



South Sudan - Jonglei State

Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2016

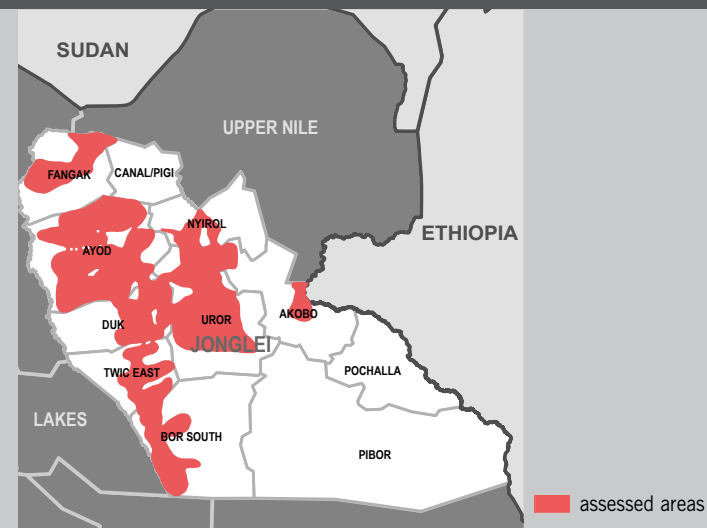
Overview

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.

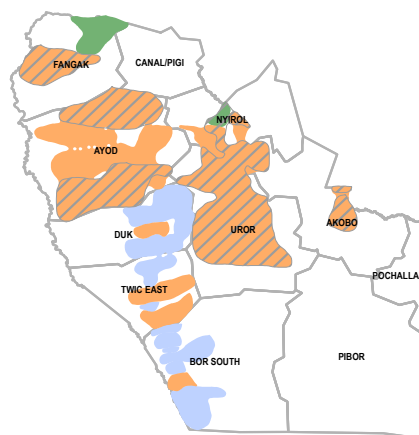
Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in August 2016, covering 47 communities across 9 of Jonglei's 11 counties. Data was collected from 993 KIs in Bor and Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, as well as Mingkaman and Akobo, and who reported on communities 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 August 2016.



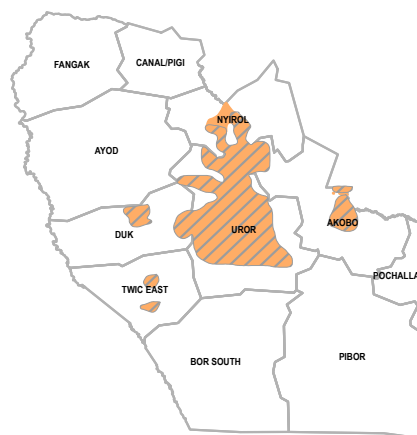
Demographics



Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



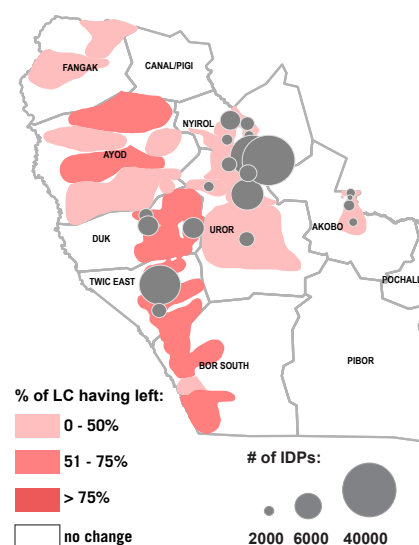
Demographic composition

mostly men mostly women equal mostly children

Population



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



% of LC having left:

0 - 50%
51 - 75%
> 75%
no change

of IDPs:

2000 6000 40000

Top two reported reasons for leaving their last location, by IDPs¹

- 1 Insecurity 96%
- 2 Lack of food 74%

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

- 1 The area is secure 87%
- 2 Access to food 78%

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

- 1 Access to food 87%
- 2 The area is secure 83%

¹ Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons



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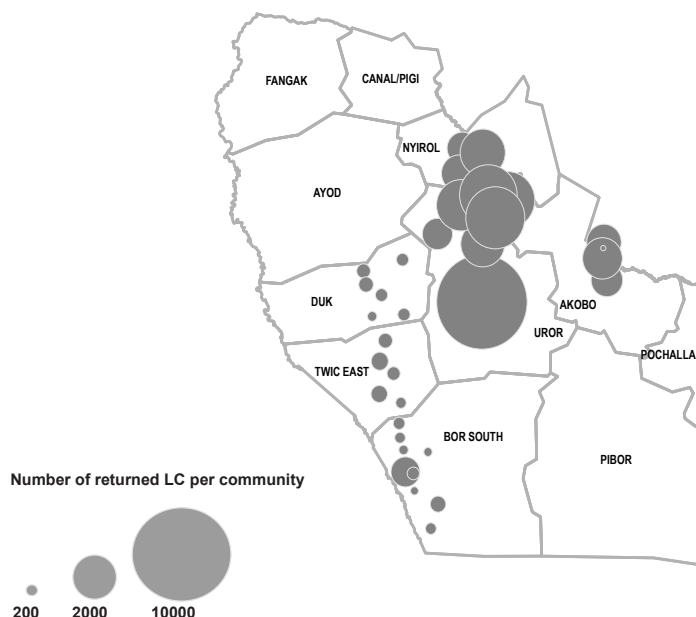
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Population

Communities reporting returned local community¹



Living situation and short-term displacement

Reported living locations of IDPs

With the local community	65%
With relatives	32%
In a spontaneous settlement	3%

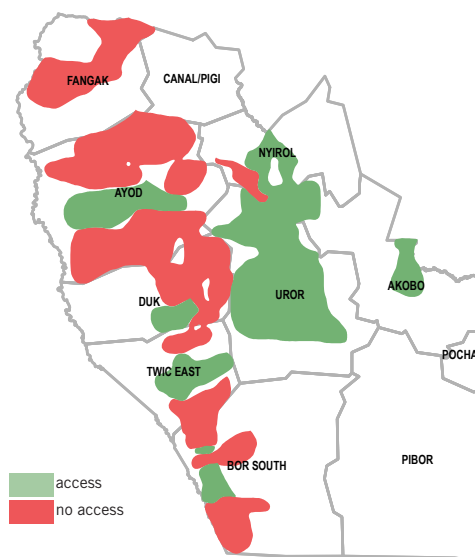
Reported living locations of local community²

Own home	66%
In another village	32%
In a neighbour's home	2%



Health

Reported level of access to healthcare



Top two reasons why health services are not available³

- 1 Lack of staff 59%
- 2 Facilities destroyed by fighting 50%

Health concerns

Top three reported health concerns³

- 1 Malaria 98%
- 2 Diarrhea 53%
- 3 Typhus 50%

Top three reported most needed items in health care centers³

- 1 Medicine (not specified) 97%
- 2 Medicine for malaria 87%
- 3 ORS⁴ 48%

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 Rehydration Salts



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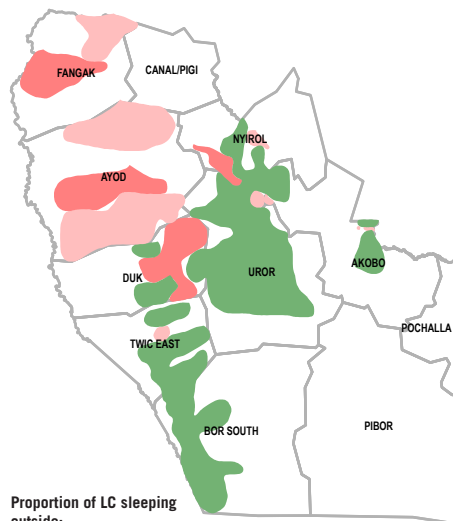
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Shelter/NFI

Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside



Reported main shelter types¹

Top two reported shelter types, by IDPs

- 1 Rakooba 87% 
- 2 Tukul 68%

Top two reported shelter types, by local community








- 1 Rakooba 100% 
- 2 Tukul 77%

Top two reported shelter types, by returned local community²

- 1 Tukul 79% 
- 2 Rakooba 78%

NFIs

Reported use of new mosquito nets¹

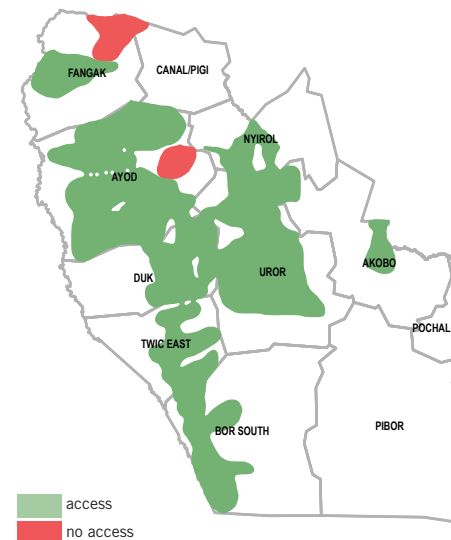
Protection from mosquitos	100%	
Building materials	8%	
Rope	6%	
Crop protection	6%	
Fishing	5%	
Clothing	3%	
Other	3%	

Reported number of people sharing a shelter



1 to 5 people	74%	
6 to 10 people	26%	
11 to 15 people	0%	
More than 15 people	0%	

WASH

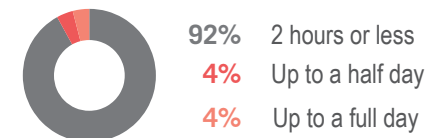
Reported level of access to safe drinking water



Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

Borehole	98%	
Protected well	2%	

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

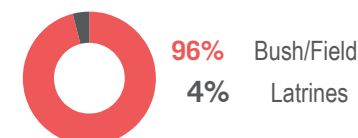


Water availability and sanitation



Of communities reporting presence of boreholes, **58%** are reportedly functional

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



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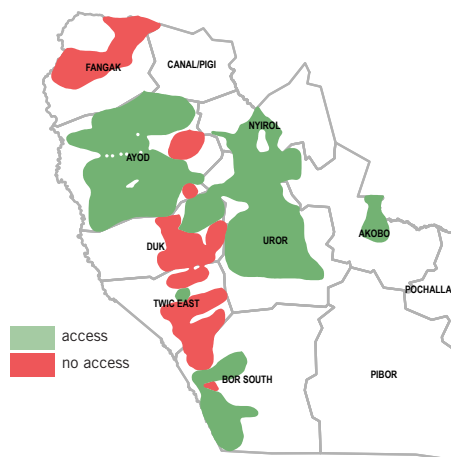
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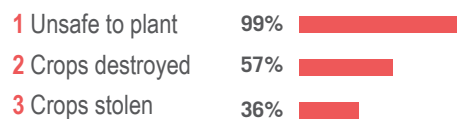
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Food Security

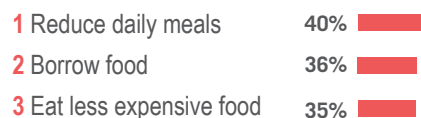
Reported level of access to food



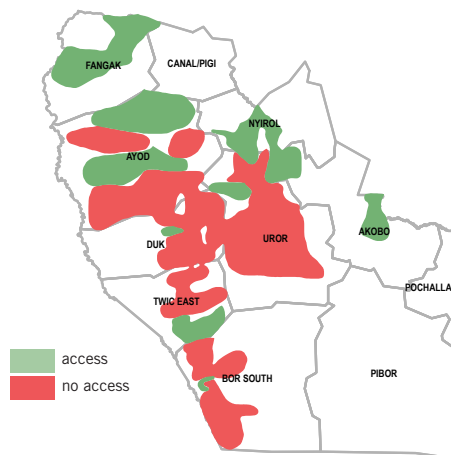
Top three reported reasons why food is not available¹



Reported most common coping strategies



Reported level of access to food distribution

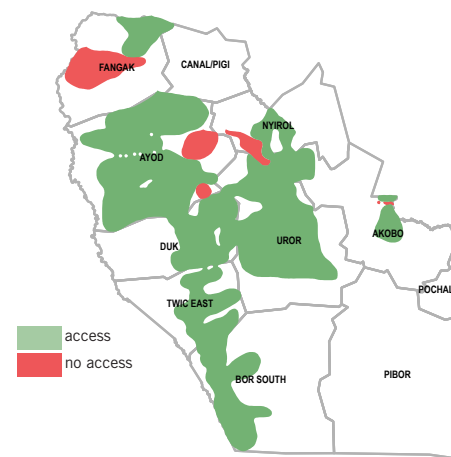


Current access to market

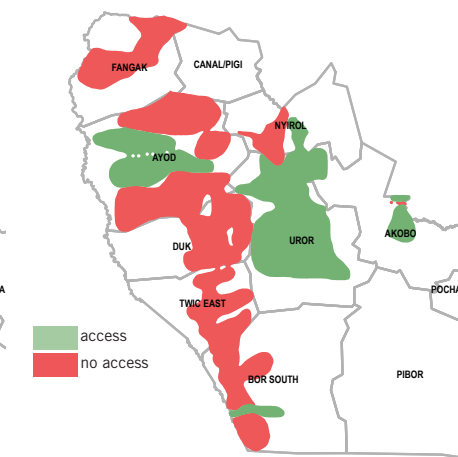


Livelihoods

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	54%
Hidden in a safe location	24%
Looked after by the owner	14%
Looked after by immediate family	4%
Looked after by the community	4%

Reported current location of the communities' cattle

Moved to a safe location	48%
Looked after by the community	33%
Stolen/looted	11%
Looked after by immediate family	4%
Looked after by the owner	2%
On seasonal migration	2%

¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer

² 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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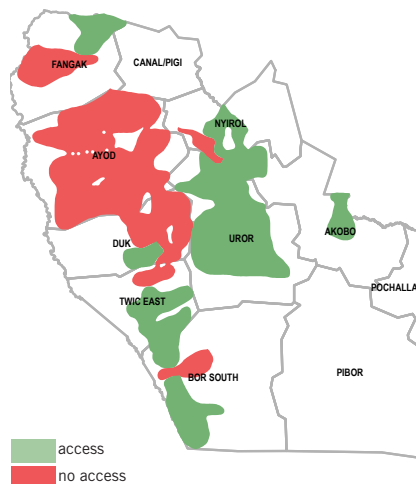
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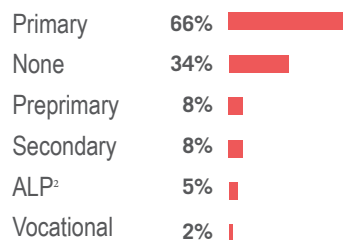
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Education

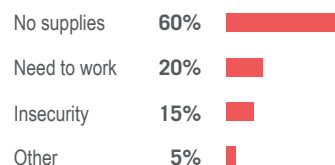
Reported level of access to education services



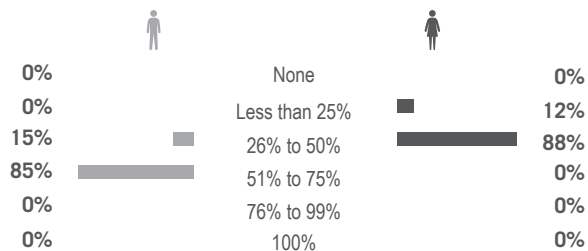
Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities¹



In **31** communities where education is reportedly available, the reported main reasons for children not attending school are



Reported proportion of boys and girls aged 6-11 attending school



Protection

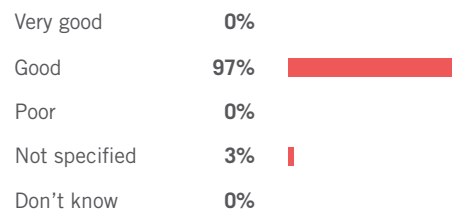
Protection concerns

Primary reported protection concerns for men and women



Community

Reported relationship between IDPs, returnees and local communities



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

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

¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer
² Accelerated learning programs