



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 April 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,292 Key Informants interviewed

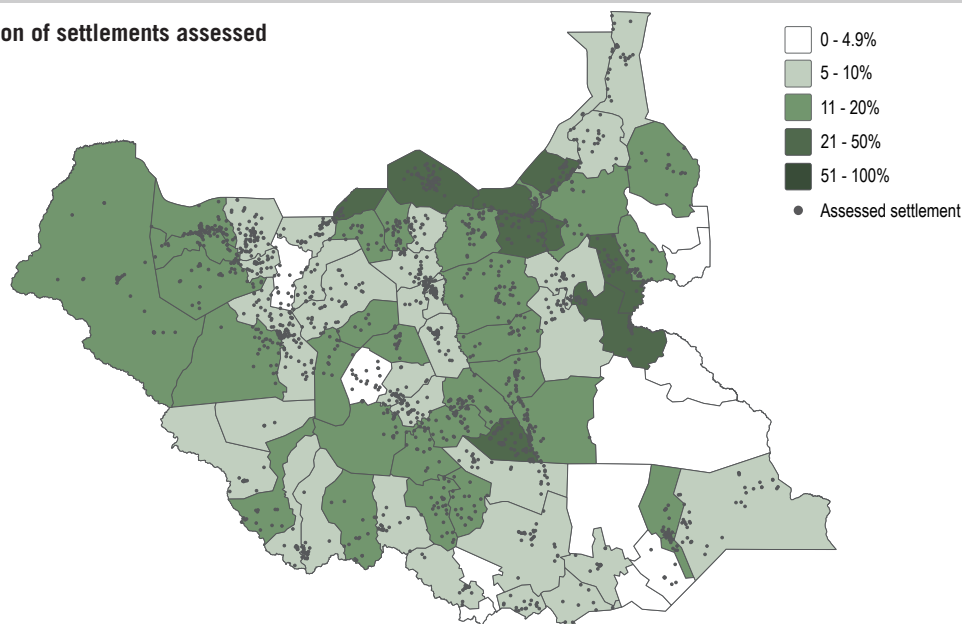
1,776 Settlements assessed

70 Counties assessed

67 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

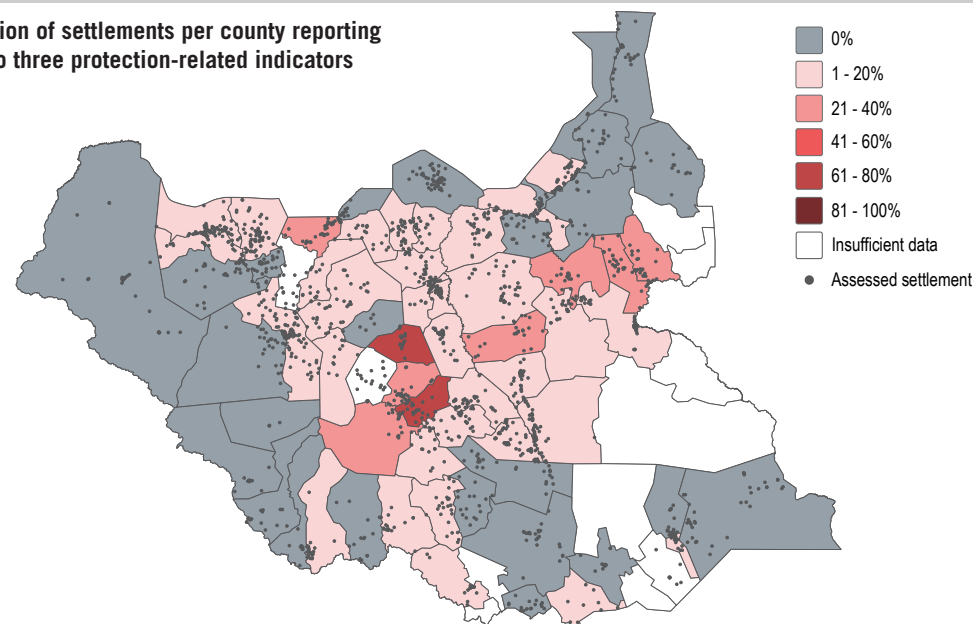
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Conflict composite indicator

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



¹ 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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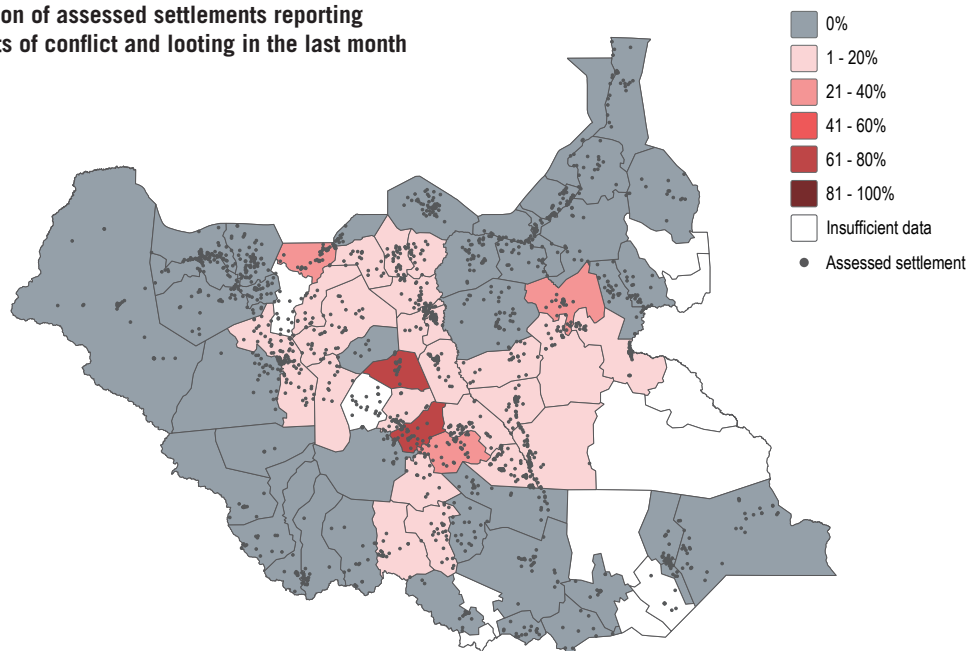
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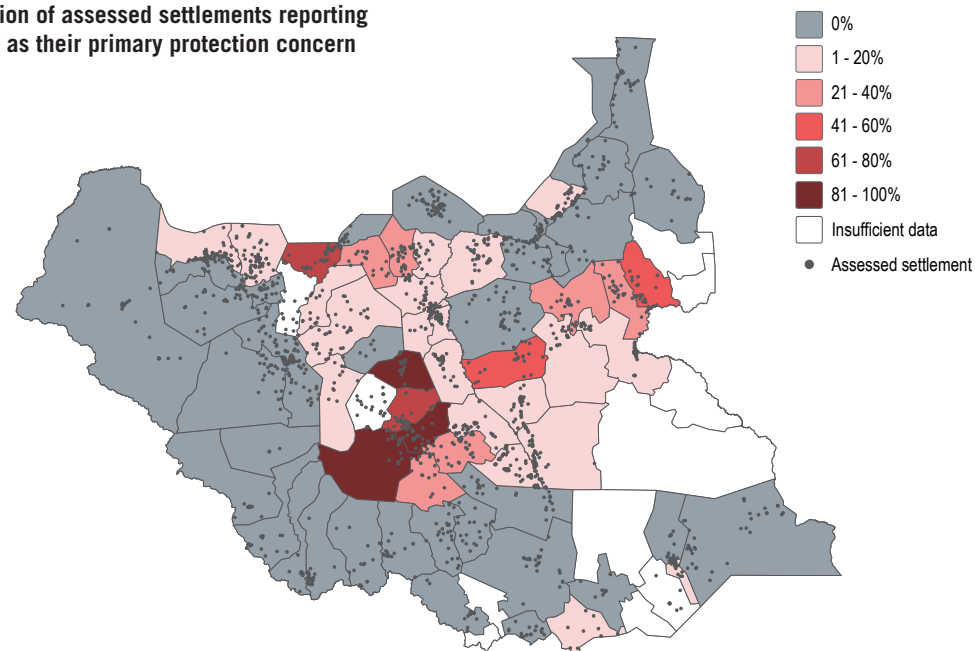
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Twic	29%	<div></div>
Yirol West	22%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	19%	<div></div>
Magwi	11%	<div></div>
Goarial East	6%	<div></div>

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 East	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	82%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	76%	<div></div>
Twic	64%	<div></div>

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

Twic	14%	<div></div>
Aweil East	2%	<div></div>

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

Wulu	71%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	69%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	63%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	60%	<div></div>
Twic	57%	<div></div>



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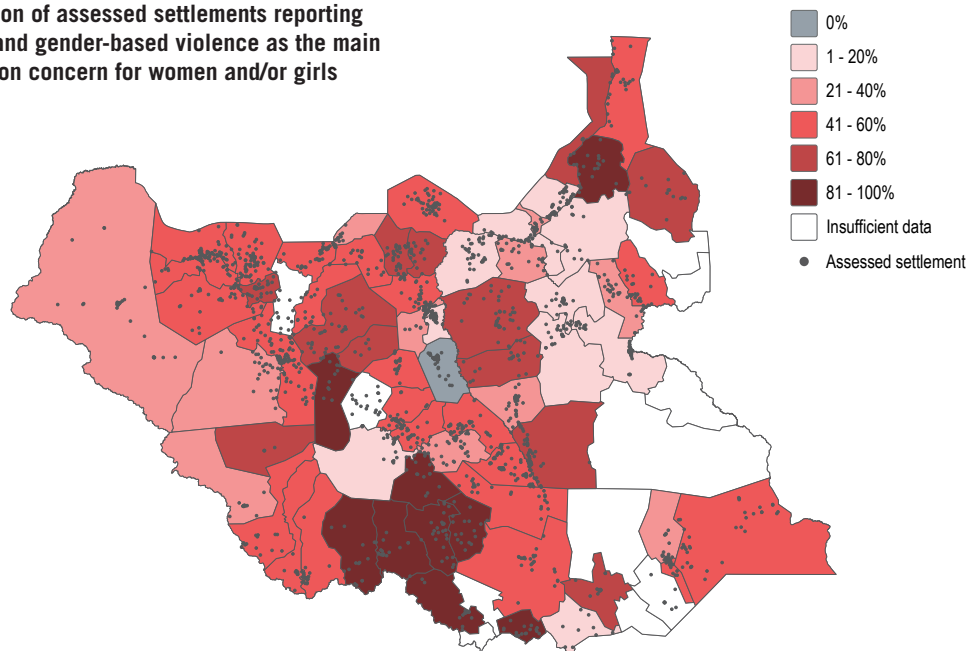
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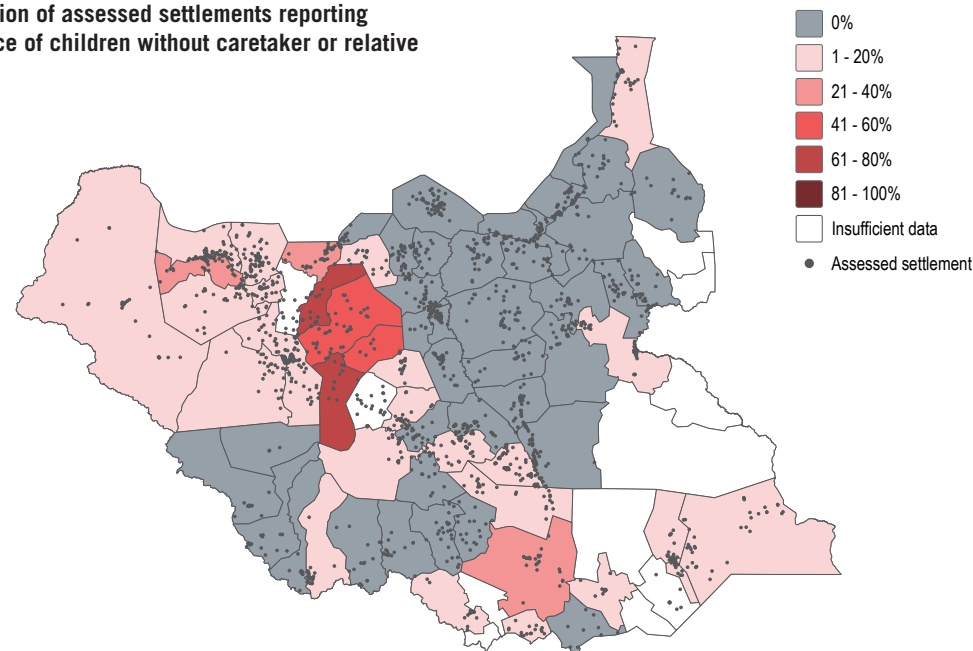
Sexual and gender-based violence

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	19%
Juba	4%
Rumbek East	4%
Leer	4%
Mayendit	4%

*Other counties where 4% of assessed settlements reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance include: Rumbek East.

Two counties where assessed settlements reported landmines are contaminating roads

Juba	4%
Rumbek East	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

Mvolo	47%
Twic East	35%
Luakpiny/Nasir	32%
Mundri East	29%
Duk	25%

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

Tonj South	64%
Tonj East	63%
Tonj North	56%
Yambio	50%
Juba	38%



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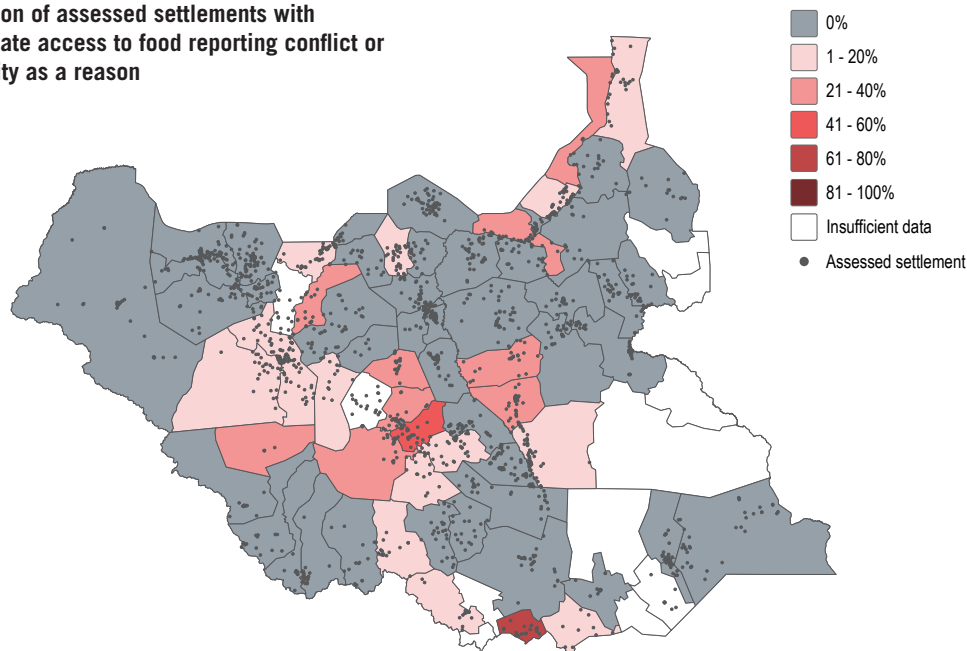
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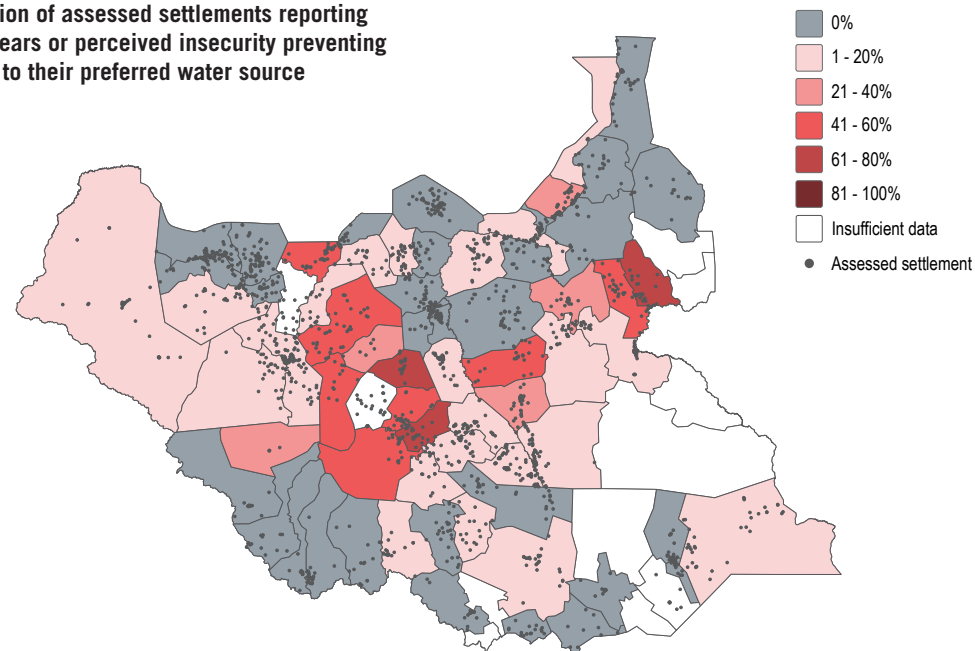
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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 they are unable to access their preferred market due to safety-related concerns

Panyikang	76%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	75%	<div></div>
Tonj East	75%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	67%	<div></div>
Fashoda	63%	<div></div>

Insecurity: education services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements

Duk	20%	<div></div>
Jur River	10%	<div></div>
Twic East	10%	<div></div>
Yei	6%	<div></div>
Bor South	5%	<div></div>

Insecurity: boys attendance

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

Tonj South	9%	<div></div>
Duk	5%	<div></div>
Tonj North	3%	<div></div>

Insecurity: girls attendance

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

Tonj South	9%	<div></div>
Tonj North	3%	<div></div>



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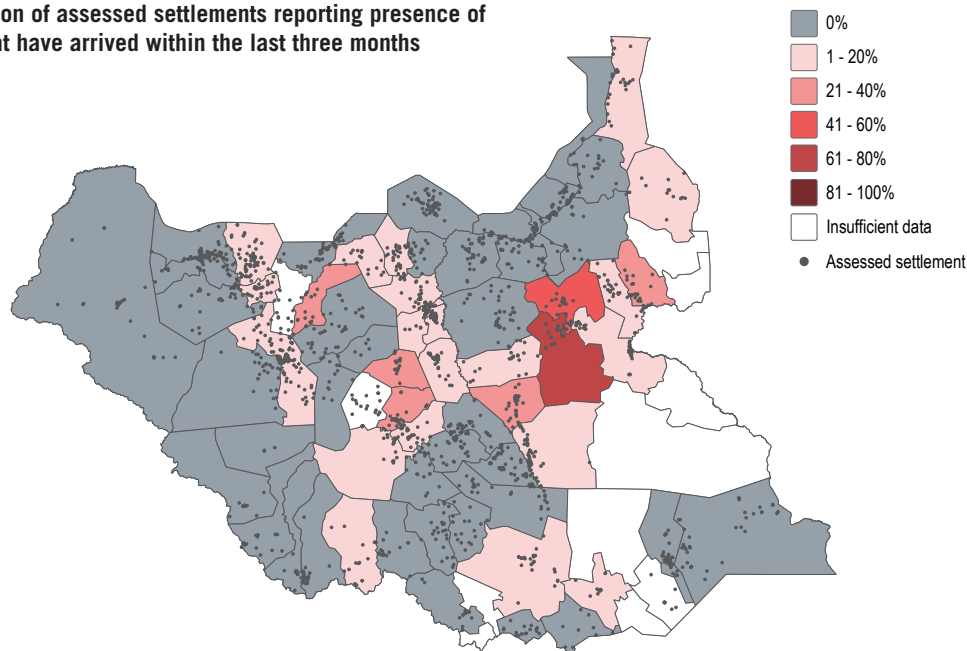
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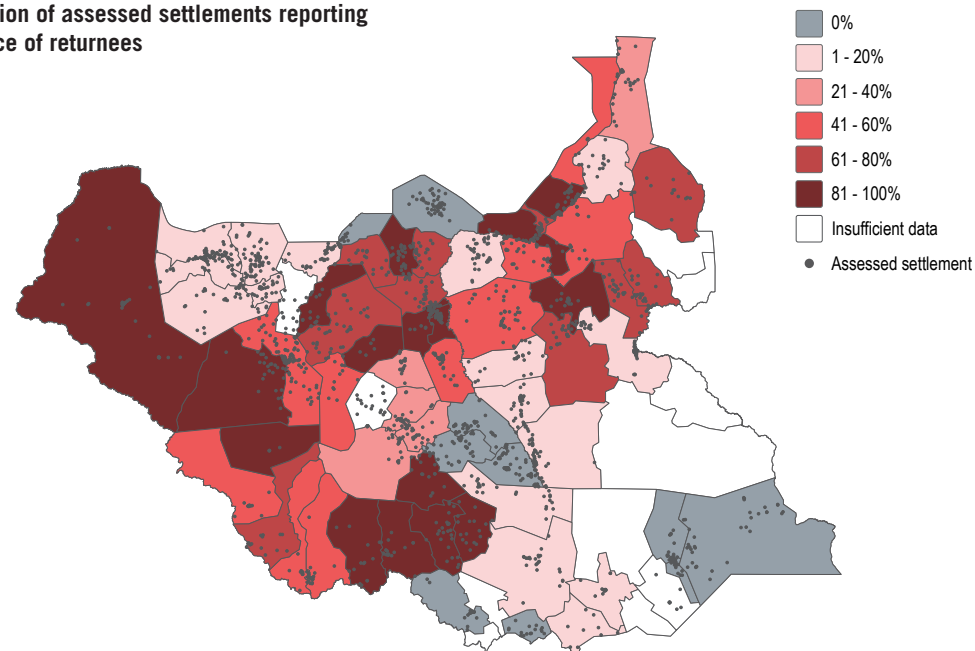
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Displacement and Population Movement

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	96%	<div></div>
Ibba	71%	<div></div>
Maban	71%	<div></div>
Mundri East	71%	<div></div>

IDP Leadership absent

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	80%	<div></div>
Tambura	79%	<div></div>
Yambio	75%	<div></div>
Mayendit	39%	<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

Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	31%	<div></div>
Wau	27%	<div></div>
Jur River	13%	<div></div>
Tonj East	13%	<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

Ulang	39%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	36%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	33%	<div></div>
Uror	33%	<div></div>
Duk	25%	<div></div>