



South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 2016

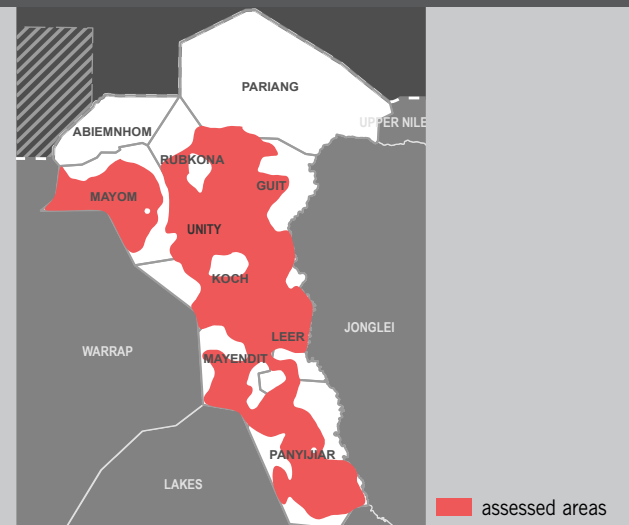
Overview

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 traveling 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. Since the month of September and during October REACH set up enumerators in key locations in communities where IDPs who had arrived within the past six to eight weeks could be interviewed on their experiences.

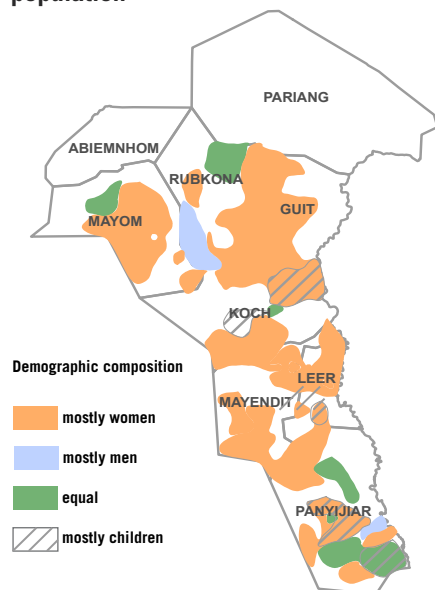
Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected in October 2016 from 321 new arrivals to Nyal, as well as 274 new arrivals to Bentiu PoC, covering 77 communities across 7 counties in Unity state, especially the counties most affected by the recent conflict: Koch, Leer and Mayendit. 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.



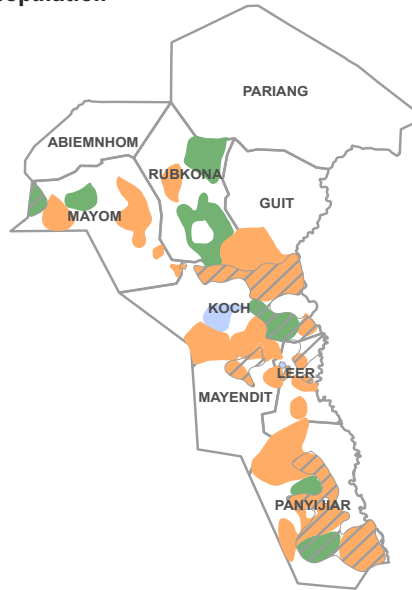
Demographics



Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



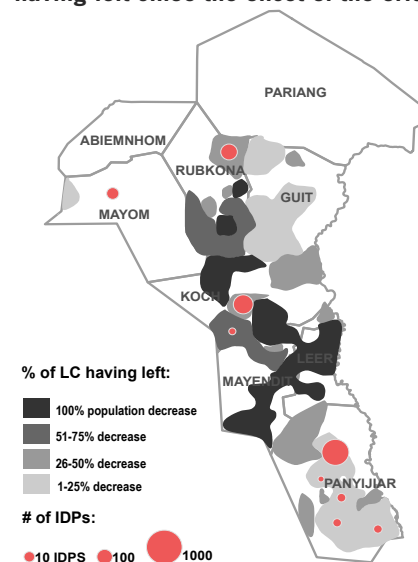
Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



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 IDPs¹

- 1 Insecurity 81%
- 2 Lack of food 70%



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

- 1 The area is secure 78%
- 2 Access to food 67%



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

- 1 The location is considered their home 32%
- 2 Remain close to the family 24%



¹ Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons



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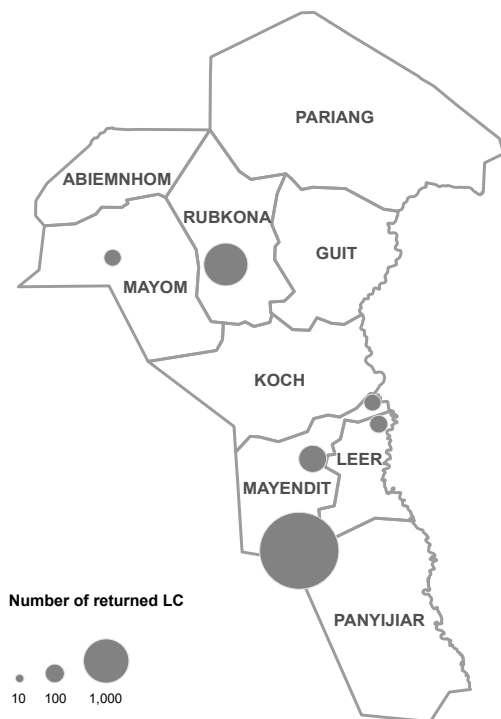
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Displacement



Communities reporting returned local community¹



Living situations

Reported living locations of IDPs

With relatives	48%
With the local community	43%
In a spontaneous settlement	4%
In the bush	3%
In the PoC	2%



Reported living locations of local community²

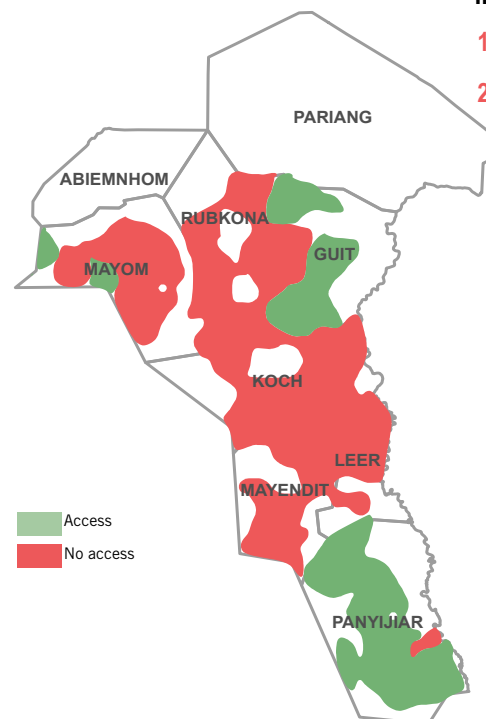
Own home	57%
In the bush (nearby)	20%
In a neighbour's home	14%
In the bush (far)	5%
In another village	3%
Don't know	1%



Health



Reported level of access to healthcare



Top two reasons why health services are not available³

- 1 Facilities destroyed by fighting 47%
- 2 Services were never available 41%

Health concerns

Top three reported health concerns³

- 1 Malaria 100%
- 2 Diarrhoea 59%
- 3 Typhus 43%

Top three reported most needed items in health care centres³

- 1 Medicine (not specified) 85%
- 2 Medicine for malaria 57%
- 3 ORS⁴ 50%

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 re-hydration salts



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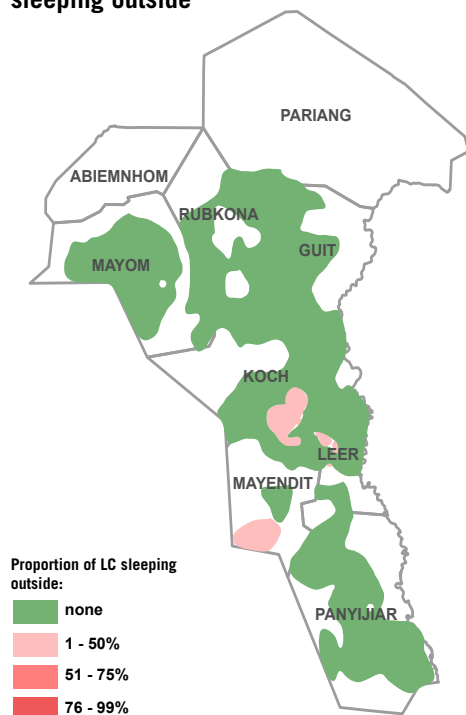
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Shelter/NFI

Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside



Reported main shelter types¹

Top two reported shelter types, by IDPs

- 1 Rakooba 100% 
- 2 Tukul 80% 

Top two reported shelter types, by local community

- 1 Rakooba 94% 
- 2 Tukul 34% 

Top two reported shelter types, by returned local community²

- 1 Rakooba 98% 
- 2 Tukul 83% 

NFIs

Reported uses of new mosquito nets³

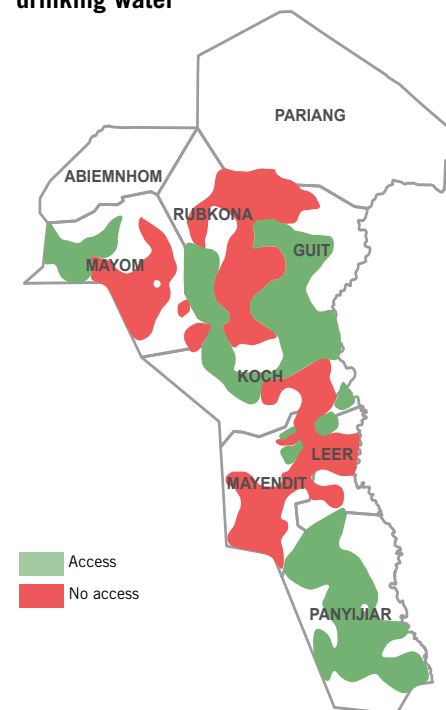
Protection from mosquito	77%	
Building materials	15%	
Rope	13%	
Crop protection	9%	
Fishing	7%	
Clothing	5%	
Other	2%	

Reported number of people sharing a shelter

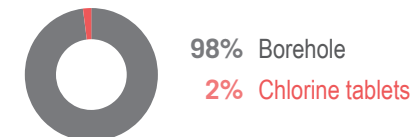
1 to 5 people	48%	
6 to 10 people	50%	
11 to 15 people	2%	
More than 15 people	0%	

WASH

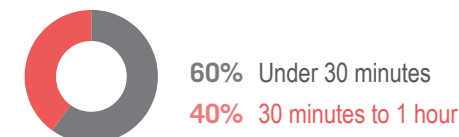
Reported level of access to safe drinking water



Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

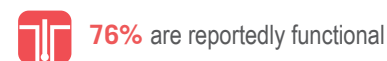


For those with access to safe drinking water, reported time of a return trip to the water source

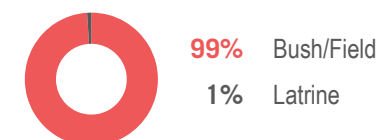


Water availability and sanitation

Of communities reporting presence of boreholes



Reported access to primary sanitation facilities



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

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



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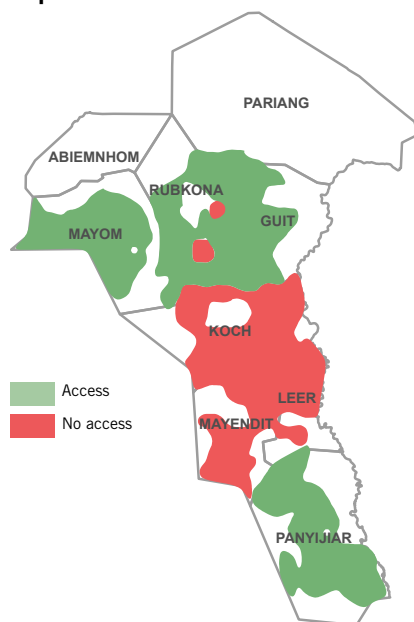
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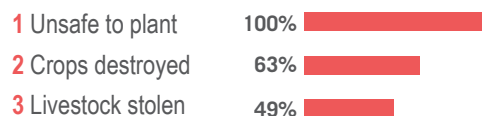
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Food Security

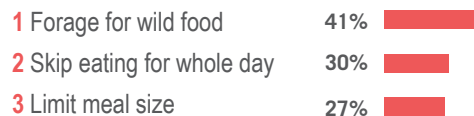
Reported level of access to food



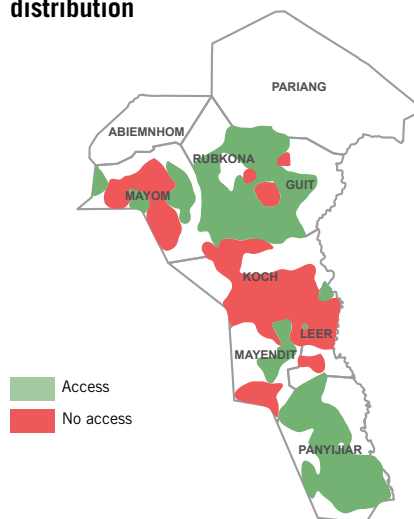
Top three reported reasons why food is not available¹



Top three reported most common coping strategies



Reported level of access to food distribution

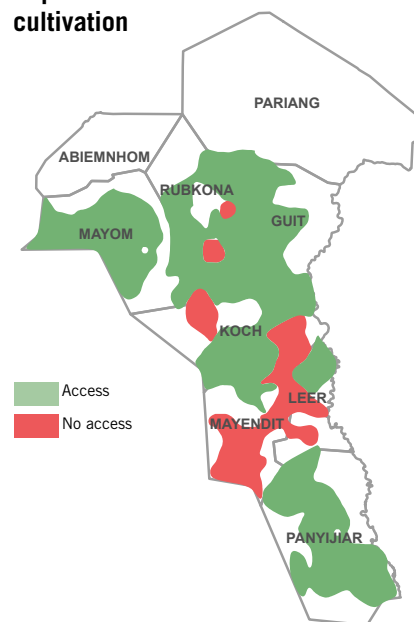


Current access to market

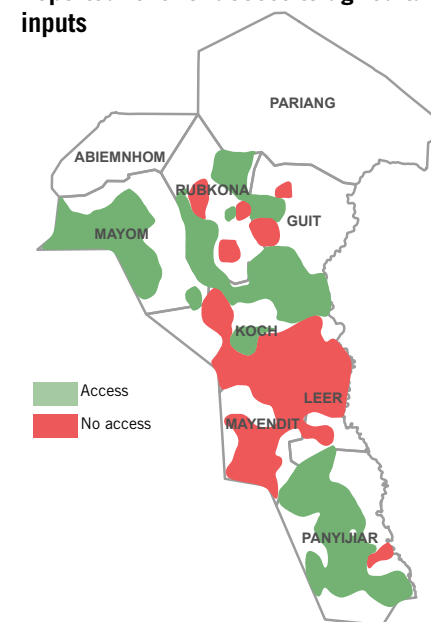


Livelihoods

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 labourers²

Stolen/looted	63%
Looked after by the owner	31%
Looked after by immediate family	6%

Reported current location of the communities' cattle

Stolen/looted	51%
Looked after by the owner	22%
Moved to a safe location	20%
Looked after by the community	3%
On seasonal migration	3%
Killed	1%

¹Key informants could choose more than one answer

²Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc.



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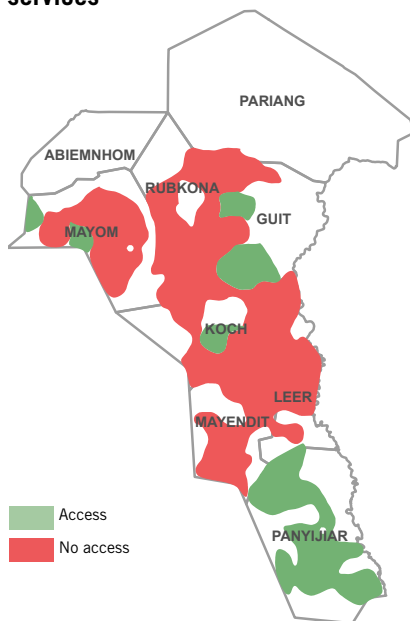
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Education

Reported level of access to education services



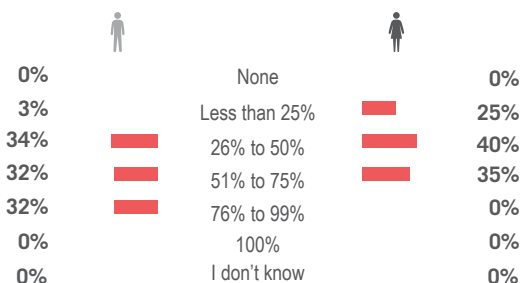
Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities¹

None	72%	<div style="width: 72%;"></div>
Primary	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Secondary	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Pre-primary	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Vocational	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
ALP program ²	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

In 13 communities where education is reportedly available, the reported reasons for children not attending school are

No supplies	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Insecurity	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Girls are not allowed	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Need to work	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Don't know	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

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



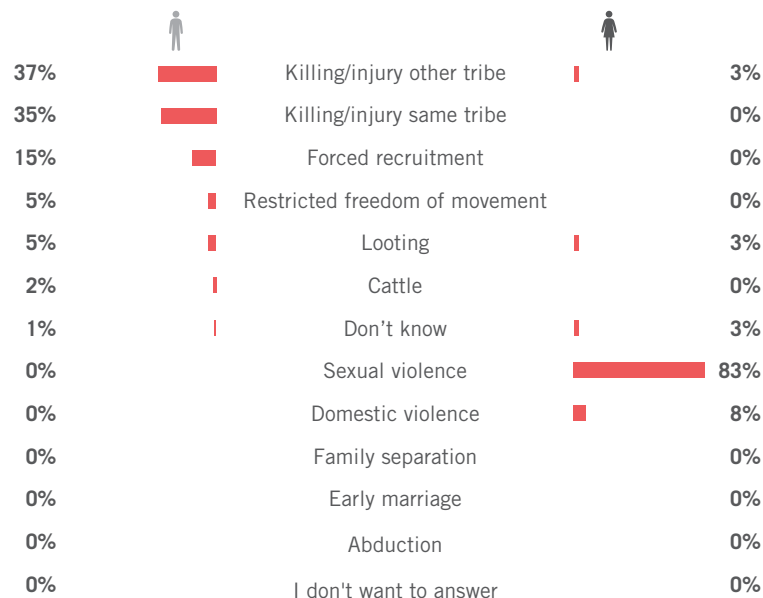
¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer

² Accelerated learning programs

Protection

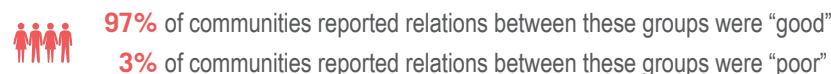
Protection concerns

Primary reported protection concerns for men and women



Community

Relationships between IDPs, returnees and local communities



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 or to our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.