



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 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 November 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,725 Key Informants interviewed

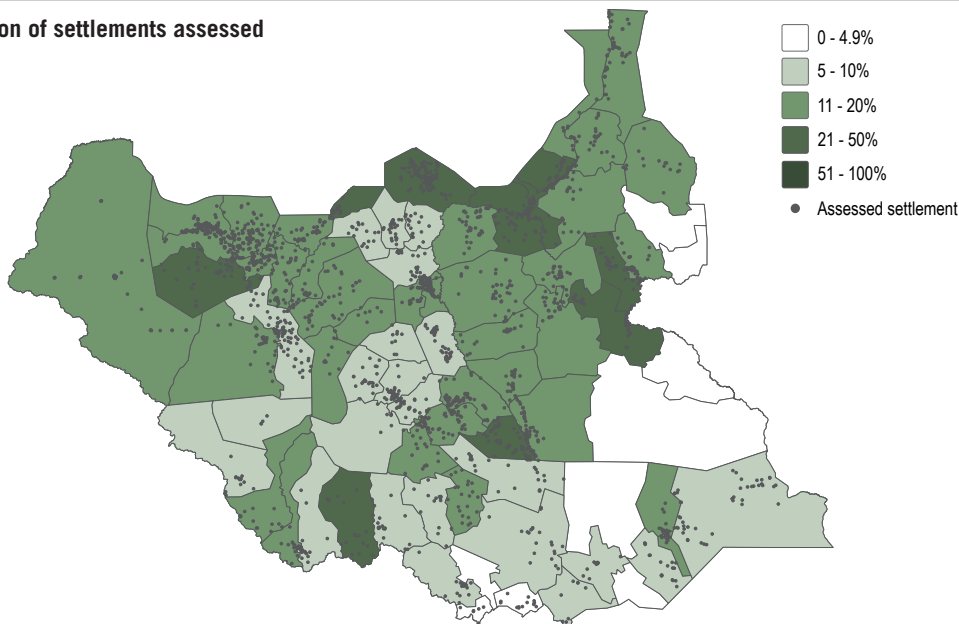
2,155 Settlements assessed

71 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

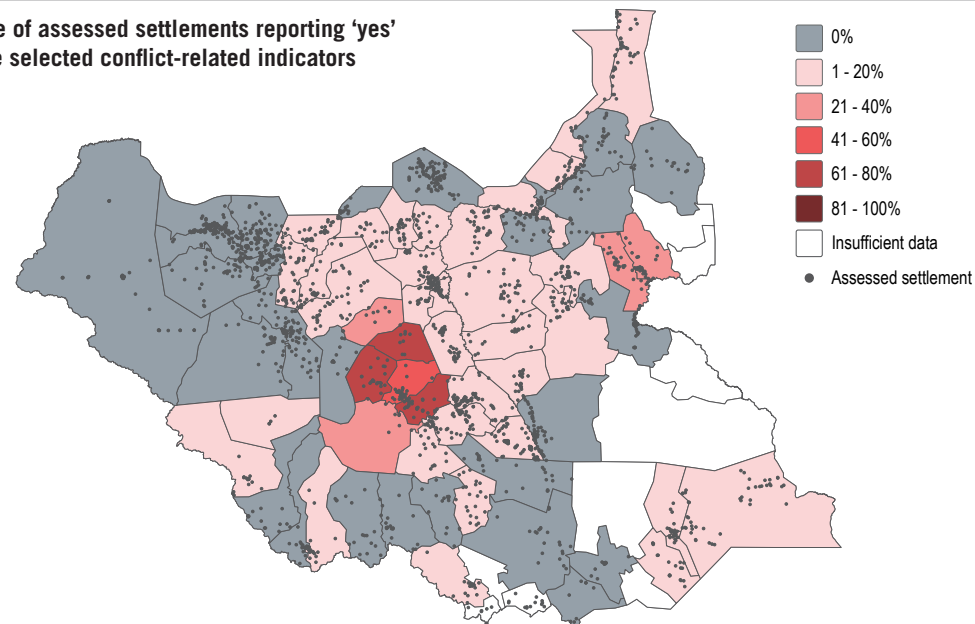
Assessment coverage

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 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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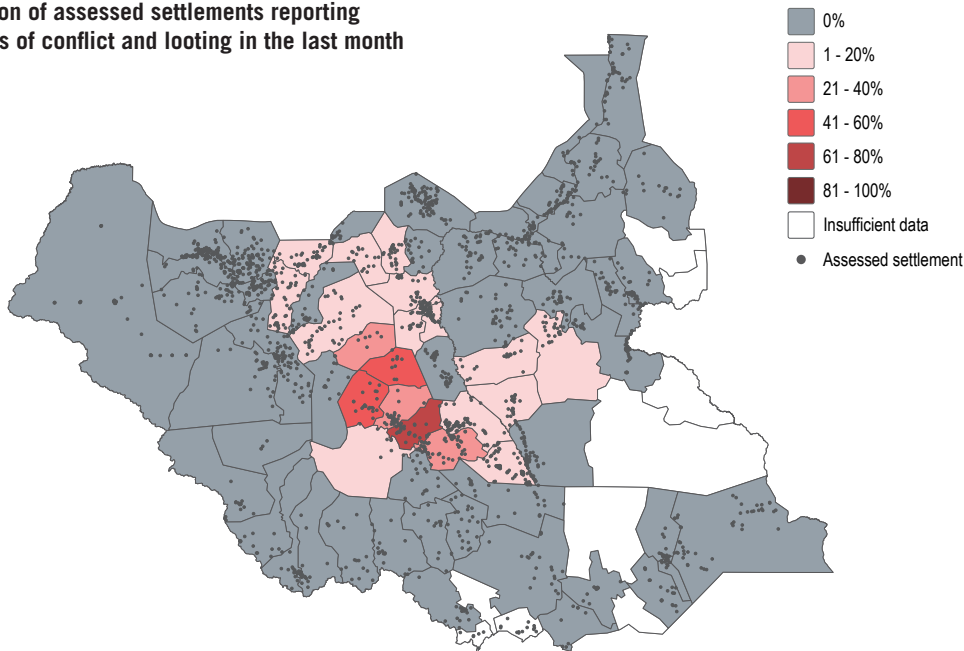
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

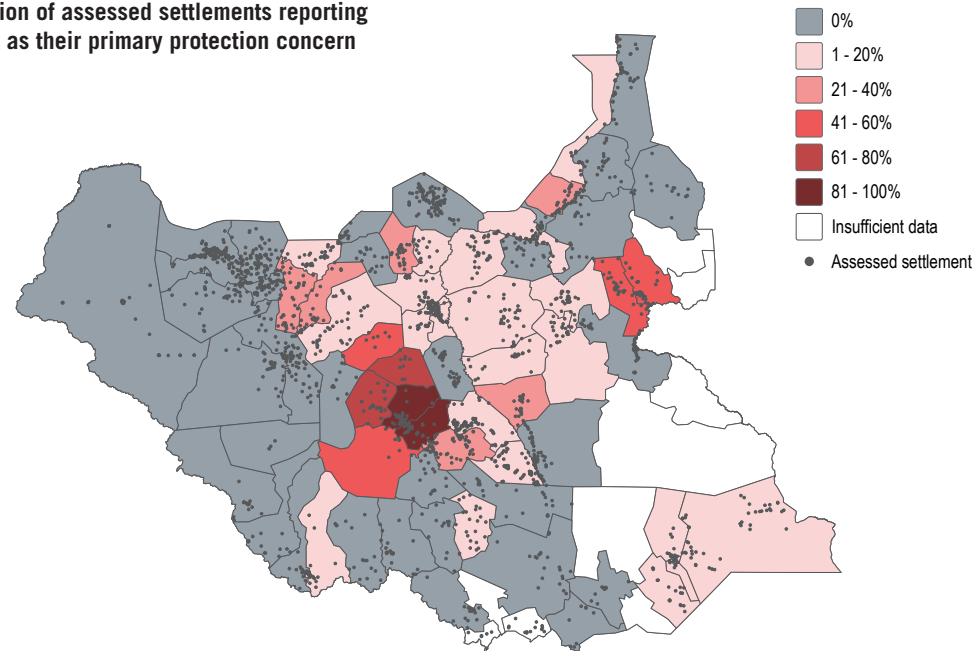
November 2019

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	30%	<div style="width: 30%; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta North	17%	<div style="width: 17%; background-color: red;"></div>
Wulu	14%	<div style="width: 14%; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta South	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta East	11%	<div style="width: 11%; background-color: red;"></div>

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 Centre	94%	<div style="width: 94%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek East	88%	<div style="width: 88%; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	80%	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>
Wulu	57%	<div style="width: 57%; background-color: red;"></div>

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

Kapoeta North	17%	<div style="width: 17%; background-color: red;"></div>
Wulu	14%	<div style="width: 14%; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta South	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	5%	<div style="width: 5%; background-color: red;"></div>
Budi	5%	<div style="width: 5%; background-color: red;"></div>

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 Centre	81%	<div style="width: 81%; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	65%	<div style="width: 65%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek East	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>
Wulu	43%	<div style="width: 43%; background-color: red;"></div>



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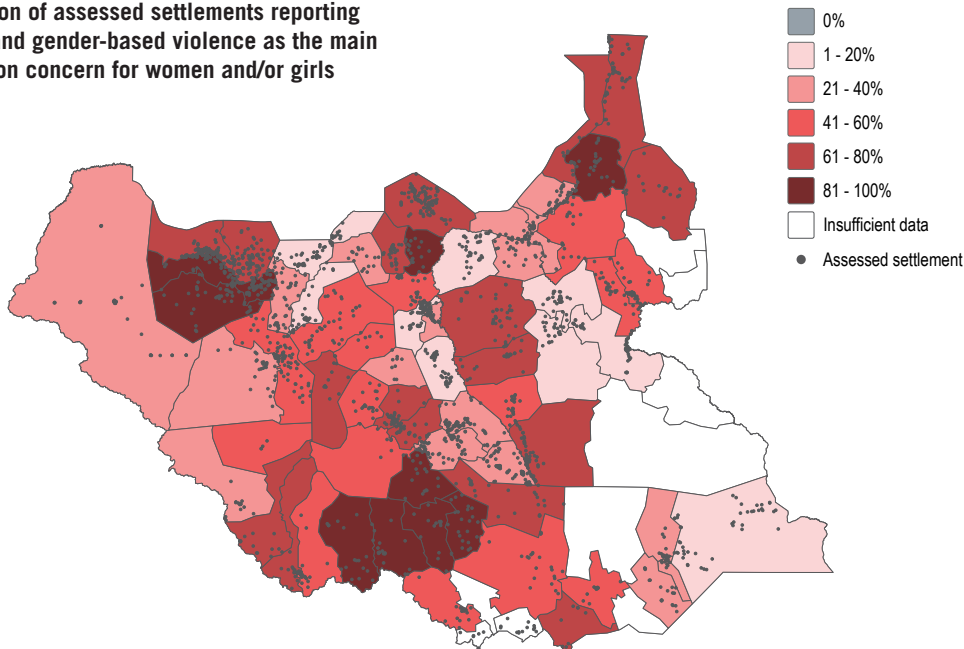
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November 2019

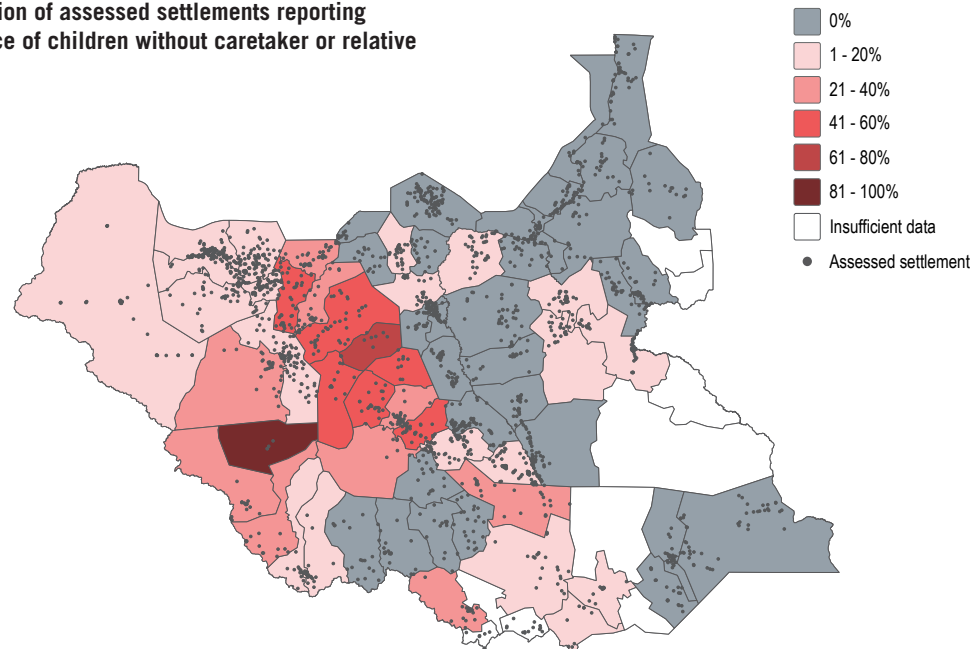
Sexual and gender-based violence

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	48%	<div style="width: 48%; background-color: red;"></div>
Wulu	14%	<div style="width: 14%; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta South	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rubkona	11%	<div style="width: 11%; background-color: red;"></div>

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

Wulu	14%	<div style="width: 14%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Mayom	6%	<div style="width: 6%; background-color: red;"></div>
Guit	6%	<div style="width: 6%; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	3%	<div style="width: 3%; background-color: red;"></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	23%	<div style="width: 23%; background-color: red;"></div>
Mvolo	22%	<div style="width: 22%; background-color: red;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	19%	<div style="width: 19%; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial West	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>

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

Tonj East	75%	<div style="width: 75%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	58%	<div style="width: 58%; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	55%	<div style="width: 55%; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri West	53%	<div style="width: 53%; background-color: red;"></div>



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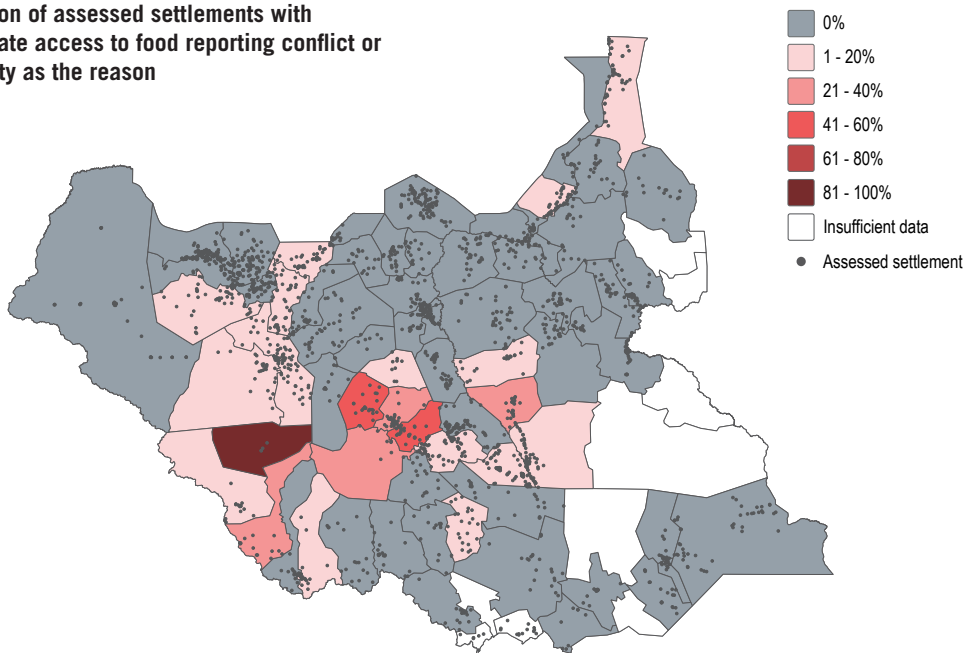
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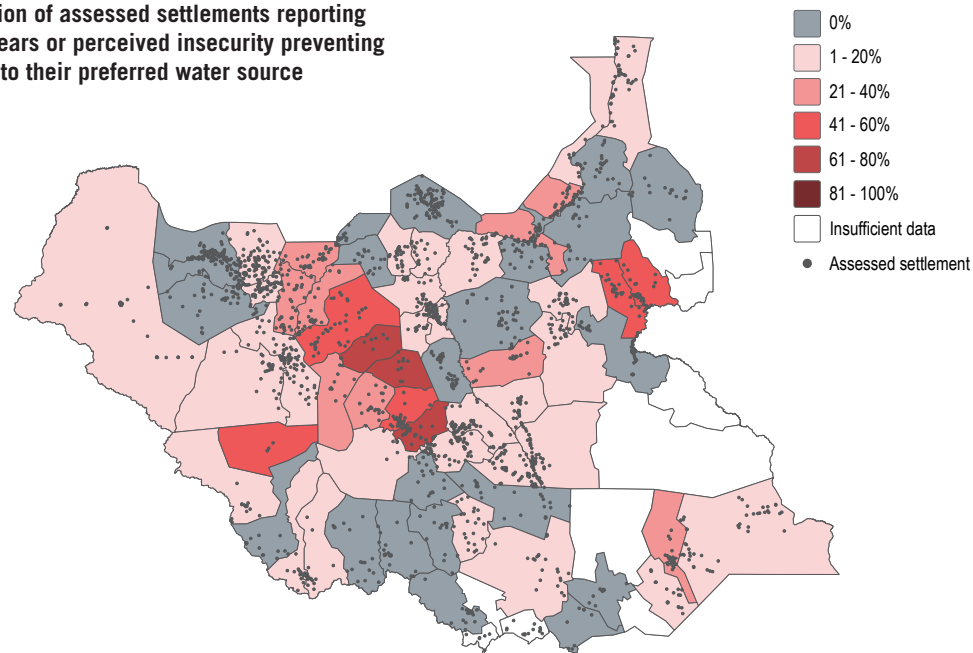
November 2019

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

Nagero	75%	<div style="width: 75%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek East	71%	<div style="width: 71%; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	60%	<div style="width: 60%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	55%	<div style="width: 55%; background-color: red;"></div>
Ulang	42%	<div style="width: 42%; background-color: red;"></div>

Insecurity: education services

Four counties where assessed settlements reported the area being insecure is the main reason for the inaccessibility of education services

Twic East	9%	<div style="width: 9%; background-color: red;"></div>
Jur River	8%	<div style="width: 8%; background-color: red;"></div>
Wau	5%	<div style="width: 5%; background-color: red;"></div>
Bor South	2%	<div style="width: 2%; background-color: red;"></div>

Insecurity: boys attendance

Four counties where assessed settlements (with available education services) reported that protection-related concerns are the main reason for boys not attending school

Twic	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial East	7%	<div style="width: 7%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek East	4%	<div style="width: 4%; background-color: red;"></div>
Mayendit	2%	<div style="width: 2%; background-color: red;"></div>

Insecurity: girls attendance

Three counties where assessed settlements (with available education services) reported that protection-related concerns are the main reason for girls not attending school

Twic	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial East	7%	<div style="width: 7%; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial West	3%	<div style="width: 3%; background-color: red;"></div>

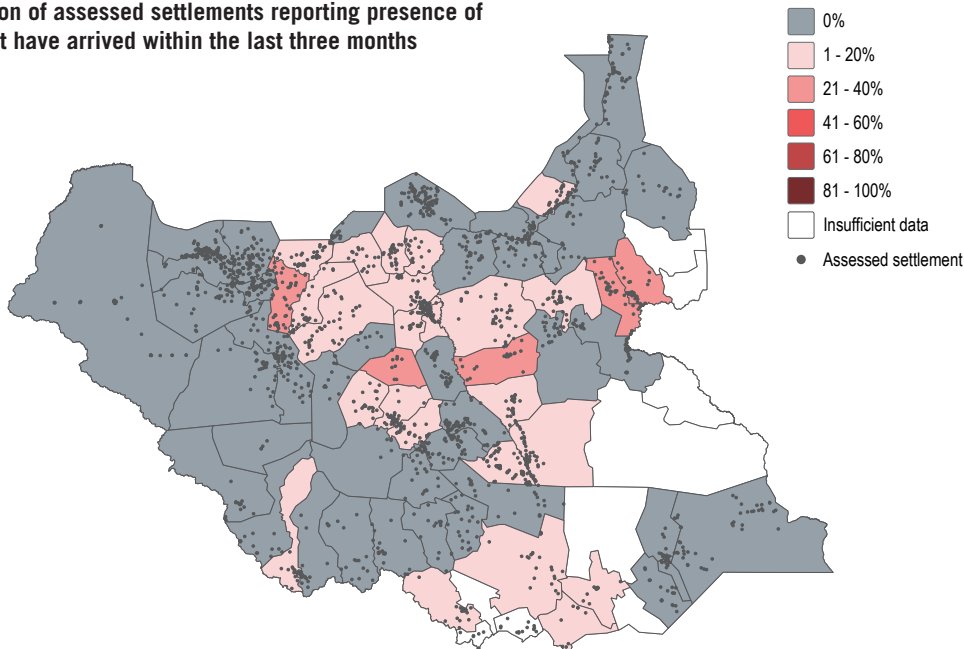


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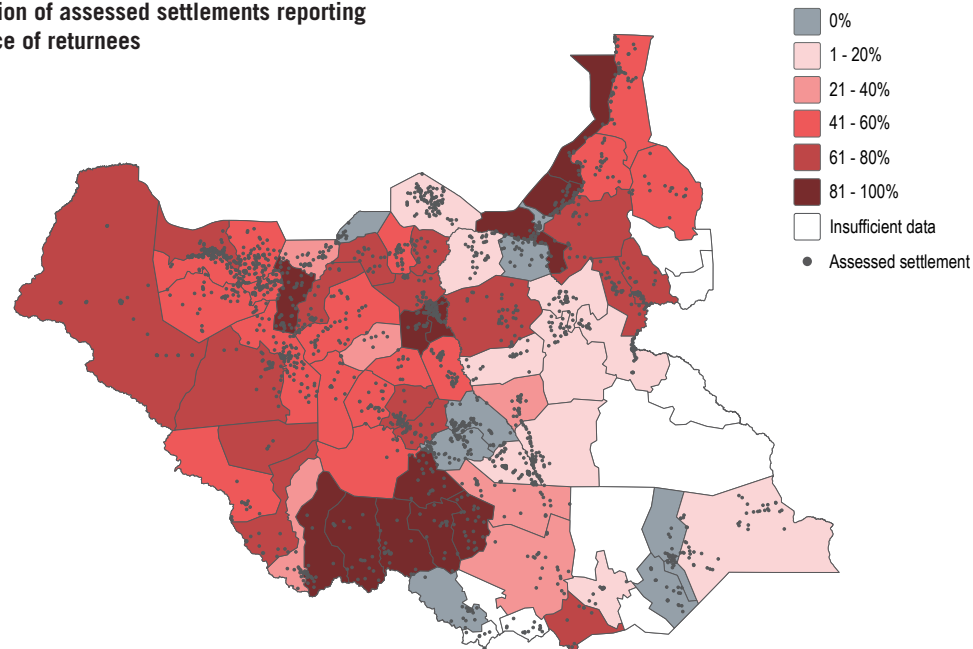
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Displacement and Population Movement

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

Renk	70%
Melut	65%
Twic	61%
Abiemnhom	60%
Maban	60%

IDP Leadership absent

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

Nzara	87%
Ezo	86%
Tambura	80%
Yambio	72%
Magwi	63%

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	29%
Nagero	25%
Tambura	20%
Rubkona	19%
Aweil Centre	17%

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

Magwi	50%
Ulang	35%
Luakpiny/Nasir	31%
Duk	17%
Mayendit	17%