



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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 June 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,130 Key Informants interviewed

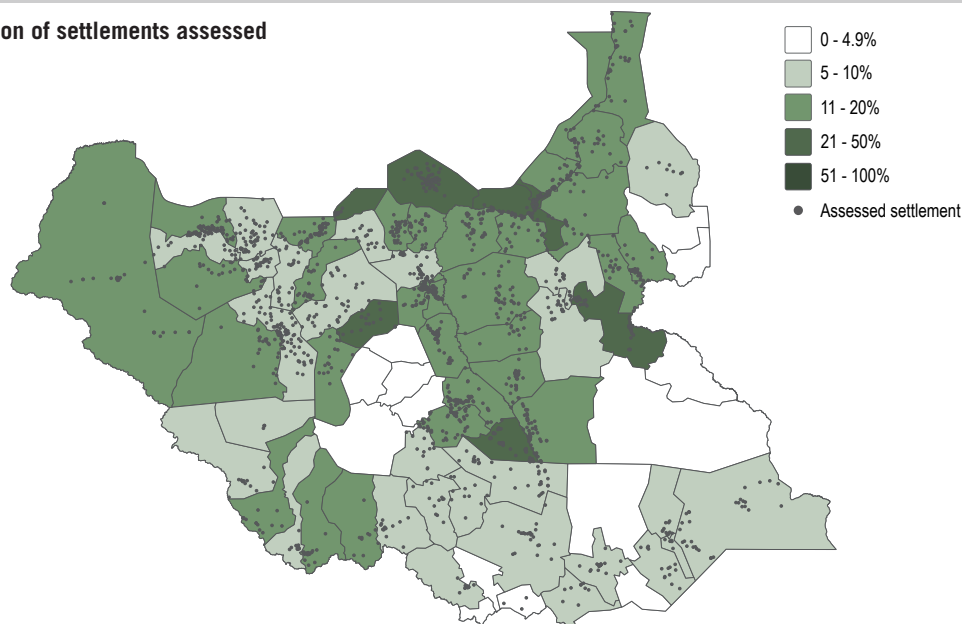
1,736 Settlements assessed

65 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

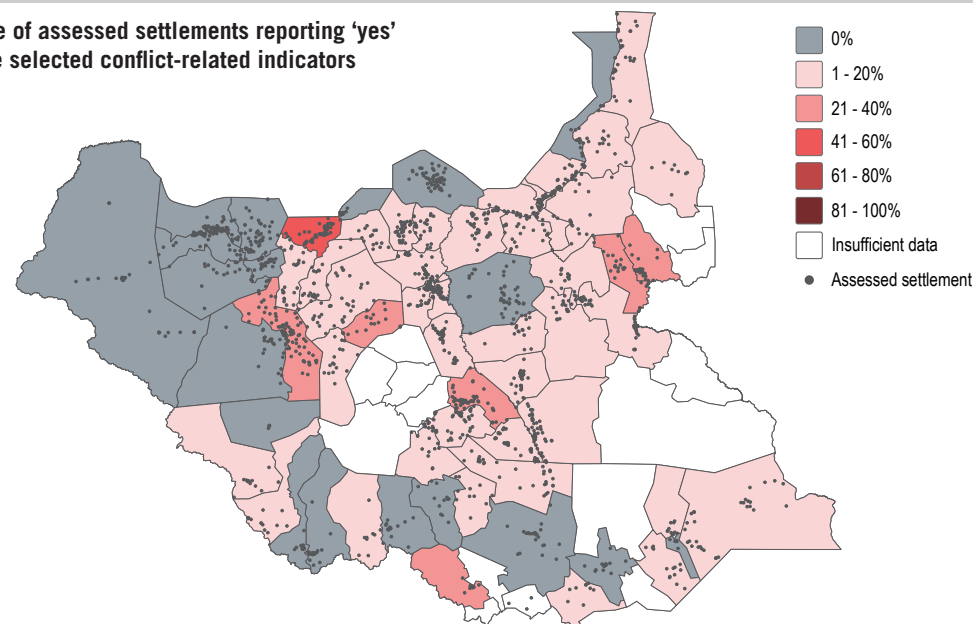
Assessment coverage

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



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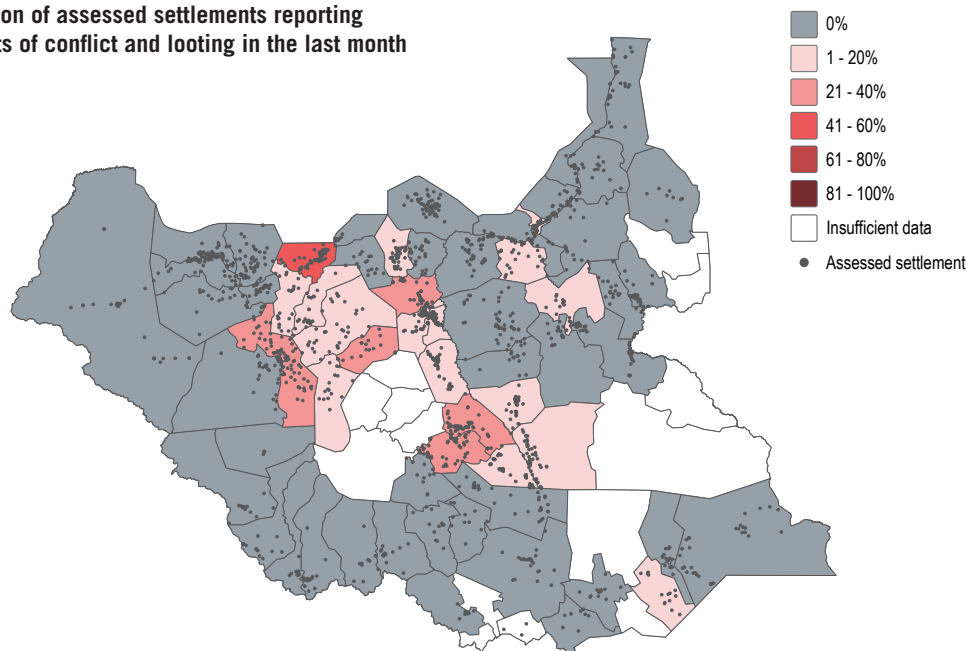
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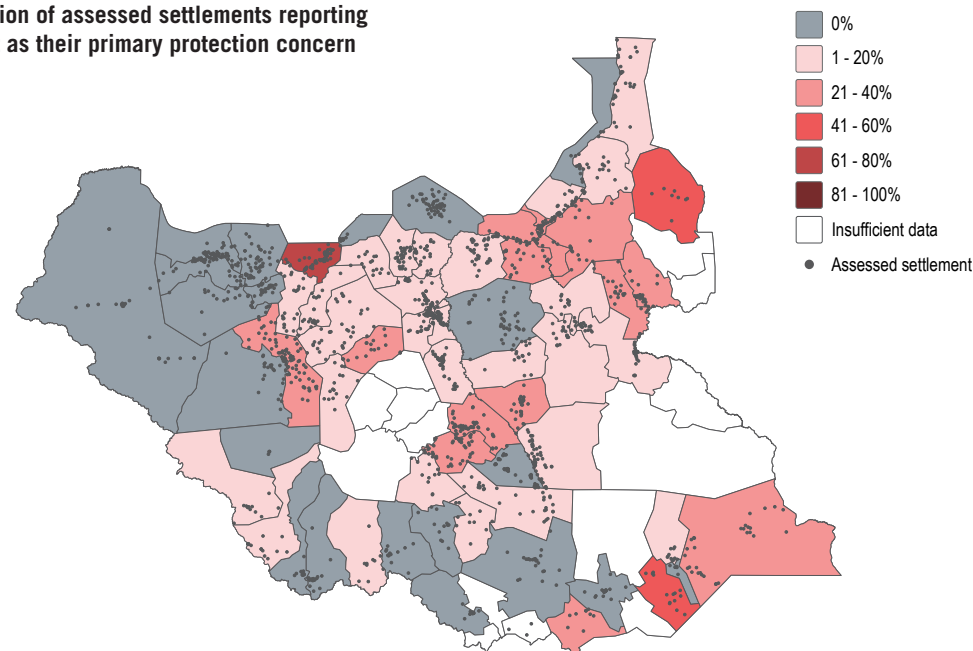
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Twic	35%	<div></div>
Maban	13%	<div></div>
Yiror West	11%	<div></div>
Ibba	10%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	8%	<div></div>

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

Twic	71%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	36%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	36%	<div></div>
Yiror East	31%	<div></div>
Jur River	30%	<div></div>

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

Twic	21%	<div></div>
Bor South	2%	<div></div>

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

Twic	60%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	39%	<div></div>
Budi	36%	<div></div>
Maban	25%	<div></div>
Jur River	18%	<div></div>



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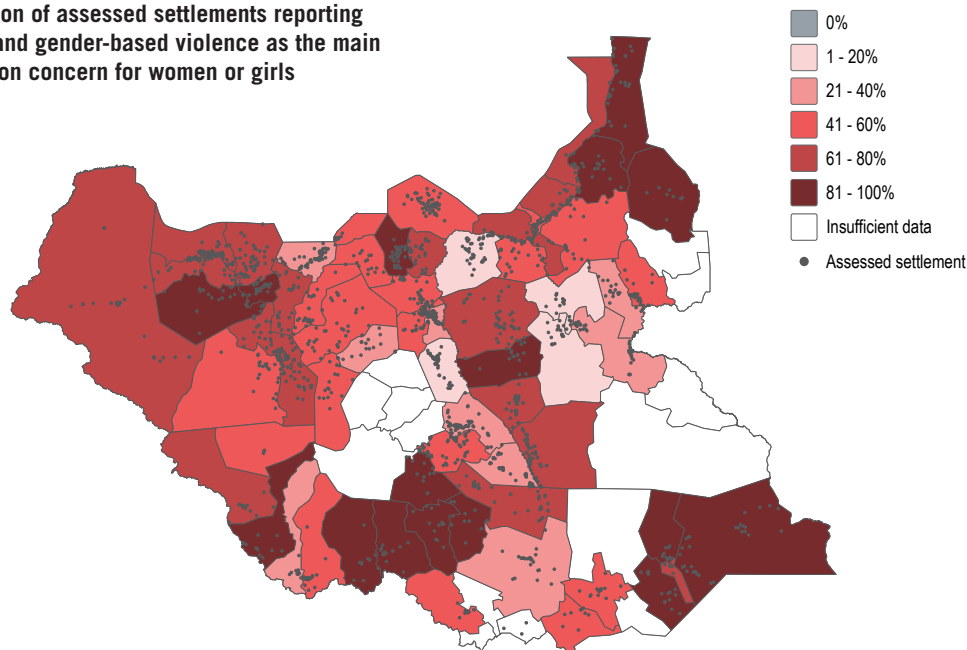
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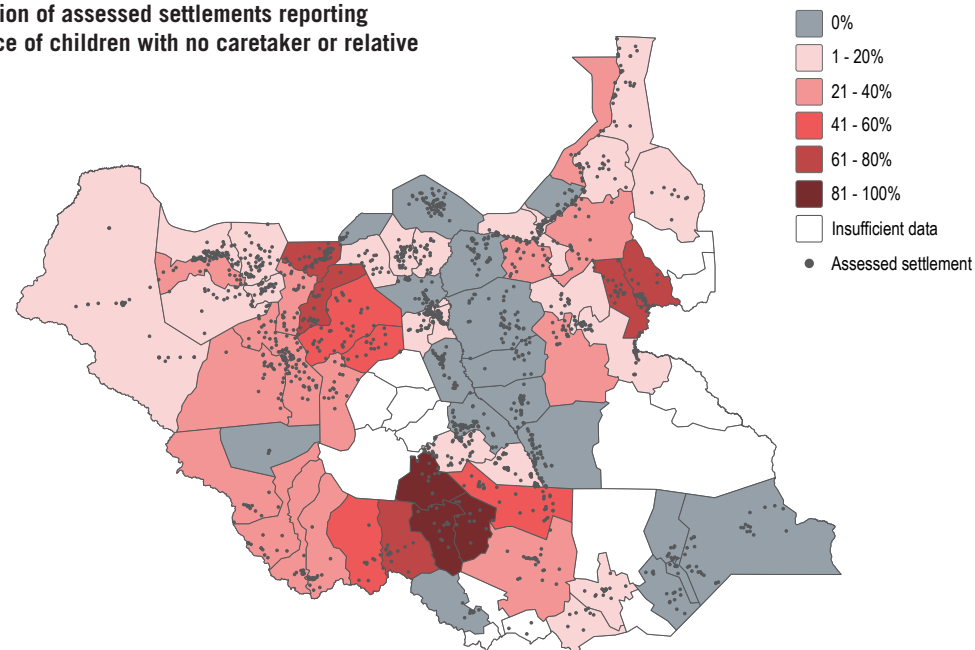
Sexual and gender-based violence

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

Manyo	44%
Leer	33%
Mayendit	33%
Baliet	22%
Magwi	22%

Top five assessed counties reporting landmines contaminating roads

Magwi	22%
Baliet	17%
Leer	17%
Mayendit	15%
Koch	11%

Community relations

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

Mvolo	92%
Maban	75%
Mundri West	58%
Maridi	57%
Ibba	50%

Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

Mvolo	83%
Juba	65%
Yambio	59%
Mundri West	58%
Mundri East	55%



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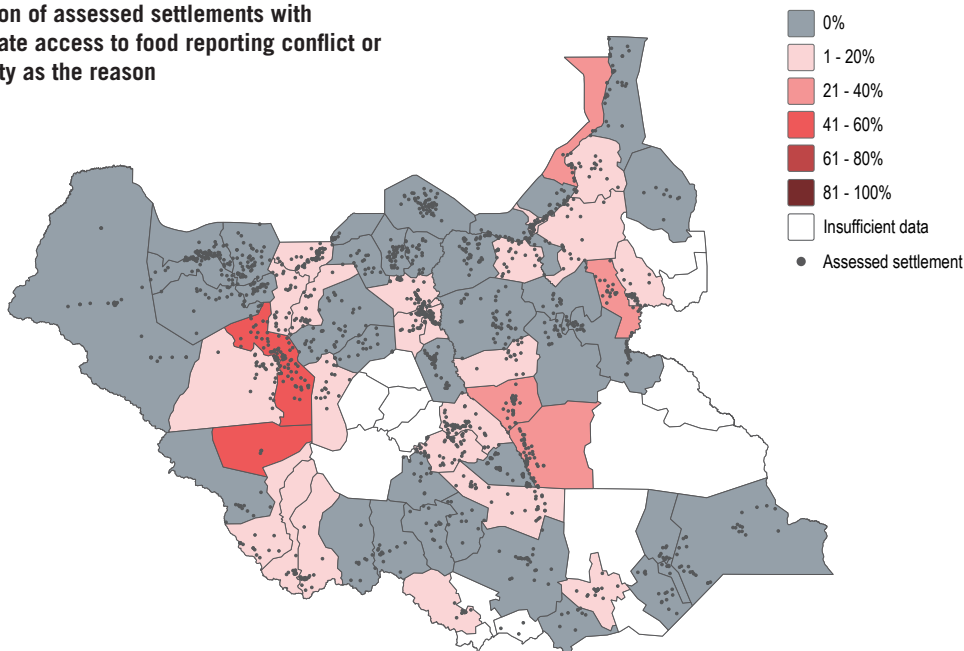
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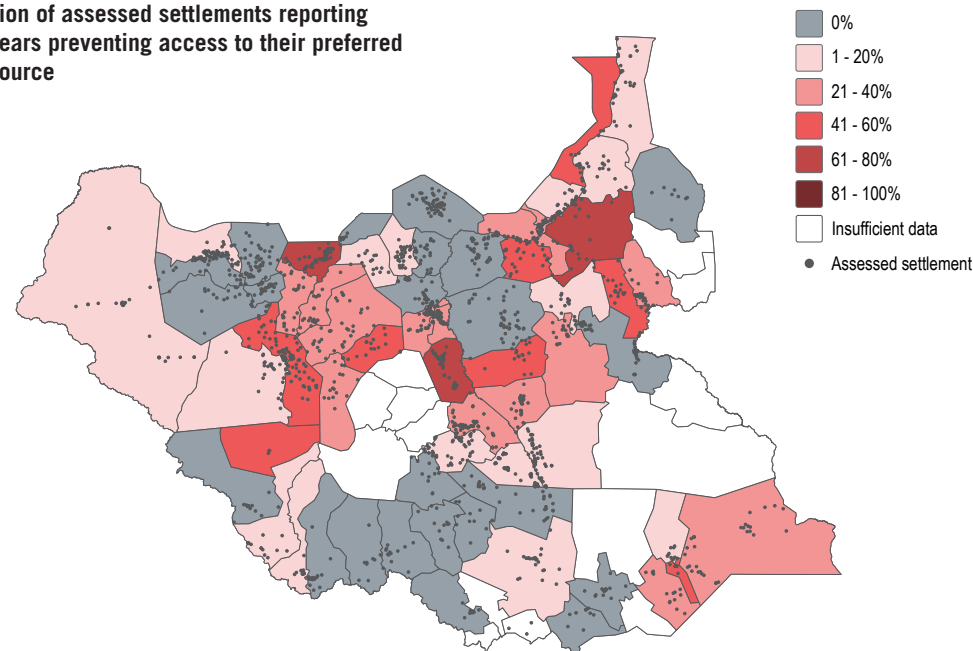
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

Jur River	10% ■
Baliet	6% ■
Guit	4% ■
Luakpiny/Nasir	4% ■
Twic	2% ■

Insecurity: education services

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

Twic	27% ■
Duk	13% ■
Bor South	8% ■
Twic East	7% ■
Jur River	4% ■

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	19% ■
Twic	10% ■
Tonj North	8% ■
Duk	7% ■
Tonj South	6% ■

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	25% ■
Twic	10% ■
Tonj North	8% ■
Tonj South	6% ■
Jur River	3% ■



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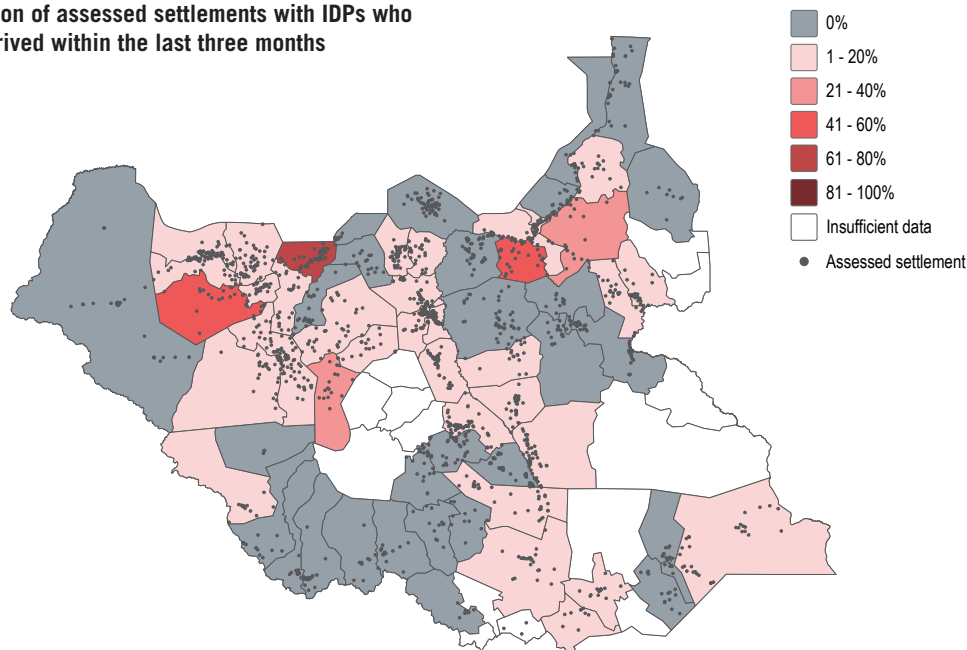
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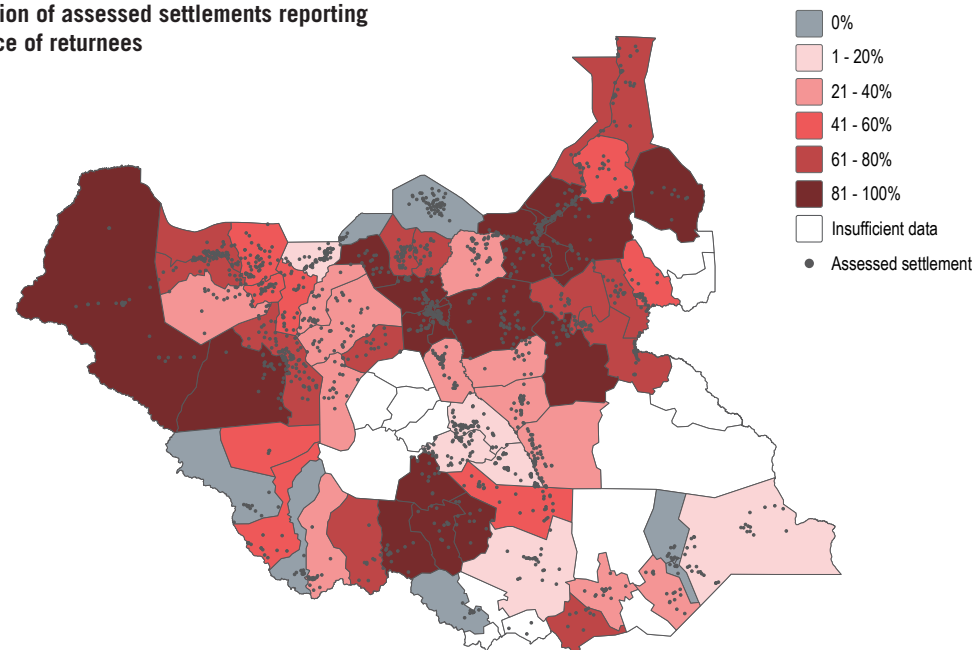
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Displacement and Population Movement

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	98%	<div></div>
Twic	81%	<div></div>
Bor South	69%	<div></div>
Awerial	63%	<div></div>

Information sources

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>

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

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

Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	93%	<div></div>
Melut	91%	<div></div>
Renk	88%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Duk	67%	<div></div>
Uror	33%	<div></div>
Ulang	30%	<div></div>
Nyiröl	29%	<div></div>