



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 April 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

115 Key Informants assessed

83 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

99% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

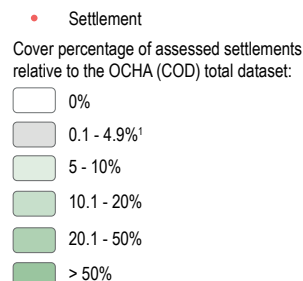
18% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

81% 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	0	127	0%
Fashoda	8	198	4%
Longochuk	10	101	10%
Luakpiny/Nasir	15	151	10%
Maban	2	117	2%
Maiwut	9	82	11%
Malakal	15	115	13%
Manyo	3	75	4%
Melut	7	216	3%
Panyikang	3	94	3%
Renk	6	278	2%
Ulang	5	131	4%
Total	83	1,685	6%

¹ Counties 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	72%
2	Lack of health services	34%
3	Lack of food	30%



Pull factors

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

1	Security	68%
2	Access to health services	40%
3	Access to food	31%



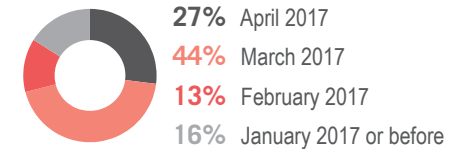
Previous location

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

1	Malakal County	27%
2	Luakpiny/Nasir County	18%
3	Renk County	10%

Displacement

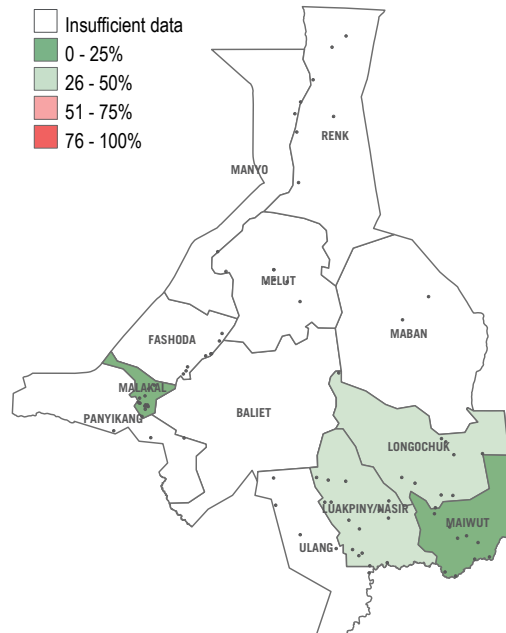
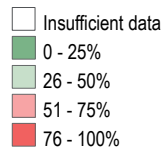
Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	50%
All women	35%
All man	15%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

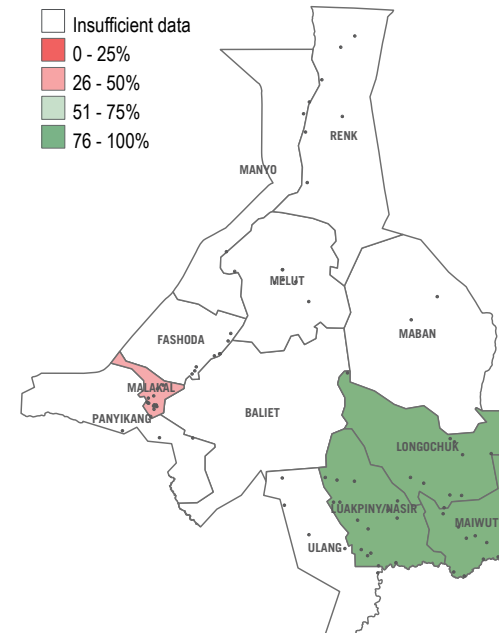
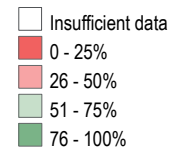
All adults	28%
More adults than children	28%
More children than adults	28%
All/almost all older people	6%
About equal	6%
Don't know	4%

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

Local community



Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	39%
All/almost all women	17%
About equal	17%
All/almost all men	14%
More men than women	10%
Don't know	3%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children	40%
About equal	18%
All/almost all adults	17%
More children than adults	17%
All/almost all older people	8%



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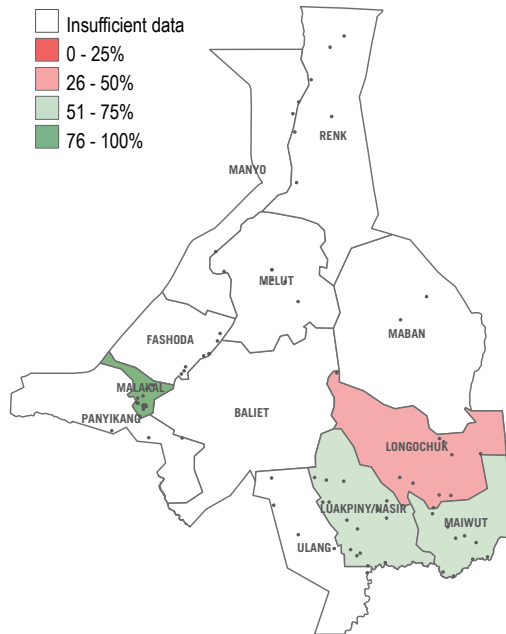
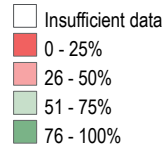
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Health



Percent of settlements reporting access to health care:



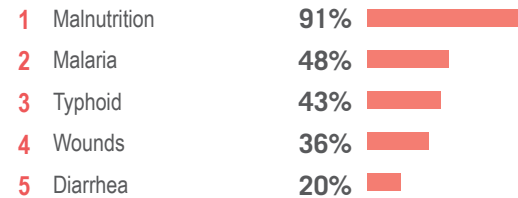
Health unavailability

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



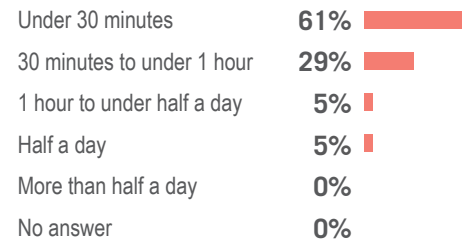
Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



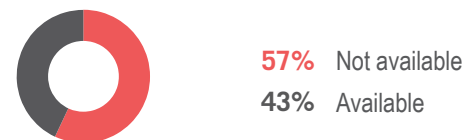
Health distance

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:



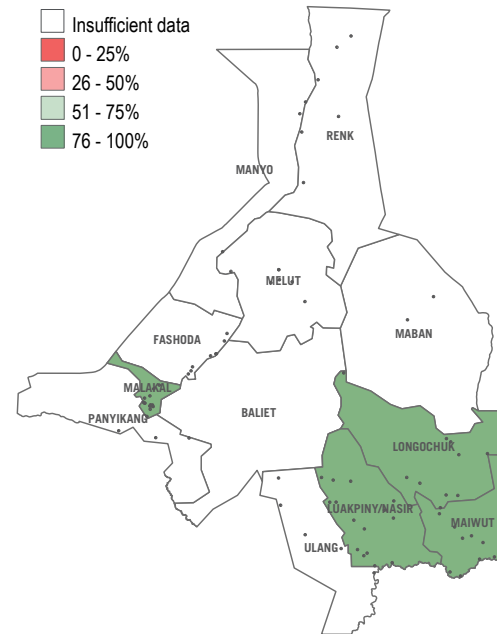
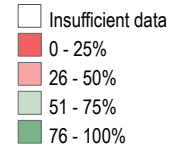
³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

Shelter/NFI



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

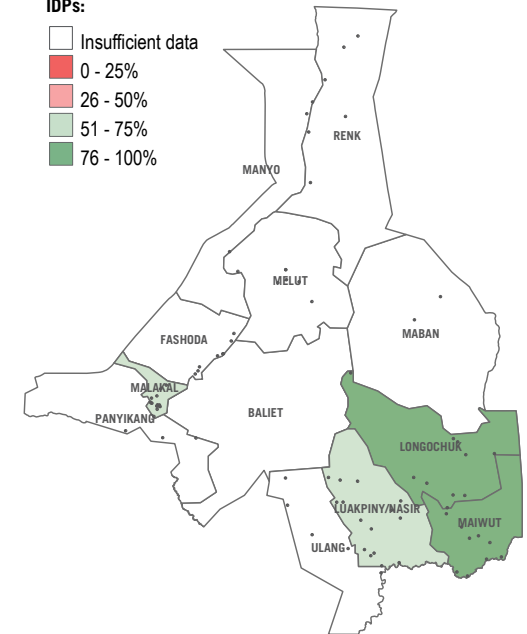
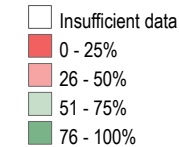


NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

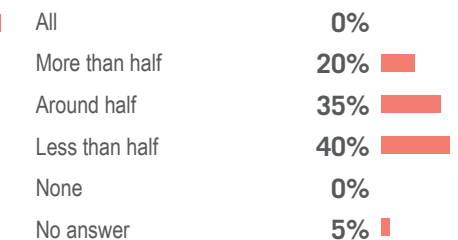


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



Shelter sharing

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





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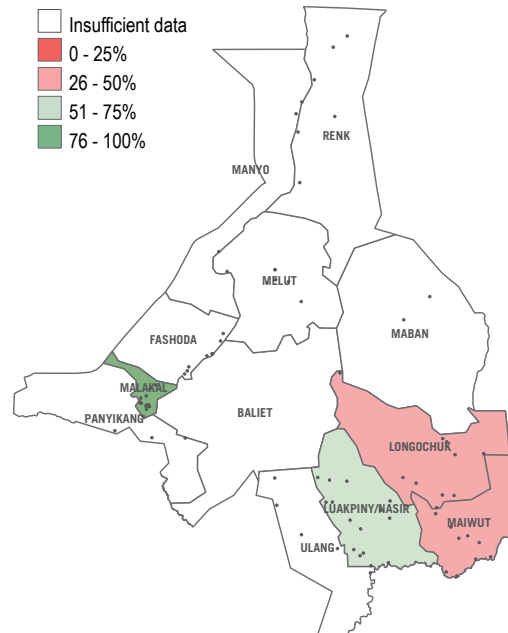
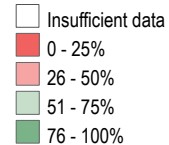
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Food Security

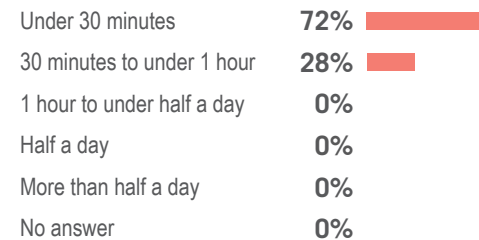


Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:



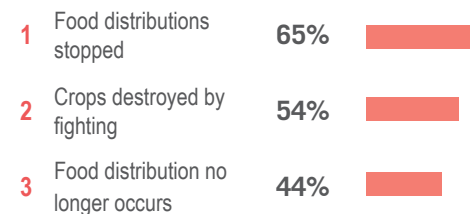
Market distance

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:⁵



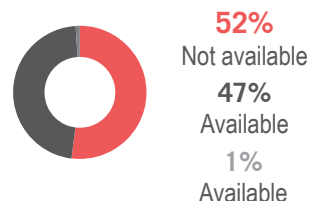
Coping strategies

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

1.6 coping strategies reported on average

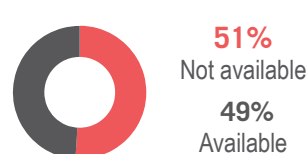
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



Market availability

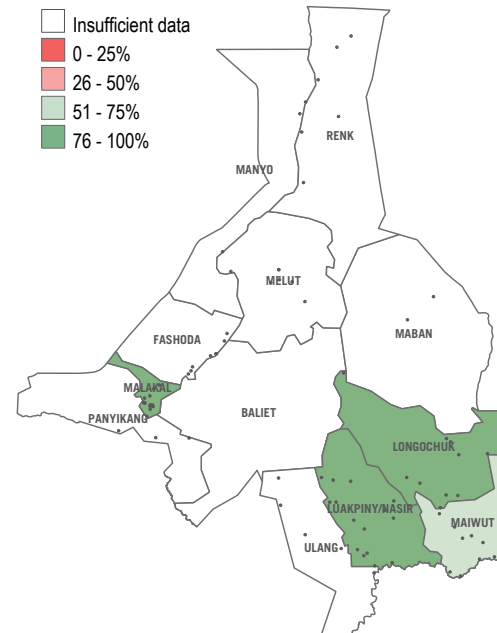
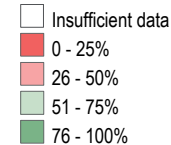
Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from the assessed settlements:



WASH

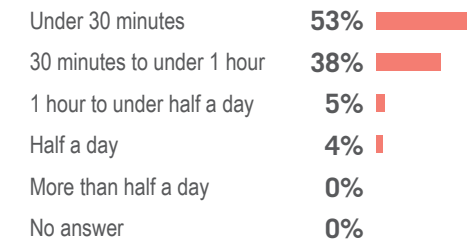


Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:



Water distance

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



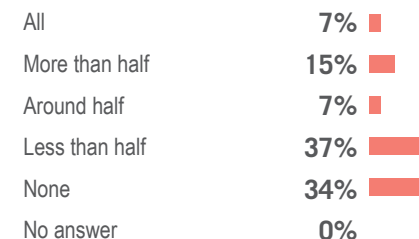
Borehole usage

84% of assessed settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Baliet	Insufficient data
Fashoda	95 %
Longochuk	82 %
Luakpiny/Nasir	83 %
Maban	Insufficient data
Maiwut	81 %
Malakal	100 %
Manyo	50 %
Melut	100 %
Panyikang	0 %
Renk	Insufficient data
Ulang	56 %

Sanitation

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



⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



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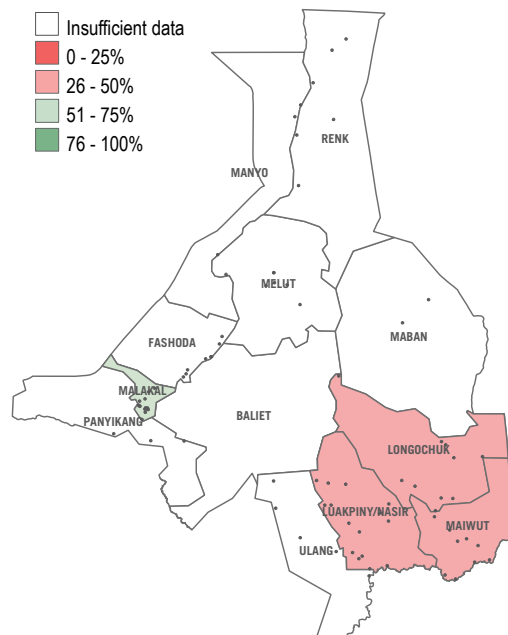
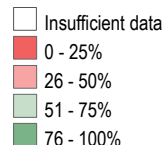
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Education

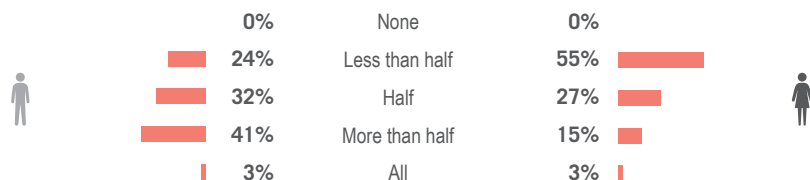


Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



School attendance

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

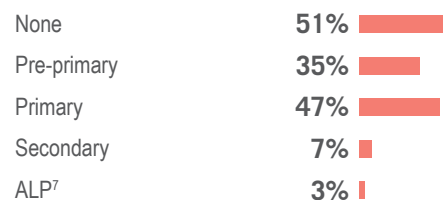


⁶ Key informants could choose more than one answer.

⁷ Accelerated learning programmes.

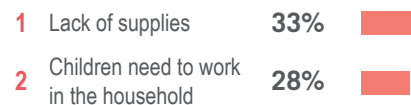
Education availability

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:



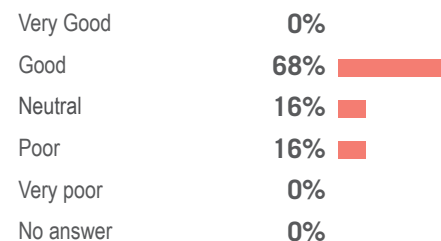
Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:



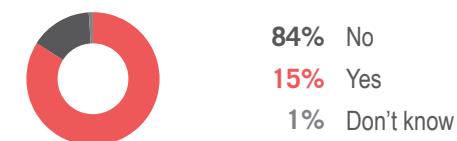
Community relations

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 38% 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.