



# South Sudan - Protection

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2019

### 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 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).

[\( Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,137** Key Informants interviewed

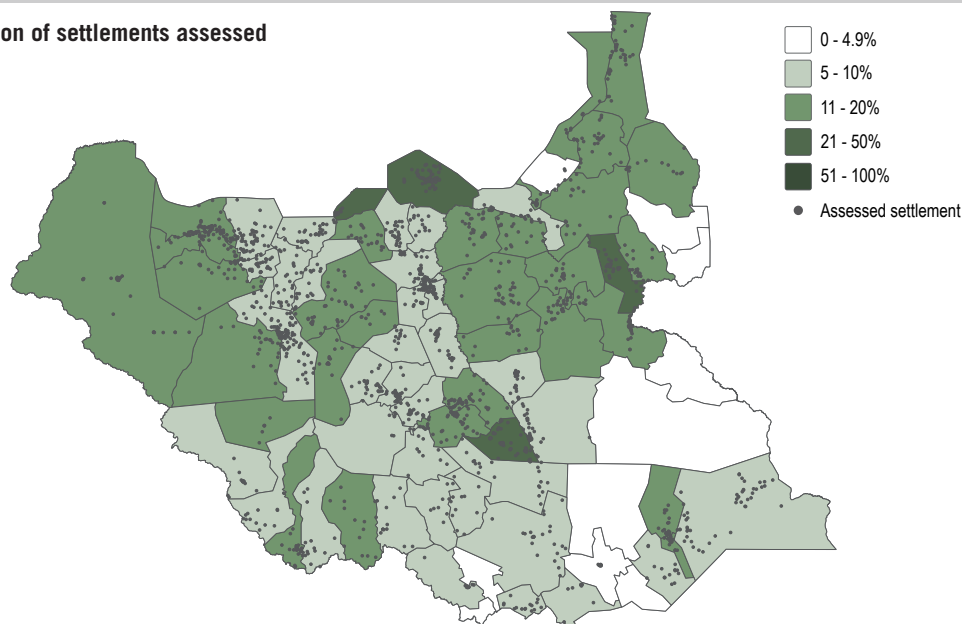
**1,759** Settlements assessed

**70** Counties assessed

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

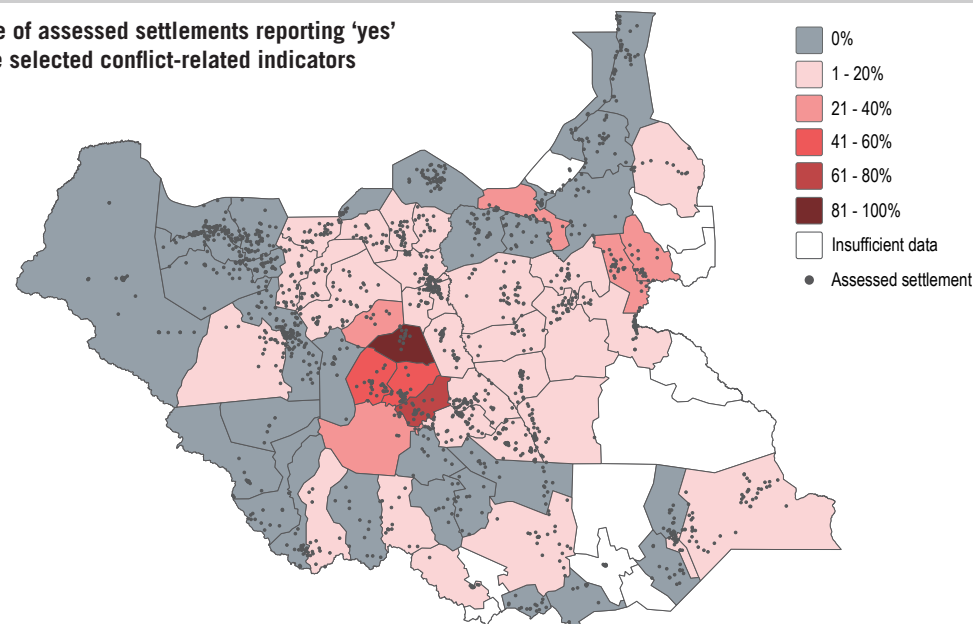
### Assessment coverage

#### 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 March 2019 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
- Incidence of conflict resulting in civilian death
- Incidence of shelter damage due to conflict



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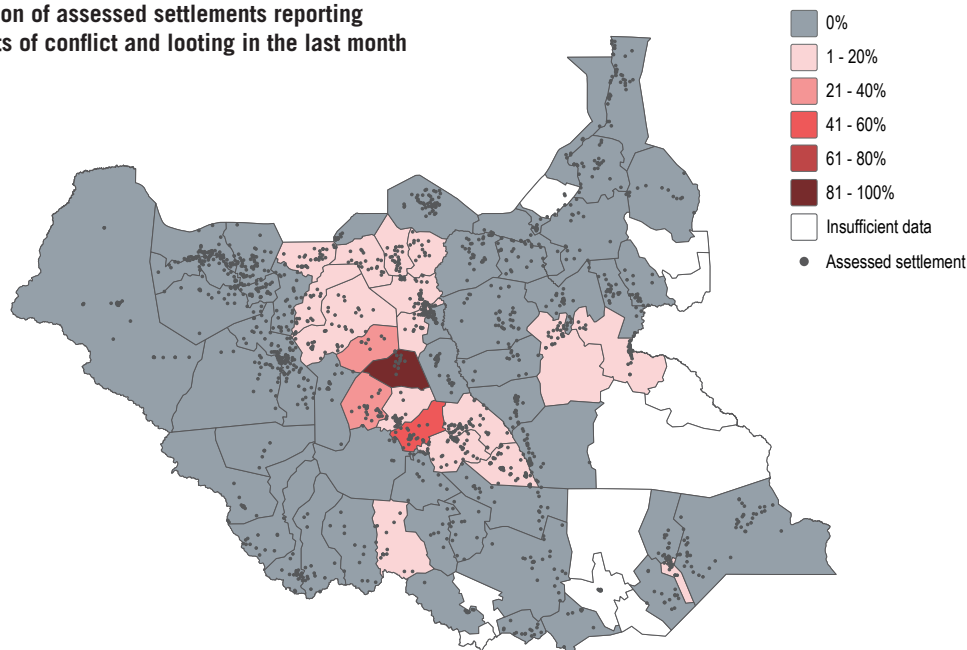
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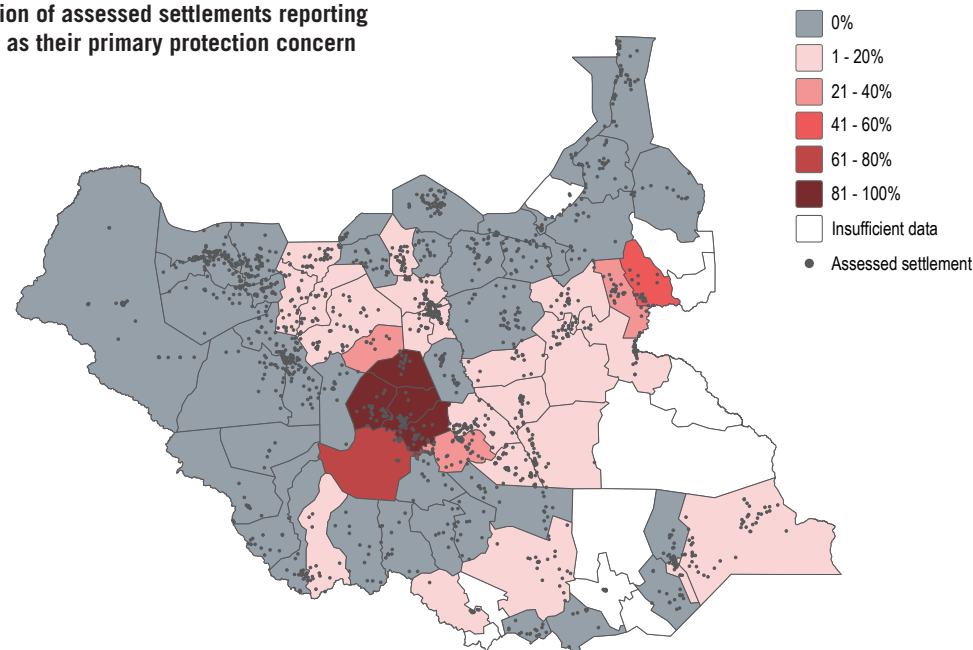
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### Incidence of conflict and looting

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	11%
Rumbek East	10%
Rumbek Centre	9%
Rumbek North	9%
Twic	9%

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%
Cueibet	96%
Rumbek North	91%
Rumbek Centre	88%
Wulu	67%

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

Rumbek North	9%
Cueibet	8%
Rumbek Centre	6%
Rumbek East	5%
Twic	3%

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 East	81%
Cueibet	75%
Rumbek North	73%
Rumbek Centre	72%
Wulu	44%



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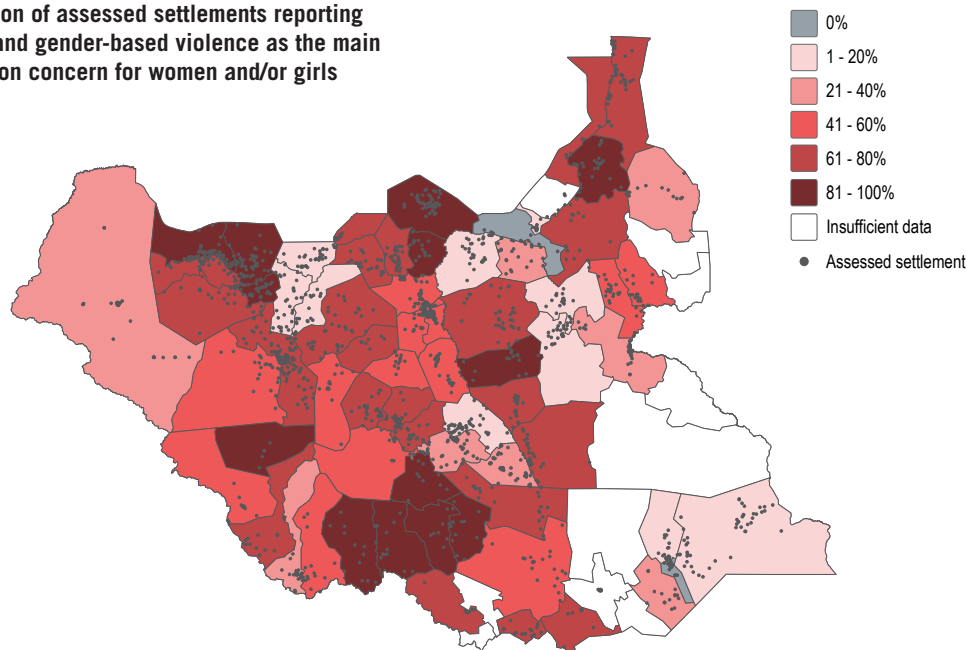
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

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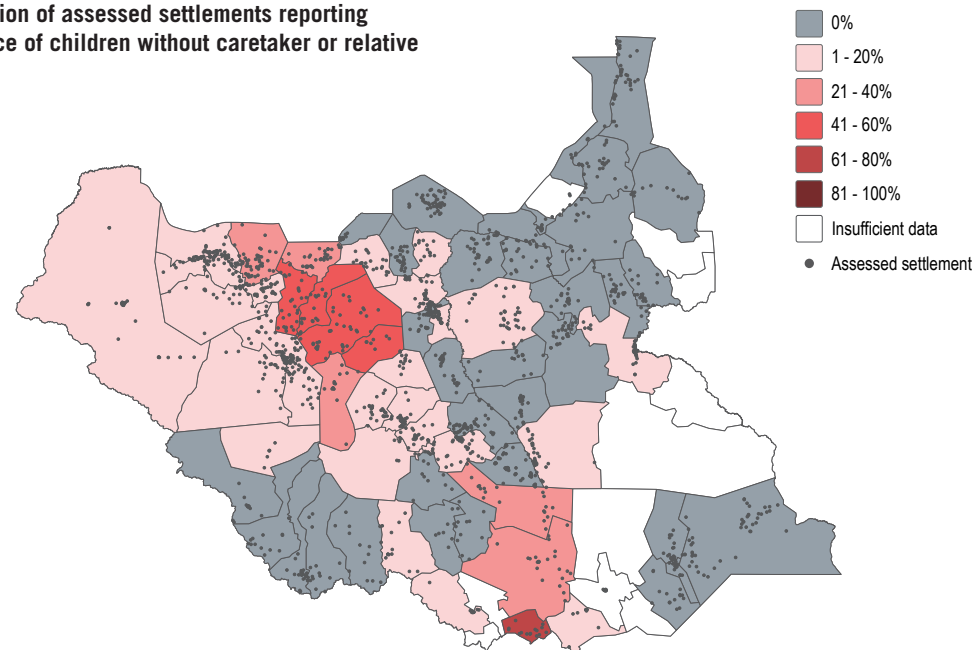
### Sexual and gender-based violence

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	63%	<div></div>
Terekeka	11%	<div></div>
Koch	8%	<div></div>
Leer	7%	<div></div>
Duk	7%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported landmines are contaminating roads

Panyikang	13%	<div></div>
Yambio	6%	<div></div>
Cueibet	4%	<div></div>
Juba	4%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	4%	<div></div>

### 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

Ulang	25%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	24%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	19%	<div></div>
Bor South	17%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	14%	<div></div>

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

Tonj East	78%	<div></div>
Panyikang	75%	<div></div>
Tambura	50%	<div></div>
Tonj North	45%	<div></div>
Maridi	43%	<div></div>



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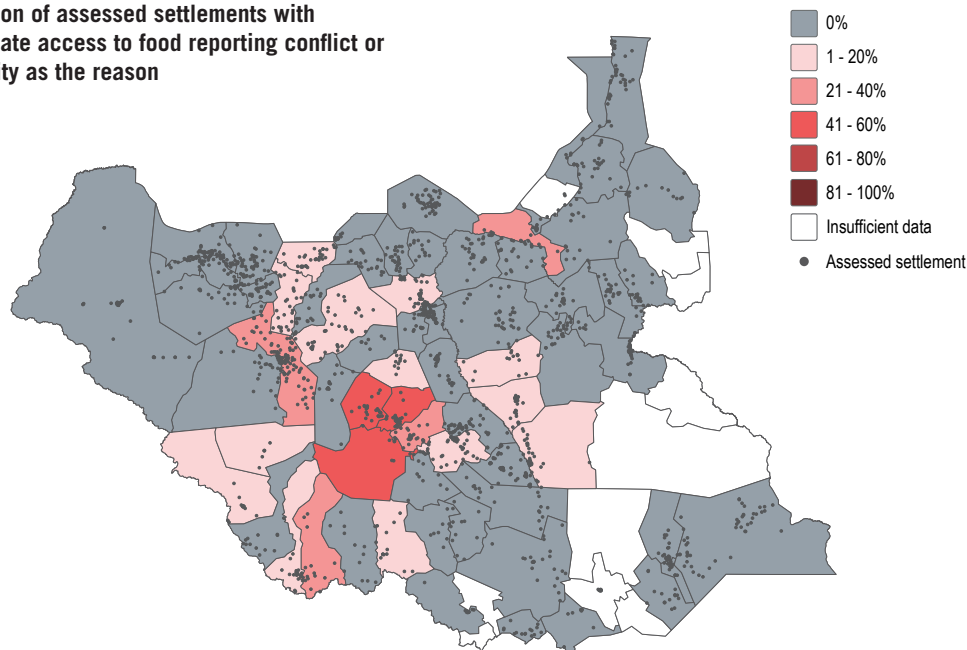
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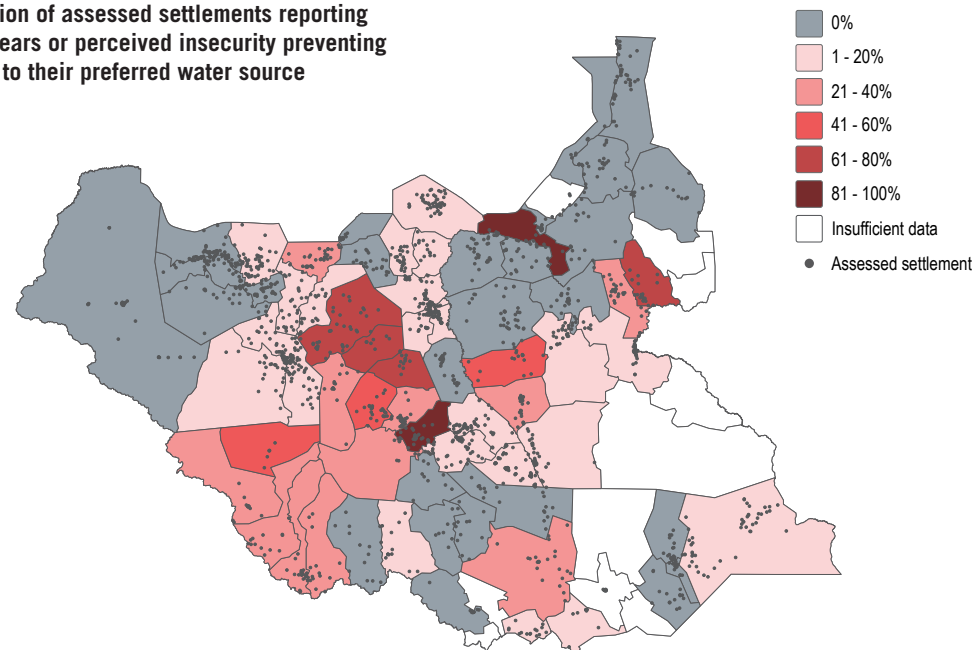
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### Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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



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



### Insecurity: market services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the area being insecure is the main reason for the inaccessibility of markets

Rumbek North	91%
Cueibet	75%
Rumbek East	71%
Mundri East	64%
Luakpiny/Nasir	57%

### Insecurity: education services

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

Bor South	10%
Maridi	7%
Duk	7%
Jur River	5%
Twic East	5%

### 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

Wulu	11%
Twic	6%
Gogrial East	5%

### 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

Twic	6%
Gogrial East	5%



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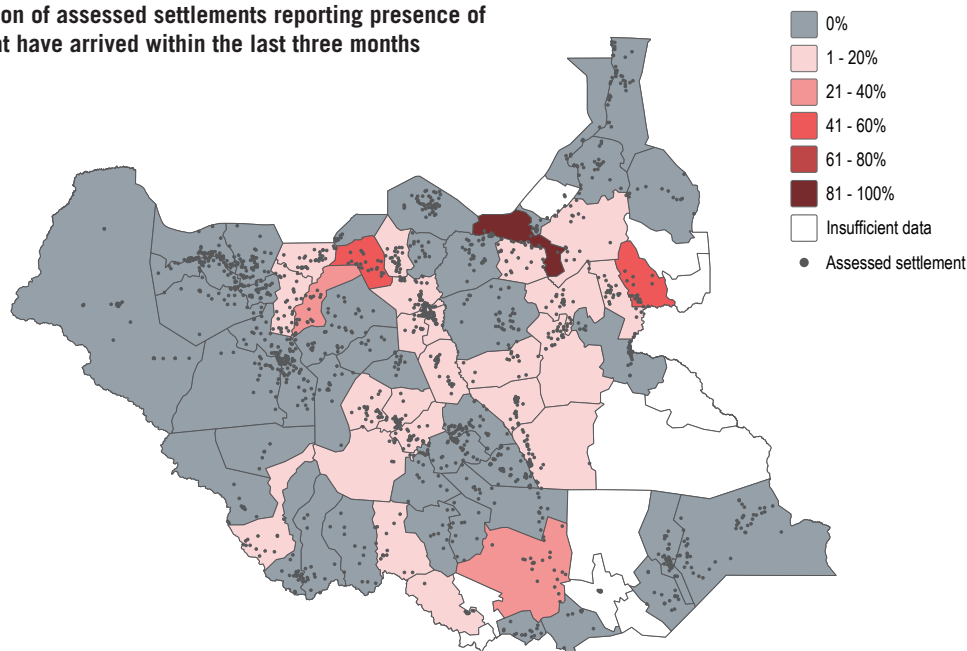
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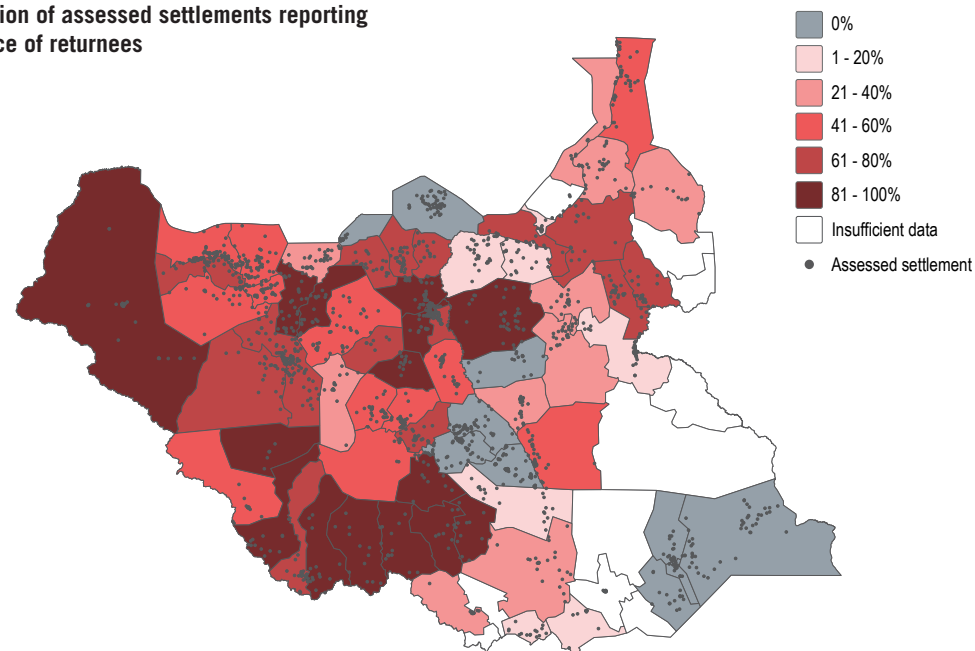
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### Displacement and Population Movement

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

Panyikang	88%	
Renk	87%	
Manyo	80%	
Mvolo	70%	
Abiemnhom	67%	

### IDP Leadership absent

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

Yambio	81%	
Nzara	71%	
Ezo	69%	
Nagero	67%	
Tambura	64%	

### 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

Wau	28%	
Magwi	25%	
Panyikang	25%	
Tambura	21%	
Manyo	20%	

### 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	43%	
Duk	40%	
Yei	38%	
Luakpiny/Nasir	29%	
Leer	21%	