



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 2021

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 June 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2754 Key informants interviewed

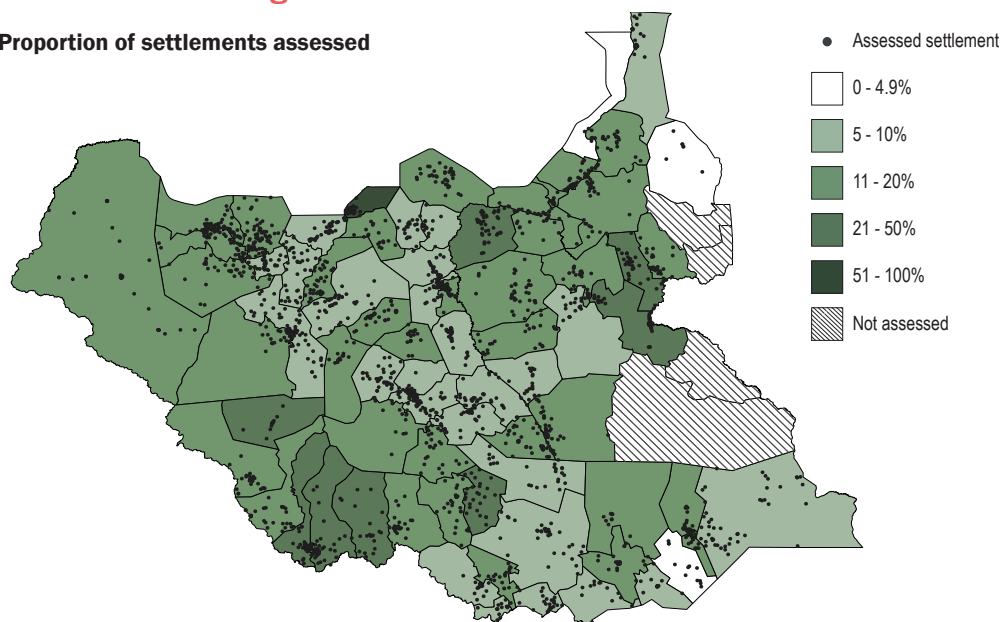
2210 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

72 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

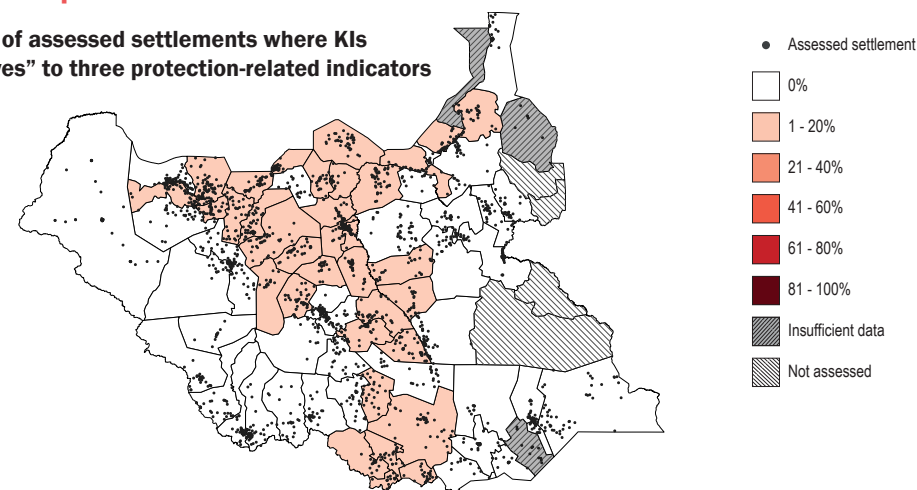
Proportion of settlements assessed



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.

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



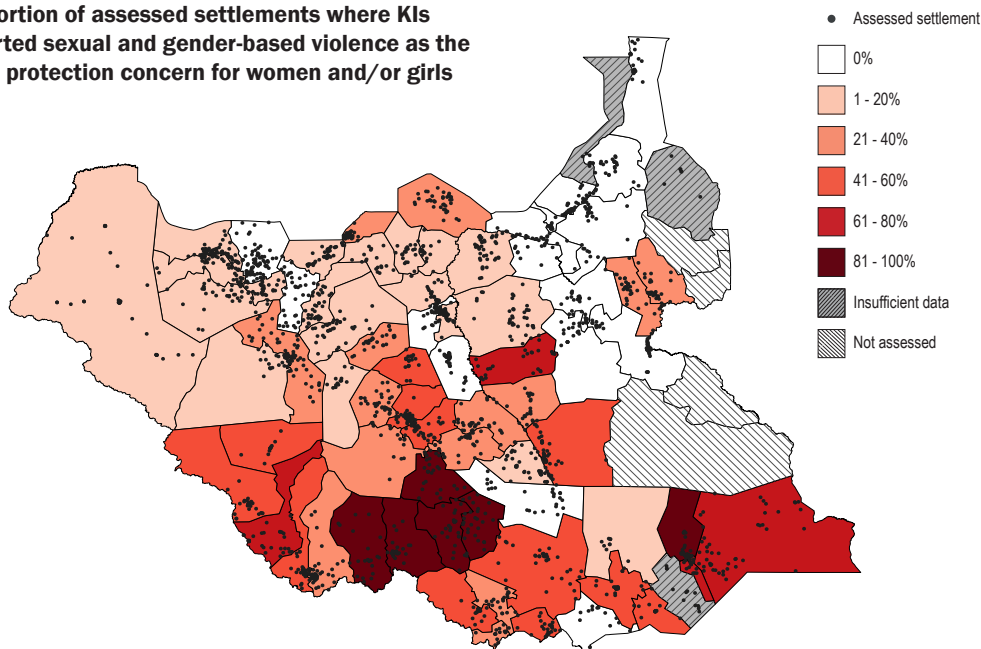
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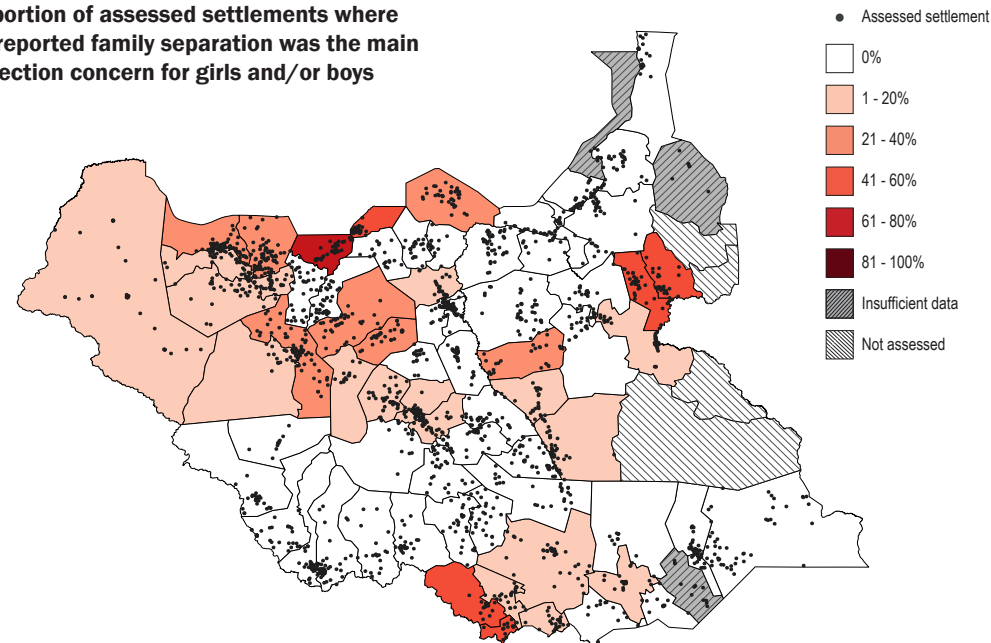
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as the main protection concern for women and/or girls



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported 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 the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related

Yei	53%	<div></div>
Lainya	48%	<div></div>
Yirol East	47%	<div></div>
Pariang	38%	<div></div>
Morobo	29%	<div></div>

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

Lainya	48%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	45%	<div></div>
Pariang	35%	<div></div>
Mundri East	30%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	29%	<div></div>

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

Abiemnhom	39%	<div></div>
Yei	37%	<div></div>
Pariang	32%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	23%	<div></div>
Awerial	19%	<div></div>

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

Duk	61%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	45%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	44%	<div></div>
Yei	42%	<div></div>
Pariang	38%	<div></div>



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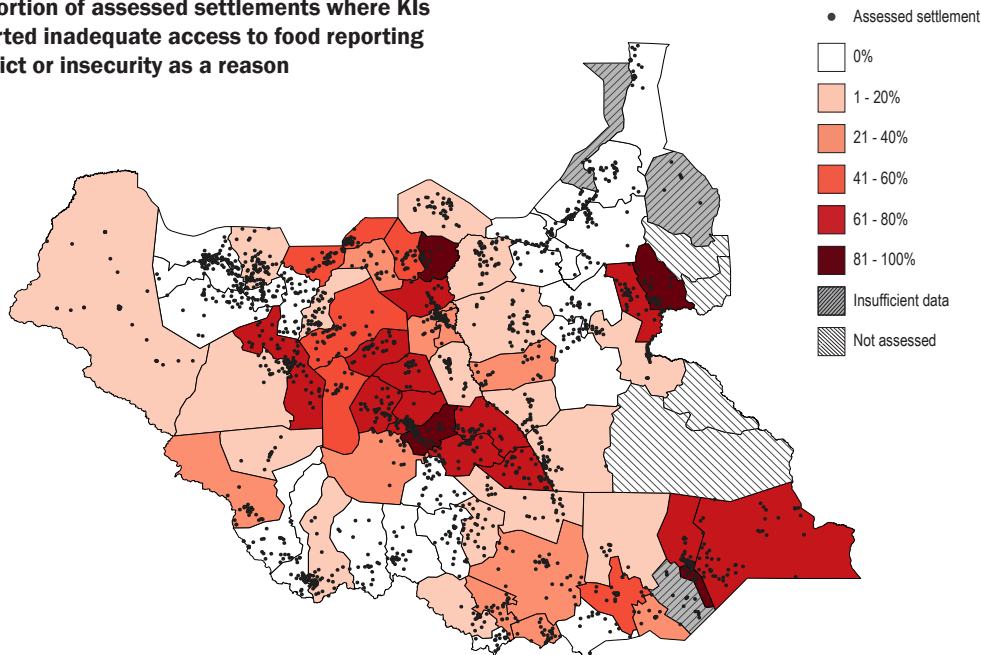
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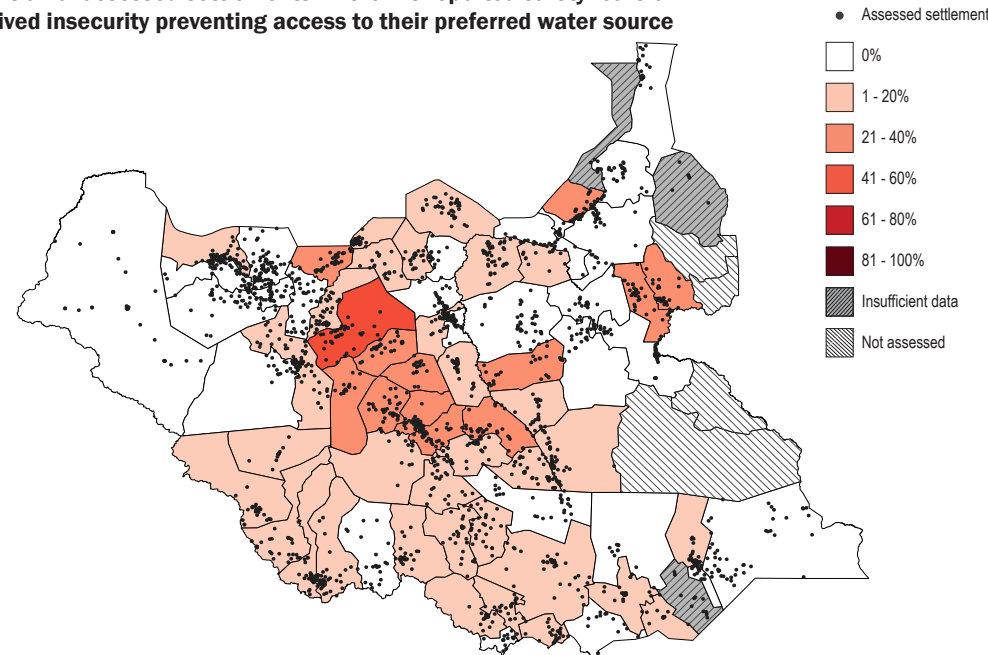
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported inadequate access to food reporting conflict or insecurity as a reason



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



Insecurity: market services

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

Rumbek East	50%	<div></div>
Cueibet	47%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	44%	<div></div>
Yirol East	35%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	31%	<div></div>

Insecurity: education services

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

Lainya	40%	<div></div>
Morobo	29%	<div></div>
Guit	28%	<div></div>
Panyikang	22%	<div></div>
Tonj East	18%	<div></div>

Insecurity: livelihoods

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

Ulang	57%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	52%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	47%	<div></div>
Lainya	43%	<div></div>
Tambura	37%	<div></div>

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

Insecurity: shelter

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

Panyikang	89%	<div></div>
Fangak	85%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	42%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	39%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	33%	<div></div>

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



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Community relations - IDP

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

Rumbek North	56%	
Rumbek Centre	40%	
Juba	33%	
Tonj North	21%	
Cueibet	21%	

Community relations - Returnees

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

Rumbek East	20%	
Rumbek Centre	20%	
Cueibet	17%	
Pariang	11%	
Jur River	11%	

Dispute mechanisms

Top five most commonly reported actors most people go to when faced with disputes, crimes, or other problems

Community leader	47%	
Local court	45%	
Police	34%	
Local government	26%	
Religious leader	9%	

*The indicator is representative of data collected in April 2021

Housing, land and property issues

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported housing, land and property rights issues

Torit	44%	
Juba	41%	
Yei	37%	
Rumbek Centre	37%	
Tonj East	32%	

Landmines and unexploded ordnance

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

Panyikang	8%	
Magwi	7%	
Ikotos	3%	

*The indicator is representative of data collected in May 2021

Definitions

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.

Land expropriation is the act of claiming privately owned property for public purposes without offering any equitable compensation for the owners.

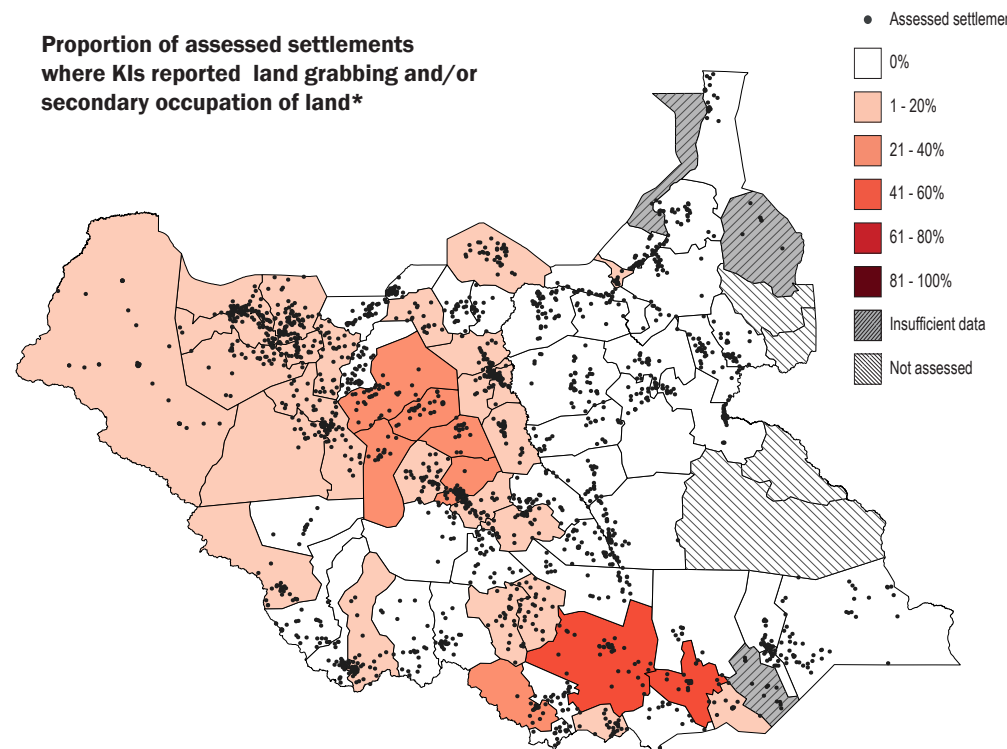
Secondary occupation occurs when any person settles or occupies a land or house without a customary or legal title or without the express consent of the owner or person legally in charge of the property.

Forced eviction is the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection (essentially without a judicial process). This can be a consequence of land grabbing, land expropriation or secondary occupation, and can also be a standalone issue.

² Definitions are from the Housing, Land and Property Technical Working Group, South Sudan

Land grabbing/secondary occupation

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land grabbing and/or secondary occupation of land*



This includes assessed settlements where KIs reported any of the following;

- Land grabbing
- Land being taken without sufficient compensation
- Secondary occupation of land