



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2018

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 March 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,627 Key Informants interviewed

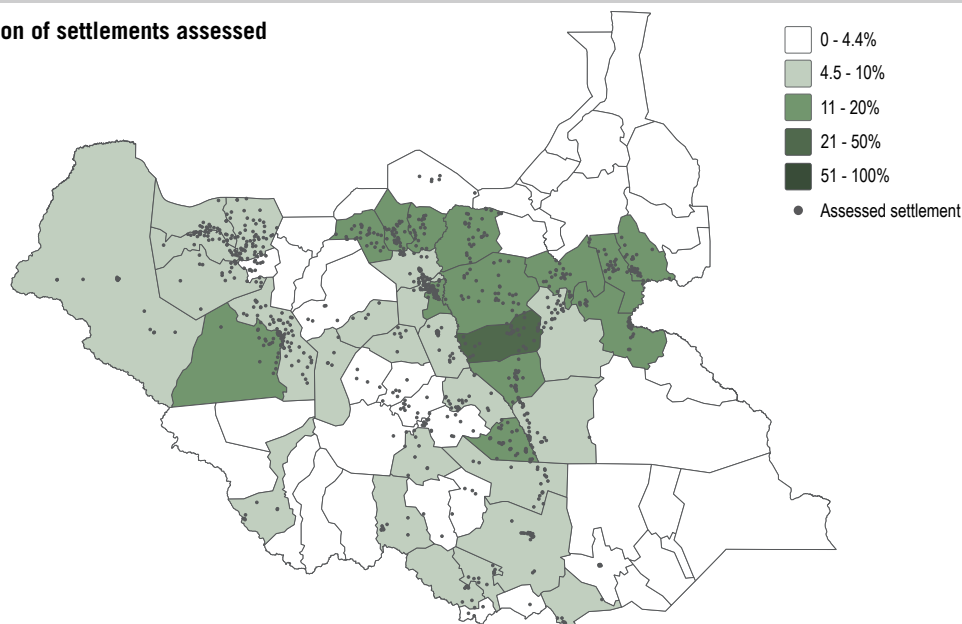
1,007 Settlements assessed

50 Counties assessed

37 Counties with 4.5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

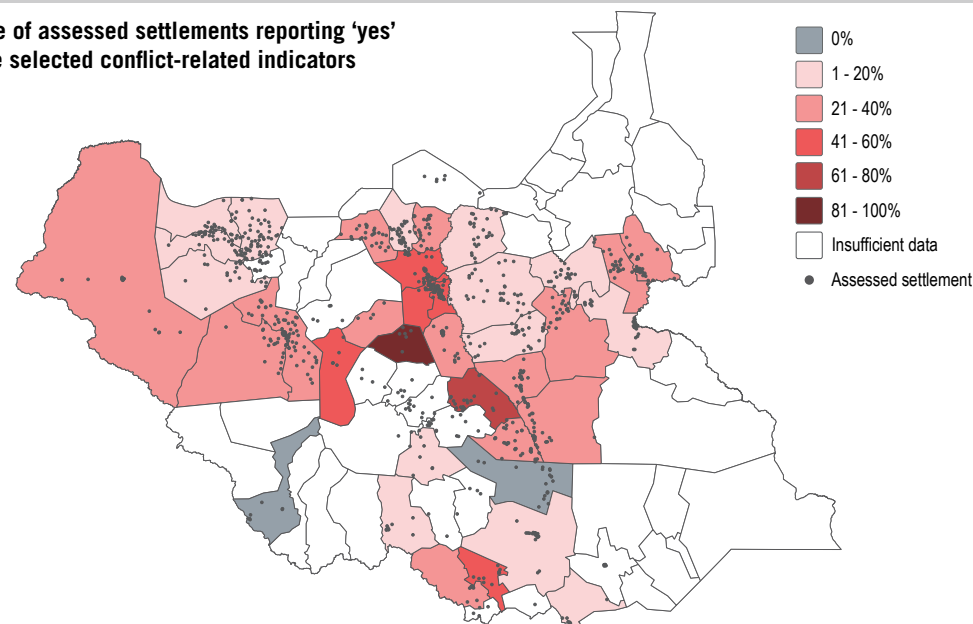
Proportion of settlements assessed



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.

Conflict composite indicator

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



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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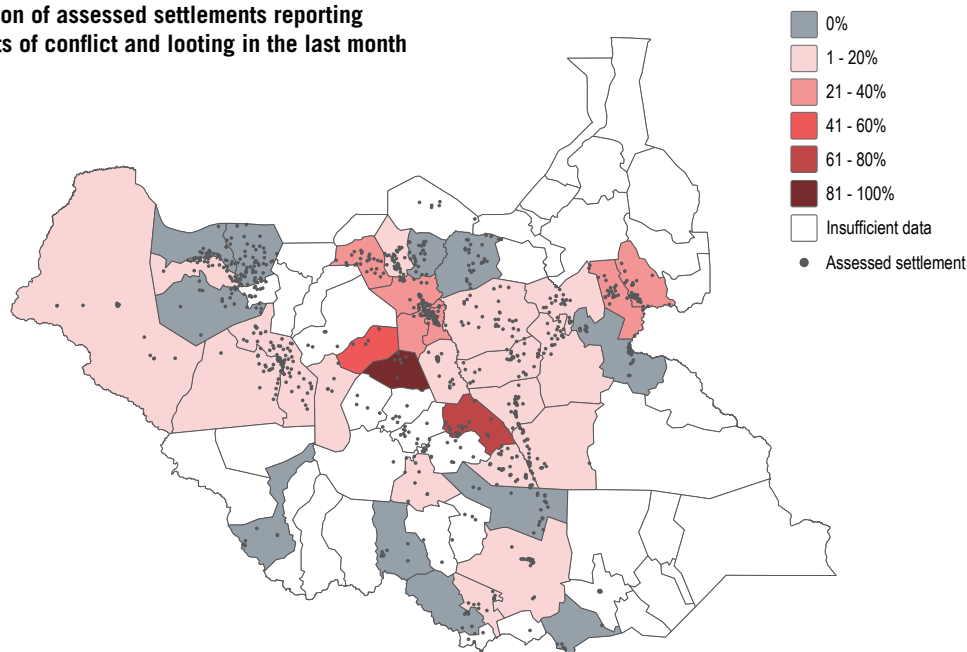
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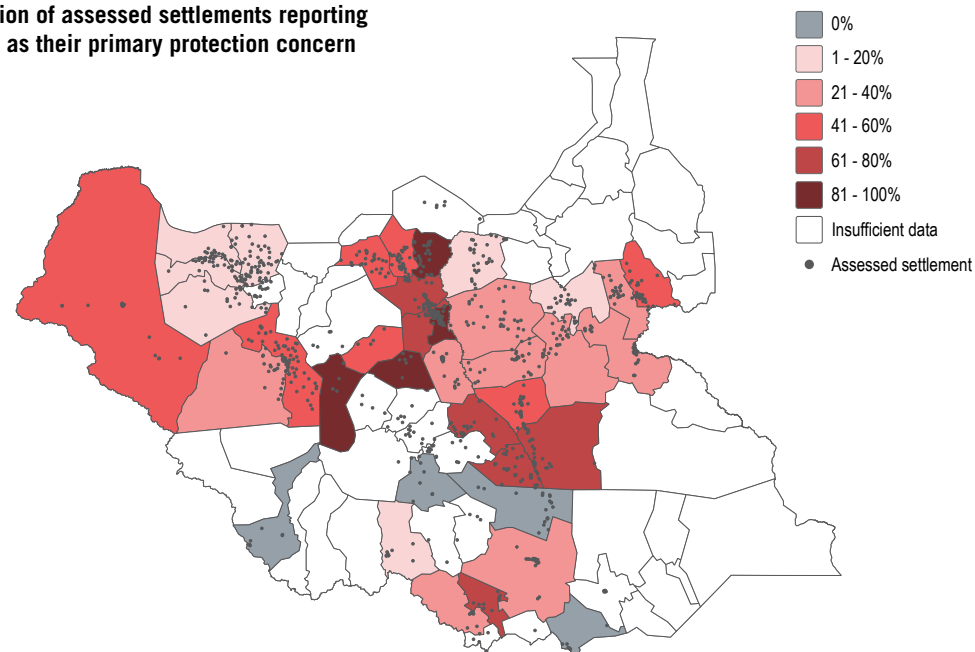
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

None	28%	■
Sexual violence	17%	■
No answer	16%	■
Domestic violence	16%	■
Killing (other group)	6%	■

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

None	25%	■
Killing (other group)	20%	■
No answer	15%	■
Killing (same group)	11%	■
Looting	8%	■

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

None	28%	■
Early marriage	21%	■
No answer	17%	■
Sexual violence	12%	■
Abduction	6%	■

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

None	31%	■
No answer	18%	■
Killing (other group)	9%	■
Abduction	6%	■
Forced recruitment	6%	■

² Harassment refers to armed actors harassing civilians to disclose information.



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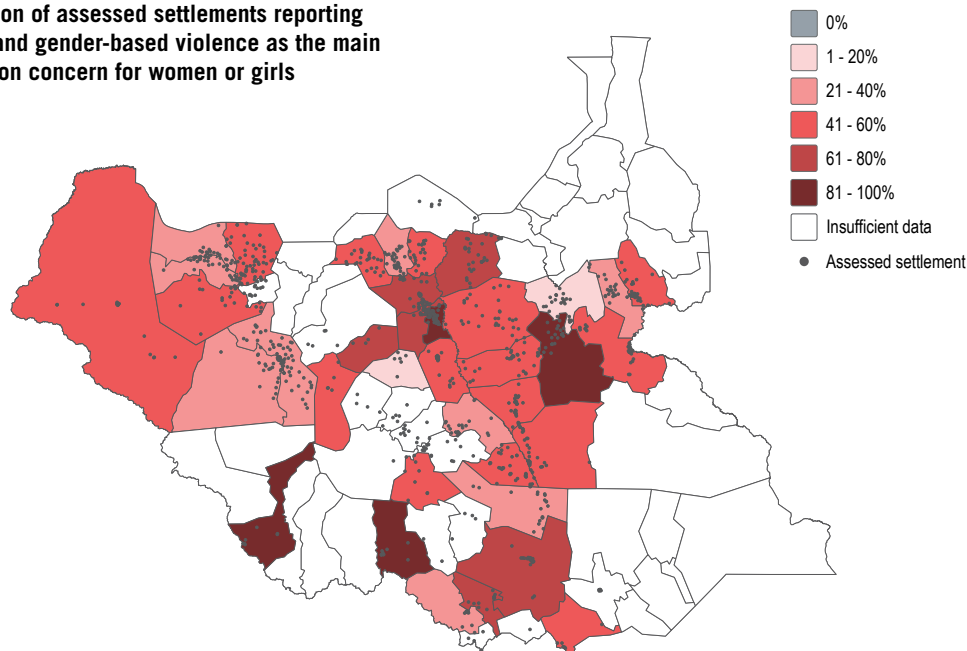
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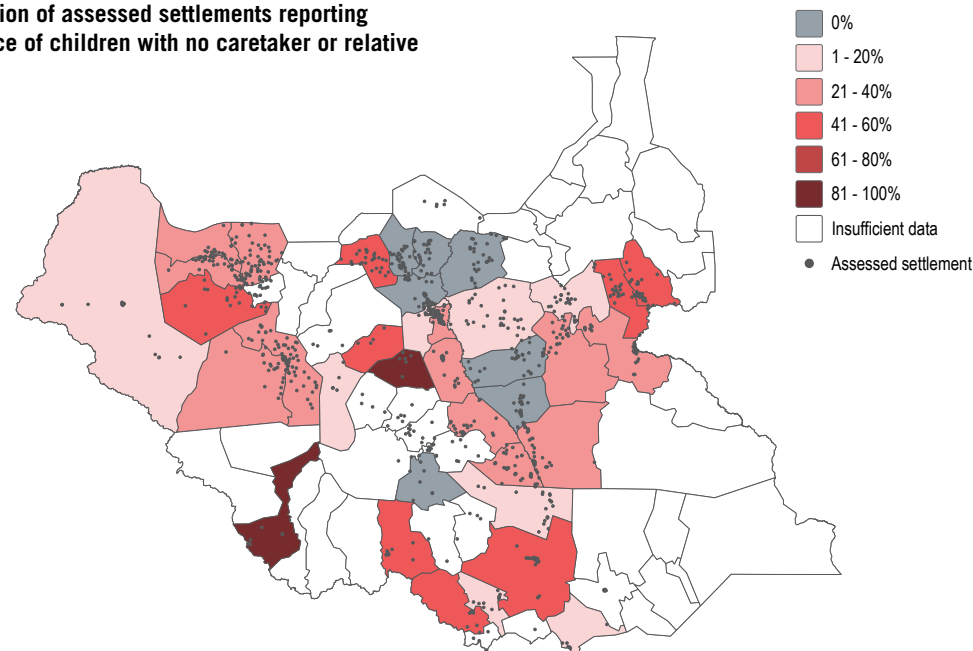
Sexual and gender-based violence

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	59%
Leer	57%
Mayom	26%
Koch	26%
Akobo	14%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Leer	41%
Mayendit	23%
Koch	16%
Mayom	15%
Maridi	9%

Community relations

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

Akobo	27%
Tonj East	25%
Luakpiny/Nasir	24%
Mvolo	22%
Ulang	21%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Data not available for this month



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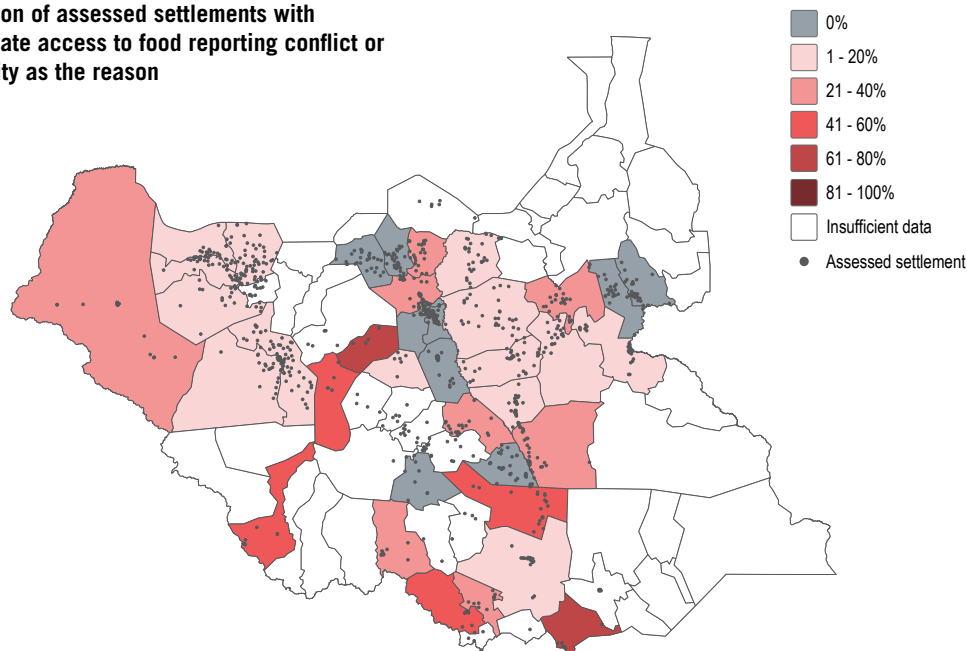
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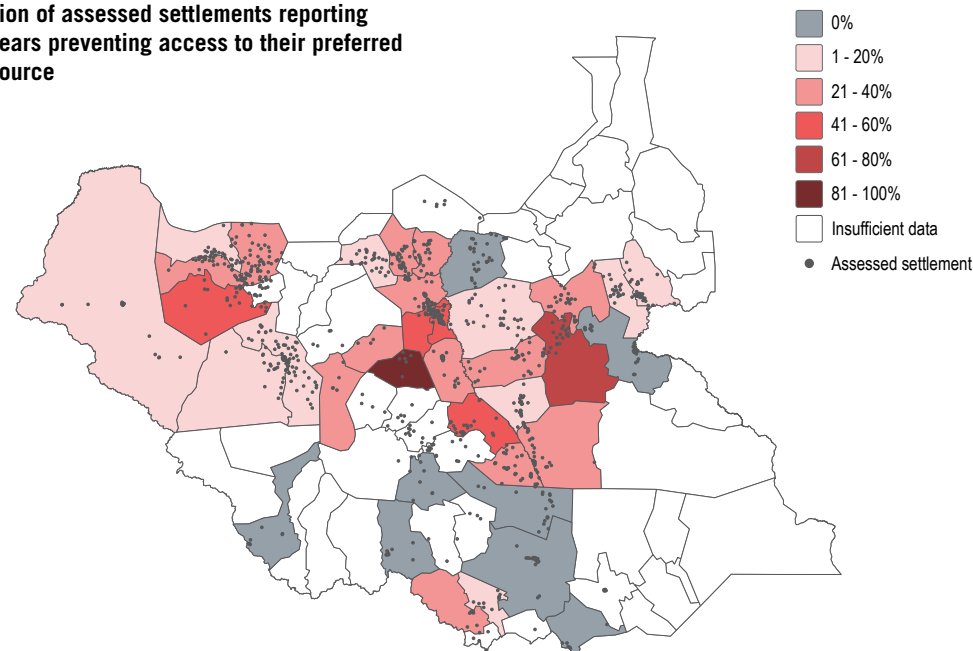
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

Lainya	30%	■
Koch	10%	■
Mayendit	9%	■
Yei	8%	■
Wau	7%	■

Insecurity: education services

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

Raja	12%	■
Lainya	10%	■
Wau	9%	■
Koch	6%	■
Leer	6%	■

Insecurity: boys attendance

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

Tonj East	25%	■
Leer	24%	■
Lainya	20%	■
Twic East	19%	■
Bor South	10%	■

Insecurity: girls attendance

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

Tonj East	25%	■
Leer	16%	■
Lainya	10%	■
Yirol East	10%	■
Ulang	4%	■



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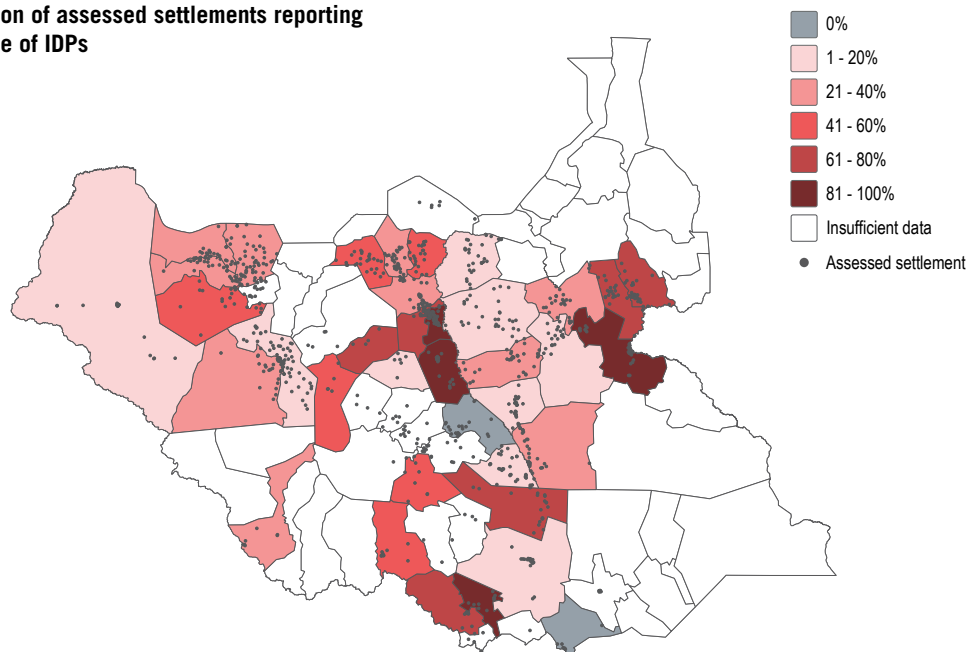
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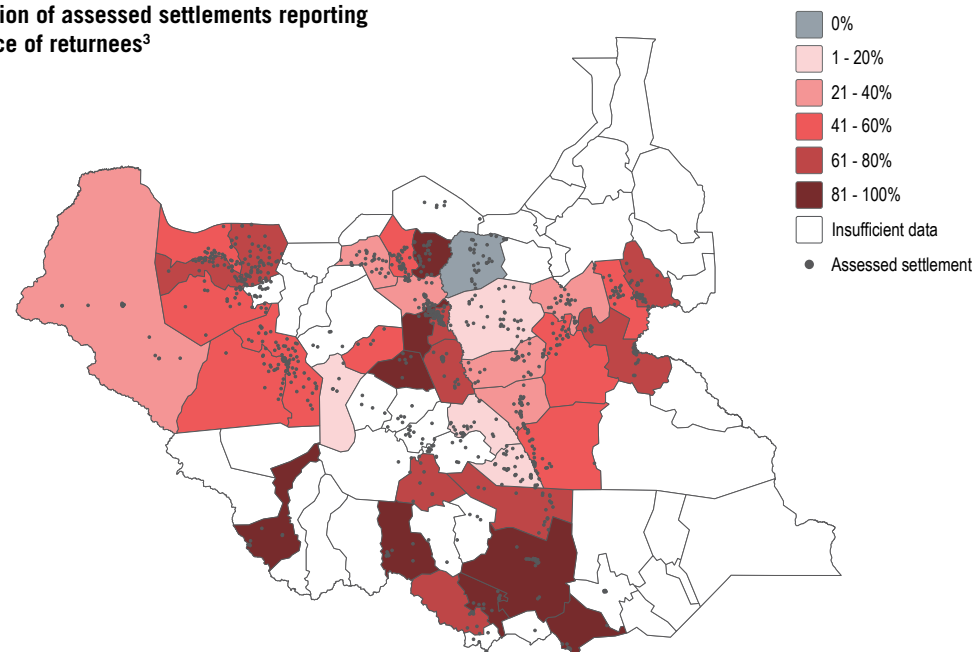
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Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees³



Push factors: IDPs

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs left their previous location

Lack security	30%	■
Lack food	23%	■
Lack health	16%	■
Far from family	9%	■
Lack education	8%	■



Pull factors: IDPs

Primary reported reason newly arrived IDPs came to their current location

Security	26%	■
Health services	20%	■
Food distribution	15%	■
Family	15%	■
Education services	9%	■



Previous locations: IDPs

Top five states reported by newly arrived IDPs as previous location

Unity	28%	■
Jonglei	20%	■
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	14%	■
Western Equatoria	14%	■
Upper Nile	11%	■

Intentions: IDPs

Amount of time that newly arrived IDPs intend to stay

More than 6 months	38%	■
3-6 months	18%	■
1-3 months	18%	■
Don't know	14%	■
2 weeks - 1 month	8%	■

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