



South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2017

Overview

Conflict in Unity State broke out in late December 2013, only days after the current conflict 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 (IDPs) 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 piloted its Area of Origin (AoO) methodology, which takes a territory-based approach that may cover several bomas, to collect

data in hard-to-reach areas of Unity State. The pilot began in Bentiu PoC site in December 2015, and was expanded to Nyal in June 2016 in order to interview new arrivals as they were displaced from recent fighting.

In December 2016, REACH refined the methodology moving from the AoO to the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, an approach collecting information at the settlement level. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

Through AoK, REACH collects data from a network of Key Informants (KIs) who have sector-specific knowledge and

gain the information from regularly traveling to and from the settlement, direct or indirect contact with people in the settlement, or recent displacement.

Data collected is aggregated to the settlement level and all percentiles presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent percent of settlements within Unity with that specific response. The displacement section on page 2 refers to the proportion of assessed KIs arrived within the previous month (newly arrived IDPs).

Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Unity State.

Assessment coverage

337 Key Informants interviewed

209 Settlements assessed

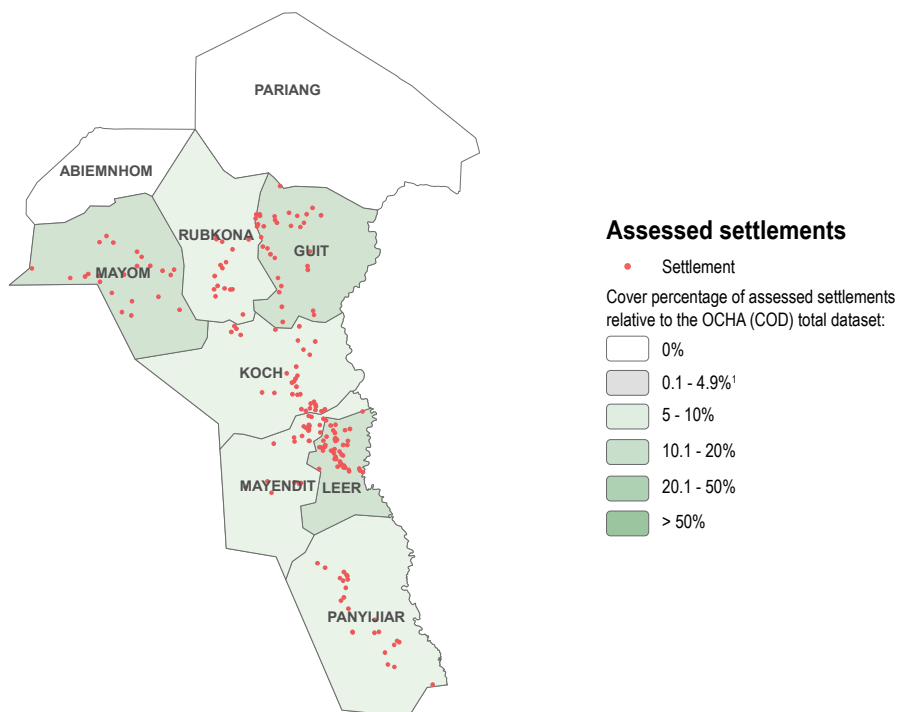
Contact with Area of Knowledge

91% KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs.

94% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

6% KIs reported being in contact with someone living in AoK within last month.

Assessment coverage



Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Abiemnhom	0	21	0%
Guit	34	177	19%
Koch	32	432	7%
Leer	50	330	15%
Mayendit	26	347	7%
Mayom	27	135	20%
Panyijiar	24	452	5%
Pariang	0	168	0%
Rubkona	16	274	6%
Total	209	2,336	9%

¹ Data from counties with under 5% settlement coverage are not included in county level analysis, but are included in state-level analysis.



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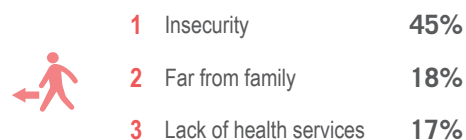
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New arrivals



Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



Pull factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:



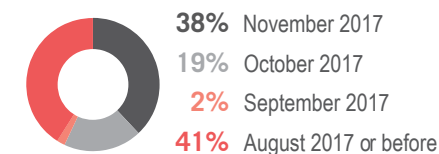
Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

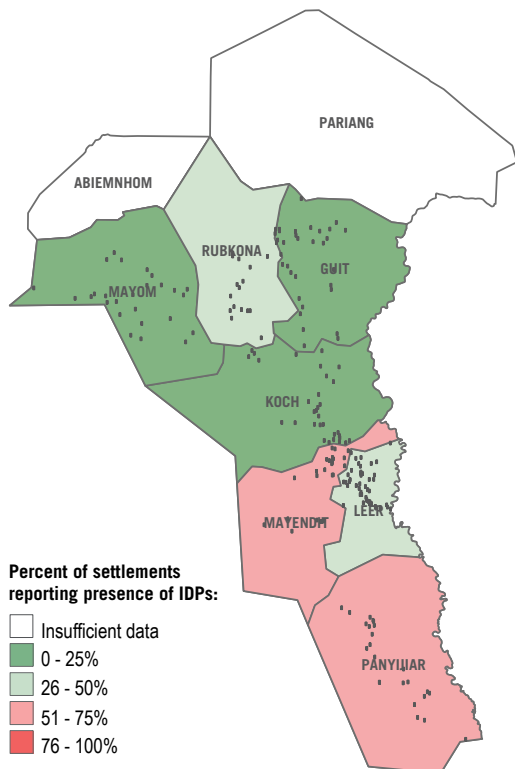
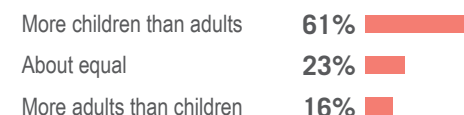


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

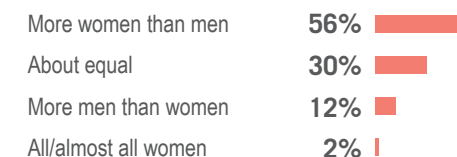


Local community

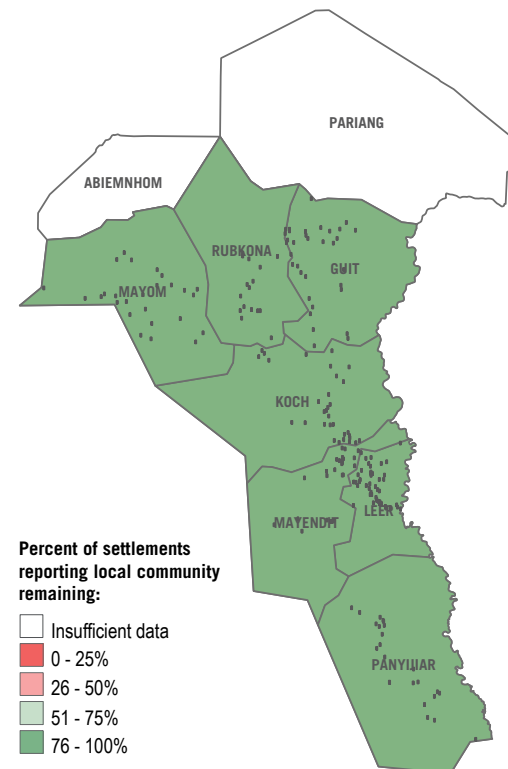
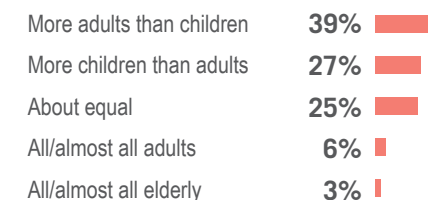


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:





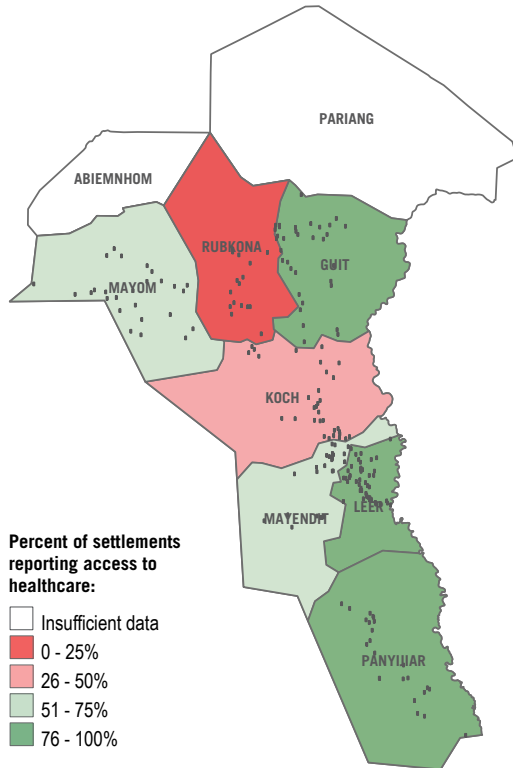
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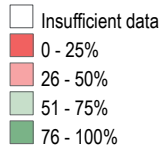
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Health

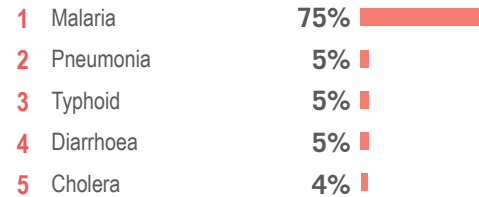


Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



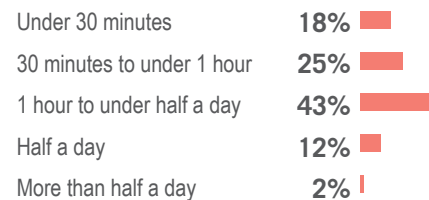
Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:



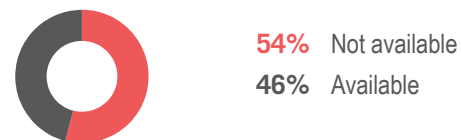
Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:

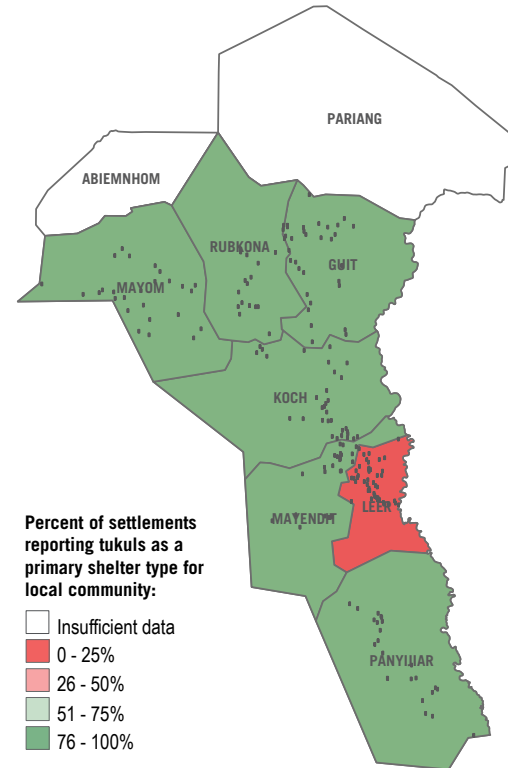


Feeding programmes

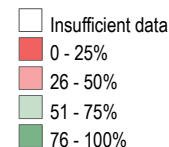
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in assessed settlements:



Shelter/NFI

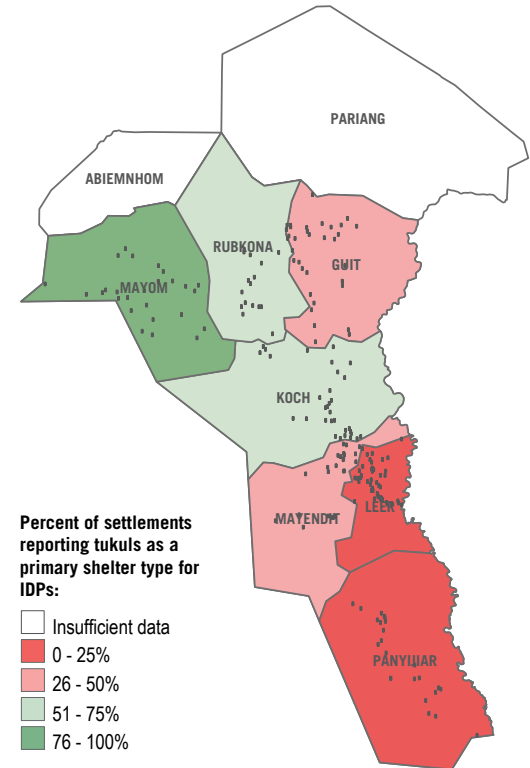


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for local community:

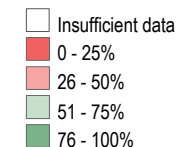


Shelter damage

Reported destruction or partial destruction of shelters by violence in assessed settlements:

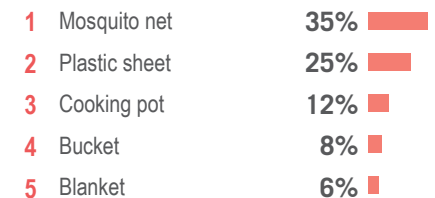


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



NFI Needs

Primary reported non-food item needed to meet needs of IDPs in assessed settlements with IDPs present:





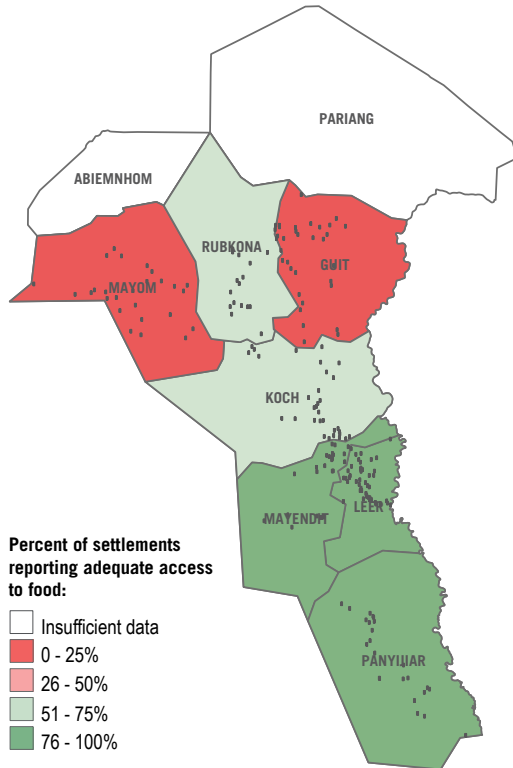
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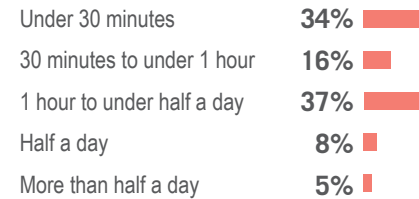
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Food Security



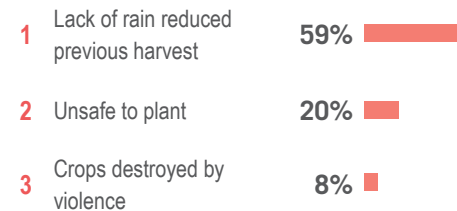
Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:



Food unavailability

Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:



Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

2.4 coping strategies reported on average

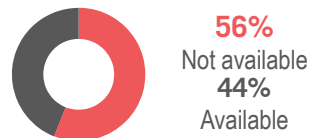
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:

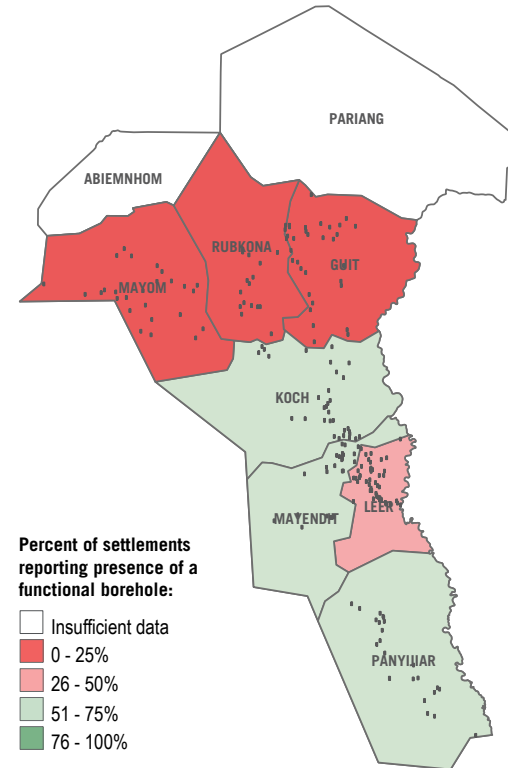


Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:

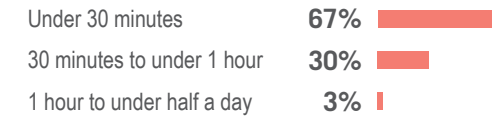


WASH



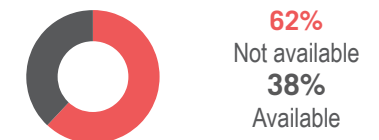
Water distance

Reported distance of nearest water source from assessed settlements:²



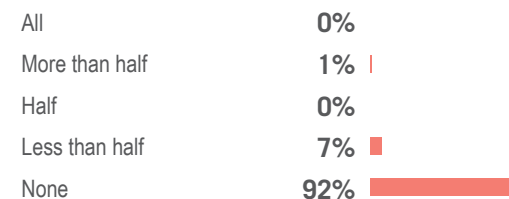
Water availability

Reported availability of a functional borehole from assessed settlements:



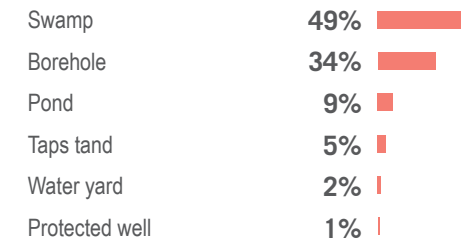
Sanitation

Reported use of sanitation facilities over open defecation in assessed settlements:



Water sources

Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:²



² Safe or unsafe water source



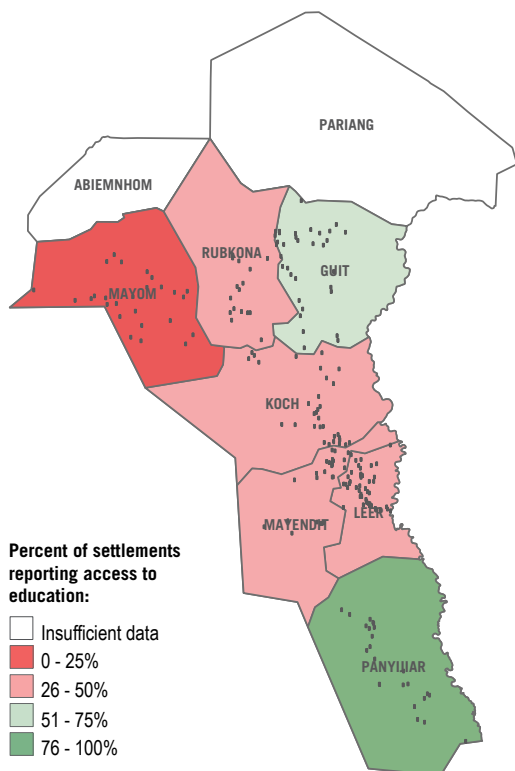
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Education



Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

None	52%
Pre-primary	25%
Primary	47%
Secondary	2%
ALP ³	7%

Education attendance and availability

Primary reported reason why girls are not attending school in assessed settlements:

1 Need to work outside the home	26%
2 No supplies	19%

Primary reported reason why boys are not attending school in assessed settlements:

1 No supplies	31%
2 Need to work outside the home	30%

Primary reported reason why education services are not available in assessed settlements:

1 No available facilities	32%
2 Security concerns	20%

School attendance

Reported proportion of settlements where 6-17 years old boys and girls attend school:

0%	None	0%
6%	Less than half	60%
32%	Half	25%
39%	More than half	5%
23%	All	10%

³ Accelerated learning programmes.

Protection



Women

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Sexual violence	21%
2 Domestic violence	17%
3 Looting	9%
4 Harassment to disclose information	5%
5 Abduction	5%

Girls

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Early marriage	15%
2 Harassment to disclose information	11%
3 Sexual violence	8%
4 Family separation	7%
5 Abduction	7%

Men

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Forced recruitment	28%
2 Killing/injury by same community	25%
3 Killing/injury by other community	16%
4 Looting	8%
5 Harassment to disclose information	7%

Boys

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Harassment to disclose information	18%
2 Forced recruitment	9%
3 Killing/injury by other community	7%
4 Looting	4%
5 Family separation	4%

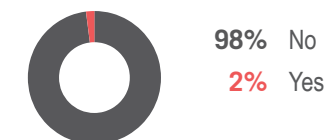
Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees⁴ and local community in assessed settlements:

Very Good	68%
Good	32%

Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



⁴ Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 58% of assessed settlements

About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance 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.