



South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 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

241 Key Informants interviewed

147 Settlements assessed

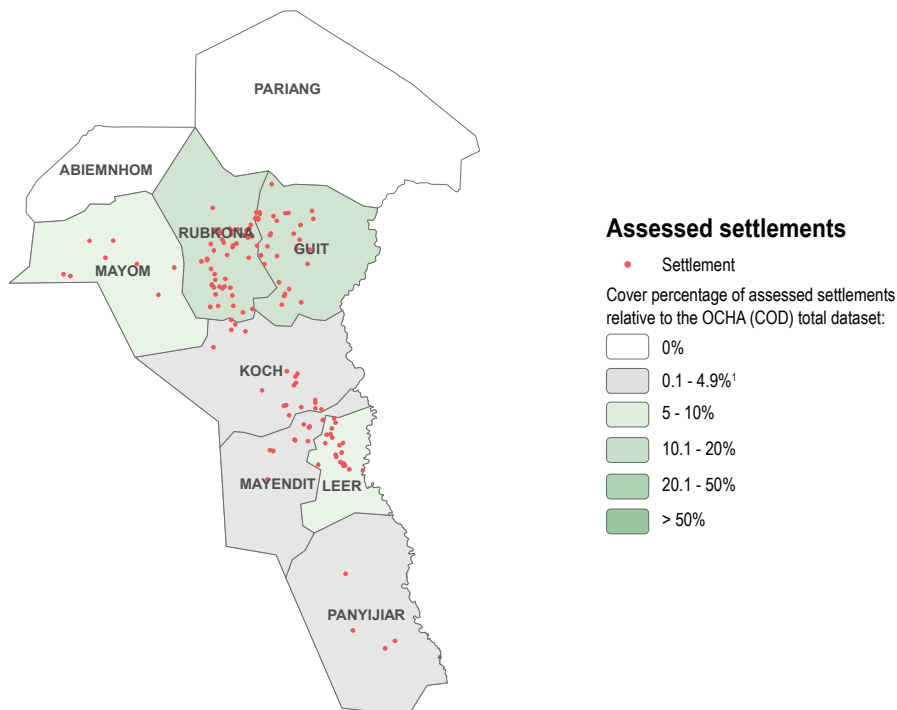
Contact with Area of Knowledge

83% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

73% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

23% KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

Assessment coverage



Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Abiemnhom	0	21	0%
Guit	32	170	19%
Koch	21	425	5%
Leer	22	325	7%
Mayendit	11	341	3%
Mayom	8	97	8%
Panyijiar	4	449	1%
Pariang	0	168	0%
Rubkona	49	267	18%
Total	147	2,263	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 Lack of health services 56%
- 2 Insecurity 42%
- 3 Far from the family 35%

Pull factors

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

- 1 Access to health services 48%
- 2 Security 44%
- 3 Access to food 42%

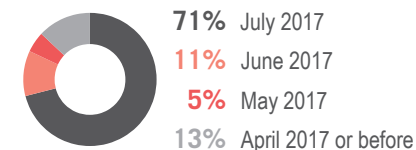
Previous location

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

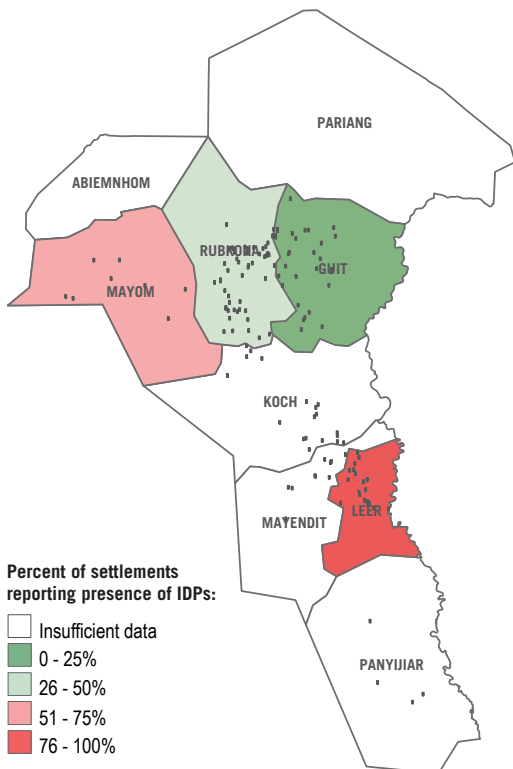
- 1 Rubkona County 41%
- 2 Guit County 21%
- 3 Leer County 16%

Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

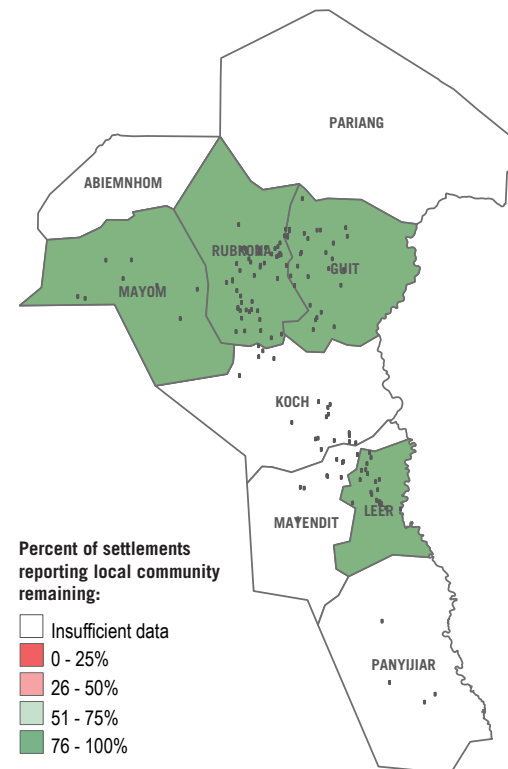
- More women than men 72%
- About equal 10%
- All/almost all women 8%
- All/almost all men 6%
- More men than women 4%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- About equal 39%
- More children than adults 29%
- More adults than children 24%
- All/almost all elderly 8%

² Key informants could choose up to three answers.

Local community



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More women than men 41%
- About equal 21%
- More men than women 16%
- All/almost all women 14%
- All/almost all men 7%
- No answer 1%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- All/almost all adults 44%
- More adults than children 21%
- About equal 15%
- All/almost all elderly 12%
- More children than adults 8%



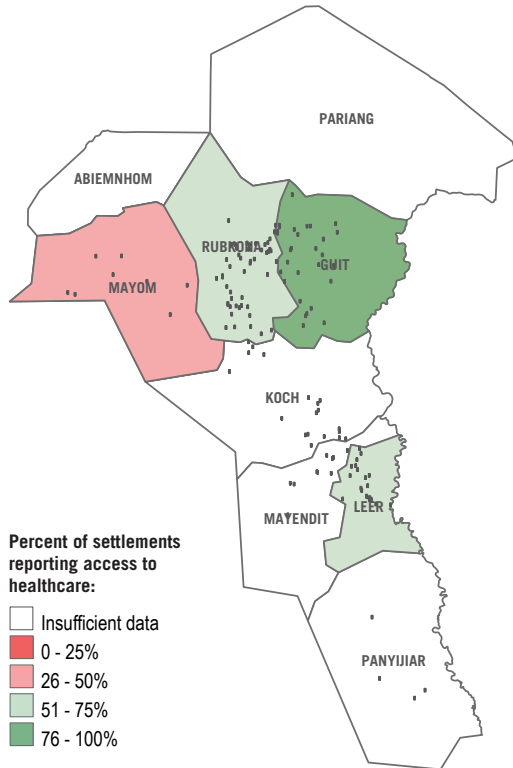
South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

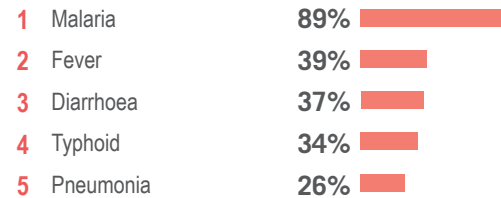
July 2017

Health



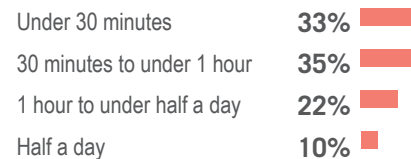
Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



Healthcare distance

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



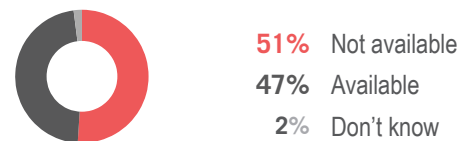
Healthcare unavailability

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



Feeding programmes

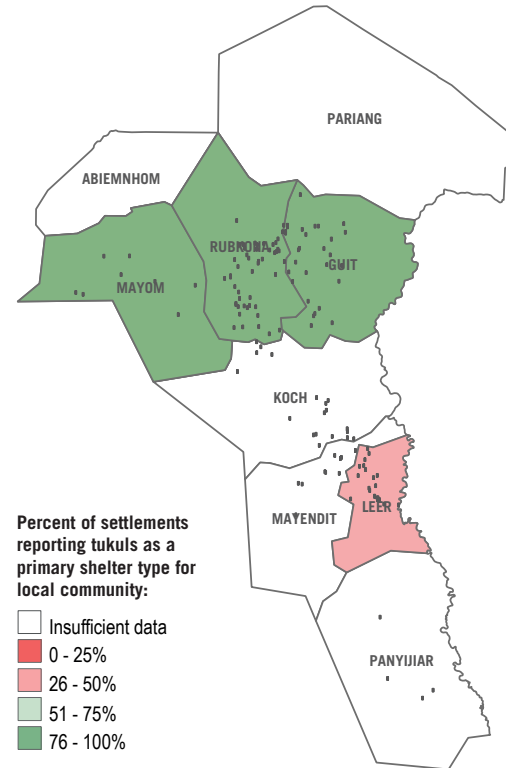
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



³ Key informants could choose up to three answers.

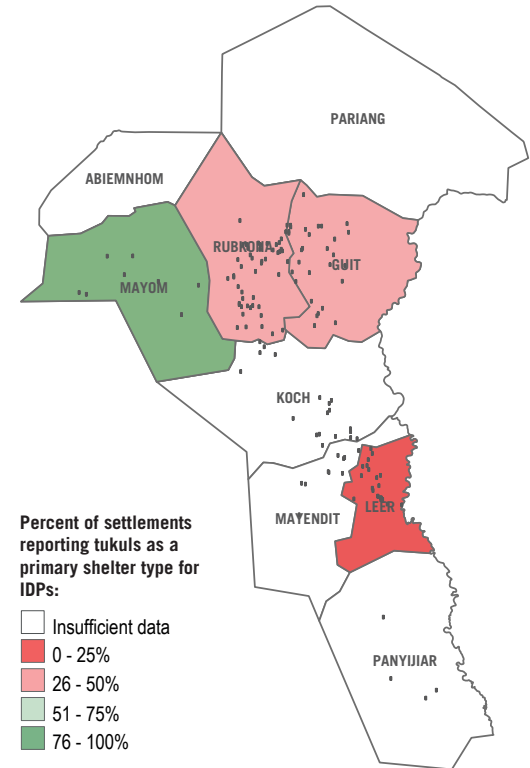
⁴ Key informants could choose up to two answers.

Shelter/NFI



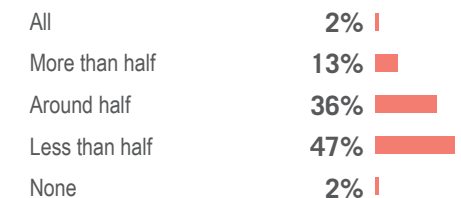
Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





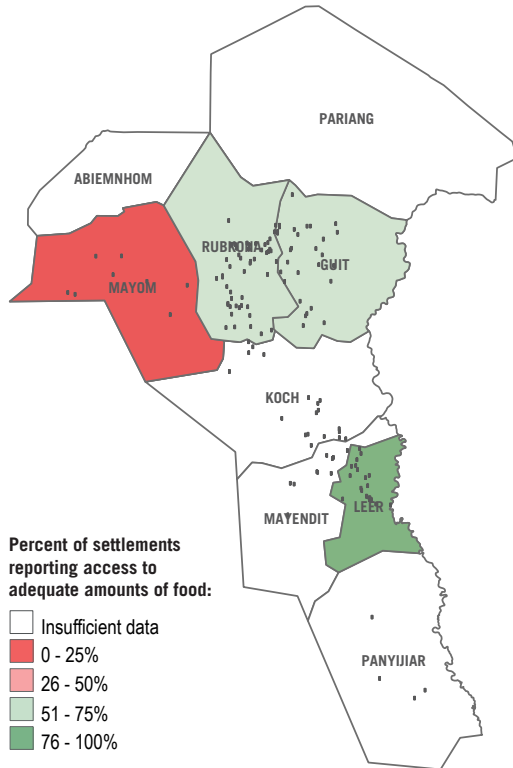
South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

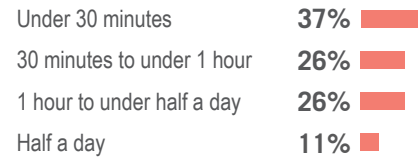
July 2017

Food Security



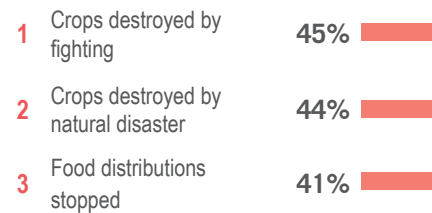
Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:



Food unavailability

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



Coping strategies

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

0.9 coping strategies reported on average

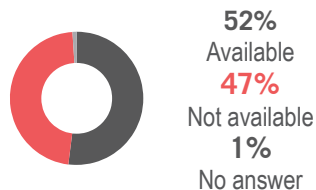
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:

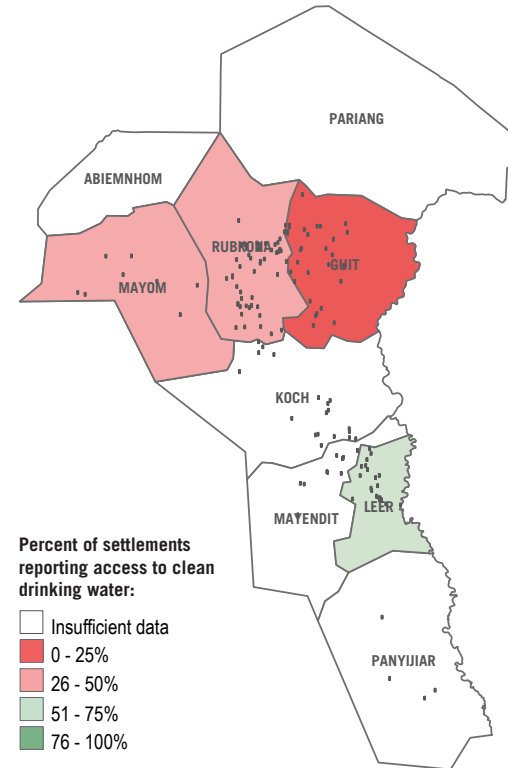


Market availability

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

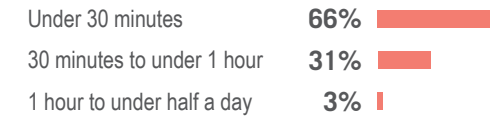


WASH



Water distance

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



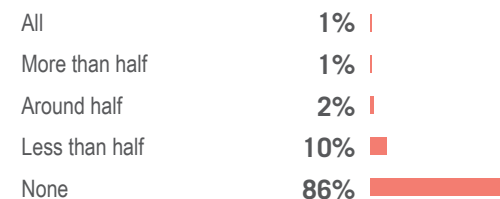
Water availability

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



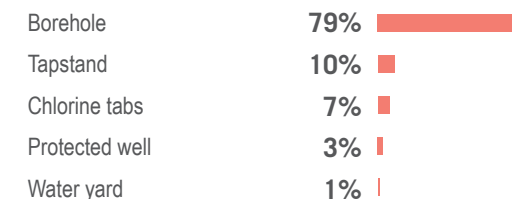
Sanitation

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



Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:



⁵ Key informants could choose up to three answers.



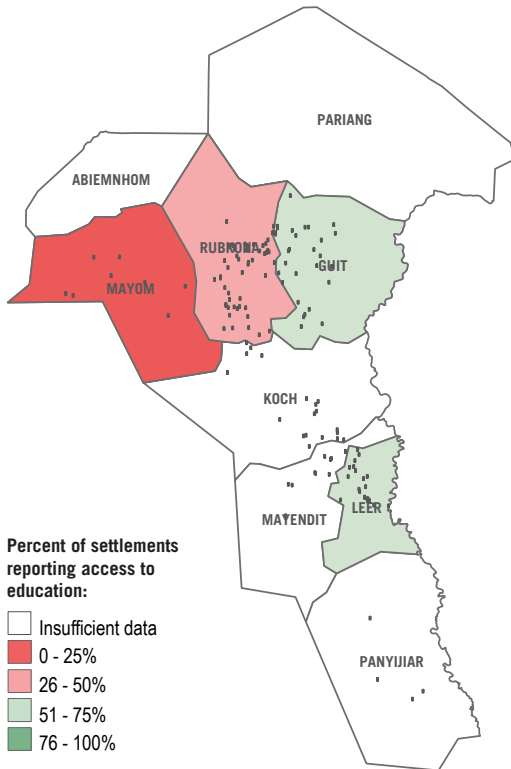
South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 2017

Education



Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:⁶

None	48%
Pre-primary	35%
Primary	44%
Secondary	1%
ALP ⁷	1%

Education attendance and availability

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

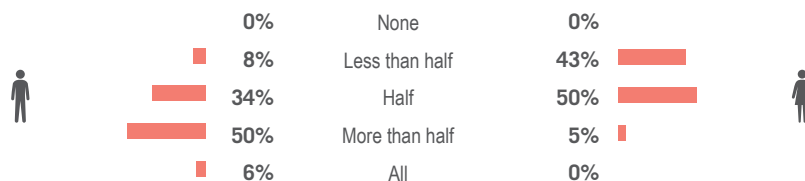
1 Lack of supplies	61%
2 Can't afford school fees	43%

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

1 No available facilities	29%
2 Facilities destroyed by conflict	25%

School attendance

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



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	19%
2 Looting	10%
3 Killing/injury by other community	8%
4 Domestic violence	6%
5 Family separation	2%

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

1 Killing/injury by other community	26%
2 Forced recruitment	22%
3 Killing/injury by same community	13%
4 Looting	5%
5 Sexual violence	1%

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

1 Family separation	6%
2 Forced recruitment	4%
3 Killing/injury by other community	4%
4 Other	3%
5 Abduction	2%

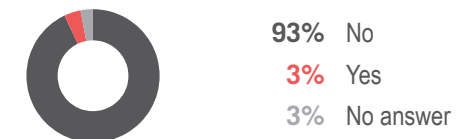
Community relations

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

Very Good	52%
Good	38%
Neutral	6%
Poor	2%
Very poor	2%

Land disputes

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



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.

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