



# South Sudan - Jonglei State

## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2016

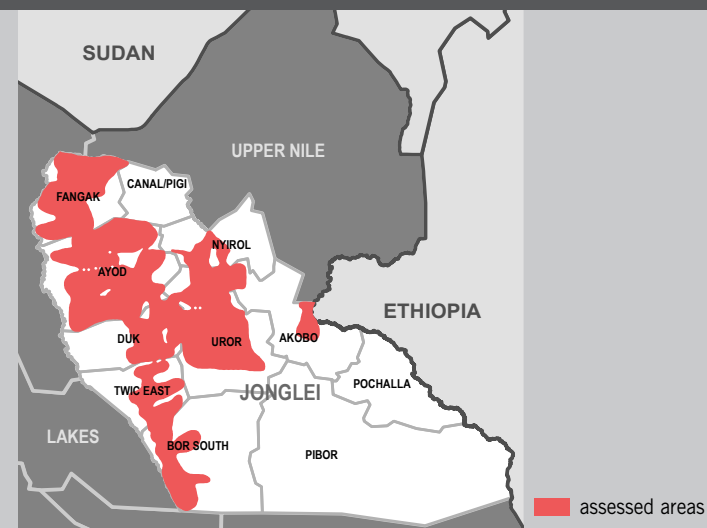
### Overview

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 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.

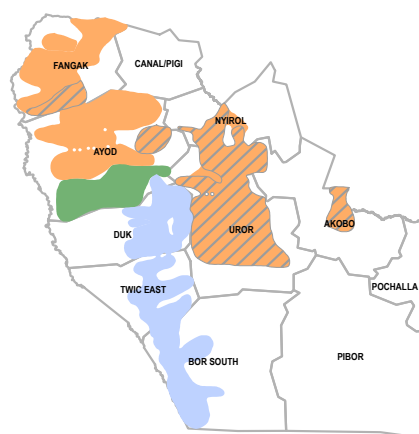
Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in September 2016, covering 53 communities across 9 of Jonglei's 11 counties. Data was collected from 842 KIs in Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, as well as Mingkaman, Bor town and Akobo, who reported on communities 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. 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 September 2016.



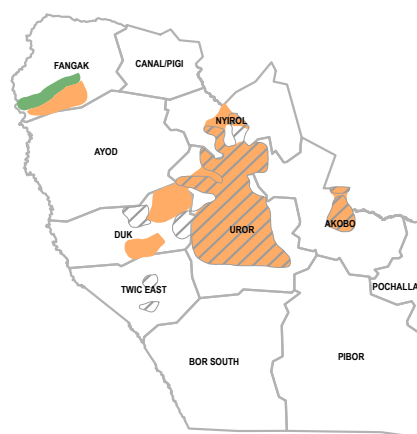
### Demographics



Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



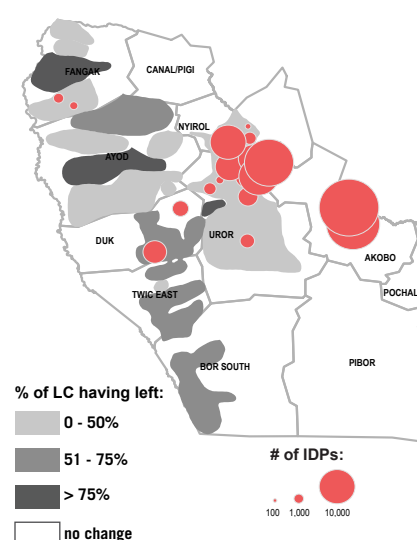
Demographic composition

mostly men mostly women equal mostly children

### 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 88%
- 2 Lack of food 86%



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

- 1 Access to food 83%
- 2 The area is secure 80%



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

- 1 Access to food 84%
- 2 The area is secure 77%



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



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more effective  
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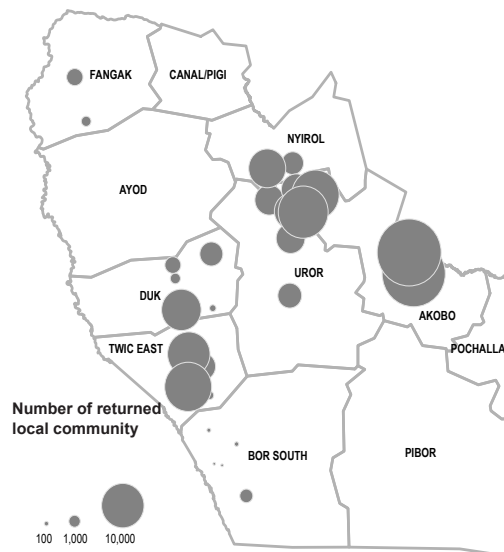
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### Displacement



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

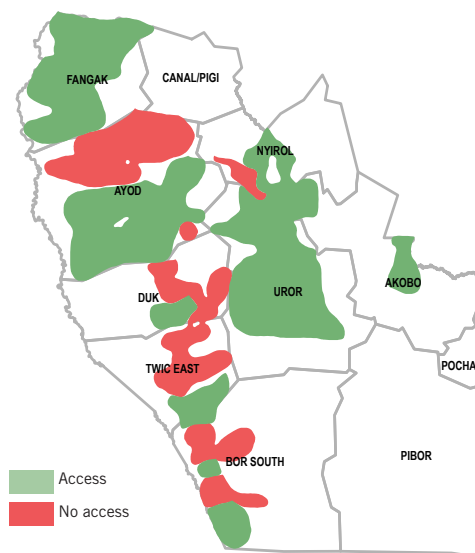


### Health



#### Reported level of access to healthcare

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



1 Lack of staff 57%

2 Services were never available 53%

### Living situations

#### Reported living locations of IDPs



With relatives	82%
With the local community	13%
In a PoC	5%

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



Own home	58%
In another village	27%
In the bush (nearby)	7%
In the bush (far)	4%
In a neighbour's home	4%

### Health concerns

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

1 Malaria	100%
2 Typhus	45%
3 Malnutrition	43%

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

1 Medicine (not specified)	100%
2 Medicine for malaria	85%
3 Paracetamol	47%

<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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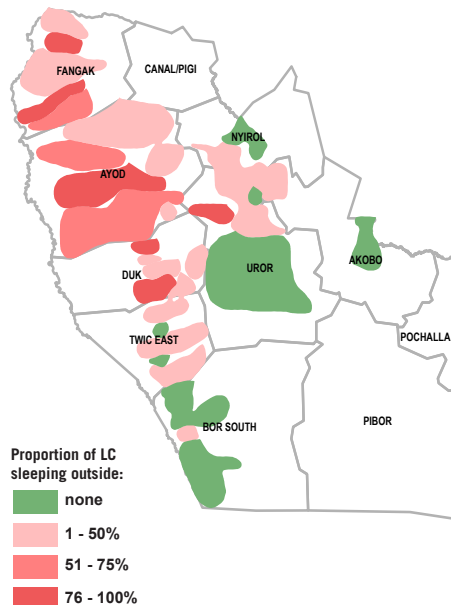
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### Shelter/NFI

Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside



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

Top two reported shelter types, by IDPs

- 1 Rakooba 74% 
- 2 Tukul 55%

Top two reported shelter types, by local community








- 1 Rakooba 85% 
- 2 Tukul 72%

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

- 1 Rakooba 81% 
- 2 Tukul 62%

### NFIs

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

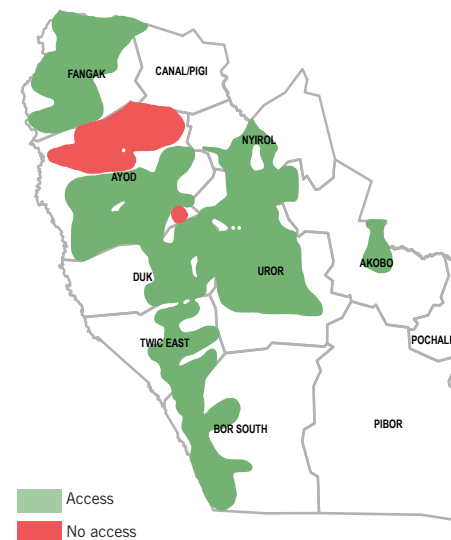
Protection from mosquitos	100%	
Building materials	16%	
Rope	13%	
Crop protection	13%	
Fishing	10%	
Clothing	9%	
Other	9%	

Reported number of people sharing a shelter

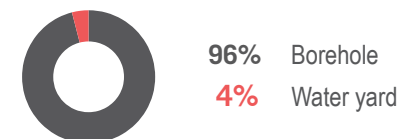
1 to 5 people	85%	
6 to 10 people	15%	
11 to 15 people	0%	
More than 15 people	0%	

### WASH

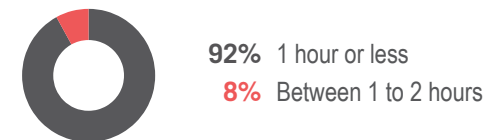
Reported level of access to safe drinking water



Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

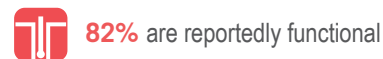


For those with access to safe drinking water, reported time of a return trip to the water source

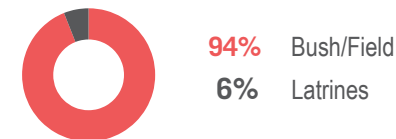


### Water availability and sanitation

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 in their community



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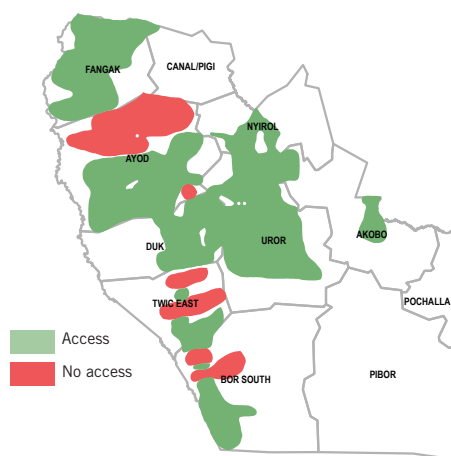
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### Food Security

#### Reported level of access to food



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

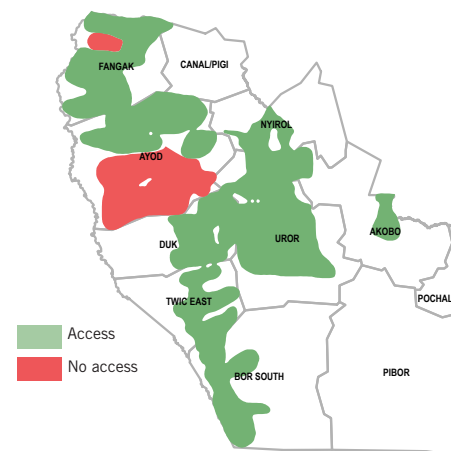
- 1 Unsafe to plant 93% ■
- 2 Crops destroyed 67% ■
- 3 Crops stolen 29% ■

#### Top three most commonly reported coping strategies

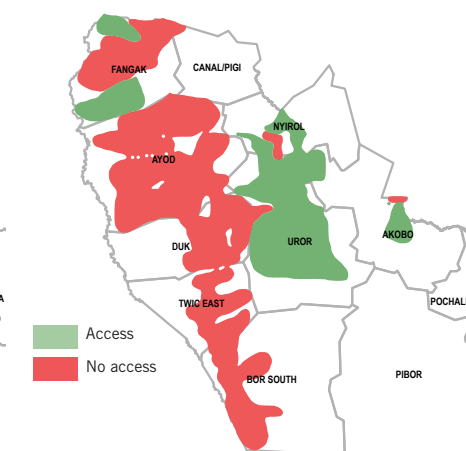
- 1 Forage for wild food 49% ■
- 2 Reduce daily meals 47% ■
- 3 Eat less expensive food 44% ■

### Livelihoods

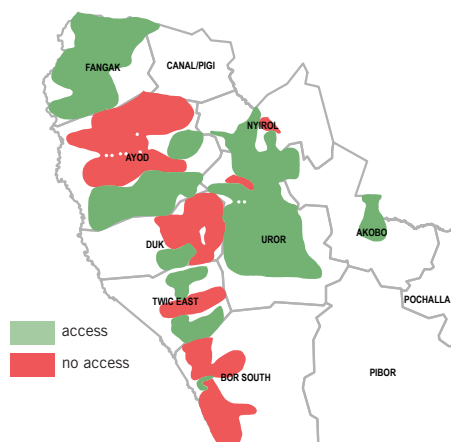
#### Reported level of access to land for cultivation



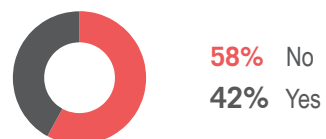
#### Reported level of access to agricultural inputs



#### 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	30%
Hidden in a safe location	25%
Looked after by the owner	25%
Looked after by immediate family	10%
Looked after by the community	10%

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

Moved to a safe location	42%
Looked after by the community	42%
On seasonal migration	8%
Looked after by immediate family	4%
Stolen/looted	4%

<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. 405 KIs reported on this indicator for June 2016



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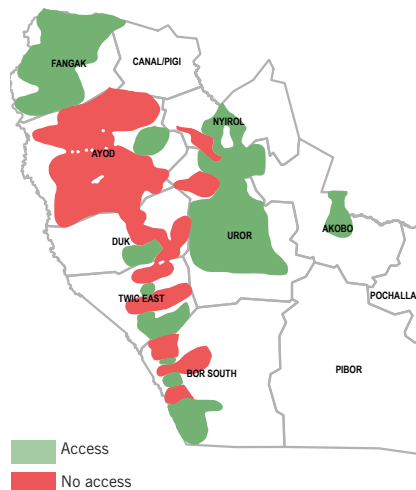
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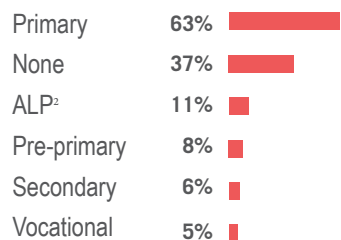
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### Education

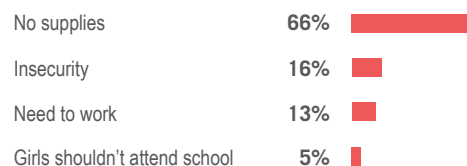
#### Reported level of access to education services



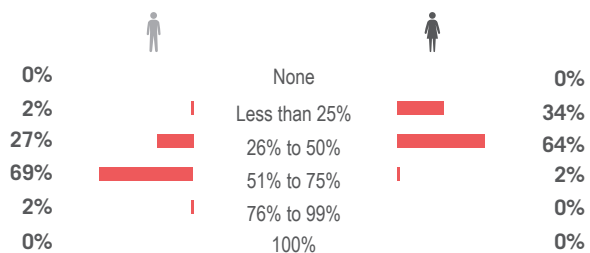
#### Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities<sup>1</sup>



#### In 33 communities where education is reportedly available, the reported reasons for children not attending school are



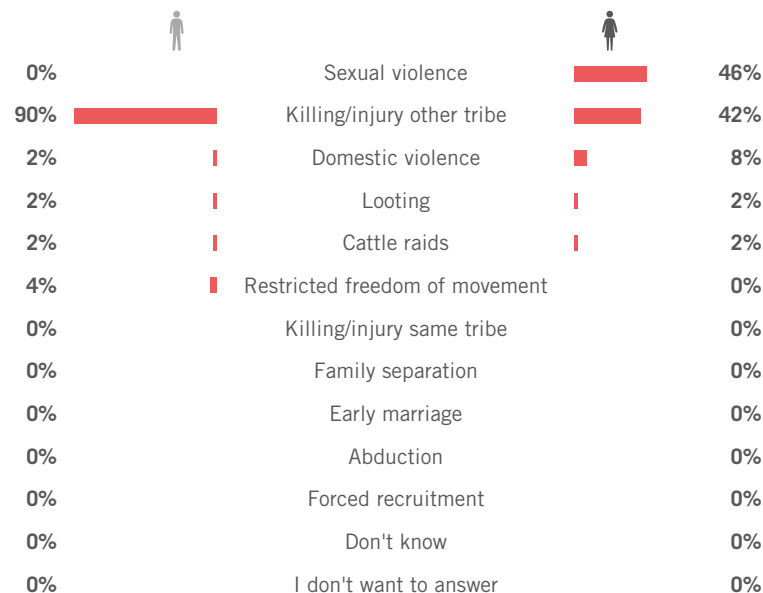
#### Reported proportion of boys and girls aged 6-17 attending school



### 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