



South Sudan - Western Bahr El Ghazal

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2017

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 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.

Assessment coverage

134 Key Informants assessed

48 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

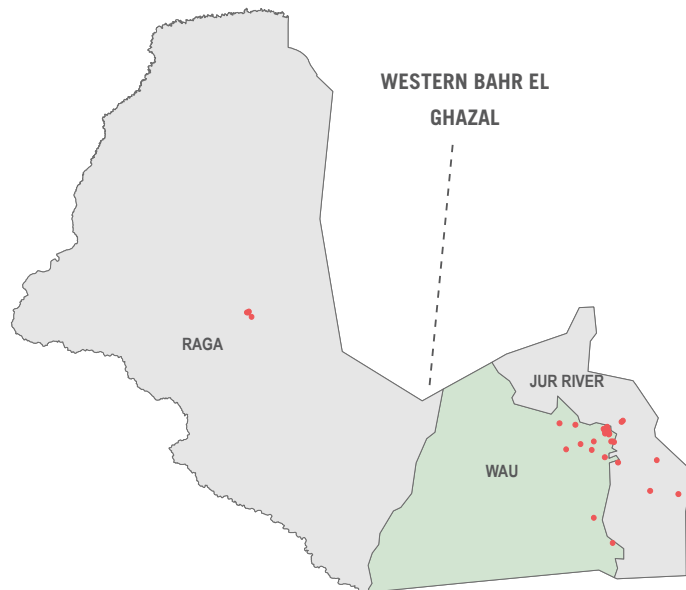
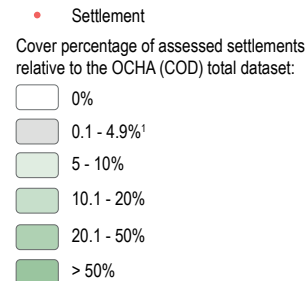
84% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

84% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

16% KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

Assessment coverage

Assessed settlements



Reached villages

State	County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
NBeG	Aweil Centre	0	212	Not assessed
	Aweil East	0	706	Not assessed
	Aweil North	0	347	Not assessed
	Aweil South	0	309	Not assessed
	Aweil West	0	364	Not assessed
WBeG	Jur River	7	809	1%
	Raga	4	340	1%
	Wau	37	336	11%

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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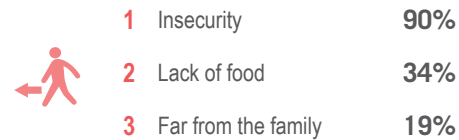
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New arrivals



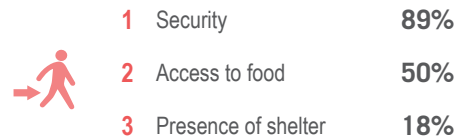
Push factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:²



Pull factors

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



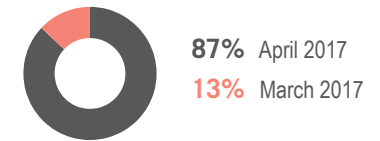
Previous location

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



Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:

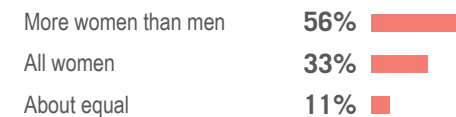


Displacement

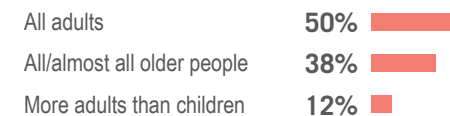


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

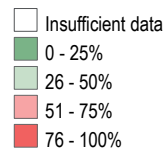


Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

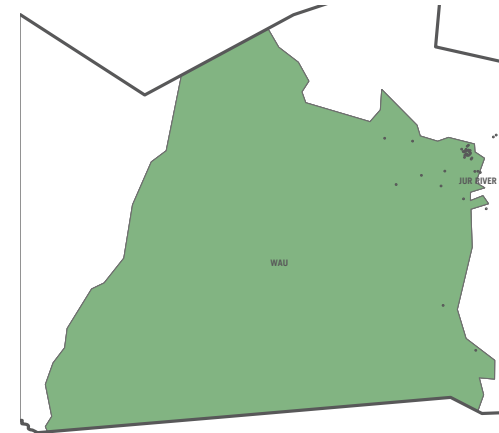


² Most frequently cited as first second and third most important reasons.

Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:

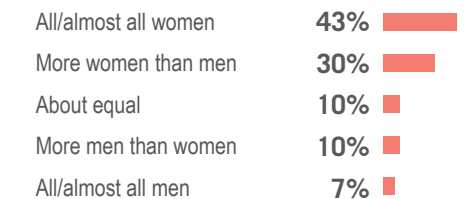


Local community

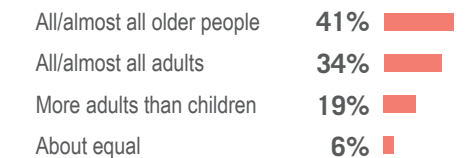


Demographic composition

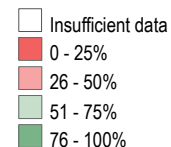
Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:





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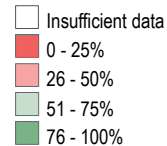
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Health

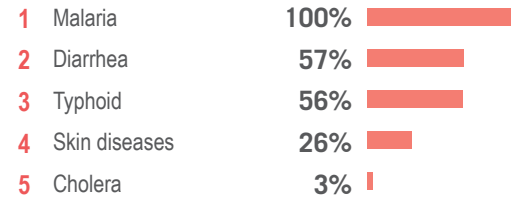


Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:



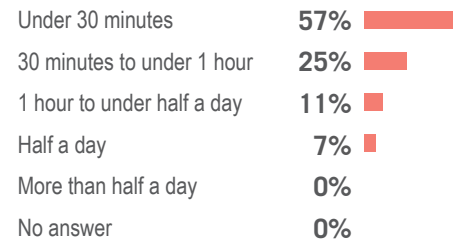
Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



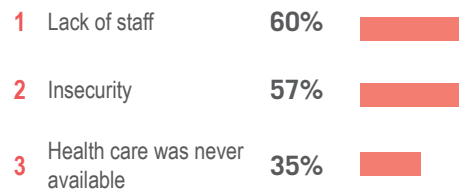
Health distance

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



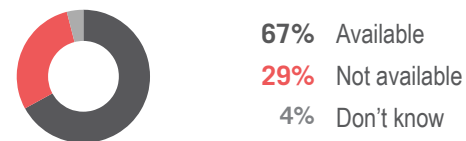
Health unavailability

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



Feeding programmes

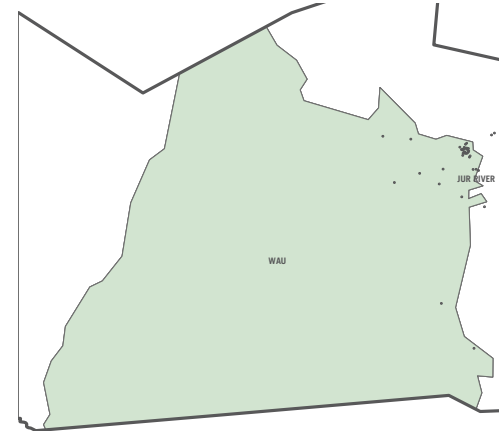
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



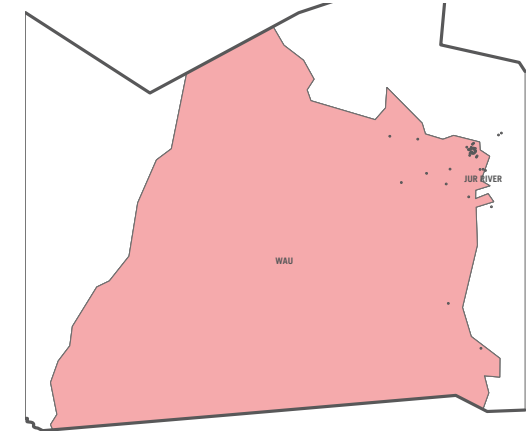
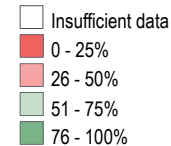
³ Rank three most common health concerns normalized.

⁴ Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

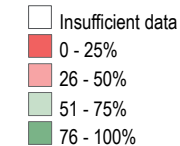
Shelter/NFI



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



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



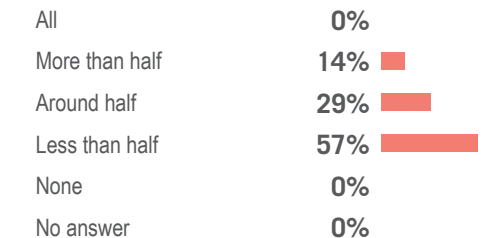
NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



Shelter sharing

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





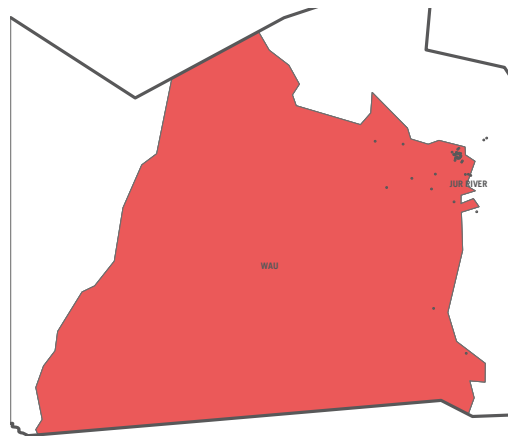
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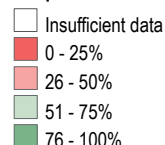
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Food Security



Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:



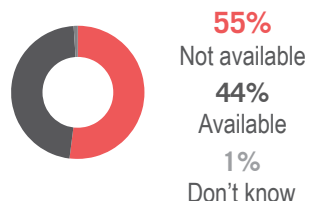
Coping strategies

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

0.9 coping strategies reported on average

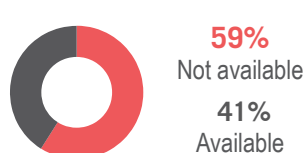
Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



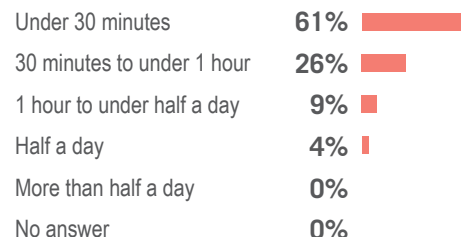
Market availability

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



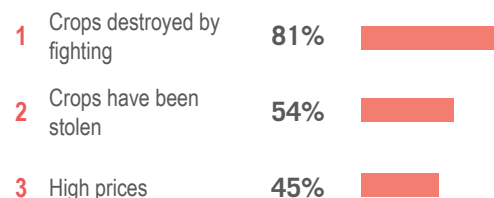
Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

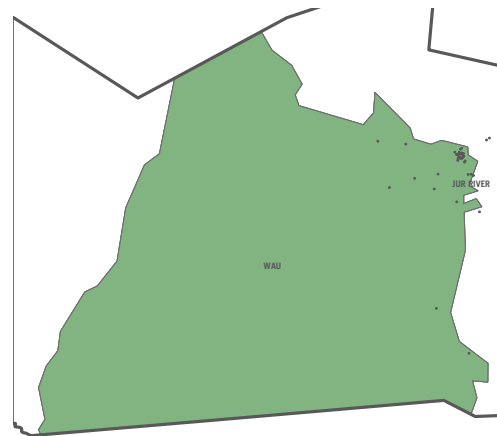


Food unavailability

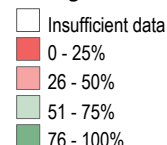
Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:⁵



WASH

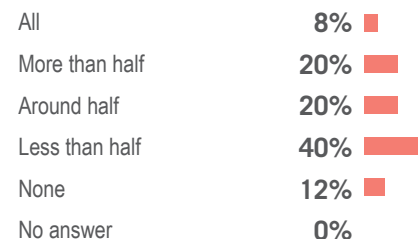


Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:



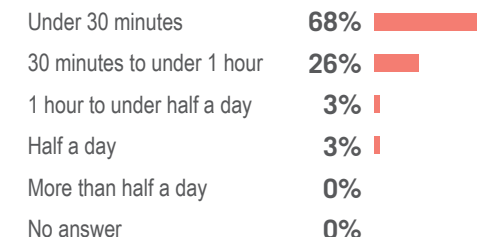
Sanitation

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

91% of assessed settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Jur River	81 %
Raga	83 %
Wau	65 %

⁵ Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.



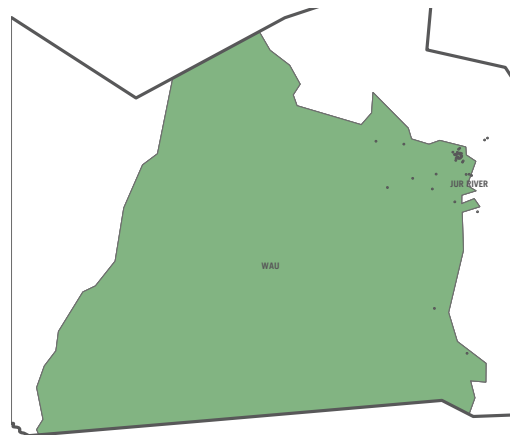
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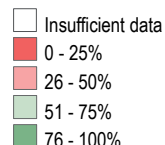
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Education

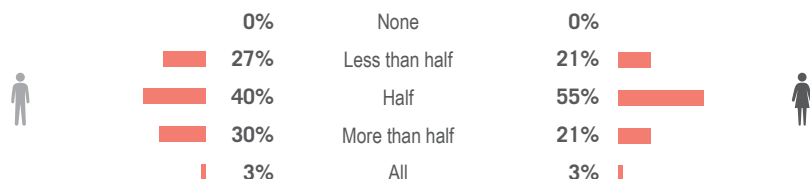


Percent of settlements reporting access to education:



School attendance

Reported proportion of 6-17 year old girls and 6-17 year old boys attending school in assessed settlements:

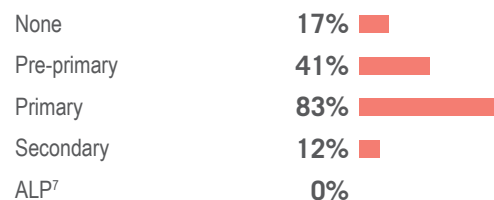


⁶ Key informants could choose more than one answer.

⁷ Accelerated learning programmes.

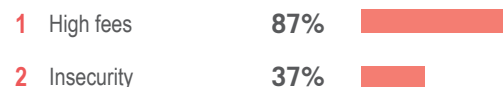
Education availability

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:



Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:



Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:



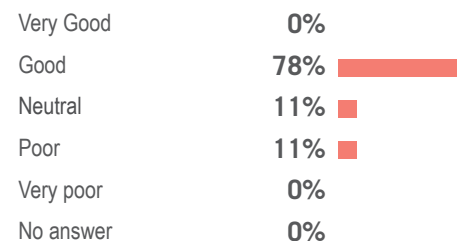
Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:



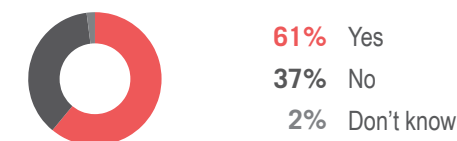
Community relations

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 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.