



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2017

Overview

In 2014 and 2015, Upper Nile State was the site of some of the most intense conflict in South Sudan. Although the state had enjoyed a period of relative calm in 2016, since January 2017, conflict has reignited across the state. Many areas in Upper Nile 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.

In December 2016, REACH decided to refine 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 information from regular direct or indirect contact, or recent displacement.

Using this new methodology, in February 2017, REACH has collected information on Upper Nile through KIs in

Juba PoC site 1 and PoC site 3, as well as recently arrived IDPs in Akobo. Data collection was expanded to Renk in Upper Nile State in April 2017.

Data collected is aggregated to the settlement level and all percentiles presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent percent of settlements within Upper Nile 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 Upper Nile State.

Assessment coverage

107 Key Informants interviewed

43 Settlements assessed

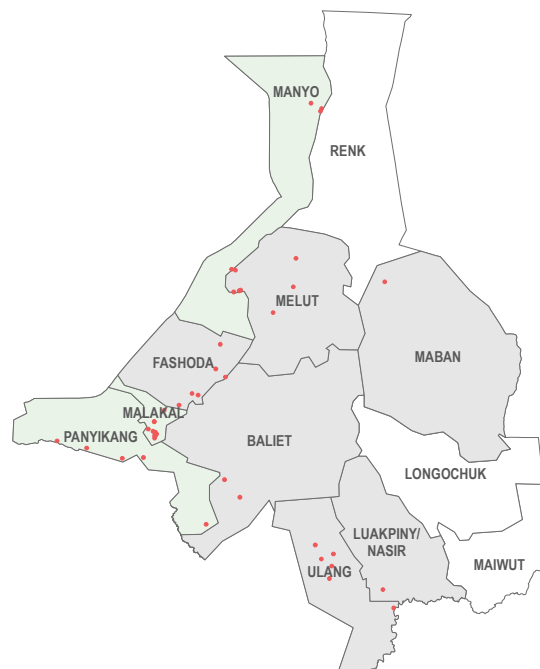
Contact with Area of Knowledge

0% KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs.

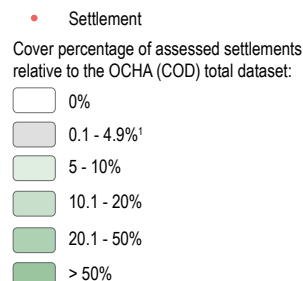
6% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

94% KIs reported being in contact with someone living in AoK within last month.

Assessment coverage



Assessed settlements



Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Baliet	2	127	2%
Fashoda	6	198	3%
Longochuk	0	101	0%
Luakpiny/Nasir	1	151	1%
Maban	1	117	1%
Maiwut	0	82	0%
Malakal	11	114	10%
Manyo	4	75	5%
Melut	7	216	3%
Panyikang	5	93	5%
Renk	0	278	0%
Ulang	6	131	4%
Total	43	1,683	3%

¹ Data from counties with under 5% settlement coverage are not included in county level analysis, but are included in state-level analysis.



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New arrivals



Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



No data²

Pull factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:



No data²

Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:

No data²

Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:

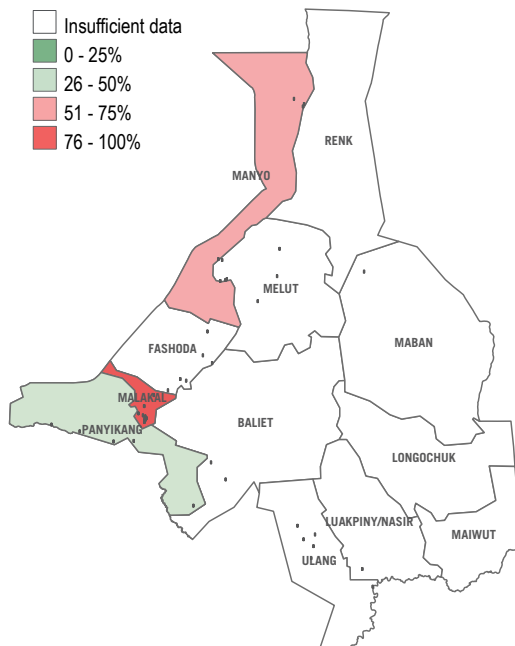
No data²

Displacement



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

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



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

About equal	43%
More women than men	25%
More men than women	21%
All/almost all women	7%
All/almost all men	4%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

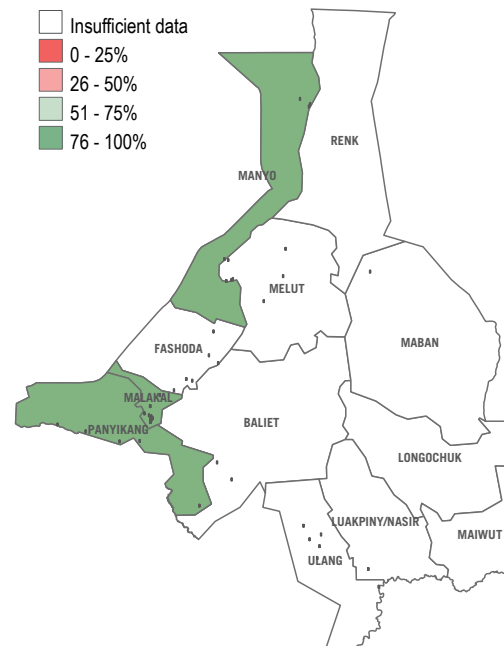
More adults than children	32%
All/almost all adults	25%
All/almost all elderly	14%
About equal	14%
More children than adults	7%
No answer	7%

Local community



Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:

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



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

About equal	54%
More men than women	34%
More women than men	5%
No answer	5%
All/almost all men	2%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

All/almost all adults	51%
More adults than children	20%
All/almost all elderly	14%
About equal	6%
No answer	6%
More children than adults	3%

²No new arrivals were present among the key informants interviewed during this month.



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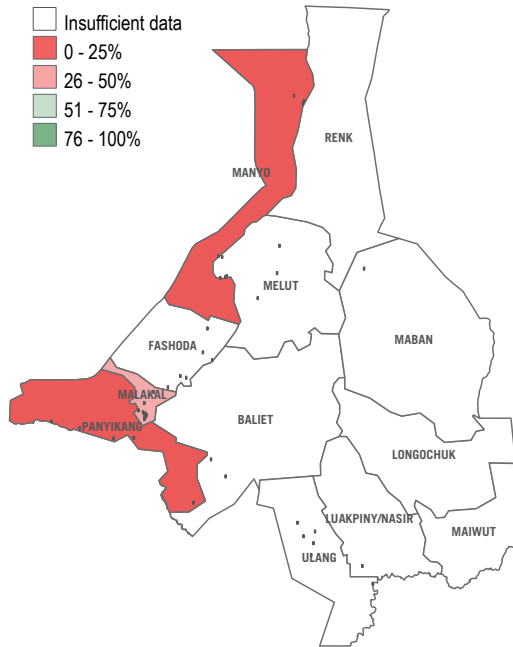
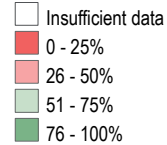
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Health

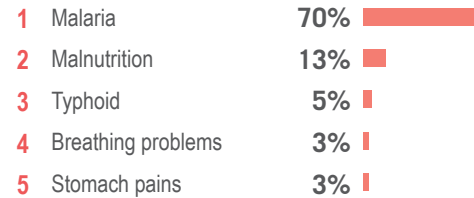


Percent of settlements reporting access to health care:



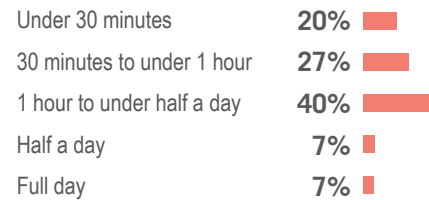
Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:



Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:



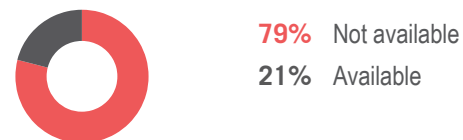
Healthcare unavailability

Primary reported reason why healthcare facilities are not available from assessed settlements:



Feeding programmes

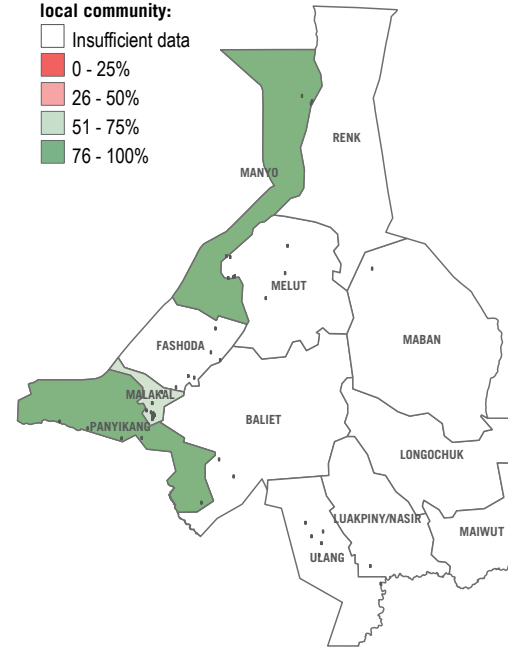
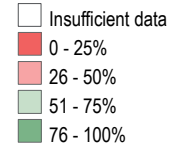
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in assessed settlements:



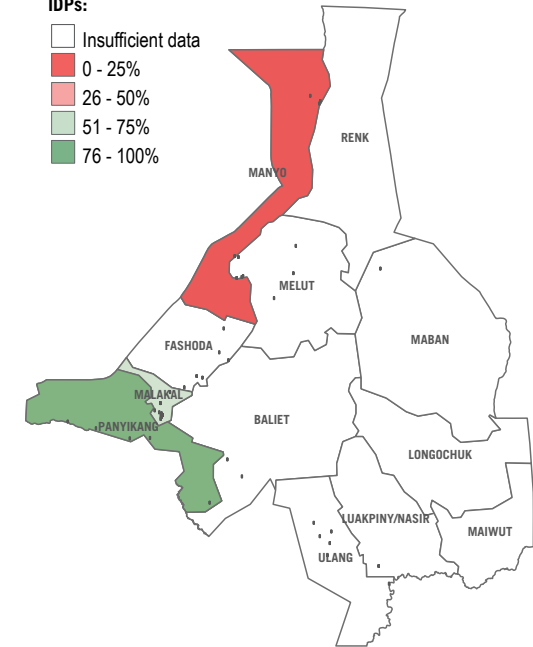
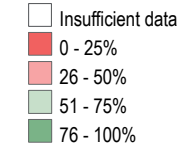
Shelter/NFI



Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for local community:



Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



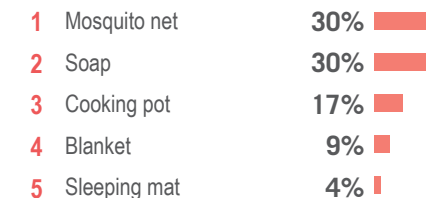
Shelter damage

Reported destruction or partial destruction of shelters by violence in assessed settlements:



NFI Needs

Primary reported non-food item needed to meet needs of IDPs in assessed settlements with IDPs present:





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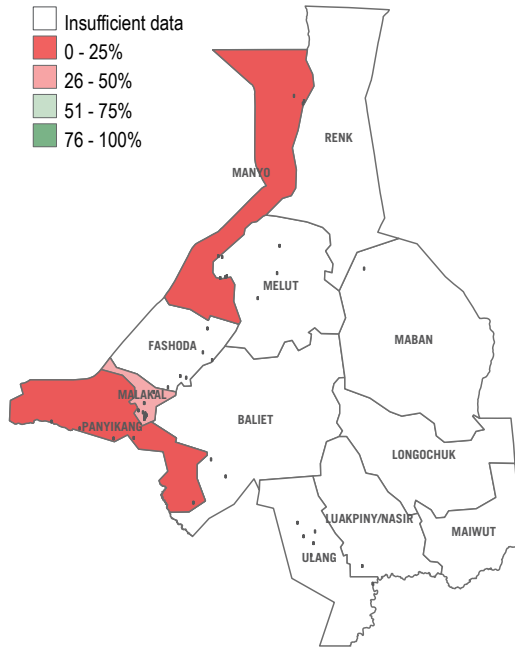
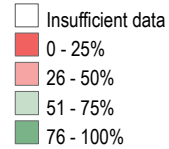
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Food Security

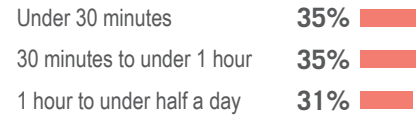


Percent of settlements reporting adequate access to food:



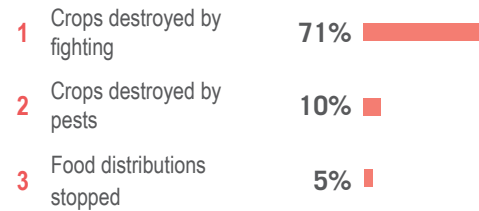
Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:



Food unavailability

Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:



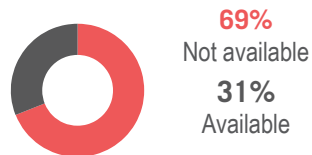
Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

2.1 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:



Market availability

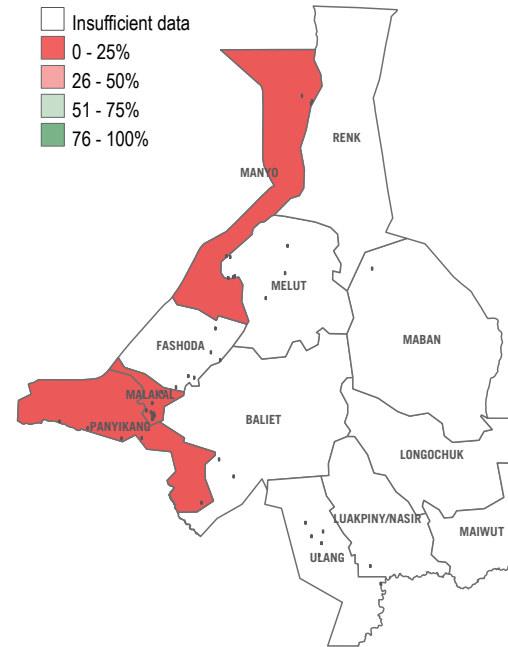
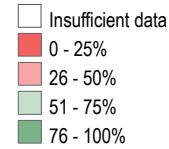
Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:



WASH

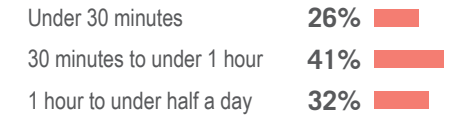


Percent of settlements reporting presence of a functional borehole:



Water distance

Reported distance of nearest water source from assessed settlements:³



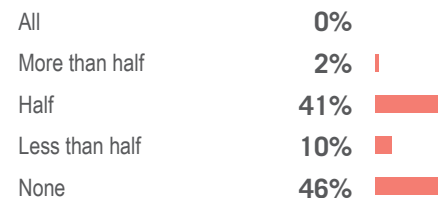
Water availability

Reported availability of a functional borehole from assessed settlements:



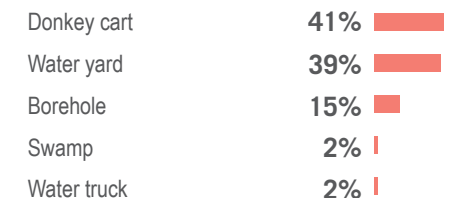
Sanitation

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



Water sources

Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:³



³ Safe or unsafe water source



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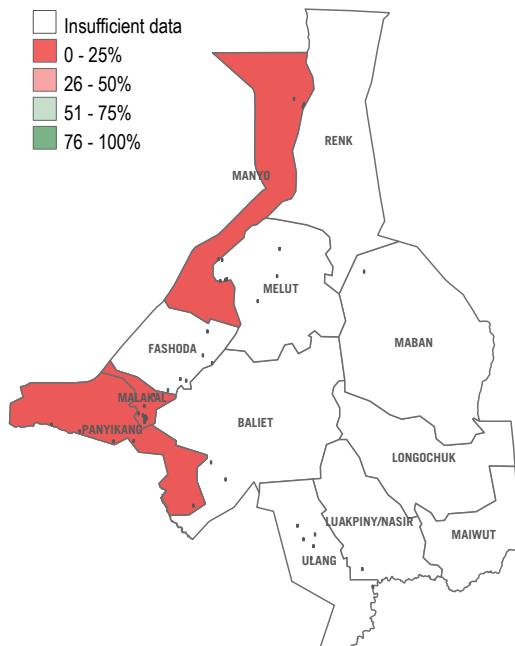
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Education



Percent of settlements reporting access to education:

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



Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

None	84%
Pre-primary	12%
Primary	16%
Secondary	7%

Education attendance and availability

Primary reported reason why girls are not attending school in assessed settlements:

1 Issues related to menstruation	29%
2 Fees are too high	14%

Primary reported reason why boys are not attending school in assessed settlements:

1 Hunger	29%
2 Area is too dangerous	29%

Primary reported reason why education services are not available in assessed settlements:

1 No available facilities	50%
2 Facilities destroyed by violence	44%

School attendance

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

0%	None	0%
0%	Less than half	43%
43%	Half	57%
57%	More than half	0%
0%	All	0%

Protection



Women

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Sexual violence	67%
2 Killing/injury by other community	18%
3 Domestic violence	3%
4 Early marriage	3%
5 Harassment to disclose information	3%

Girls

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Sexual violence	34%
2 Early marriage	24%
3 Family separation	16%
4 Harassment to disclose information	5%
5 Abduction	5%

Men

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Killing/injury by other community	69%
2 Looting	14%
3 Harassment to disclose information	5%
4 Killing/injury by same community	5%
5 Cattle raiding	2%

Boys

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1 Forced recruitment	22%
2 Abduction	17%
3 Family separation	8%
4 Harassment to disclose information	8%
5 Killing/injury by other community	6%

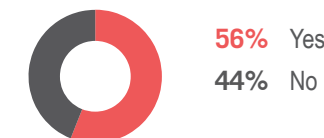
Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees⁴ and local community in assessed settlements:

Very Good	46%
Good	36%
Neutral	7%
Poor	11%

Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



⁴ Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 35% of assessed settlements

About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance 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.