

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

March 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 territorybased approach that may cover several bomas, to collect data in hard-to-reach areas of Unity State. The pilot began in Bentiu PoC 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).

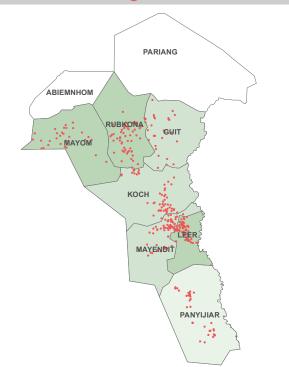
Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Unity State.

Assessment coverage

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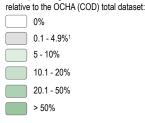
| 623 | Key Informants assessed |
|----------|---|
| 335 | Settlements assessed |
| ontact w | ith Area of Knowledge |
| 93% | KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs. |
| 85% | KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month. |
| 15% | KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month. |
| | |

Assessment coverage



Assessed settlements

Settlement
Cover percentage of assessed settlements



Reached villages

| County | Assessed settlements | OCHA (COD) settlements | Cover percentage |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Abiemnhom | 0 | 21 | 0% |
| Guit | 29 | 161 | 18% |
| Koch | 53 | 423 | 13% |
| Leer | 73 | 324 | 23% |
| Mayendit | 63 | 341 | 18% |
| Mayom | 29 | 96 | 30% |
| Panyijiar | 33 | 449 | 7% |
| Pariang | 0 | 168 | 0% |
| Rubkona | 55 | 261 | 21% |
| Total | 335 | 2,244 | 15% |

¹ Counties with under 5% of settlement coverage are not disaggregated to the county level, but are included in state-level analysis.





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settlements:

About equal

settlements:

About equal

More women than men

More men than women

More children than adults

More adults than children

All/almost all older people

All/almost all adults

All/almost all children

6%

4%

1%

All/almost all men

All/almost all women

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New arrivals

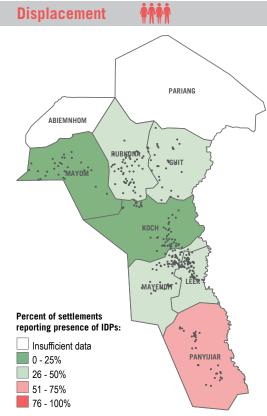
Push factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:2

iii



Displacement



Pull factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:2

| | 1 | Access to food | 72% |
|---|---|---------------------------|-----|
| Ż | 2 | Security | 71% |
| | 3 | Access to health services | 45% |

Demographic composition

Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations for newly arrived IDPs:

| 1 | Leer County | 26% |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 2 | Mayendit County | 24% |
| 3 | Rubkona County | 18% |

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PANYIJIAR

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Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



63% March 2017 **20%** February 2017 6% February 2016 to January 2017 11% January 2016 or before

Local community

Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

| More women than men | 51% |
|----------------------|-----|
| About equal | 30% |
| All/almost all women | 10% |
| More men than women | 8% |
| All/almost all men | 1% |

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

| More adults than children | 31% |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| About equal | 29% |
| More children than adults | 16% |
| All/almost all adults | 12% |
| All/almost all older people | 12% |
| | |

²Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons.



Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed PARIANG 73% ABIEMNHOM 16% 9% **I**GHIT 1% MAYOM 1% KOCH Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed MAYENDIT 45% Percent of settlements reporting host community 23% remaining: 21% Insufficient data 0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

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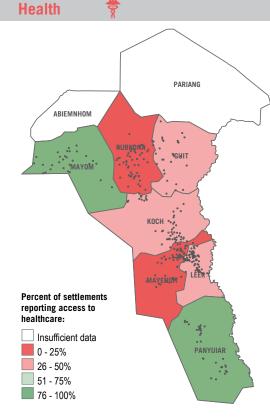
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Health unavailability

Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:4



Health concerns

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:3



Health distance

Reported distance of the nearest health care facilities from the assessed settlements:

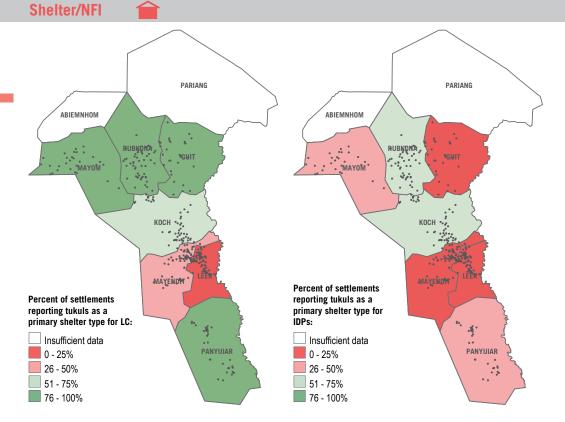
| Under 30 minutes | 28% |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 27% |
| 1 hour to under half a day | 33% |
| Half a day | 8% |
| More than half a day | 4% |
| No answer | 0% |

Feeding programmes

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



³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized. ⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available



NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

| 1 to 5 | 53% |
|--------------|-----|
| 6 to 10 | 31% |
| 11 to 15 | 12% |
| More than 15 | 4% |
| | |

Shelter sharing

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Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

| All | 1% |
|----------------|-----|
| lore than half | 14% |
| around half | 23% |
| ess than half | 45% |
| lone | 17% |
| lo answer | 0% |
| | |





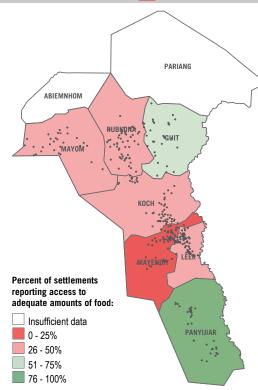
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Food Security



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Coping strategies

The average number of reported coping strategies used in the assessed settlements:

coping strategies reported on average

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

| Under 30 minutes | 36% |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 23% |
| 1 hour to under half a day | 29% |
| Half a day | 8% |
| More than half a day | 4% |
| No answer | 0% |
| | |

Food unavailability

Land availability

settlements:

Reported availability of land

for agriculture in the assessed

79%

Available

21%

Not available

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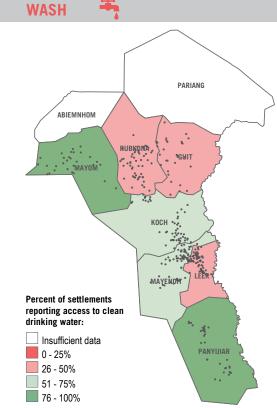
Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:5



Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from the assessed settlements:





Sanitation

4

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation in assessed settlements:

| All | 0% |
|----------------|-----|
| More than half | 1% |
| Around half | 2% |
| Less than half | 5% |
| None | 92% |
| No answer | 0% |

Water distance

Reported distance of the nearest safe water source from the assessed settlements:

| Under 30 minutes | 81% |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 18% |
| 1 hour to under half a day | 1% |
| Half a day | 0% |
| More than half a day | 0% |
| No answer | 0% |

Borehole usage



of assessed settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

| County | Percentage of functioning boreholes |
|-----------|--|
| Abiemnhom | Insufficient data |
| Guit | 93 % |
| Koch | 67 % |
| Leer | 68 % |
| Mayendit | 80 % |
| Mayom | 80 % |
| Panyijiar | 87 % |
| Pariang | Insufficient data |
| Rubkona | 65 % |





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Reported primary protection

concerns for children in the

assessed settlements:

2 Domestic violence

Children

1 None

3 Looting

4

Abduction

community

Killing/injury other

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68%

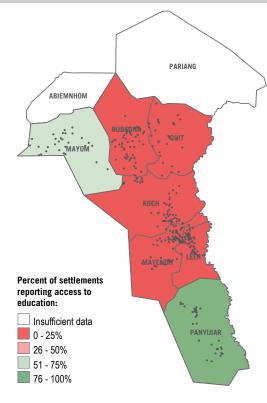
7%

6%

5%

4%

Education



Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:6

| None | 76% |
|-------------|-----|
| Secondary | 22% |
| Pre-primary | 17% |
| Primary | 5% |

Education attendance and availability

Top two reported reasons why children are not attending school in the assessed settlements:



Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:



School attendance

Reported proportion of 6-17 year old girls and 6-17 year old boys attending school in assessed settlements:



| 4% | None |
|-----|----------------|
| 66% | Less than half |
| 26% | Half |
| 4% | More than half |
| 0% | All |

⁶Kev informants could choose more than one answer 7 Accelerated learning programmes



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Protection

Women Men Reported primary protection Reported primary protection concerns for women in the concerns for men in the assessed settlements: assessed settlements: Killing/injury other 50% 44% 1 Sexual violence community 2 None 30% 2 Forced recruitment 24% Killing/injury same 6% 3 17% 3 Domestic violence community 4 Looting 6% 4 9% None Killing/injury other 5 5% 3% 5 Cattle raiding community

Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees⁸ and local community in the assessed settlements:

| 59% | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 34% | |
| 5% | |
| 1% | |
| 1% | |
| 0% | |
| | 34% 5% 1% 1% |

Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in the assessed settlements:



⁸Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 36% of assessed settlements

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.

