



South Sudan - Unity State

Monitoring in Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2016

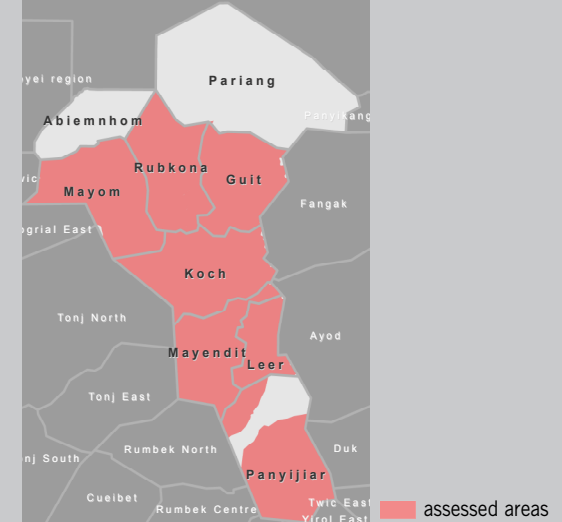
Overview

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 firstly 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 routinely travel in and out of an area of interest; have sector-specific knowledge and direct and continuous contact with populations within an area of interest;

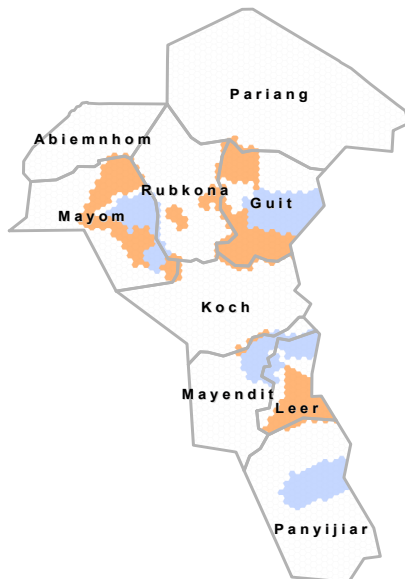
or individuals who have recently come from locations within the areas of interest. Although current AoO coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, they provide a good indication of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Unity state.

Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from key informants in February 2016 covering 62 communities across 7 of Unity's 9 counties. Data was collected from 150 KIs currently in Bentiu POC and reporting on areas they know well and from where they originate. 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.

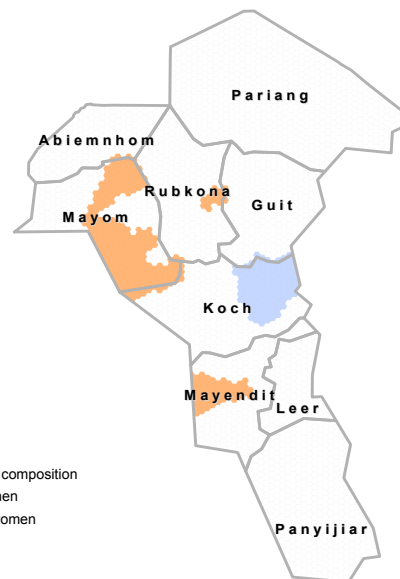


Demographics

Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population

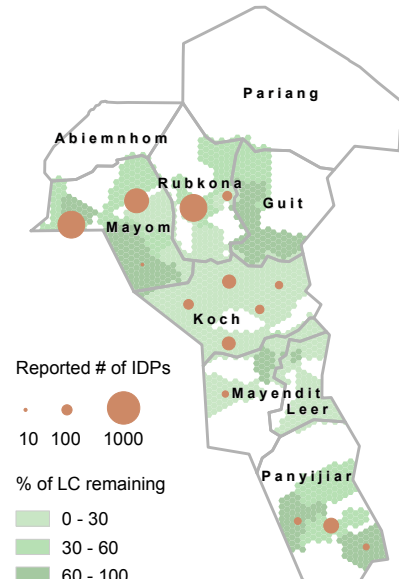


Primary demographic composition of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) population



Population

Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of remaining local community population



Reported reason for coming to location, by IDPs*

- 1 Relative married in the local community 83%
- 2 Access to Food 21%
- 3 Security 18%



Reported reason for not leaving location, by local community

- 1 Home 79%
- 2 Other 19%
- 3 Security 18%



*Key informant could choose more than one answer



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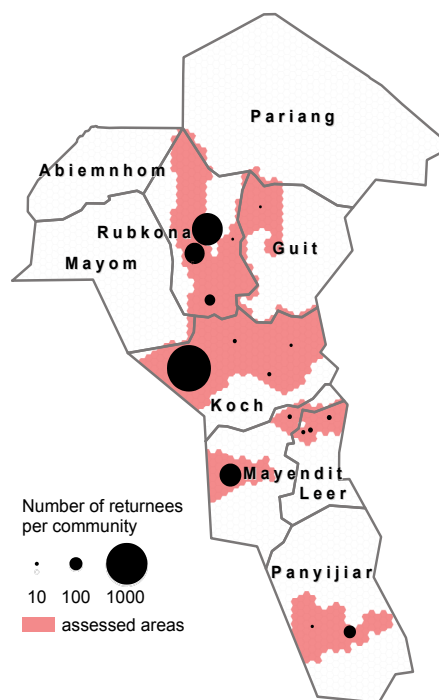
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Population

Communities reporting returnees



Living situation and short-term displacement**

Reported living locations of IDPs*

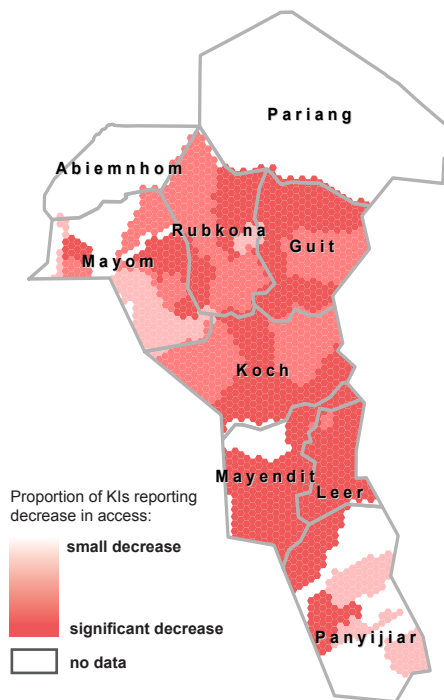
With the local community	89%
With relatives	41%
In the bush	14%
In a POC	0%
In a spontaneous settlement	0%

Reported living locations for local communities and short-term displacement*

At home	63%
Bush, far from home	63%
At home, in another village	59%
In the bush, near home	47%
In another settlement	43%

Health***

Reported decrease in access to healthcare



Reported reasons why health services are not available*

Security	75%
No medicine	70%
Conflict related damage	61%
No available health workers	58%
Services were never there	34%
Natural disaster related damage	16%

Health concerns

Top three reported health concerns

1	Diarrhea	37 %
2	Malaria	26 %
3	Malnutrition	21 %

Reported need of primary items in healthcare centres

1	Drugs (not specified)	50%
2	Malaria Treatment	25%
3	Nutrition Supplement	25%

*Key informant could choose more than one answer

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

***Note that information was only provided by health specialists



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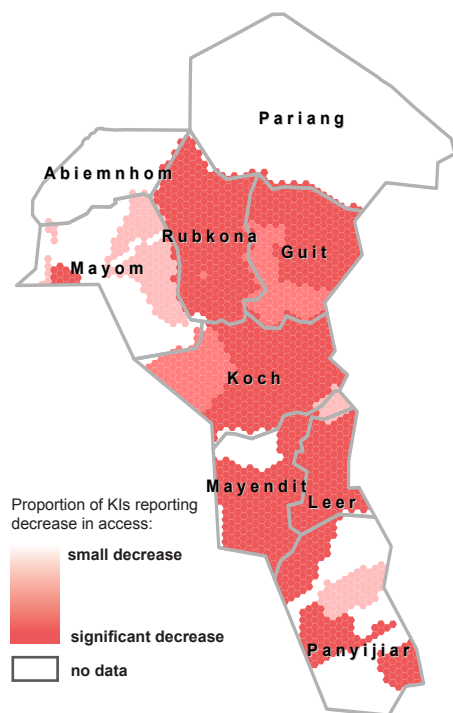
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Shelter/NFI

Reported decrease in access to shelter

Primary reported shelter type*



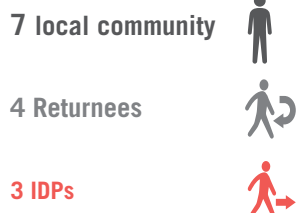
	LC	IDP	Returnees
Rakooba/Tukul	89%	85%	87%
Tent	22%	59%	22%
Improvised	9%	23%	4%
Abandoned	3%	0%	0%
Community	20%	18%	15%
None	21%	13%	14%
No answer	0%	0%	0%

NFIs

Average proportion of people with no mosquito net



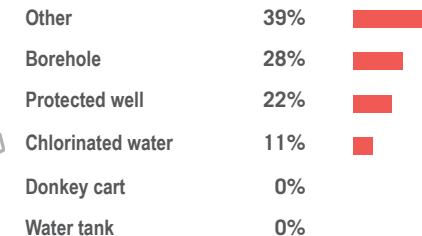
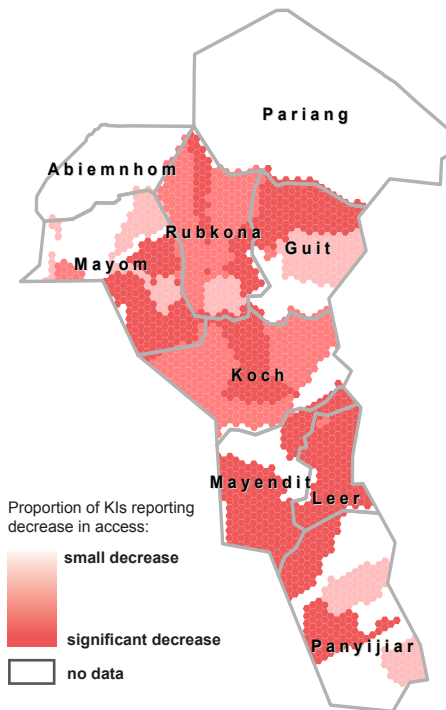
Of those with mosquito nets the average number of people sharing one mosquito net



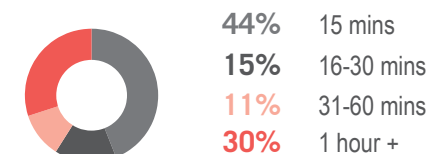
WASH

Reported decrease in access to drinking water

Reported primary sources of those with safe drinking water

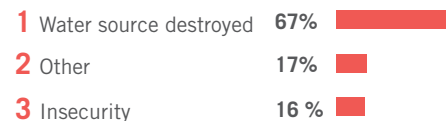


For those with water access, the reported waiting time and distance to water point

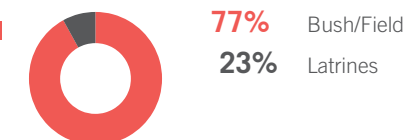


Water availability and sanitation

Top three reported reasons why safe water is unavailable



Reported sanitation facilities



*Key informant could choose more than one answer



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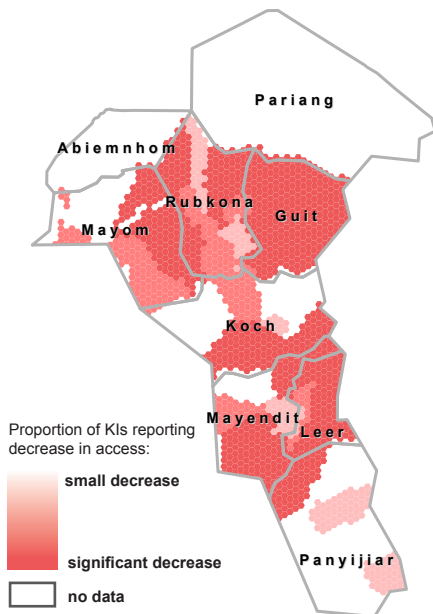
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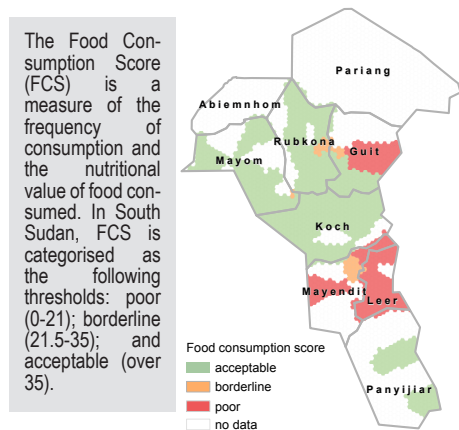
Food Security

Reported decrease in access to food



Food consumption score (FCS)**

12 out of 62 communities had poor FCSs



Top three reported reasons food is unavailable*

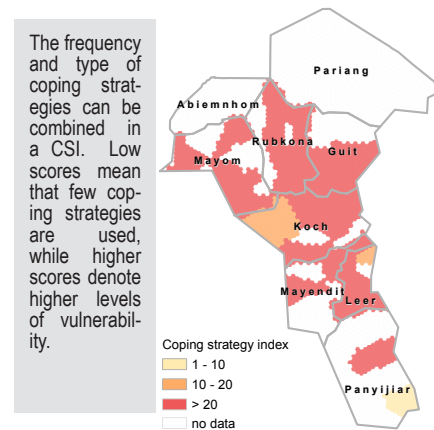
1	Crops stolen	59 %
2	Crops destroyed	56%
3	Short growing season	56%

Top five reported coping strategies used per week*

Eat less expensive food	100 %
Borrow money	97 %
Gather wild food	97 %
Borrow food	94 %
Consume seeds	91 %

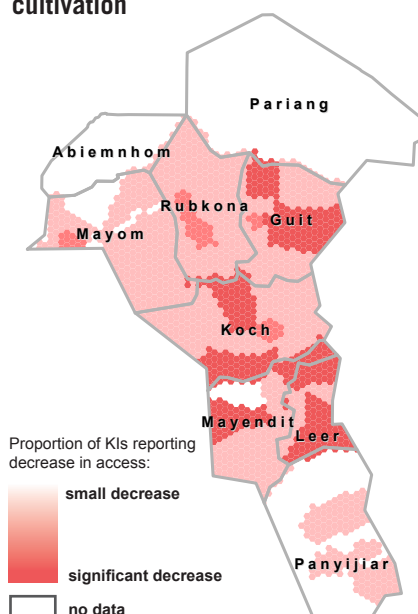
Coping strategy index (CSI)***

59 out of 62 communities had poor CSIs



Livelihoods

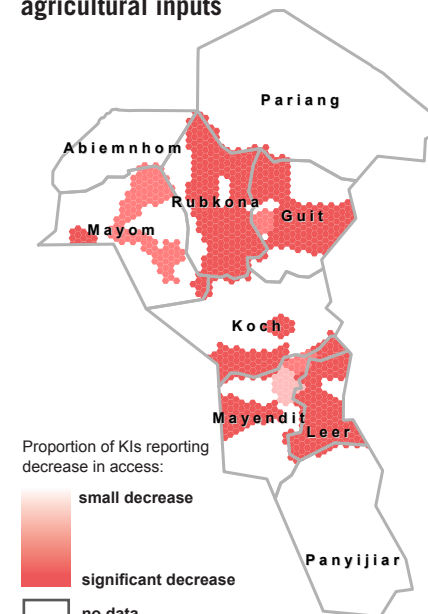
Reported decrease in lands for cultivation



Reported current location of the communities' assets****

Looked after by community	39%
Other	22%
Stolen / Looted	20%
Looked after by immediate family	19%
Don't know	0%

Reported decrease in access to agricultural inputs



Reported current location of the communities' cattle*

Stolen	100%
Looked after by immediate family	43%
Looked after by community	29%
Killed	7%
Don't know	0%

*Key informant could choose more than one answer

** These are indicative FCS at community level which were calculated based on KIs responses regarding food consumption

*** These are indicative CSIs at community level which were calculated based on KIs responses regarding coping strategies

****Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, goats/sheep, computer, TVs, Radio



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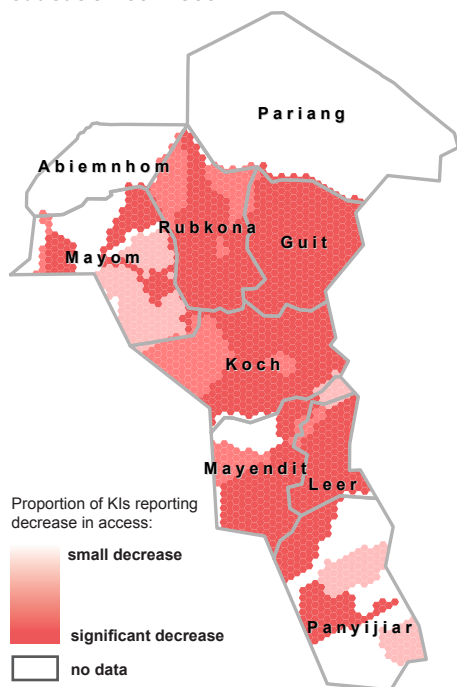
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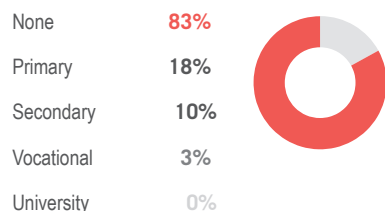
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Education

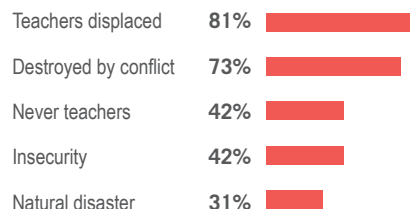
Reported decrease in access to education services



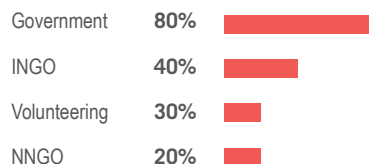
Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities*



Reasons education services are not available*



In the 10 out of 62 assessed communities where education is available it is provided by the following*

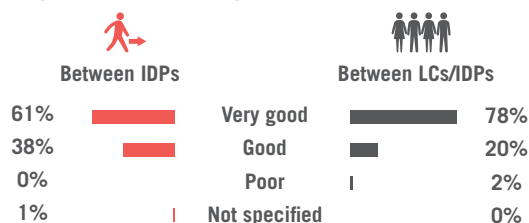


*Key informant could choose more than one answer

Protection

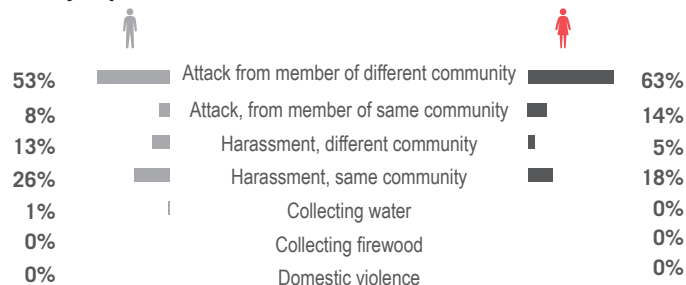
Community

Reported relationship between IDPs and local communities/ between IDPs



Gender

Primary reported concerns for men and women



About REACH Initiative

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidencebased 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.