



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 been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one 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 October 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,944 Key Informants interviewed

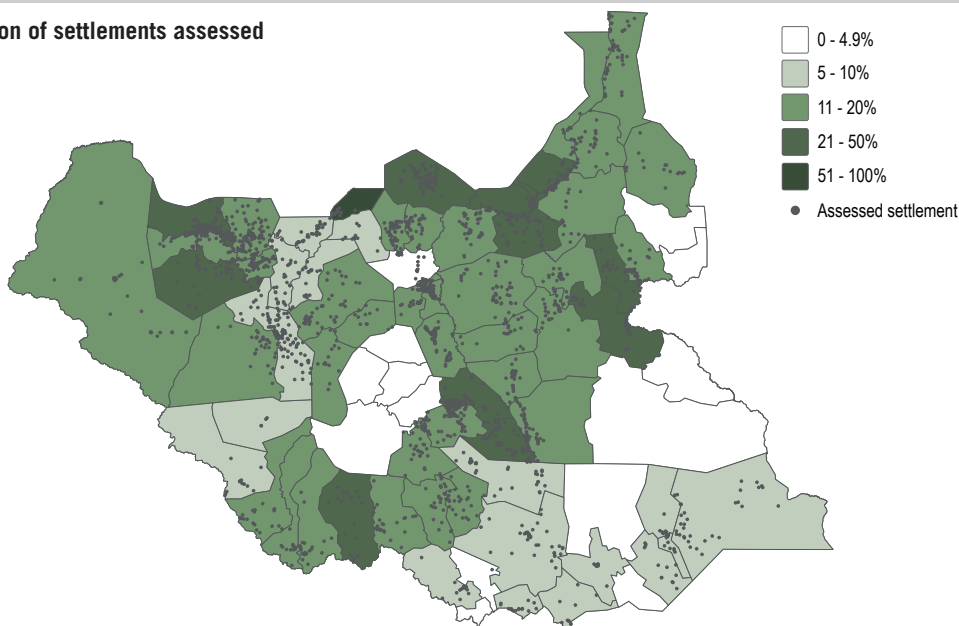
2,246 Settlements assessed

66 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

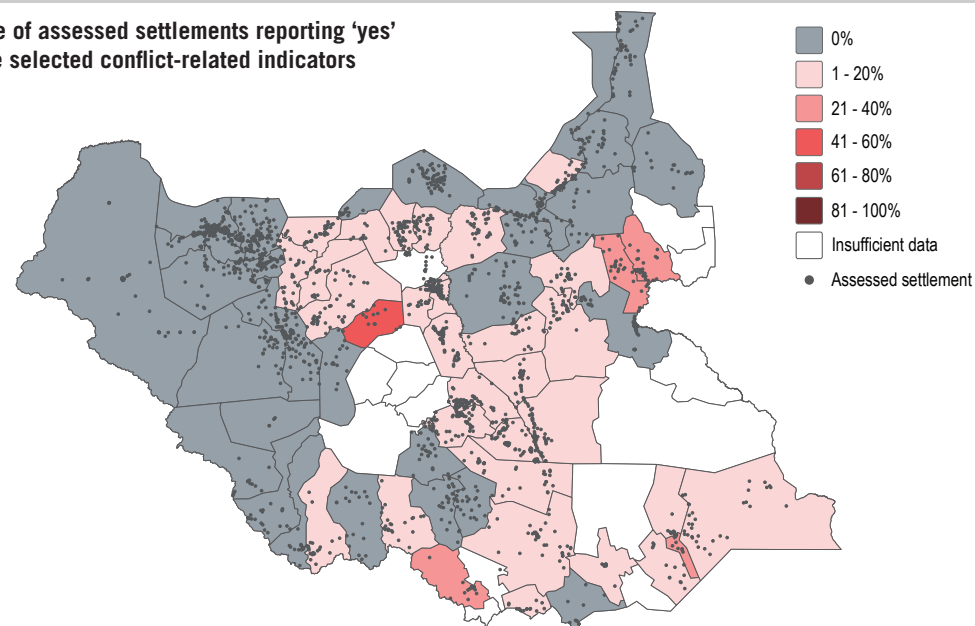
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Conflict composite indicator

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



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
- Incidence of conflict resulting in civilian death
- Incidence of shelter damage due to conflict

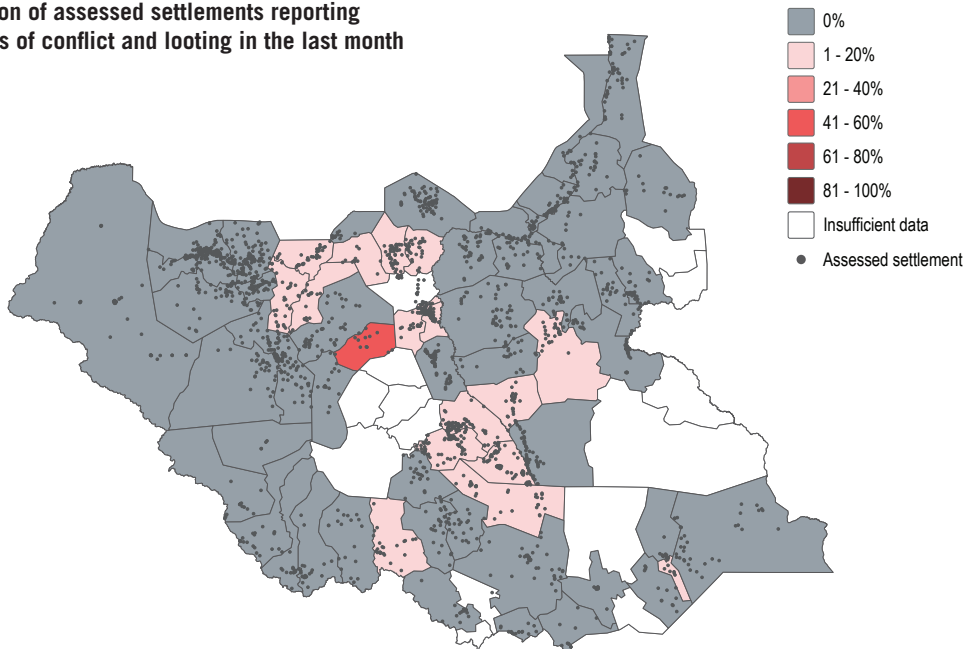


South Sudan - Protection

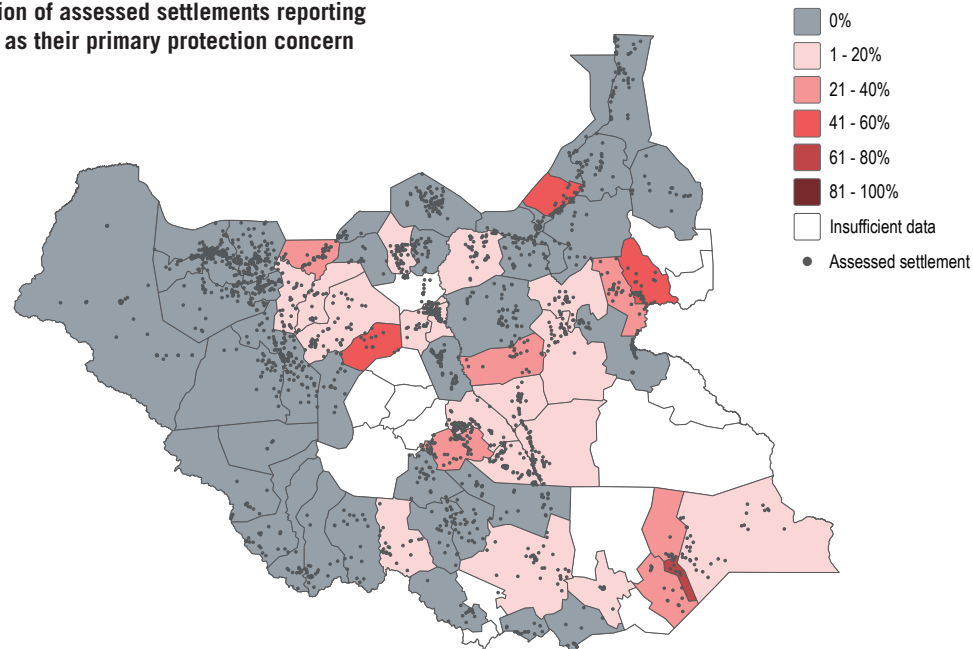
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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) is conflict related

Kapoeta South	33%	■
Budi	31%	■
Kapoeta North	18%	■
Twic	18%	■
Yirol West	17%	■

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

Kapoeta South	67%	■
Luakpiny/Nasir	50%	■
Tonj East	33%	■
Twic	32%	■
Budi	31%	■

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

Kapoeta South	33%	■
Budi	31%	■
Kapoeta North	18%	■
Twic	6%	■
Kapoeta East	3%	■

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

Kapoeta South	67%	■
Tonj East	42%	■
Fashoda	40%	■
Budi	31%	■
Twic	29%	■



South Sudan - Protection

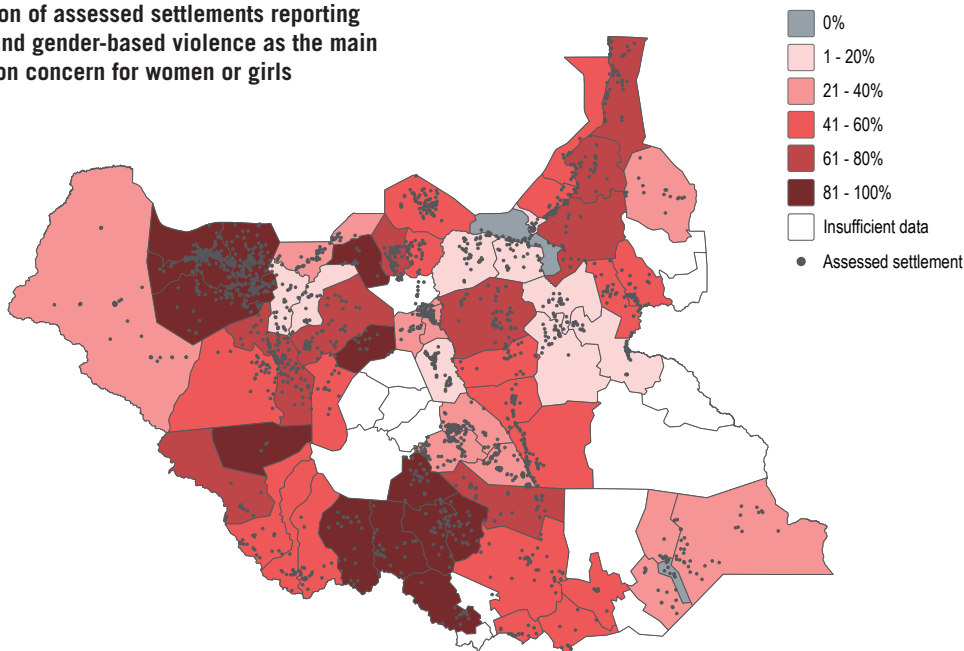
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 2019

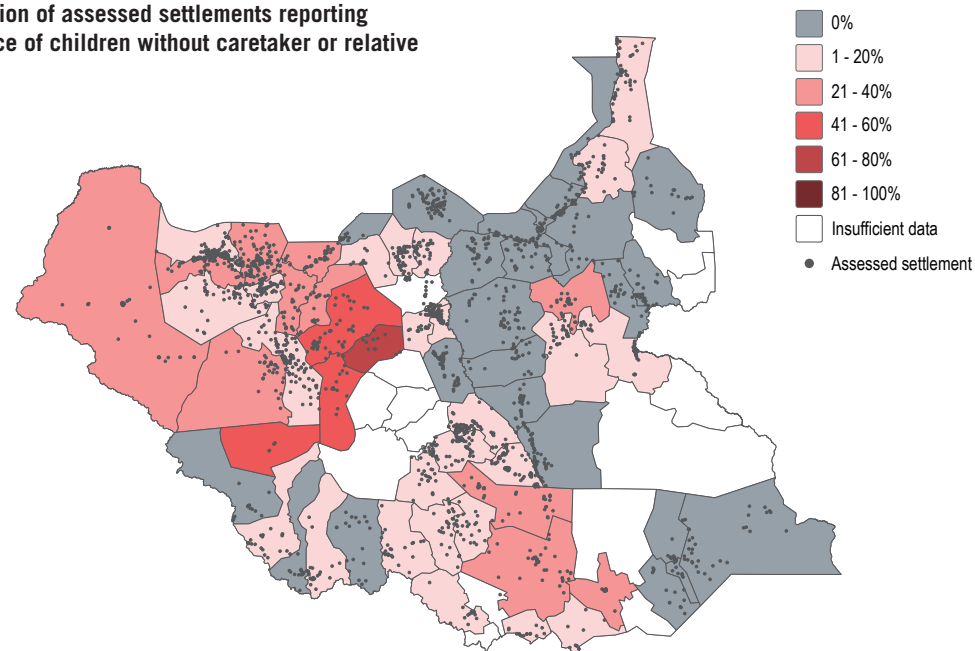
Sexual and gender-based violence

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 without caretaker or relative



Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Top five assessed counties reporting presence of landmines or unexploded ordnance

Panyikang	62%
Magwi	22%
Guit	9%
Rubkona	8%
Leer	8%

Top five assessed counties reporting that landmines are contaminating roads

Magwi	22%
Guit	6%
Rubkona	4%
Mayendit	4%
Juba	3%

Community relations

Top five assessed counties reporting IDP presence and IDPs generally having poor relationships with the local community

Mundri West	46%
Mundri East	46%
Mvolo	44%
Ulang	31%
Nagero	25%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Tonj East	75%
Tambura	50%
Juba	38%
Nzara	38%
Tonj North	35%

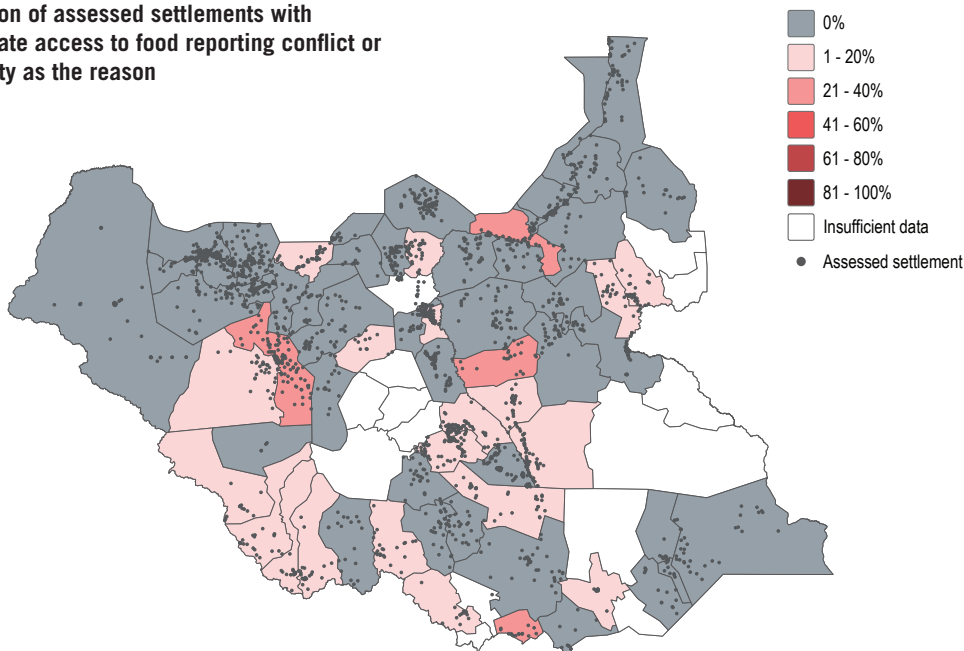


South Sudan - Protection

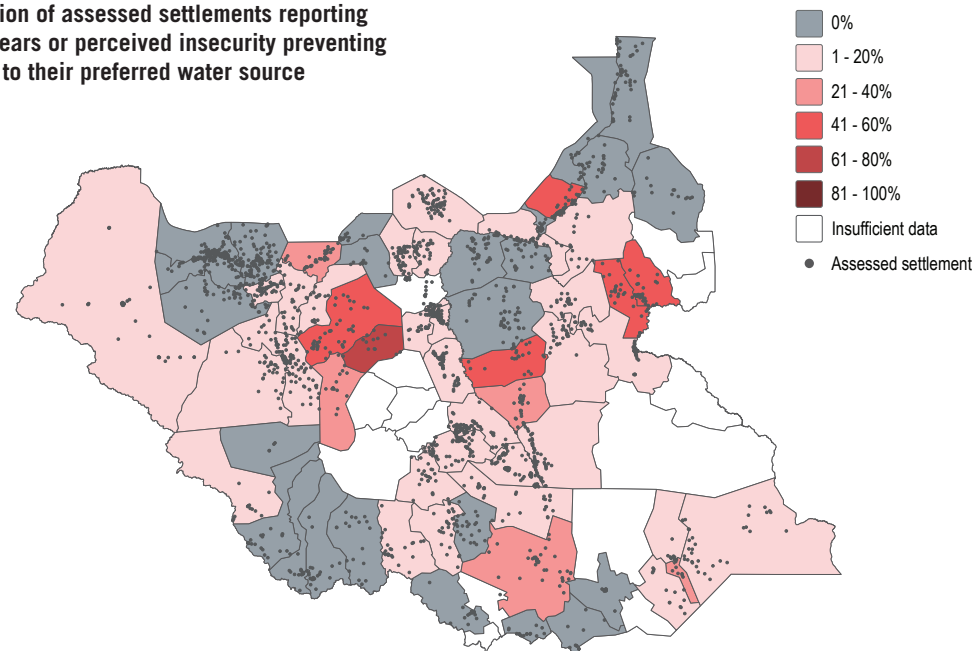
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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 or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source



Insecurity: market services

Five counties reporting the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of market services in the settlements

Tonj East	67%	<div style="width: 67%; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri East	38%	<div style="width: 38%; background-color: red;"></div>
Mvolo	36%	<div style="width: 36%; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri West	35%	<div style="width: 35%; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta South	33%	<div style="width: 33%; background-color: red;"></div>

Insecurity: education services

Five counties reporting the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements

Kajo-keji	7%	<div style="width: 7%; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic East	7%	<div style="width: 7%; background-color: red;"></div>
Duk	5%	<div style="width: 5%; background-color: red;"></div>
Jur River	5%	<div style="width: 5%; background-color: red;"></div>
Bor South	4%	<div style="width: 4%; background-color: red;"></div>

Insecurity: boys attendance

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

Tonj East	25%	<div style="width: 25%; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	21%	<div style="width: 21%; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial East	5%	<div style="width: 5%; background-color: red;"></div>

Insecurity: girls attendance

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

Tonj East	25%	<div style="width: 25%; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	21%	<div style="width: 21%; background-color: red;"></div>
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South Sudan - Protection

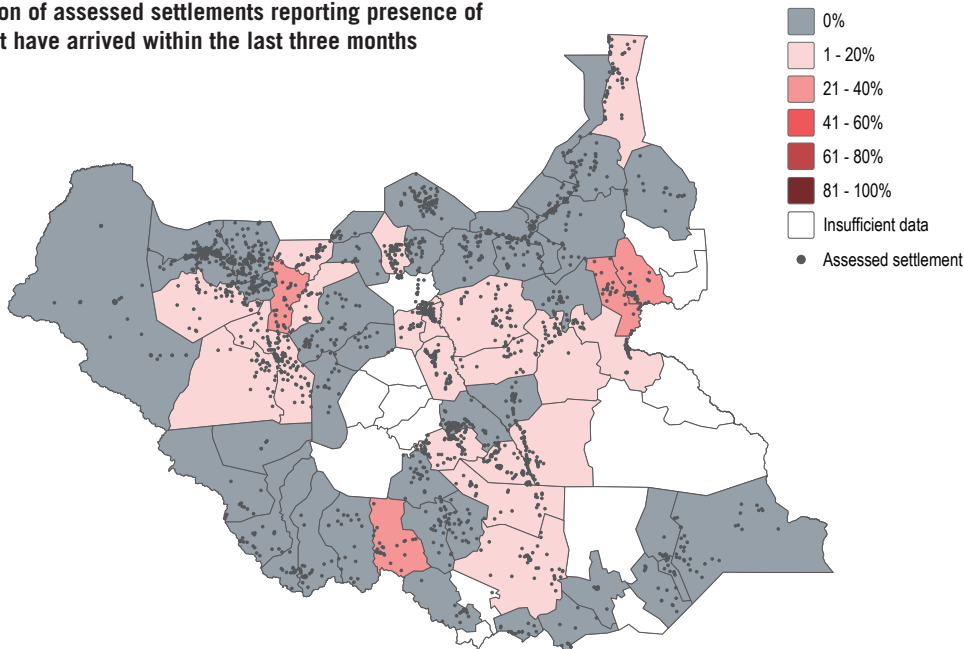
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

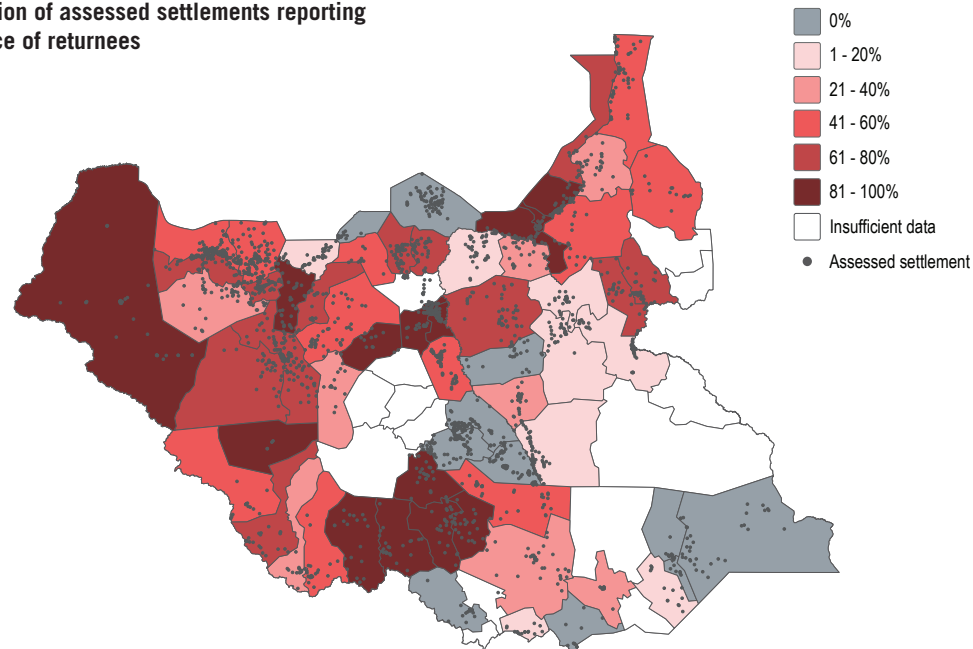
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Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs that 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 is family/friends

Abiemnhom	100%
Pariang	92%
Renk	71%
Maban	56%
Mundri West	54%

IDP Leadership absent

Top five assessed counties reporting absence of IDP leadership

Yambio	92%
Tambura	86%
Nzara	81%
Ezo	81%
Ulang	55%

Lack of IDP support

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

Wau	31%
Nagero	25%
Aweil Centre	21%
Yambio	17%
Jur River	15%

Living conditions: IDPs

Top five assessed counties reporting that most IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or in the open

Ulang	34%
Luakpiny/Nasir	23%
Magwi	22%
Torit	17%
Duk	16%