Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2017

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 Raga 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

255 Key Informants interviewed

128 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

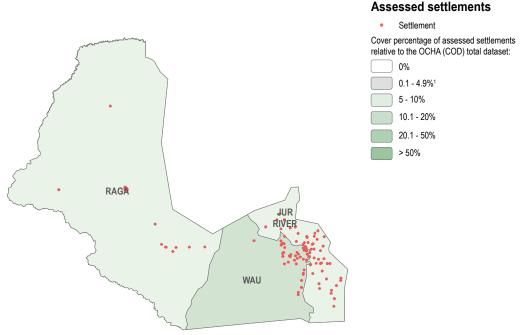
19% KIs reported being newly arrived

KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

KIs reported being in contact with

someone living in AoK within last month.

Assessment coverage



Reached settlements

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Jur River	52	809	6%
Raga	29	342	8%
Wau	47	341	14%
Total	128	1,492	9%

Data from counties with under 5% settlement coverage are not included in county level analysis, but are included in state-level analysis.







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New arrivals



Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



- 1 Insecurity 50%
- 2 Lack of food 33%
- 3 Lack of health services 12%

Pull factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:



- 1 Security 65%
- 2 Access to health services 21%
- 3 Access to food 12%

Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:

54%

1	Wau	County	
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- 2 Jur River County 27%
- 3 Raga County 19%

Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:



25% September 2017 **63%** August 2017

2% July 2017

10% June 2017 or before

Displacement



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Local community

Percent of settlements reporting local community

Insufficient data

remaining:

0 - 25%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

26 - 50%



Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	53%
About equal	26%
More men than women	13%
All/almost all women	6%
No answer	2%

Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults	40%
All/almost all adults	20%
All/almost all elderly	15%
About equal	15%
More adults than children	10%

Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

25%
25%
23%
14%
12%

Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:



26 - 50%

51 - 75% 76 - 100%

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Health concerns

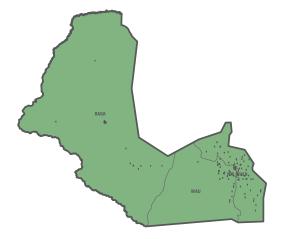
Primary reported heath concern in assessed settlements:

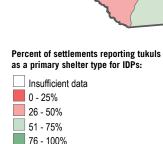


Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	17%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	44%
1 hour to under half a day	36%
Half a day	3%







Percent of settlements

Insufficient data

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

care:

reporting access to health

Primary reported reason why healthcare facilities are not available from assessed settlements:

1	No health care workers in area	26%
2	Facilities were never available	26%
3	Facilites destroyed by	22%

Feeding programmes

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



Shelter damage

Insufficient data

community:

0 - 25%

26 - 50%

51 - 75%

76 - 100%

Percent of settlements reporting tukuls

as a primary shelter type for local

Shelter/NFI

Reported destruction or partial destruction of shelters by violence in assessed settlements:



NFI Needs

Primary reported non-food item needed to meet needs of IDPs in assessed settlements with IDPs present:

1	Blanket	28%
2	Sleeping mat	22%
3	Soap	17%
4	Mosquito net	6%
5	Plastic sheet	6%



violence







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Food Security







Percent of settlements reporting adequate access to food:



76 - 100%

Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:



81% Available 19% Not available

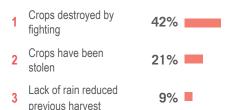
Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	28%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	39%
1 hour to under half a day	28%
Half a day	4% I

Food unavailability

Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:



Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:



WASH





Percent of settlements reporting presence of a



Sanitation

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

All	5%
More than half	10%
Half	7%
Less than half	19%
None	59%

Water distance

Reported distance of nearest water source from assessed settlements:3

Under 30 minutes	40%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	55%
1 hour to under half a day	6% I

Water availability

Reported availability of a functional borehole from assessed settlements:



Water sources

Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:3

Borehole	49%
Protected well	25%
Donkey cart	8%
Pond	8%
Tapstand	6%
Water yard	3%

² Safe or unsafe water source







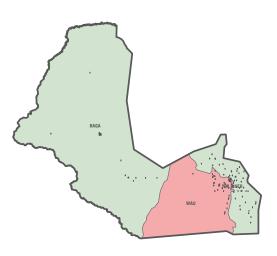


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Education





Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



School attendance

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



Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

None	51%
Pre-primary	29%
Primary	47%
Secondary	7%

Education attendance and availability

Primary reported reason why girls are not attending school in assessed settlements:

1	Fees are too high	63%
2	Need to work inside home	11%

Primary reported reason why boys are not attending school in assessed settlements:

1	Area is too dangerous	50%
2	Need to work outside home	43%

Primary reported reason why education services are not available in assessed settlements:

1	Facilities destroyed by violence	28%
2	Teachers have been displaced	26%

Protection



Women

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:

1	Killing/injury by other community	30%
2	Sexual violence	29%
3	Looting	22%

4	Early marriage	3%

3% 5 Family separation

Primary reported protection

Sexual violence

Early marriage

other community

Looting

Abduction

Girls

Boys

Men

Primary reported protection

Killing/injury by

other community

3 Forced recruitment

4 Cattle raiding

2 Looting

concern in assessed settlements:

64%

22%

1%

4%

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements: concern in assessed settlements:

same community

1	Killing/injury by other community	43%
2	Looting	20%
3	Abduction	14%
4	Forced recruitment	11%

5 Family separation

Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees4 and local community in assessed settlements:

Very Good	50%
Good	50%

Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance 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.

41%

13%

11%

11%

7%



⁴Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 56% of assessed settlements