



# 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 July 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,390** Key Informants interviewed

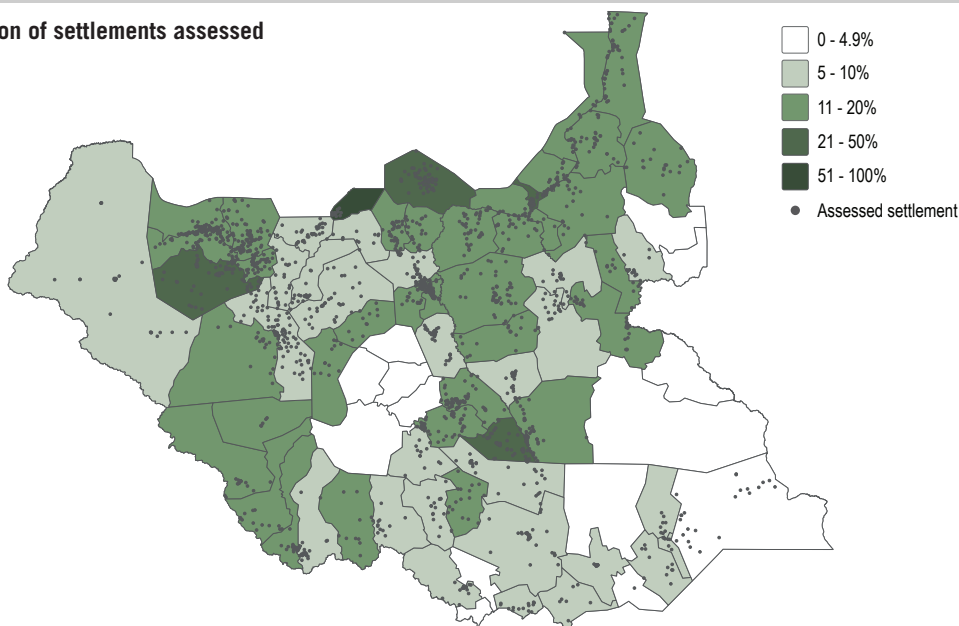
**1,795** Settlements assessed

**67** Counties assessed

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

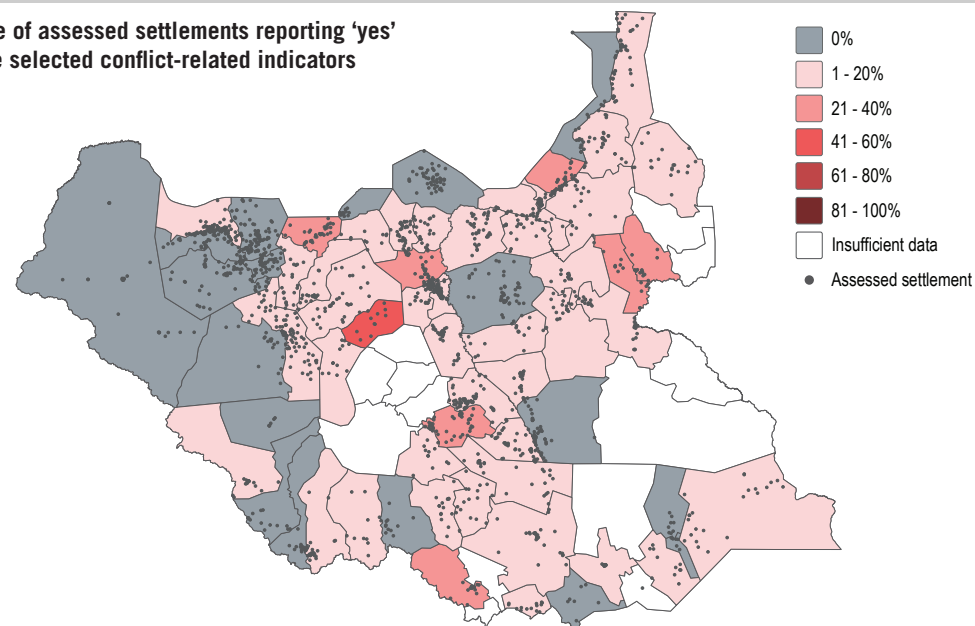
### Assessment coverage

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 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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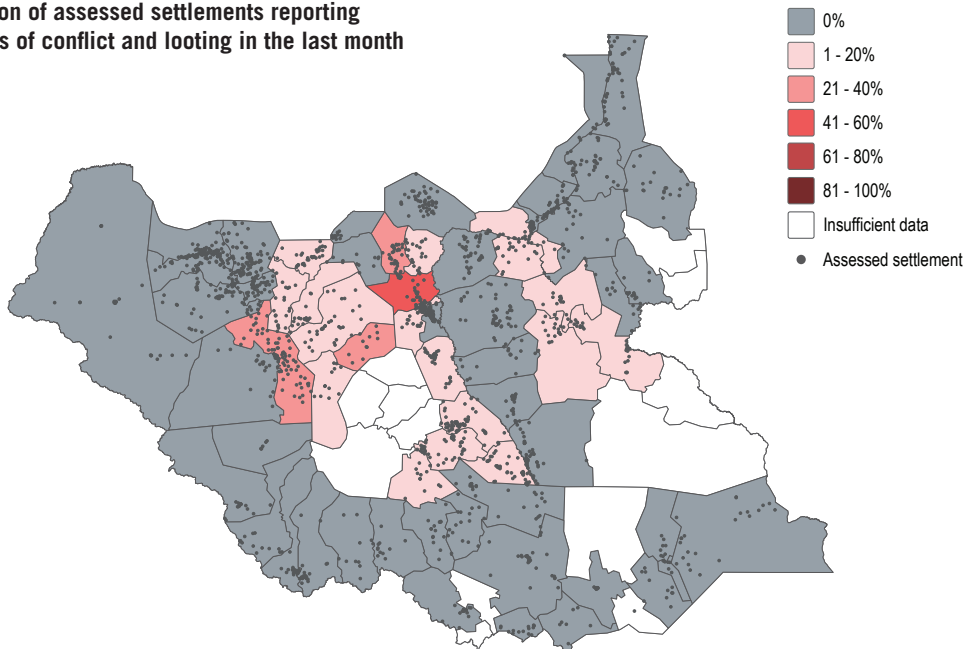
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

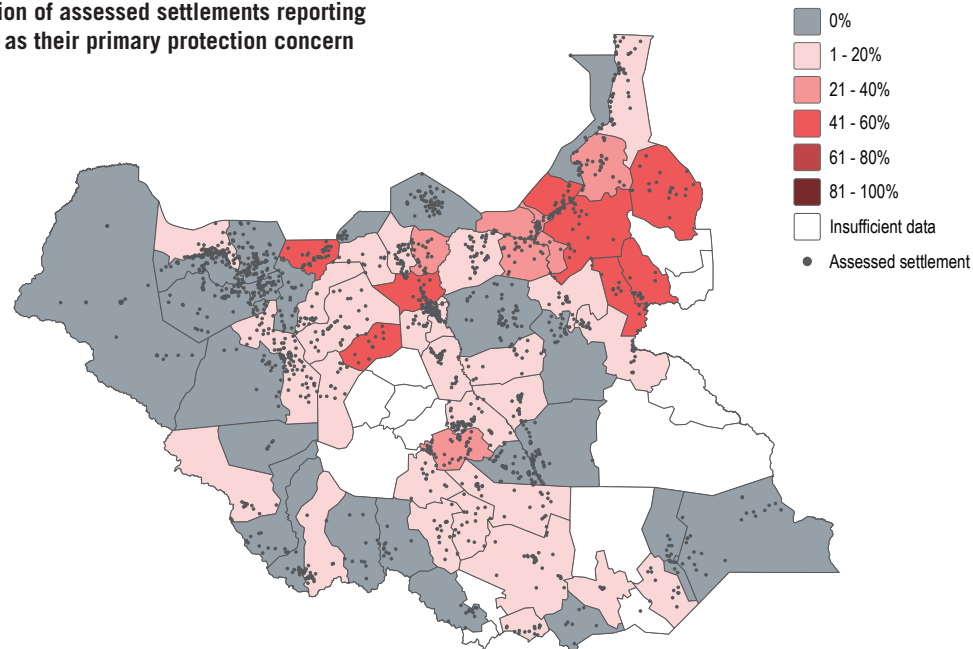
July 2019

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

Twic	17%	■
Yirol West	14%	■
Baliet	10%	■
Tonj East	10%	■
Mvolo	7%	■

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

Luakpiny/Nasir	60%	■
Twic	55%	■
Koch	47%	■
Ulang	45%	■
Canal/Pigi	39%	■

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

Yirol West	6%	■
Twic	5%	■
Yambio	5%	■

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

Maban	50%	■
Tonj East	50%	■
Twic	36%	■
Baliet	30%	■
Yirol West	20%	■



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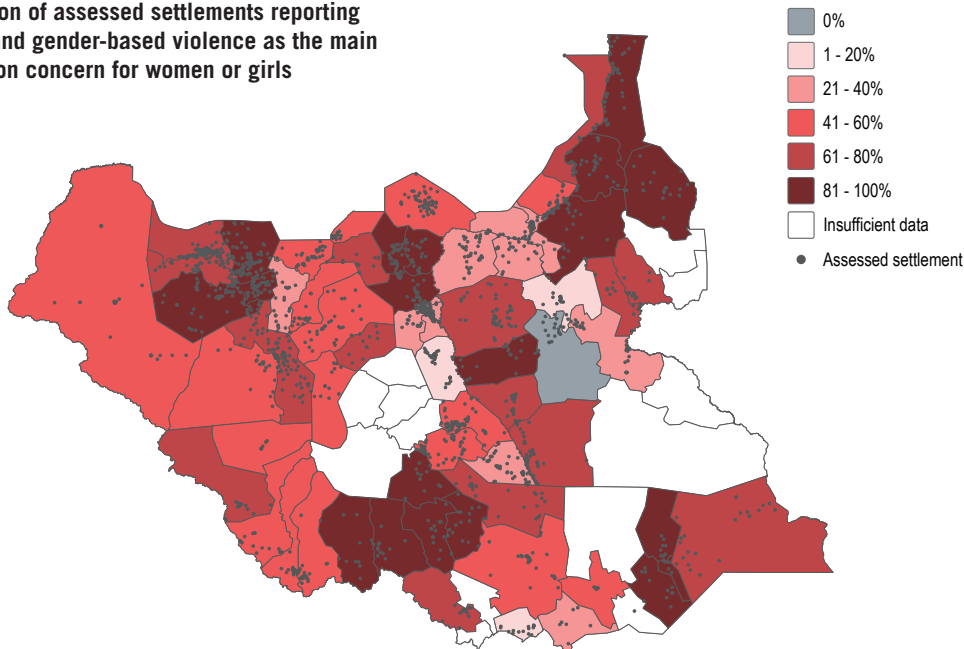
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 2019

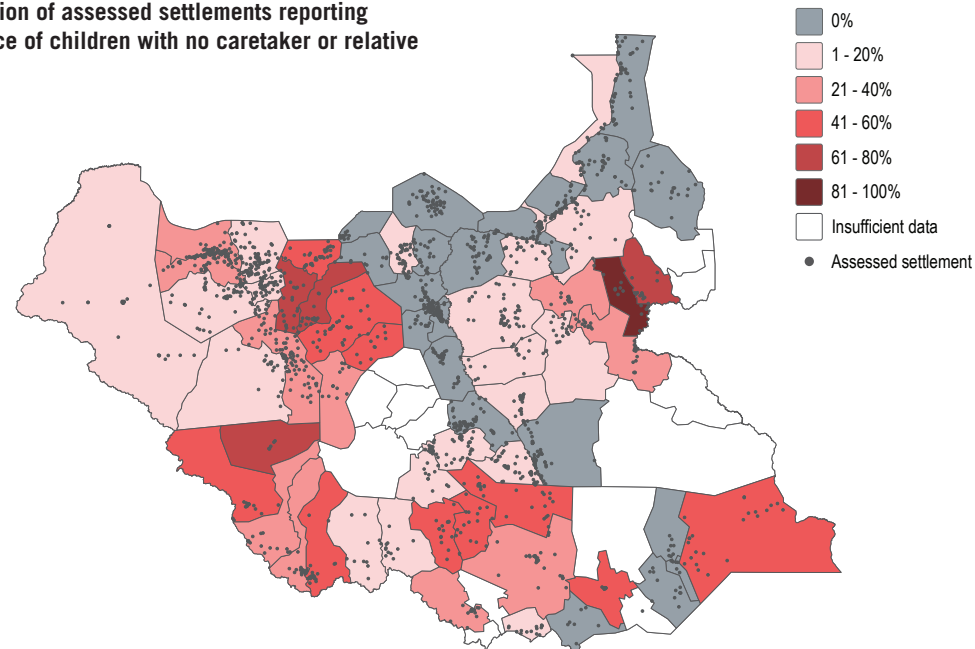
## Sexual and gender-based violence

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

Manyo	38%	<div style="width: 38%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mayendit	23%	<div style="width: 23%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Leer	19%	<div style="width: 19%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Terekeka	15%	<div style="width: 15%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Magwi	13%	<div style="width: 13%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Manyo	23%	<div style="width: 23%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Magwi	13%	<div style="width: 13%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Yei	5%	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Yambio	5%	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Guit	5%	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Community relations

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

Mundri East	76%	<div style="width: 76%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mvolo	71%	<div style="width: 71%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri West	56%	<div style="width: 56%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Maridi	55%	<div style="width: 55%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Ibba	33%	<div style="width: 33%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Tonj East	80%	<div style="width: 80%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Maridi	55%	<div style="width: 55%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Torit	53%	<div style="width: 53%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri East	53%	<div style="width: 53%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tambura	53%	<div style="width: 53%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

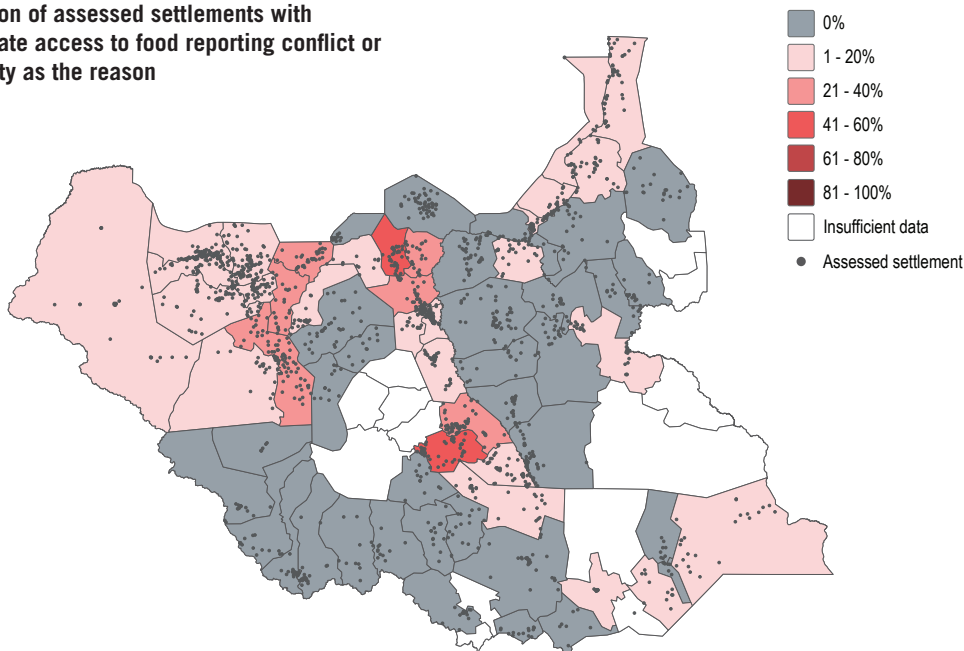


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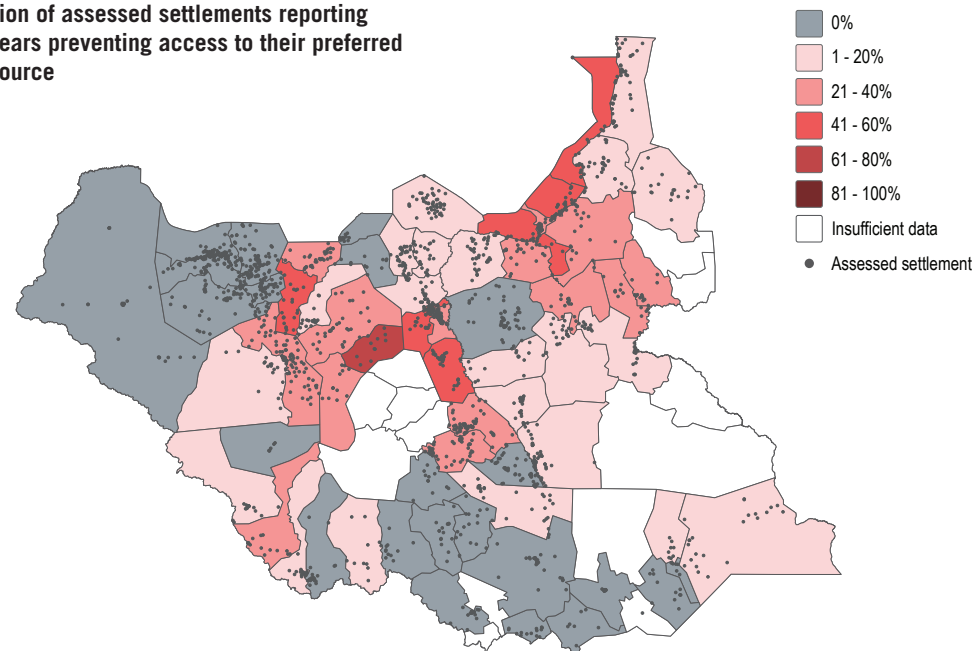
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

### 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

Tonj East	10% ■
Canal/Pigi	9% ■
Kajo-keji	7% ■
Baliet	5% ■
Maban	5% ■

### Insecurity: education services

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

Twic	17% ■
Luakpiny/Nasir	7% ■
Ulang	6% ■
Jur River	5% ■
Koch	3% ■

### Insecurity: boys attendance

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

Tonj East	30% ■
Twic	10% ■
Nyirrol	6% ■
Terekeka	4% ■
Ulang	3% ■

### Insecurity: girls attendance

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

Tonj East	30% ■
Twic	10% ■
Tonj North	3% ■
Mayendit	2% ■
Bor South	2% ■

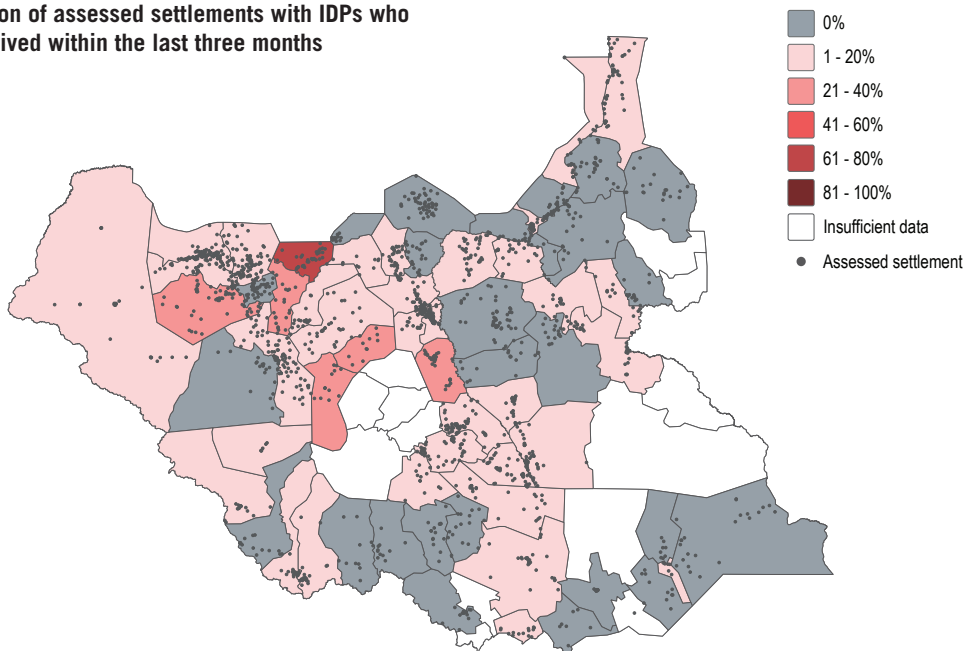


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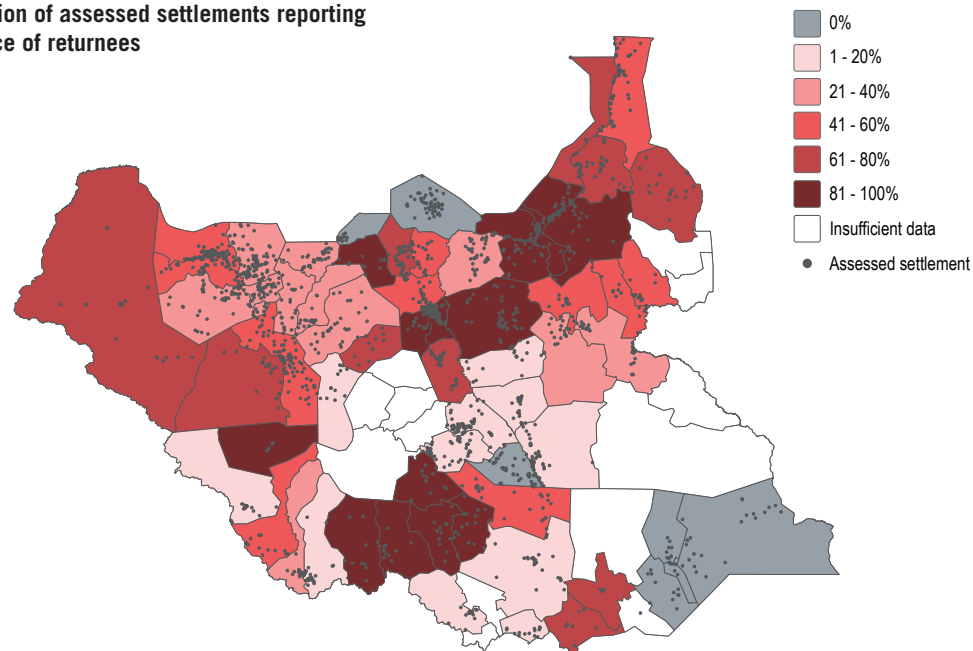
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### Displacement and Population Movement

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

Pariang	100%
Abiemnhom	62%
Twic	57%
Magwi	50%
Mvolo	50%

### IDP Leadership absent

Top five assessed counties reporting absence of IDP leadership

Tambura	88%
Ezo	86%
Yambio	86%
Nzara	72%
Nagero	71%

### 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

Duk	27%
Kajo-keji	27%
Torit	27%
Magwi	25%
Wau	19%

### Living conditions: IDPs

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

Ulang	52%
Magwi	50%
Nagero	43%
Duk	33%
Luakpiny/Nasir	30%