Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 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 PoC1 and PoC3, 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

158 Key Informants assessed

99 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

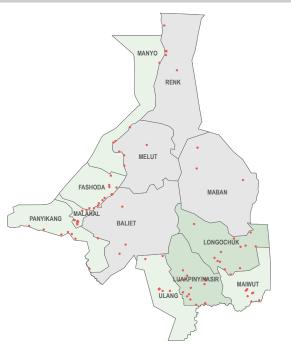
98% Kls reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

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

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%

20.1 - 50%

10.1 - 20%

> 50%

Reached villages

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Baliet	3	127	2%
Fashoda	14	198	7%
Longochuk	13	101	13%
Luakpiny/Nasir	16	151	11%
Maban	3	117	3%
Maiwut	8	82	10%
Malakal	11	115	10%
Manyo	4	75	5%
Melut	5	216	2%
Panyikang	9	94	10%
Renk	6	278	2%
Ulang	7	131	5%
Total	158	1,685	9%

¹Counties 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 67%

2 Lack of food 63%

3 Lack of health services 56%

RENK

MABAN

MELUT

Pull factors

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

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1 Access to food 88%

2 Security 63%

3 Access to health services 31%

Previous location

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

1	Luakpiny/Nasir County	17%
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2 Fash	oda County	17%
		, ,

3 Longochuk County 12%

Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



29% May 2017 **50%** April 2017

15% March 2017

6% February 2017 or before

Displacement

Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

0 - 25% 26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

reporting presence of IDPs:



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	57%
All/almost all men	17%
All/almost all women	14%
About equal	6%
More men than women	6%

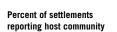
Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

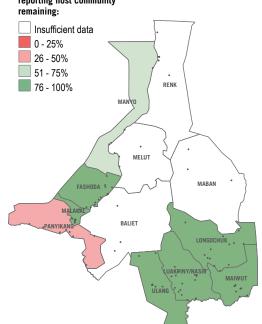
More children than adults	35%
All/almost all older people	32%
More adults than children	18%
All/almost all adults	6%
About equal	6%
No answer	3%

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	53%
About equal	18%
More men than women	14%
All/almost all women	8%
All/almost all men	7%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children	38%
About equal	16%
More children than adults	16%
All/almost all adults	15%
All/almost all older people	12%
No answer	3%



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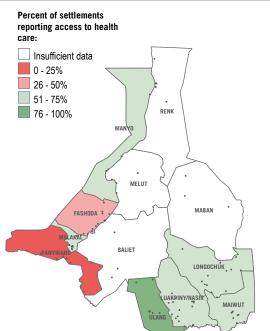




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Health





Top three reported reasons why health care

facilities are not available from the assessed

55%

48%

35%

Health concerns

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:³

1	Malaria	66%	
2	Malnutrition	59%	
3	Wounds	39%	
4	Typhoid	33%	
5	Diarrhea	31%	

Health distance

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

Under 30 minutes	33%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	44%
1 hour to under half a day	7%
Half a day	16%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

Feeding programmes

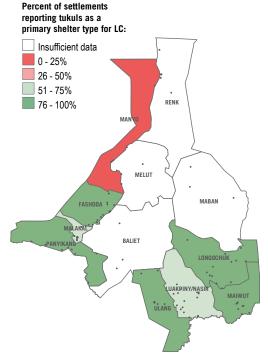
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:

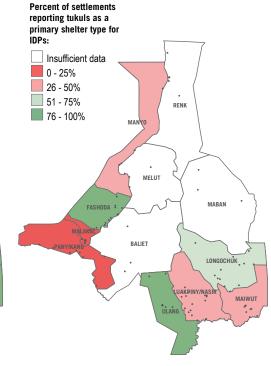


³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

Shelter/NFI







NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

1 to 5	63%
6 to 10	31%
11 to 15	4%
More than 15	2%

Shelter sharing

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	0%
More than half	9%
Around half	25%
Less than half	45%
None	12%
No answer	9%



Health unavailability

Facilities were never

Facilities destroyed by

settlements:4

available

2 Lack of drugs

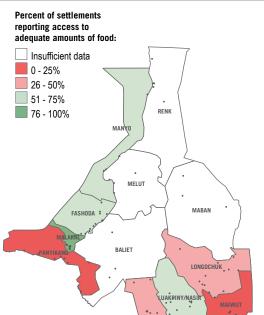
⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.



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Food Security





Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	40%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	44%
1 hour to under half a day	13%
Half a day	3% I
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

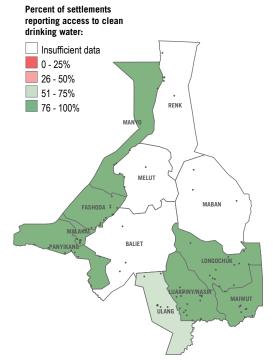
Food unavailability

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

1	Unsafe to plant	68%	
2	Crops destroyed by fighting	51%	
3	Crops destroyed by natural disaster	45%	

WASH





Water distance

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

Under 30 minutes	37%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	45%
1 hour to under half a day	13%
Half a day	4%
More than half a day	1%
No answer	0%

Water availability

Reported availability of safe water accessible from the assessed settlements:



Coping strategies

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

coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



51%
Available
48%
Not available
1%
No answer

Market availability

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



Sanitation

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation in assessed settlements:

All	9%
More than half	2% ▮
Around half	6% ■
Less than half	40%
None	42%
No answer	1%

Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:

Borehole	53%
Water yard	14%
Tapstand	13%
Donkey	9%
Protected well	6%
Other	5%

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



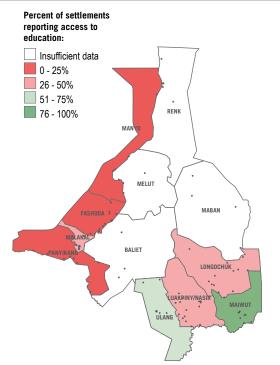




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Education





Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:6

None	61%
Primary	38%
Pre-primary	31%
Secondary	4%
ALP ⁷	3% I
Vocational training	2%

Education attendance and availability

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

1	High fees	64%	
2	Children need to work in the household	37%	

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

1	No available facilities	45%	
2	Facilities destroyed by conflict	31%	

School attendance

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



⁶ Key informants could choose more than one answer.

Protection

Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:

1	Sexual violence	30%
2	Killing/injury other community	25%
3	Domestic violence	14%
4	Looting	10%
5	Abduction	10%

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

1	Killing/injury other community	34%
2	Forced recruitment	26%
3	Cattle raiding	14%
4	Looting	10%
5	Killing/injury same community	7%

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

Killing/injury other community	34%	1	Family separation	25%
Forced recruitment	26%	2	None	19%
Cattle raiding	14%	3	Abduction	17%
Looting	10%	4	Killing/injury other community	13%
Killing/injury same community	7%	5	Forced recruitment	6%

Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees⁷ and local community in the assessed settlements:

Very Good	9%
Good	69%
Neutral	6%
Poor	14%
Very poor	2%
No answer	0%

Land disputes

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



⁷Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 53% 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.





⁷ Accelerated learning programmes