



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 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 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 Upper Nile with that specific response.

Using this new methodology, in February 2017, REACH has collected information on Upper Nile through IDPs in Juba PoC1 and PoC3, as well as recently arrived IDPs in Akobo. This is the first factsheet produced by REACH on Upper Nile State.

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

316 Key Informants assessed

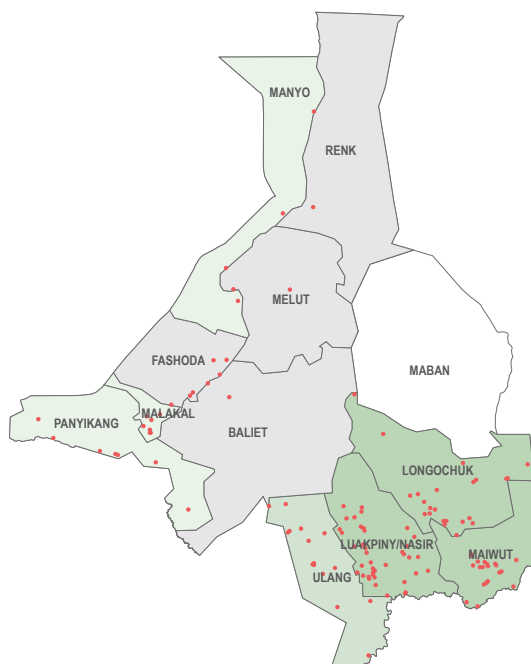
128 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

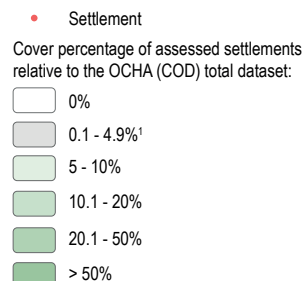
22% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

78% KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

Assessment coverage



Assessed settlements



Reached villages

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Baliyet	2	127	2%
Fashoda	6	198	3%
Longochuk	23	101	23%
Luakpiny/Nasir	41	151	27%
Maban	0	117	0%
Maiwut	20	82	24%
Malakal	7	115	6%
Manyo	4	75	5%
Melut	2	216	1%
Panyikang	7	94	7%
Renk	1	278	0%
Ulang	15	131	11%
Total	128	1,685	8%

¹ Counties with under 5% of settlement coverage are not disaggregated to the county level, but are included in state-level analysis.



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

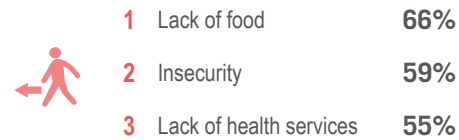
February 2017

New arrivals



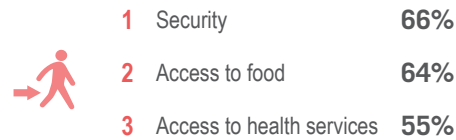
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:¹



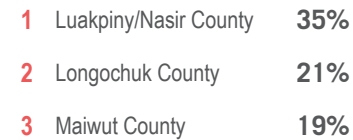
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:²



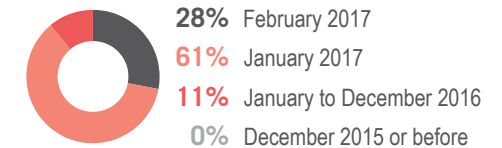
Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations:



Displacement

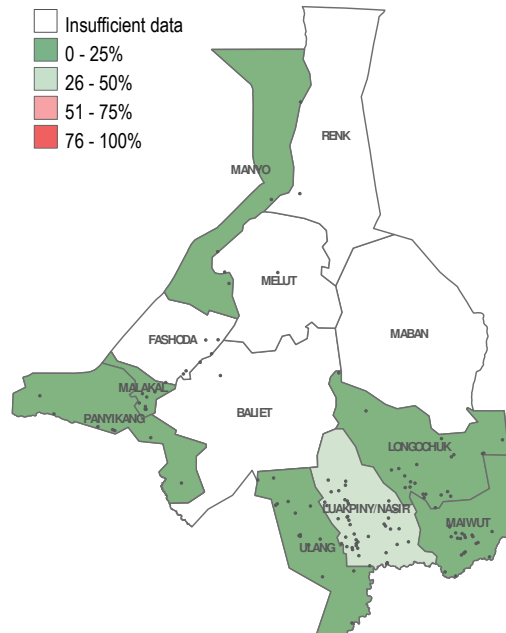
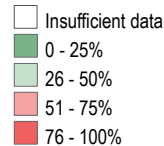
Reported time of displacement from most recent long-term location:



Displacement



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

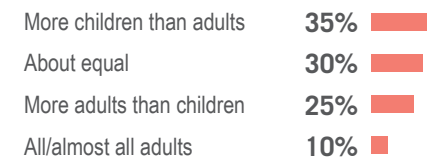


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



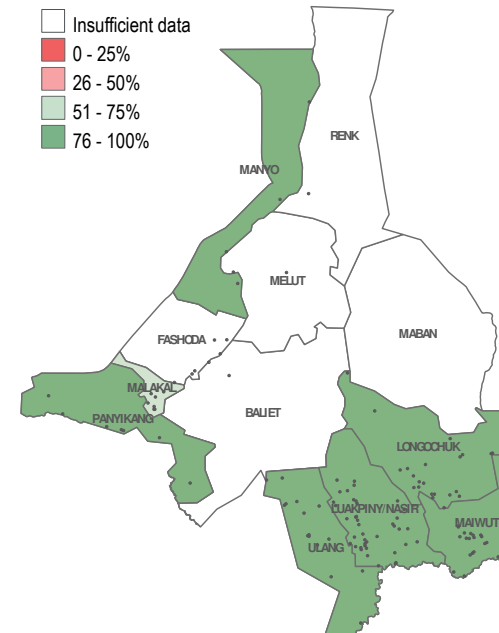
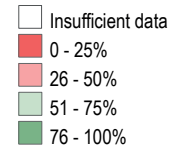
Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Local community

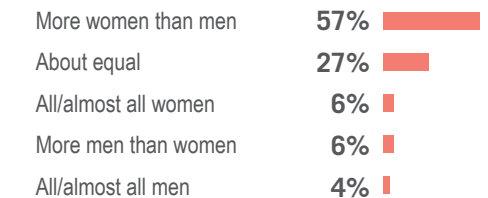


Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:

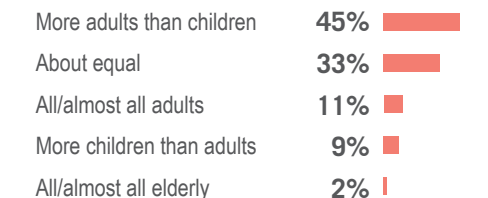


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



² Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons.



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

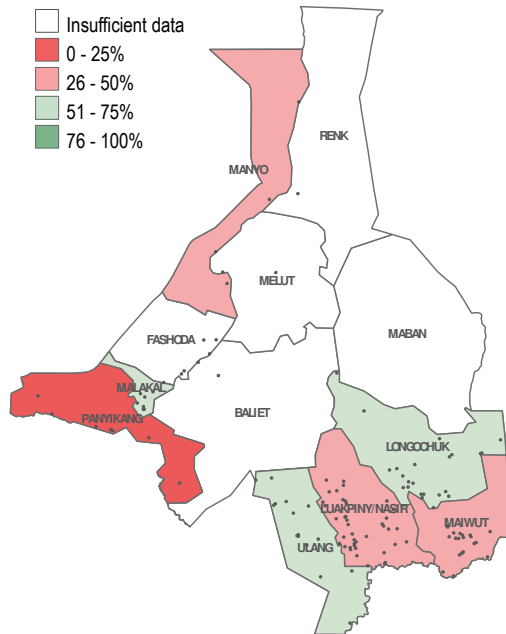
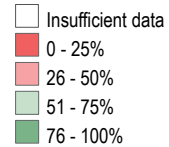
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2017

Health



Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



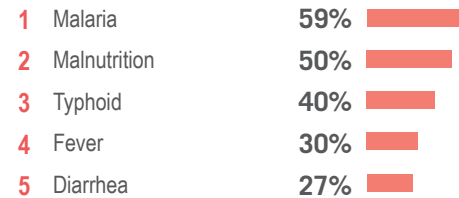
Health unavailability

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



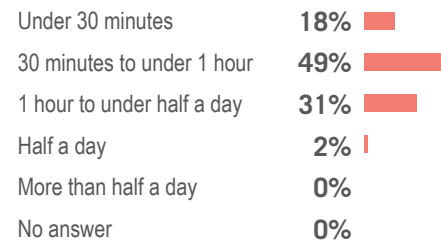
Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



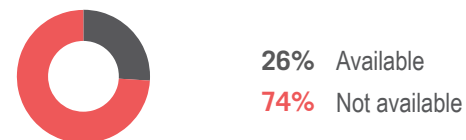
Health distance

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



Feeding programmes

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



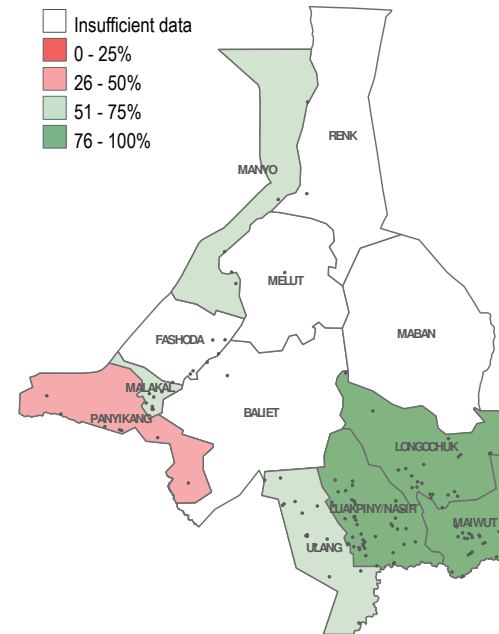
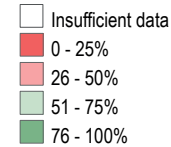
³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

Shelter/NFI



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

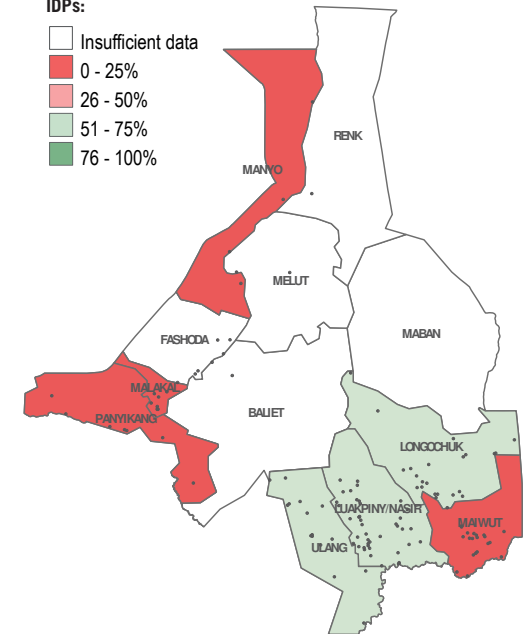
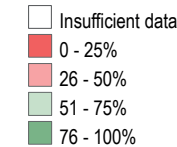


NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter:

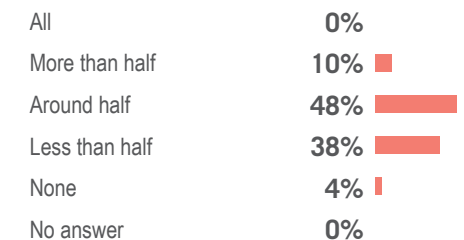


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



Shelter sharing

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

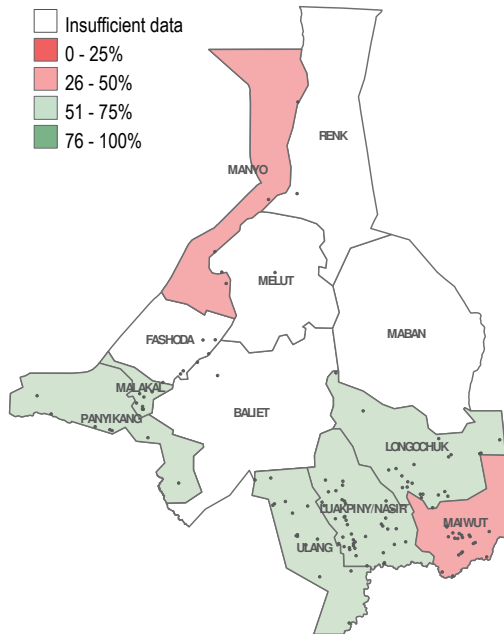
February 2017

Food Security



Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:

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



Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	14%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	67%
1 hour to under half a day	19%
Half a day	0%
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	72%
2 Crops stolen	64%
3 Short growing season	50%

Coping strategies

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

2.4 coping strategies reported on average

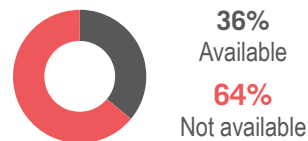
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



Market availability

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

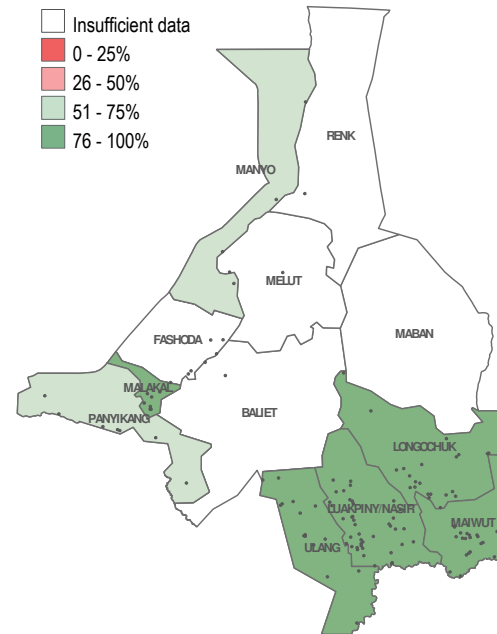


WASH



Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:

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



Water distance

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

Under 30 minutes	22%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	58%
1 hour to under half a day	19%
Half a day	1%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

Borehole usage

82% of settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Baliet	Insufficient data
Fashoda	Insufficient data
Longochuk	83%
Luakpiny/Nasir	79%
Mabab	Insufficient data
Maiwut	88%
Malakal	86%
Manyo	Insufficient data
Melut	Insufficient data
Panyikang	90%
Renk	Insufficient data
Ulang	77%

Sanitation

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation:

All	0%
More than half	2%
Around half	3%
Less than half	65%
None	30%
No answer	0%

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

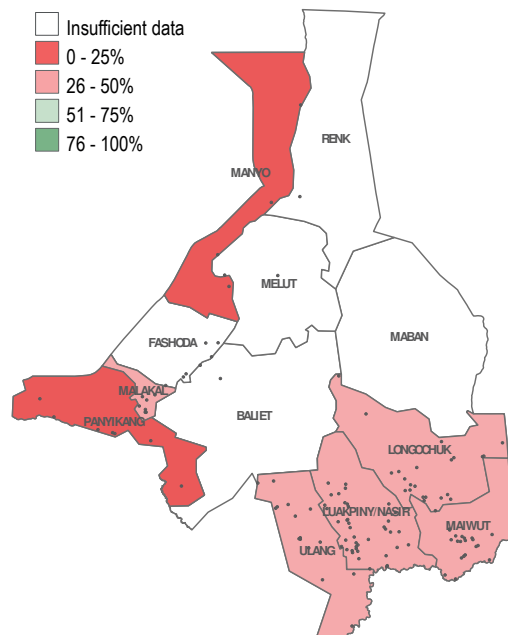
February 2017

Education



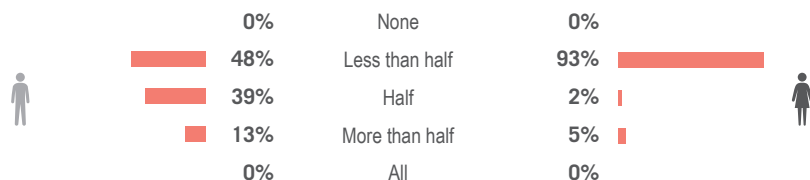
Percent of settlements reporting access to education:

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



School attendance

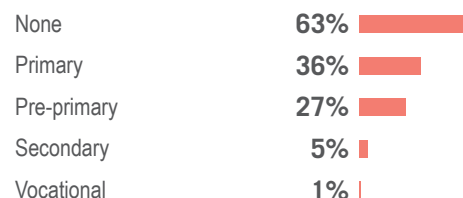
Reported proportion of 6-17 year girls and 6-17 year boys attending school in assessed settlements:



⁶ Key informants could choose more than one answer.

Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:⁶

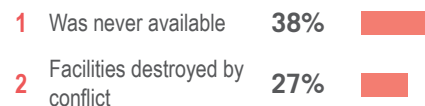


Education attendance and availability

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:



Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:



Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:



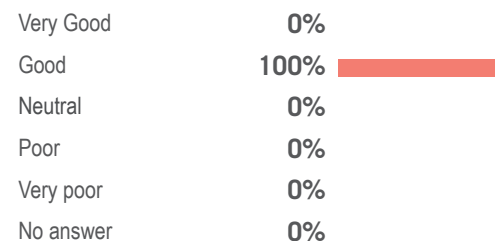
Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:



Community relations

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



Land disputes

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



⁷ 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.