



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 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 July 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,355 Key Informants interviewed

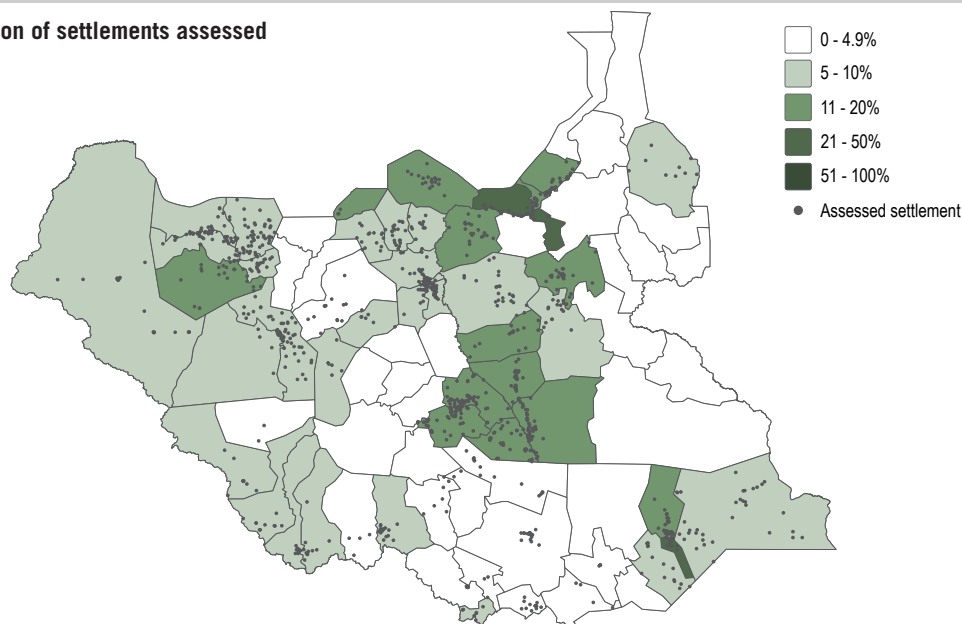
1,072 Settlements assessed

55 Counties assessed

42 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

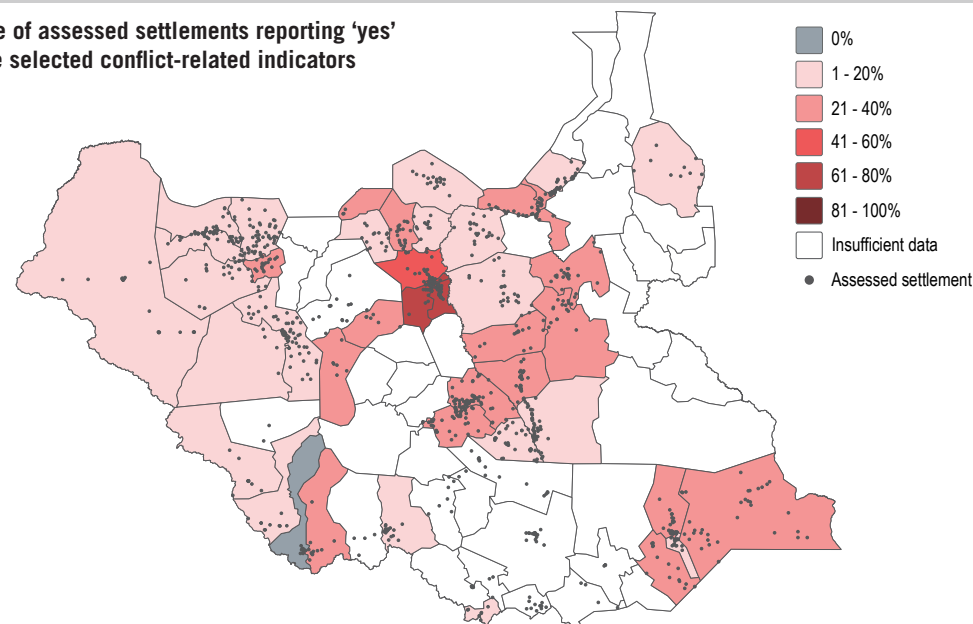
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Conflict composite indicator

Average of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to three selected conflict-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 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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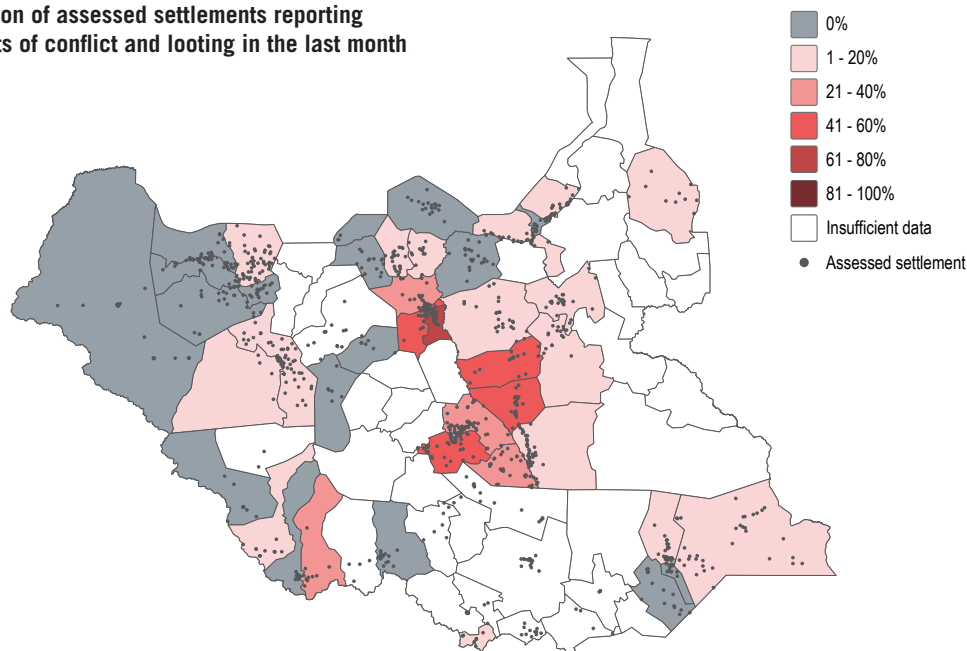
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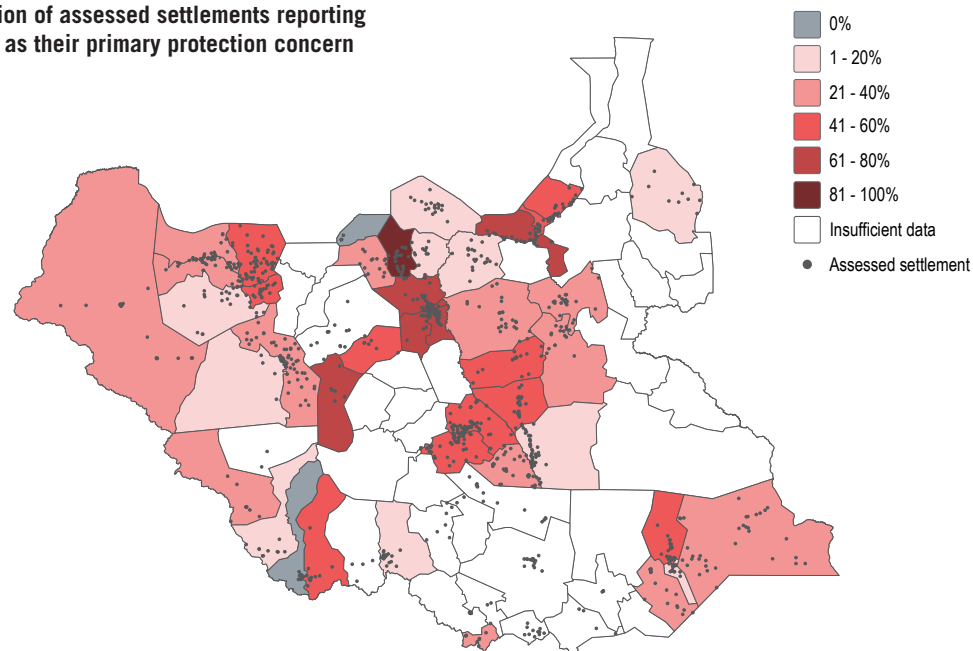
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Primary reported protection concern for women (18 years and above) in assessed settlements

Domestic violence	24%	■
No answer	16%	■
Sexual violence	15%	■
None	14%	■
Harassment for info	7%	■

Primary reported protection concern for men (18 years and above) in assessed settlements

No answer	17%	■
None	16%	■
Looting	13%	■
Killing (other group)	13%	■
Cattle raiding	9%	■

Primary reported protection concern for girls (below 18 years) in assessed settlements

Early marriage	26%	■
No answer	18%	■
None	15%	■
Sexual violence	15%	■
Domestic violence	7%	■

Primary reported protection concern for boys (below 18 years) in assessed settlements

No answer	20%	■
None	19%	■
Harassment for info	10%	■
Looting/criminality	7%	■
Forced recruitment	7%	■

² Harassment refers to armed actors harassing civilians to disclose information.



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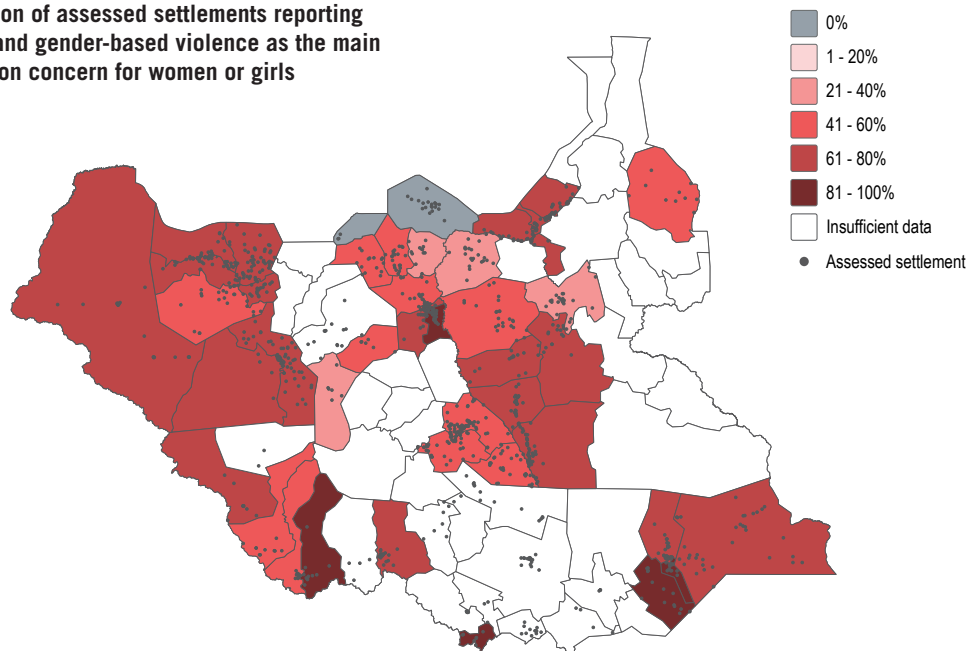
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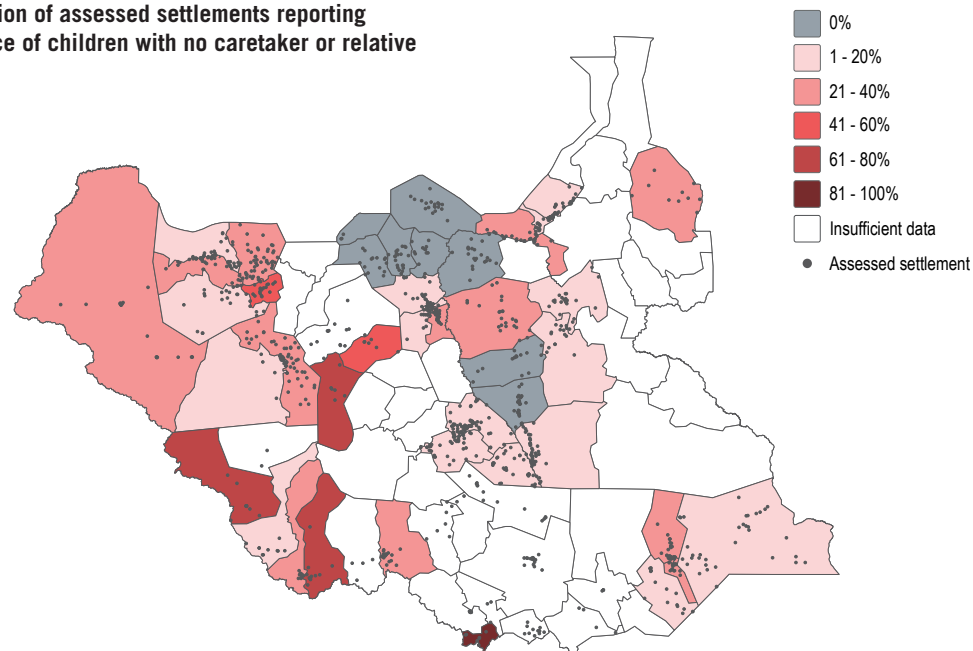
Sexual and gender-based violence

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

Kapoeta South	38%
Maban	20%
Maridi	20%
Rubkona	19%
Mayendit	16%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Malakal	11%
Maban	10%
Maridi	10%
Rubkona	10%
Panyikang	9%

Community relations

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

Morobo	63%
Panyikang	23%
Maban	20%
Kapoeta South	13%
Aweil Centre	12%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Budi	47%
Aweil North	44%
Aweil East	43%
Kapoeta North	39%
Awerial	37%



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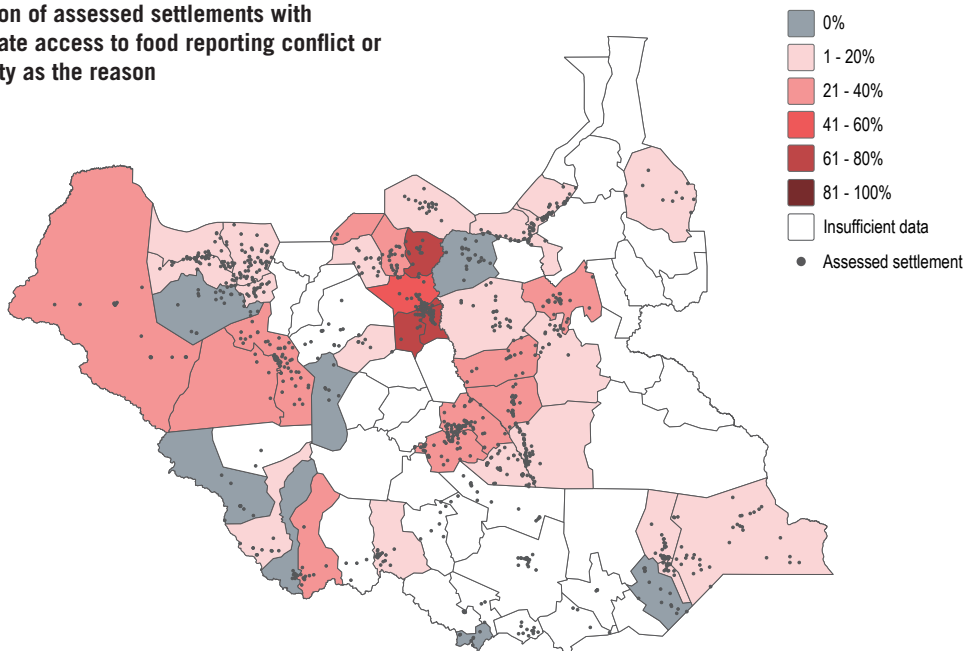
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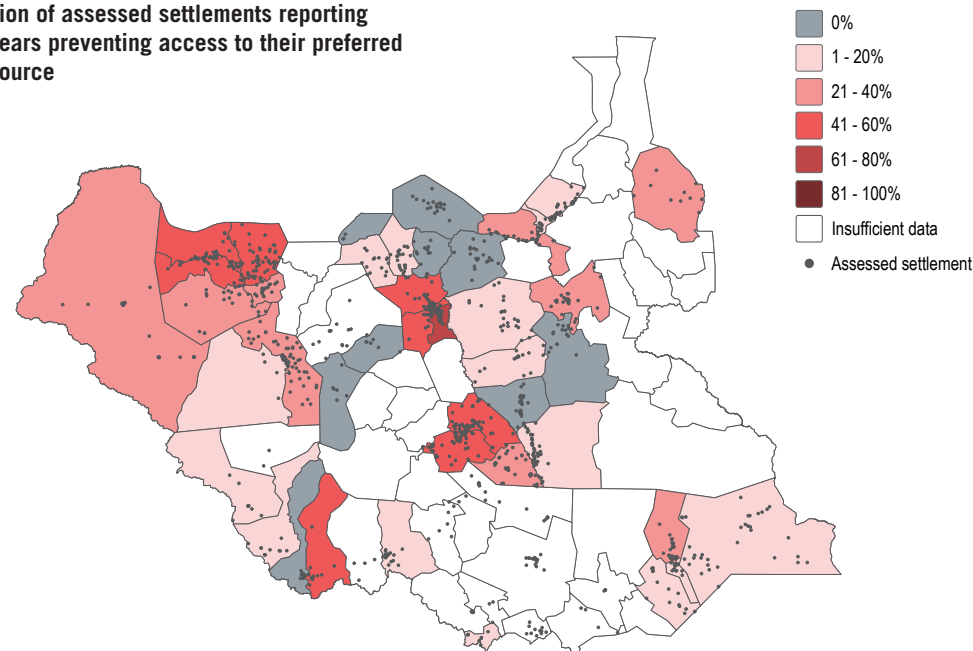
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

Leer	40%	■
Morobo	38%	■
Mayendit	32%	■
Panyikang	27%	■
Malakal	11%	■

Insecurity: education services

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

Mayendit	48%	■
Yambio	25%	■
Koch	14%	■
Panyikang	9%	■
Bor South	8%	■

Insecurity: boys attendance

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

Twic East	19%	■
Duk	7%	■
Bor South	5%	■
Kapoeta East	3%	■

Insecurity: girls attendance

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

Twic East	19%	■
Duk	7%	■
Bor South	2%	■



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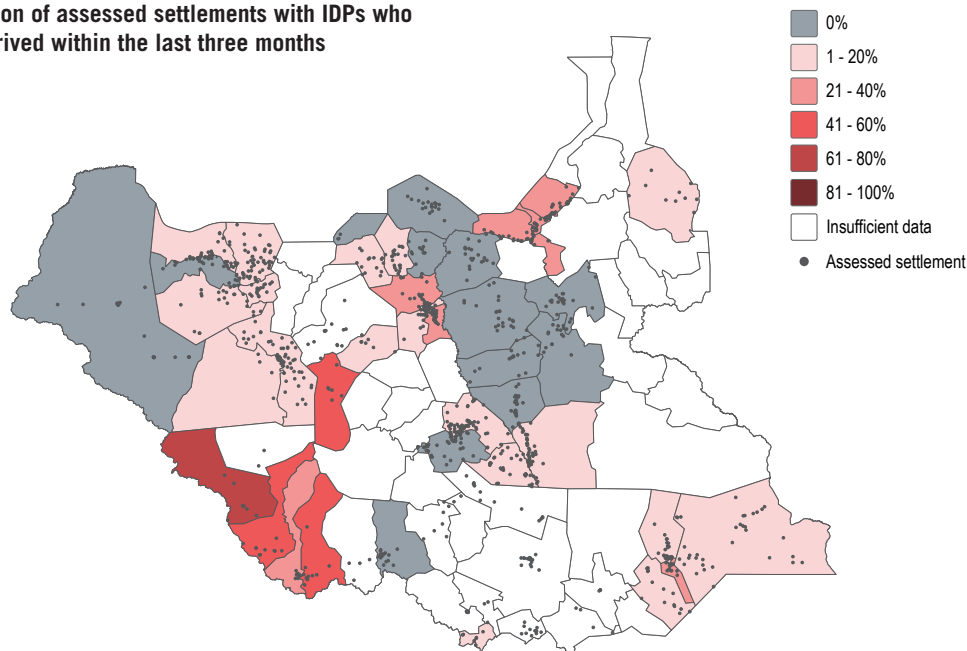
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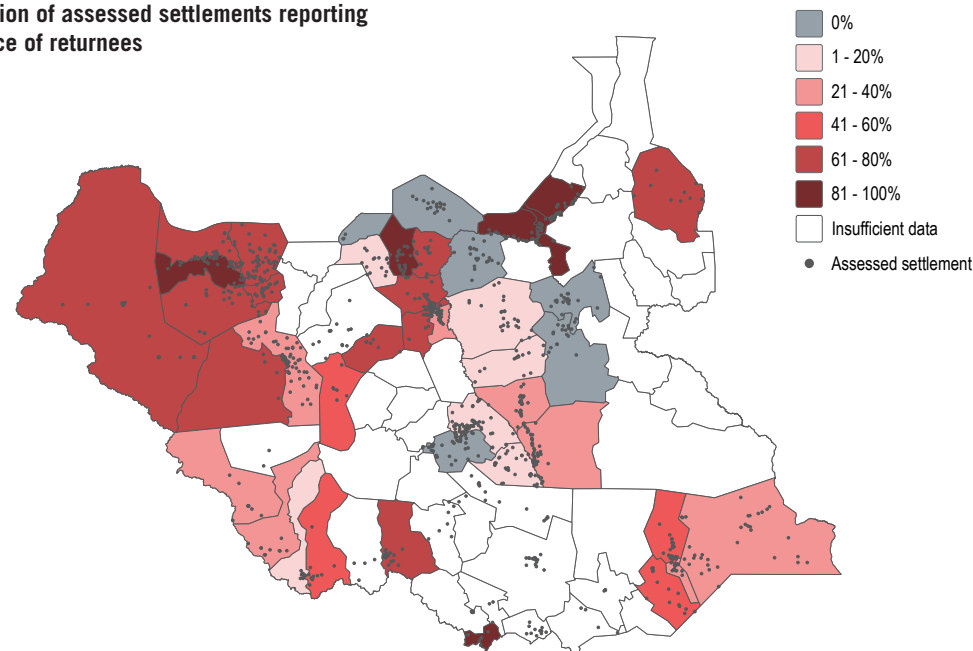
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Displacement and Population Movement

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	84%	<div></div>
Panyikang	68%	<div></div>
Leer	68%	<div></div>
Wau	68%	<div></div>

Information sources

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

Budi	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>

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

Morobo	88%	<div></div>
Panyikang	82%	<div></div>
Maban	50%	<div></div>
Maridi	45%	<div></div>
Tambura	44%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Malakal	22%	<div></div>
Tonj East	17%	<div></div>
Mayendit	16%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	13%	<div></div>
Morobo	13%	<div></div>