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 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 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage
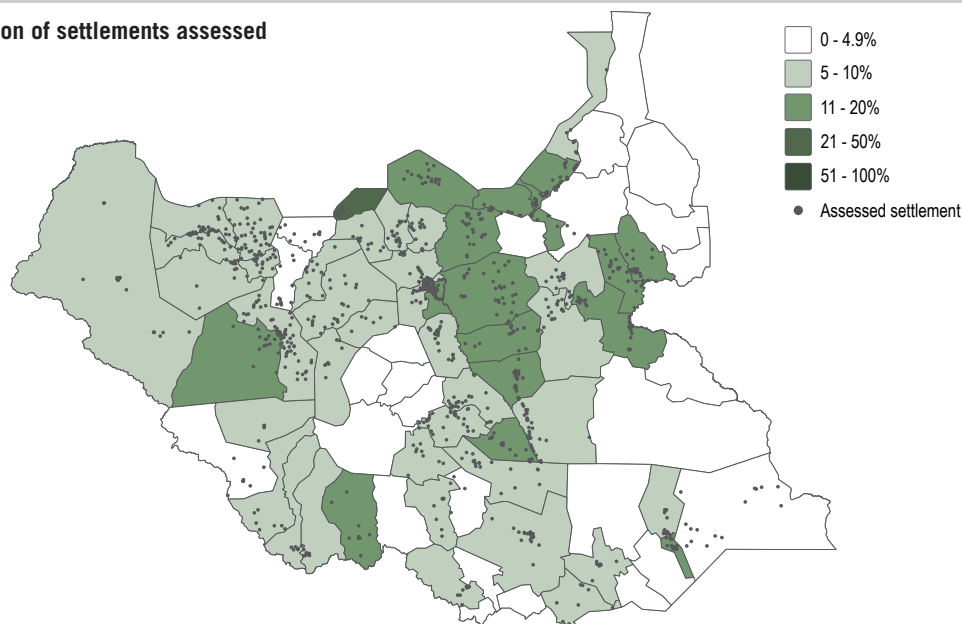
1,353 Key Informants interviewed

1,083 Settlements assessed

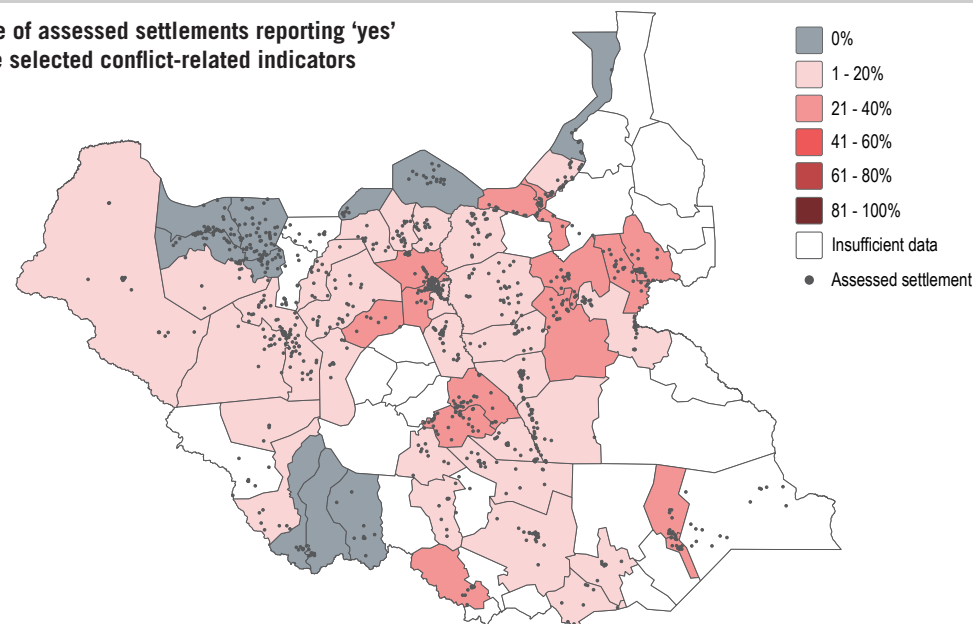**58** Counties assessed

52 Counties with 5% or more coverage[1]

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

	0 - 4.9%
	5 - 10%
	11 - 20%
	21 - 50%
	51 - 100%
•	Assessed settlement

Conflict composite indicator

Average of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to three selected conflict-related indicators

	0%
	1 - 20%
	21 - 40%
	41 - 60%
	61 - 80%
	81 - 100%
	Insufficient data
•	Assessed settlement

[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

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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Incidence of conflict and looting

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the last month

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- ● Assessed settlement
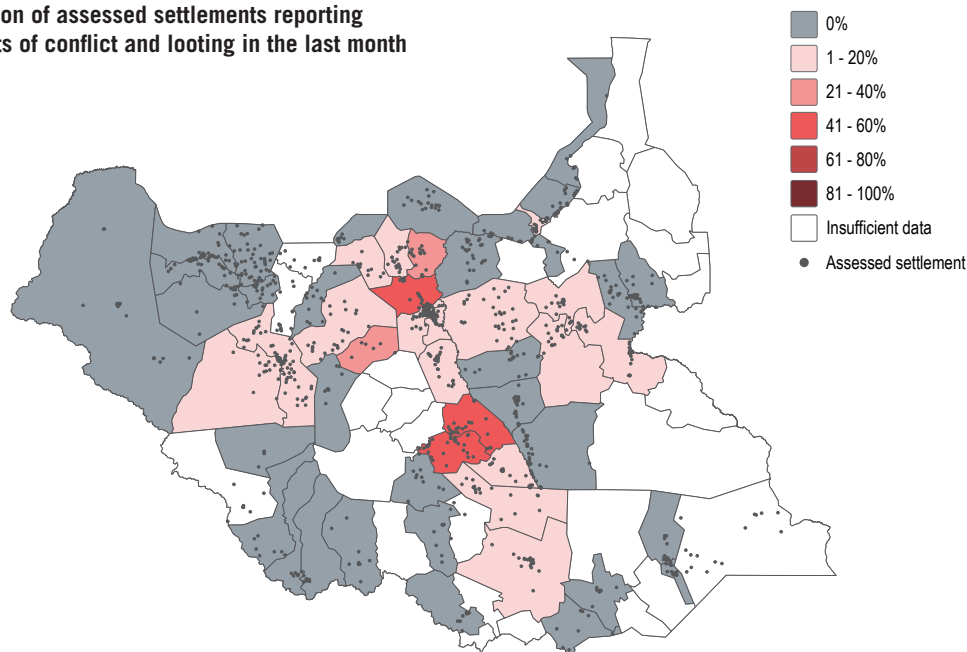
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as their primary protection concern

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- ● Assessed settlement
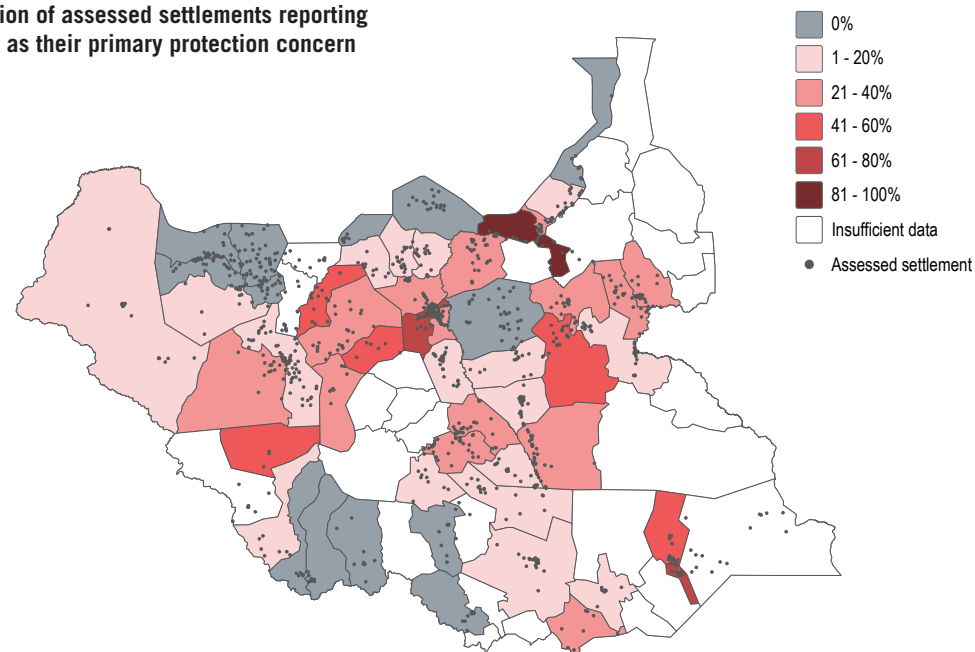
Main Protection Concerns

Top five assessed counties reporting main protection concern for women (18 years and above) conflict related

Gogrial East	33%
Kapoeta North	25%
Torit	15%
Yirol West	13%
Bor South	13%

Top five assessed counties reporting main protection concern for men (18 years and above) conflict related

Mayendit	63%
Nagero	50%
Tonj East	50%
Panyikang	47%
Gogrial East	42%

Top five assessed counties reporting main protection concern for girls (below 18 years) conflict related

Gogrial East	33%
Yirol West	10%
Fashoda	5%
Tonj North	4%
Wau	2%

Top five assessed counties reporting main protection concern for boys (below 18 years) conflict related

Panyikang	67%
Gogrial East	42%
Kapoeta South	40%
Tonj East	33%
Wau	23%

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

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

Sexual and gender-based violence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting sexual and gender-based violence as the main protection concern for women or girls

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
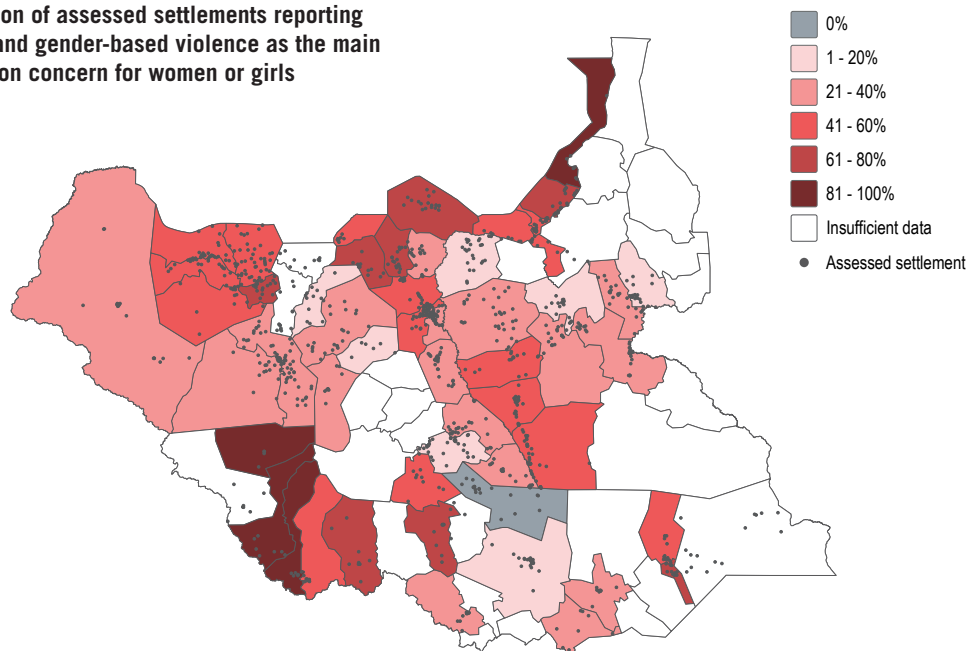
Unaccompanied or separated children

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of children with no caretaker or relative

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
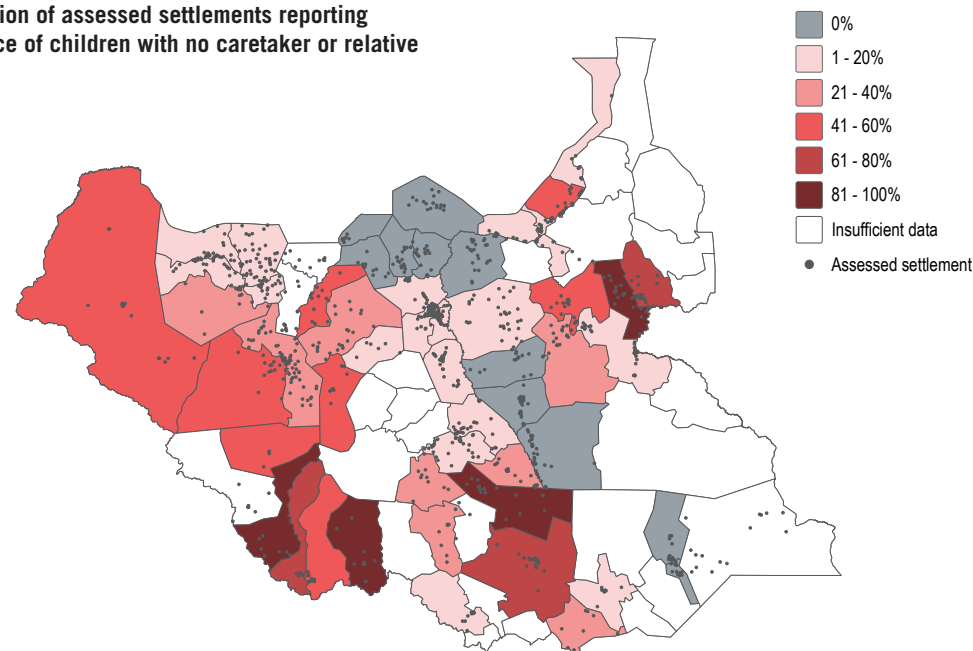
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Top five assessed counties reporting presence of landmines or unexploded ordnance

County	%
Mayendit	63%
Leer	33%
Koch	21%
Yambio	17%
Nzara	14%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

County	%
Koch	13%
Magwi	13%
Mayendit	13%
Ibba	11%
Yirol West	6%

Community relations

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

County	%
Ezo	43%
Ulang	39%
Nagero	25%
Mundri West	22%
Tonj South	22%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

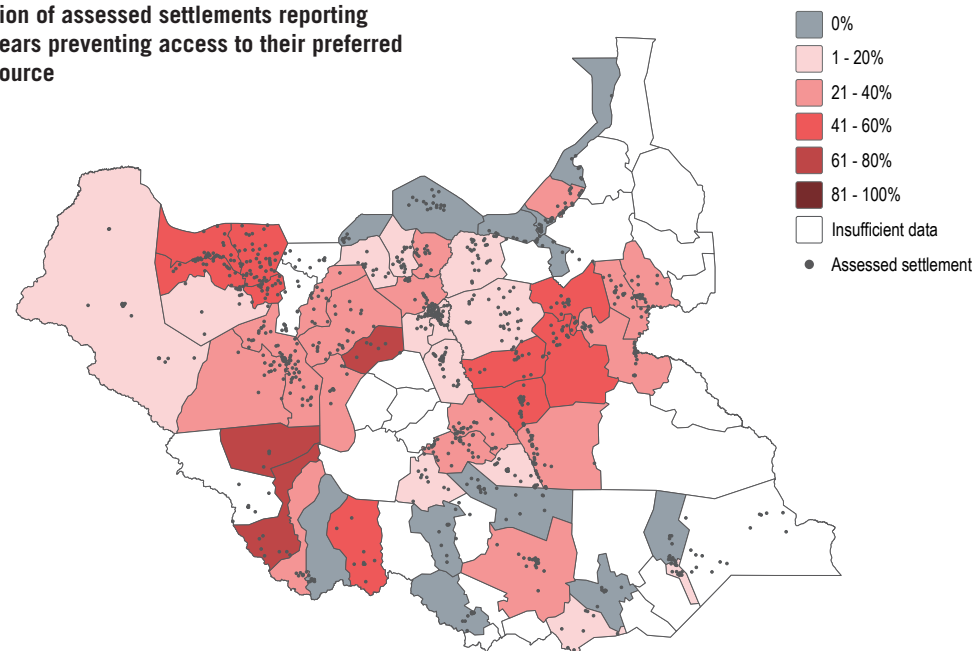| County	%
Ibba	78%
Yambio	75%
Aweil South	69%
Aweil East	64%
Juba	63%

Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reporting conflict or insecurity as the reason
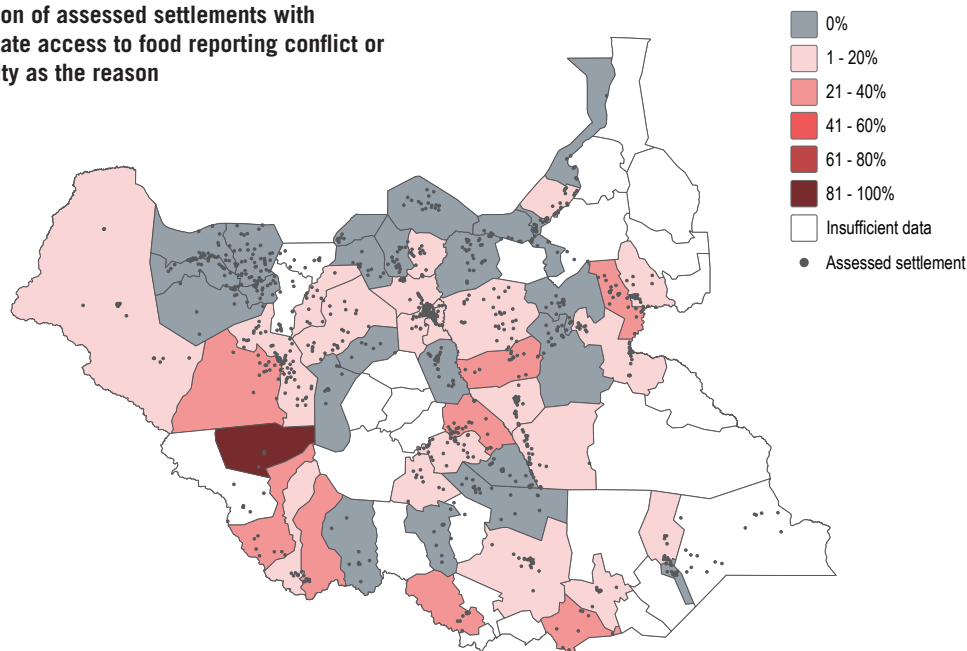
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting safety fears preventing access to their preferred water source

Legend (both maps):
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement

Insecurity: health services

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

County	%
Manyo	43%
Fashoda	27%
Nyirol	13%
Wau	9%
Koch	8%

Insecurity: education services

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

County	%
Guit	20%
Duk	13%
Bor South	10%
Luakpiny/Nasir	10%
Mvolo	10%

Insecurity: boys attendance

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

County	%
Tonj South	11%
Leer	5%
Luakpiny/Nasir	5%
Ulang	4%
Twic East	4%

Insecurity: girls attendance

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

County	%
Tonj South	11%
Yirol West	3%
Mayendit	3%
Bor South	3%
Leer	3%

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Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements with IDPs who have arrived within the last three months

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
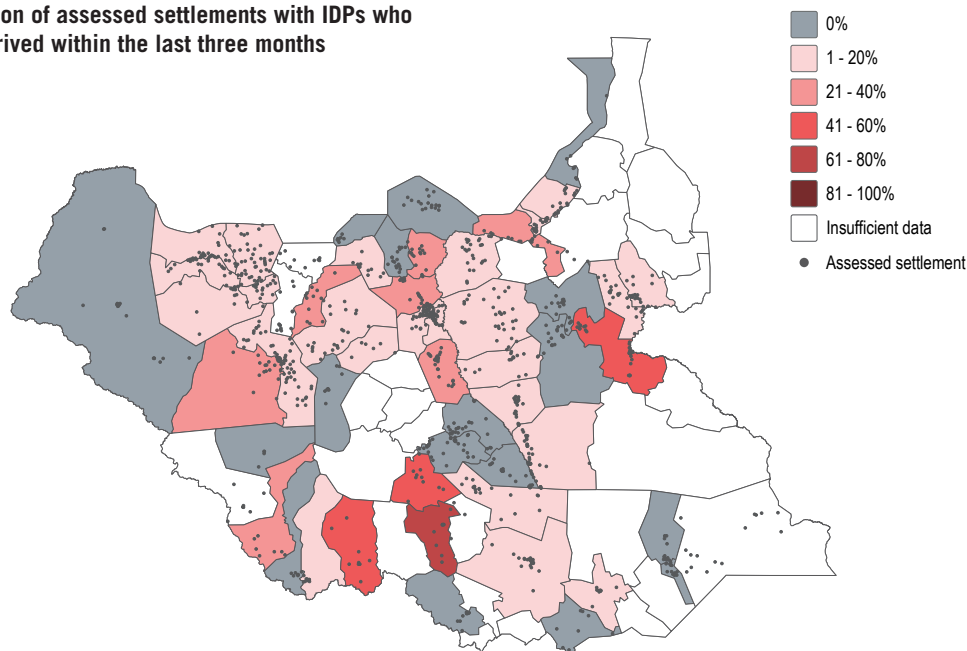
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
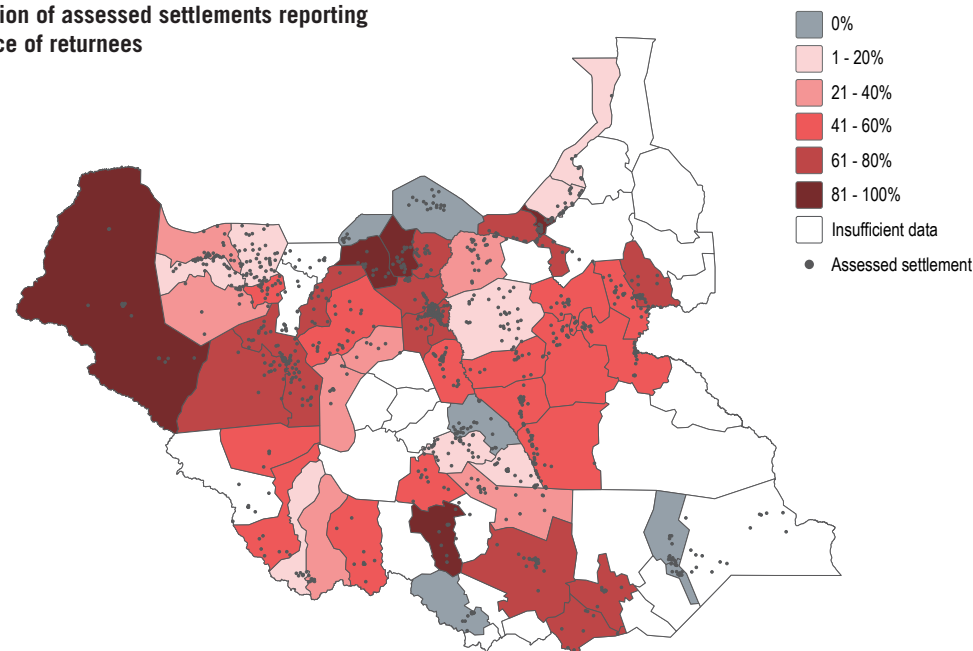
Information sources

Top five assessed counties reporting their main source of information originating from family/ friends

County	%
Magwi	100%
Abiemnhom	50%
Nagero	50%
Pariang	50%
Tonj East	50%

Information sources

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

County	%
Duk	100%
Ezo	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Kapoeta South	100%
Manyo	100%

* Other assessed counties reporting 100% directly accessing information from in-person or loudspeakers include: Mayom, Nagero, Panyijiar, Pariang, Terekeka

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

County	%
Ibba	89%
Mundri West	89%
Yei	85%
Mvolo	80%
Ezo	71%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

County	%
Duk	56%
Leer	50%
Ulang	48%
Mayendit	44%
Uror	41%