



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,712 Key Informants interviewed

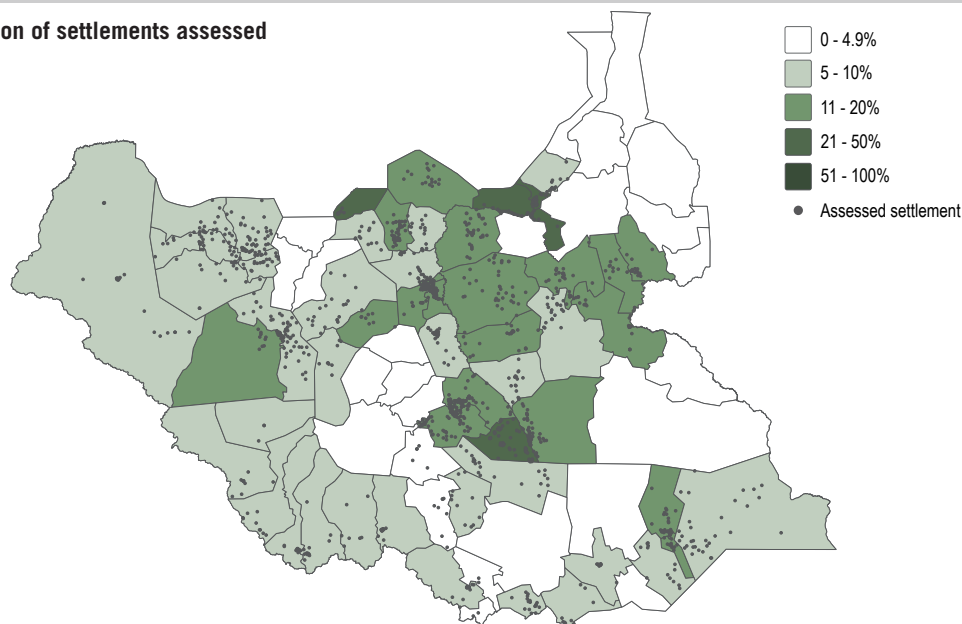
1,293 Settlements assessed

57 Counties assessed

53 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

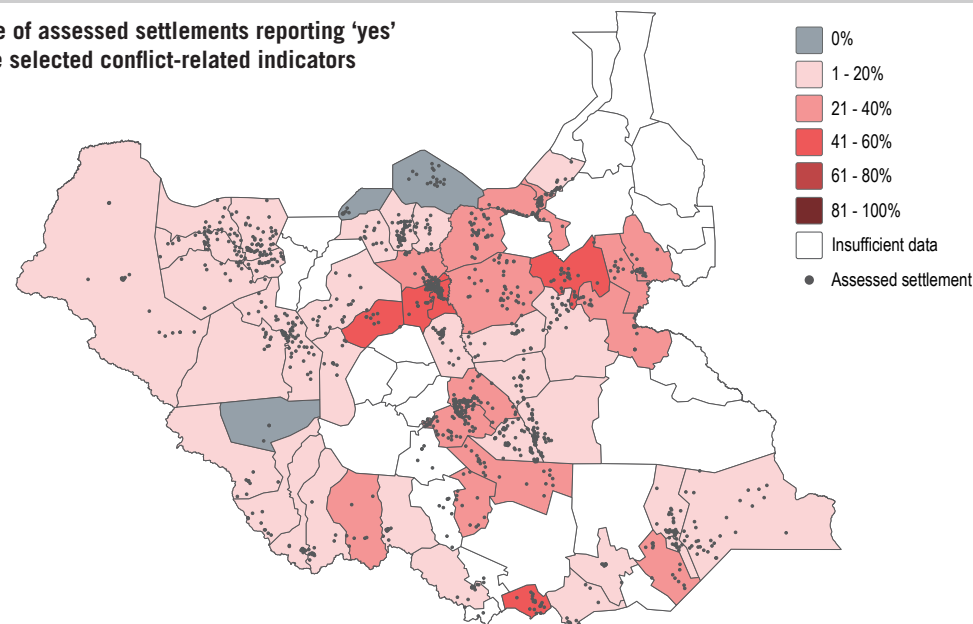
Assessment coverage

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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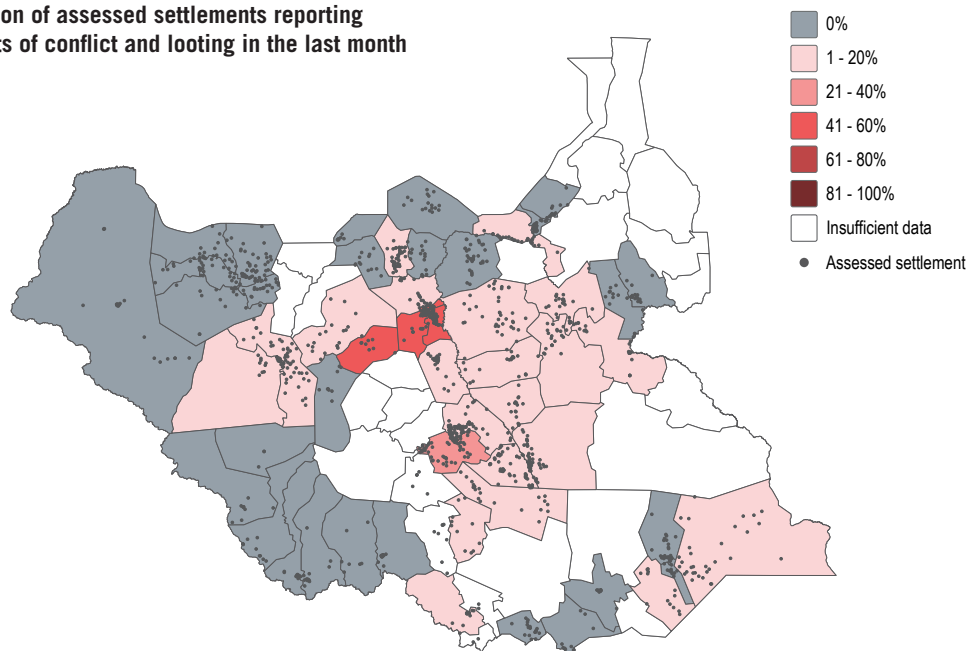
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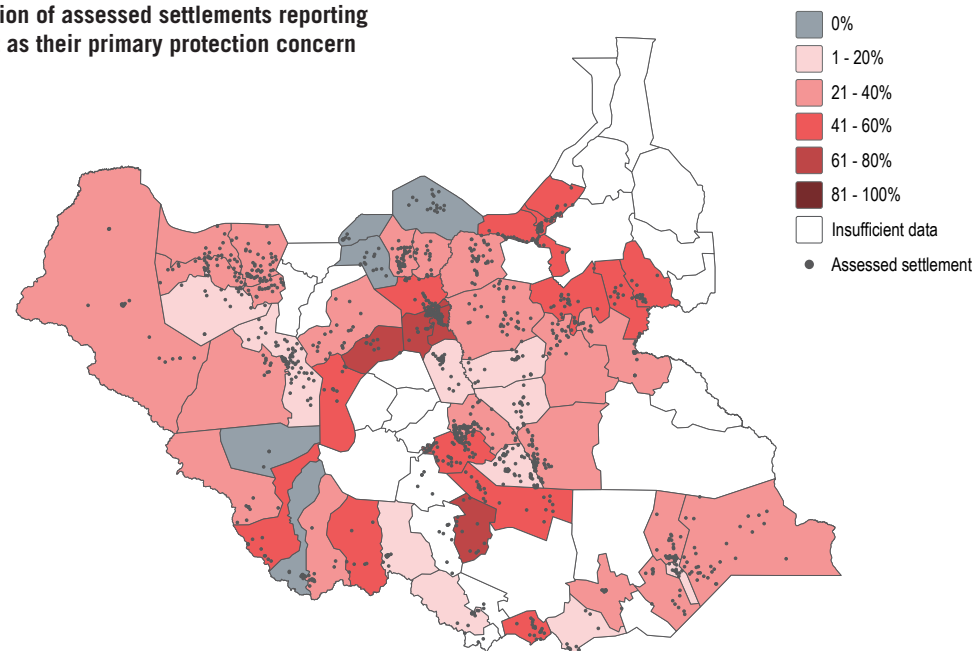
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Primary reported protection concern for women (18 years and above) in assessed settlements

Domestic violence	24%	■
None	17%	■
No answer	16%	■
Sexual violence	13%	■
Looting	7%	■

Primary reported protection concern for men (18 years and above) in assessed settlements

None	18%	■
No answer	16%	■
Looting	14%	■
Killing (other group)	13%	■
Killing (same group)	9%	■

Primary reported protection concern for girls (below 18 years) in assessed settlements

Early marriage	26%	■
No answer	23%	■
None	15%	■
Sexual violence	9%	■
Domestic violence	8%	■

Primary reported protection concern for boys (below 18 years) in assessed settlements

No answer	22%	■
None	20%	■
Harassment for info	10%	■
Domestic violence	7%	■
Neighbour violence	7%	■

² Harassment refers to armed actors harassing civilians to disclose information.



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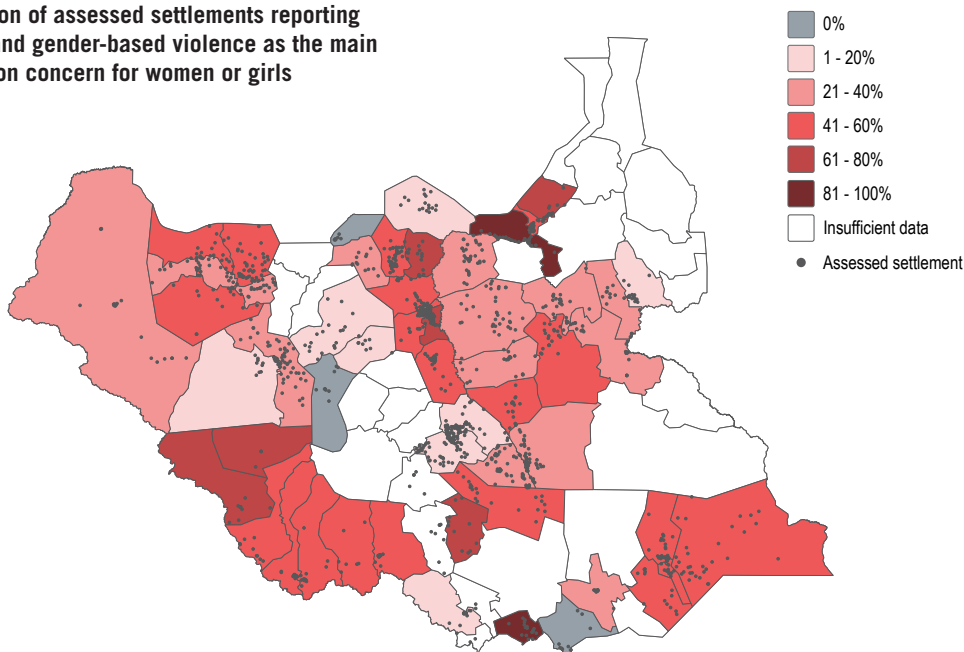
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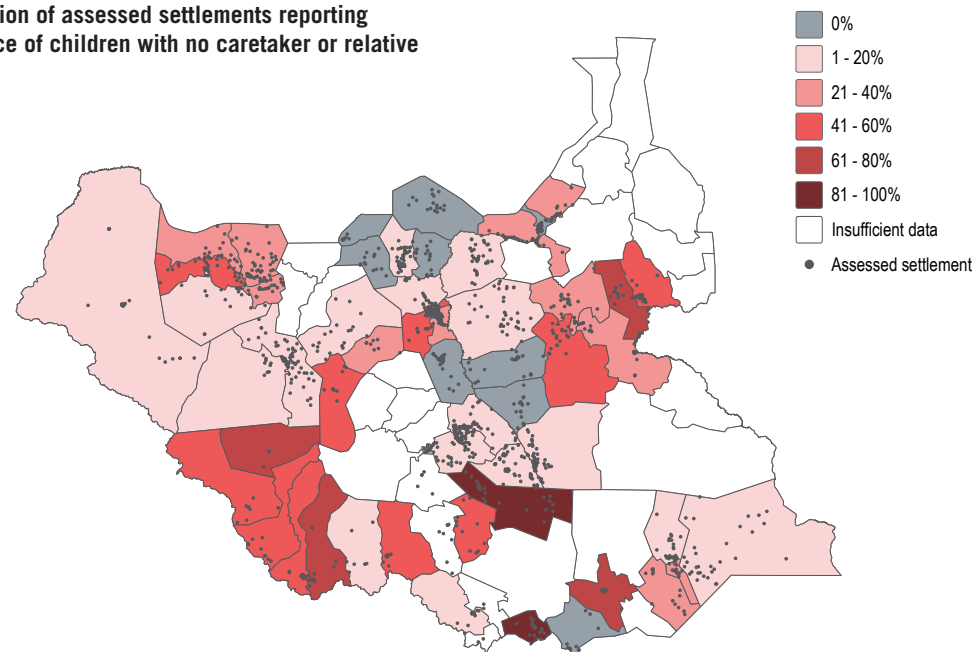
Sexual and gender-based violence

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	55%
Leer	33%
Magwi	33%
Kapoeta South	18%
Terekeka	13%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Mayendit	43%
Leer	27%
Magwi	22%
Rubkona	12%
Malakal	12%

Community relations

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

Kajo-keji	89%
Ulang	29%
Aweil Centre	28%
Tonj East	25%
Akobo	24%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Kajo-keji	50%
Aweil South	43%
Torit	40%
Aweil Centre	39%
Panyikang	37%



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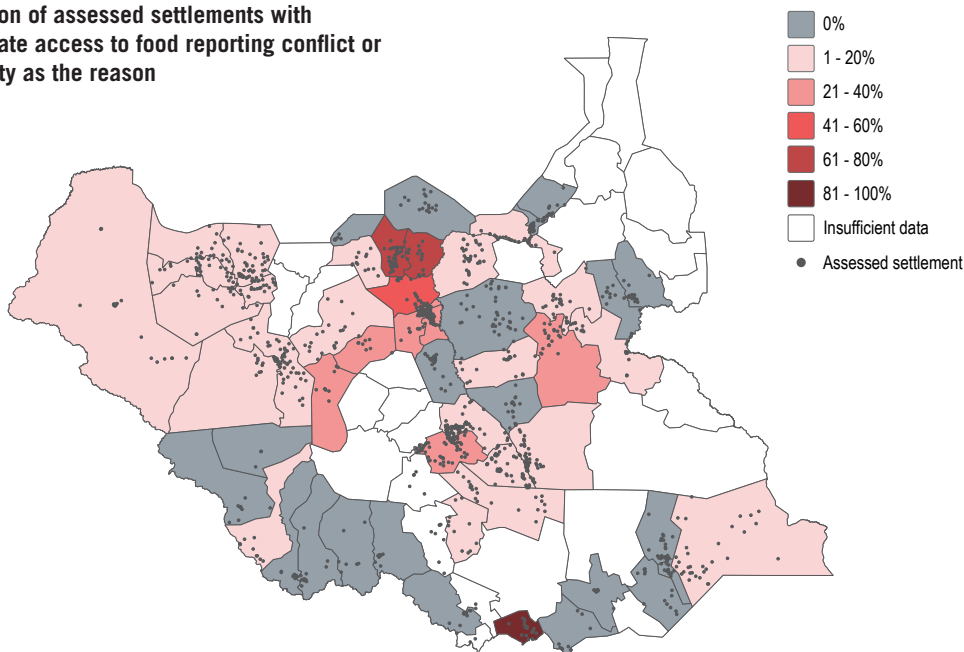
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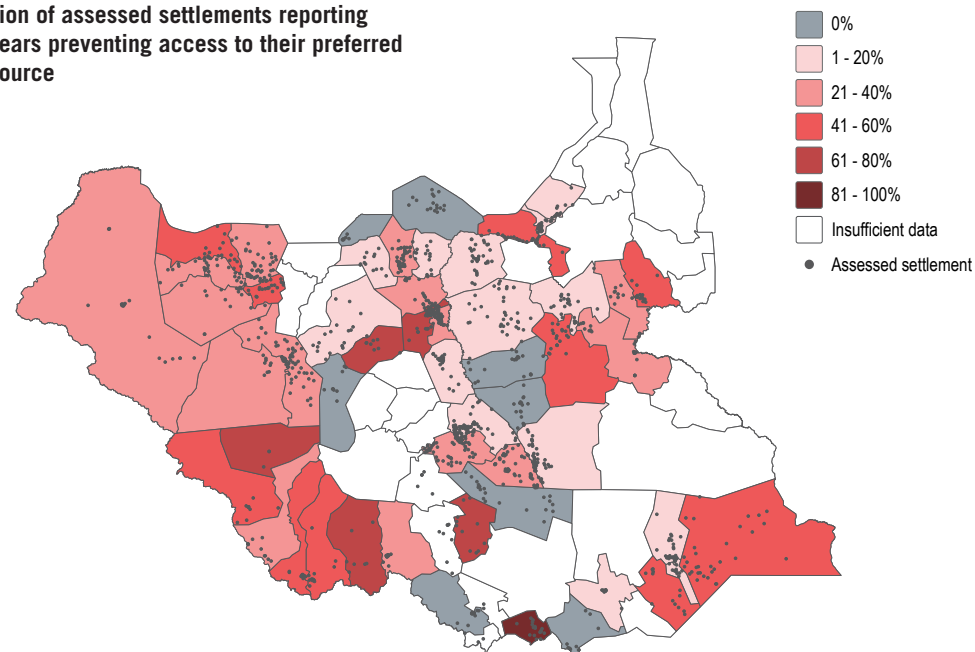
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

Kajo-keji	78%	
Panyikang	41%	
Tonj East	38%	
Mayendit	13%	
Nyirol	11%	

Insecurity: education services

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

Mayendit	13%	
Nyirol	11%	
Leer	10%	
Wau	7%	
Ulang	7%	

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	63%	
Akobo	10%	
Luakpiny/Nasir	6%	
Twic East	6%	
Mayendit	5%	

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	63%	
Guit	7%	
Duk	5%	
Mayendit	5%	
Tonj North	5%	



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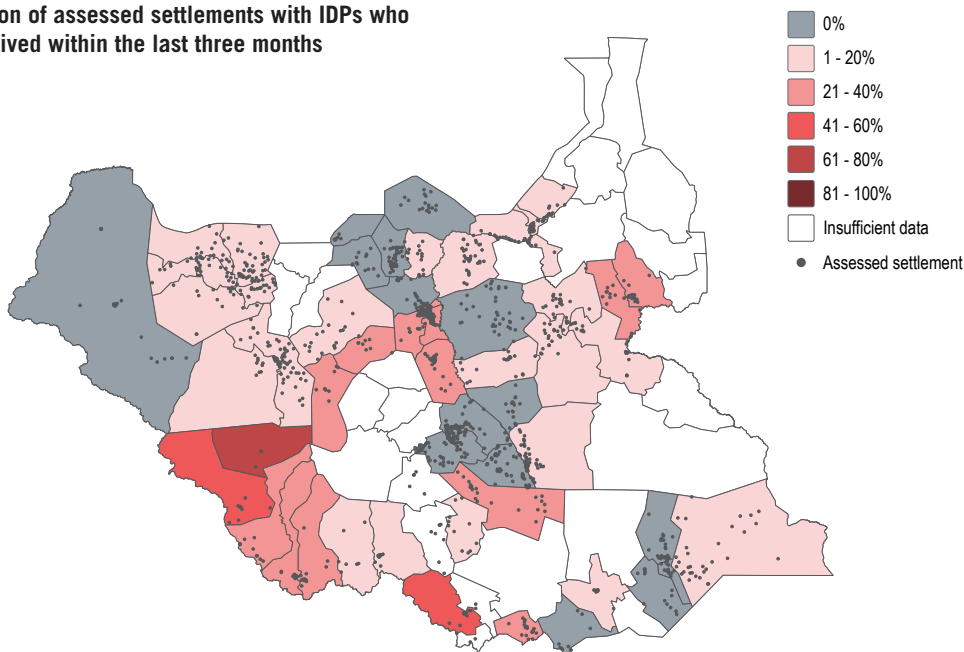
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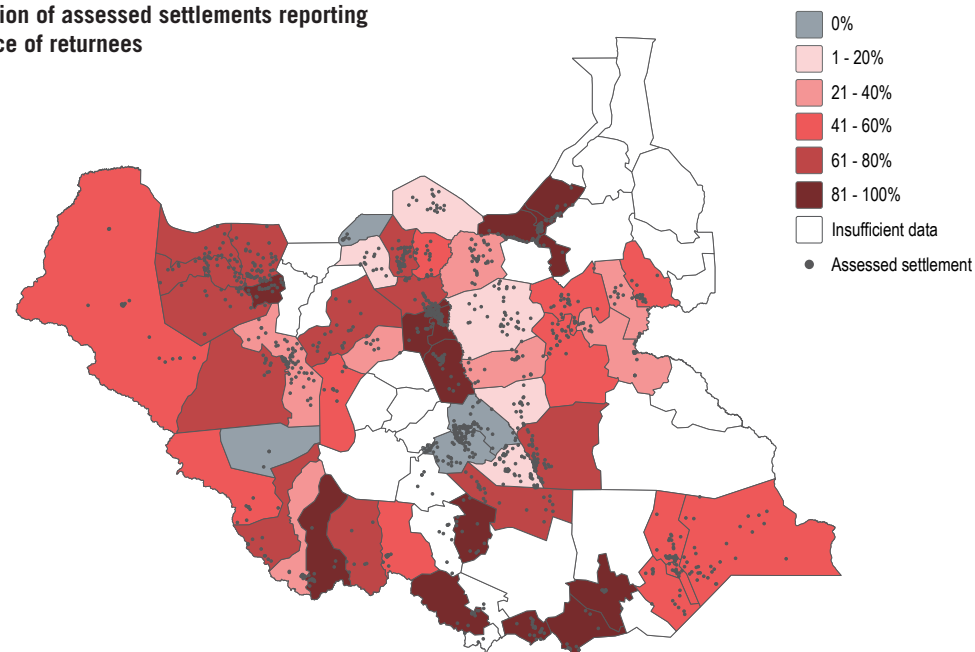
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Displacement and Population Movement

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	76%	<div></div>
Panyikang	74%	<div></div>
Tambura	67%	<div></div>
Rubkona	54%	<div></div>

Information sources

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

Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>

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

Ibba	86%	<div></div>
Mundri East	82%	<div></div>
Magwi	67%	<div></div>
Nagero	67%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	56%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Torit	40%	<div></div>
Yambio	38%	<div></div>
Nyirol	37%	<div></div>
Mundri East	36%	<div></div>
Ulang	36%	<div></div>