



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2023

Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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):

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- Persons who remain in a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the 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 aggregated¹ 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 January 2023, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2273 Key informants interviewed

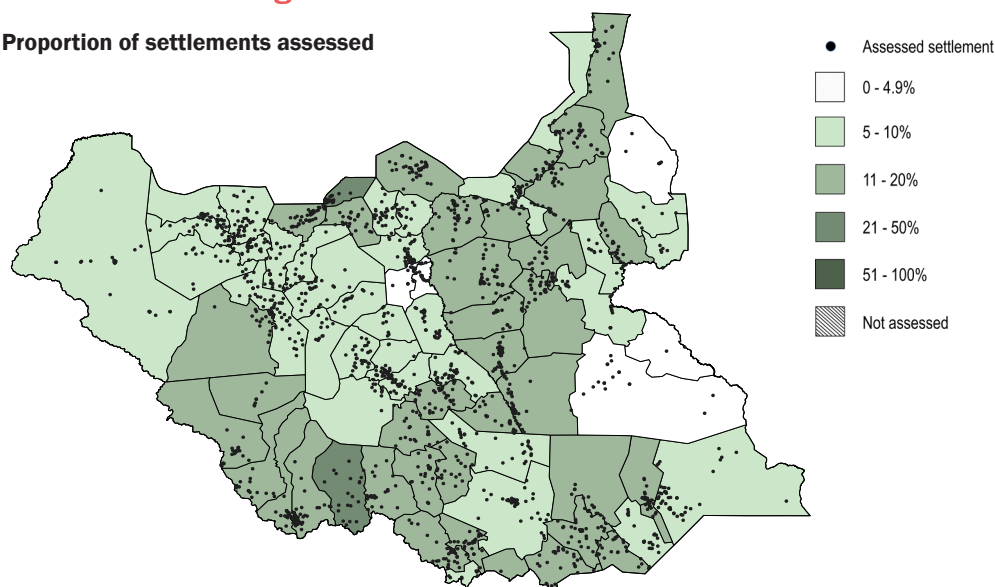
1958 Settlements assessed

78 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

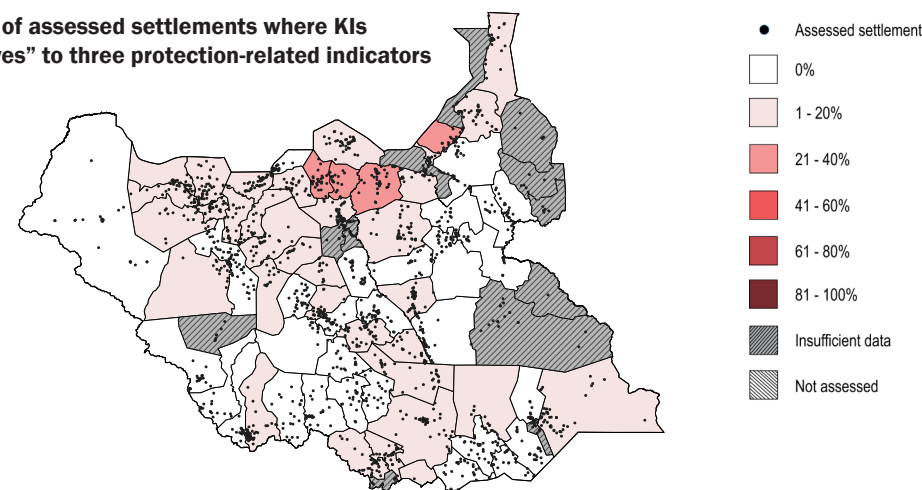
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Conflict composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported “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 During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus or report “don’t know” are recoded as NA thus lowering subset sizes.

Additionally, unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection.

² 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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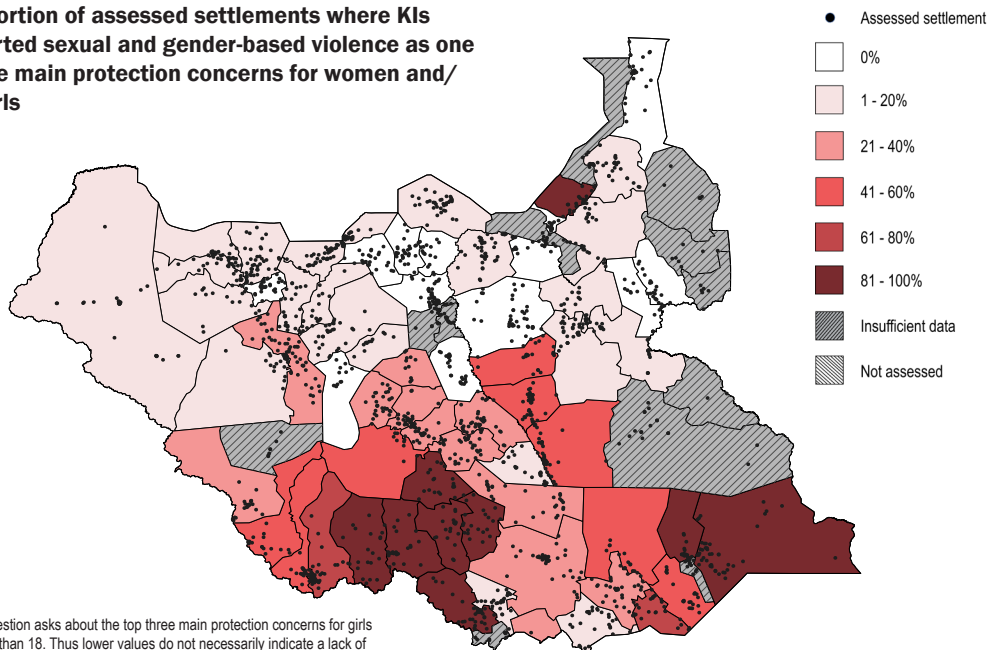
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Sexual and gender based violence

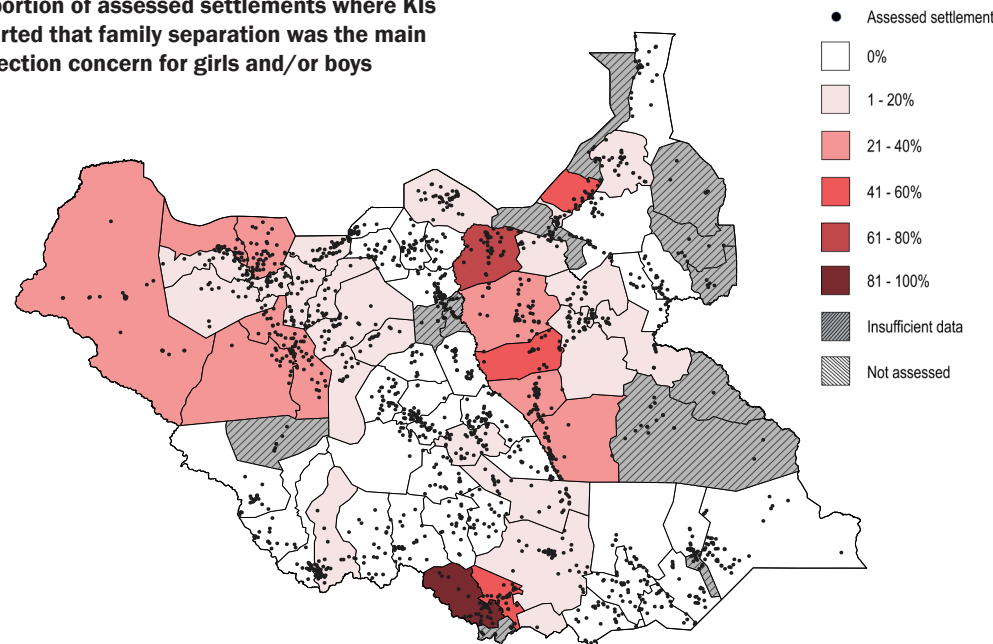
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women and/or girls



*This question asks about the top three main protection concerns for girls younger than 18. Thus lower values do not necessarily indicate a lack of SGBV concerns

Family separation

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that family separation was the main protection concern for girls and/or boys



Main Protection Concerns

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

Yei	66%	<div></div>
Fashoda	64%	<div></div>
Fangak	59%	<div></div>
Yirol West	32%	<div></div>
Ayod	29%	<div></div>

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

Yei	57%	<div></div>
Fashoda	50%	<div></div>
Kajo-Keji	20%	<div></div>
Juba	16%	<div></div>
Lainya	16%	<div></div>

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

Fashoda	45%	<div></div>
Fangak	44%	<div></div>
Pibor	33%	<div></div>
Yei	29%	<div></div>
Yirol West	18%	<div></div>

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

Yei	43%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	36%	<div></div>
Fashoda	27%	<div></div>
Pibor	24%	<div></div>
Duk	20%	<div></div>



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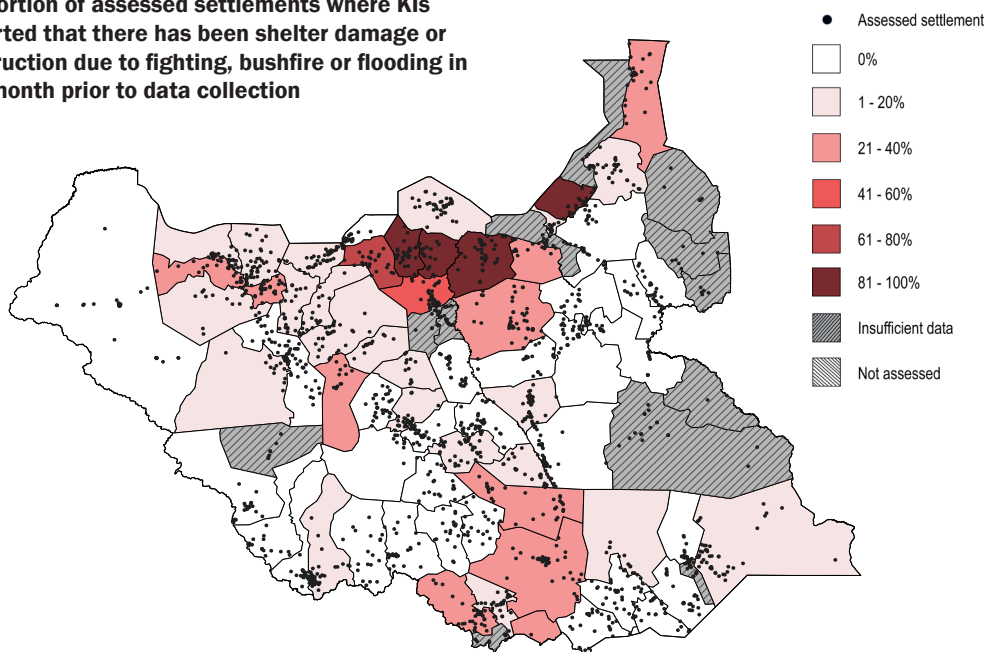
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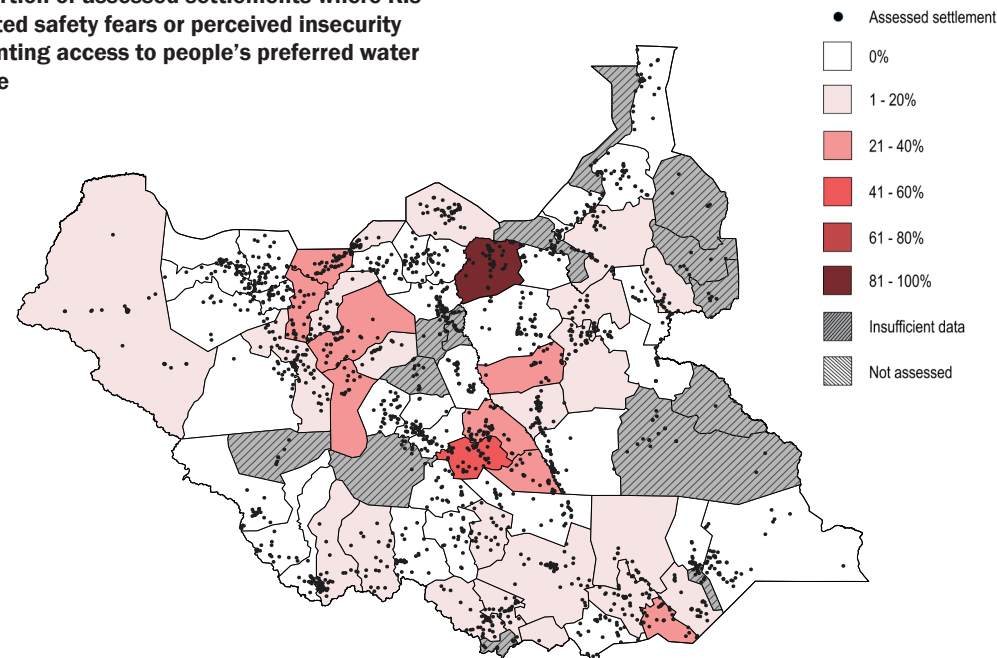
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection

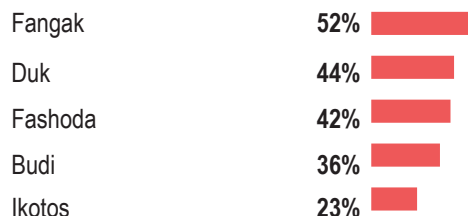


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



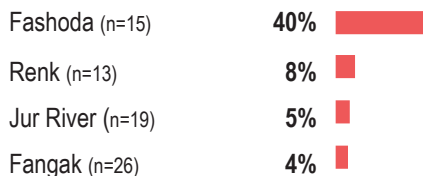
Insecurity: market services

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict as a barrier to accessing the nearest functional market



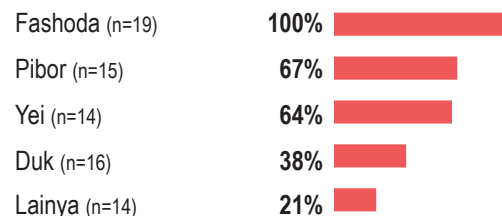
Insecurity: education services*

Counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



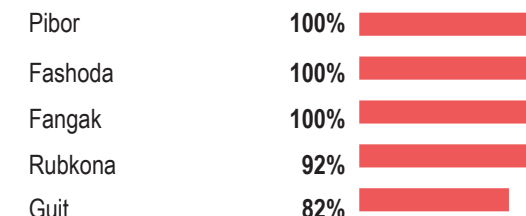
Insecurity: livelihoods*

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



Insecurity: shelter

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there was shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection



*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported no access to a walkable education service. Data for this indicator was collected in December 2022.

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported that people's ability to engage livelihood activities had decreased in the month prior to data collection.



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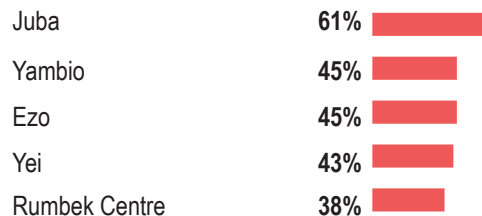
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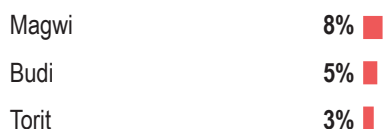
Housing, land and property issues

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land-related conflicts or disputes in the 30 days prior to data collection



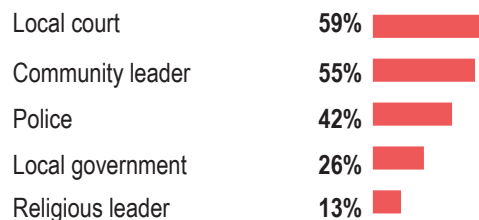
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance in the last 3 months prior to data collection



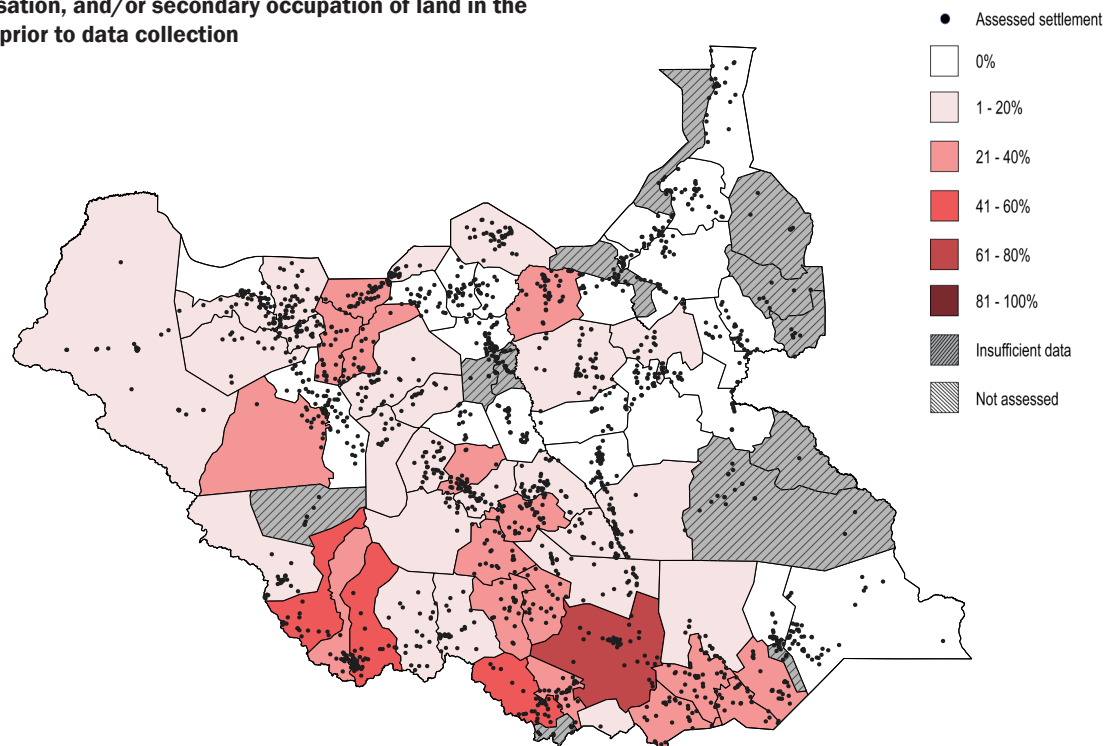
Dispute mechanisms

Top five most commonly reported actors that most people go to when faced with disputes, crimes, or other problems, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Land grabbing/secondary occupation

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land grabbing, land being taken without sufficient compensation, and/or secondary occupation of land in the 30 days prior to data collection



Definitions³

Land grabbing is generally understood to mean a process of large-scale acquisition of agricultural land by any person or entity (public or private, foreign or domestic) via any means ('legal' or 'illegal') without consulting the local population beforehand or obtaining its consent.

Secondary occupation occurs when any person settles or occupies a land or house without a customary or legal title or without the express consent of the owner or person legally in charge of the property.

*This data was collected in October 2022.

³Definitions are from the Housing, Land and Property Technical Working Group, South Sudan.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	21
2	Akobo	19
3	Aweil Centre	17
4	Aweil East	47
5	Aweil North	22
6	Aweil South	27
7	Aweil West	23
8	Awerial	24
9	Ayod	42
10	Baliet	23
11	Bor South	55
12	Budi	23
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	30
15	Duk	19
16	Ezo	20
17	Fangak	41
18	Fashoda	22
19	Gogrial East	19
20	Gogrial West	27
21	Guit	17
22	Ibba	21
23	Ikotos	25
24	Juba	44
25	Jur River	49
26	Kajo-keji	46
27	Kapoeta East	44
28	Kapoeta North	20
29	Kapoeta South	9
30	Koch	37

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	32
33	Leer	14
34	Longochuk	7
35	Luakpiny/Nasir	22
36	Maban	7
37	Magwi	27
38	Maiwut	6
39	Malakal	23
40	Manyo	8
41	Maridi	26
42	Mayendit	16
43	Mayom	25
44	Melut	36
45	Morobo	8
46	Mundri East	21
47	Mundri West	22
48	Mvolo	21
49	Nagero	7
50	Nyirrol	23
51	Nzara	22
52	Panyijiar	29
53	Panyikang	7
54	Pariang	36
55	Pibor	17
56	Pochalla	2
57	Raja	30
58	Renk	35
59	Rubkona	27
60	Rumbek Centre	29

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Rumbek East	27
62	Rumbek North	11
63	Tambura	23
64	Terekeka	29
65	Tonj East	12
66	Tonj North	29
67	Tonj South	12
68	Torit	36
69	Twic	42
70	Twic East	39
71	Ulang	14
72	Uror	29
73	Wau	40
74	Wulu	10
75	Yambio	40
76	Yei	44
77	Yirol East	33
78	Yirol West	38