



South Sudan - Unity State

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

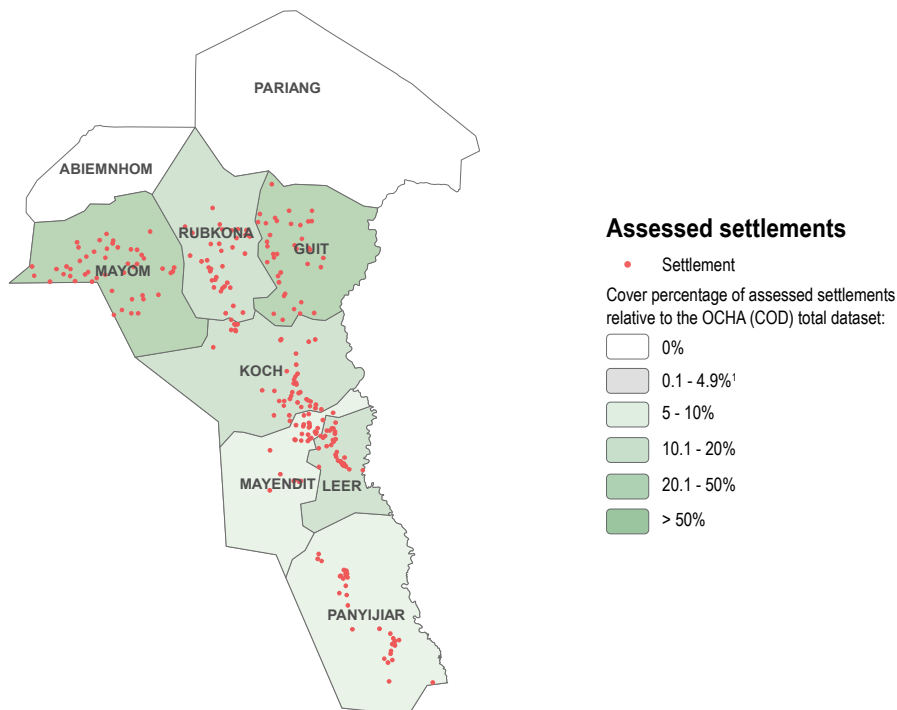
Contact with Area of Knowledge

76% KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs.

74% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

26% 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.



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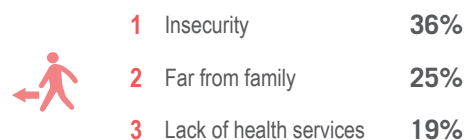
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New arrivals



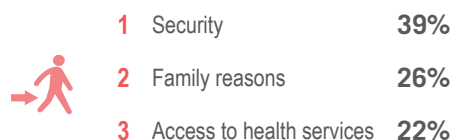
Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



Pull factors

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



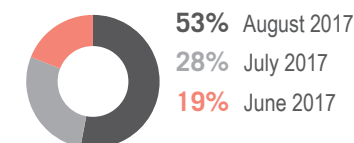
Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:

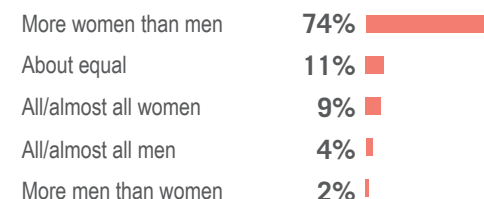


Displacement

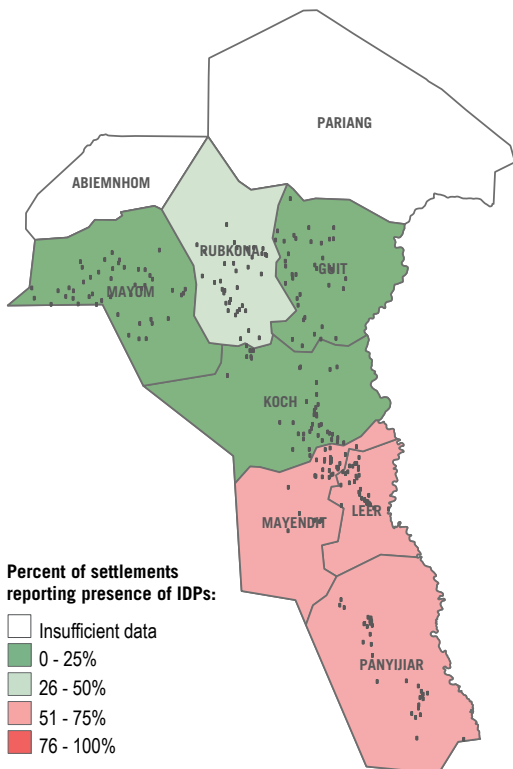
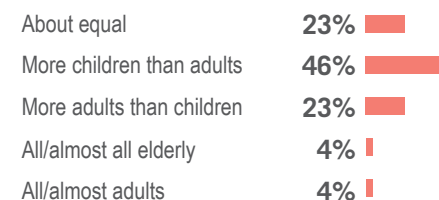


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Local community

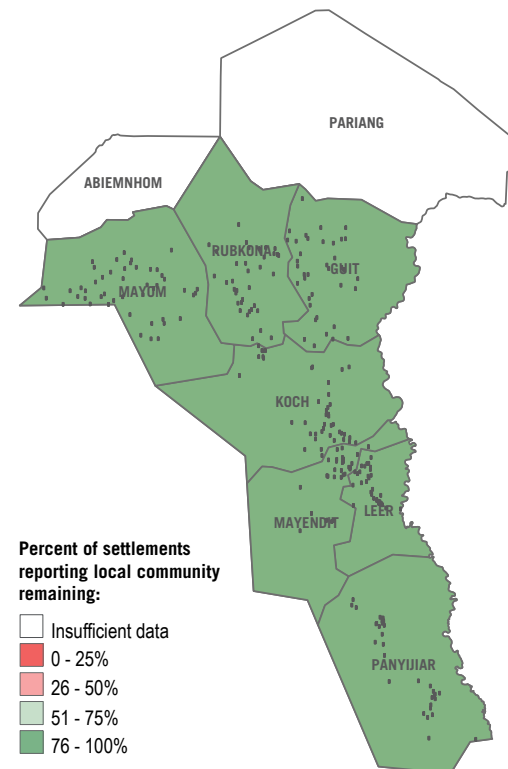
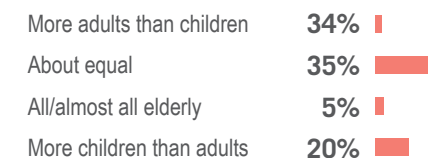


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:





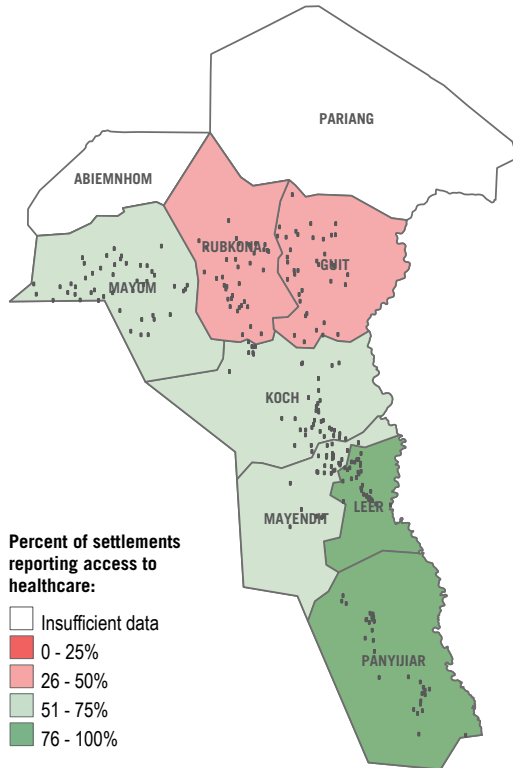
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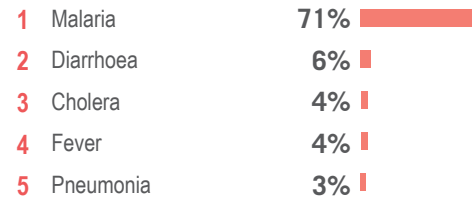
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Health



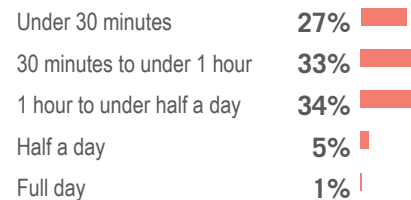
Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:



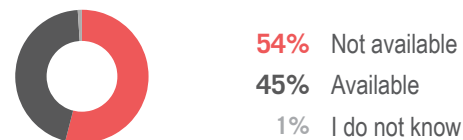
Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:

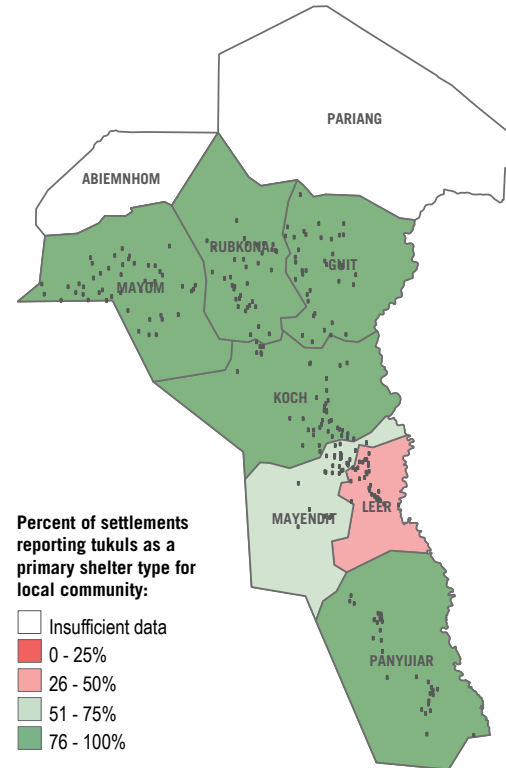


Feeding programmes

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

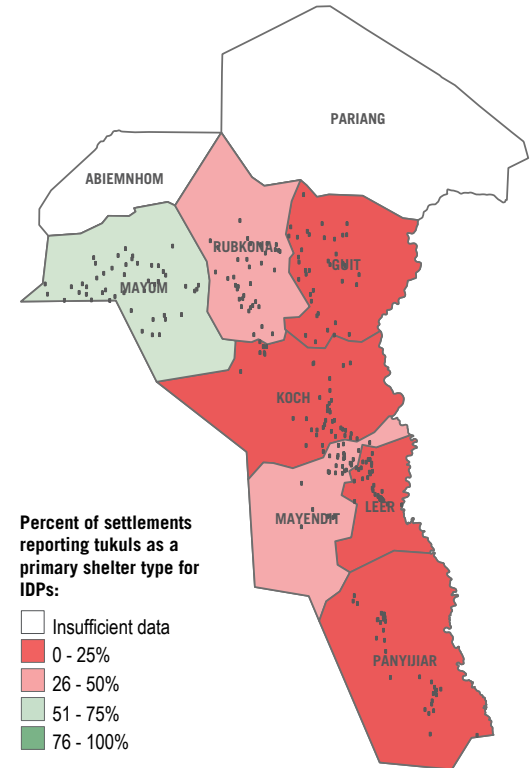


Shelter/NFI



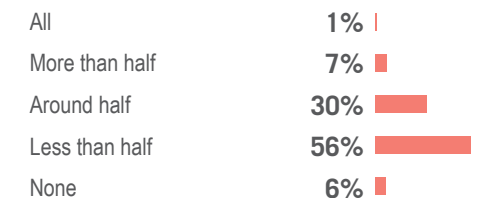
Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





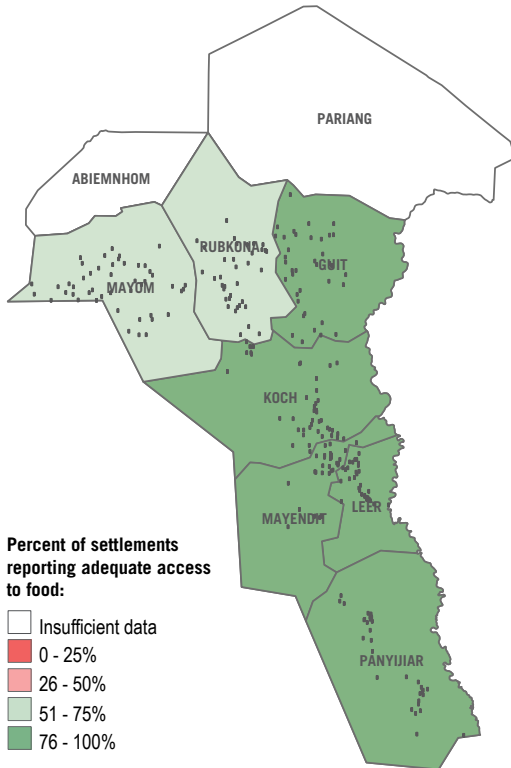
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Food Security



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% |

Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

0.5 coping strategies reported on average

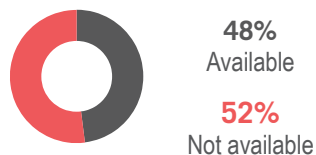
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:

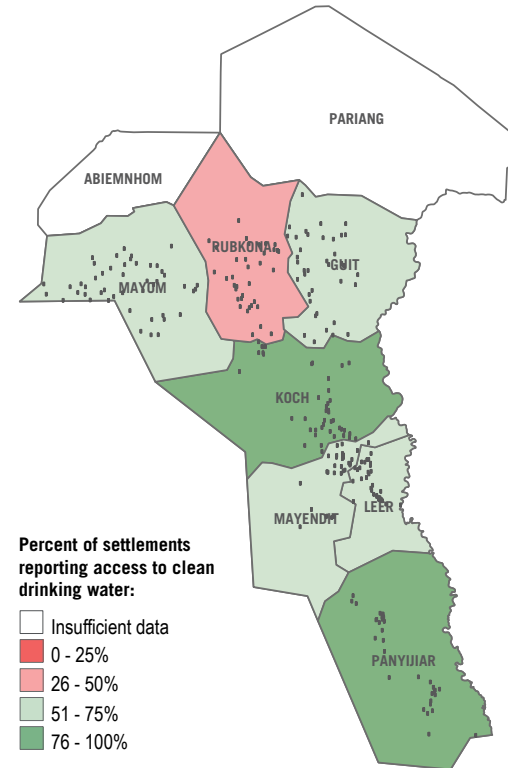


Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:



WASH



Water distance

Reported distance of nearest 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:



Sanitation

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% |
| Protected well | 1% |



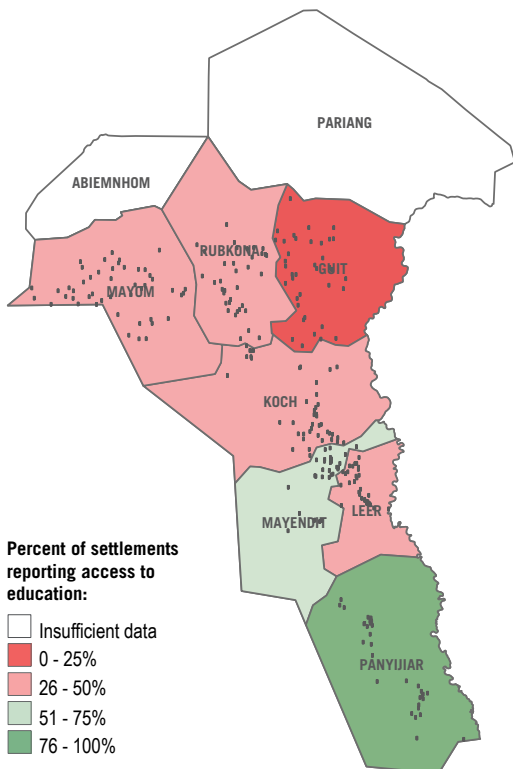
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Education



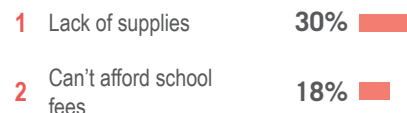
Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

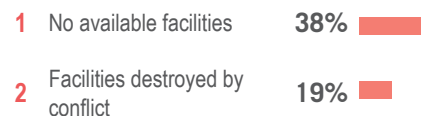


Education attendance and availability

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

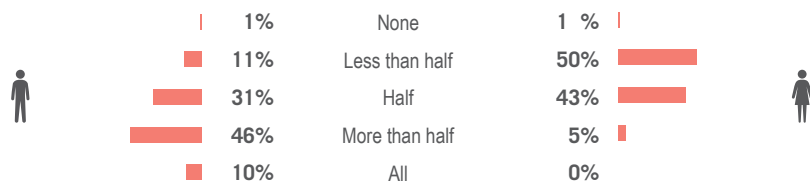


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in assessed settlements:



School attendance

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



² Accelerated learning programmes.

Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in assessed settlements:



Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in assessed settlements:



Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in assessed settlements:



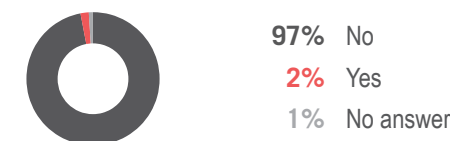
Community relations

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



Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



³ Local 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.