South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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

214 Key Informants interviewed
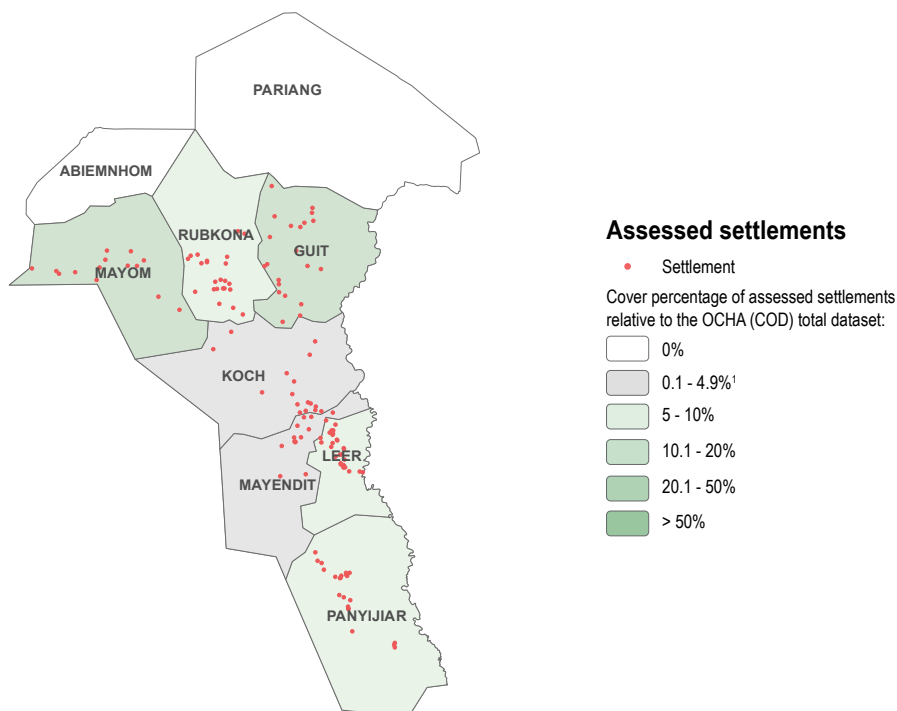
139 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

88% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

66% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

34% 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 relative to the OCHA (COD) total dataset:

- 0%
- 0.1 - 4.9%[1]
- 5 - 10%
- 10.1 - 20%
- 20.1 - 50%
- > 50%

Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Abiemnhom	0	21	0%
Guit	21	161	13%
Koch	16	423	4%
Leer	29	324	9%
Mayendit	13	341	4%
Mayom	14	96	15%
Panyijiar	23	449	5%
Pariang	0	168	0%
Rubkona	23	261	9%
Total	139	2,244	6%

[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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New arrivals

Push factors

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

1	Insecurity	**60%**
2	Lack of health services	**49%**
3	Lack of food	**46%**

Pull factors

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

1	Security	**64%**
2	Access to food	**52%**
3	Access to health services	**48%**

Previous location

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

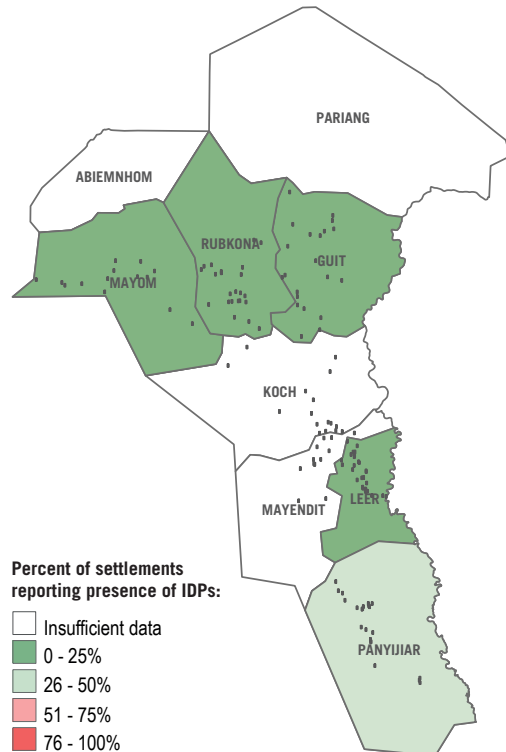|		
1	Rubkona County	**26%**
2	Leer County	**24%**
3	Panyijiar County	**14%**

Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:

63% June 2017
16% May 2017
2% April 2017
19% March 2017 or before

Displacement

Demographic composition

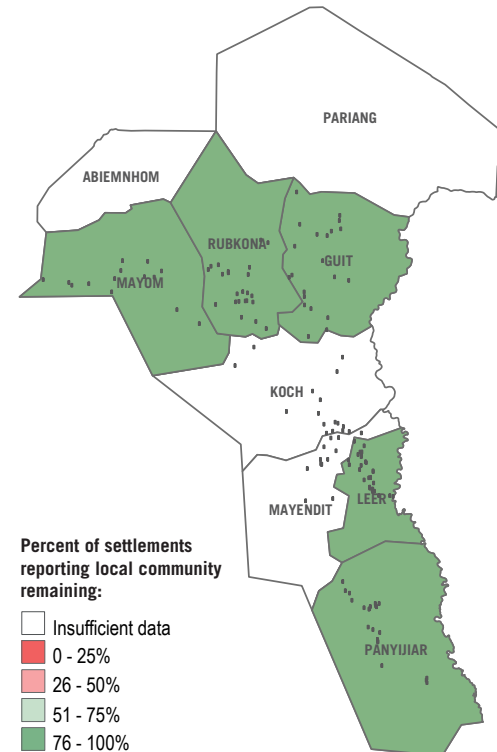Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	**65%**
About equal	**27%**
All/almost all women	**4%**
More men than women	**4%**

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

About children than adults	**48%**
About equal	**40%**
More adults than children	**7%**
All/almost all adults	**5%**

Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

[2] Most frequently cited as first, second and third most important reasons.

Local community

Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	**56%**
About equal	**27%**
More men than women	**7%**
All/almost all men	**6%**
All/almost all women	**4%**

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

About equal	**32%**
More adults than children	**29%**
More children than adults	**26%**
All/almost all adults	**11%**
All/almost all elderly	**2%**

Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

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Health 🏥

Shelter/NFI 🏠

Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:
- ⬜ Insufficient data
- 🟥 0 - 25%
- 🟧 26 - 50%
- 🟩 51 - 75%
- 🟩 76 - 100%
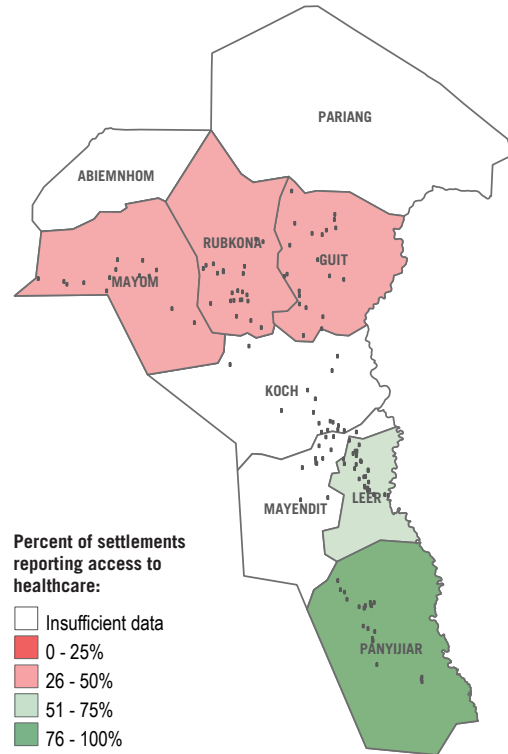
Health concerns

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:[3]

1	Malaria	**89%**
2	Pneumonia	**39%**
3	Typhoid	**35%**
4	Diarrhea	**30%**
5	Fever	**21%**
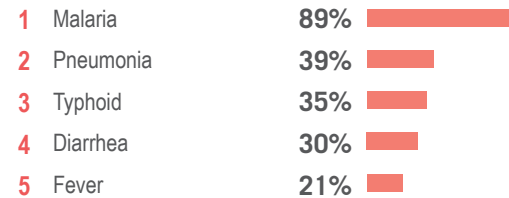
Healthcare distance

Reported distance of the nearest healthcare facilities from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	**41%**
30 minutes to under 1 hour	**25%**
1 hour to under half a day	**28%**
Half a day	**6%**

Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for local community:
- ⬜ Insufficient data
- 🟥 0 - 25%
- 🟧 26 - 50%
- 🟩 51 - 75%
- 🟩 76 - 100%

Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:
- ⬜ Insufficient data
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- 🟩 76 - 100%
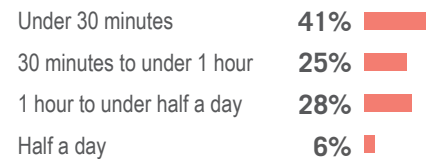
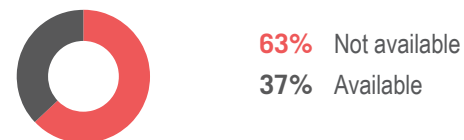### Healthcare unavailability

Top three reported reasons why healthcare facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:[4]

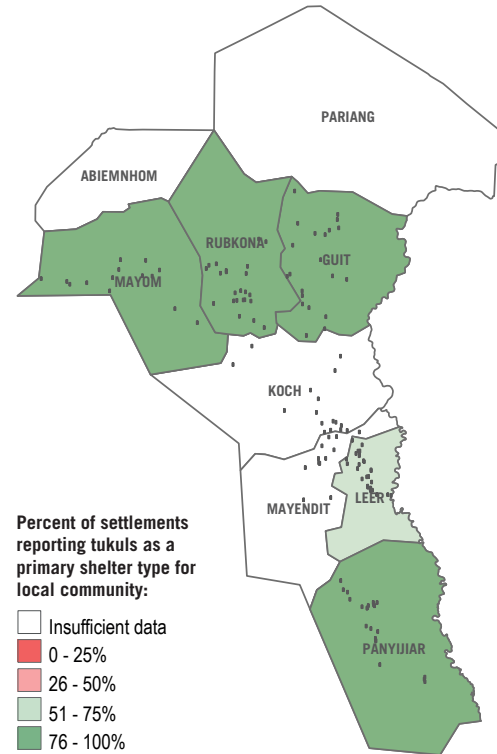|		
1	Lack of staff	**39%**
2	Facilities are too far	**39%**
3	Insecurity	**34%**
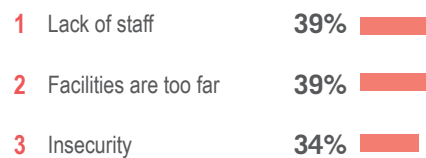
Feeding programmes

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

63% Not available
37% Available

Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

1 to 5	**41%**
6 to 10	**40%**
11 to 15	**17%**
More than 15	**2%**
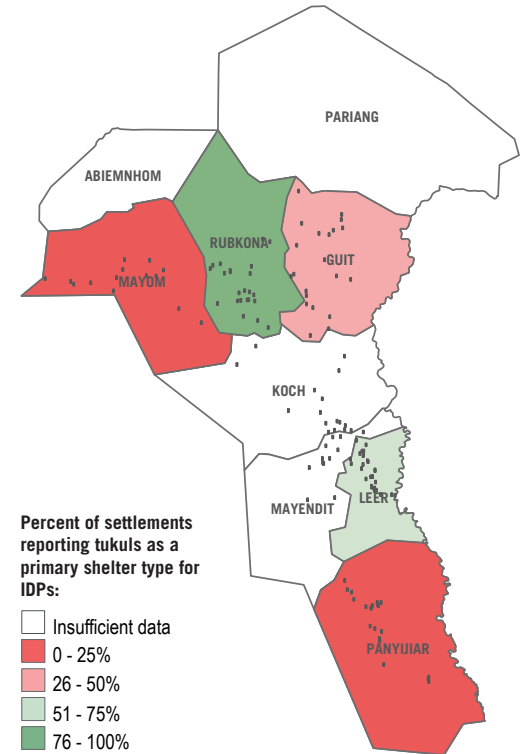
Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:
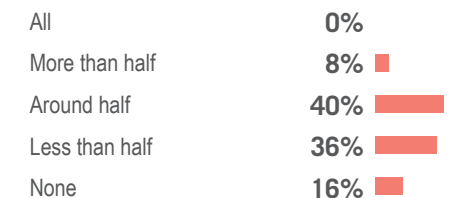
All	**0%**
More than half	**8%**
Around half	**40%**
Less than half	**36%**
None	**16%**

[3] Key informants could choose up to three answers.
[4] Key informants could choose up to two answers.

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Food Security
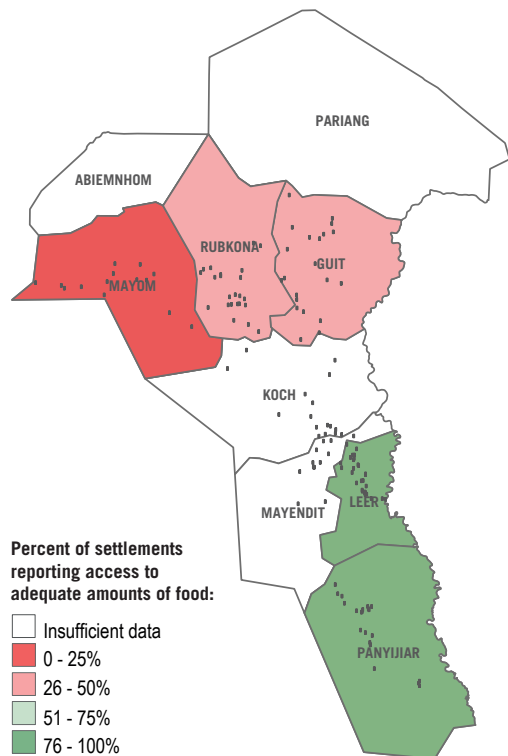
Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	**35%**
30 minutes to under 1 hour	**23%**
1 hour to under half a day	**33%**
Half a day	**4%**
More than half a day	**4%**

Food unavailability

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

1	Crops destroyed by fighting	**54%**
2	Food distributions stopped	**44%**
3	Unsafe to plant	**38%**

Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Map regions: PARIANG, ABIEMNHOM, RUBKONA, MAYOM, GUIT, KOCH, MAYENDIT, LEER, PANYIJIAR

Coping strategies

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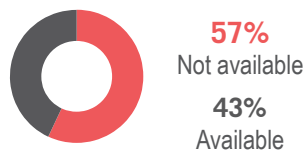
0.9 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

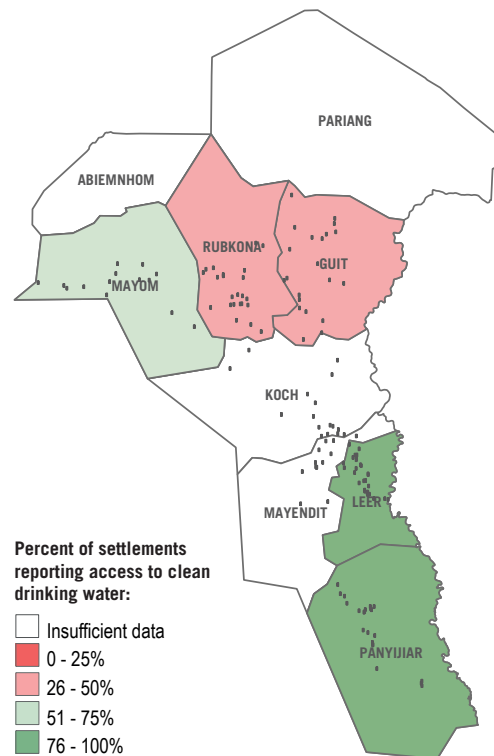Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:

87% Available
13% Not available

Market availability

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

57% Not available
43% Available

WASH

Water distance

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

Under 30 minutes	**71%**
30 minutes to under 1 hour	**24%**
1 hour to under half a day	**4%**
Half a day	**1%**

Water availability

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

63% Available
37% Not available

Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Map regions: PARIANG, ABIEMNHOM, RUBKONA, MAYOM, GUIT, KOCH, MAYENDIT, LEER, PANYIJIAR

Sanitation

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

All	**0%**
More than half	**0%**
Around half	**2%**
Less than half	**3%**
None	**95%**

Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:

Borehole	**94%**
Tapstand	**2%**
Water yard	**2%**
Other	**2%**

[5] Key informants could choose up to three answers.

Education

PARIANG

ABIEMNHOM

RUBKONA

MAYOM

GUIT

KOCH

MAYENDIT

LEER

PANYIJIAR

Percent of settlements reporting access to education:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:[6]

None	**61%**
Pre-primary	**34%**
Primary	**35%**
Secondary	**1%**
ALP[7]	**10%**
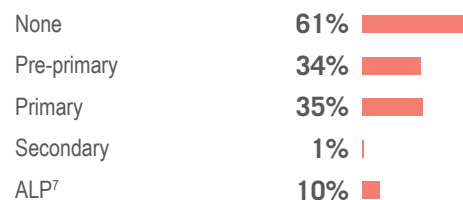
Education attendance and availability

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

1 Lack of supplies **47%**

2 Insecurity **38%**
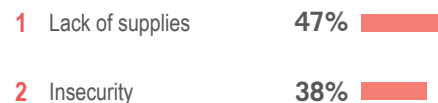
Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:
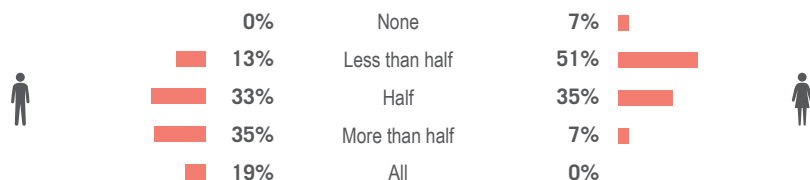
1 No available facilities **26%**

2 Security situation **26%**

School attendance

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

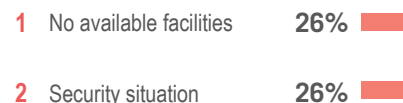|		
0%	None	7%
13%	Less than half	51%
33%	Half	35%
35%	More than half	7%
19%	All	0%

[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	**27%**
2	Domestic violence	**10%**
3	Looting	**10%**
4	Killing/injury by other community	**8%**
5	Killing/injury by same community	**2%**

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

1	Killing/injury by other community	**36%**
2	Forced recruitment	**26%**
3	Killing/injury by same community	**15%**
4	Looting	**2%**

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

1	Abduction	**4%**
2	Looting	**3%**
3	Family separation	**2%**
4	Killing/injury by other community	**2%**
5	Killing/injury by same community	**2%**

Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees[8] and local community in the assessed settlements:

Very Good	**57%**
Good	**36%**
Neutral	**4%**
Poor	**0%**
Very poor	**4%**
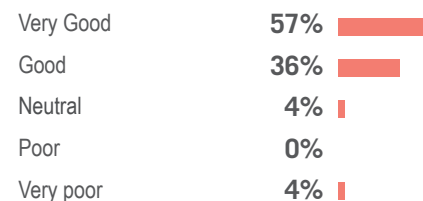
Land disputes

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

98% No
2% Yes

[8] Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 60% 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.

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