Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 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

462 Key Informants assessed

256 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

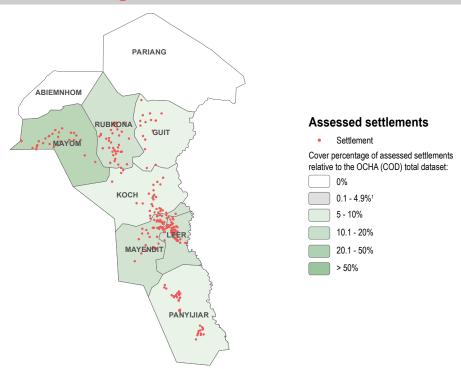
Kls reported to be newly arrived

KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

KIs reported to be in contact with

someone living in the AoK within the last month.

Assessment coverage



Reached villages

| County | Assessed settlements | OCHA (COD) settlements | Cover percentage |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Abiemnhom | 0 | 21 | 0% |
| Guit | 16 | 161 | 10% |
| Koch | 30 | 423 | 7% |
| Leer | 57 | 324 | 17% |
| Mayendit | 53 | 341 | 15% |
| Mayom | 28 | 96 | 29% |
| Panyijiar | 34 | 449 | 7% |
| Pariang | 0 | 168 | 0% |
| Rubkona | 38 | 261 | 15% |
| Total | 256 | 2,244 | 15% |







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



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New arrivals



Push factors

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



51% 1 Insecurity

3 Lack of shelter

20% Lack of food

16%

PARIANG

Pull factors

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

| | | _ |
|---|---|-----|
| | | |
| - | _ | W., |

52% 1 Access to food

26% 2 Security

3 Access to health services

Previous location

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

| Mayendit County | 29% |
|-----------------|-----|
|-----------------|-----|

22% 2 Leer County

3 Rubkona County 18%

Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



61% April 2017

30% March 2017

1% February 2017

8% January 2017 or before

Displacement

ABIEMNHOM

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

26 - 50%

0 - 25%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

reporting presence of IDPs:



MAYENDAT

PANYIJIAR

ži.



Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

| More women than men | 68% |
|----------------------|------|
| About equal | 18% |
| More men than women | 9% |
| All/almost all women | 4% I |
| All/almost all men | 1% |

Local community

ABIEMNHOM

MAYOM

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

remaining:

0 - 25% 26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

reporting host community



MAYENDAT

**

PANYIJIAR

Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

| More women than men | 59% |
|----------------------|-----------|
| About equal | 26% |
| More men than women | 7% |
| All/almost all women | 5% |
| All/almost all men | 3% I |
| | |

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

| More children than adults | 42% |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| More adults than children | 30% |
| About equal | 20% |
| All/almost all older people | 5% |
| All/almost all adults | 3% |
| | |

² Most frequently cited as first, second and third most important

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

| About equal | 30% | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| More adults than children | 30% | |
| More children than adults | 21% | |
| All/almost all adults | 13% | |
| All/almost all older people | 6% | |
| | | |

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

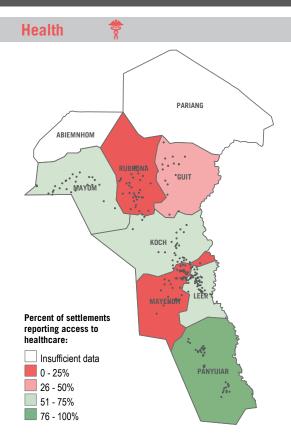






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Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:4

| 1 | Lack of drugs | 37% | |
|---|---------------|-----|--|
| 2 | Lack of staff | 37% | |
| 3 | Insecurity | 35% | |

Health concerns

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:3

| 1 | Malaria | 85% |
|---|-----------|-----|
| 2 | Typhoid | 38% |
| 3 | Cholera | 31% |
| 4 | Pneumonia | 30% |
| 5 | Diarrhea | 25% |

Health distance

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

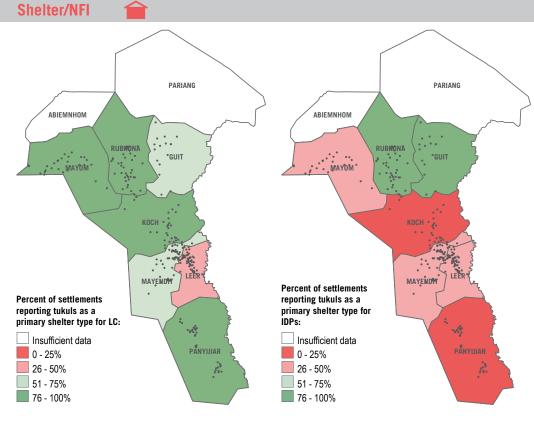
| Under 30 minutes | 39% |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 hour to under half a day | 34% |
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 20% |
| Half a day | 6% |
| More than half a day | 1% |
| No answer | 0% |

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.



NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

| 1 to 5 | 47% |
|--------------|-----------|
| 6 to 10 | 33% |
| 11 to 15 | 15% |
| More than 15 | 5% |

Shelter sharing

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

| All | 2% |
|----------------|-----|
| More than half | 12% |
| Around half | 38% |
| Less than half | 38% |
| None | 10% |
| No answer | 0% |



Health unavailability

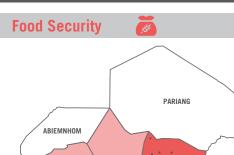




⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available



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RUBIRONA

MAYOM

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

adequate amounts of food:

reporting access to

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

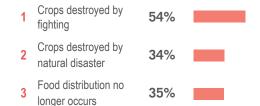
Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

| Under 30 minutes | 42% |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 20% |
| 1 hour to under half a day | 28% |
| Half a day | 10% |
| More than half a day | 0% |
| No answer | 0% |

Food unavailability

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



Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water: Insufficient data 0 - 25% 26 - 50% 51 - 75% 76 - 100%

Water distance

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

| Under 30 minutes | 77% |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 21% |
| 1 hour to under half a day | 1% |
| Half a day | 0% |
| More than half a day | 0% |
| No answer | 0% |

Borehole usage

90%

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

Coping strategies

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

1.1 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

*

PANYIJIAR

20

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



89%
Available
10%
Not available
1%
Available

Market availability

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



Sanitation

WASH

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 | 9% |
| None | 88% |
| No answer | 0% |

| County | Percentage of functioning boreholes | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Abiemnhom | Insufficient data | |
| Guit | 82 % | |
| Koch | 90 % | |
| Leer | 83 % | |
| Mayendit | 82 % | |
| Mayom | 86 % | |
| Panyijiar | 100 % | |
| Pariang | Insufficient data | |
| Rubkona | 76 % | |

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.

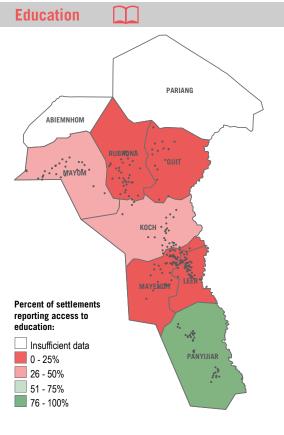


and Cooperation SDC

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Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:6

| None | 70% |
|-------------|-----|
| Pre-primary | 22% |
| Primary | 27% |
| Secondary | 27% |

Education attendance and availability

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

| 1 | High fees | 24% | |
|---|------------------|-----|--|
| 2 | Lack of supplies | 22% | |

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

| 1 | Facilities destroyed by conflict | 25% | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----|--|
| 2 | Teachers displaced | 23% | |

School attendance

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



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

Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:

| 1 | None | 40% |
|---|--------------------------------|-----|
| 2 | Sexual violence | 35% |
| 3 | Domestic violence | 10% |
| 4 | Looting | 6% |
| 5 | Killing/injury other community | 6% |

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

Killing/injury other

| | 40% | 1 | community | 45% |
|----|-----|---|-------------------------------|-----|
| | 35% | 2 | Forced recruitment | 31% |
| се | 10% | 3 | None | 10% |
| | 6% | 4 | Killing/injury same community | 9% |
| er | 6% | 5 | Cattle raiding | 4% |
| | | | | |

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

| 1 | None | 70% |
|---|--------------------------------|-----|
| 2 | Domestic violence | 10% |
| 3 | Killing/injury other community | 5% |
| 4 | Abduction | 4% |
| 5 | Looting | 4% |

Community relations

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

| Very Good | 53% |
|-----------|-----|
| Good | 42% |
| Neutral | 5% |
| Poor | 0% |
| Very poor | 0% |
| No answer | 0% |

Land disputes

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



93% No **7%** Yes

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.

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⁸Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 50% of assessed settlements