



# 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 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 response.

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

**698** Key Informants assessed

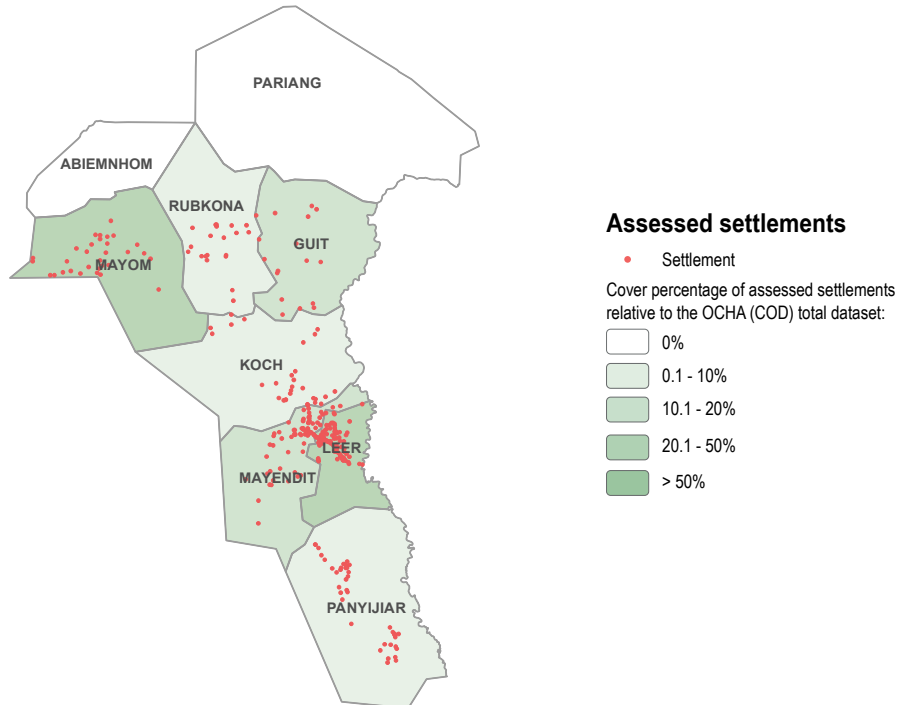
**302** Settlements assessed

### Contact with Area of Knowledge

**63%** KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

**37%** 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	17	161	11%
Koch	28	423	7%
Leer	99	324	31%
Mayendit	67	341	20%
Mayom	31	96	32%
Panyijjar	40	449	9%
Pariang	0	168	0%
Rubkona	20	261	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>13%</b>



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### New arrivals




#### Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:<sup>1</sup>

-  **1** Lack of food **87%**
- 2** Insecurity **86%**
- 3** Lack of health services **54%**

#### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:<sup>1</sup>

-  **1** Security **88%**
- 2** Access to food **83%**
- 3** Access to health services **49%**

#### Areas of origin

Top three reported most recent areas of origin of IDPs:

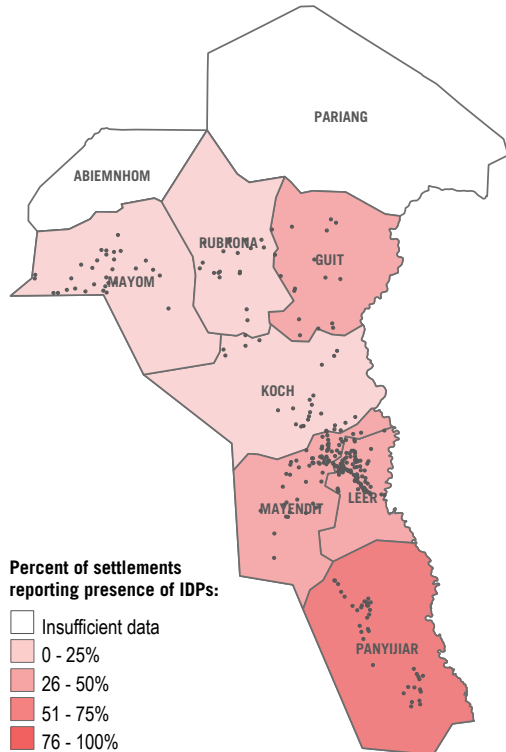
- 1** Leer County **47%**
- 2** Mayendit County **24%**
- 3** Panyijiar County **10%**

#### Displacement

Reported duration of displacement between last and current location:



### Displacement



#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

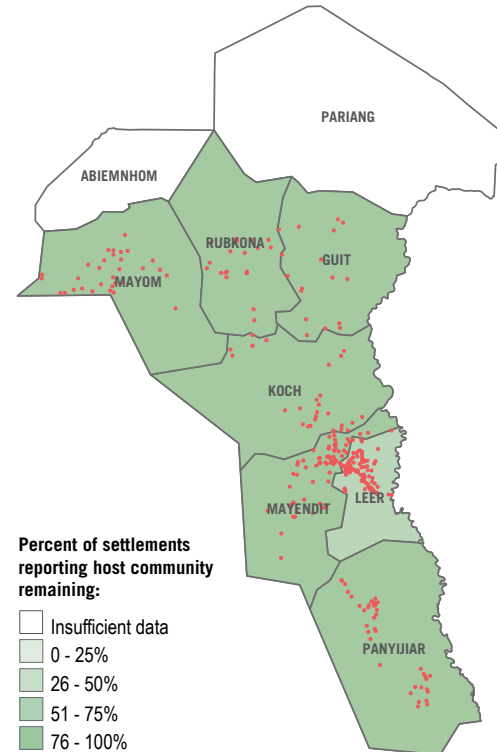
- More women than men **51%**
- About equal **25%**
- All/almost all women **21%**
- More men than women **3%**

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

- More children than adults **39%**
- About equal **28%**
- More adults than children **18%**
- All/almost all children **10%**
- All/almost all adults **5%**

<sup>1</sup> Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons.

### Local community



#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

- More women than men **42%**
- About equal **33%**
- All/almost all women **11%**
- More men than women **7%**
- All/almost all men **7%**

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

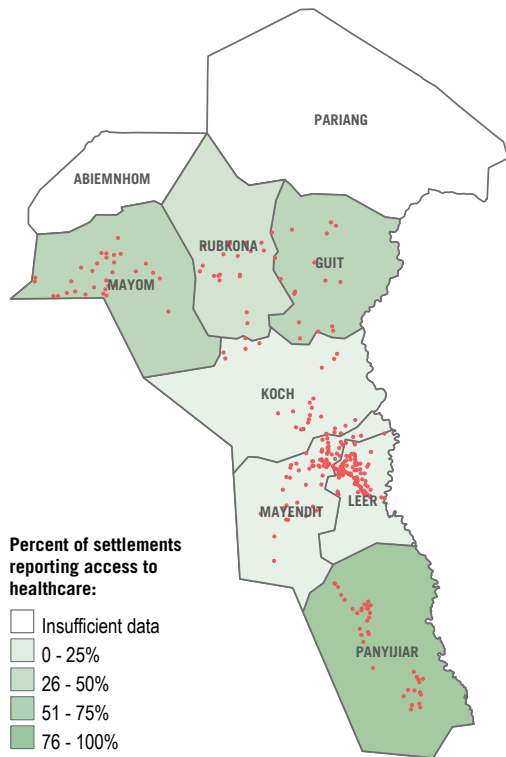
- About equal **36%**
- More adults than children **30%**
- More children than adults **19%**
- All/almost all adults **15%**



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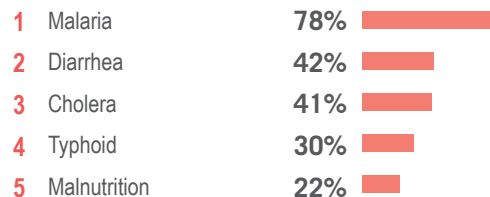
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Health



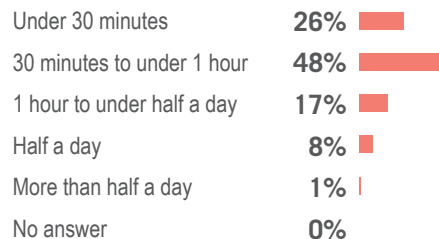
### Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:<sup>2</sup>



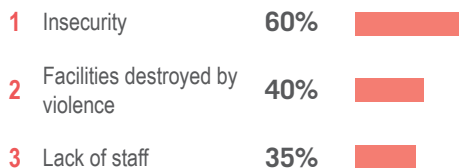
### Health distance

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



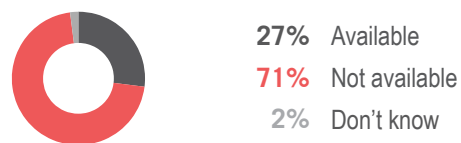
### Health unavailability

Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>



### Feeding programmes

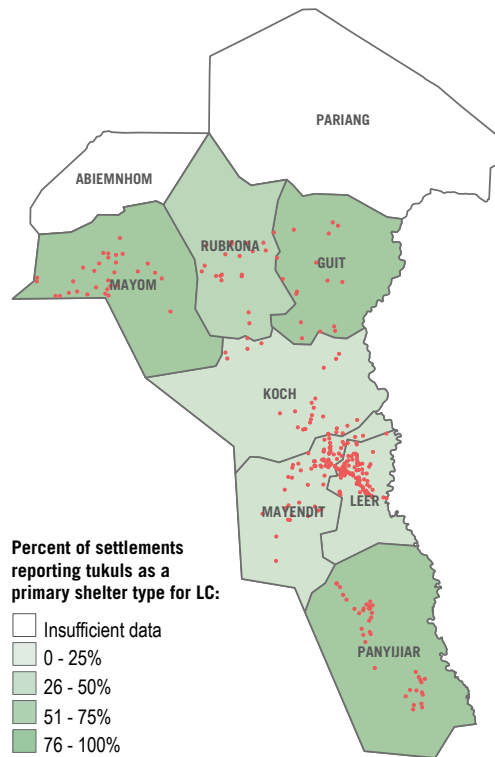
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



<sup>2</sup> Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

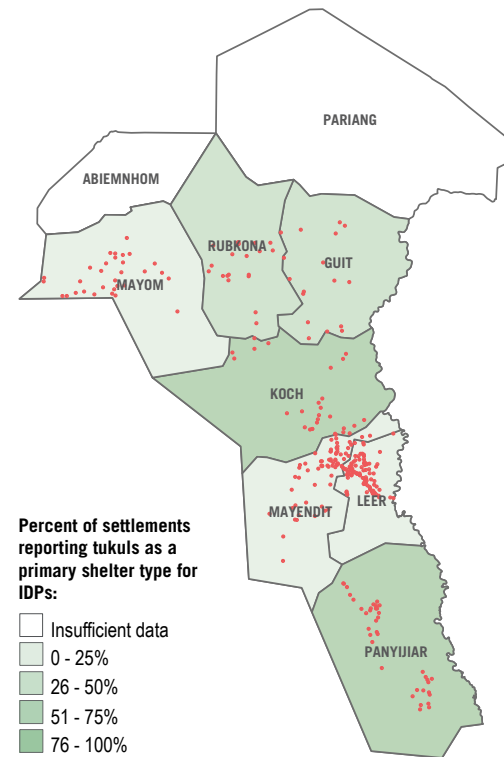
<sup>3</sup> Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

### Shelter/NFI



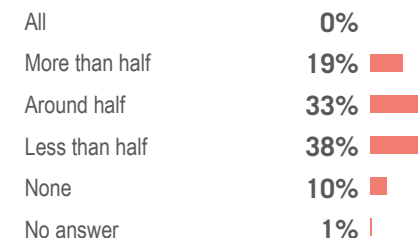
### NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter:



### Shelter sharing

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

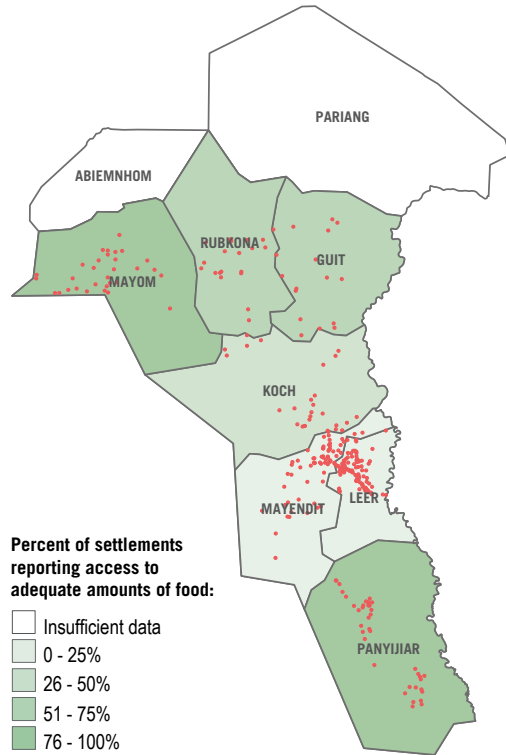




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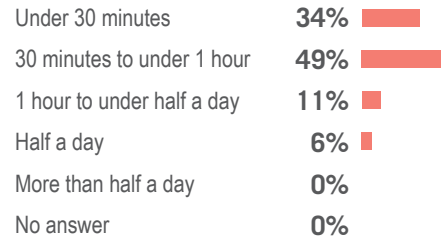
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Food Security



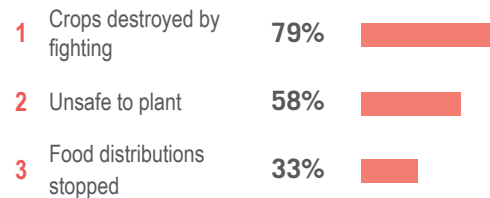
### Market distance

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:<sup>4</sup>



### Coping strategies

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

**1.6** coping strategies reported on average

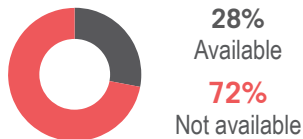
### Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:

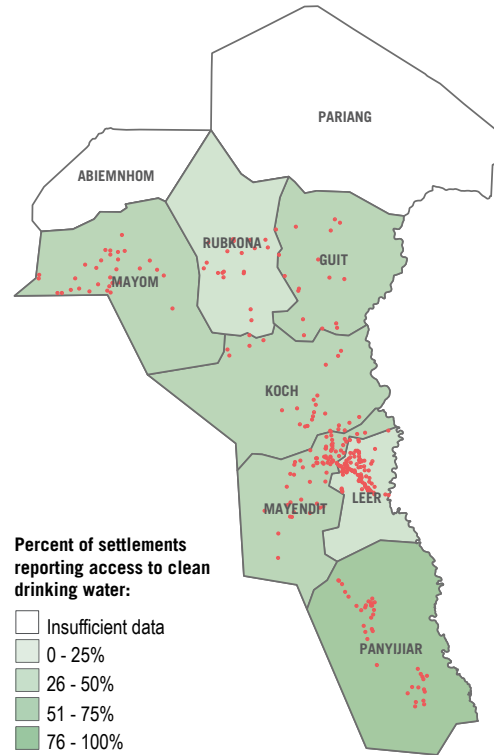


### Market availability

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

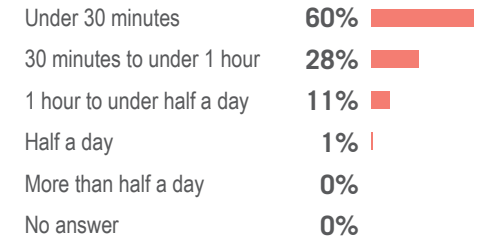


### WASH



### Water distance

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

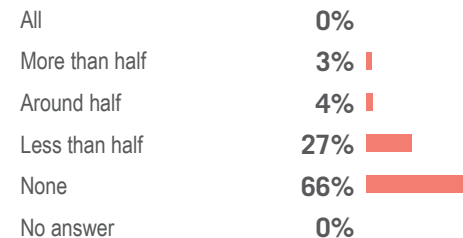


### Borehole usage

**87%** of settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

### Sanitation

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation:



County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Abiemnhom	Insufficient data
Guit	88%
Koch	61%
Leer	88%
Mayendit	70%
Mayom	83%
Panyijiar	88%
Pariang	Insufficient data
Rubkona	67%

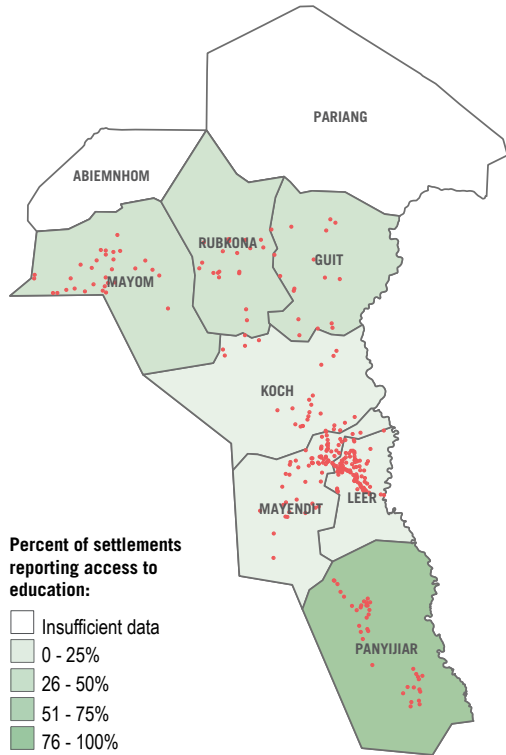
<sup>4</sup> Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



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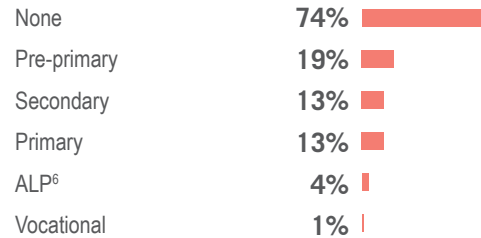
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Education



### Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:<sup>5</sup>

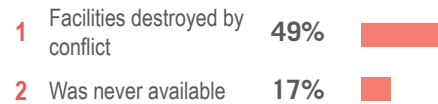


### Education attendance and availability

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

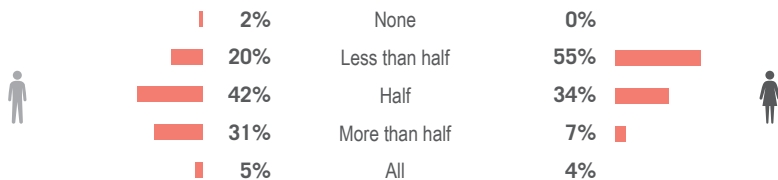


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:



### School attendance

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



<sup>5</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer.

<sup>6</sup> Accelerated learning programmes.

### Protection



### Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:



### Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:



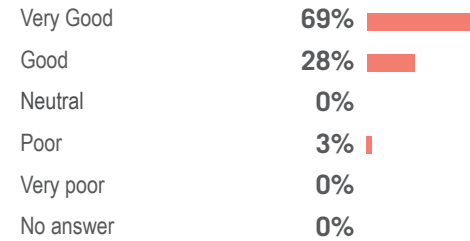
### Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:



### Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees<sup>7</sup> and local community in the assessed settlements:



### Land disputes

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



<sup>7</sup> Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 34% 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](http://www.reach-initiative.org) and follow us @REACH\_info.