

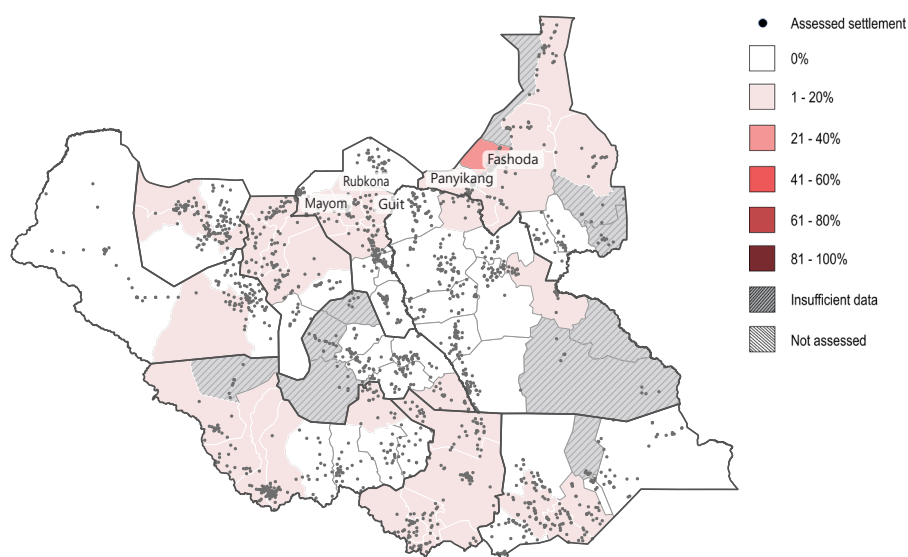
Assessment of hard to reach areas: Protection

March, 2023
South Sudan

KEY MESSAGE

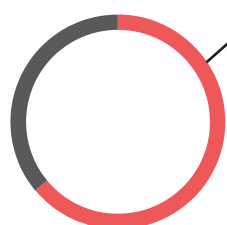
- The most reported protection concern in Fashoda for men, women and children were looting and family separation.

Figure 1: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported “yes” to three protection-related indicators



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=1941) assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people felt safe in the month prior to data collection



In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported most people felt safe most of the time

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:

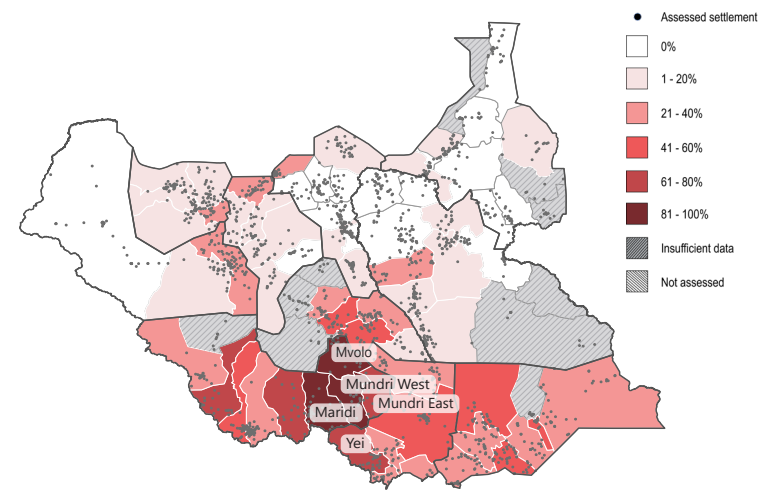
Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly, through multi-sector interviews with Key informants (KIs).

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad protection trends in assessed settlements in March 2023, and are not statistically generalisable. Please see full methodology detailed on page (4).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. Map labels highlight the top 5 counties reporting 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 (n=1941) assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for girls

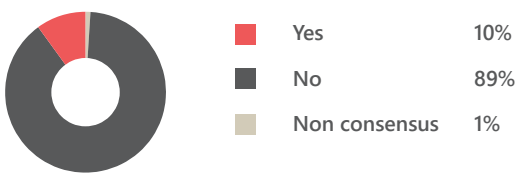


Figure 5: Proportion of (n=1941) assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women



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

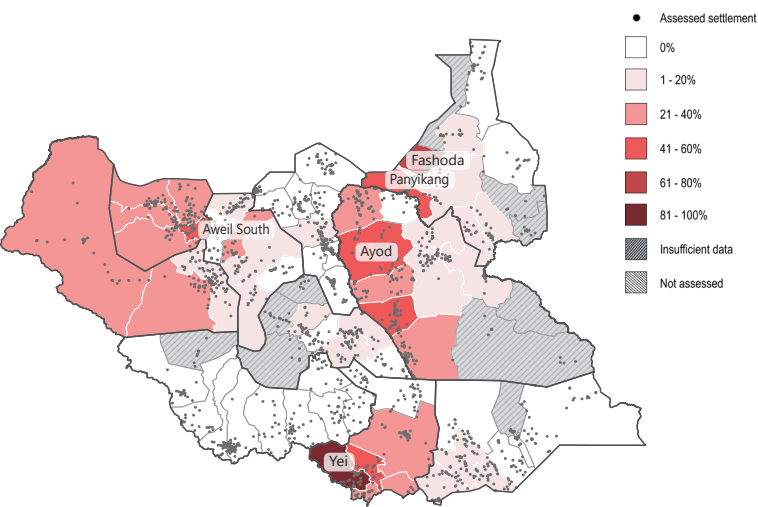


Figure 7: Proportion of (n=1941) assessed settlements where KIs reported family separation as one of the main protection concerns for girls

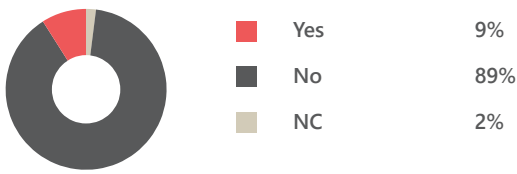
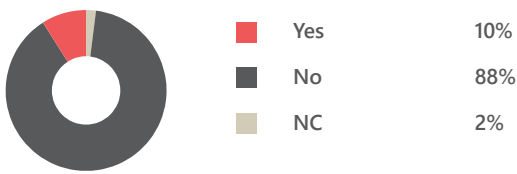


Figure 8: Proportion of (n=1941) assessed settlements where KIs reported family separation as one of the main protection concerns for boys



PROTECTION-RELATED SERVICE ACCESS CONSTRAINTS AND VULNERABILITIES

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

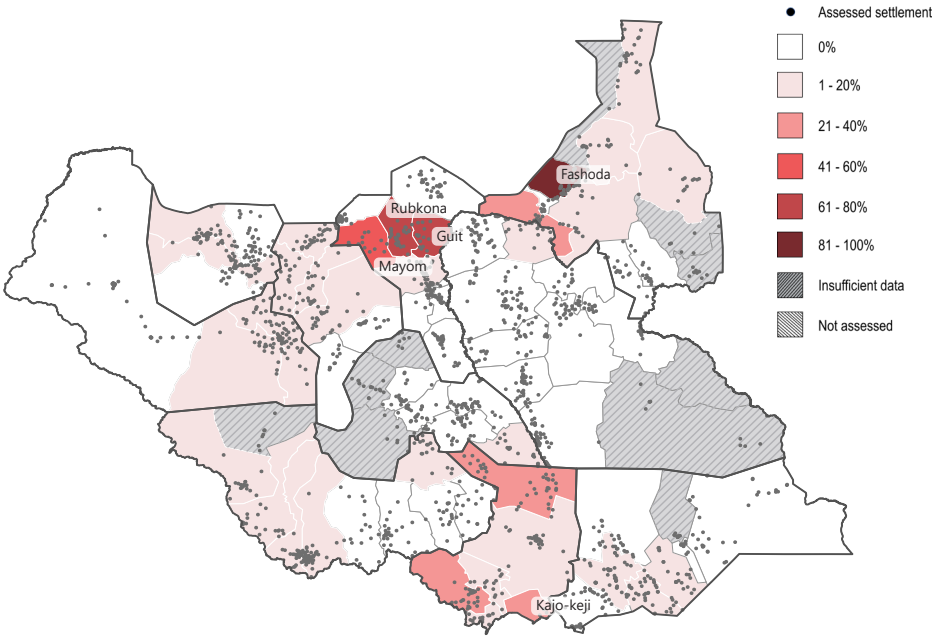


Table 1: In the last month, were any shelters destroyed or partially destroyed in the settlement?

County	Damage from fire	Damage from fighting	Damage from flooding	Don't know	No Consensus	No Damage	Assessed settlements (n)
Fashoda	-	74%	7%	-	-	19%	42
Guit	-	-	63%	6%	6%	25%	16
Kajo-Keji	21%	11%	-	-	14%	54%	28
Mayom	-	-	57%	-	-	43%	14
Rubkona	-	-	57%	-	11%	32%	28

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES

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

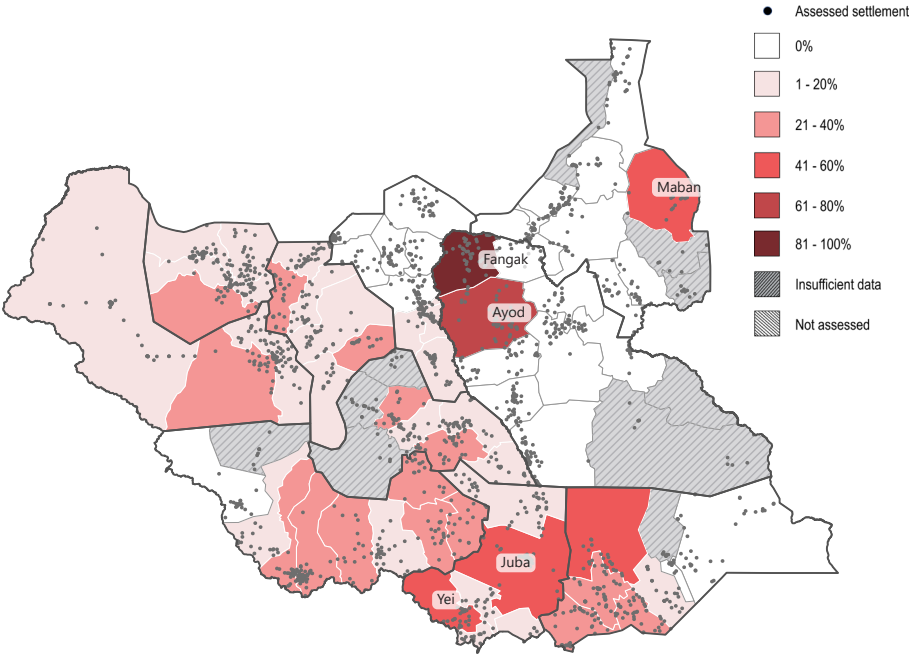


Figure 11: Proportion of (n=1941) assessed settlements where KI's reported land dispute and/or property destruction in the 30 days prior to data collection



	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	21
2	Akobo	32
3	Aweil Centre	19
4	Aweil East	41
5	Aweil North	28
6	Aweil South	19
7	Aweil West	22
8	Awerial	19
9	Ayod	50
10	Baliet	15
11	Bor South	65
12	Budi	26
13	Canal/Pigi	16
14	Cueibet	16
15	Duk	33
16	Ezo	23
17	Fangak	47
18	Fashoda	42
19	Gogrial East	24
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	16
22	Ibba	17
23	Ikotos	39
24	Juba	34
25	Jur River	53
26	Kajo-keji	28
27	Kapoeta East	32
28	Kapoeta North	9
29	Kapoeta South	10
30	Koch	34
31	Lafon	24
32	Lainya	15
33	Leer	20
34	Longochuk	7
35	Luakpiny/Nasir	16
36	Maban	12
37	Magwi	37
38	Maiwut	8
39	Malakal	14
40	Manyo	5
41	Maridi	28
42	Mayendit	22
43	Mayom	14
44	Melut	18
45	Morobo	16
46	Mundri East	19
47	Mundri West	18
48	Mvolo	16
49	NA	1
50	Nagero	8
51	Nyirol	23
52	Nzara	36
53	Panyijiar	33
54	Panyikang	11
55	Pariang	30

	County	No. of assessed settlements
56	Pibor	10
57	Pochalla	1
58	Raja	43
59	Renk	25
60	Rubkona	28
61	Rumbek Centre	21
62	Rumbek East	22
63	Rumbek North	8
64	Tambura	26
65	Terekeka	36
66	Tonj East	14
67	Tonj North	24
68	Tonj South	11
69	Torit	38
70	Twic	35
71	Twic East	40
72	Ulang	18
73	Uror	24
74	Wau	52
75	Wulu	7
76	Yambio	52
77	Yei	32
78	Yirol East	36
79	Yirol West	34

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

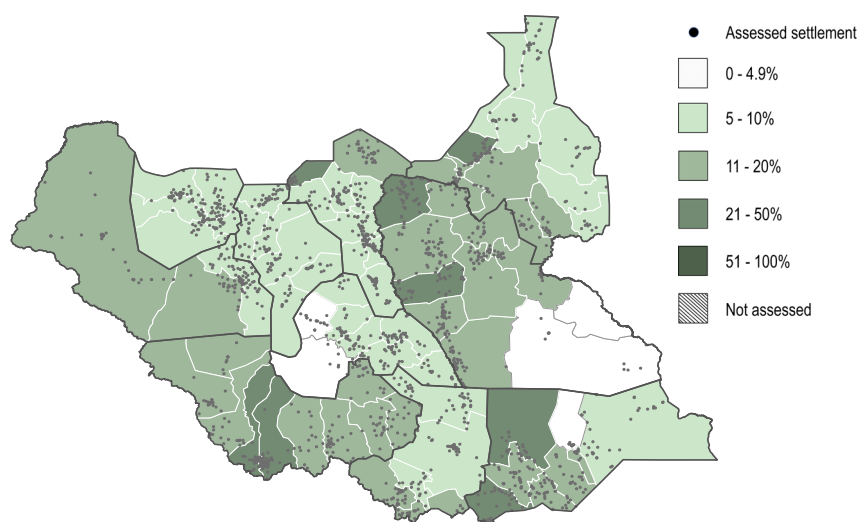
Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one

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

2223 Key informants interviewed | **1941** Settlements assessed

79 Counties assessed | **74** Counties with 5% or more coverage²



ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

¹ 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

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).