

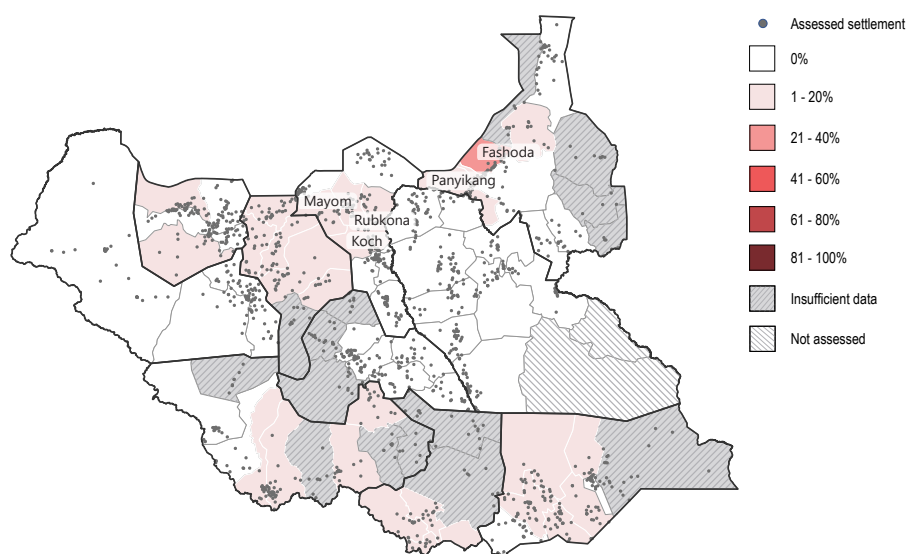
Assessment of hard to reach areas: Protection

April, 2023
South Sudan

KEY MESSAGE

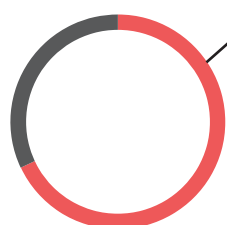
- In 95% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the relationship between most IDPs and the host community was “good”.
- In 95% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the relationship between most returnees and the host community was “good”.

Figure 1: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported “yes” to three protection-related indicators



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 in the month prior to data collection (as perceived by KIs).¹

Figure 2: Proportion of (n=1517) assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people felt safe in the month prior to data collection



In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported most people felt safe most of the time

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The general assessment objective is to assist humanitarian actors in making more informed decision about the scale, scope and location of the humanitarian response through providing detailed information on humanitarian needs, displacement dynamics, and service access in hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan.

METHODOLOGY:

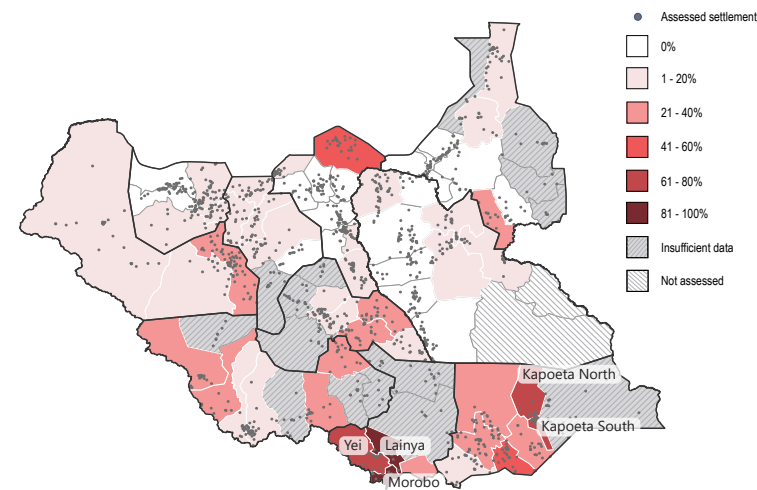
Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly, through multi-sector interviews with Key informants (KIs).

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad protection trends in assessed settlements in April 2023, and are not statistically generalisable. Please see full methodology detailed on page (4).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. Map labels highlight the top 5 counties reporting a certain indicator and/or all counties reporting 100% of a certain indicator.

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Figure 3: Proportion of assessed settlements per county where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women and/or girls*



*This question asks about the top three main protection concerns for girls younger than 18 and women. Thus lower values do not necessarily indicate a lack of SGBV concerns

Figure 4: Proportion of (n=1526) assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for girls



Figure 5: Proportion of (n=1526) assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women



FAMILY SEPARATION

Figure 6: Proportion of assessed settlements per county where KIs reported that family separation was the main protection concern for girls and/or boys

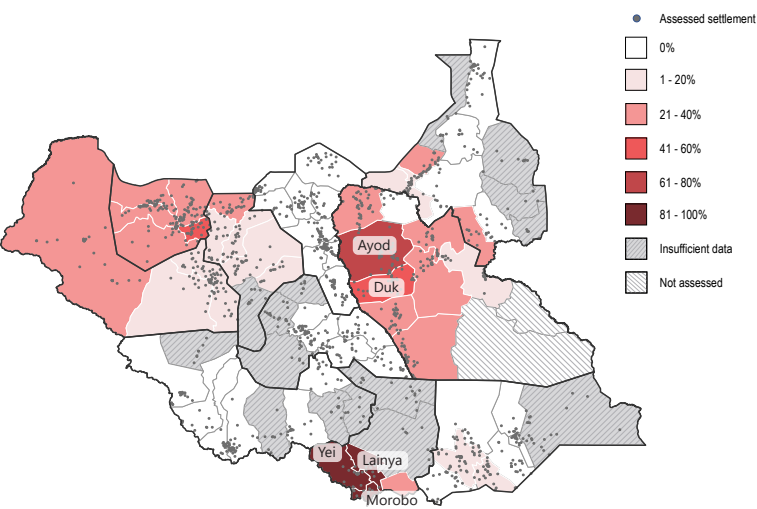


Figure 7: Proportion of (n=1526) assessed settlements where KIs reported family separation as one of the main protection concerns for girls



Figure 8: Proportion of (n=1526) assessed settlements where KIs reported family separation as one of the main protection concerns for boys



PROTECTION-RELATED SERVICE ACCESS CONSTRAINTS AND VULNERABILITIES

Figure 9: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection

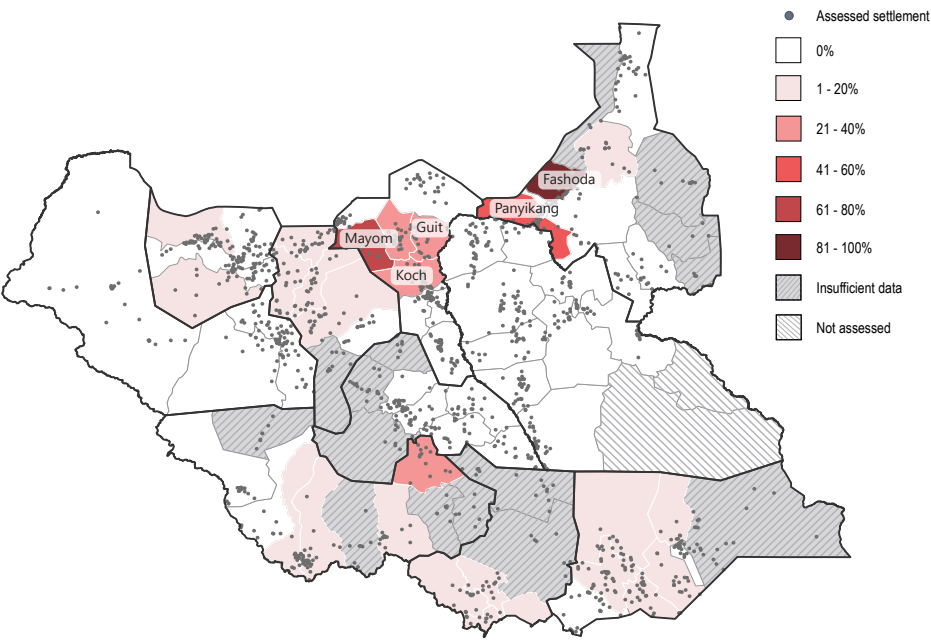


Table 1: In the last month, were ANY shelters destroyed or partially destroyed in the settlement? by proportion of assessed settlements

County	Damage from fire	Damage from fighting	Damage from flooding	Don't know	No Consensus	No Damage	Assessed settlements (n)
Fashoda	-	92%	-	-	4%	4%	24
Guit	-	-	29%	6%	18%	47%	17
Koch	-	-	34%	4%	12%	50%	26
Mayom	-	-	64%	7%	-	29%	14
Panyikang	-	25%	25%	-	-	50%	12

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES

Figure 10: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land grabbing, land being taken without sufficient compensation, and/or secondary occupation of land in the 30 days prior to data collection

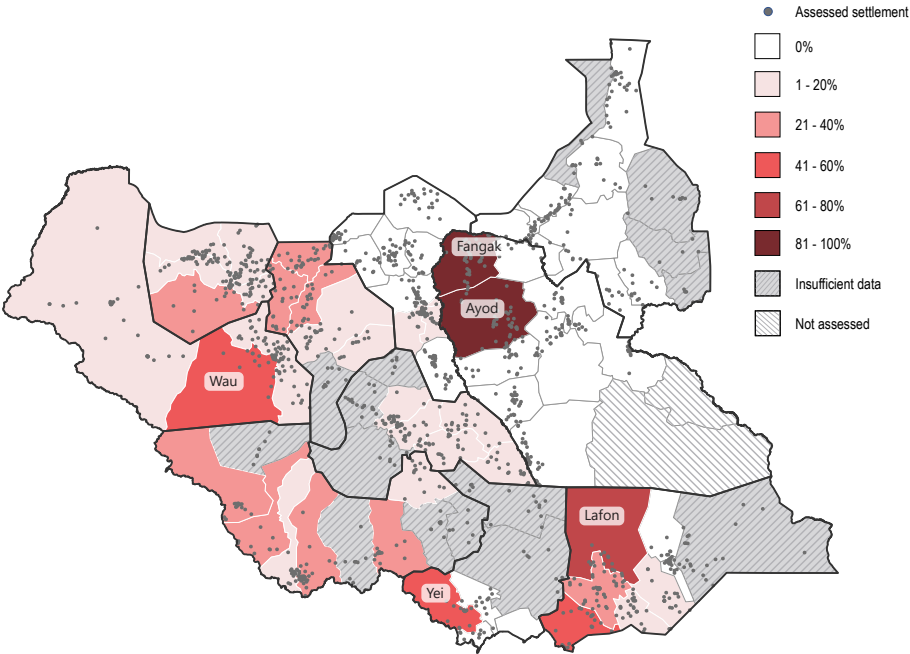


Figure 11: Proportion of (n=1526) assessed settlements where KIs reported land dispute and/or property destruction in the 30 days prior to data collection



	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	25
2	Akobo	23
3	Aweil Centre	18
4	Aweil East	46
5	Aweil North	23
6	Aweil South	20
7	Aweil West	31
8	Awerial	16
9	Ayod	40
10	Baliet	11
11	Bor South	48
12	Budi	18
13	Canal/Pigi	12
14	Cueibet	17
15	Duk	25
16	Ezo	14
17	Fangak	40
18	Fashoda	24
19	Gogrial East	22
20	Gogrial West	20
21	Guit	17
22	Ibba	8
23	Ikotos	30
24	Juba	7
25	Jur River	49
26	Kajo-keji	19
27	Kapoeta East	22
28	Kapoeta North	13
29	Kapoeta South	13
30	Koch	26
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	13
33	Leer	18
34	Longochuk	5
35	Luakpiny/Nasir	12
36	Maban	9
37	Magwi	22
38	Maiwut	6
39	Malakal	19
40	Manyo	6
41	Maridi	17
42	Mayendit	19
43	Mayom	14
44	Melut	16
45	Morobo	12
46	Mundri East	7
47	Mundri West	9
48	Mvolo	12
49	Nagero	7
50	Nyirrol	19
51	Nzara	19
52	Panyijiar	31
53	Panyikang	12
54	Pariang	22
55	Raja	32

	County	No. of assessed settlements
56	Renk	33
57	Rubkona	26
58	Rumbek Centre	23
59	Rumbek East	26
60	Rumbek North	8
61	Tambura	18
62	Terekeka	16
63	Tonj East	10
64	Tonj North	22
65	Tonj South	9
66	Torit	41
67	Twic	27
68	Twic East	31
69	Ulang	10
70	Uror	17
71	Wau	41
72	Wulu	8
73	Yambio	34
74	Yei	16
75	Yirol East	20
76	Yirol West	20

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Key informants interviewed for AoK fall under the following three categories:

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- Persons who remain in a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the phone

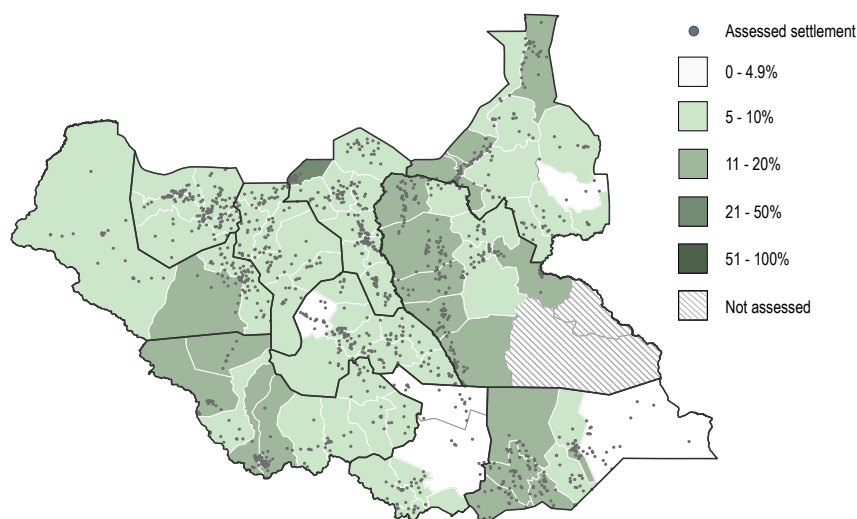
Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one

KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated¹ at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

1729 Key informants interviewed | **1526** Settlements assessed

76 Counties assessed | **71** Counties with 5% or more coverage²



ENDNOTES

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¹ 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

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative 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. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).