



# South Sudan - Western Bahr El Ghazal

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Overview

Since June 2016, Western Bahr el Ghazal has experienced multiple incidents of intense conflict in areas of Wau town, and the surrounding areas of Jur river, Wau and Raja counties. Many areas in Western Bahr el Ghazal 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 Wau town.

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 Western Bahr el Ghazal through KIs in Wau PoC site as well as Wau informal settlements.

Data collected is aggregated to the settlement level and all percentiles presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent percent of settlements within Western Bahr el Ghazal 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 Western Bahr el Ghazal State.

### Assessment coverage

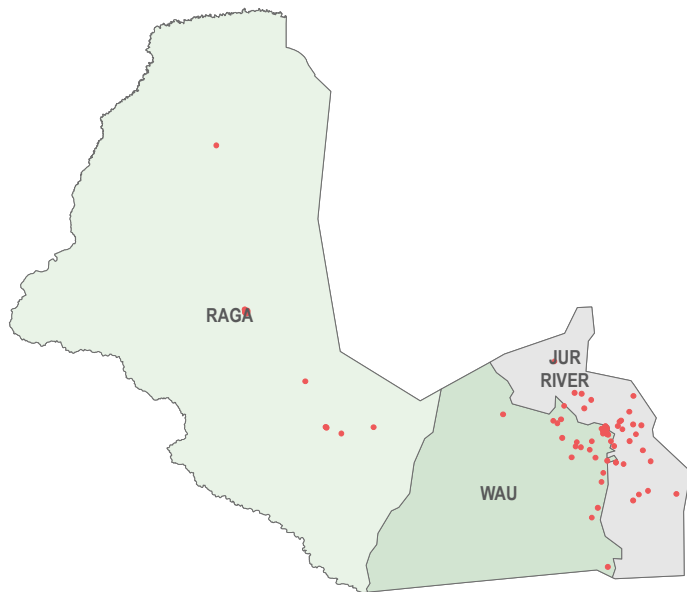
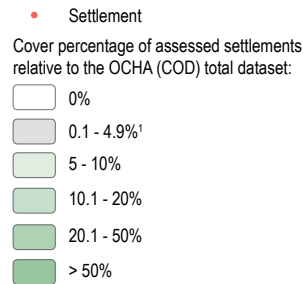
**284** Key Informants interviewed  
**101** Settlements assessed

### Contact with Area of Knowledge

**100%** KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.  
**64%** KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.  
**36%** KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

### Assessment coverage

#### Assessed settlements



#### Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Jur River	25	809	3%
Raga	25	340	7%
Wau	51	336	15%
Total	101	1,485	7%

<sup>1</sup> 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:<sup>2</sup>

	1 Insecurity	94%
	2 Lack of food	90%
	3 Lack of shelter	31%

#### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:<sup>2</sup>

	1 Security	94%
	2 Access to food	93%
	3 Access to health	41%

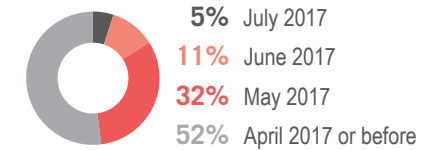
#### Previous location

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

1 Wau County	65%
2 Jur River County	20%
3 Raga County	15%

#### Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



### Displacement



#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	47%
All/almost all women	33%
All/almost all men	7%
About equal	7%
More men than women	7%

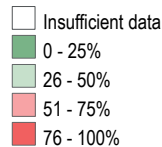
Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

All/almost all adults	38%
About equal	19%
More children than adults	19%
All/almost all elderly	13%
More adults than children	13%

<sup>2</sup> Key informants could choose up to three answers.



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:



### Local community



#### Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

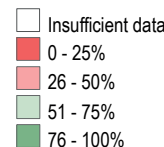
More women than men	41%
About equal	21%
More men than women	16%
All/almost all women	14%
All/almost all men	7%
No answer	1%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

All/almost all adults	44%
More adults than children	21%
About equal	15%
All/almost all elderly	12%
More children than adults	8%



Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:





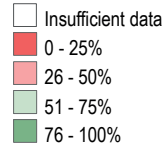
# South Sudan - Western Bahr El Ghazal

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Health

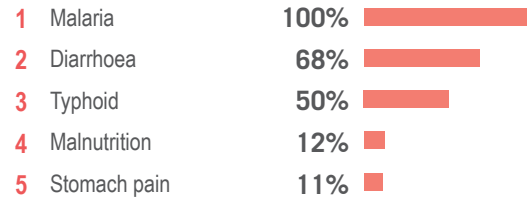


Percent of settlements reporting access to health care:



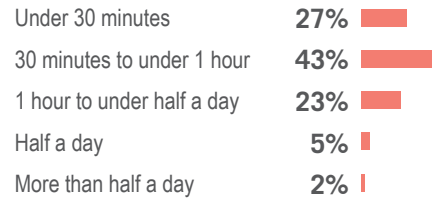
### Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>



### Healthcare distance

Reported distance of the nearest healthcare facilities from the assessed settlements:



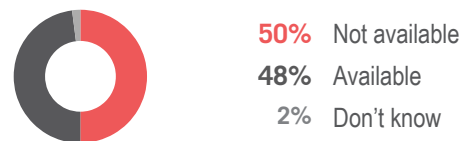
### Healthcare unavailability

Top three reported reasons why healthcare facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:<sup>4</sup>



### Feeding programmes

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



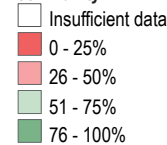
<sup>3</sup> Key informants could choose up to three answers.

<sup>4</sup> Key informants could choose up to two answers.

### Shelter/NFI



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

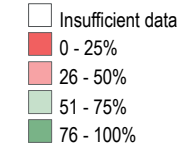


### Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



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



### Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





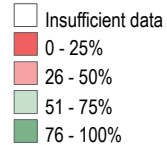
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## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Food Security

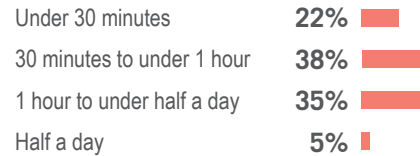


Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:



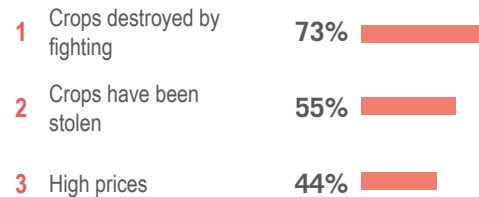
### Market distance

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:<sup>5</sup>



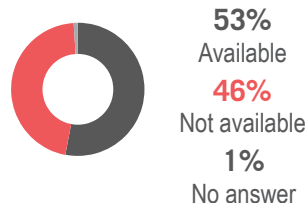
### Coping strategies

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

**1.3** coping strategies reported on average

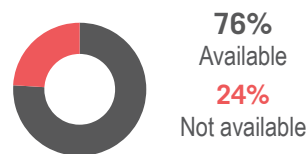
### Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



### Market availability

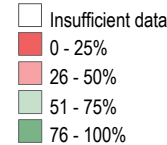
Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from the assessed settlements:



### WASH

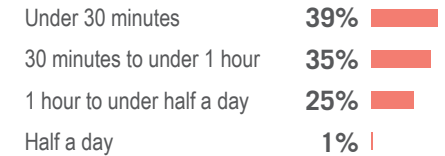


Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:



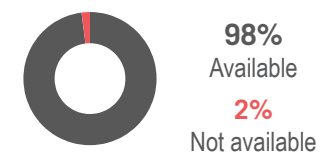
### Water distance

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



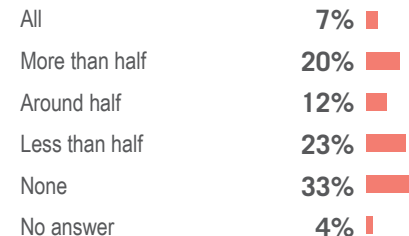
### Water availability

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



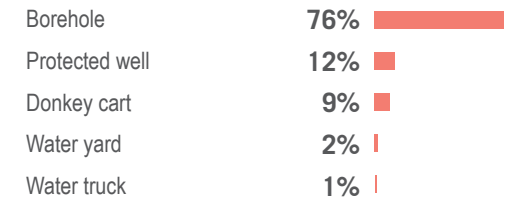
### Sanitation

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



### Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:



<sup>5</sup> Key informants could choose up to three answers.



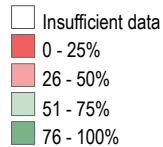
# South Sudan - Western Bahr El Ghazal

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Education

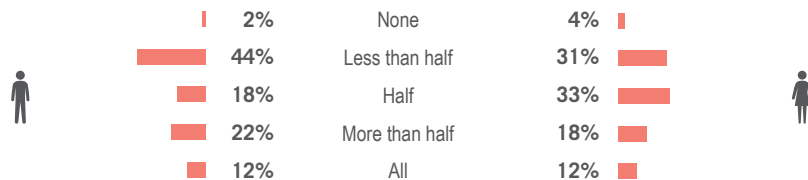


Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



### School attendance

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



<sup>6</sup> Key informants could choose more than one answer.

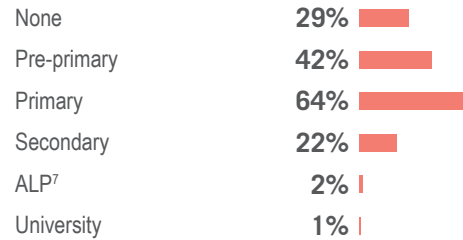
<sup>7</sup> Accelerated learning programmes.

### Protection



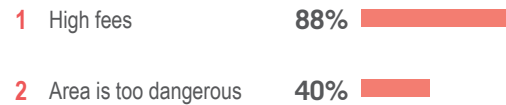
#### Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:<sup>6</sup>

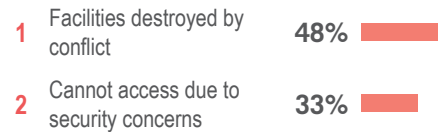


#### Education attendance and availability

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:



#### 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:



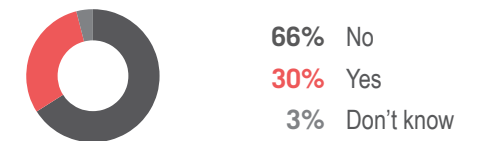
#### Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees<sup>8</sup> and local community in the assessed settlements:



#### Land disputes

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



<sup>7</sup> Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 55% 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](http://www.reach-initiative.org) and follow us @REACH\_info.