



# South Sudan - Protection

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2020

### Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps faced by the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater

Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly and through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- KIs who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad protection trends in assessed

settlements in February 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,529** Key Informants interviewed

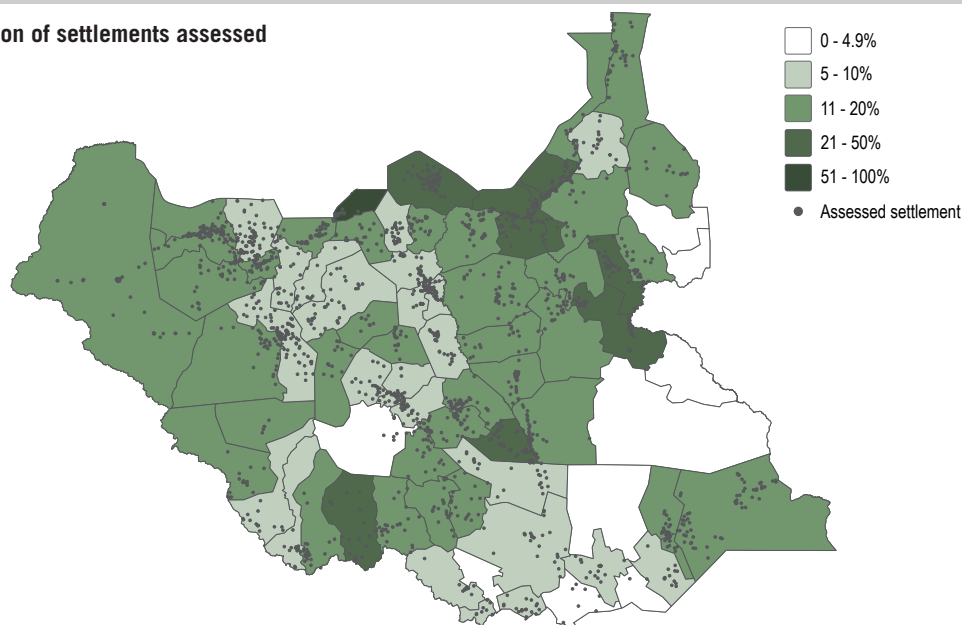
**2,002** Settlements assessed

**71** Counties assessed

**69** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

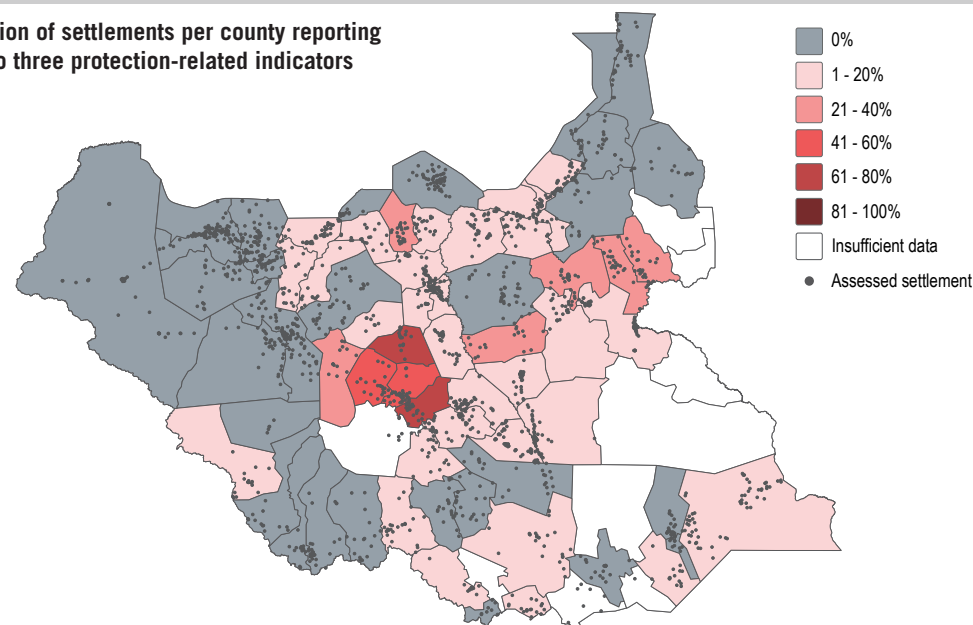
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### Conflict composite indicator

#### Proportion of settlements per county reporting "yes" to three protection-related indicators



<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent [OCHA Common Operational Dataset \(COD\)](#) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

This conflict composite indicator aims at measuring both perceptions of certain risks associated with conflict as well as the occurrence and impact of reported conflict. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Killing or forced recruitment cited as a main protection concern
- Incidence of conflict resulting in civilian death
- Incidence of shelter damage due to conflict



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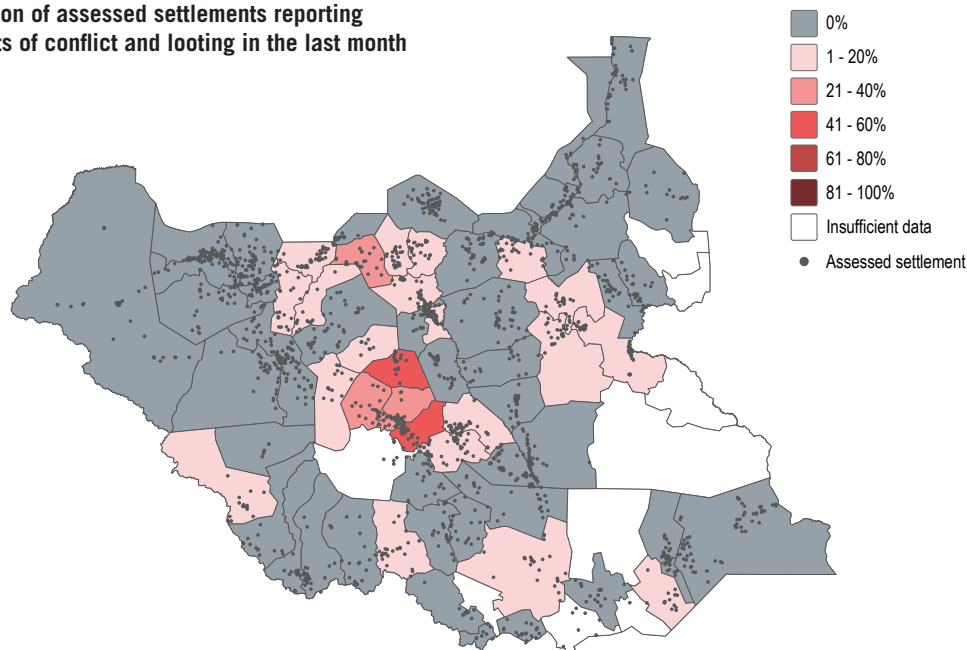
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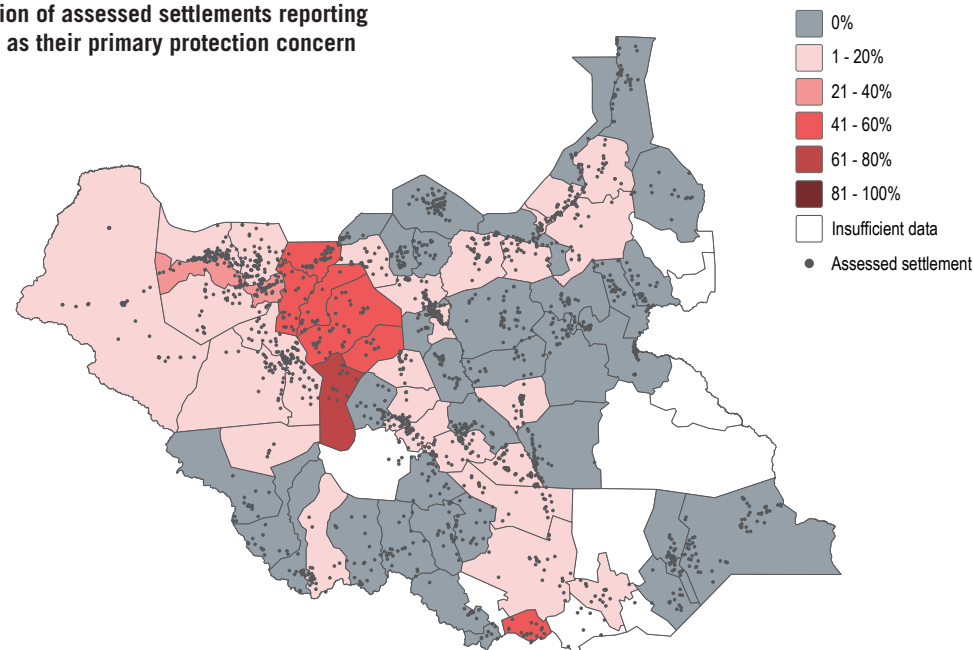
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## Incidence of conflict and looting

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the last month



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as their primary protection concern



## Main Protection Concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related

Yirol West	14%
Nyirol	12%
Rumbek East	9%
Canal/Pigi	7%
Rumbek North	6%

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related

Rumbek North	100%
Rumbek Centre	92%
Rumbek East	86%
Cueibet	81%
Rubkona	67%

Three counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for girls (younger than 18 years) is conflict-related

Rumbek North	6%
Rumbek East	5%
Akobo	4%

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for boys (younger than 18 years) is conflict-related

Rumbek Centre	81%
Rumbek East	73%
Rumbek North	59%
Cueibet	52%
Tonj South	23%



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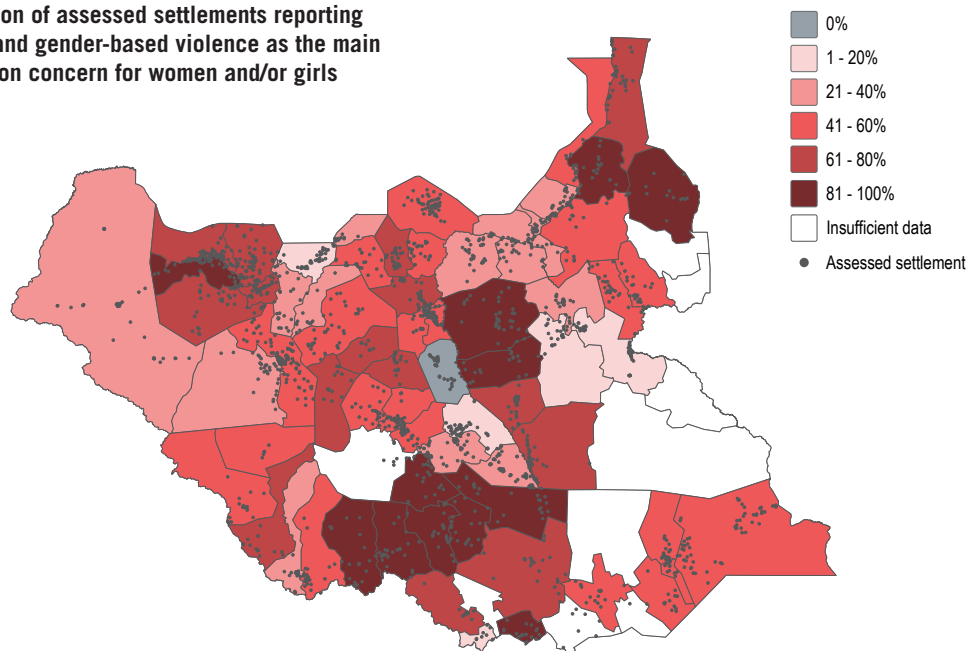
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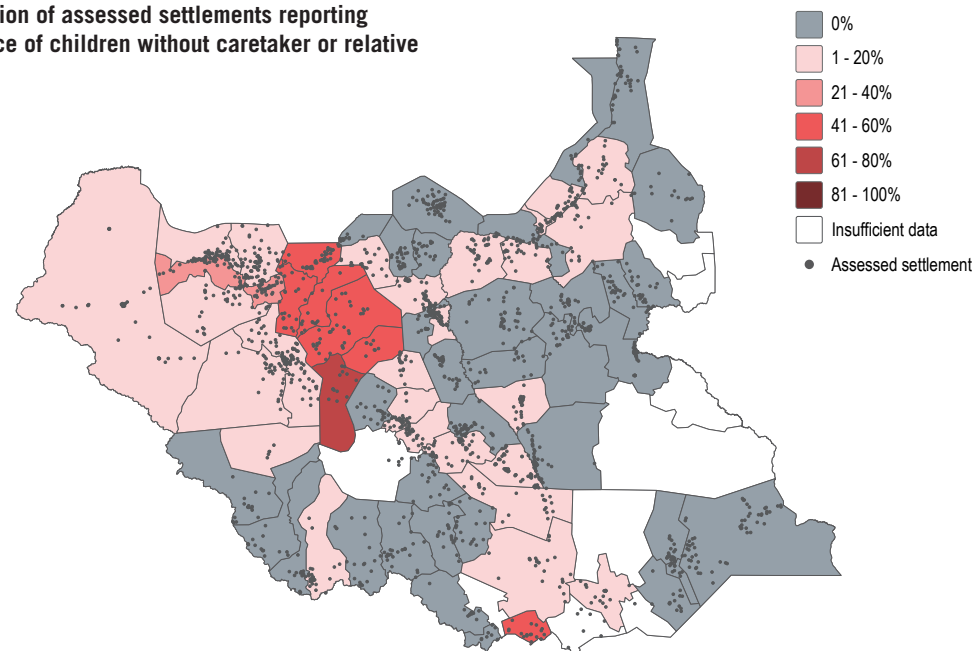
## Sexual and gender-based violence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting sexual and gender-based violence as the main protection concern for women and/or girls



## Unaccompanied or separated children

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of children without caretaker or relative



## Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance

Panyikang	24%	■
Manyo	14%	■
Leer	9%	■
Cueibet	5%	■
Twic	4%	■

Two county where assessed settlements reported landmines are contaminating roads

Cueibet	5%	■
Twic	4%	■

## Community relations

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported IDP presence and that IDPs generally have a poor relationship with the local community

Cueibet	33%	■
Mundri East	26%	■
Maridi	25%	■
Rumbek North	24%	■
Gogrial East	21%	■

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported disputes about land ownership

Tonj South	69%	■
Yambio	52%	■
Tonj East	50%	■
Tonj North	46%	■
Gogrial East	43%	■



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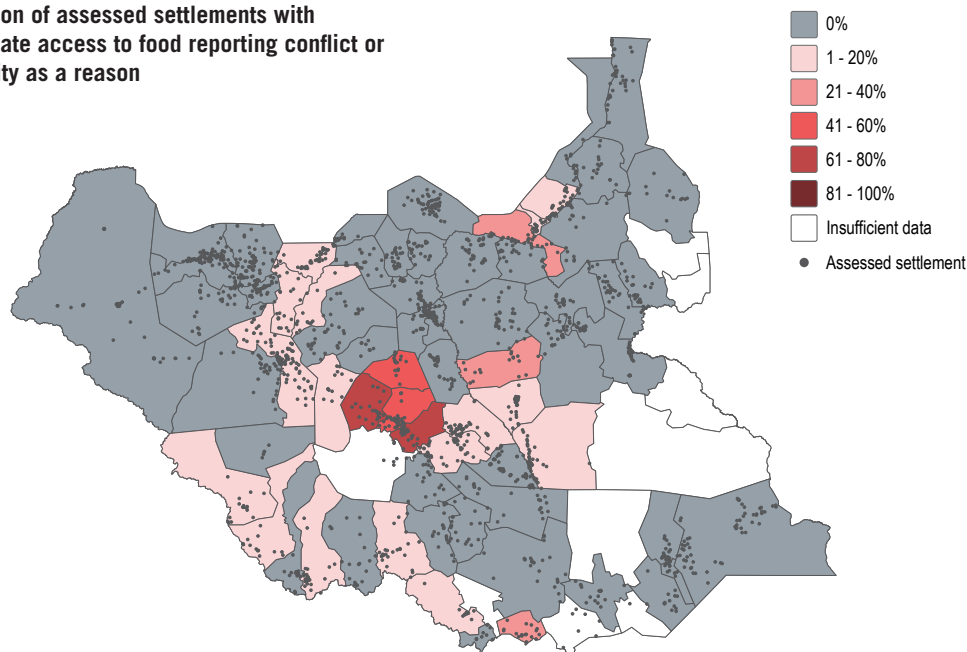
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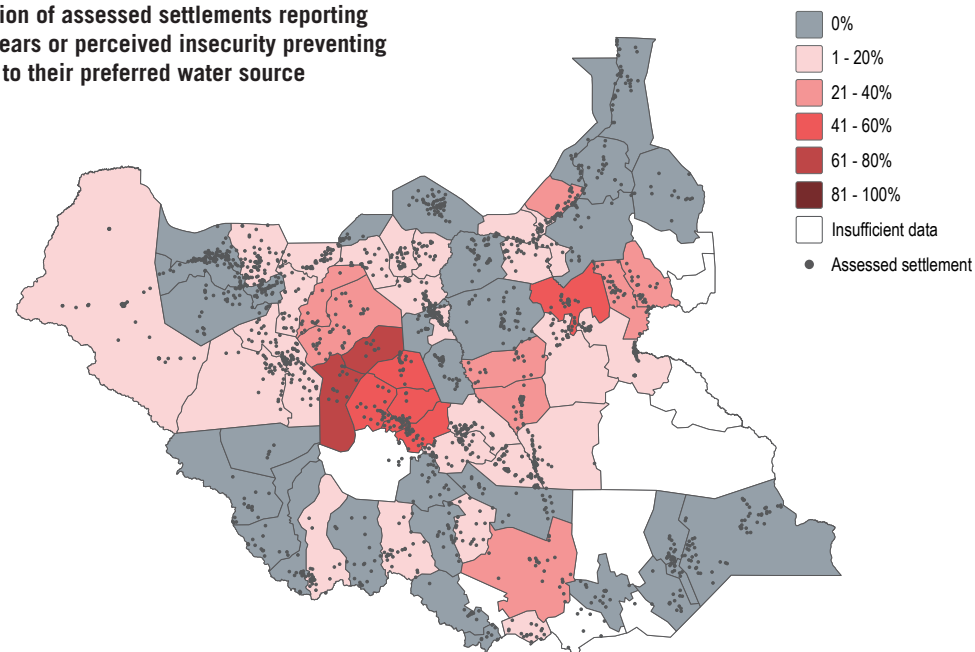
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### Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reporting conflict or insecurity as a reason



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source



### Insecurity: market services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported safety-related concerns as the main reason for not being able to access their preferred market

Rumbek East	73%
Tonj East	70%
Rumbek North	65%
Fashoda	63%
Tonj South	62%

### Insecurity: education services

Five counties where assessed settlements reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services

Duk	12%
Jur River	6%
Twic East	4%
Rumbek Centre	3%
Wau	2%

### Insecurity: boys attendance

Two counties where assessed settlements (with available education services) reported that protection-related concerns are the main reason for boys not attending school

Gogrial East	7%
Mayendit	3%

### Insecurity: girls attendance

One counties where assessed settlements (with available education services) reported that protection-related concerns are the main reason for girls not attending school

Gogrial East	7%
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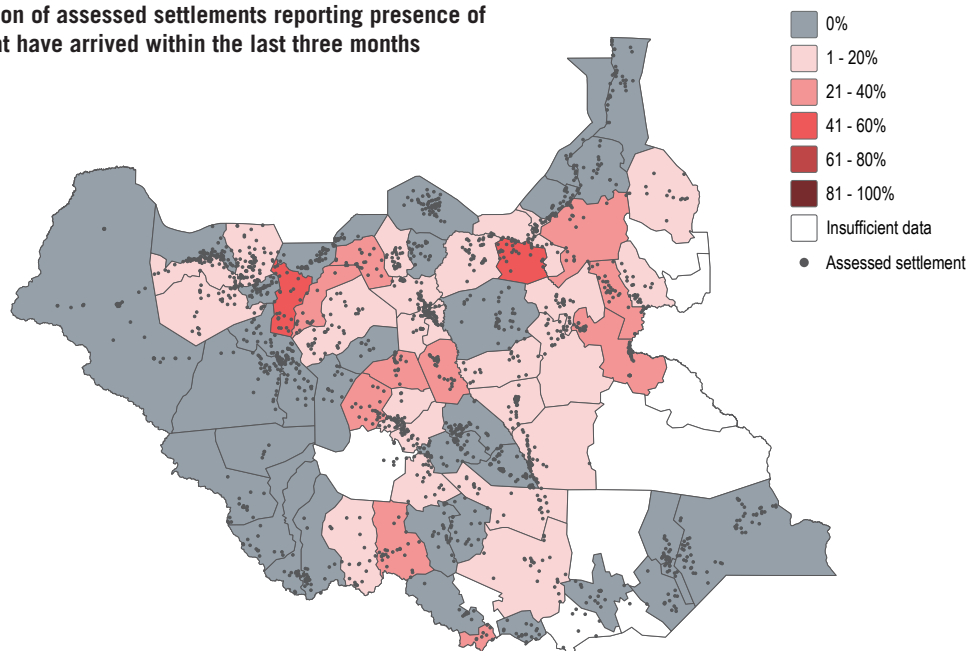
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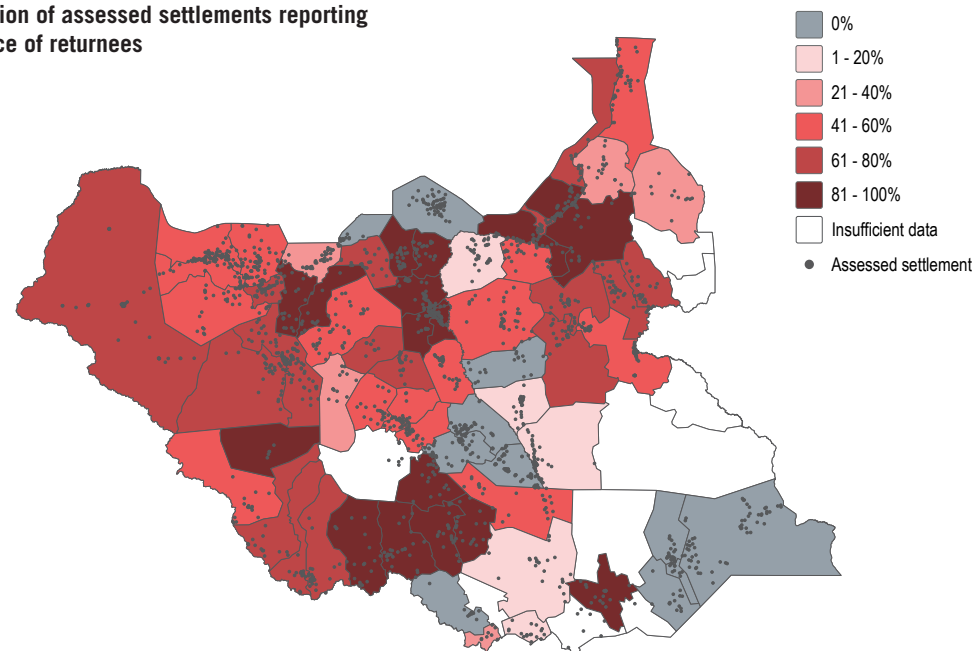
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### Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs that have arrived within the last three months



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees



### Information sources

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main source of information is family and/or friends

Pariang	93%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	85%	<div></div>
Renk	81%	<div></div>
Morobo	75%	<div></div>
Melut	71%	<div></div>

### IDP Leadership absent

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported an absence of IDP leadership

Tambura	80%	<div></div>
Nzara	79%	<div></div>
Ezo	69%	<div></div>
Panyijar	49%	<div></div>
Mundri West	45%	<div></div>

### Lack of IDP support

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that the local community is not sharing resources with IDPs

Morobo	63%	<div></div>
Mayom	32%	<div></div>
Wau	28%	<div></div>
Ezo	23%	<div></div>
Cueibet	19%	<div></div>

### Living conditions: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or out in the open

Uror	62%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	54%	<div></div>
Ulang	47%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	46%	<div></div>
Duk	24%	<div></div>