



# South Sudan - Protection

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

### 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 January 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,704** Key Informants interviewed

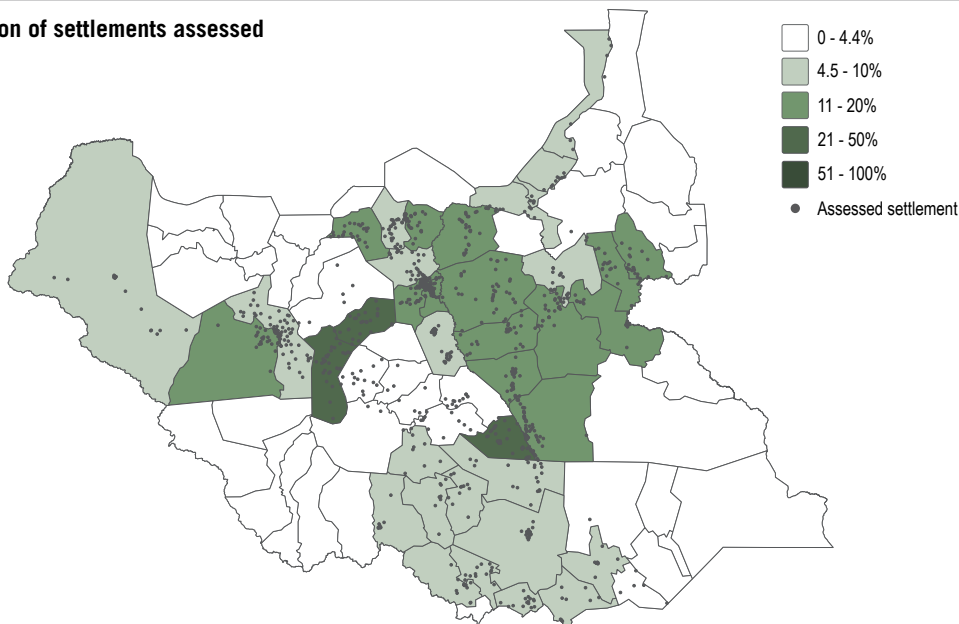
**1,016** Settlements assessed

**49** Counties assessed

**38** Counties with 4.5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

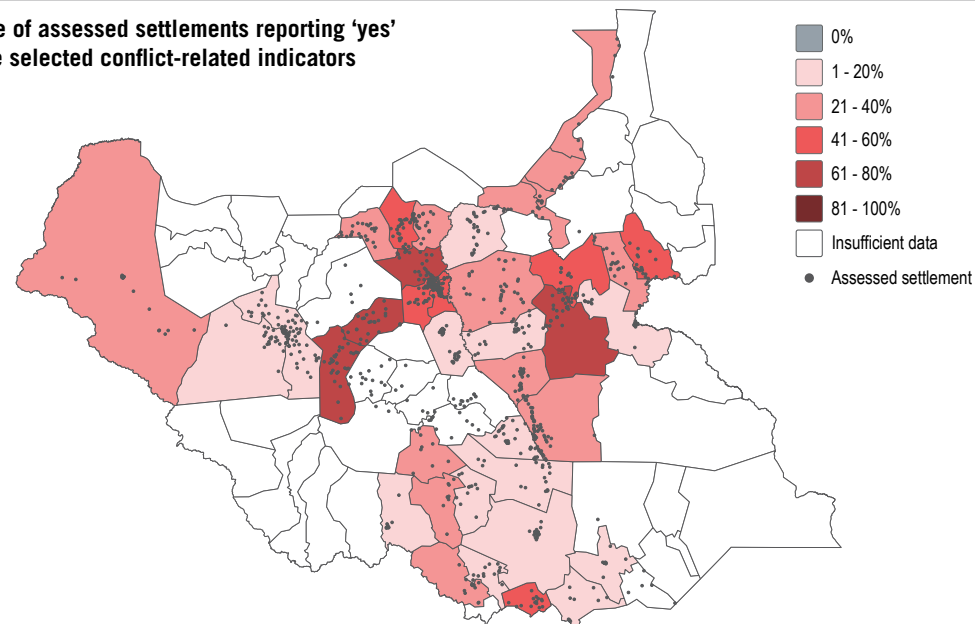
### Assessment coverage

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

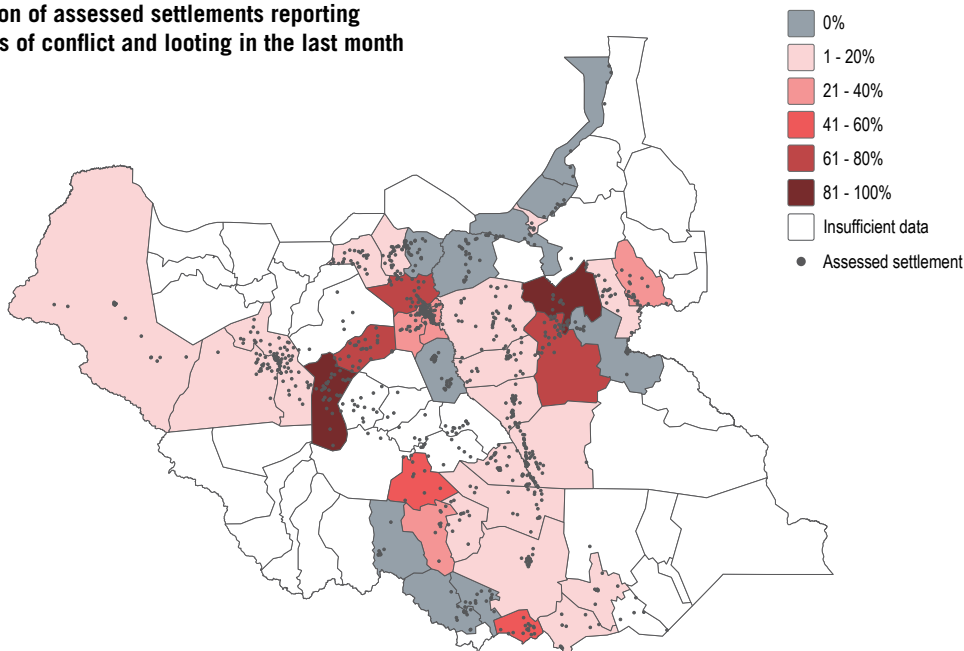


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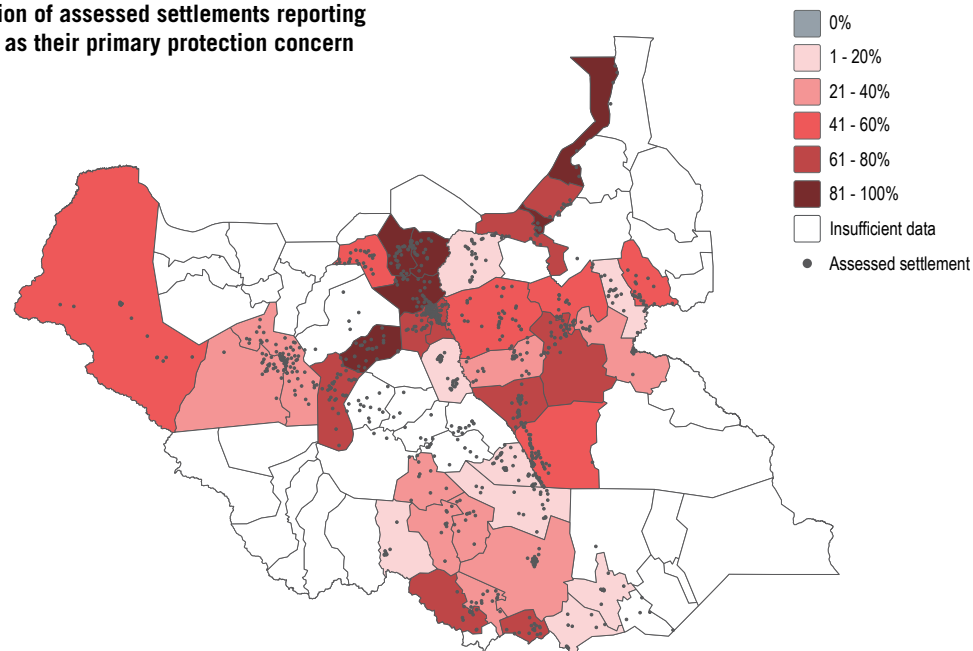
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### 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

Sexual violence	22%	■
No answer	20%	■
None	19%	■
Domestic violence	13%	■
Killing (other group)	7%	■

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

Killing (other group)	24%	■
None	17%	■
No answer	15%	■
Killing (same group)	14%	■
Looting	9%	■

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

Early marriage	21%	■
No answer	20%	■
None	17%	■
Sexual violence	13%	■
Abduction	8%	■

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

None	22%	■
No answer	19%	■
Harassment for info	11%	■
Abduction	10%	■
Killing (other group)	9%	■

<sup>2</sup> Harassment refers to armed actors harassing civilians to disclose information.



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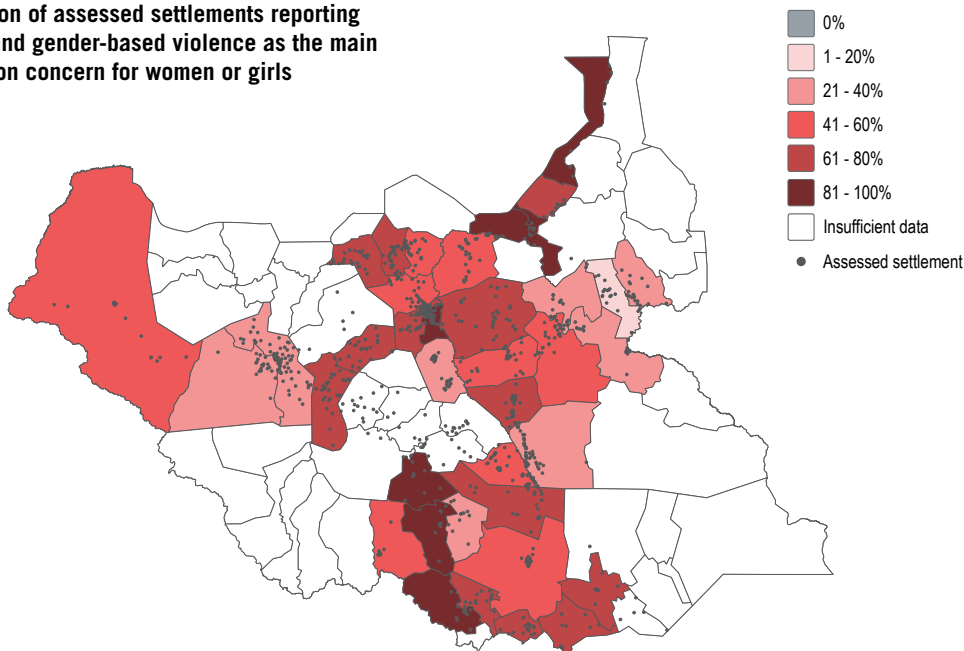
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2018

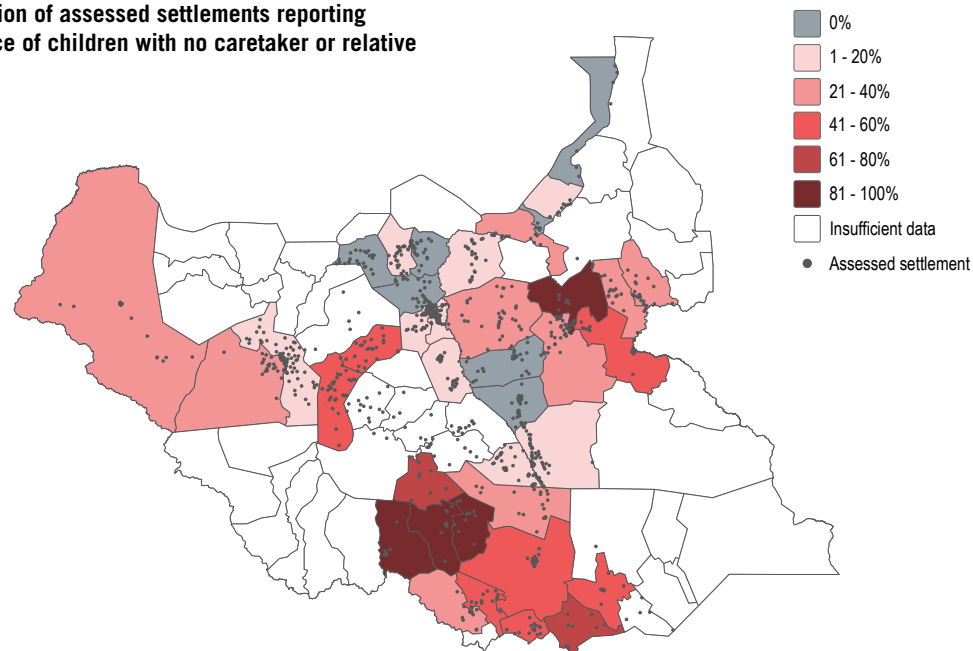
## Sexual and gender-based violence

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

Mayendit	43%
Koch	33%
Leer	27%
Akobo	17%
Malakal	17%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Torit	17%
Koch	15%
Mayendit	13%
Mvolo	11%
Magwi	10%

## Community relations

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

Magwi	50%
Nyirol	35%
Fashoda	33%
Malakal	33%
Panyikang	22%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Nyirol	100%
Panyikang	56%
Malakal	50%
Akobo	46%
Juba	45%

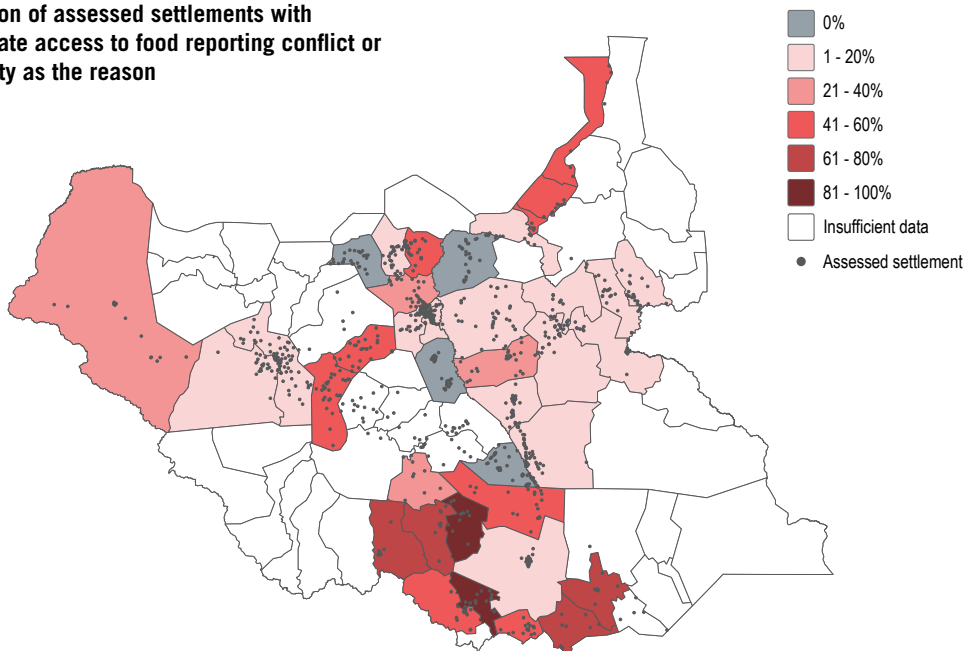


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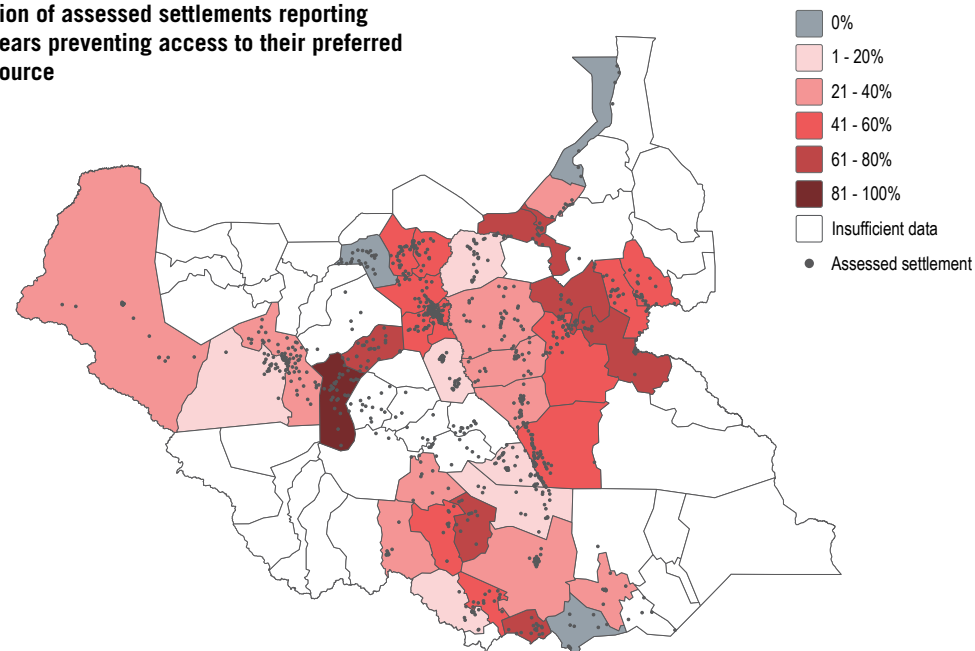
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### 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

Rubkona	22%
Mundri East	20%
Koch	19%
Mundri West	13%
Terekeka	11%

### Insecurity: education services

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

Uror	24%
Kajo-keji	19%
Mayendit	15%
Koch	15%
Magwi	10%

### Insecurity: boys attendance

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

Mayendit	17%
Juba	15%
Mundri West	11%
Raja	11%
Ulang	10%

### Insecurity: girls attendance

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

Mayendit	9%
Raja	7%
Twic East	7%
Fangak	7%
Ulang	5%

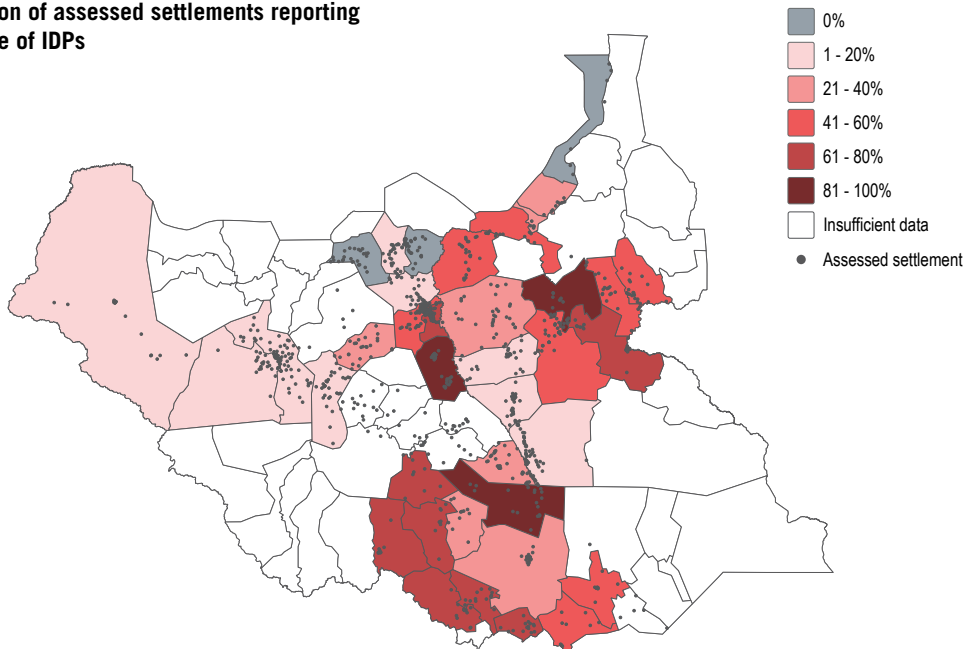


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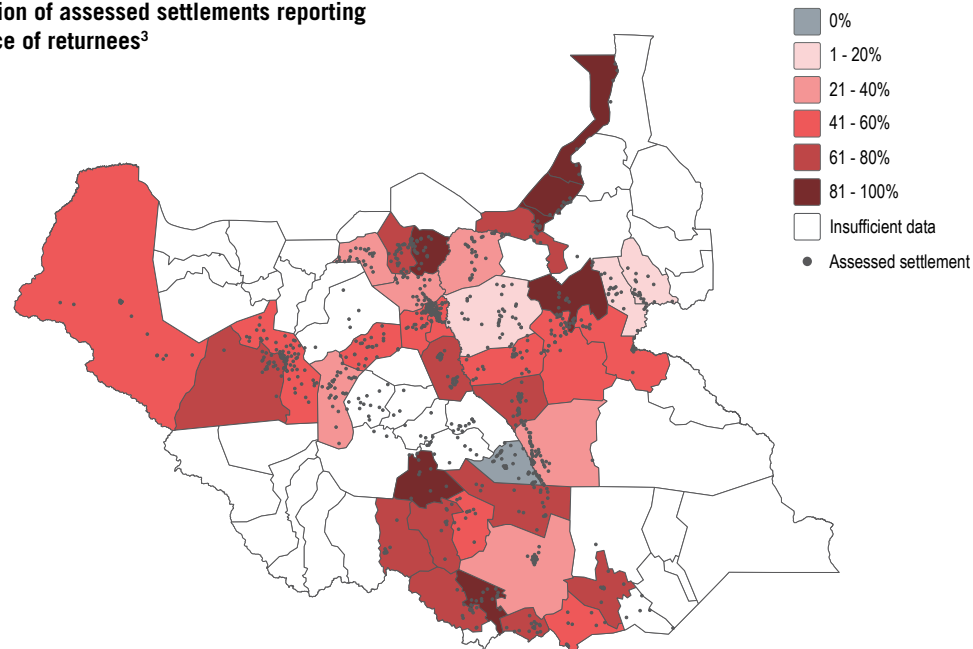
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs

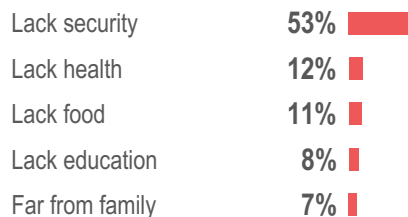


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees<sup>3</sup>



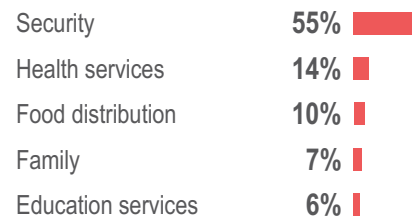
### Push factors: IDPs

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location



### Pull factors: IDPs

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location



### Previous locations: IDPs

Top five states reported by newly arrived IDPs as previous location



### Intentions: IDPs

Amount of time that newly arrived IDPs intend to stay



<sup>3</sup> Returnees defined as local community members that were displaced to another area (either inside SSD or outside the country) and have since returned.