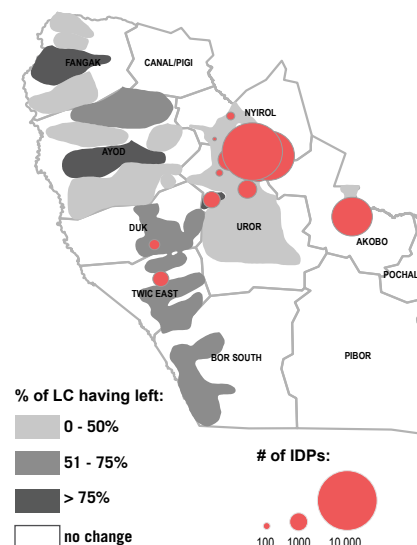
Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



### 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 94%
- 2 Lack of food 92%



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

- 1 The area is secure 87%
- 2 Access to food 82%



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

- 1 The area is secure 61%
- 2 Access to food 58%



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



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Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



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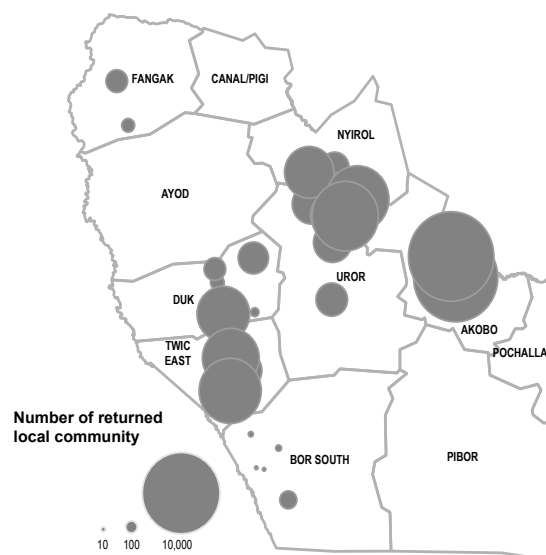
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### Displacement



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

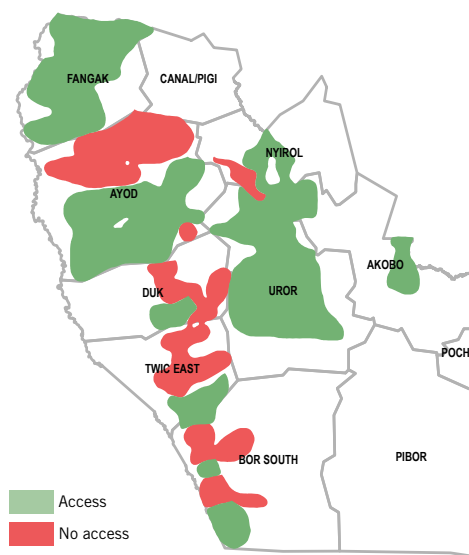


### Health



#### Reported level of access to healthcare

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



- 1 Lack of staff 54%
- 2 Medicaments are not available 40%

### Living situations

#### Reported living locations of IDPs



With relatives	54%
With the local community	43%
Spontaneous settlement	3%

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



Own home	53%
In another village	27%
In a neighbour's home	16%
In the bush (nearby)	4%

### Health concerns

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

- 1 Malaria 90%
- 2 Typhus 45%
- 3 Diarrhea 42%

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

- 1 Medicine (not specified) 100%
- 2 Medicine for malaria 84%
- 3 Oral rehydration salts 49%

<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



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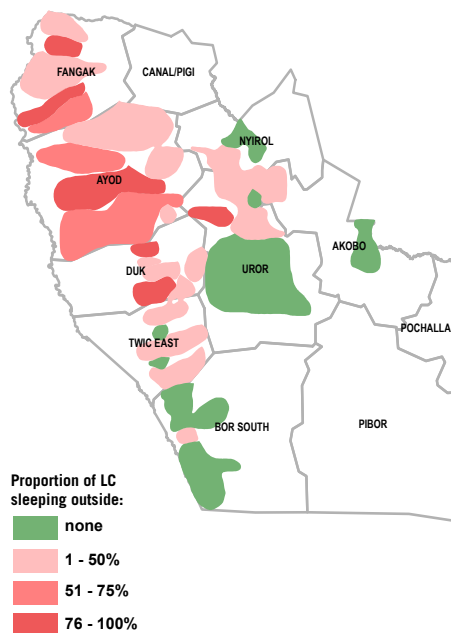
## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

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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 Tukul 54% 
- 2 Improvised shelter 52%

##### Top two reported shelter types, by local community







- 1 Tukul 84% 
- 2 Rakooba 66%

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

- 1 Tukul 69% 
- 2 Rakooba 58%

### NFIs

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

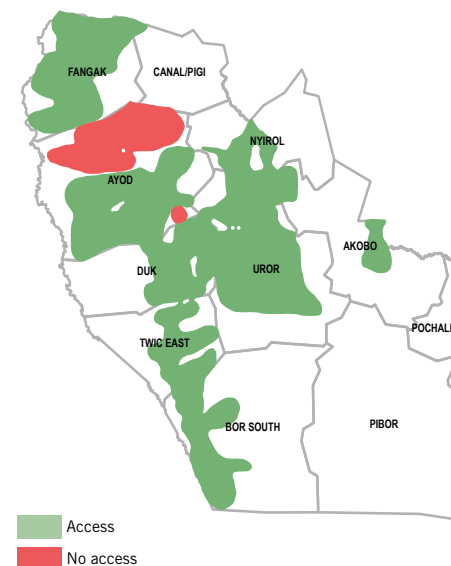
Protection from mosquito	100%	
Building materials	18%	
Crop protection	14%	
Fishing	12%	
Rope	10%	
Clothing	4%	

#### Reported number of people sharing a shelter

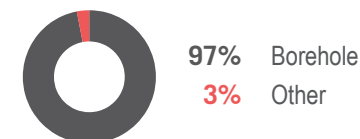
1 to 5 people	72%	
6 to 10 people	22%	
11 to 15 people	5%	
More than 15 people	1%	

### WASH

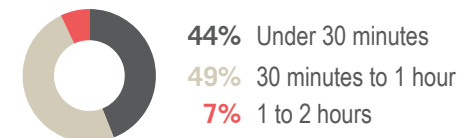
#### Reported level of access to safe drinking water



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

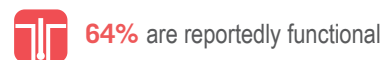


#### For those with access to safe drinking water, reported time of a return trip to the water source

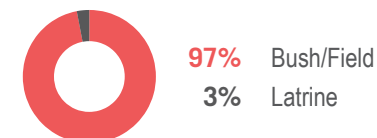


### Water availability and sanitation

#### 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 in their community



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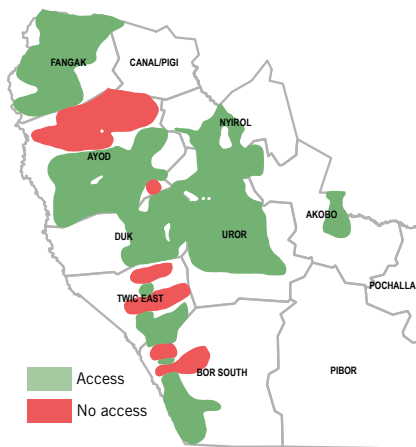
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### Food Security

#### Reported level of access to food



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

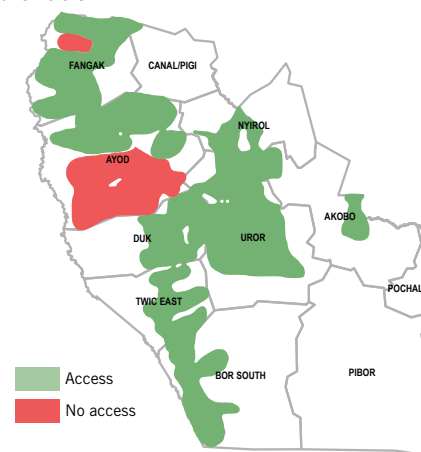
- 1 Unsafe to plant 66%
- 2 Crops destroyed 62%
- 3 Livestock stolen 58%

#### Top three most commonly reported coping strategies

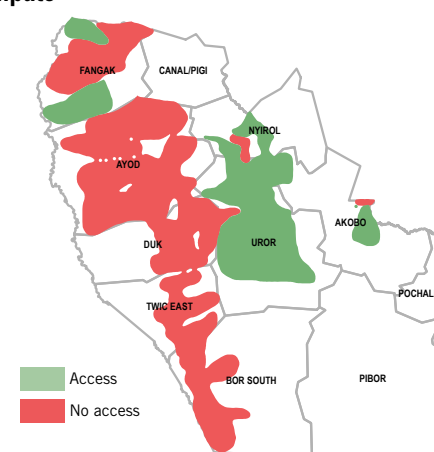
- 1 Limit meal size 60%
- 2 Reduce daily meals 56%
- 3 Eat less expensive food 55%

### Livelihoods

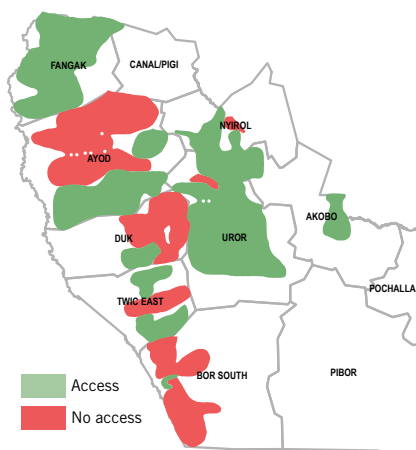
#### Reported level of access to land for cultivation



#### Reported level of access to agricultural inputs



#### Reported level of access to food distribution



#### Current access to market



#### Reported current location of the assets of fishermen, drivers, and labourers<sup>2</sup>

Stolen/looted	35%
Looked after by the owner	23%
Looked after by the immediate family	22%
Hidden in a safe location	9%
Looked after by the community	8%
I don't know	3%

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

Moved to a safe location	37%
Looked after by the community	18%
Stolen/looted	14%
Looked after by immediate family	13%
On seasonal migration	10%
Looked after by the owner	8%

<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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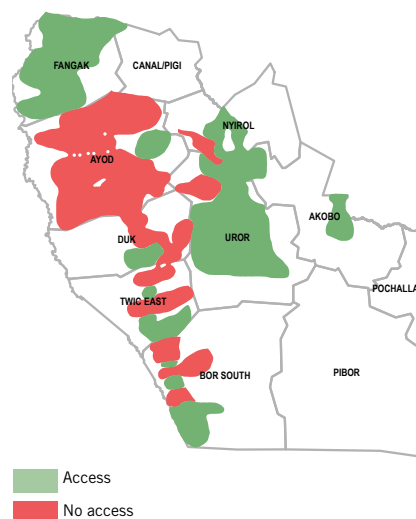
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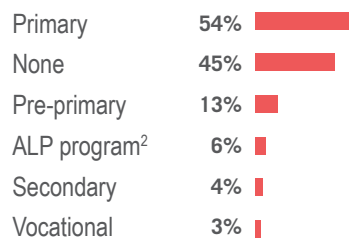
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### Education

#### Reported level of access to education services



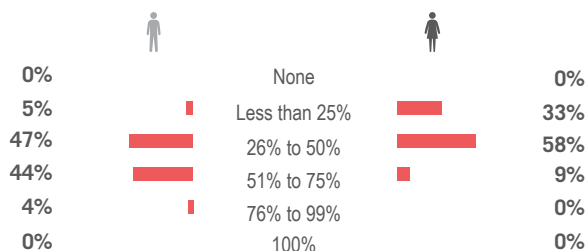
#### Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities<sup>1</sup>



#### In 20 communities where education is reportedly available, the reported reasons for children not attending school are



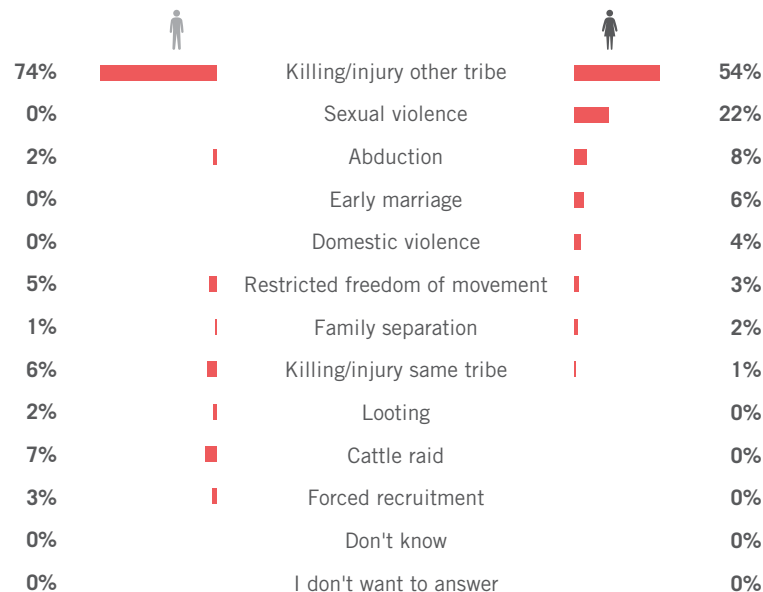
#### Reported proportion of boys and girls aged 6-17 attending school



### 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

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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<sup>1</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer   
<sup>2</sup> Accelerated learning programs