



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2019

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 April 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,147 Key Informants interviewed

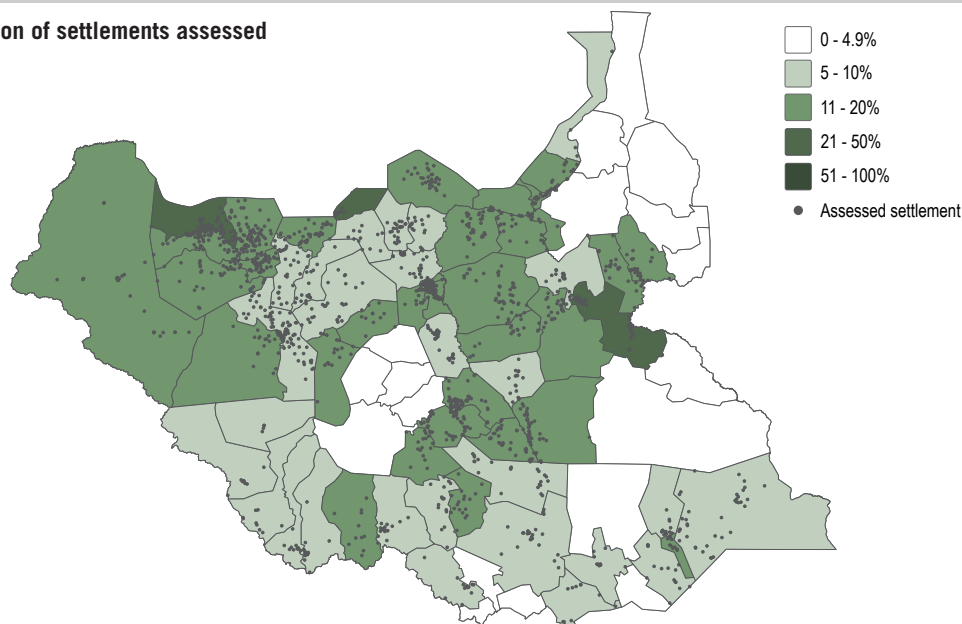
1,405 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

60 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

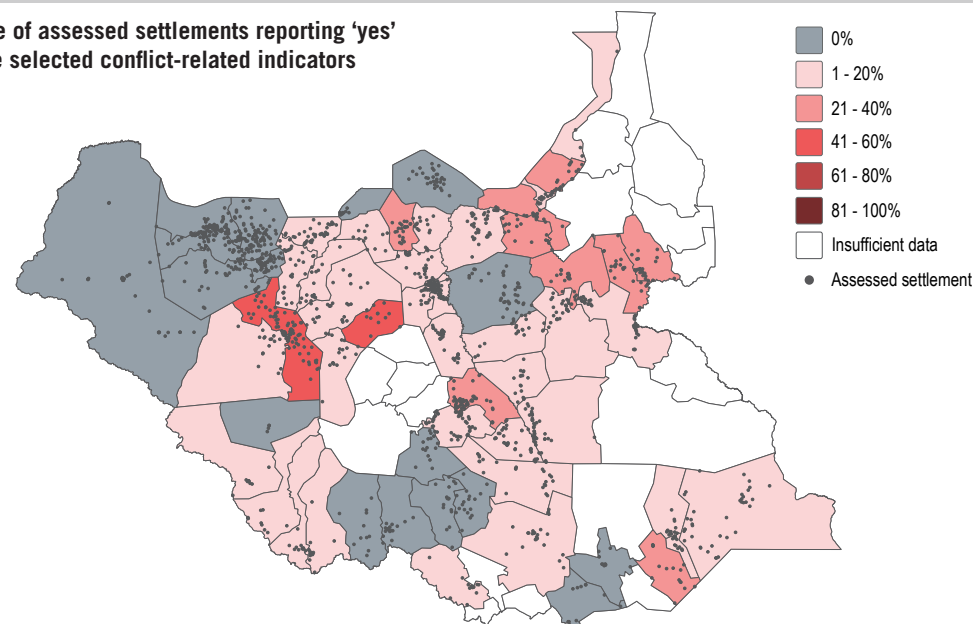
Assessment coverage

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



South Sudan - Protection

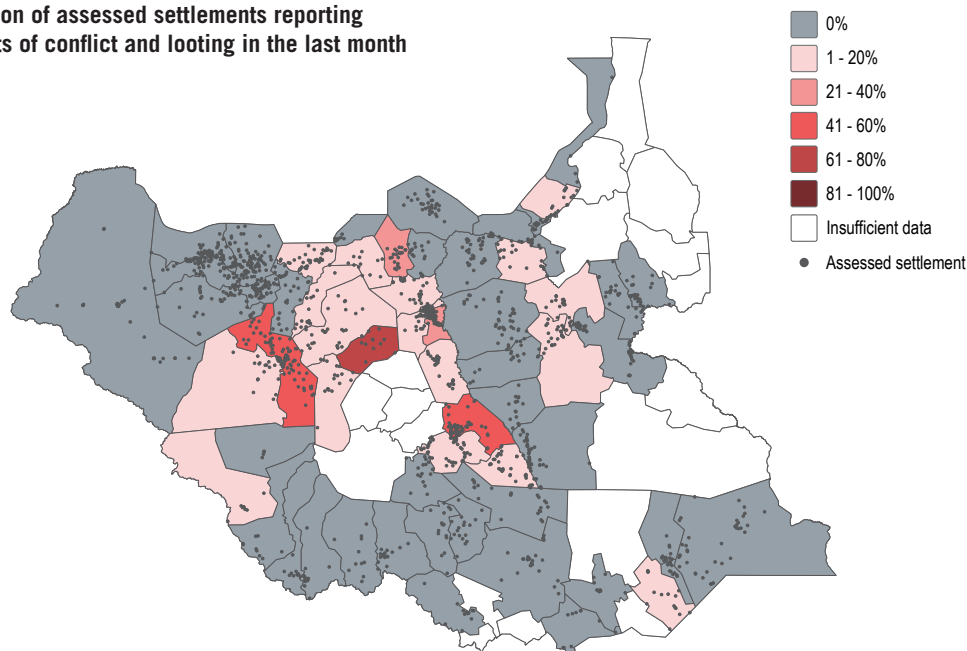
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

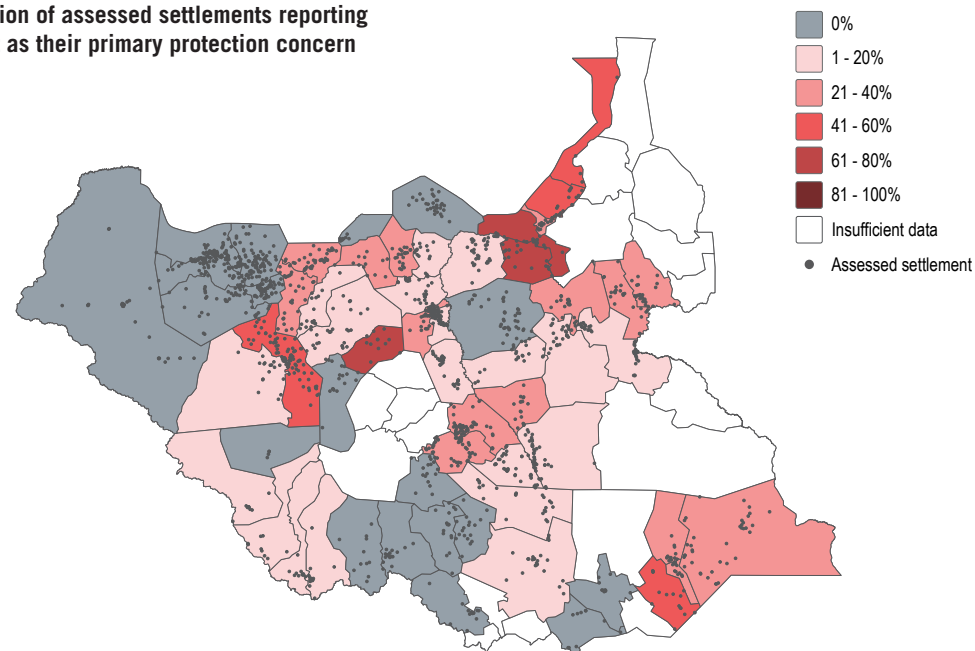
April 2019

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

Canal/Pigi	20%	■
Twic East	18%	■
Fashoda	15%	■
Twic	12%	■
Bor South	12%	■

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

Canal/Pigi	70%	■
Tonj East	55%	■
Jur River	54%	■
Fashoda	45%	■
Panyikang	40%	■

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

Gogrial East	11%	■
Twic	10%	■
Jur River	3%	■
Kapoeta East	3%	■

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

Panyikang	47%	■
Jur River	40%	■
Tonj East	36%	■
Budi	33%	■
Kapoeta South	25%	■



South Sudan - Protection

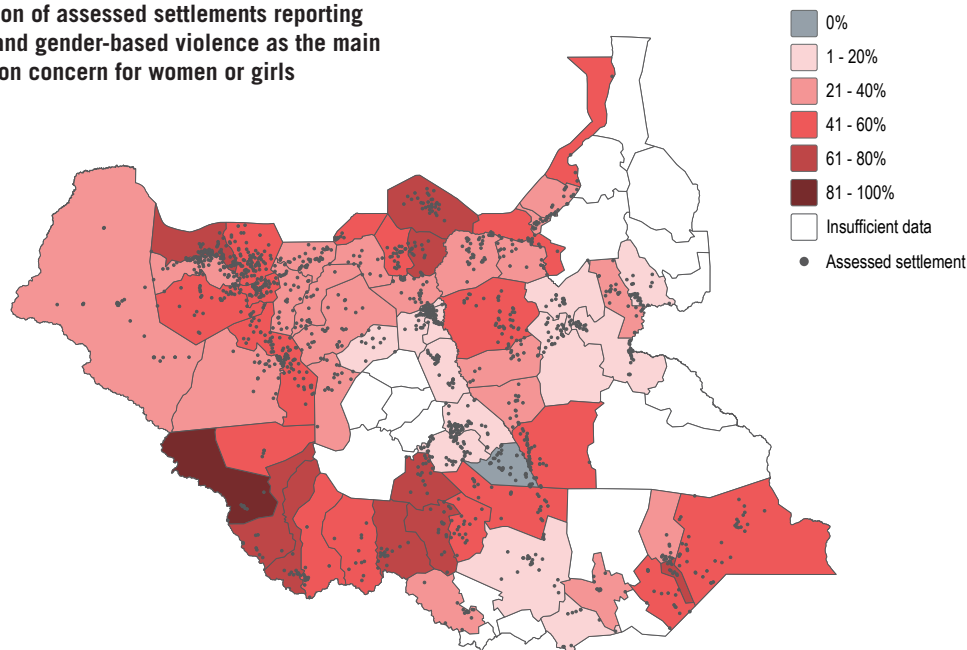
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2019

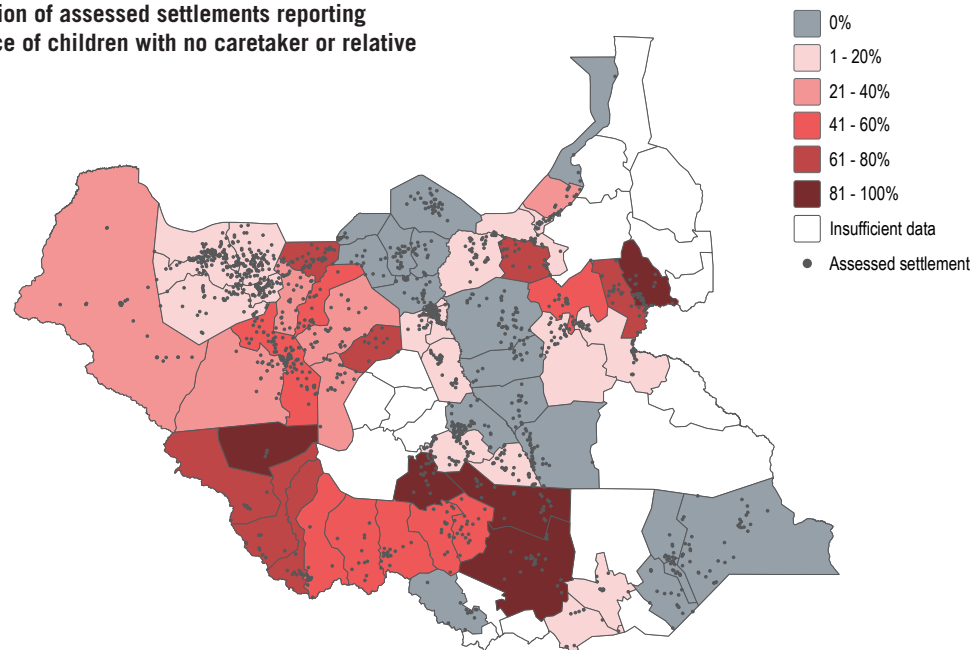
Sexual and gender-based violence

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 with no caretaker or relative



Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Top five assessed counties reporting presence of landmines or unexploded ordnance

Mayendit	38%
Leer	31%
Guit	13%
Twic	12%
Ezo	11%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Leer	16%
Ezo	11%
Mayendit	8%
Mundri West	6%
Yei	6%

Community relations

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

Mvolo	56%
Mundri East	44%
Maridi	39%
Nzara	33%
Mundri West	31%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Tonj East	91%
Maridi	61%
Juba	57%
Yambio	53%
Magwi	50%



South Sudan - Protection

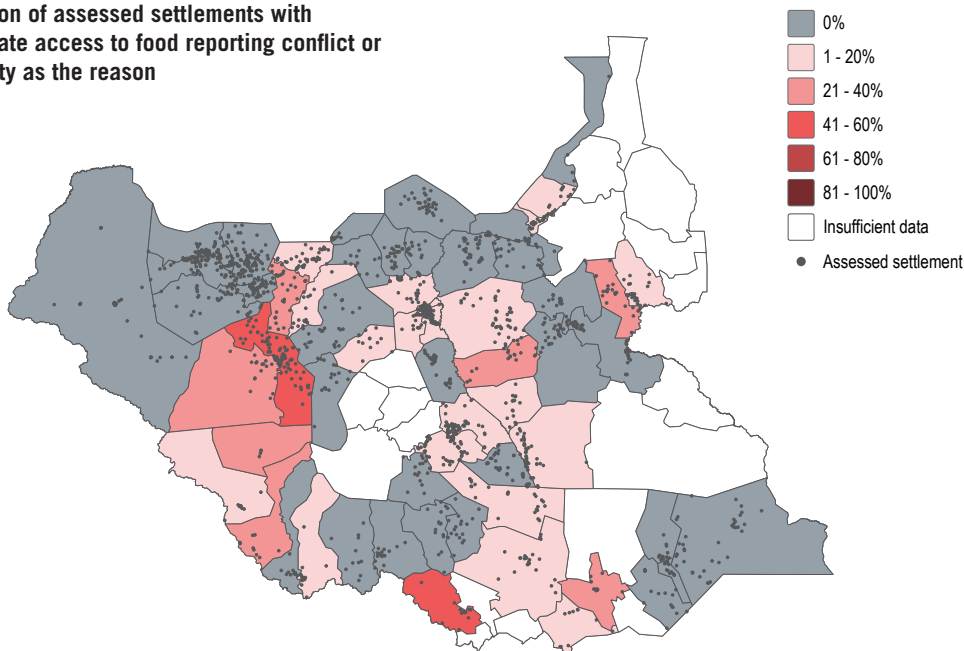
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

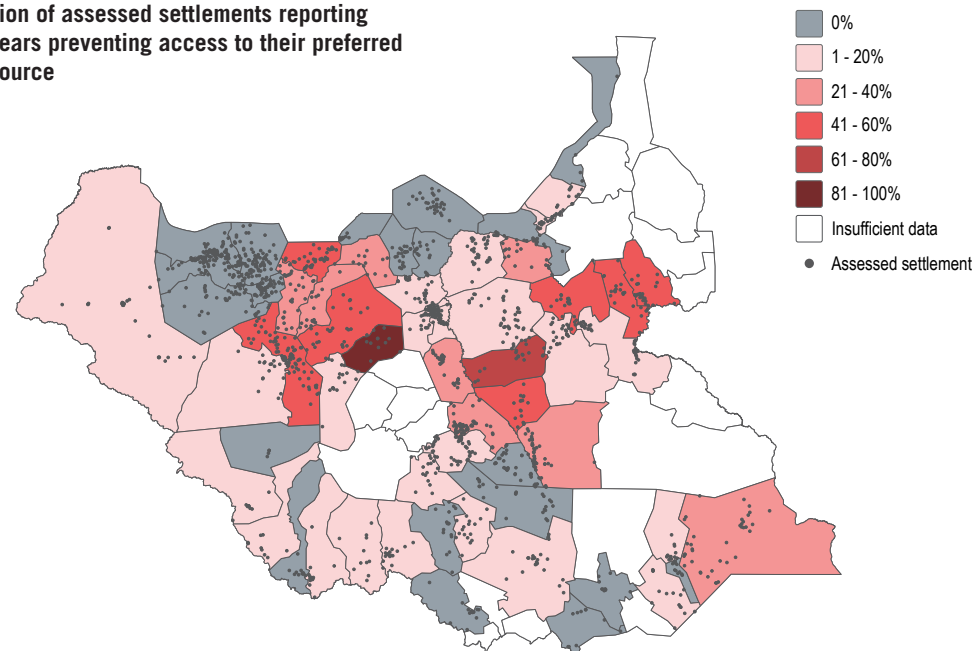
April 2019

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

Canal/Pigi	10% ■
Jur River	6% ■
Ayod	5% ■

Insecurity: education services

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

Twic East	12% ■
Jur River	10% ■
Duk	6% ■
Ulang	4% ■
Kapoeta East	3% ■

Insecurity: boys attendance

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

Tonj East	36% ■
Gogrial West	10% ■
Twic	8% ■
Panyijar	3% ■

Insecurity: girls attendance

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

Tonj East	36% ■
Twic	8% ■
Gogrial West	7% ■
Panyijar	3% ■



South Sudan - Protection

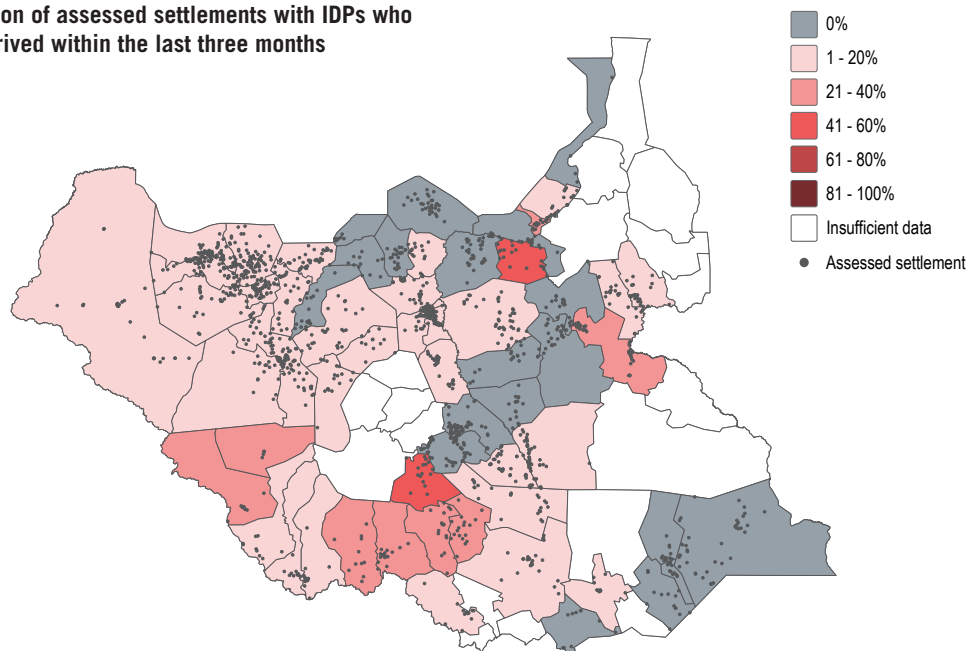
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

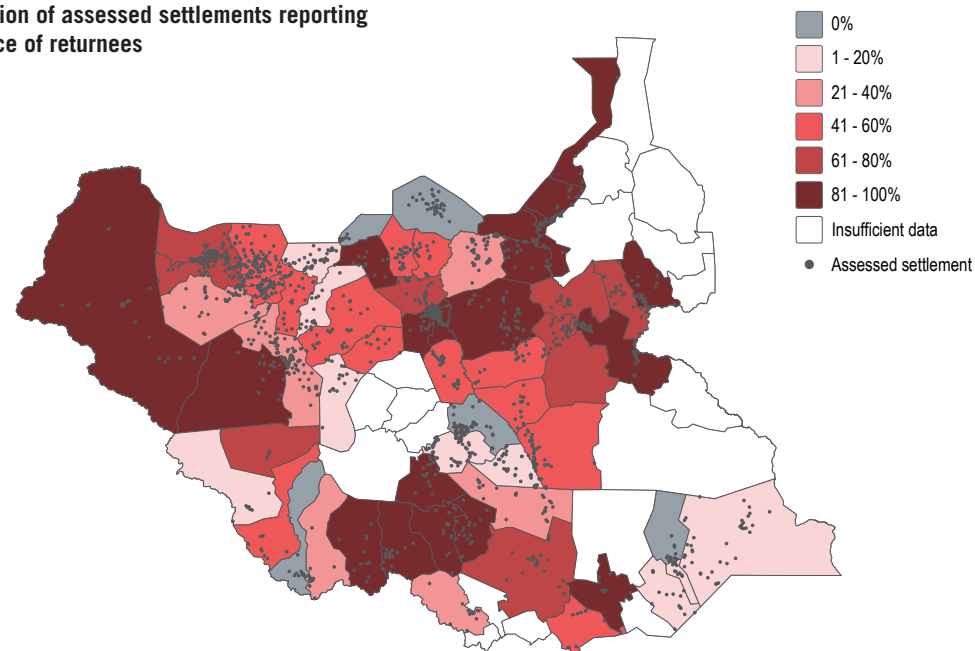
April 2019

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

Pariang	94%
Abiemnhom	90%
Mvolo	69%
Yirol West	63%
Raja	60%

Information sources

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

Abiemnhom	100%
Budi	100%
Guit	100%
Ibba	100%
Kapoeta East	100%

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% directly accessing information from in-person or loudspeakers include: Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Koch, Mayom, Mundri East, Mundri West, Nagero, Pariang, Panyijar, Terekeka, and Torit.

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	94%
Mundri West	94%
Mundri East	89%
Mvolo	88%
Torit	87%

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Torit	53%
Duk	33%
Luakpiny/Nasir	27%
Yambio	26%
Ulang	21%