



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 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

83 Key Informants interviewed

59 Settlements assessed

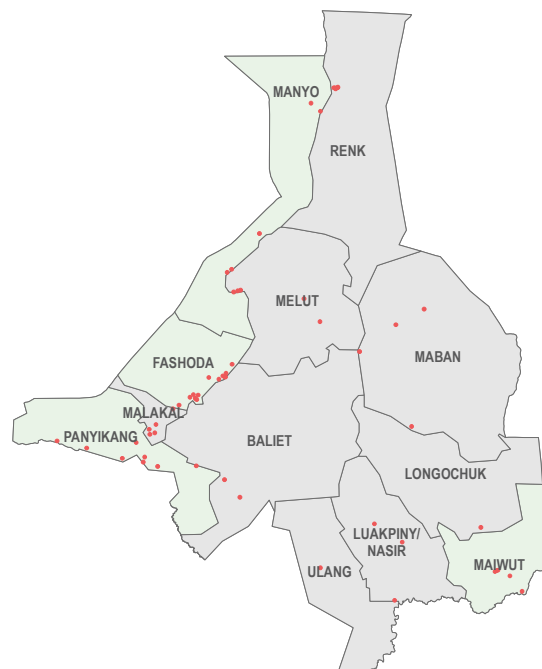
Contact with Area of Knowledge

0% KIs reported being newly arrived IDPs.

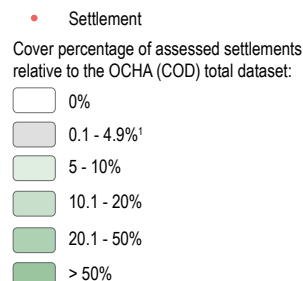
0% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

100% 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	13	198	7%
Longochuk	1	101	1%
Luakpiny/Nasir	3	151	2%
Maban	4	117	3%
Maiwut	5	82	6%
Malakal	5	114	4%
Manyo	5	75	7%
Melut	5	216	2%
Panyikang	8	93	9%
Renk	7	278	3%
Ulang	1	131	1%
Total	59	1,683	4%

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:

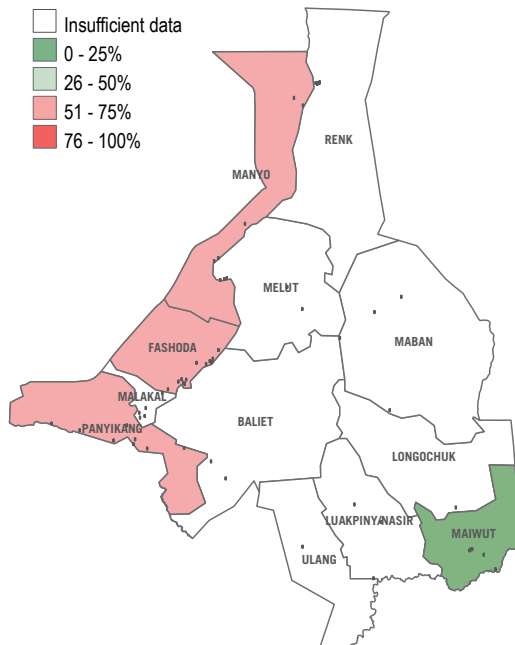
No data²

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:

More women than men	38%
More men than women	27%
About equal	15%
All/almost all women	12%
All/almost all men	8%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

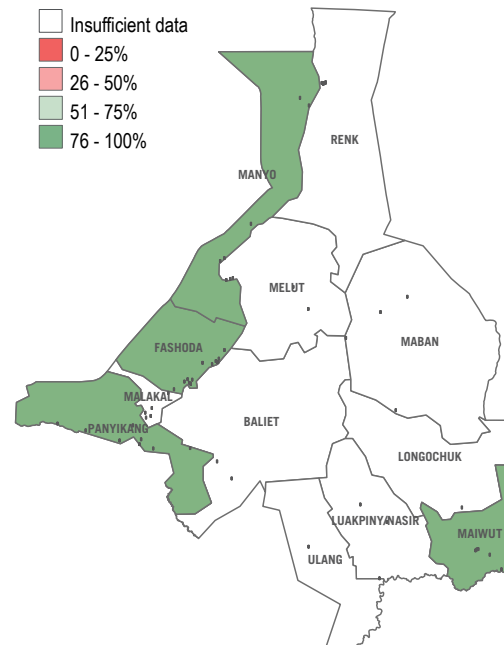
More adults than children	48%
All/almost all elderly	30%
All/almost all adults	15%
More children than adults	7%

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:

More men than women	38%
About equal	27%
More women than men	19%
All/almost all men	10%
All/almost all women	6%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children	33%
All/almost all elderly	25%
All/almost all adults	22%
About equal	11%
More children than adults	9%

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



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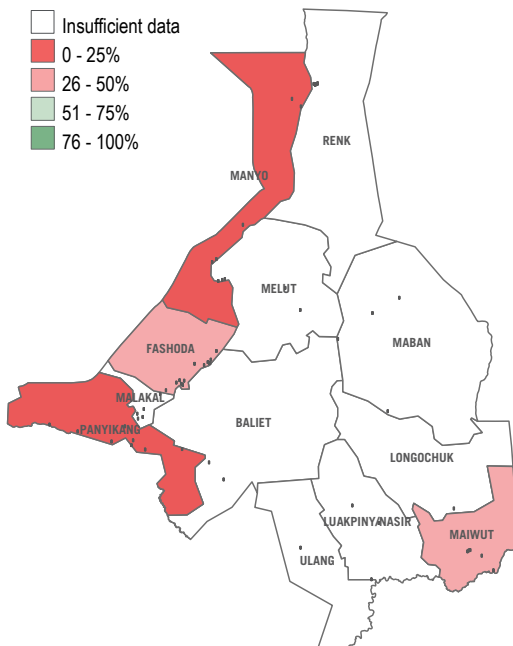
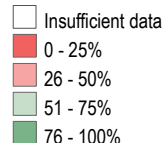
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Health

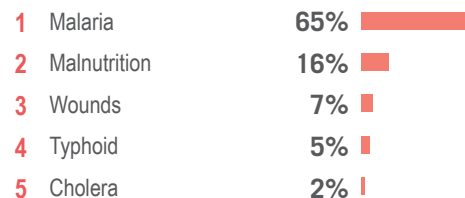


Percent of settlements reporting access to health care:



Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:



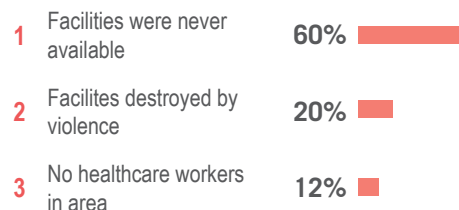
Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:



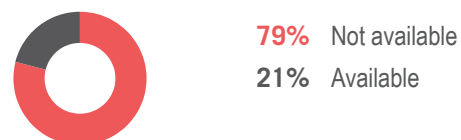
Healthcare unavailability

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



Feeding programmes

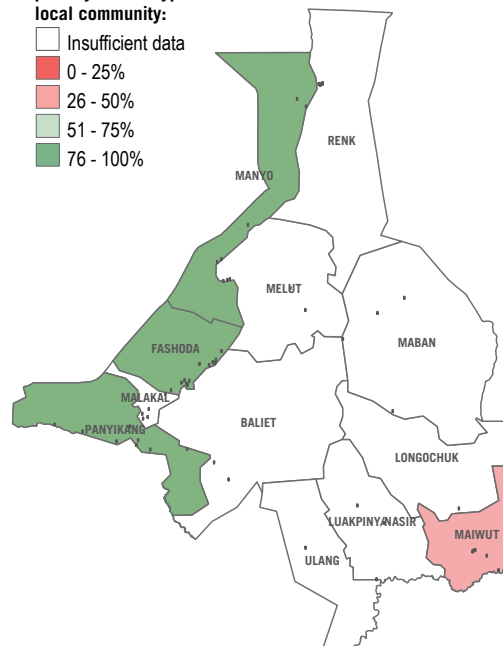
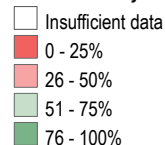
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in assessed settlements:



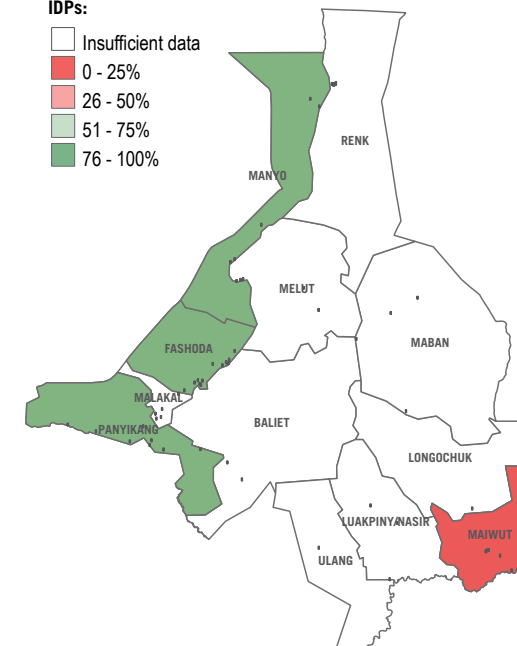
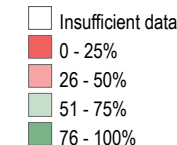
Shelter/NFI



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:



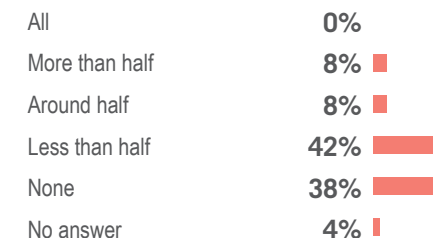
Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





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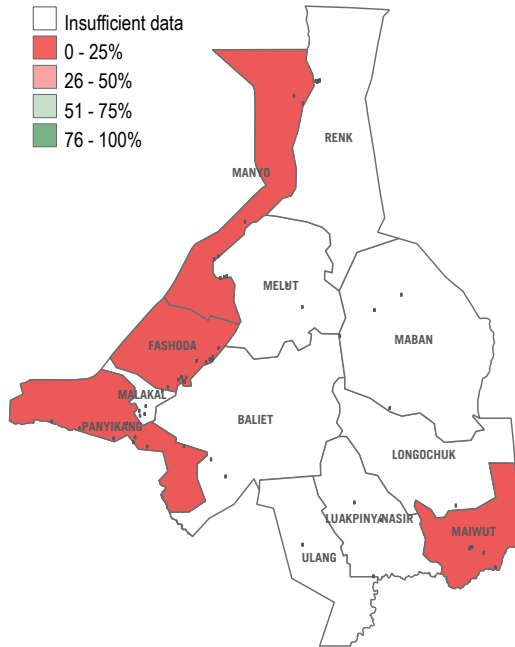
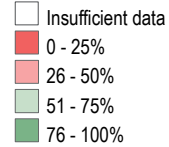
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Food Security

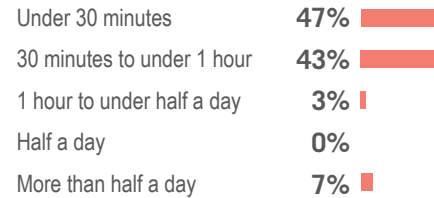


Percent of settlements reporting adequate access to food:



Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:



Food unavailability

Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:



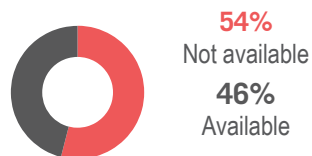
Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

0.9 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:



Market availability

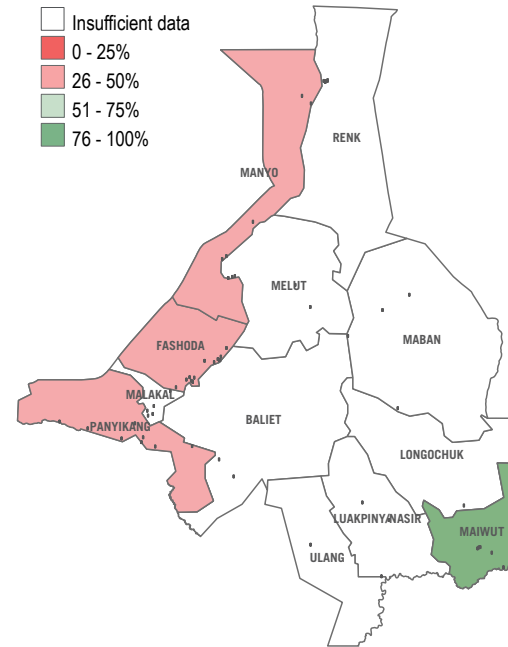
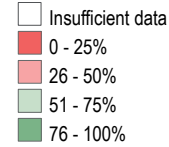
Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:



WASH

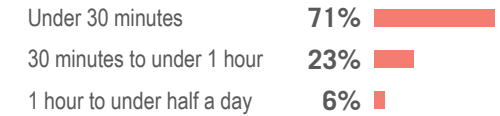


Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:



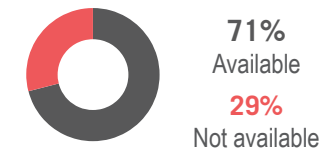
Water distance

Reported distance of nearest safe water source from assessed settlements:



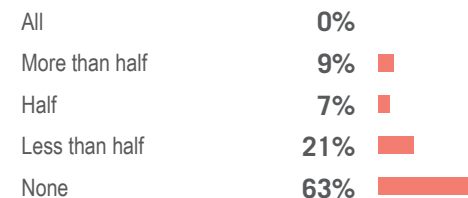
Water availability

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



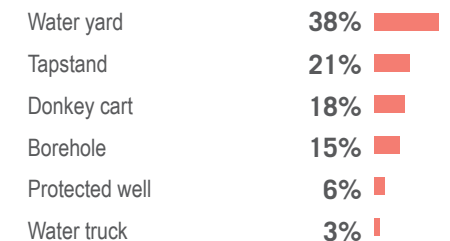
Sanitation

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



Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from assessed settlements:





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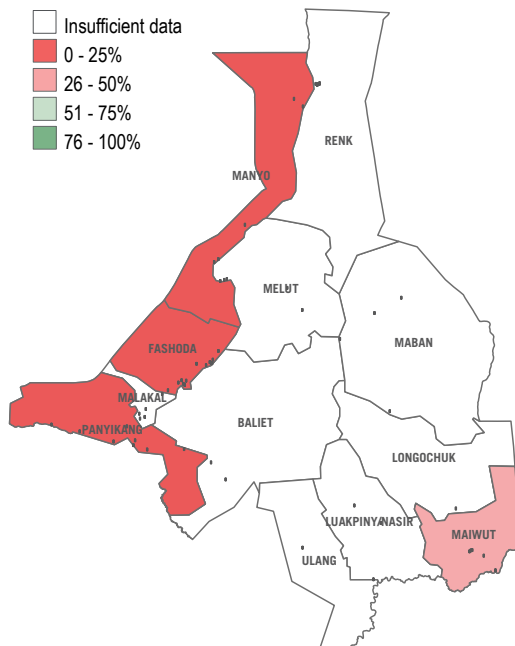
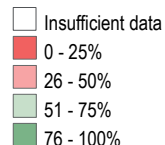
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Education

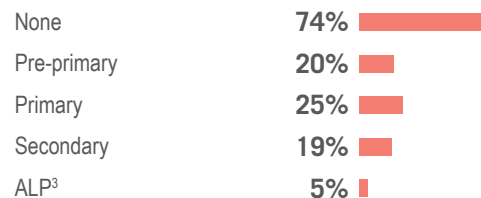


Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



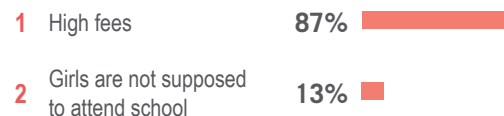
Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:⁶

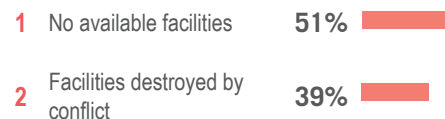


Education attendance and availability

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

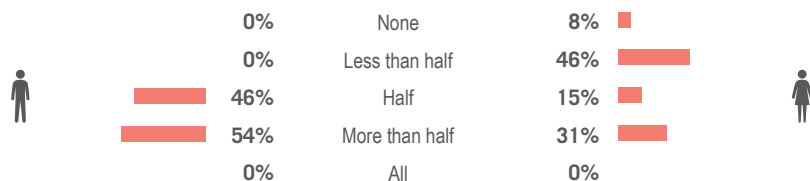


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in assessed settlements:



School attendance

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



³ Accelerated learning programmes.

Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in assessed settlements:



Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in assessed settlements:



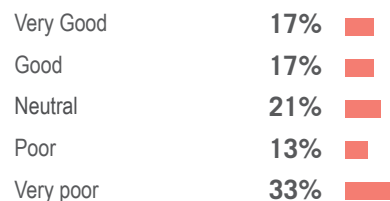
Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in assessed settlements:



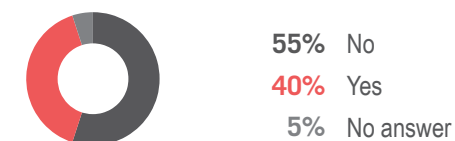
Community relations

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



Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



⁴ Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 54% 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.