



South Sudan - Jonglei State

Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2016

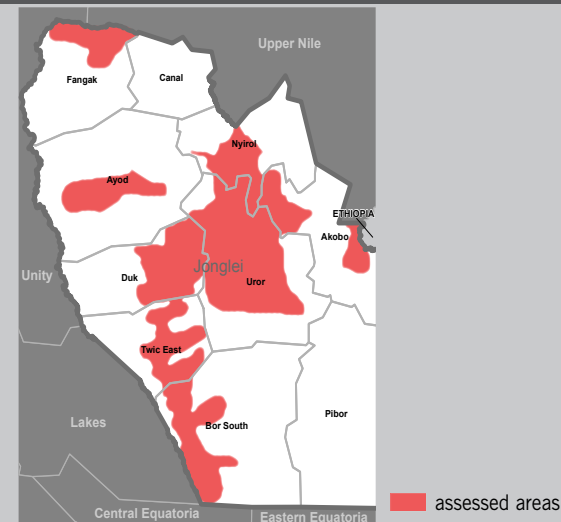
Overview

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.

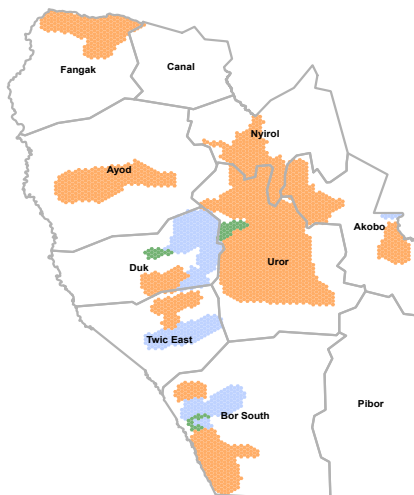
Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in March and April 2016 covering 45 communities across 8 of Jonglei's 11 counties. Data was collected from 504 KIs about 45 locations that they have received up-to-date information about in the month prior to data collection. The study focuses on the situation in villages or local communities from which many individuals have already fled, but where some families still remain. Information has not been collected about conditions in Bor Protection of Civilian site (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. Health, shelter, food security, wash, education and protection sectors are covered.



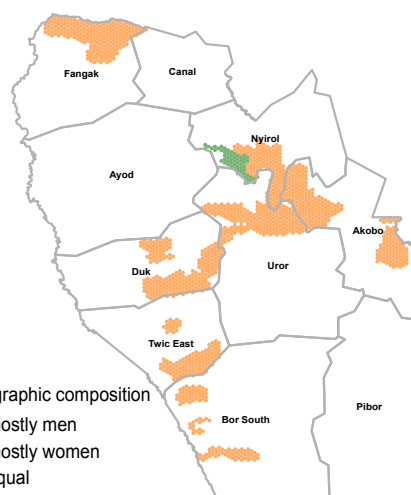
Demographics



Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



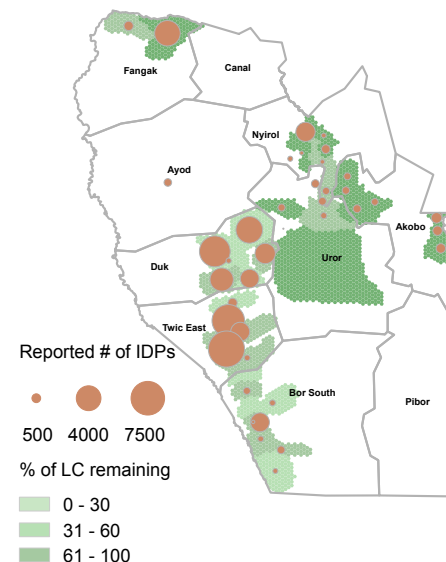
Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



Population



Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community remaining



Top three reported reasons for leaving their last location, by IDPs

- 1 Security 47%
- 2 Access to food 24%
- 3 Water 17%



Top three reported reasons for coming to their current location, by IDPs

- 1 Home 30%
- 2 Security 29%
- 3 Access to food 18%



Top three reported reasons for not leaving location, by local community

- 1 Home 73%
- 2 Security 12%
- 3 Access to food 5%





South Sudan - Jonglei State

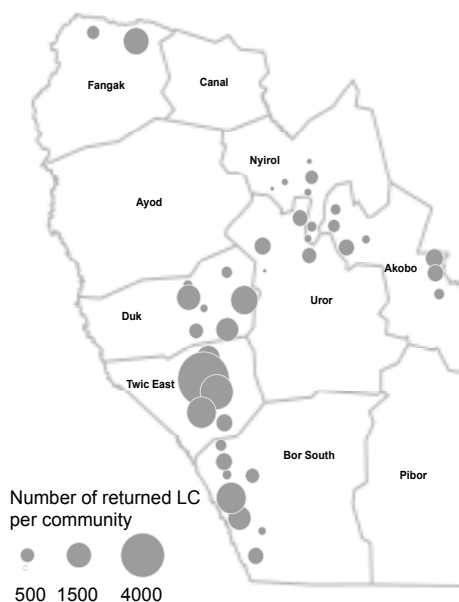
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Population

Communities reporting returned local community members



Living situation and short-term displacement

Reported living locations of IDPs

Reported living locations for local community¹



With the local community	45%
With relatives	53%
In the bush	1%
Don't know	1%

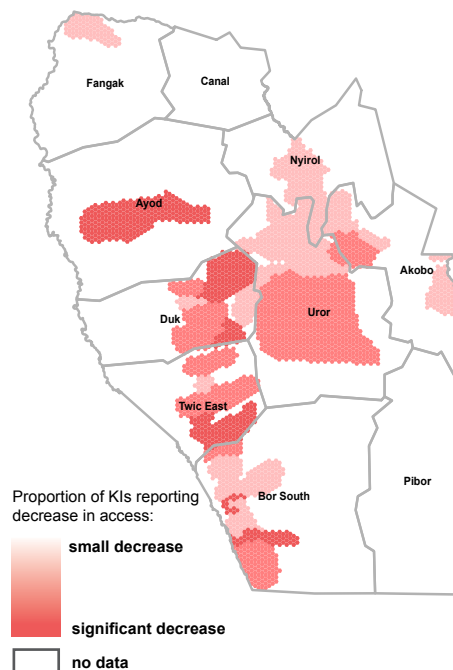
Own home	91%
Another home, in the village	7%
In another settlement	3%
In the bush, near home	1%



Health

Reported decrease in access to healthcare²

Reported reasons why health services are not available



Conflict related damage	47%
Lack of security	33%
Services were never there	10%
No medicine	7%
No available health workers	3%

Health concerns

Top three reported health concerns^{3,4}

Top three reported needed items in healthcare centers^{3,4}

1 Malaria	91%
2 Diarrhea	58%
3 Malnutrition	53%

1 Medicine (not specified)	100%
2 n/a	
3 n/a	

¹ The current location of LCs was asked in order to assess persons who were displaced within their local community

² Decrease in access from pre-crisis to March 2016, for each sectoral map

³ Note that information was only provided by health specialists

⁴ Key informants could choose more than one answer



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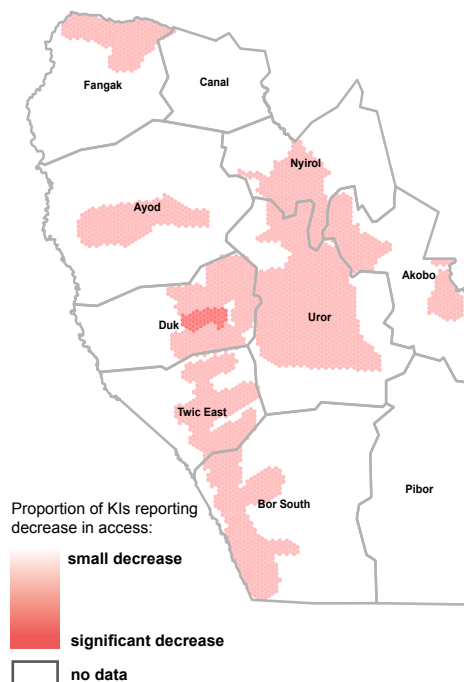
Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2016

Shelter/NFI

Reported decrease in access to shelter



Reported shelter types¹

	LC	IDP	Returned LC ²
Rakooba/Tukul	69%	68%	63%
Tent	19%	25%	26%
Improvised	20%	29%	23%
Abandoned	10%	43%	11%
Community	14%	28%	14%
None	11%	13%	12%
No answer	6%	33%	9%

NFIs

Average proportion of people with no mosquito net

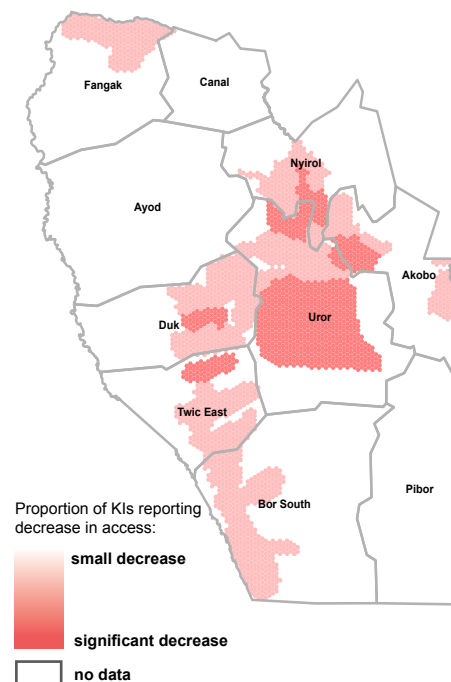


Of those with mosquito nets the average number of people sharing one mosquito net

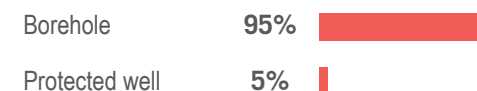


WASH

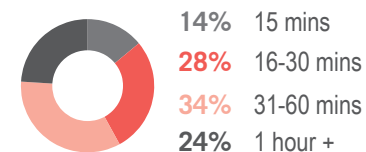
Reported decrease in access to safe drinking water



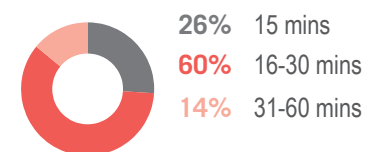
Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water



For those with access to safe drinking water, reported distance to water point



For those with access to safe drinking water, reported waiting time at the water point

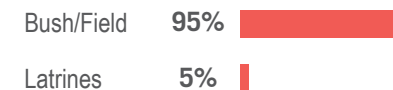


Water availability and sanitation

Top five reported reasons why safe water is unavailable



Reported primary sanitation facilities



¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer
² Local community displaced and returned home



South Sudan - Jonglei State

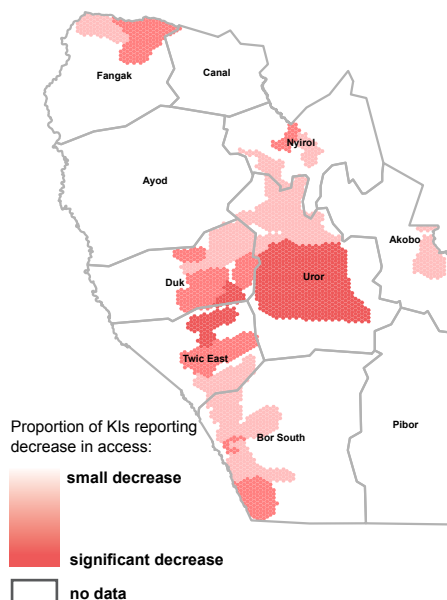
Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2016

Food Security

Reported decrease in access to food



Top three reported reasons why food is unavailable¹

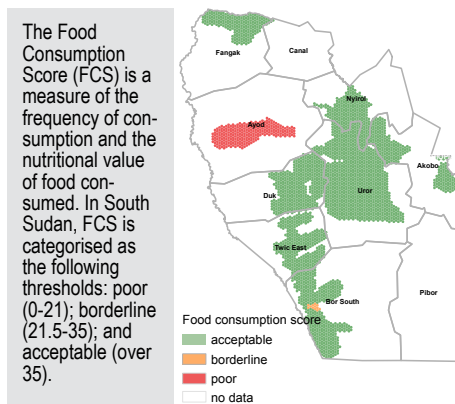
- 1 Insecurity 52%
- 2 Crops destroyed 25%
- 3 Animal stolen 22%

Average days that selected coping strategies are used per week¹

- Eat less expensive food 2.8
- Gather wild food 2.2
- Reduce meals size 1.8
- Reduce number of meals 1.8
- Children eat first 1.3

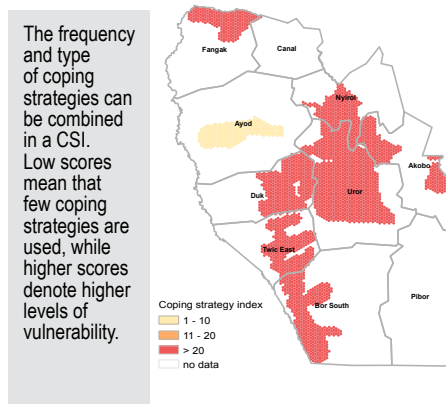
Food consumption score (FCS)²

1 out of 45 communities had poor FCSs



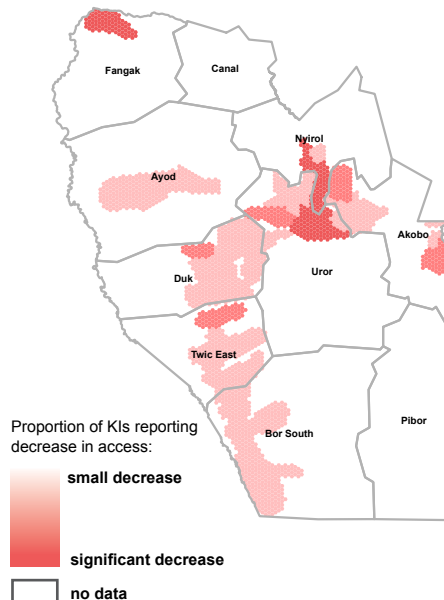
Coping strategy index (CSI)²

44 out of 45 communities had poor CSIs

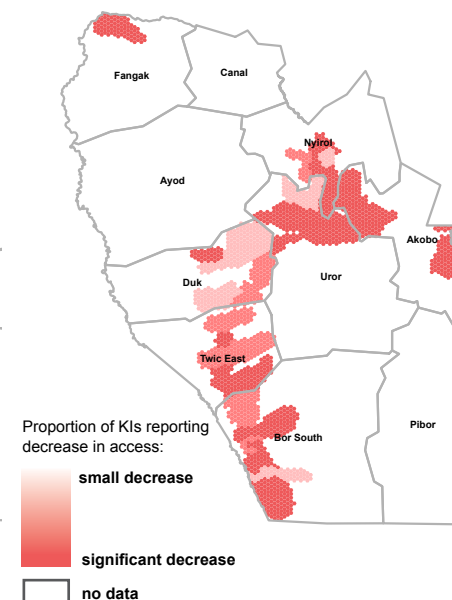


Livelihoods

Reported decrease in access to land for cultivation



Reported decrease in access to agricultural inputs



Reported current location of the assets of fishermen, drivers, and labourers³

Stolen / Looted	75%
Hidden	25%

Reported current location of the communities' cattle¹

Moved	55%
Stolen / Looted	39%
Don't know	3%
Looked after by immediate family	3%

¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer

² These are indicative FCS and CSI at the community level. They are calculated from the number of days a week that KIs reported the average community households to consume selected foods and employ coping strategies.

³ Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc. 18 KIs reported on this indicator for April 2016



South Sudan - Jonglei State

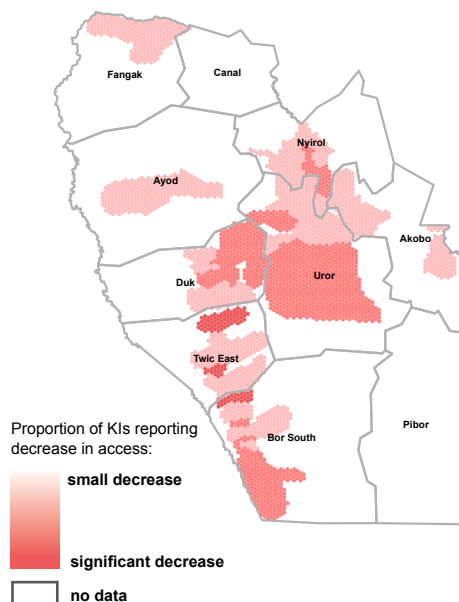
Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2016

Education

Reported decrease in access to education services



Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities¹

Primary	81%	<div></div>
Secondary	15%	<div></div>

Reasons education services are not available¹

Destroyed by conflict	53%	<div></div>
Insecurity	41%	<div></div>
Teachers displaced	31%	<div></div>
Never been teachers	21%	<div></div>
Never been facilities	21%	<div></div>
Natural disaster	8%	<div></div>

In the 9 communities where education is reportedly available, it is provided by the following¹

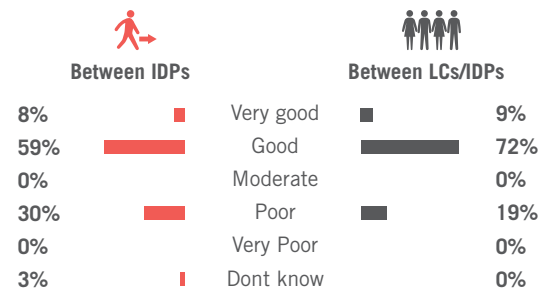
INGO	76%	<div></div>
Government	70%	<div></div>
Private	33%	<div></div>
Volunteering	15%	<div></div>
NNGO	14%	<div></div>

¹ Key informants could choose more than one answer

Protection

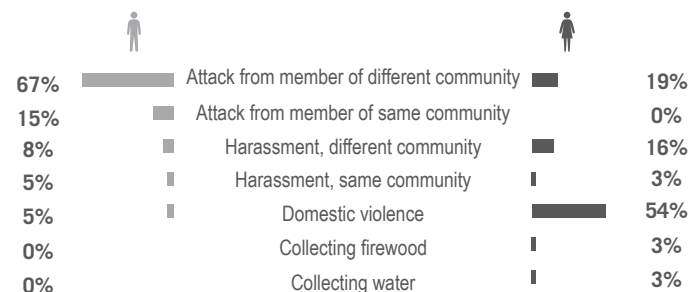
Community

Reported relationship between local communities and IDPs



Protection concerns

Primary reported protection concerns for men and women



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.