



# South Sudan - Jonglei State

## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

### 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

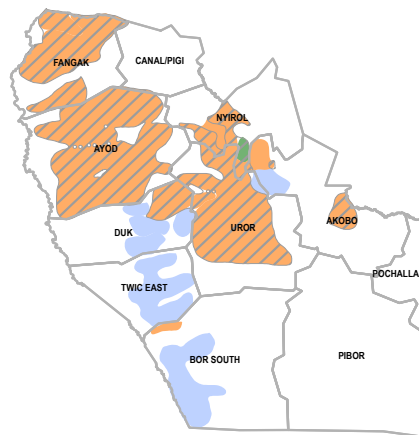
people in the area, or recent displacement from the area. Although current AoO coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, they provide a good indication of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Jonglei State.

Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in June 2016, covering 49 communities across 8 of Jonglei's 11 counties. Data was collected from 618 KIs currently in Bor and Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, as well as Mingkaman, 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 June 2016.

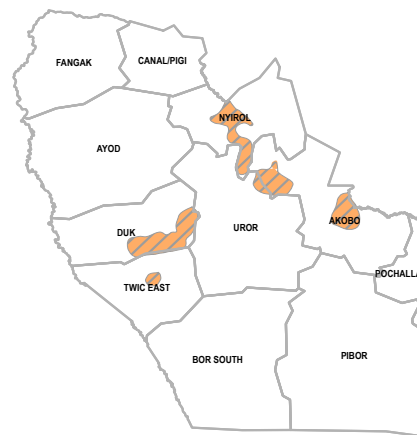


### Demographics

Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population



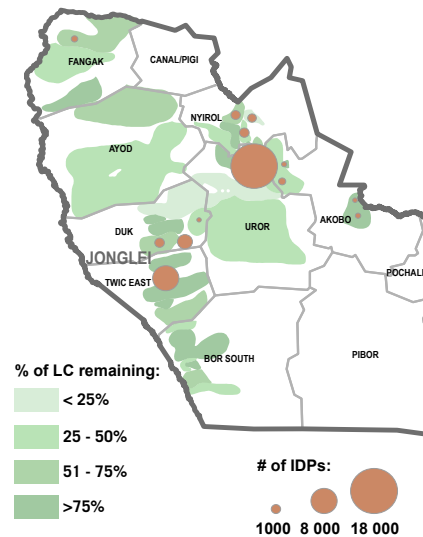
Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population



Demographic composition

### Population

Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community remaining



% of LC remaining:  
- < 25%  
- 25 - 50%  
- 51 - 75%  
- >75%

# of IDPs:  
- 1000  
- 8 000  
- 18 000

Top two reported reasons for leaving their last location, by IDPs<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Insecurity 95%
- 2 Lack of food 65%

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

- 1 The area is secure 100%
- 2 It is their home 45%

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

- 1 The area is secure 57%
- 2 Access to food 55%

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

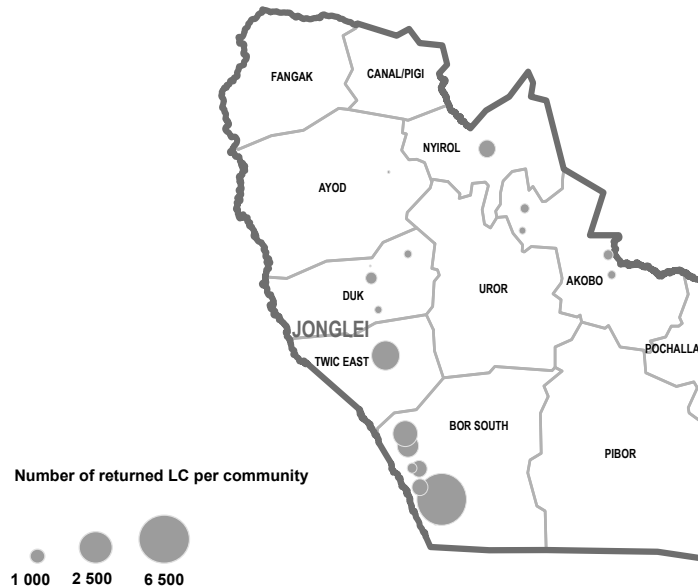


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### Population

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



### Living situation and short-term displacement

#### Reported living locations of IDPs

With the local community	54%
With relatives	23%
In a spontaneous settlement	15%
In the bush	8%

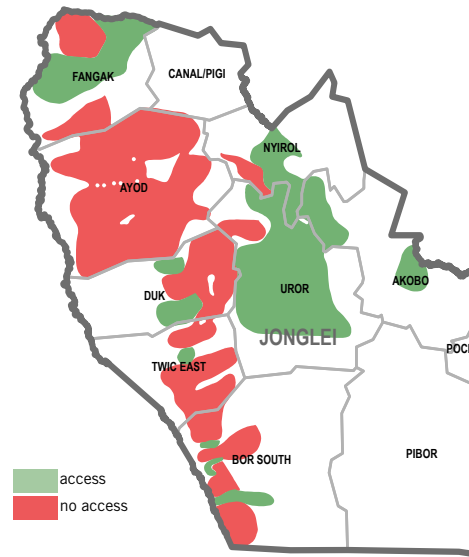
#### Reported living locations for local community<sup>2</sup>

Own home	64%
Another home	29%
In the near bush	4%
In another village	2%

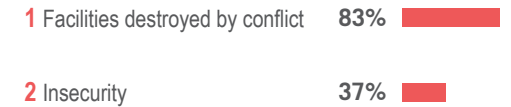


### Health

#### Reported level of access to healthcare

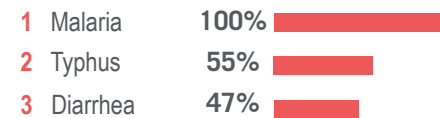


#### Top two reasons why health services are not available<sup>3</sup>

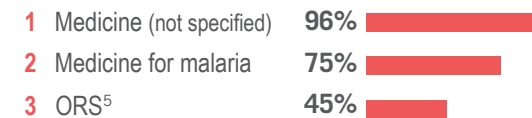


### Health concerns

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



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



<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

<sup>5</sup> Oral Rehydration Salts

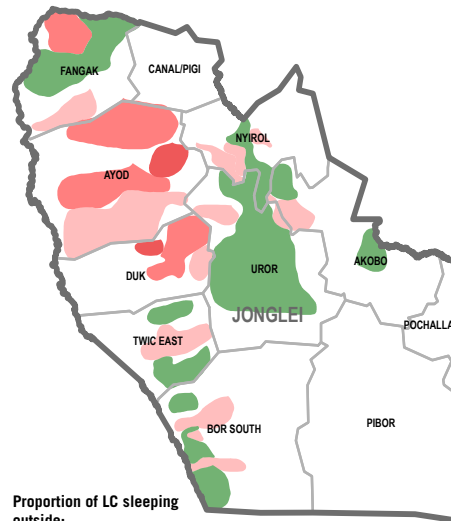


# South Sudan - Jonglei State

## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

### 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 65% 
- 2 Improvised shelter 65%

Top two reported shelter types, by local community



- 1 Tukul 99% 
- 2 Rakooba 54%

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



- 1 Rakooba 64% 
- 2 Tukul 48%

### NFIs

Reported use of new mosquito nets<sup>1</sup>

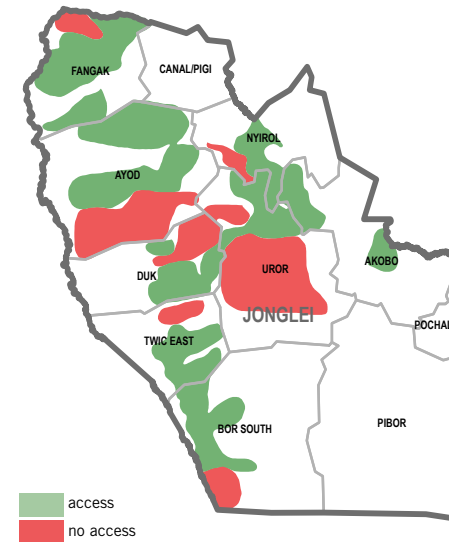
- Protection from mosquitos 99% 
- Building materials 17% 
- Rope 14%
- Crop protection 13%
- Fishing 10%
- Clothing: 5%
- Other 5%

Reported number of people sharing a shelter



- 1 1 to 5 people 54% 
- 2 6 to 10 people 43% 
- 3 11 to 15 people 2% 
- 4 More than 15 people 0%

### WASH

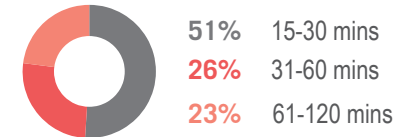
Reported level of access to safe drinking water



Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

- Borehole 95% 
- Donkey cart 5% 

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

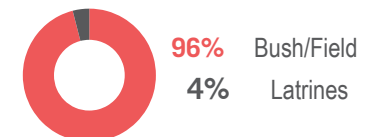


### Water availability and sanitation



Of communities reporting presence of boreholes, 64% are reportedly functional

Reported 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

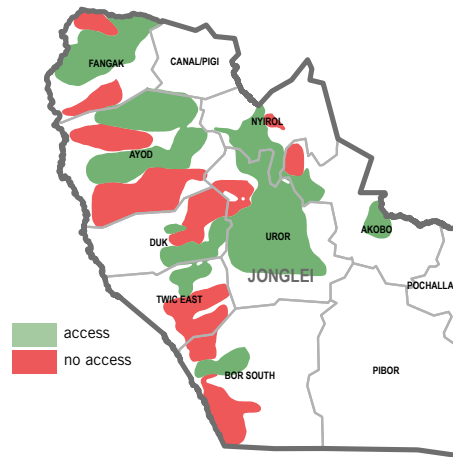


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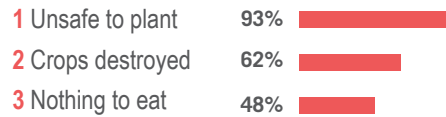
## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Food Security

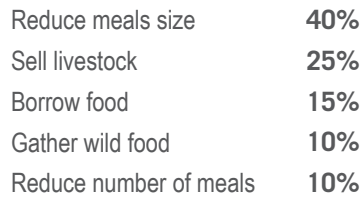
#### Reported level of access to food



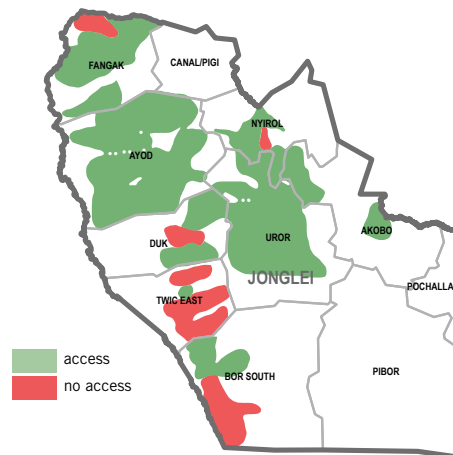
#### Top three reported reasons why food is not available<sup>1</sup>



#### Reported most common coping strategies



#### Reported level of access to food distribution

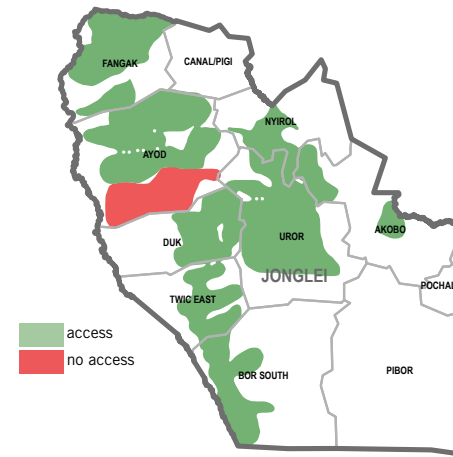


#### Current access to market

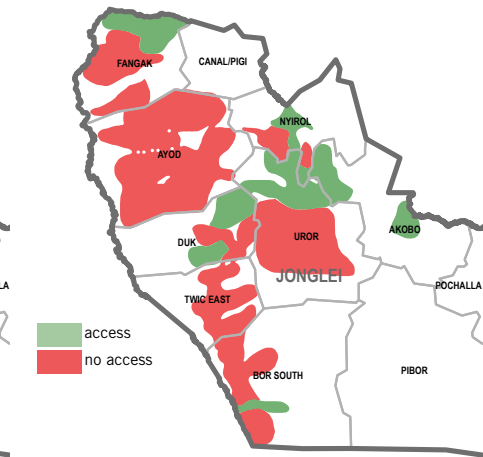


### Livelihoods

#### 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 labourers<sup>1</sup>

Looked after by the owner	44%
Stolen/looted	31%
Looked after by immediate family	10%
Don't know	10%
Hidden	5%

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

Moved	49%
Looked by immediate family	27%
Looked after by community	13%
Stolen/looted	11%

<sup>1</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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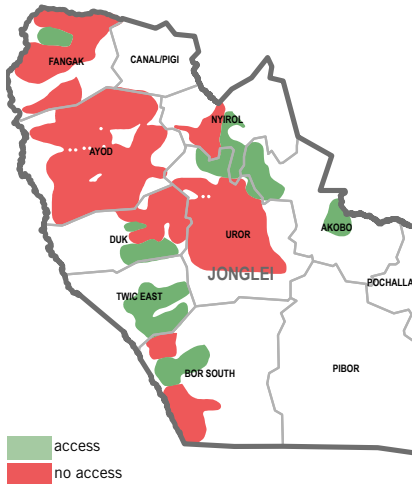
## Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

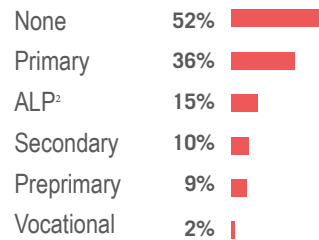
June 2016

### Education

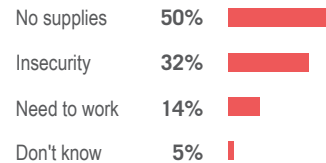
Reported level of access to education services



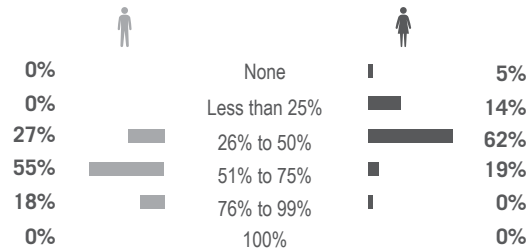
Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities<sup>1</sup>



In 23 communities where education is reportedly available, the reported main reasons for children not attending school are



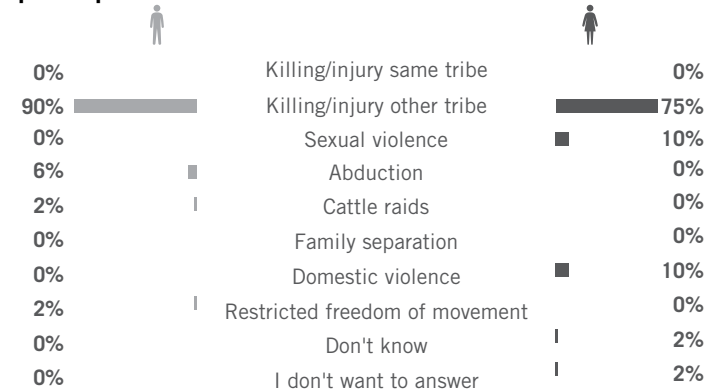
Reported proportion of boys and girls aged 6-11 attending school



### Protection

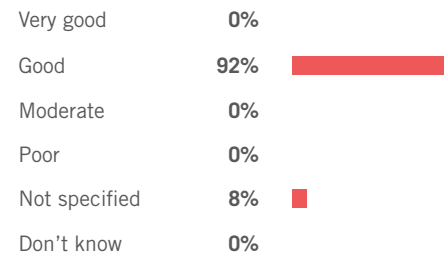
Protection concerns

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](mailto:south.sudan@reach-initiative.org) or to our global office: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).

Visit [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org) and follow us @REACH\_info.

<sup>1</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer

<sup>2</sup> Accelerated learning programs