Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis
February 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. Data is also collected from PoCs in Juba and from sites in Jonglei State.

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 reponse.

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

538 Key Informants assessed

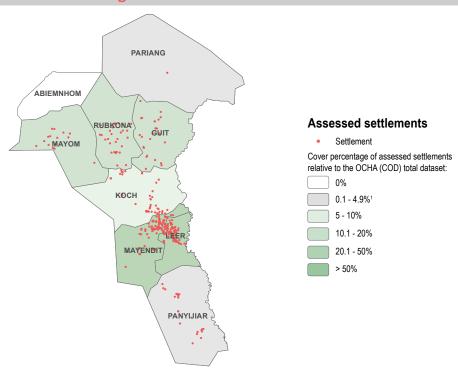
289 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

67% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

Kls 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	25	161	16%
Koch	40	423	9%
Leer	85	324	26%
Mayendit	72	341	21%
Mayom	15	96	16%
Panyijiar	20	449	4%
Pariang	1	168	1%
Rubkona	31	261	12%
Total	289	2,244	13%







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 for leaving previous location:1



- 81% Insecurity
- 78% Lack of food
- 3 Lack of health services 55%

PARIANG

•G⊌IT

8 KOCH

MAYENDIT

.7

PANYIJAR

Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:2

- 85% 1 Access to food
- 80% 2 Security
- 3 Access to health services 56%

Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations:

1	Leer County	37%
2	Mayendit County	30%

3 Koch County 10%

Displacement

Reported time of displacement from most recent long-term location:



- **40%** February 2017
- **30%** January 2017
- 23% January to December 2016
- 7% December 2015 or before

Displacement

ABIEMNHOM

MAYOM

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

0 - 25%

26 - 50% 51 - 75%

76 - 100%

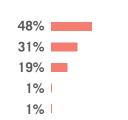
reporting presence of IDPs:





Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	48%
All/almost all women	31%
About equal	19%
More men than women	1%
All/almost all men	1%



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults	45%
About equal	30%
More adults than children	14%
All/almost all adults	6%
All/almost all children	3%
All/almost all elderly	2%

Local community

ABIEMNHOM

MAYOM

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

remaining:

0 - 25% 26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

reporting host community



PARIANG

8 KOCH

MATENDIT

3

PANYIJAR

Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	49%
About equal	29%
All/almost all women	11%
More men than women	7%
All/almost all men	4%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

About equal	25%	
More adults than children	25%	
All/almost all elderly	23%	
More children than adults	14%	
All/almost all adults	13%	

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

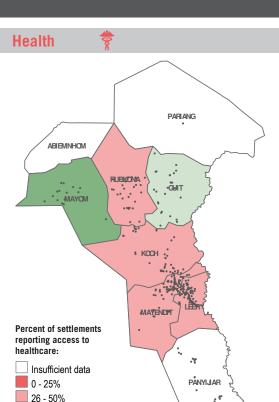






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Health concerns

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:³

1	Malaria	86%	
2	Typhoid	36%	
3	Cholera	33%	
4	Diarrhea	24%	
5	Malnutrition	21%	

Health distance

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

Under 30 minutes	37%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	29%
1 hour to under half a day	23%
Half a day	7%
More than half a day	4%
No answer	0%

Health unavailability Feeding programmes

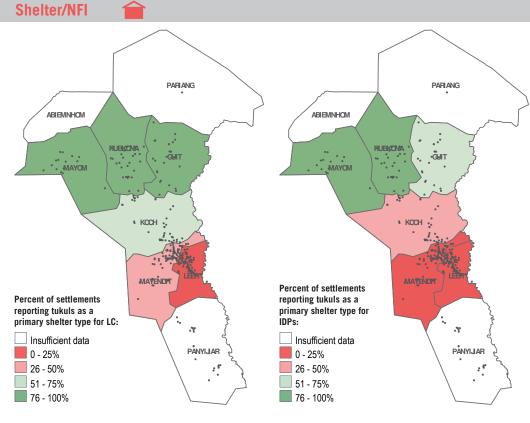
Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:⁴



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:

1 to 5	42%
6 to 10	38%
11 to 15	15%
More than 15	5%

Shelter sharing

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	1%
More than half	11%
Around half	37%
Less than half	33%
None	14%
No answer	4%



51 - 75%

76 - 100%



and Cooperation SDC



⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available

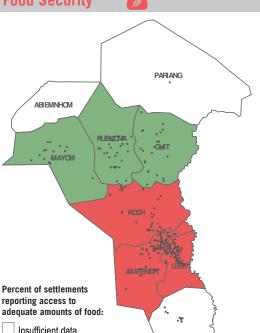
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Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	34%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	27%
1 hour to under half a day	27%
Half a day	9%
More than half a day	3% I
No answer	0%

Food unavailability

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

1	Crops destroyed by fighting	59%	
2	Unsafe to plant	54%	
3	Food distributions stopped	33%	

Coping strategies

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

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

coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

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Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



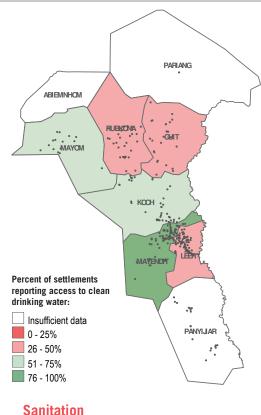
78% Available Not available

Market availability

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



WASH



Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation:

All	0%
More than half	2% I
Around half	3%
Less than half	7%
None	88%
No answer	0%

Water distance

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

Under 30 minutes	78%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	20%
1 hour to under half a day	2%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

Borehole usage

County

Rubkona

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

Percentage of functioning

73 %

boreholes Abiemnhom Insufficient data 95 % Guit 79 % Koch 76 % Leer 75 % Mayendit

90 % Mayom Panyijiar Insufficient data Insufficient data Pariang

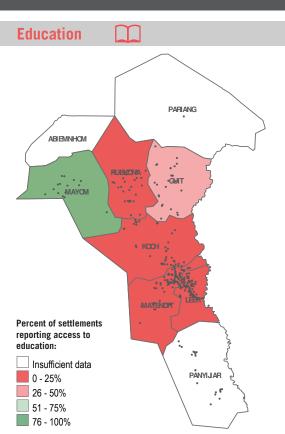
⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.





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Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:6

None	79%
Primary	19%
Pre-primary	16%
ALP ⁷	4%
Secondary	2 % I

Education attendance and availability

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

1	Lack of supplies	48%	
2	Need to work	31%	

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

1	Insecurity	38%	
2	Facilities destroyed by conflict	22%	

School attendance

Reported proportion of 6-17 year girls and 6-17 year 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	Sexual violence	56%
2	None	31%
3	Killing/injury other community	7%
4	Domestic violence	3%

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

1	community	57%	1	None
2	Forced recruitment	17%	2	Abduction
3	Killing/injury same community	12%	3	Domestic vio
4	None	7%	4	Forced recru
5	Cattle raiding	4%	5	Family sepa

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

Killing/injury other community	57%	1	None	60%
Forced recruitment	17%	2	Abduction	15%
Killing/injury same community	12%	3	Domestic violence	8%
None	7%	4	Forced recruitment	6%
Cattle raiding	4%	5	Family separation	3%

Community relations

5 Looting

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

2%

Very Good	74%
Good	17%
Neutral	4%
Poor	5%
Very poor	0%
No answer	0%

Land disputes

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



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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.



⁸Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 35% of assessed settlements