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.

Assessment coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Cover percentage of assessed settlements relative to the OCHA (COD) total dataset:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 - 4.9%</td>
<td>5 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 - 20%</td>
<td>20.1 - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Key Informants interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raga</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact with Area of Knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Key Informants interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raga</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settlements assessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>OCHA (COD) settlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raga</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,492

Assessed settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Assessed settlements</th>
<th>OCHA (COD) settlements</th>
<th>Cover percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raga</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data from counties with under 5% settlement coverage are not included in county level analysis, but are included in state-level analysis.
South Sudan - Western Bahr El Ghazal
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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:

1. Wau County 54%
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:

More women than men 42%
About equal 26%
All/almost all women 21%
All/almost all men 5%
More men than women 5%

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 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 local community remaining in assessed settlements:

All/almost all adults 25%
More adults than children 25%
About equal 23%
More children than adults 14%
All/almost all elderly 12%

Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:
- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:
- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

South Sudan Displacement Crisis
September 2017
Healthcare unavailability

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. Facilities destroyed by violence: 22%

Health concerns

Primary reported health concern in assessed settlements:

1. Malaria: 40%
2. Malnutrition: 16%
3. Breathing problems: 14%
4. Diarrhoea: 13%
5. Stomach pain: 6%

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%
- Over half a day: 3%

Feeding programmes

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

- Available: 65%
- Not available: 34%
- No answer: 1%

Shelter damage

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

- 63% No
- 37% Yes

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%
**Food Security**

- **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%

- **Food unavailability**
  - Primary reason settlements reported an inability to adequately access food:
    - Crops destroyed by fighting: 42%
    - Crops have been stolen: 21%
    - Lack of rain reduced previous harvest: 9%

- **Coping strategies**
  - Average number of reported coping strategies used in assessed settlements: 3.1

- **Land availability**
  - Reported availability of land for agriculture in assessed settlements: 81% Available, 19% Not available

- **Market availability**
  - Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from assessed settlements: 69% Available, 31% Not available

- **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%

- **Coping strategies**
  - Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:
    - Borehole: 49%
    - Protected well: 25%
    - Donkey cart: 8%
    - Pond: 8%
    - Tapstand: 6%
    - Water yard: 3%

---

**WASH**

- **Water distance**
  - Reported distance of nearest water source from assessed settlements:
    - Under 30 minutes: 40%
    - 30 minutes to under 1 hour: 55%
    - 1 hour to under half a day: 6%

- **Water availability**
  - Reported availability of a functional borehole from assessed settlements:
    - 65% Available
    - 35% Not available

- **Water sources**
  - Reported primary water source available from assessed settlements:
    - Borehole: 49%
    - Protected well: 25%
    - Donkey cart: 8%
    - Pond: 8%
    - Tapstand: 6%
    - Water yard: 3%
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.