



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 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 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 November 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,784 Key Informants interviewed

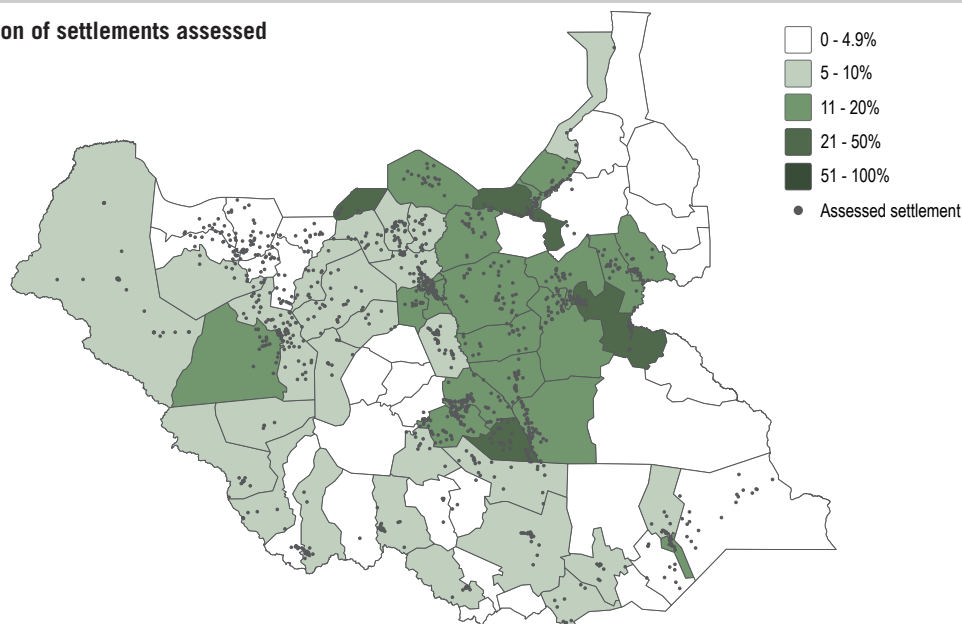
1,289 Settlements assessed

60 Counties assessed

47 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

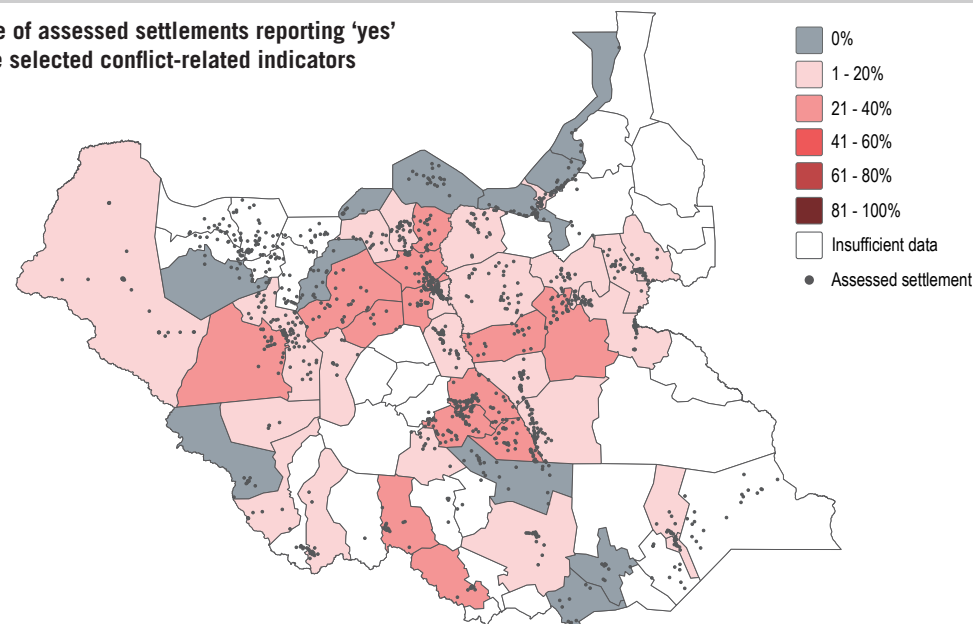
Assessment coverage

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



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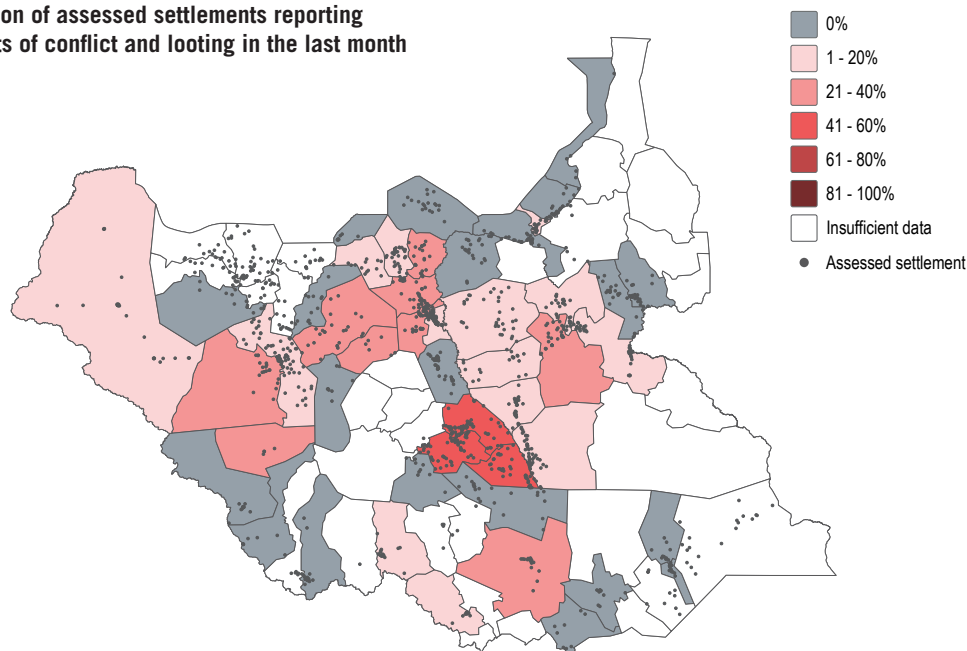
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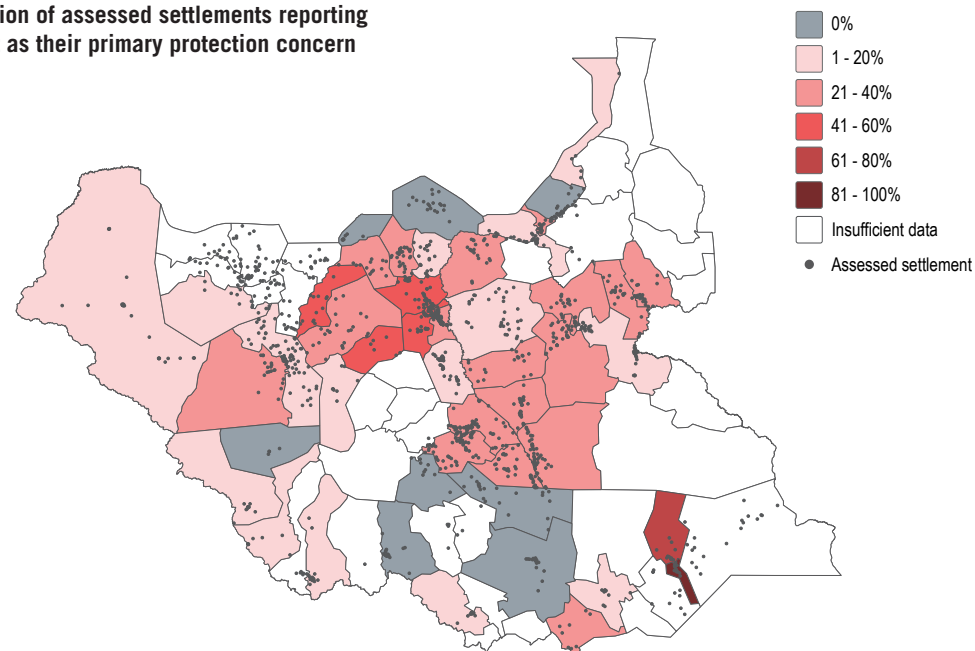
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

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

Tonj East	33%	
Gogrial East	31%	
Bor South	20%	
Duk	17%	
Yirol West	11%	

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

Mayendit	51%	
Tonj East	50%	
Gogrial East	46%	
Koch	41%	
Leer	35%	

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

Gogrial East	8%	
Wau	6%	
Yirol West	5%	
Bor South	4%	
Yirol East	3%	

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

Kapoeta South	64%	
Kapoeta North	58%	
Mayendit	41%	
Fangak	26%	
Malakal	24%	



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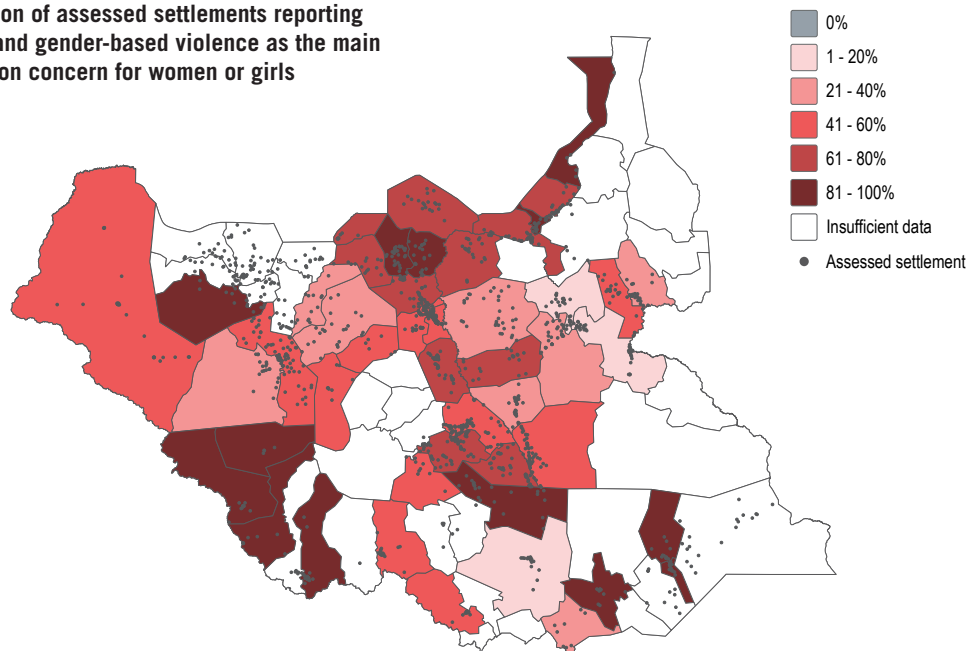
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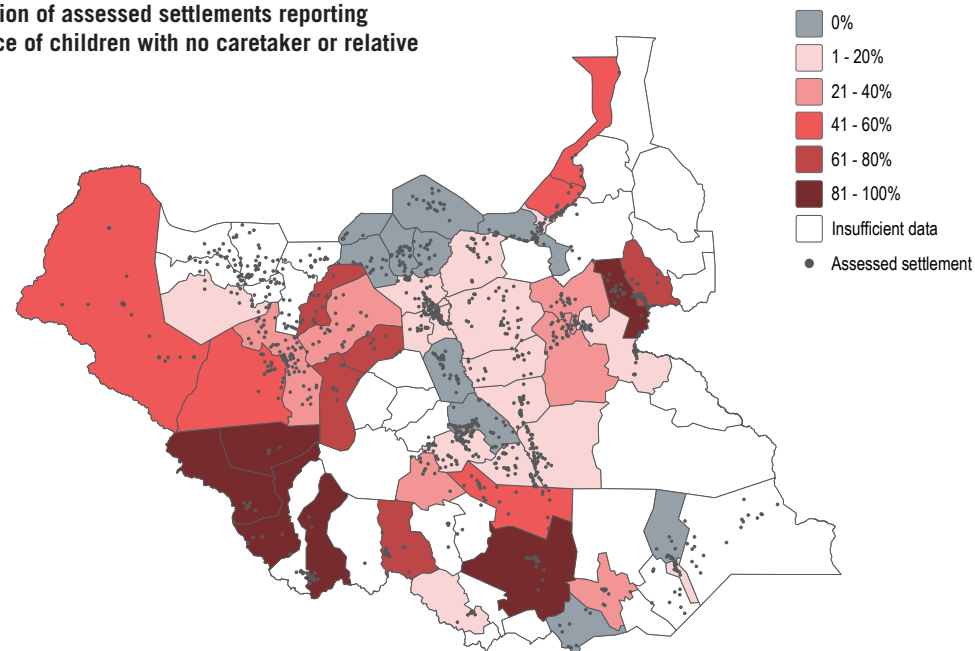
Sexual and gender-based violence

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	49%
Leer	30%
Nagero	25%
Koch	23%
Terekeka	18%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Koch	21%
Rubkona	14%
Mayendit	13%
Magwi	13%
Leer	12%

Community relations

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

Terekeka	27%
Ulang	26%
Nagero	25%
Panyijjar	18%
Tambura	18%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Maridi	76%
Nagero	75%
Tonj East	67%
Awerial	63%
Juba	59%



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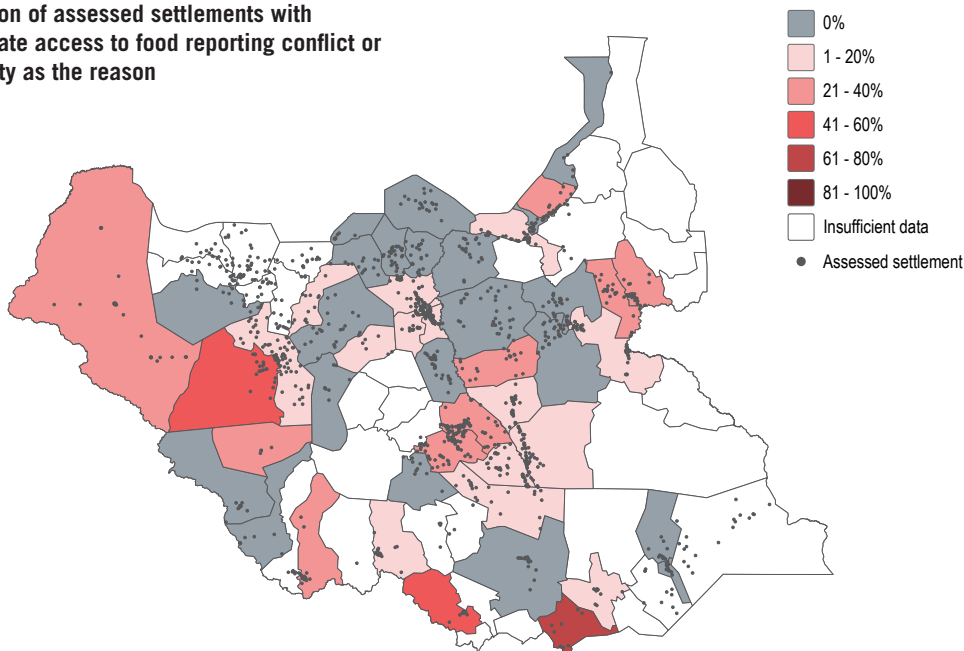
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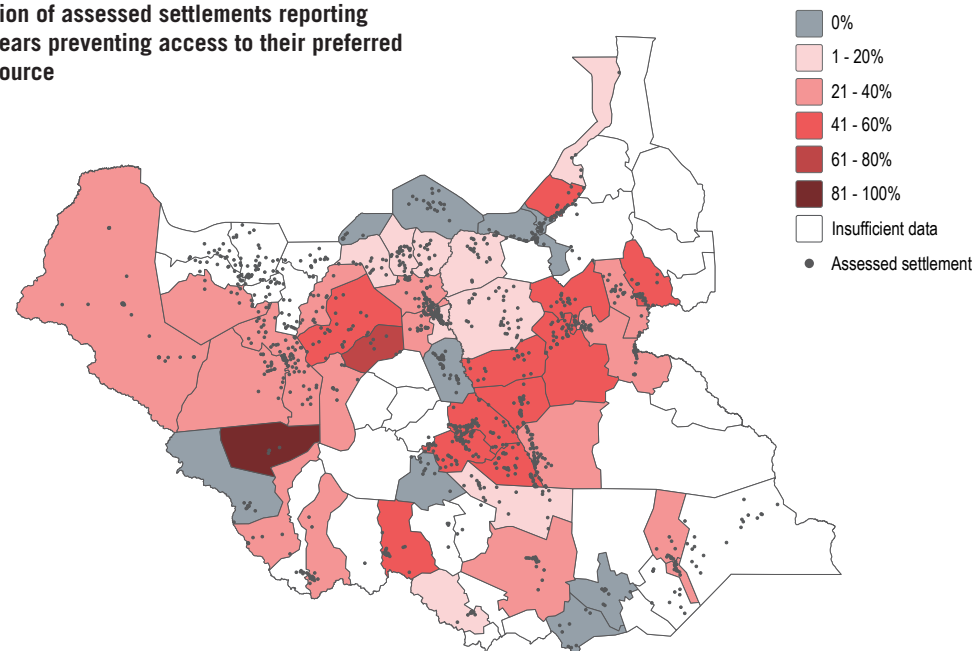
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

Fashoda	32%	■
Panyikang	32%	■
Nagero	25%	■
Wau	14%	■
Magwi	13%	■

Insecurity: education services

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

Nagero	25%	■
Wau	16%	■
Duk	6%	■
Bor South	5%	■
Mayendit	5%	■

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	17%	■
Maridi	6%	■
Mayendit	5%	■
Terekeka	5%	■
Tonj North	4%	■

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	33%	■
Maridi	6%	■
Mayendit	5%	■
Terekeka	5%	■
Tonj North	4%	■



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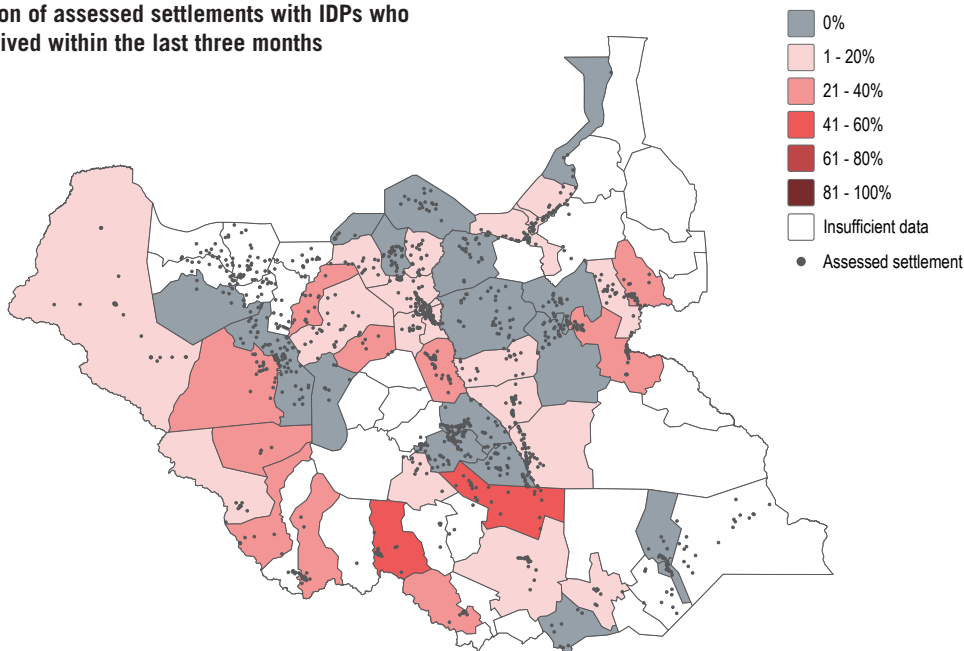
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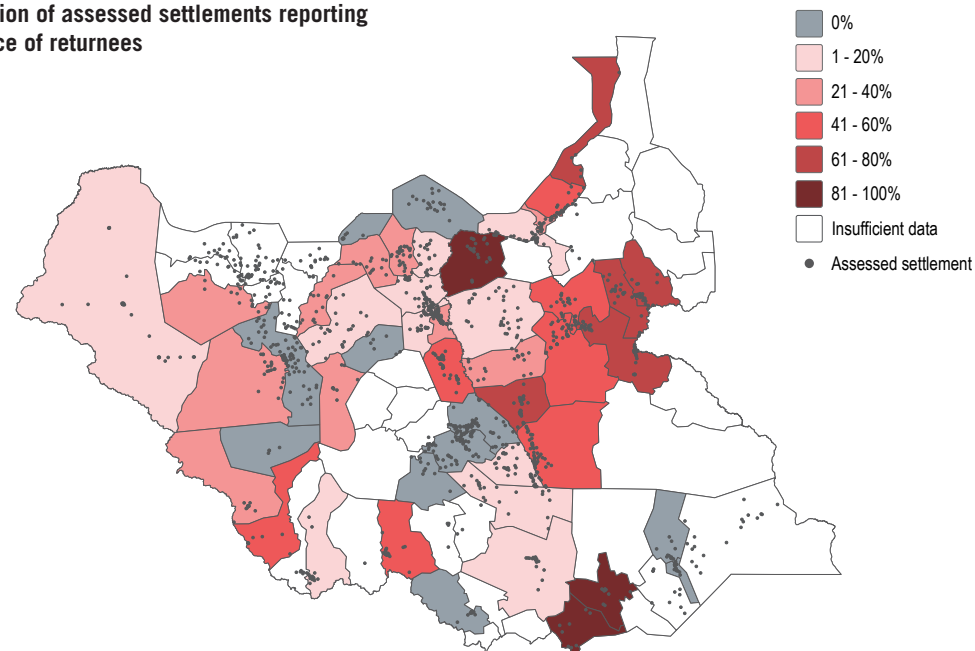
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Displacement and Population Movement

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

Magwi	63%
Gogrial East	62%
Pariang	58%
Abiemnhom	50%
Wau	48%

Information sources

Top five assessed counties reporting directly accessing information from in-person conversations or loudspeakers

Koch	100%
Mayom	100%
Nagero	100%
Fashoda	96%
Pariang	95%

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

Maridi	82%
Yei	75%
Guit	72%
Ezo	71%
Mvolo	67%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Nagero	50%
Mayendit	44%
Ulang	43%
Torit	40%
Leer	33%