



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2020

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 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.

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 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 been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one 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 \(ToRs\)](#).

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 November 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,625 Key informants interviewed

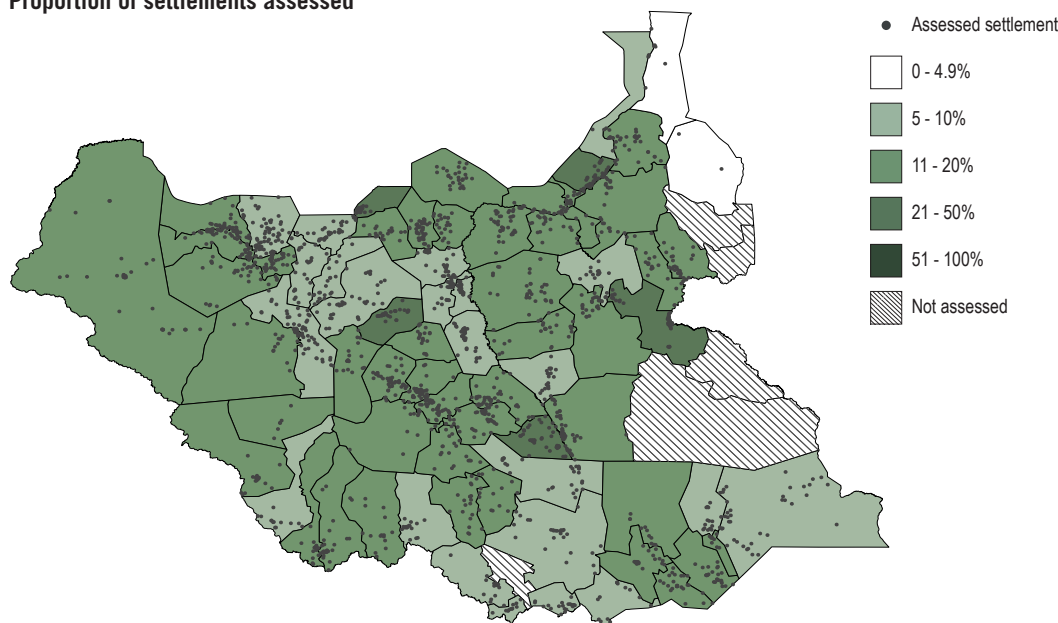
2,044 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

71 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

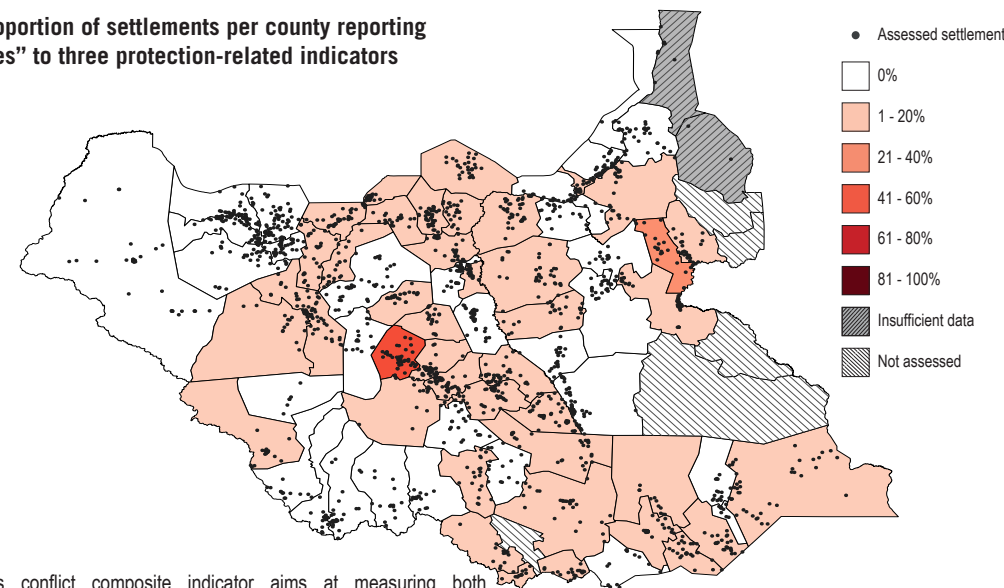
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Conflict composite indicator

Proportion of settlements per county reporting "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. 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

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 March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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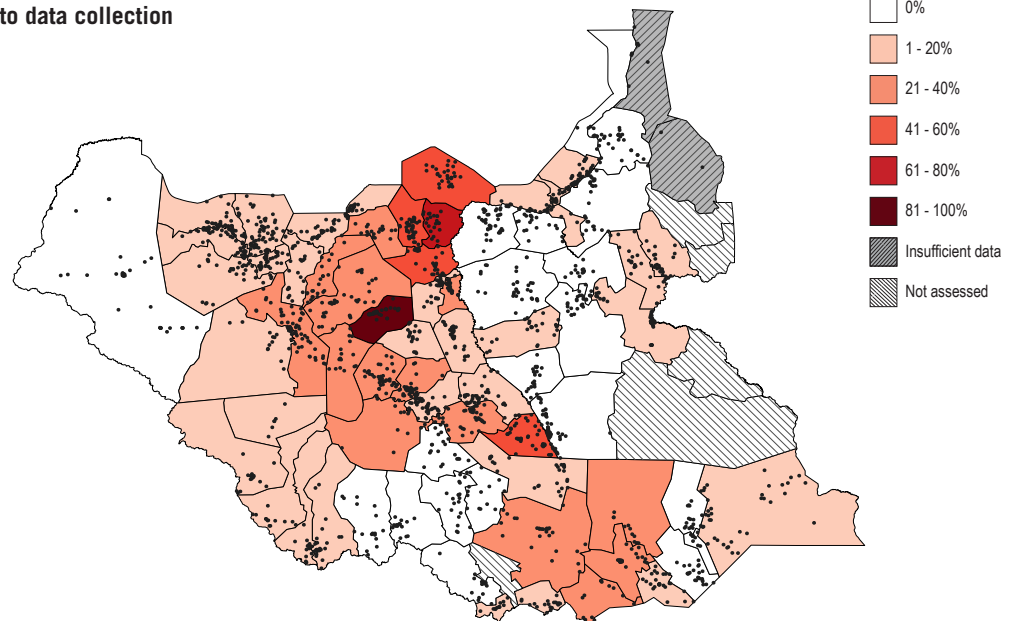
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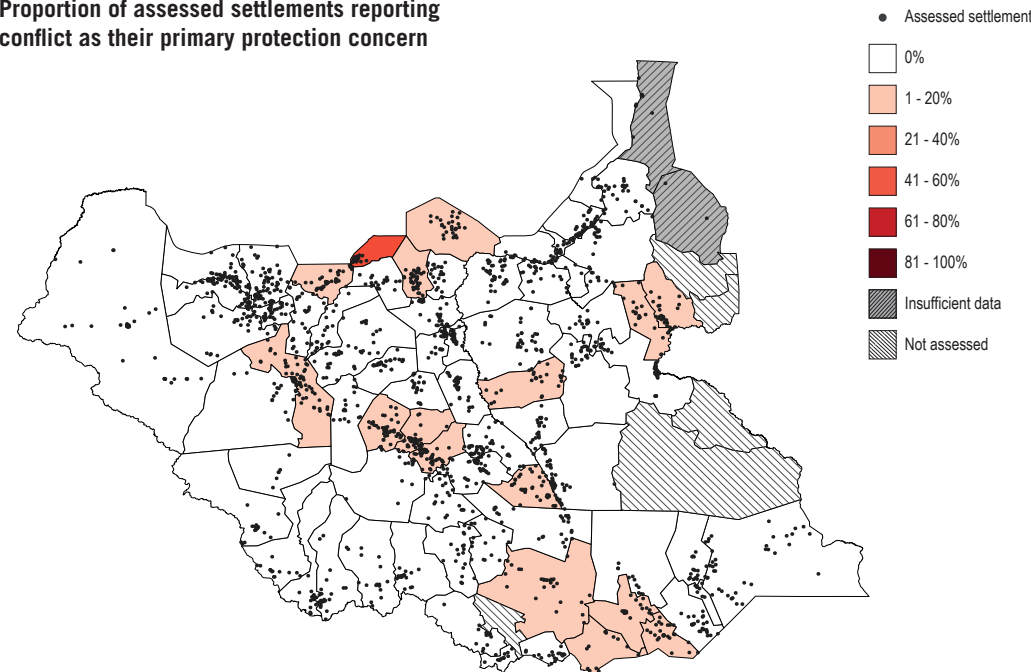
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Incidence of conflict and looting

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the month prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as their primary protection concern



Main Protection Concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related

Yirol East	55%	<div></div>
Cueibet	55%	<div></div>
Yei	47%	<div></div>
Ayod	37%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	35%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related

Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Cueibet	95%	<div></div>
Ulang	94%	<div></div>
Tonj East	92%	<div></div>
Mvolo	89%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for girls (younger than 18 years) is conflict-related

Cueibet	51%	<div></div>
Ayod	41%	<div></div>
Yirol East	21%	<div></div>
Awerial	18%	<div></div>
Yirol West	13%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for boys (younger than 18 years) is conflict-related

Mundri West	90%	<div></div>
Cueibet	90%	<div></div>
Mvolo	80%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	65%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	62%	<div></div>



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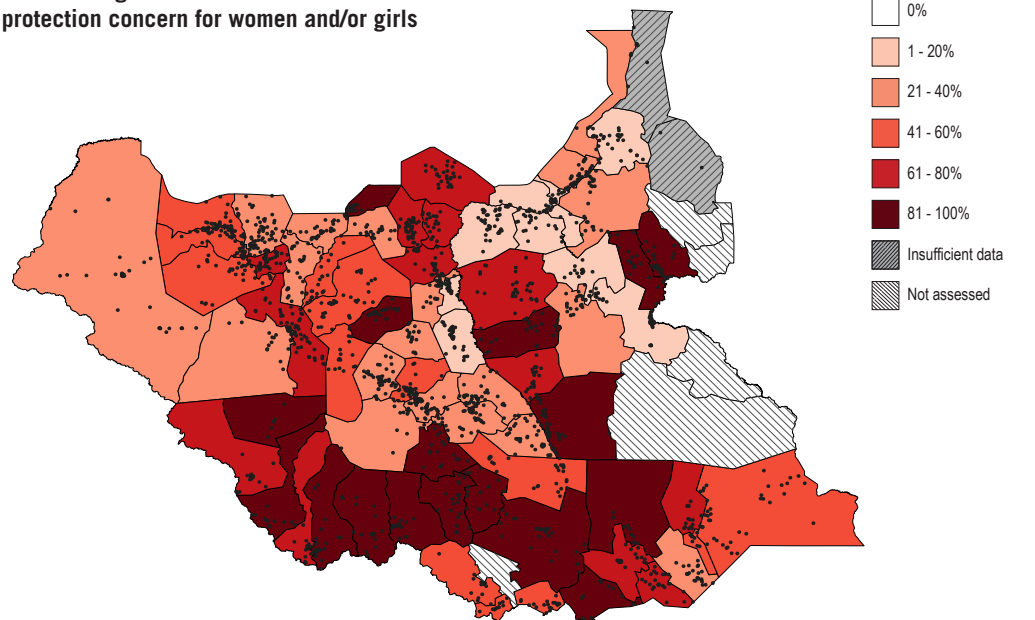
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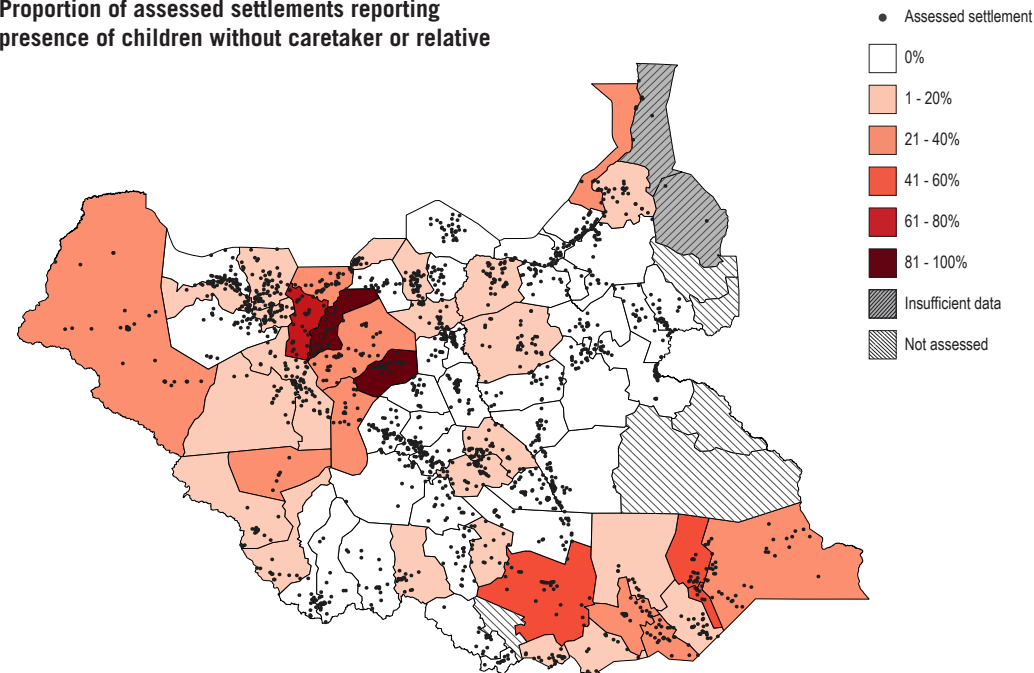
Sexual and gender-based violence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting sexual and gender-based violence as the main protection concern for women and/or girls



Unaccompanied or separated children

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of children without caretaker or relative



Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Four counties where assessed settlements reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance

Baliet	13%
Manyo	12%
Panyikang	5%
Canal/Pigi	5%

COVID-19: Protection concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern

Morobo	100%
Lafon	100%
Tambura	100%
Fangak	100%
Akobo	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern include: Aweil West, Ayod, Ezo, Fashoda, Ibba, Kajo-keji, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Magwi, Mundri- East, Mundri- West, Panyikang, Terekeka, and Tonj East.

Community relations

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported IDP presence and that IDPs generally have a poor relationship with the local community

Magwi	36%
Ikotos	9%
Malakal	5%
Jur River	5%
Akobo	5%

Land disputes

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported disputes about land ownership

Tonj East	76%
Kapoeta North	69%
Mvolo	67%
Mundri West	60%
Kapoeta East	53%



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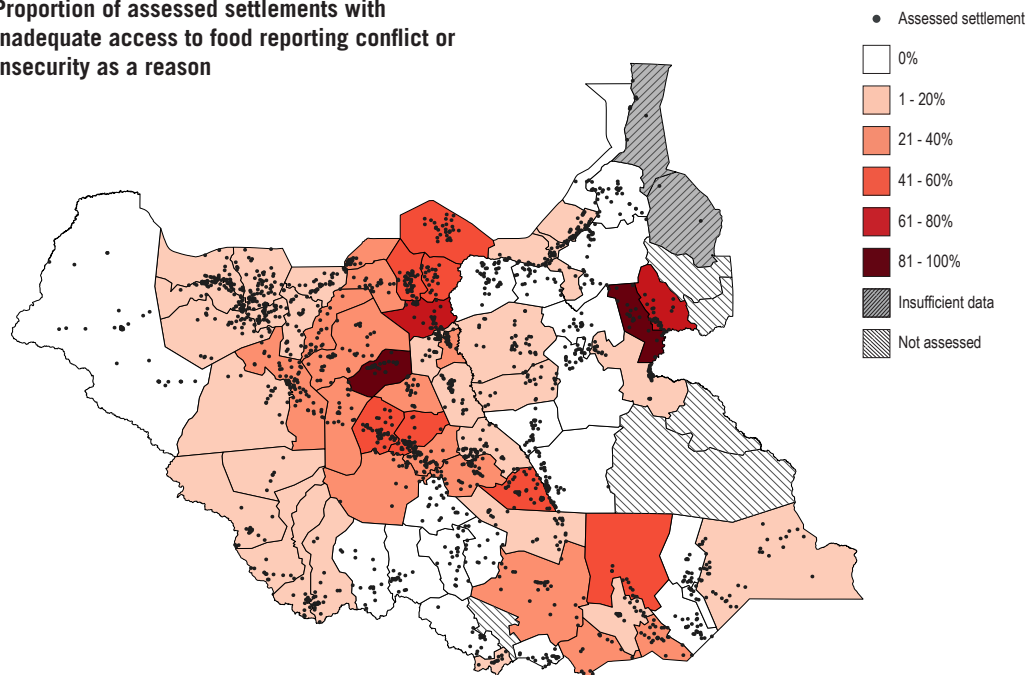
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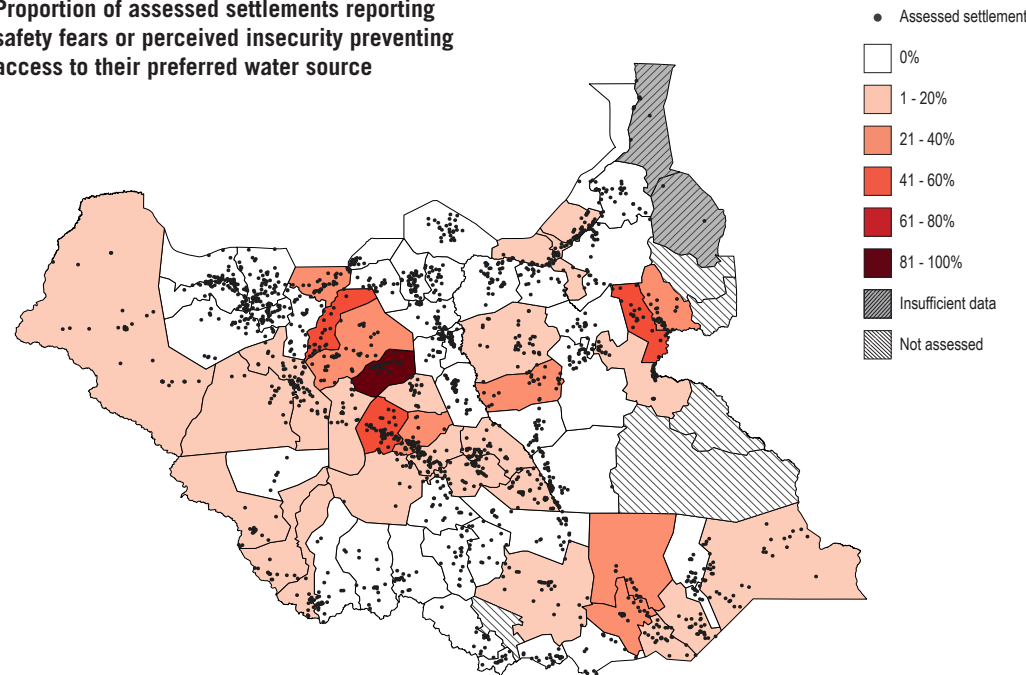
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source



Insecurity: market services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported people are unable to access their preferred market due to fears for their safety

Lafon	82%	<div></div>
Tonj East	81%	<div></div>
Cueibet	74%	<div></div>
Ulang	45%	<div></div>
Ikotos	44%	<div></div>

Insecurity: education services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements*

Canal/Pigi	67%	<div></div>
Morobo	33%	<div></div>
Jur River	28%	<div></div>
Malakal	16%	<div></div>
Magwi	14%	<div></div>

Insecurity: livelihoods

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons*

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Cueibet	81%	<div></div>
Tonj East	71%	<div></div>
Juba	64%	<div></div>

Insecurity: shelter

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to conflict or insecurity*

Yei	44%	<div></div>
Ayod	33%	<div></div>
Juba	11%	<div></div>
Lafon	9%	<div></div>
Ikotos	8%	<div></div>

*Insecurity or conflict has been defined as fighting in the AoK tool.



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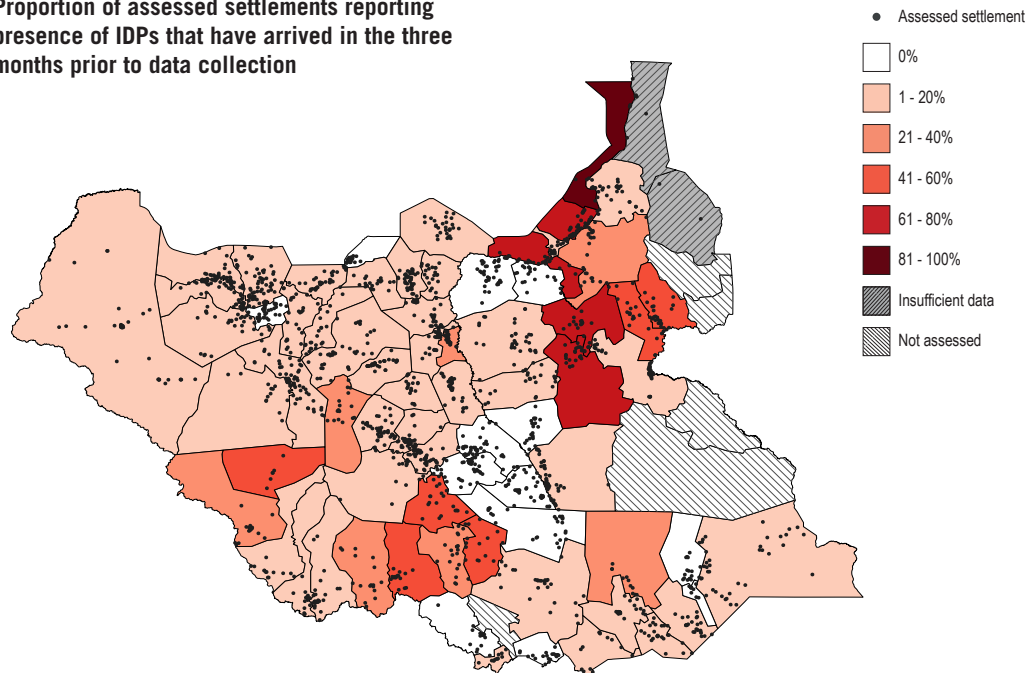
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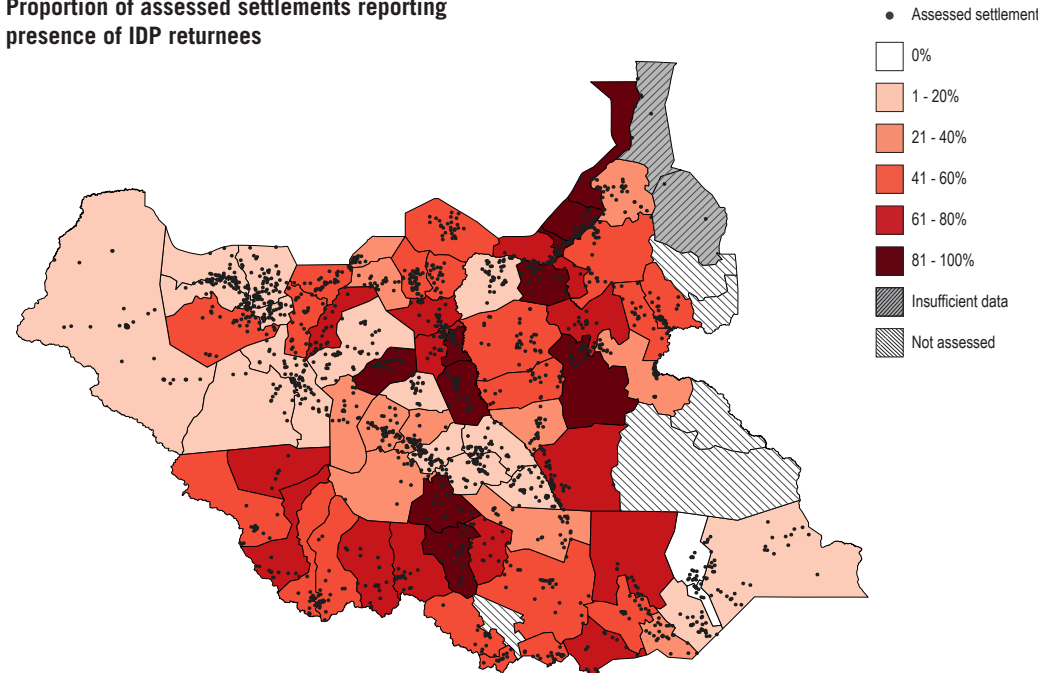
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Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs that have arrived in the three months prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDP returnees



Insecurity as a push factor: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that the displacement of the most recently arrived IDPs was driven primarily by conflict or insecurity*

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Tambura	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that the displacement of the most recently arrived IDPs was driven primarily by conflict or insecurity include: Abiemnhom, Wau, and Yei.

Insecurity as a push factor: Returnees

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that recently arrived returnees chose to return primarily due to conflict or insecurity in their former settlements*

Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Koch	67%	<div></div>
Baliet	40%	<div></div>
Lafon	33%	<div></div>
Budi	25%	<div></div>

*Conflict or insecurity defined in the tool as killing, rape, fighting, looting or cattle raiding

Lack of IDP support

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that the local community is not sharing resources with IDPs

Wau	75%	<div></div>
Jur River	60%	<div></div>
Duk	50%	<div></div>
Awerial	50%	<div></div>
Aweil North	50%	<div></div>

Living conditions: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or out in the open

Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	88%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	86%	<div></div>
Mayendit	71%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	70%	<div></div>