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.

Assessment Coverage
2,130 Key Informants interviewed
1,736 Settlements assessed
65 Counties assessed
64 Counties with 5% or more coverage

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad protection trends in assessed settlements in June 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
South Sudan - Protection
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

Incidence of conflict and looting

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the last month

Main Protection Concerns

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

Twic 35%
Maban 13%
Yirol West 11%
Ibba 10%
Canal/Pigi 8%

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

Twic 71%
Canal/Pigi 36%
Luakpiny/Nasir 36%
Yirol East 31%
Jur River 30%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as their primary protection concern

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

Twic 21%
Bor South 2%

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

Twic 60%
Kapoeta East 39%
Budi 36%
Maban 25%
Jur River 18%
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

Community relations
Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs present and poor relationships with the local community
Top five assessed counties reporting disputes about land ownership

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

Magwi 22% 
Baliel 17% 
Mayendit 15% 
Koch 11%

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

Mvolo 83% 
Juba 65% 
Yambio 59% 
Mundri West 58% 
Mundri East 55%
Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reporting conflict or insecurity as the reason

Insecurity: health services
Top five assessed counties reporting area being insecure as main reason health facilities are not accessible in or from settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Insecurity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bailiet</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guit</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luakpiny/Nasir</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Insecurity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twic</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duk</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic East</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Insecurity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tonj East</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonj North</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonj South</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tonj East</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonj North</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonj South</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting safety fears preventing access to their preferred water source
Proportion of assessed settlements with IDPs who have arrived within the last three months

- Abiemnhom: 81%
- Pariang: 98%
- Twic: 69%
- Bor South: 63%
- Awerial: 63%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees

- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Akobo: 100%
- Budi: 100%
- Fangak: 100%
- Guit: 100%

Top five assessed counties reporting their main source of information originating from family/ friends

- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Pariang: 98%
- Twic: 81%
- Bor South: 69%
- Awerial: 63%

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

- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Akobo: 100%
- Budi: 100%
- Fangak: 100%
- Guit: 100%

Lack of IDPs support

- Manyo: 100%
- Mvolo: 100%
- Maridi: 93%
- Melut: 91%
- Renk: 88%

Living conditions: IDPs

- Nagero: 100%
- Duk: 67%
- Uror: 33%
- Ulang: 30%
- Nyirol: 29%

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