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 August 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

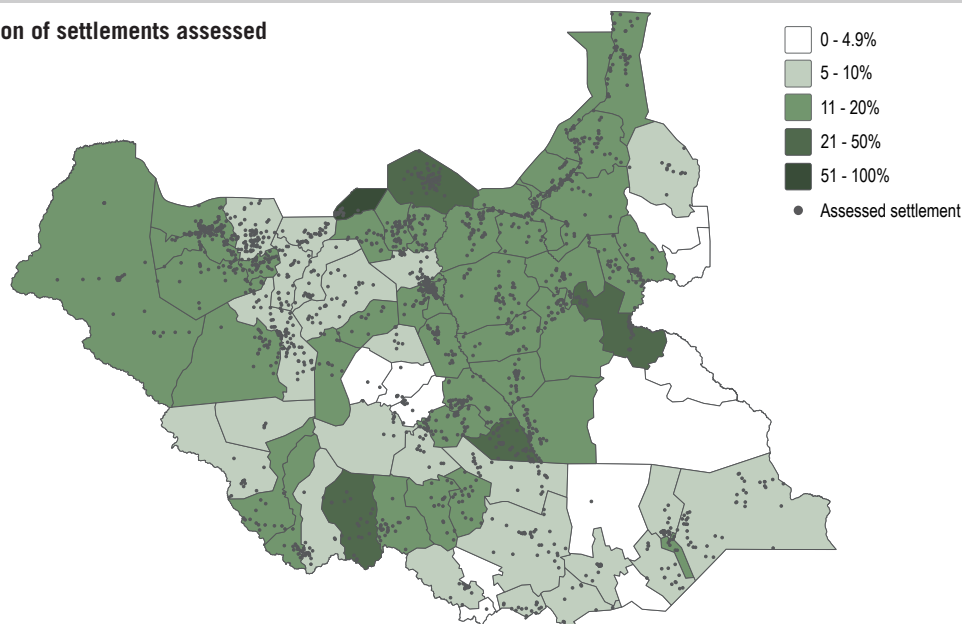### Assessment Coverage

2,435 Key Informants interviewed

1,954 Settlements assessed

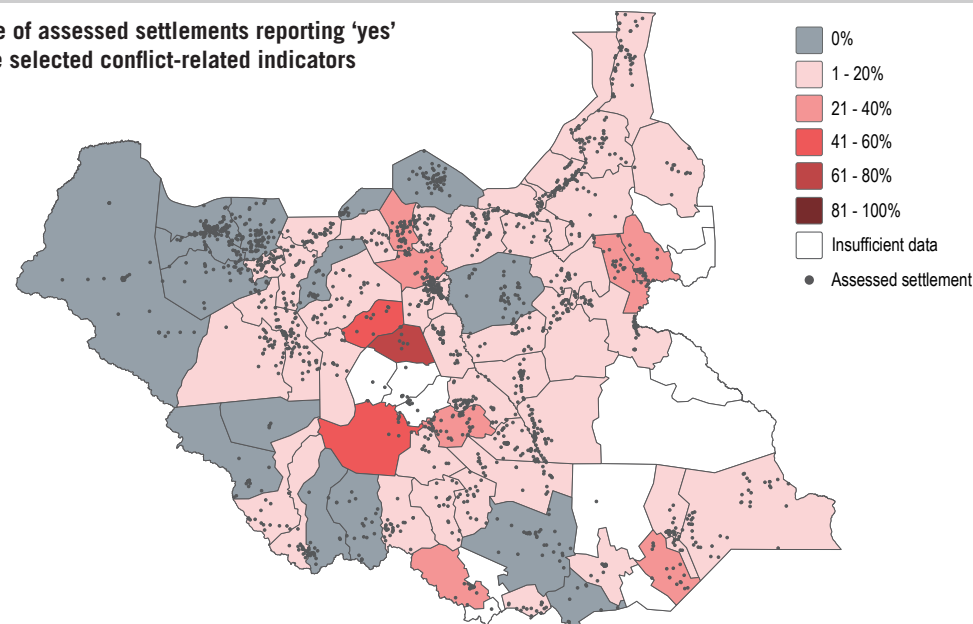**72** Counties assessed

67 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

[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

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

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

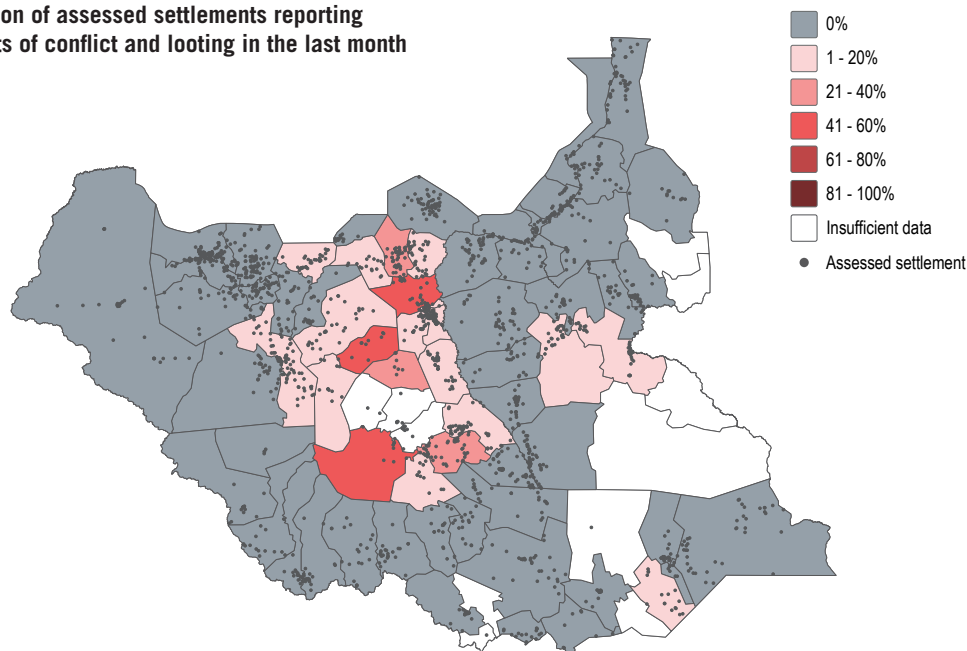For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Legend:
- 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

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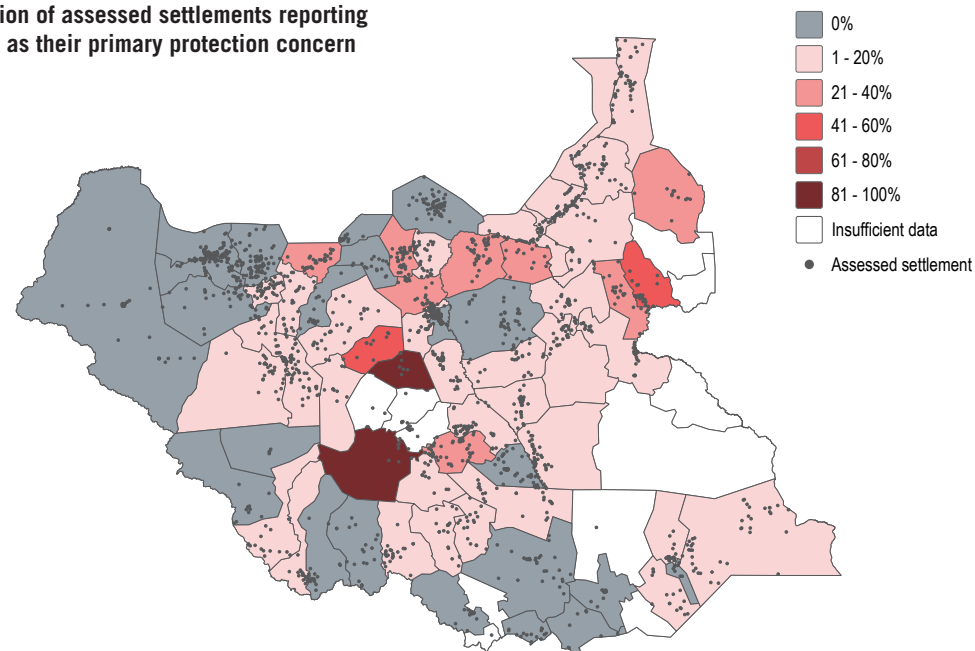
Main Protection Concerns

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

Yirol West	13%
Twic	13%
Fashoda	9%
Budi	6%
Kapoeta North	6%

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

Rumbek North	100%
Wulu	86%
Luakpiny/Nasir	50%
Ulang	39%
Twic	35%

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

Twic	6%
Kapoeta North	6%
Yirol West	2%

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

|	
Rumbek North	50%
Wulu	43%
Maban	33%
Tonj East	27%
Twic	26%

Sexual and gender-based violence

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

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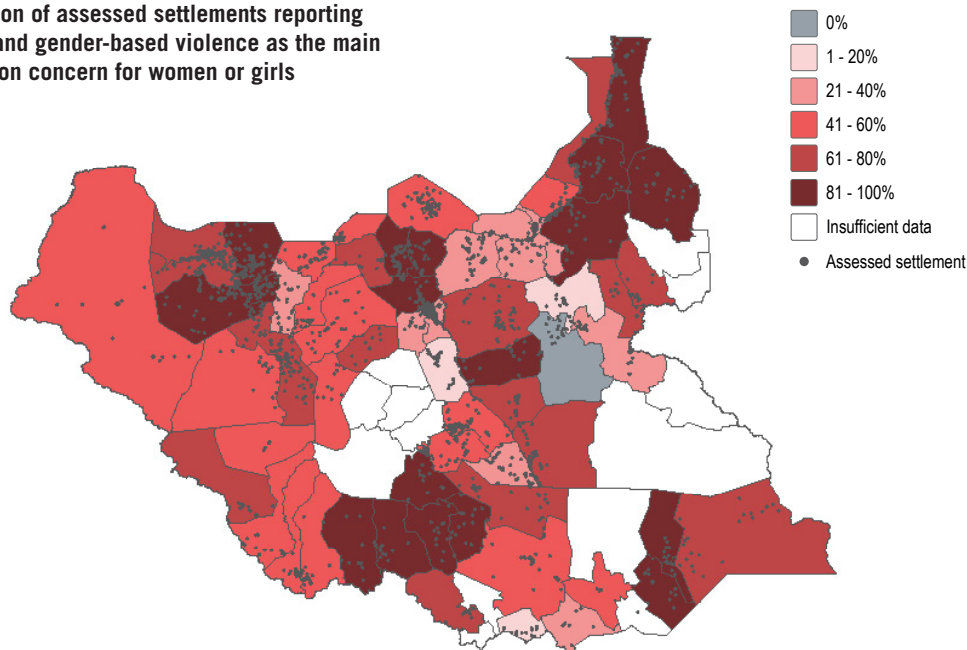
Unaccompanied or separated children

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

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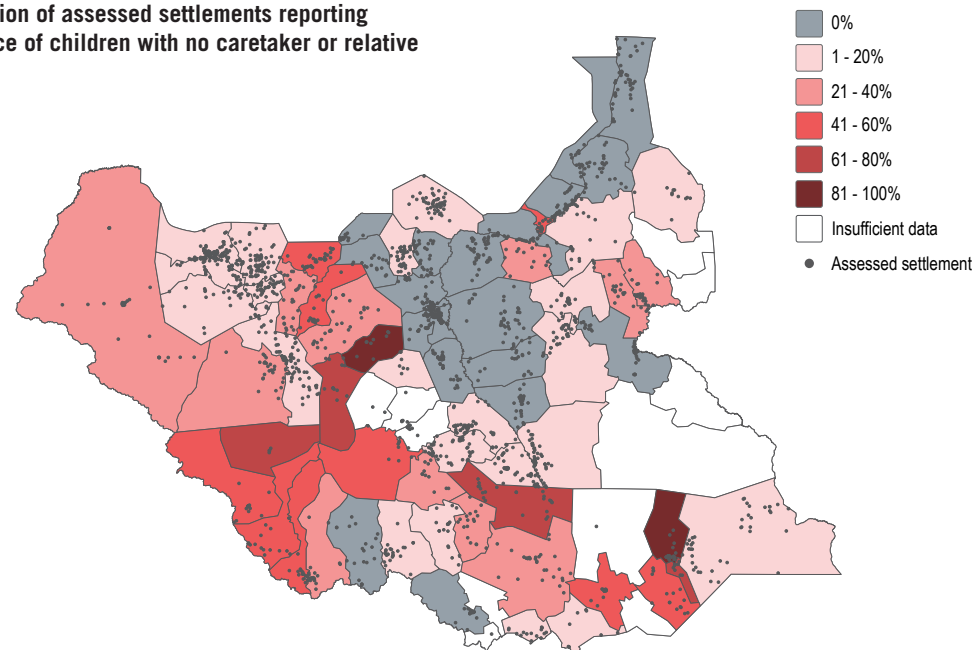
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Top five assessed counties reporting presence of landmines or unexploded ordnance

County	%
Magwi	50%
Wulu	29%
Leer	20%
Mayendit	15%
Terekeka	9%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

County	%
Magwi	50%
Wulu	29%
Leer	13%
Mayendit	10%
Maban	8%

Community relations

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

County	%
Mvolo	86%
Mundri East	79%
Mundri West	71%
Maridi	44%
Maban	33%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

County	%
Tonj South	70%
Maridi	68%
Yambio	55%
Tonj East	55%
Mundri East	53%

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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

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement
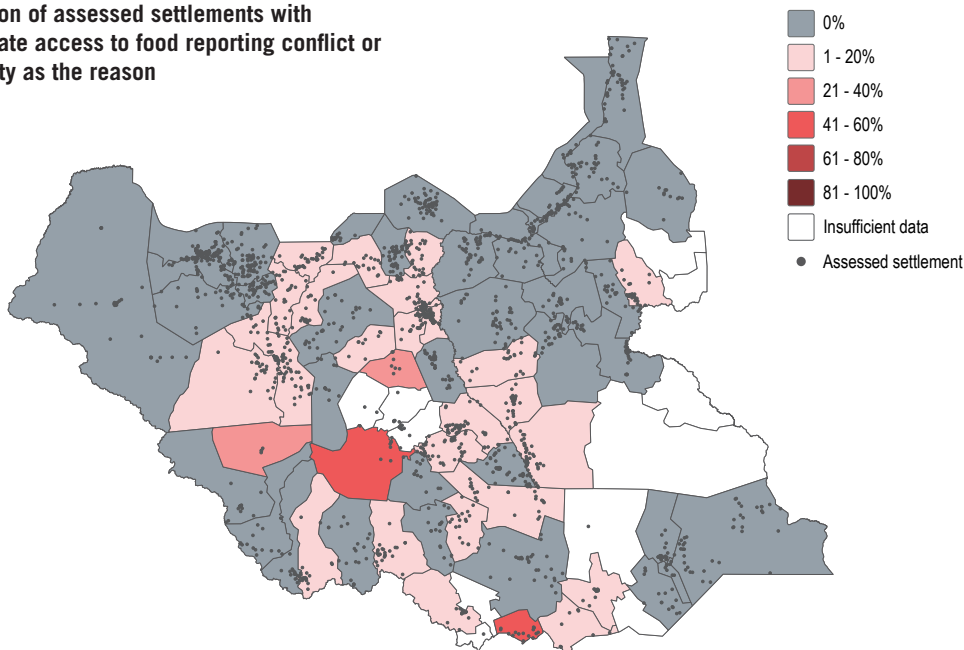
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting safety fears preventing access to their preferred water source

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement
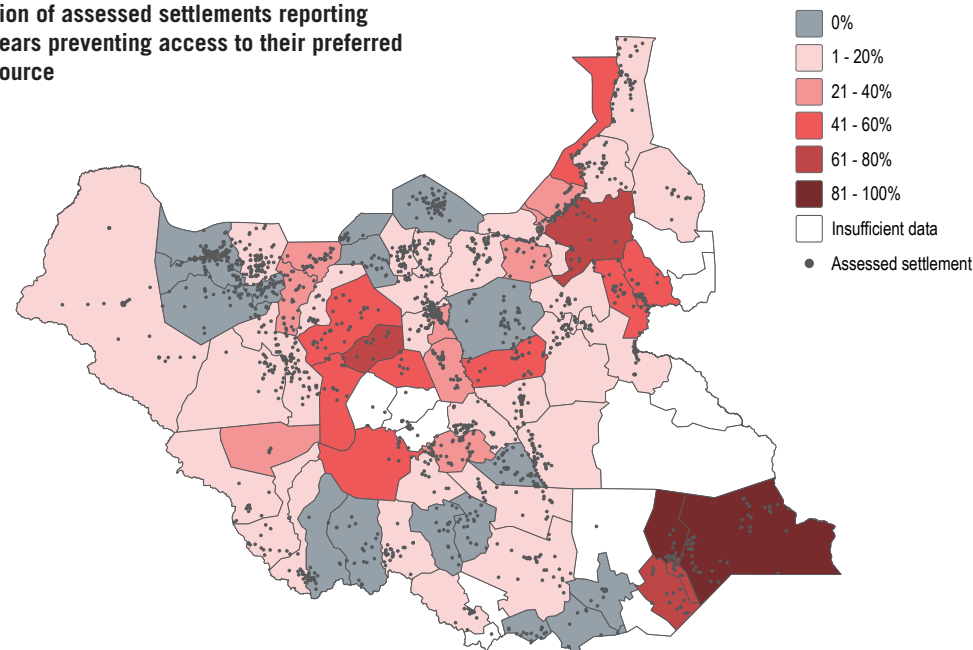
Insecurity: health services

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

County	%
Tonj East	18%
Rumbek North	17%
Wulu	14%
Canal/Pigi	6%
Duk	5%

Insecurity: education services

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

County	%
Rumbek North	17%
Duk	14%
Mvolo	7%
Luakpiny/Nasir	4%
Jur River	4%

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 East	27%
Nagero	25%
Twic	16%
Tonj South	10%
Maridi	8%

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 East	27%
Nagero	25%
Twic	16%
Tonj South	10%
Maridi	8%

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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
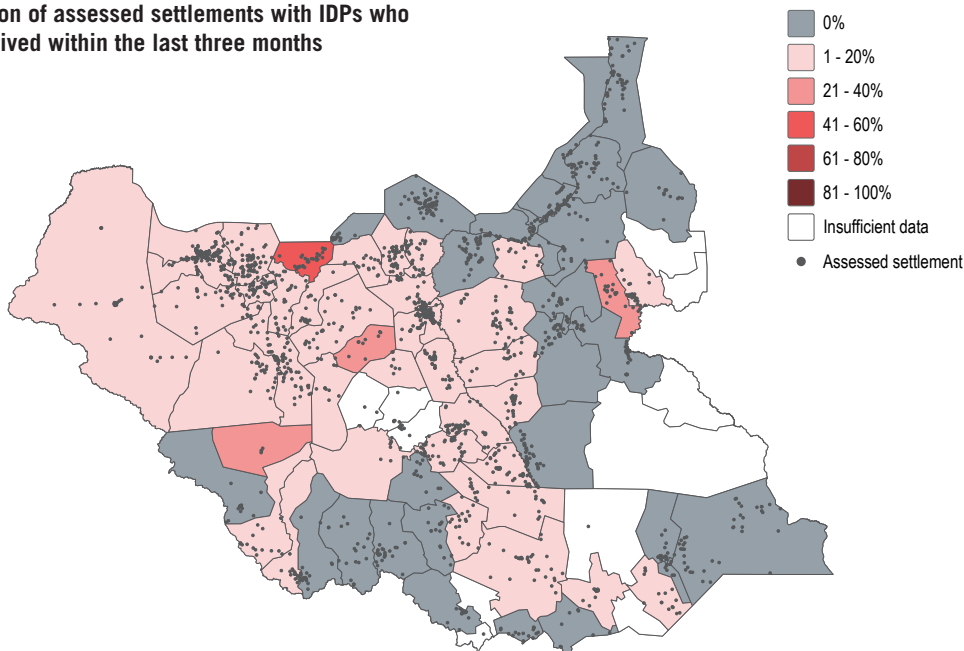
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees

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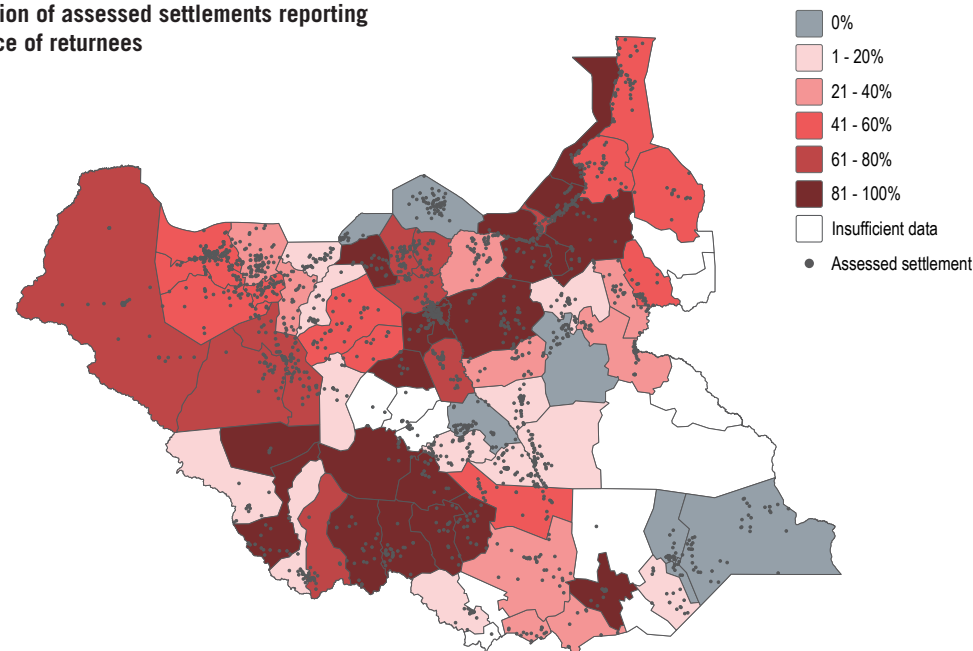
Information sources

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

County	%
Abiemnhom	100%
Pariang	91%
Ibba	62%
Twic	58%
Mundri West	53%

IDP Leadership absent

Top five assessed counties reporting absence of IDP leadership

County	%
Nzara	93%
Yambio	90%
Tambura	88%
Ezo	87%
Nagero	50%

Lack of IDPs support

Top five assessed counties reporting local community not sharing resources with IDPs

County	%
Tambura	44%
Nzara	33%
Wau	30%
Magwi	25%
Nagero	25%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

County	%
Nagero	50%
Torit	41%
Magwi	38%
Luakpiny/Nasir	33%
Maban	25%