

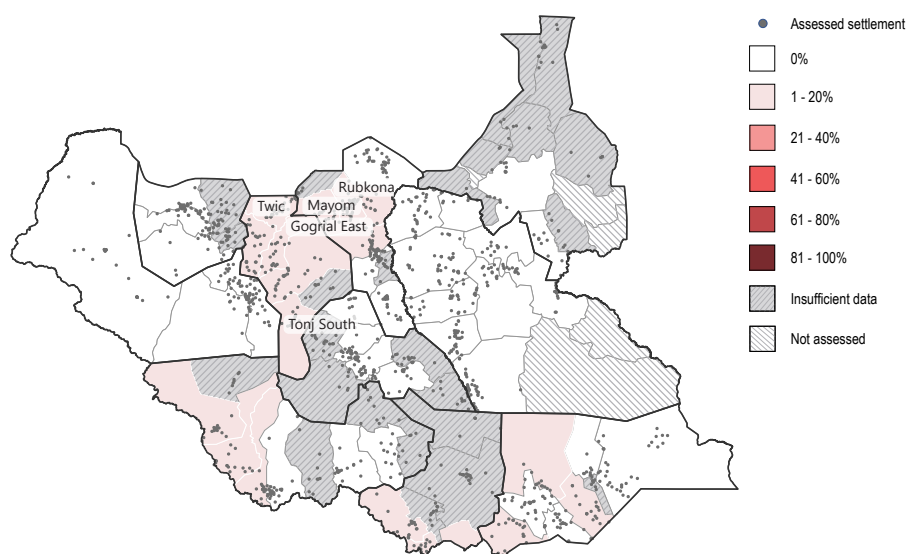
Assessment of hard to reach areas: Protection

June, 2023
South Sudan

KEY MESSAGE

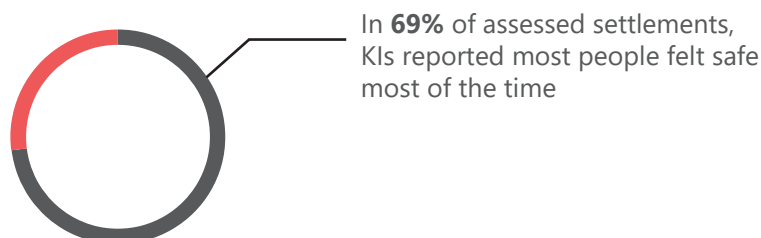
- For 100% of assessed settlements (10) in Morobo, KIs reported family separation as a main protection concern for girls and boys.
- For 80% of assessed settlements (21) in Morobo and Mundri West, KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women and girls.

Figure 1: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly faced at least three protection issues



This conflict composite indicator aims at measuring both perceptions of certain risks associated with conflict, as well as the occurrence and impact of reported conflict in the month prior to data collection (as perceived by KIs).¹

Figure 2: Proportion of (n=1291) assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people felt safe in the month prior to data collection



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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 faced by 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.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The general assessment objective is to assist humanitarian actors in making more informed decision about the scale, scope and location of the humanitarian response through providing detailed information on humanitarian needs, displacement dynamics, and service access in hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan.

METHODOLOGY:

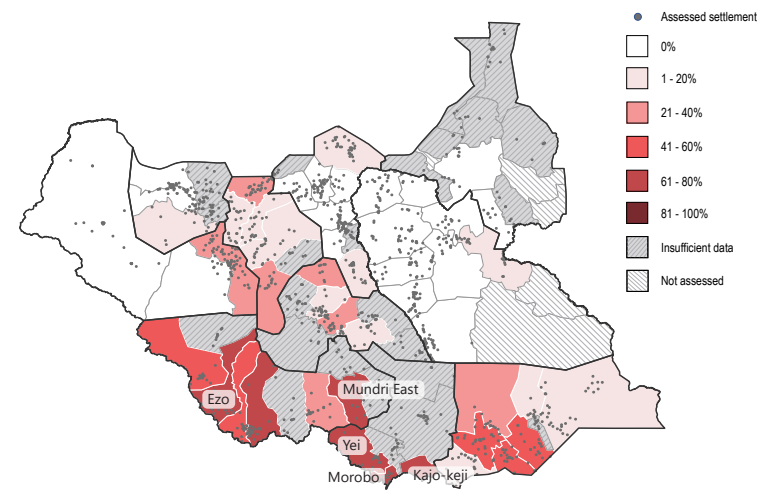
Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly, through multi-sector interviews with Key informants (KIs).

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad protection trends in assessed settlements in June 2023, and are not statistically generalisable. Please see full methodology detailed on page 5.

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. Map labels highlight the counties reporting the top 5 values of a certain indicator and/or all counties reporting 100% of a certain indicator.

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Figure 3: Proportion of assessed settlements per county where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women and/or girls*



*This question asks about the top three main protection concerns for girls younger than 18 and women. Thus lower values do not necessarily indicate a lack of SGBV concerns

Figure 4: Proportion of assessed settlements (n=1366) where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for girls



Figure 5: Proportion of assessed settlements (n=1366) where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women



FAMILY SEPARATION

Figure 6: Proportion of assessed settlements per county where KIs reported that family separation was the main protection concern for girls and/or boys

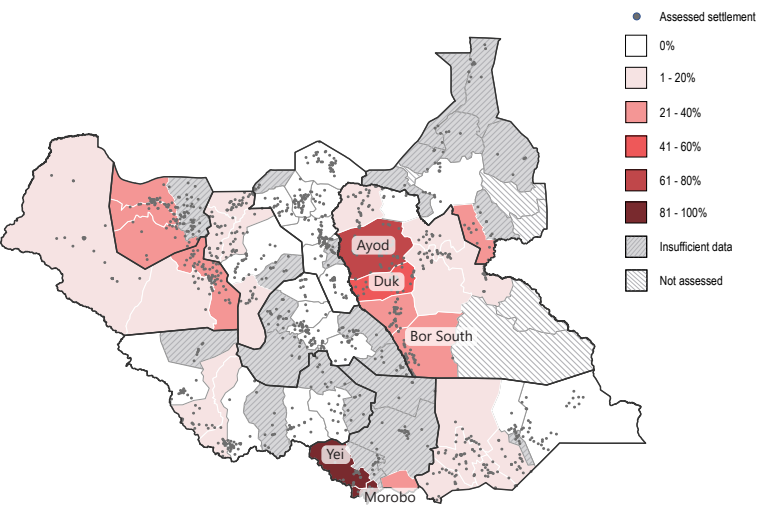
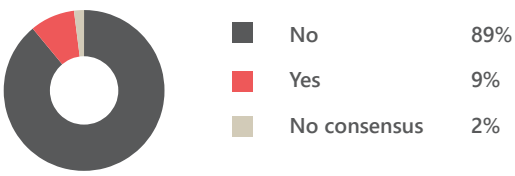


Figure 7: Proportion of assessed settlements (n=1366) where KIs reported family separation as one of the main protection concerns for girls



Figure 8: Proportion of assessed settlements (n=1366) where KIs reported family separation as one of the main protection concerns for boys



PROTECTION-RELATED SERVICE ACCESS CONSTRAINTS AND VULNERABILITIES

Figure 9: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection

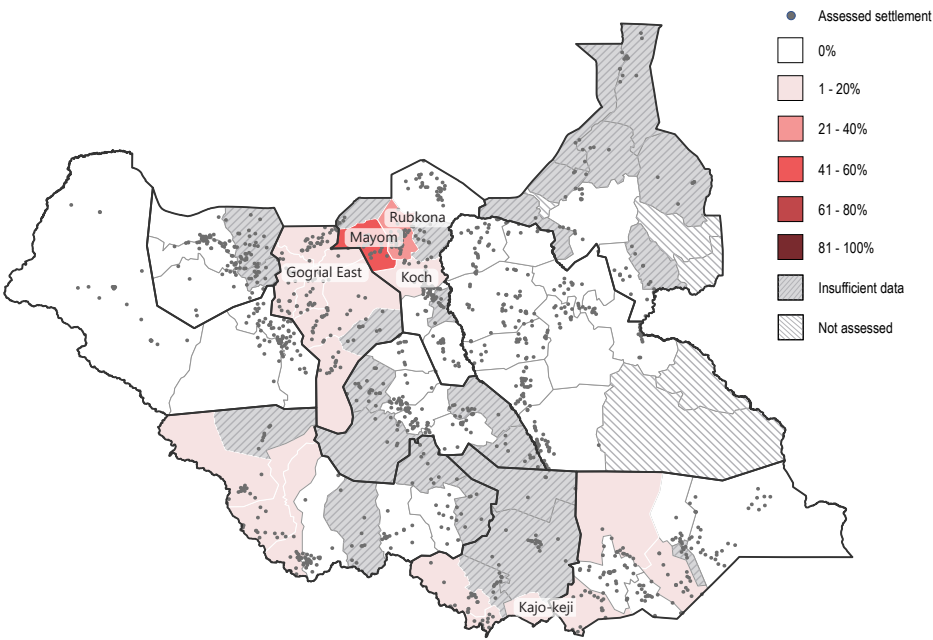


Table 1: Number of assessed settlements where any shelters were reportedly destroyed or partially destroyed during the month prior to the data collection.*

County	Damage from fire	Damage from fighting	Damage from flooding	Don't know	No Consensus	No Damage	Assessed settlements (n)
Gogrial East	-	1	1	1		15	20
Kajo-keji	-	3				13	16
Koch	-		5		5	20	30
Mayom	-		8	1	3	7	19
Rubkona	-		8	1	3	24	36

*Remaining values are attributed to "other" responses

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES

Figure 10: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land grabbing, land being taken without sufficient compensation, and/or secondary occupation of land in the 30 days prior to data collection

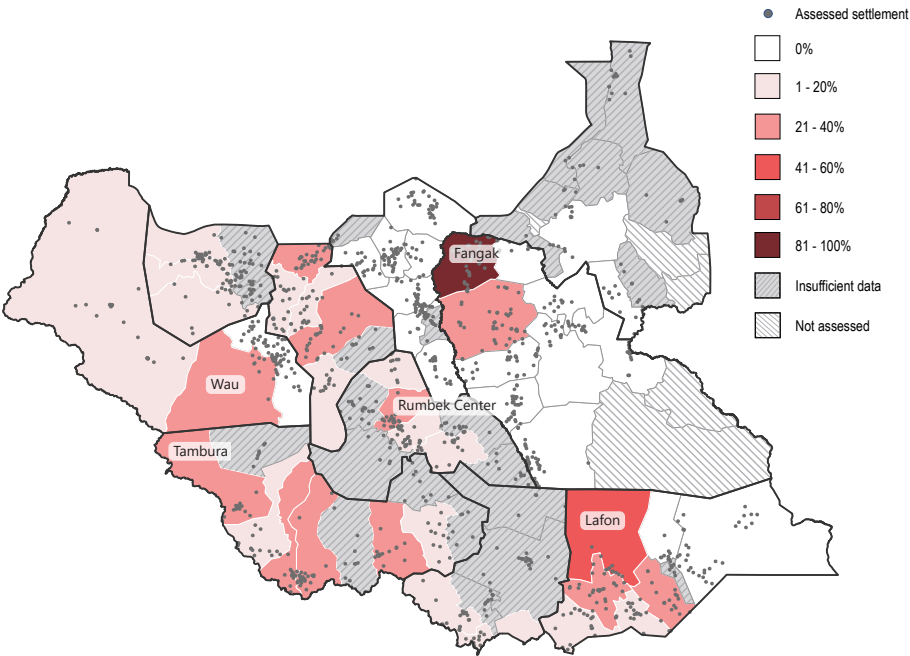
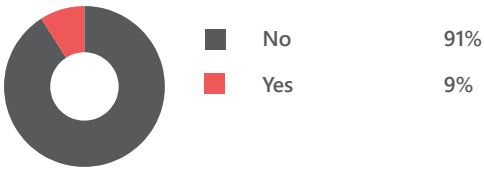


Figure 11: Proportion of (n=1366) assessed settlements where KIs reported land dispute and/or property destruction in the 30 days prior to data collection



NUMBER OF ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS PER COUNTY

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	5
2	Akobo	29
3	Aweil Centre	14
4	Aweil East	31
5	Aweil North	25
6	Aweil South	15
7	Aweil West	24
8	Awerial	10
9	Ayod	46
10	Baliet	11
11	Bor South	53
12	Budi	18
13	Canal/Pigi	10
14	Cueibet	20
15	Duk	27
16	Ezo	18
17	Fangak	29
18	Fashoda	5
19	Gogrial East	20
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	11
22	Ibba	9
23	Ikotos	26
24	Juba	21
25	Jur River	50
26	Kajo-keji	16
27	Kapoeta East	31
28	Kapoeta North	10
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	30
31	Lafon	12
32	Lainya	11
33	Leer	16
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	8
35	Maban	6
36	Magwi	17
37	Manyo	7
38	Maridi	19
39	Mayendit	19
40	Mayom	19
41	Melut	4
42	Morobo	10
43	Mundri East	8
44	Mundri West	10
45	Mvolo	9
46	Nagero	7
47	Nyirol	14
48	Nzara	16
49	Panyijiar	25
50	Panyikang	1
51	Pariang	32
52	Raja	30
53	Renk	11
54	Rubkona	36
55	Rumbek Centre	25

	County	No. of assessed settlements
56	Rumbek East	27
57	Rumbek North	10
58	Tambura	20
59	Terekeka	4
60	Tonj East	9
61	Tonj North	24
62	Tonj South	12
63	Torit	28
64	Twic	32
65	Twic East	31
66	Ulang	11
67	Uror	16
68	Wau	38
69	Wulu	8
70	Yambio	26
71	Yei	21
72	Yirol East	12
73	Yirol West	20

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Key informants interviewed for AoK fall under the following three categories:

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- Persons who remain in a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the phone

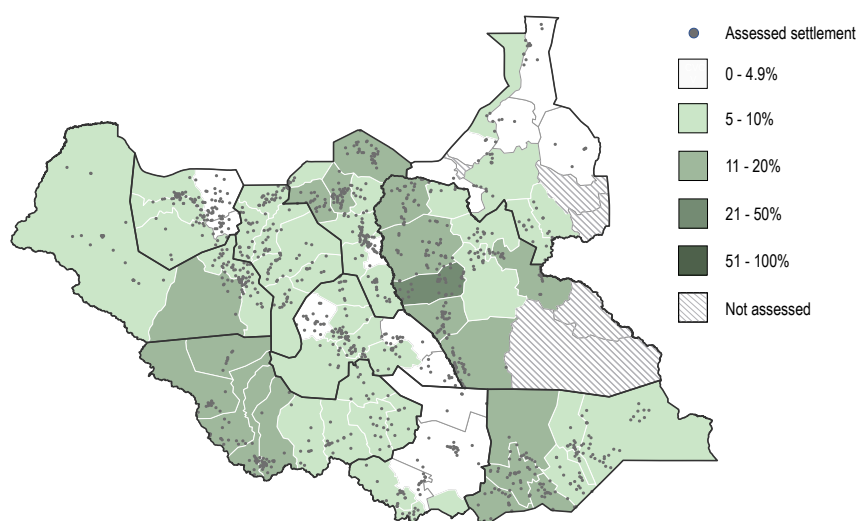
All three types of KIs can either be interviewed over the phone or in person. Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at

the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated¹ at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

1517 Key informants interviewed | **1366** Settlements assessed²

73 Counties assessed | **59** Counties with 5% or more coverage



ENDNOTES

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¹The composite indicator 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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²Settlement (n) numbers represent the amount of data points which is used to calculate a particular indicator. This value may change due to data cleaning or skip logic in the survey.

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).