



South Sudan - Upper Nile State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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 Upper Nile State in Malakal PoC in March 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

172 Key Informants assessed
80 Settlements assessed

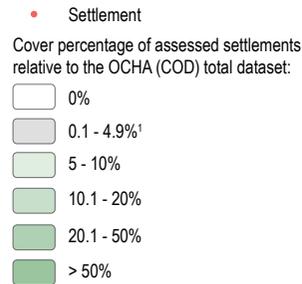
Contact with Area of Knowledge

97% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.
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	0	127	0%
Fashoda	3	198	2%
Longochuk	17	101	17%
Luakpiny/Nasir	25	151	17%
Maban	0	117	0%
Maiwut	12	82	15%
Malakal	7	115	6%
Manyo	0	75	0%
Melut	1	216	0%
Panyikang	5	94	5%
Renk	1	278	0%
Ulang	9	131	7%
Total	80	1,685	5%

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 **73%**
- 2 Lack of food **63%**
- 3 Lack of health services **50%**

Pull factors

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

-  1 Security **73%**
- 2 Access to food **71%**
- 3 Access to health services **57%**

Previous location

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

- 1 Luakpiny/Nasir County **43%**
- 2 Longochuk County **16%**
- 3 Maiwut County **14%**

Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:

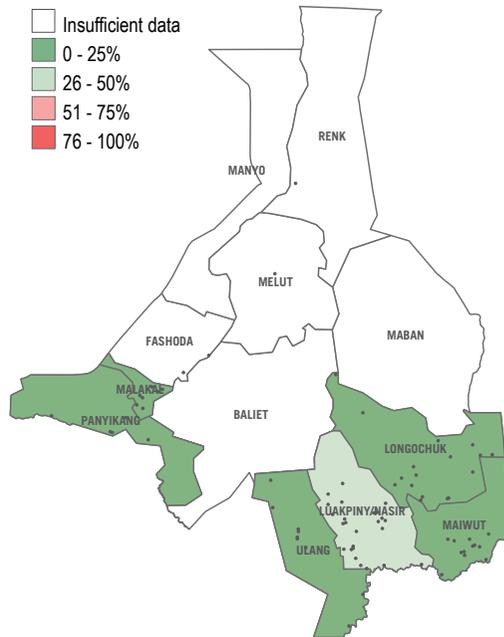


Displacement



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 **100%**

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults **50%**

More adults than children **33%**

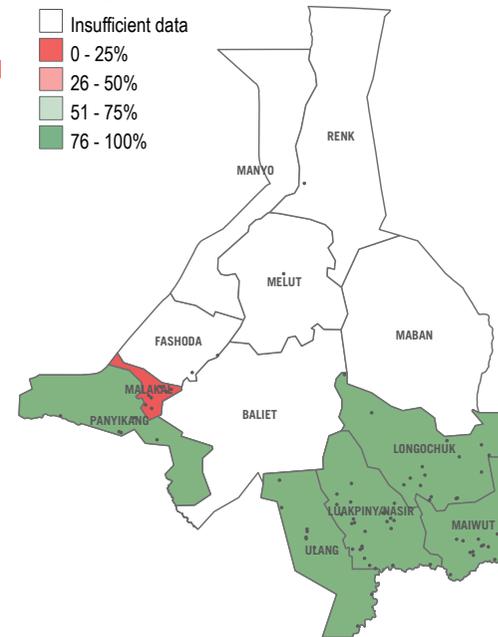
About equal **17%**

Local community



Percent of settlements reporting host 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 women than men **44%**

About equal **26%**

More men than women **20%**

All/almost all men **7%**

All/almost all women **3%**

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More adults than children **56%**

About equal **26%**

All/almost all adults **10%**

More children than adults **7%**

All/almost all older people **1%**

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



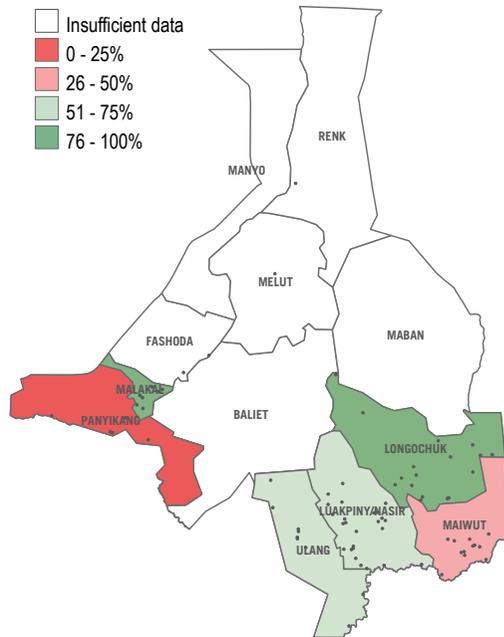
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Health

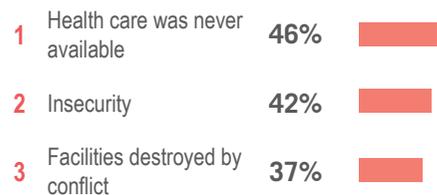


Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



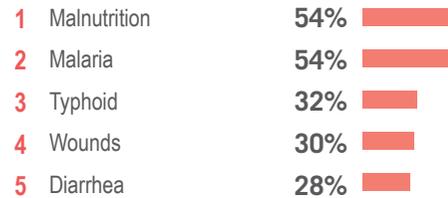
Health unavailability

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



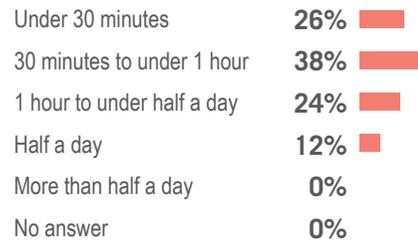
Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



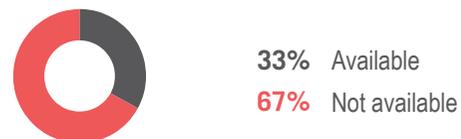
Health distance

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:



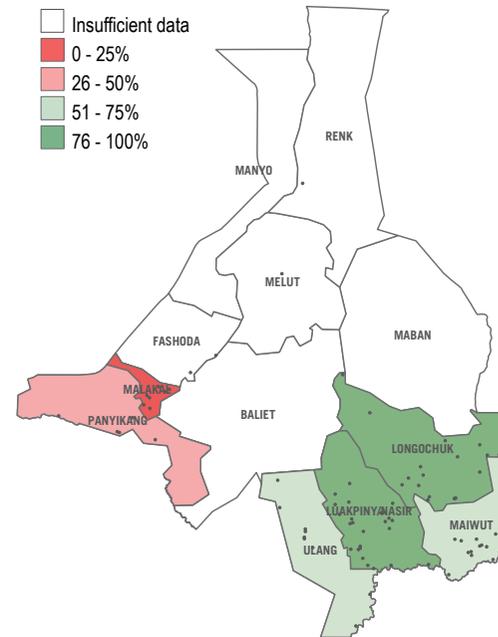
³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

Shelter/NFI

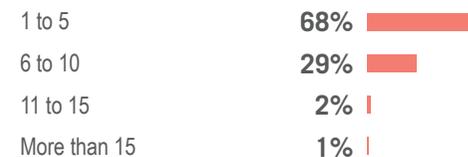


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for LC:

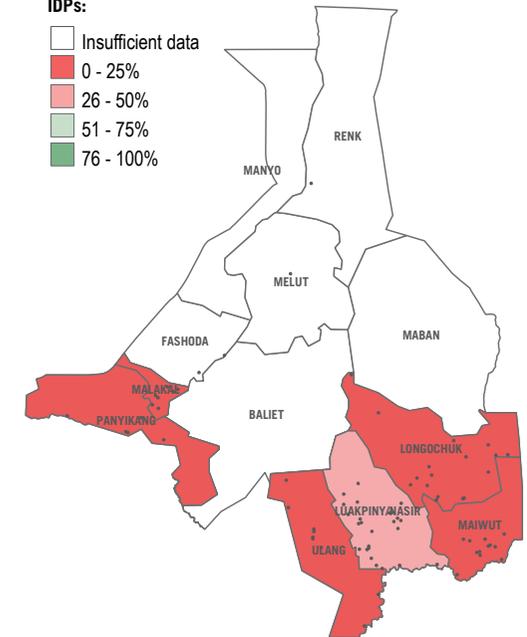
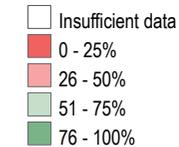


NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

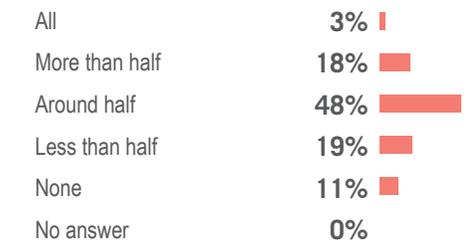


Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



Shelter sharing

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





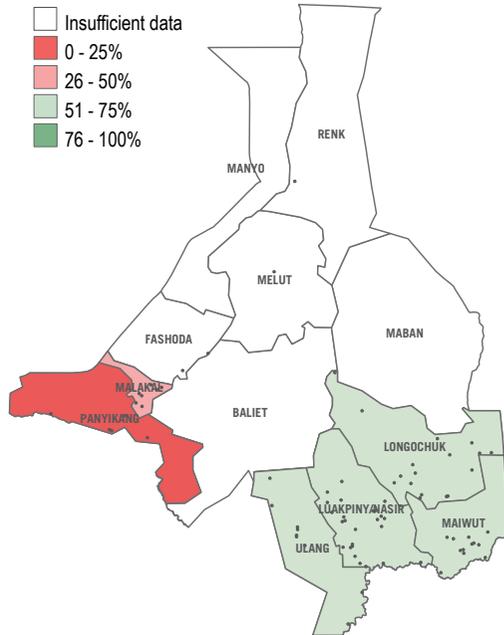
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Food Security



Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:



Coping strategies

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

2.7 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



81% Available
19% Not available

Market availability

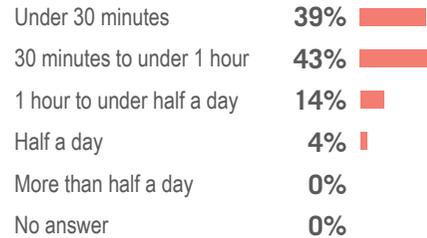
Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from the assessed settlements:



46% Available
54% Not available

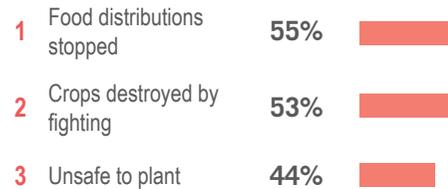
Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:



Food unavailability

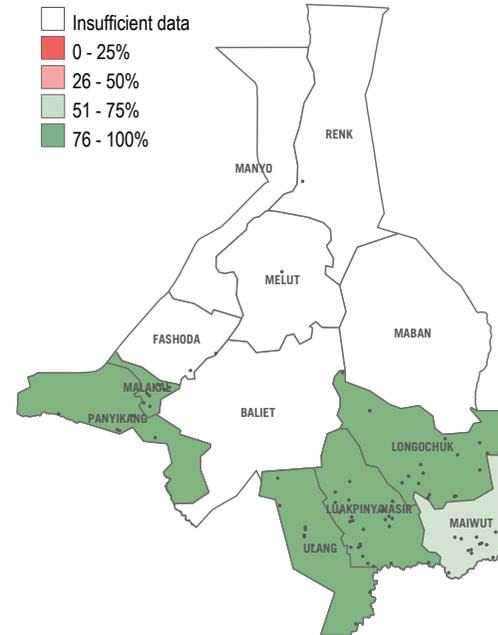
Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:⁵



WASH

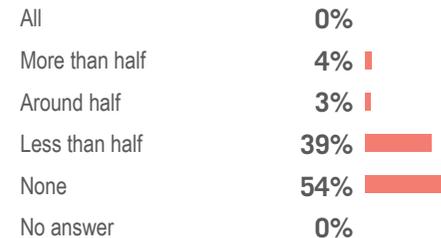


Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:



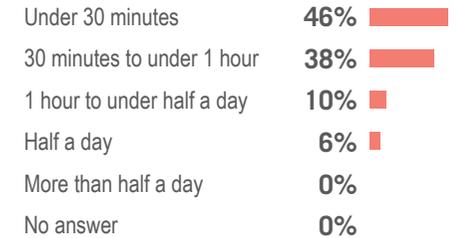
Sanitation

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



Water distance

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



Borehole usage

83% of assessed settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Baliet	Insufficient data
Fashoda	Insufficient data
Longochuk	82 %
Luakpiny/Nasir	80 %
Maban	Insufficient data
Maiwut	77 %
Malakal	Insufficient data
Manyo	Insufficient data
Melut	Insufficient data
Panyikang	77 %
Renk	Insufficient data
Ulang	84 %

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



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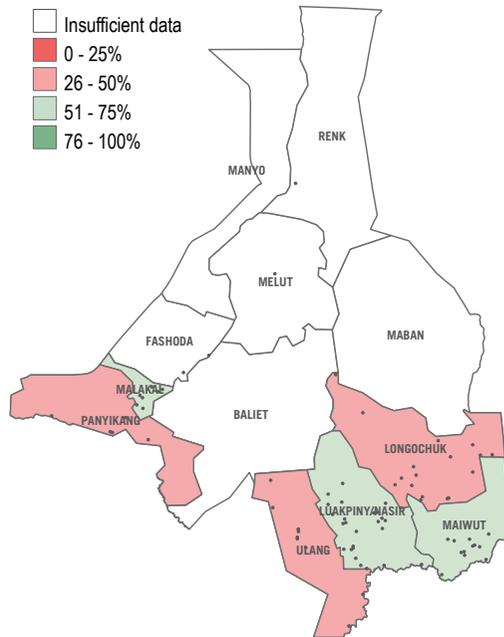
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Education



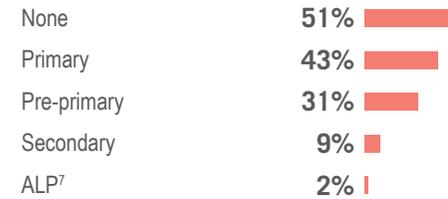
Percent of settlements reporting access to education:

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



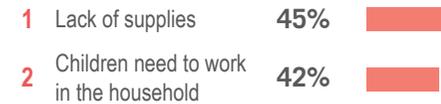
Education availability

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:

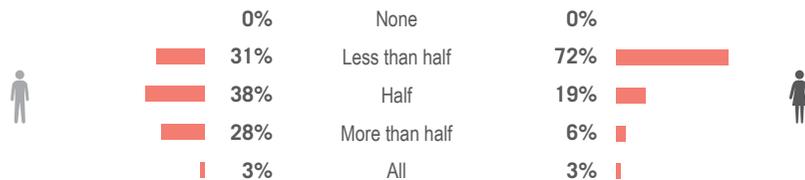


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:



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.

Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:



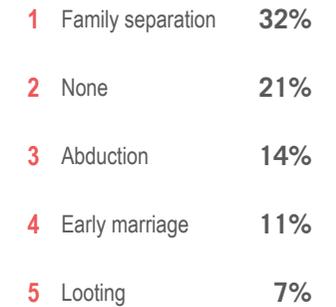
Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:



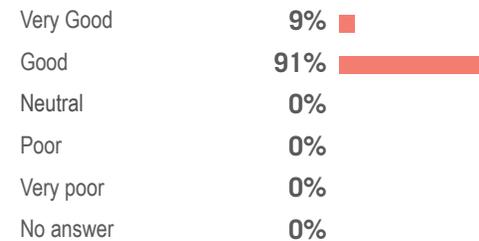
Children

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 40% 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.