



# South Sudan - Protection

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2018

### 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 facing 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 had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement 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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 September 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,459** Key Informants interviewed

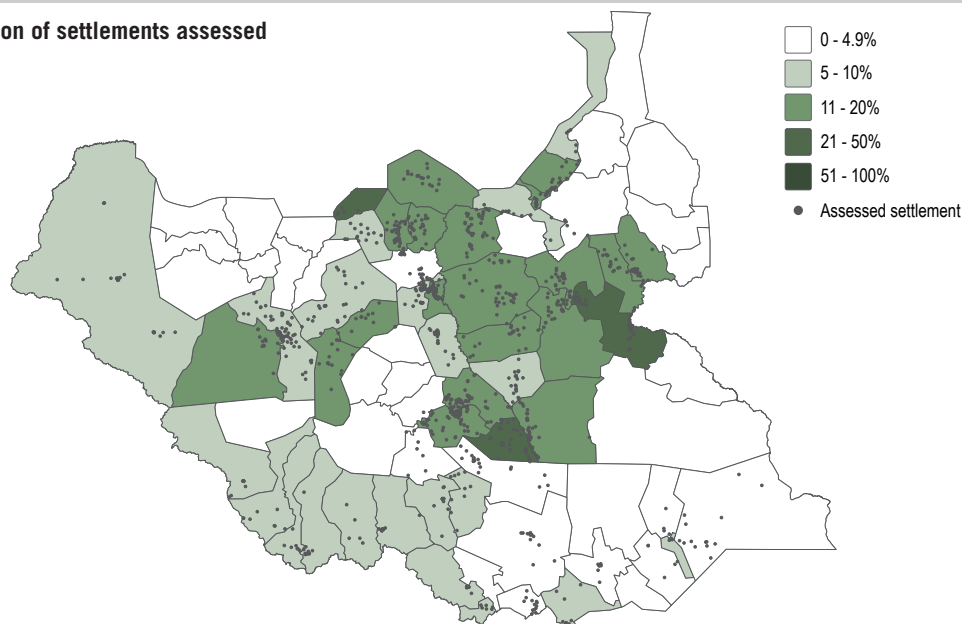
**1,102** Settlements assessed

**53** Counties assessed

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

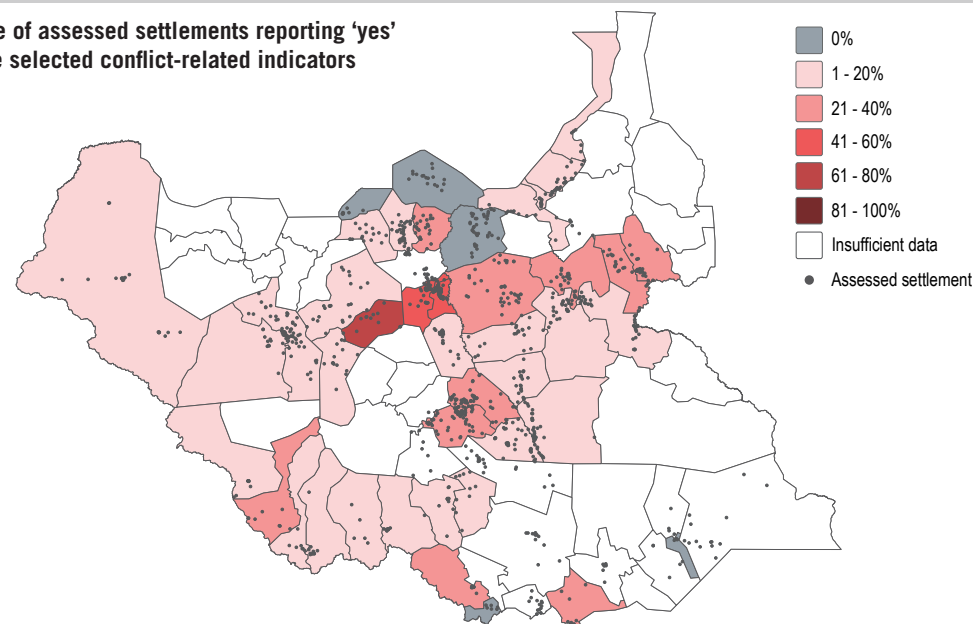
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### Conflict composite indicator

#### Average of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to three selected conflict-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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

This simple conflict composite aims to measure 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
- Incident of conflict resulting in civilian death
- Incident of shelter damage due to conflict



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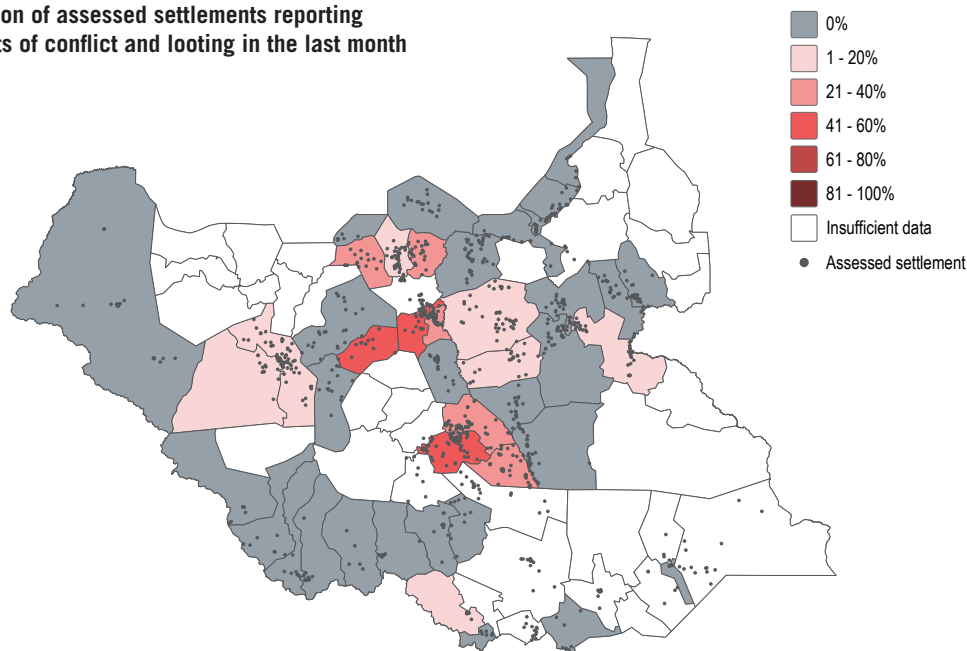
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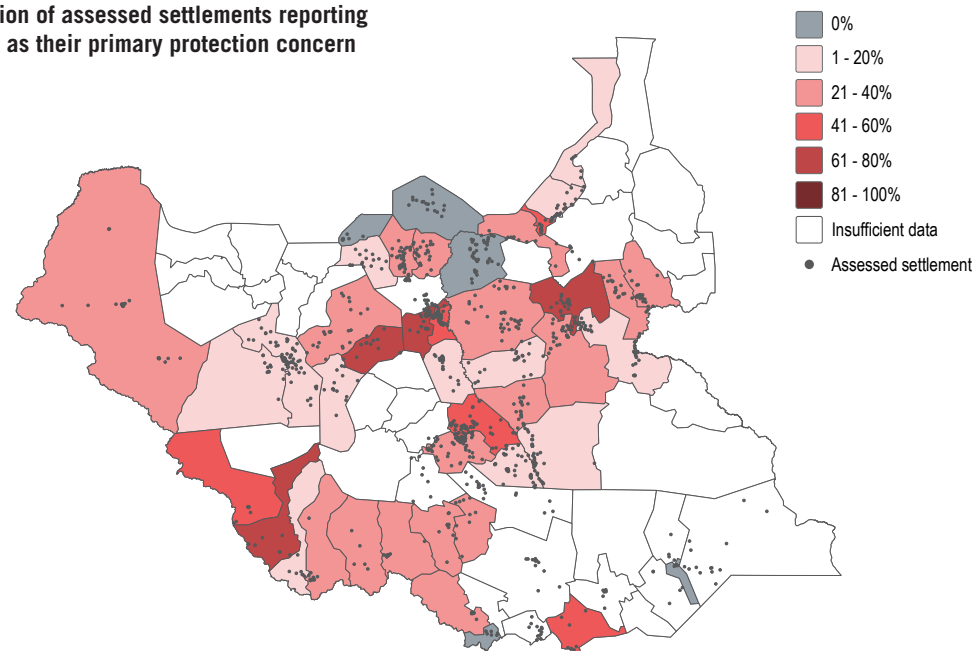
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### Incidence of conflict and looting

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 assessed counties reporting main protection concern for women (18 years and above) conflict related

Yirol East	23%	■
Yirol West	16%	■
Mundri East	10%	■
Twic East	9%	■
Tonj North	9%	■

Top five assessed counties reporting main protection concern for men (18 years and above) conflict related

Ezo	75%	■
Mayendit	74%	■
Nyirol	64%	■
Magwi	57%	■
Leer	55%	■

Top five assessed counties reporting main protection concern for girls (below 18 years) conflict related

Yirol West	14%	■
Yirol East	12%	■
Wau	2%	■

Top five assessed counties reporting main protection concern for boys (below 18 years) conflict related

Tonj East	33%	■
Mayendit	29%	■
Leer	26%	■
Panyikang	22%	■
Ibba	20%	■



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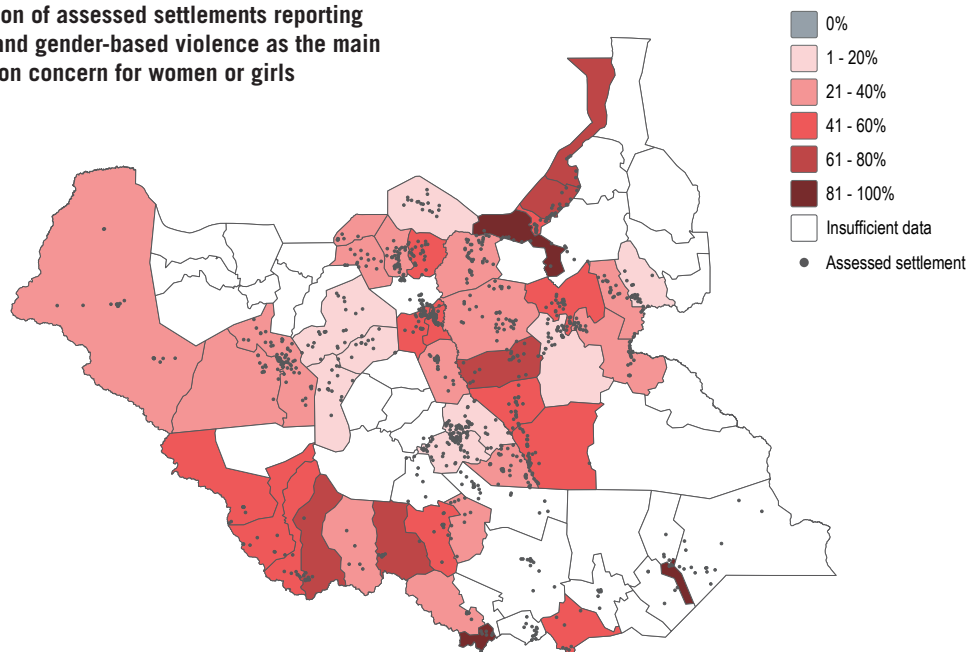
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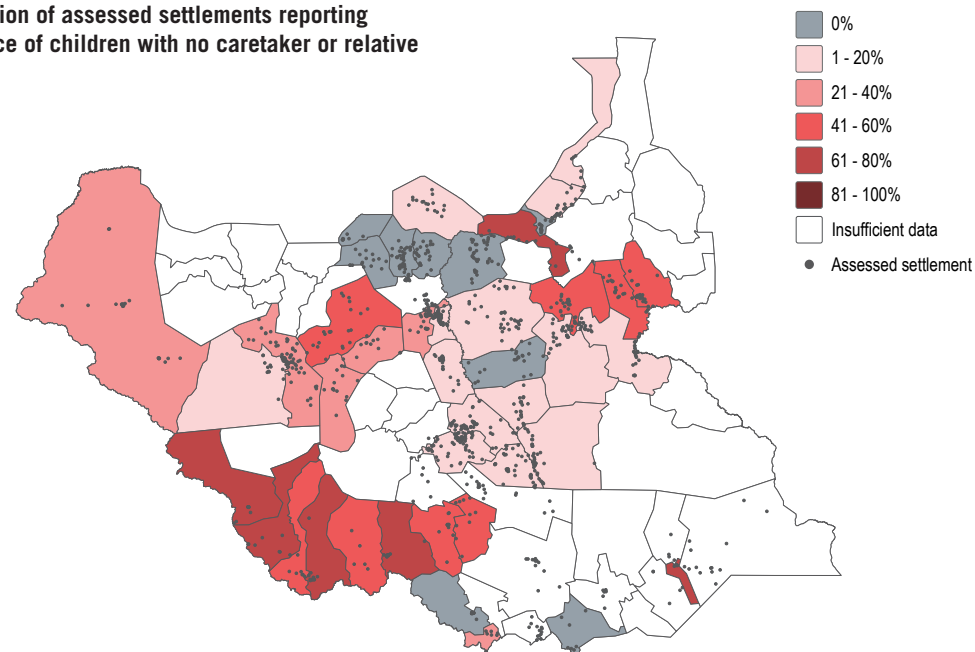
### Sexual and gender-based violence

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



### Unaccompanied or separated children

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of children with no caretaker or relative



### Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Top five assessed counties reporting presence of landmines or unexploded ordnance

Leer	52%
Mayendit	49%
Panyikang	44%
Magwi	43%
Ezo	25%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Leer	43%
Magwi	43%
Mayendit	37%
Manyo	17%
Ezo	13%

### Community relations

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs present and poor relationships with the local community

Morobo	57%
Ulang	38%
Luakpiny/Nasir	30%
Mundri West	23%
Nyiröl	20%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Yirol West	42%
Awerial	38%
Yirol East	33%
Wau	29%
Ezo	25%



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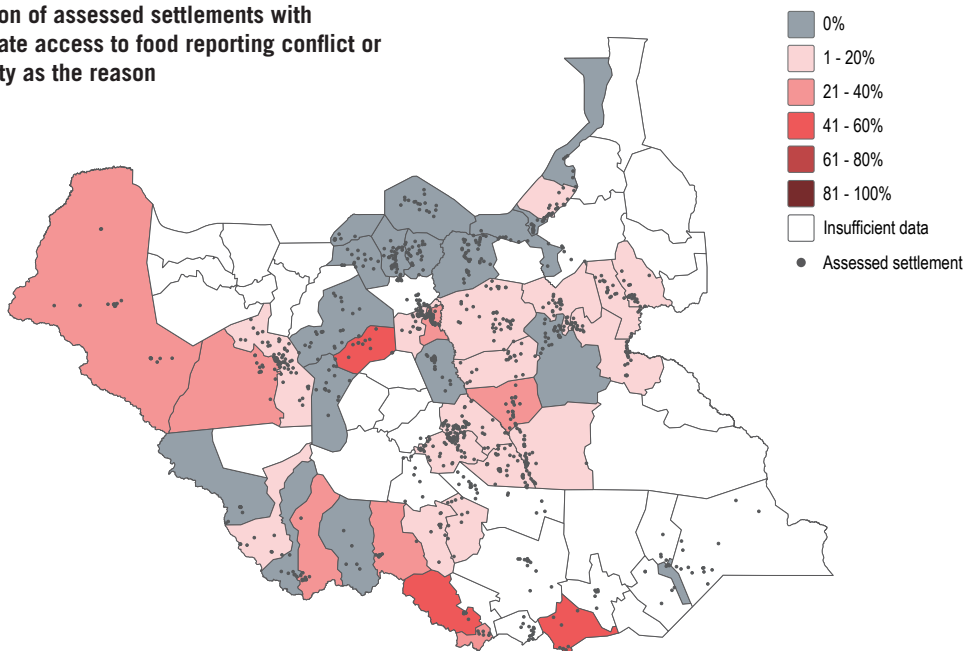
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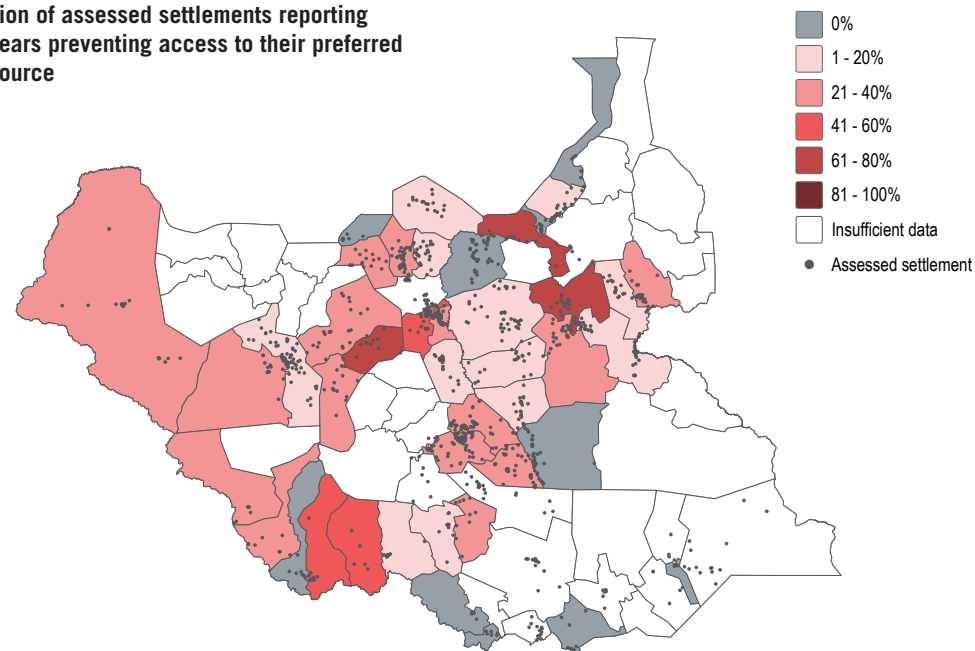
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### Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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



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



### Insecurity: health services

Top five assessed counties reporting area being insecure as main reason health facilities are not accessible in or from settlements

Panyikang	44%	
Mundri East	20%	
Mayendit	14%	
Morobo	14%	
Yei	8%	

### Insecurity: education services

Top five assessed counties reporting area being insecure as main reason education services are not accessible in or from settlements

Leer	14%	
Mayendit	11%	
Panyikang	11%	
Wau	7%	
Ulang	5%	

### Insecurity: boys attendance

Top five assessed counties reporting protection-related concerns as main reason for boys not attending school where facilities were available

Tonj East	17%	
Mayendit	14%	
Leer	7%	
Uror	4%	
Panyijjar	4%	

### Insecurity: girls attendance

Top five assessed counties reporting protection-related concerns as main reason for girls not attending school where facilities were available

Tonj East	25%	
Mayendit	14%	
Tonj South	7%	
Leer	5%	
Akobo	3%	



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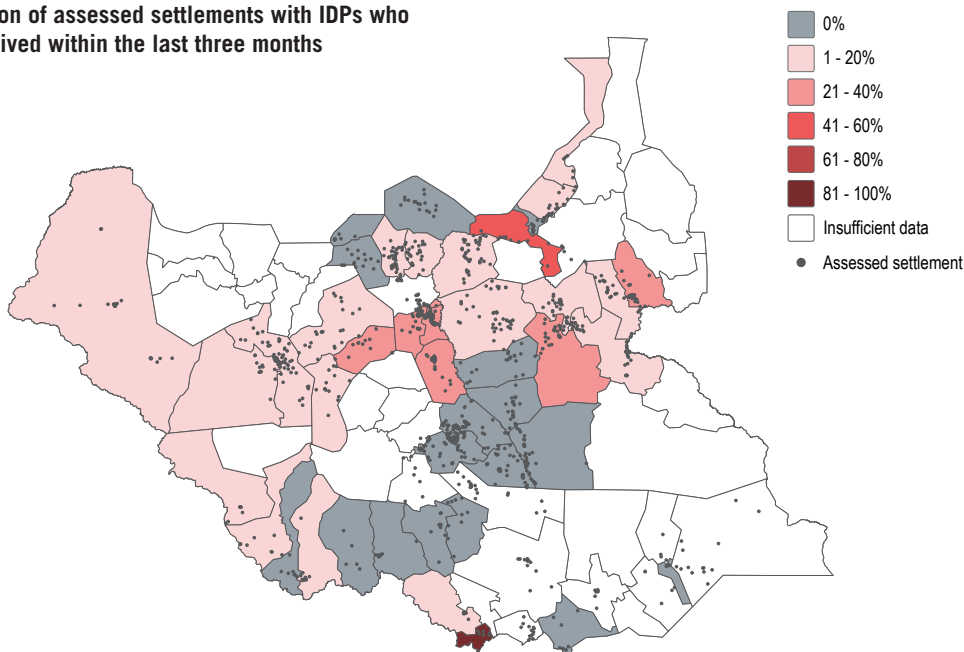
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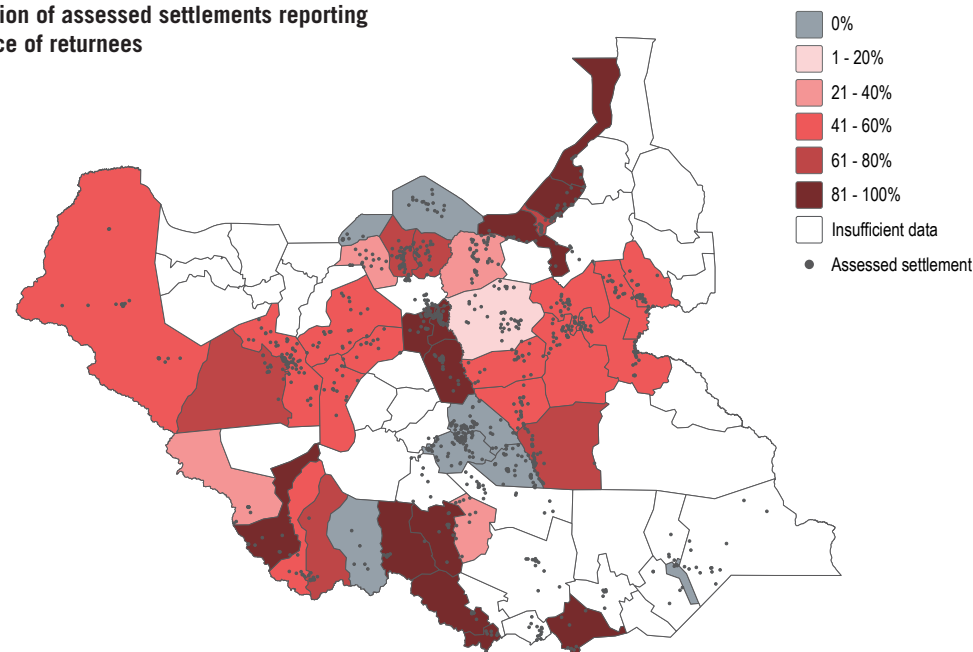
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### Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements with IDPs who have arrived within the last three months



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees



### Information sources

Top five assessed counties reporting their main source of information originating from family/friends

Yei	69%
Panyikang	67%
Yambio	67%
Ibba	60%
Tambura	56%

### Information sources

Top five assessed counties reporting directly accessing information from in-person conversations or loudspeakers

Ibba	100%
Mayom	100%
Morobo	100%
Panyijar	100%
Ayod	98%

### Lack of IDPs support

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs not receiving food, non-food-items or shelter, from the local community or an NGO

Ezo	100%
Morobo	100%
Fangak	88%
Ibba	80%
Mundri East	80%

### Living conditions: IDPs

Top five assessed counties reported where most IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or in the open

Ibba	60%
Ulang	52%
Malakal	47%
Mundri West	46%
Luakpiny/Nasir	45%