Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 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

385 Key Informants interviewed

264 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

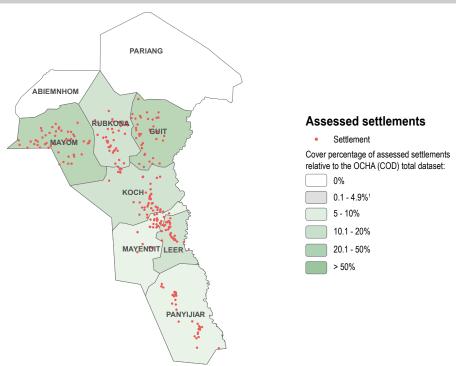
76% KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs

74% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

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	38	170	22%
Koch	43	425	10%
Leer	34	325	10%
Mayendit	31	341	9%
Mayom	48	97	49%
Panyijiar	34	449	8%
Pariang	0	168	0%
Rubkona	36	267	13%
Total	264	2,263	12%



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

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2017

New arrivals



Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



- 1 Insecurity 36%
- 2 Far from family 25%
- 3 Lack of health services 19%

PARIANG

Pull factors

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



- **1** Security **39%**
- 2 Family reasons 26%
- 3 Access to health services 22%

Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:

1	Leer County	44%
١.	Leer County	44 /0

- 2 Mayendit County 23%
- 3 Mayom County 13%

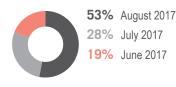
RUBKONAL

MAYENDIT

PANYIJIAR

Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

ABIEMNHOM

MAYOM

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

reporting presence of IDPs:



RUBKONA

MAYENDIT

PANYIJIAR



Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	74%
About equal	11%
All/almost all women	9%
All/almost all men	4%
More men than women	2%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

About equal	23%
More children than adults	46%
More adults than children	23%
All/almost all elderly	4%
All/almost adults	4%

Local community

ABIEMNHOM

MAYOM

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

remaining:

0 - 25%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

26 - 50%

reporting local community



PARIANG



Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	55%
About equal	32%
More men than women	4%
All/almost all women	5%
All/almost all men	4%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children	34%
About equal	35%
All/almost all elderly	5%
More children than adults	20%



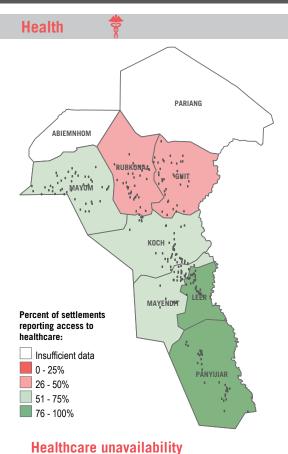




Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2017



Pimary reported reason why healthcare facilities

21%

19%

are not available from assessed settlements:

Health concerns

Primary reported heath concern in assessed settlements:

Malaria	71%
Diarrhoea	6%
Cholera	4%
Fever	4%
Pneumonia	3%
	Malaria Diarrhoea Cholera Fever Pneumonia

Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	27%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	33%
1 hour to under half a day	34%
Half a day	5%
Full day	1%
Full day	1%

Feeding programmes

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



54%	Not available
45%	Available
1%	I do not know

Shelter sharing

Shelter/NFI

ABIEMNHOM

MAYUM

Percent of settlements

primary shelter type for

reporting tukuls as a

Insufficient data

local community:

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

RUBKONA

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

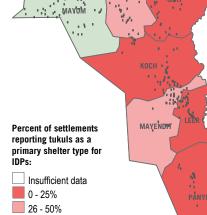
MAYENDIT

PANYIJIAR

PARIANG

45%
39%
16%







51 - 75%

76 - 100%

Reported proportion of local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	1%
More than half	7%
Around half	30%
Less than half	56%
None	6%



Facilities were

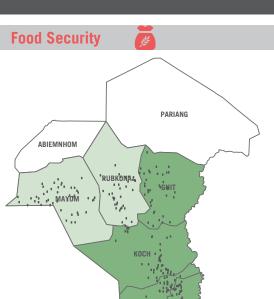
destroved

Facilities were never available in area No healthcare workers

and Cooperation SDC

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

August 2017



MAYENDIT

Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	28%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	30%
1 hour to under half a day	32%
Half a day	7%
Full day	2%

Food unavailability

Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:

1	Crops destroyed by natural disaster	40%
2	Crops destroyed by fighting	30%
3	Food distributions stopped	8%

PARIANG ABIEMNHOM RUBKONAL MAYOM MAYENDIT Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water: Insufficient data 0 - 25% PÄNYIJIAR 26 - 50% 51 - 75% 76 - 100%

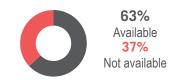
Water distance

Reported distance of nearest safe water source from assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	70%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	27%
1 hour to under half a day	2%
Half a day	1%

Water availability

Reported availability of a safe water source accessible from assessed settlements:



Coping strategies

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

to food:

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

reporting adequate access

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

PÄNYIJIAR

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:



98% Available 2%

Not available

Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:



Sanitation

WASH

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

All	0%
More than half	0%
Half	1%
Less than half	5%
None	93%

Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from assessed settlements:

Borehole	97%	
Tapstand	3%	L
Protected well	1%	T

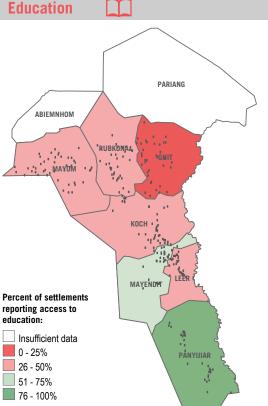




Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis August 2017





Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

None	52%
Pre-primary	33%
Primary	42%
Secondary	2%
ALP ²	7%

Education attendance and availability

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

1 Lack of supplies	30%
--------------------	-----

Can't afford school 18%

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

No available facilities	38%	

Facilities destroyed by 19%

Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in assessed settlements:

1	Sexual violence	27%	1
2	Looting	8%	2
3	Killing/injury by other community	4%	3
4	Domestic violence	3%	4

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in assessed settlements:

1	Killing/injury by other community	21%
2	Killing/injury by same community	14%
3	Forced recruitment	12%
4	Looting	6%
5	Cattle raiding	5%

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in assessed settlements:

1	Abduction	4%
2	Forced recruitment	4%
3	Family separation	4%
4	Killing/injury by other community	3%
5	Early marriage	2%

Community relations

5 Family separation

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees³ and local community in assessed settlements:

0%

Very Good	54%	
Good	42%	
Neutral	4%	1

Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



1% No answer

³Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 37% of assessed settlements

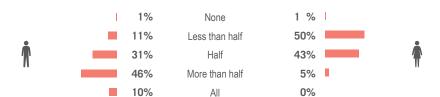
About REACH

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.

School attendance

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



² Accelerated learning programmes



