

May 2017

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 territorybased 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 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).

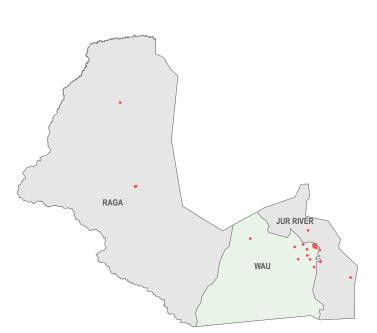
Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Western Bahr el Ghazal State.

## Assessment coverage

Co

Key Informants assessed Settlements assessed
th Area of Knowledge
KIs 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%<sup>1</sup>
5 - 10%
10.1 - 20%
20.1 - 50%

> 50%

## **Reached villages**

State	County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
WBeG	Jur River	5	809	1%
	Raga	5	340	1%
	Wau	24	336	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>

**iii** 

**†††**†

98%

62%

28%



## Displacement



## Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:



TED STATES ACT	
	USAID
	FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## Pull factors

-

settlements:

About equal

settlements:

reasons

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All/almost all adults

All/almost all older people

All/almost all women

More women than men

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

	1	Security	97%
Ż.	2	Access to food	56%
	3	Presence of water	35%

**Demographic composition** 

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed

<sup>2</sup>Most frequently cited as first second and third most important

50%

67%

33%

25%

25%

## **Previous location**

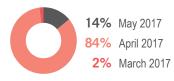
Top three reported most recent long-term locations for newly arrived IDPs:

1	Wau County	82%
2	Jur River County	9%
3	Raga County	9%

**††††** 

## Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



## Local community

# WAI

Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:



## Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	44%
All/almost all women	19%
About equal	19%
More men than women	13%
All/almost all men	5%

# Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

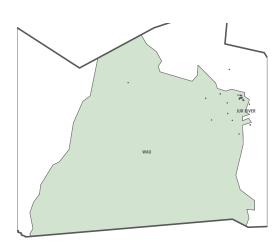
All/almost all older people	47%
All/almost all adults	27%
About equal	13%
More adults than children	13%

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## Health

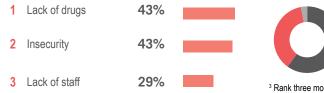


Percent of settlements reporting access to health care:
Insufficient data 0 - 25% 26 - 50% 51 - 75% 76 - 100%

## **Health unavailability**

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPL

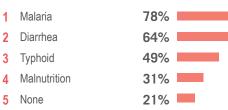
Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:4



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## **Health concerns**

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:3



#### **Health distance**

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

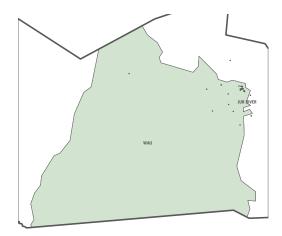
Under 30 minutes	24%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	29%
1 hour to under half a day	35%
Half a day	6%
More than half a day	6%
No answer	0%

## **Feeding programmes**

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



<sup>3</sup> Rank three most common health concerns normalized. <sup>4</sup> Rank two reasons health facilities are not available



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

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

Shelter/NFI

NFI

3

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:

1 to 5	31%
6 to 10	58%
11 to 15	4%
More than 15	7%

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

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

## **Shelter sharing**

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:

All	0%
More than half	25%
Around half	25%
Less than half	50%
None	0%
No answer	0%

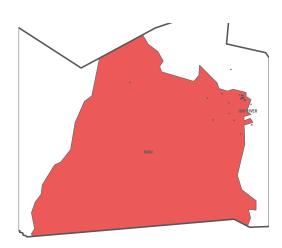




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## **Food Security**



#### Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:



## **Coping strategies**

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

coping strategies reported on average

#### <sup>5</sup> Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



## Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	6%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	76%
1 hour to under half a day	18%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%
No answer	0%

## Food unavailability

Land availability

settlements:

Reported availability of land

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for agriculture in the assessed

64%

33%

3%

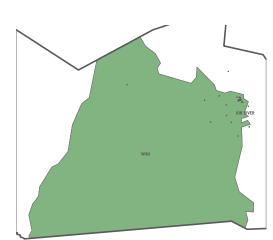
Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:5



#### Market availability

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





Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water: Insufficient data

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

WASH

#### Sanitation

4

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

All	4%
More than half	38%
Around half	8%
Less than half	35%
None	15%
No answer	0%

### Water distance

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

52%
24%
16% 💻
8%
0%
0%

## Water availability

Reported availability of safe water accessible from the assessed settlements:



## Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:

Borehole	68%	
Protected well	20%	
Donkey	8%	
Water yard	4%	

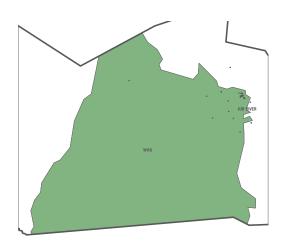




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## Education



#### Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



## **Education availability**

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:6

None	14%
Pre-primary	63%
Primary	86%
Secondary	27%
ALP <sup>7</sup>	0%
Vocational training	0%

## 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:



None	0%	
Less than half	29%	
Half	38%	
More than half	24%	
All	9%	

<sup>6</sup>Kev informants could choose more than one answer 7 Accelerated learning programmes



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# 

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:

**Protection** 

Women

1	Killing/injury other community	24%	1	Killing/injury community
2	Killing/injury same community	20%	2	Looting
3	Looting	16%	3	Abduction
4	Sexual violence	16%	4	Forced recr
5	Early marriage	8%	5	Killing/injury community

## **Community relations**

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees<sup>7</sup> and local community in the assessed settlements:



## Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements: ing/injury other 42% mmunity 21% oting 13% duction rced recruitment 13% ing/injury same

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

6	1	Looting	29%
0	2	Killing/injury other community	25%
0	3	Family separation	13%
0	4	Sexual violence	13%
0	5	Other	8%

## Land disputes

4%

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



<sup>7</sup>Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 20% 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.

