



South Sudan - Western Bahr El Ghazal

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 IDPs.

53% KIs reported having visited AoK within last month.

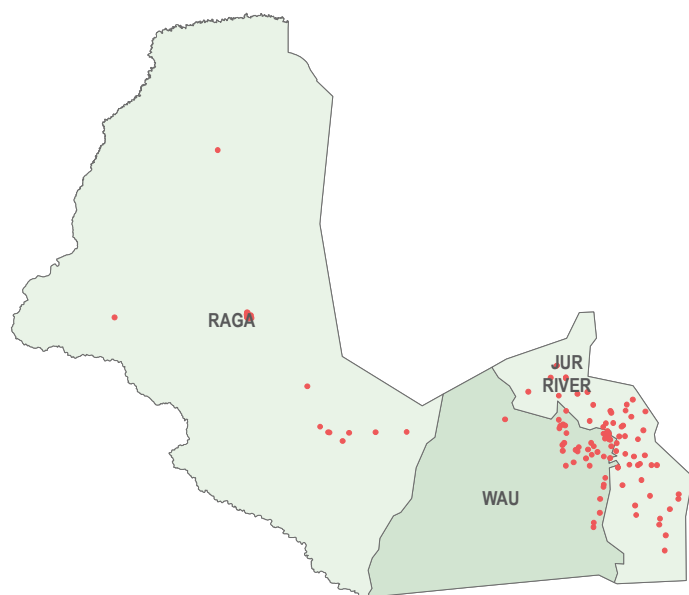
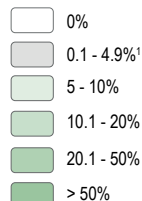
47% KIs reported being in contact with someone living in AoK within last month.

Assessment coverage

Assessed settlements

- Settlement

Cover percentage of assessed settlements relative to the OCHA (COD) total dataset:



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%

¹ 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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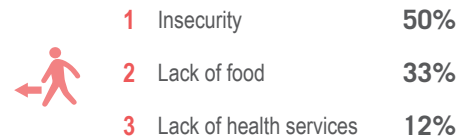
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New arrivals



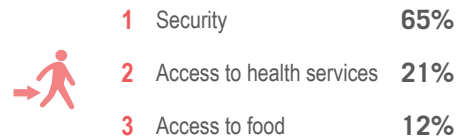
Push factors

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:



Pull factors

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



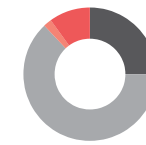
Previous location

Most recent previous locations reported by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

Departure from most recent previous location by newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

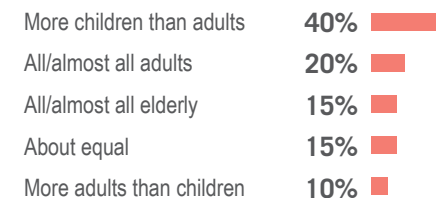


Demographic composition

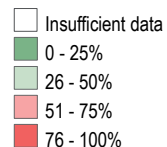
Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:



Local community

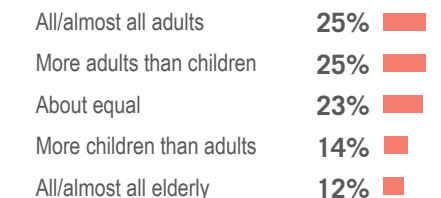


Demographic composition

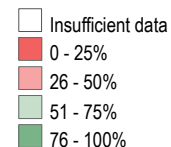
Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:





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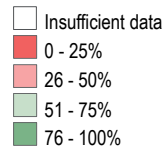
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Health

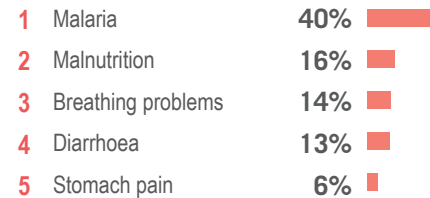


Percent of settlements reporting access to health care:



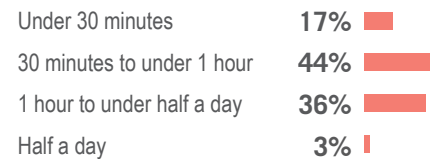
Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:



Healthcare distance

Reported distance of nearest healthcare facilities from assessed settlements:



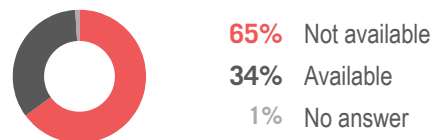
Healthcare unavailability

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



Feeding programmes

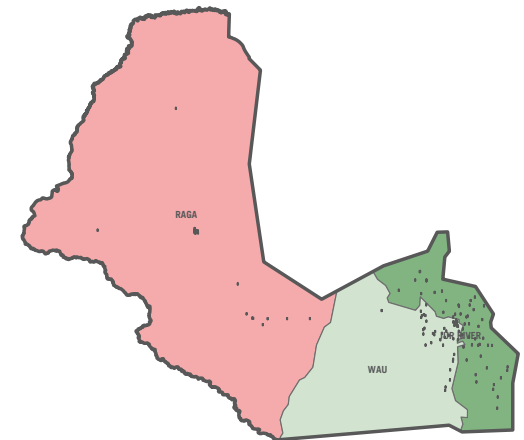
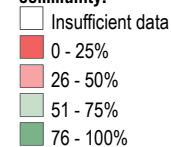
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in assessed settlements:



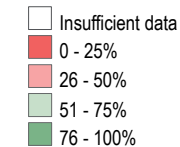
Shelter/NFI



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



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



Shelter damage

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:





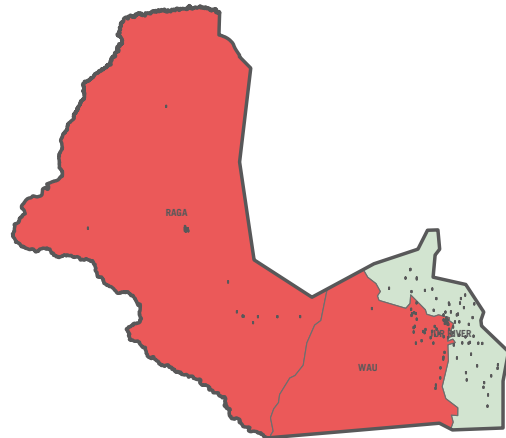
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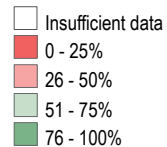
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Food Security



Percent of settlements reporting adequate access to food:



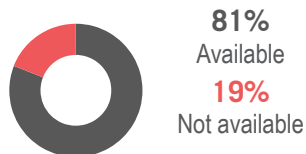
Coping strategies

Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements:

3.1 coping strategies reported on average

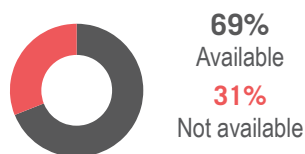
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements:



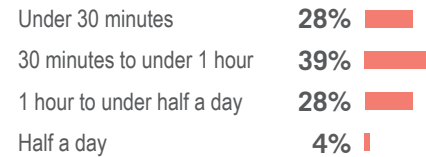
Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements:



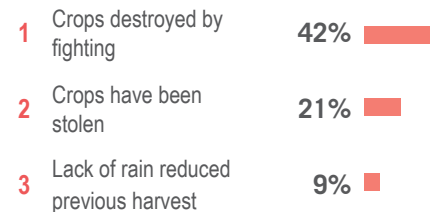
Market distance

Reported distance of nearest market from assessed settlements:

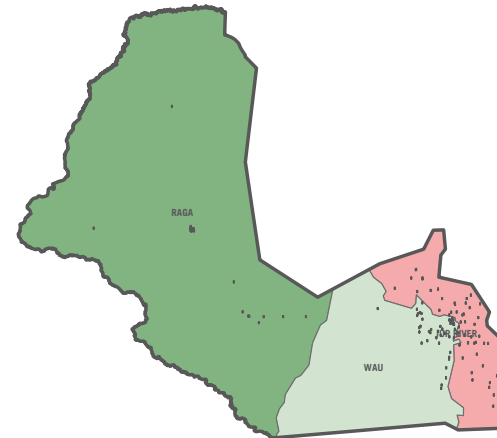


Food unavailability

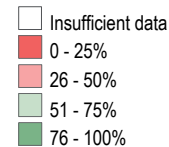
Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:



WASH

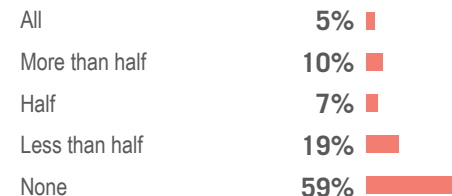


Percent of settlements reporting presence of a functional borehole:



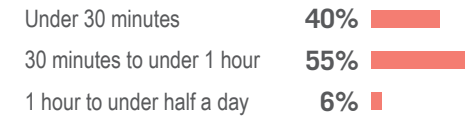
Sanitation

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



Water distance

Reported distance of nearest water source from assessed settlements:³



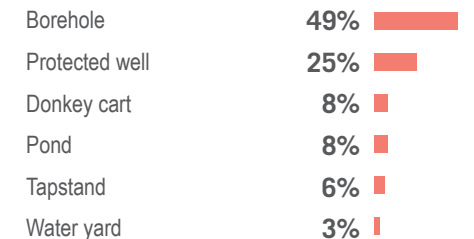
Water availability

Reported availability of a functional borehole from assessed settlements:



Water sources

Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:³



² Safe or unsafe water source



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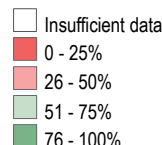
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Education

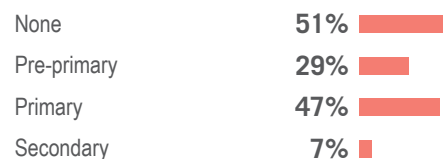


Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



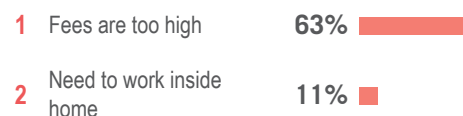
Education availability

Reported available education services in assessed settlements:

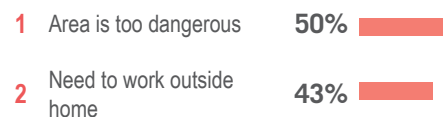


Education attendance and availability

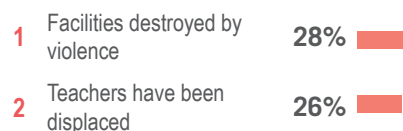
Primary reported reason why girls are not attending school in assessed settlements:



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

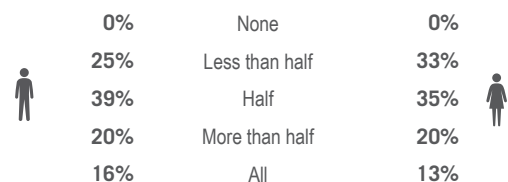


Primary reported reason why education services are not available in assessed settlements:



School attendance

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



³ Accelerated learning programmes.

Protection



Women

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



Girls

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



Men

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



Boys

Primary reported protection concern in assessed settlements:



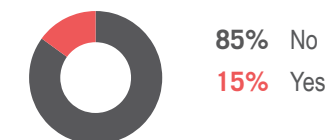
Community relations

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



Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in assessed settlements:



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