



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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 March 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,933 Key informants interviewed

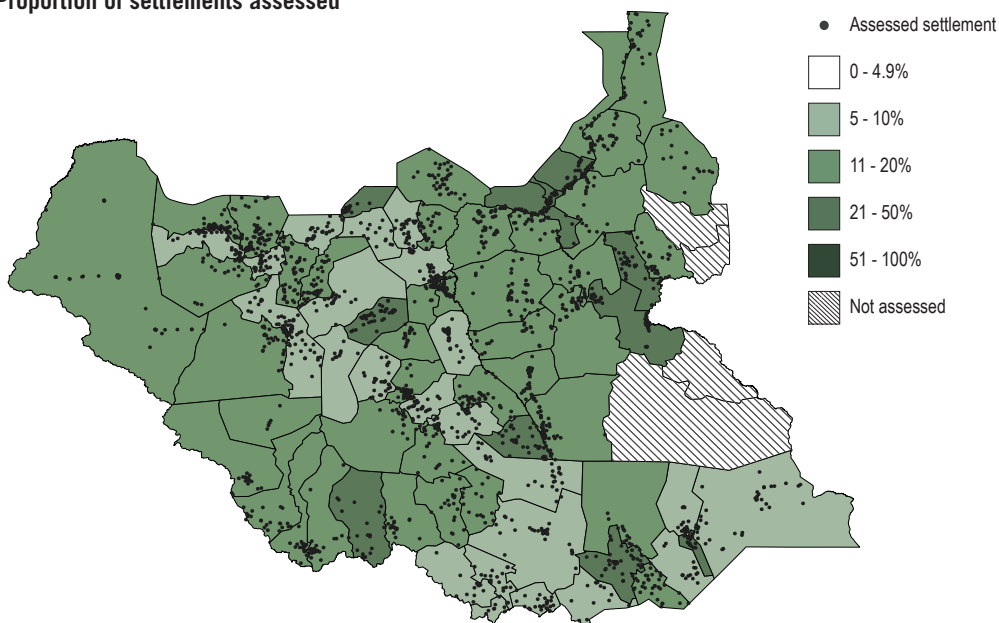
2,238 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

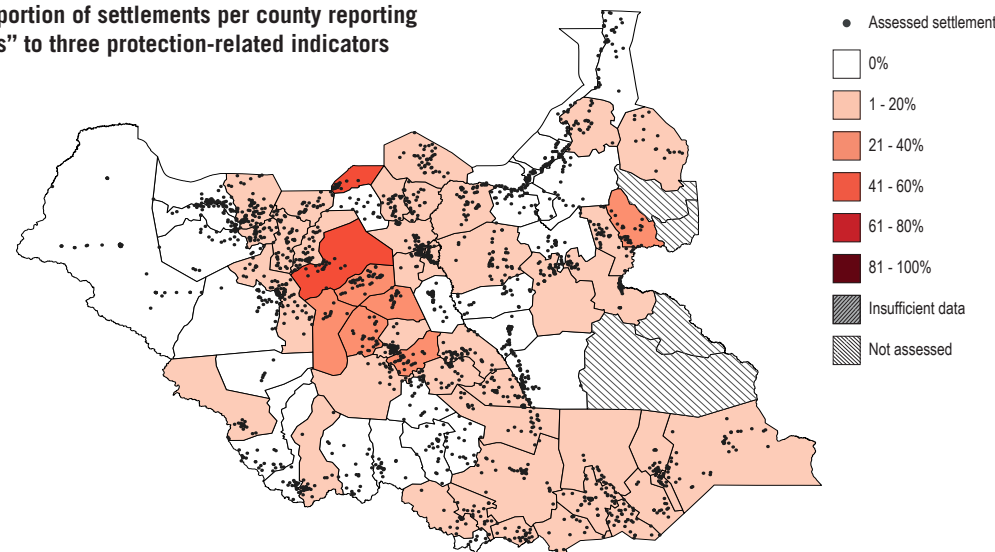
Assessment coverage

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.

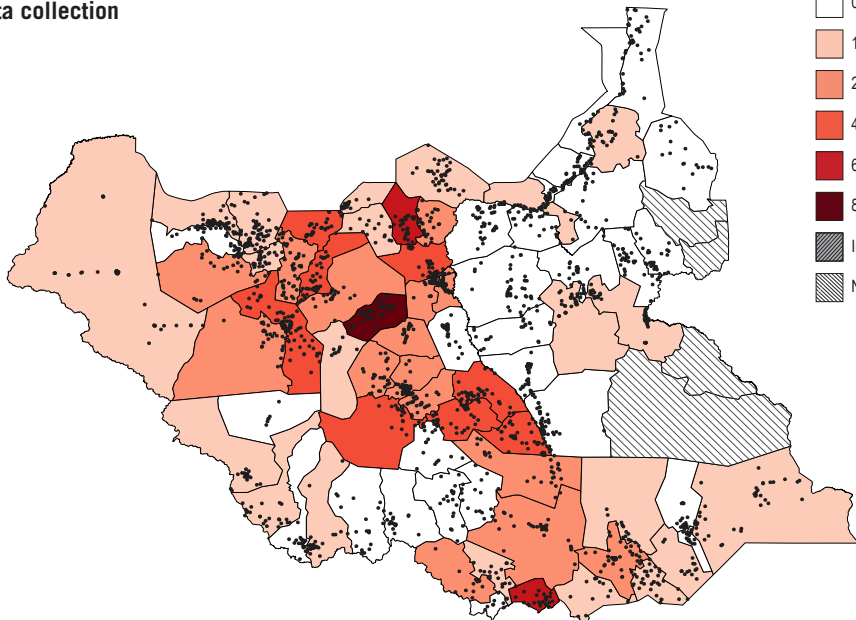
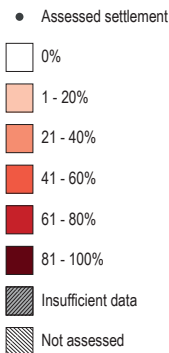


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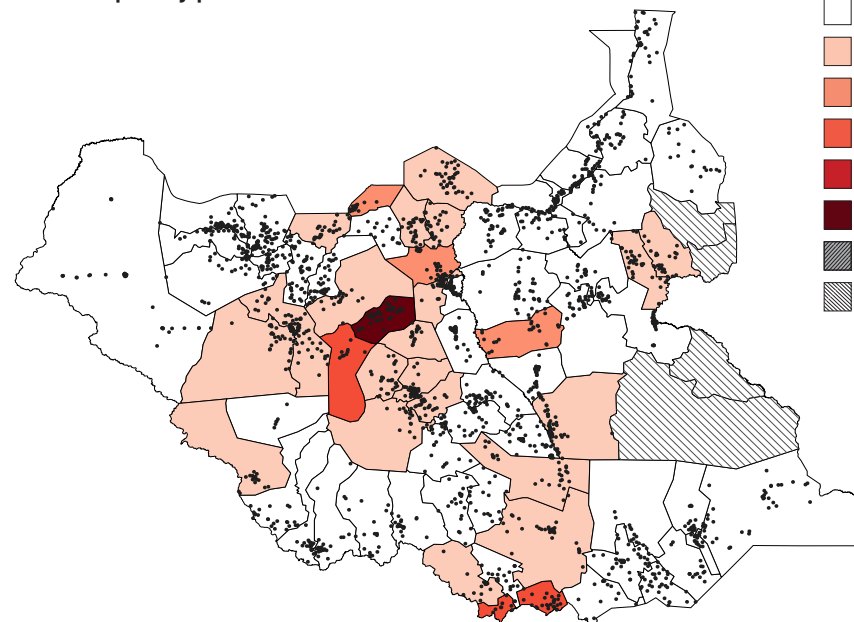
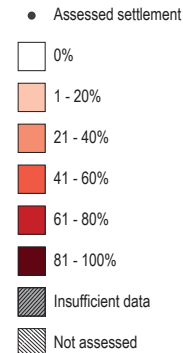
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Abiemnhom	69%
Tonj North	55%
Cueibet	48%
Tonj South	44%
Ayod	41%

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

Tonj East	95%
Rumbek North	95%
Cueibet	95%
Rumbek East	89%
Luakpiny/Nasir	82%

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

Abiemnhom	56%
Tonj North	55%
Tonj South	44%
Cueibet	38%
Ayod	30%

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

Rumbek North	83%
Budi	75%
Rumbek East	74%
Cueibet	67%
Rumbek Centre	63%



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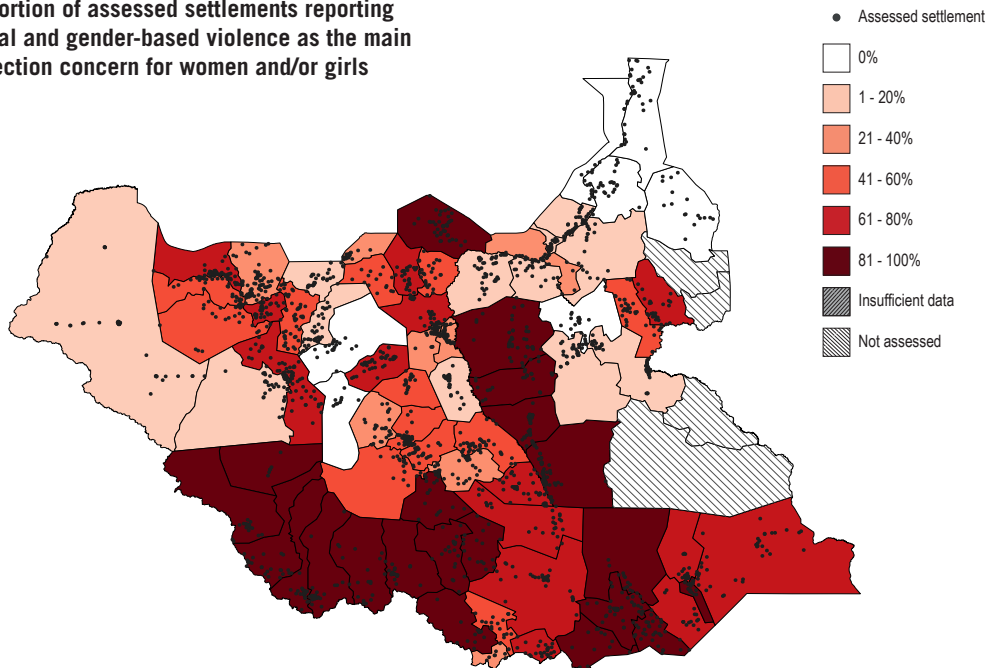
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2021

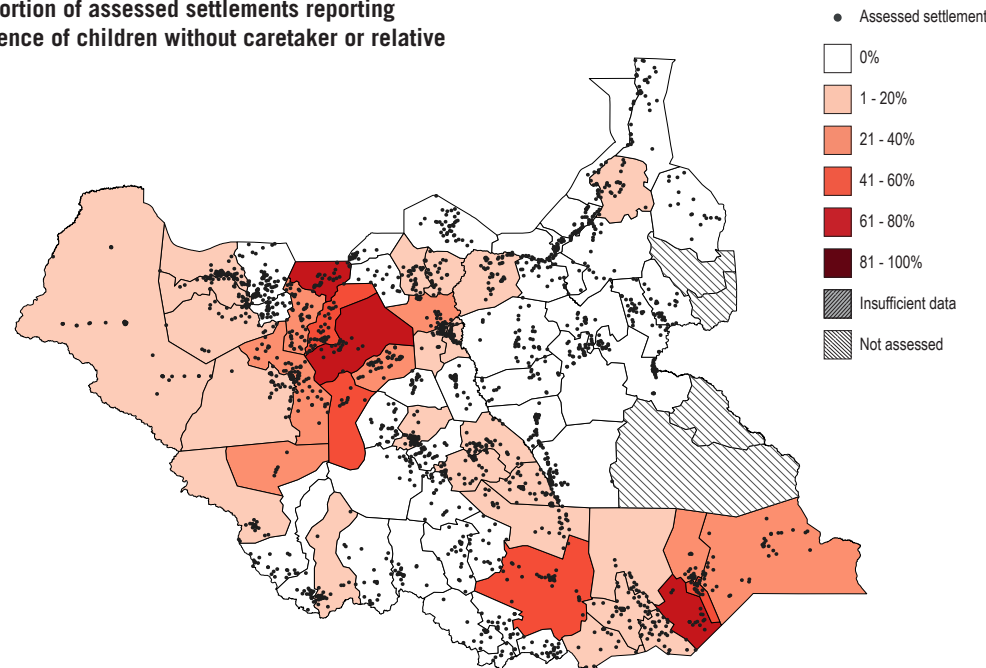
Sexual and gender-based violence

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

Magwi	7%
Ikotos	6%
Panyikang	5%
Torit	2%

COVID-19: Protection concerns

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

Twic	100%
Magwi	100%
Tonj East	100%
Tonj North	100%
Terekeka	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern include: Akobo, Budi, Canal/Pigi, Fashoda, Gogrial East, Ibba, Ikotos, Kajo-keji, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Lafon, Luakpiny/Nasir, Malakal, Manyo, Maridi, Morobo, Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo, Nyirol, Nzara, Panyikang, and Uror

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

Terekeka	17%
Tonj North	15%
Magwi	14%
Kajo-keji	12%
Wulu	10%

Land disputes

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

Nzara	54%
Lafon	53%
Juba	51%
Yei	50%
Yambio	50%

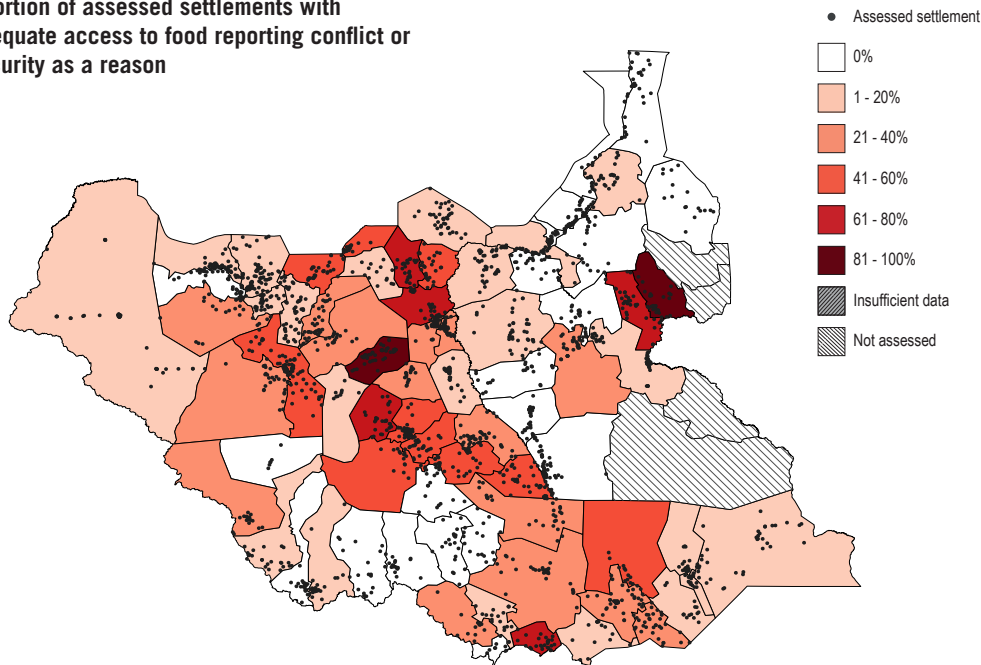


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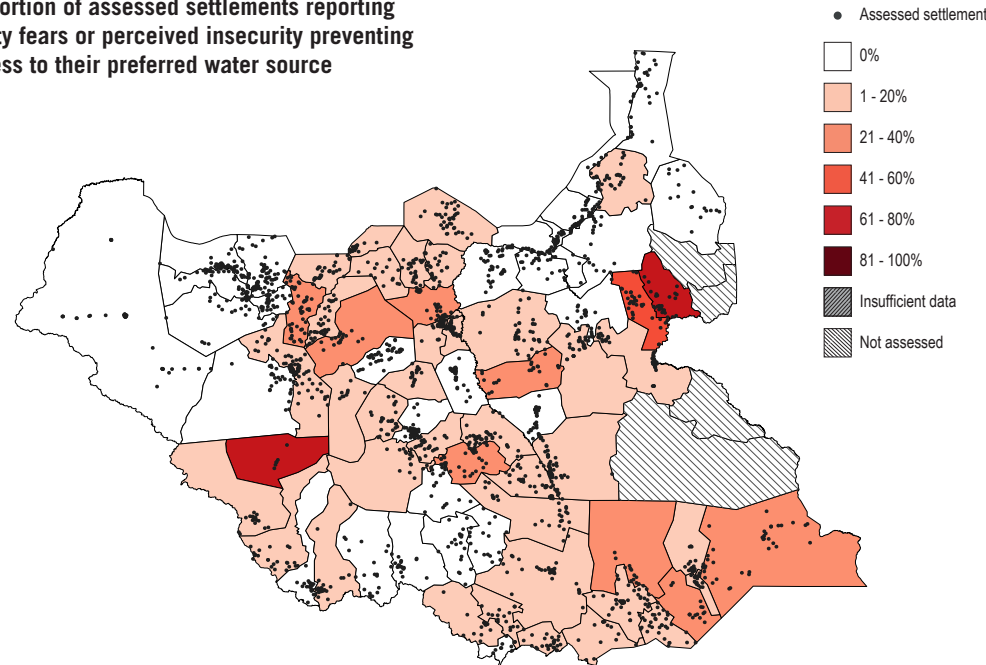
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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 fear for their safety

Abiemnhom	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Pariang	77%	<div style="width: 77%;"></div>
Yei	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Lafon	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Budi	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></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	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Malakal	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Panyikang	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Baliet	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>
Kajo-keji	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></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*

Tonj South	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Lainya	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Tonj North	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Rumbek East	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></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	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Kajo-keji	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>
Tambura	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Yirol West	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>
Tonj North	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

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

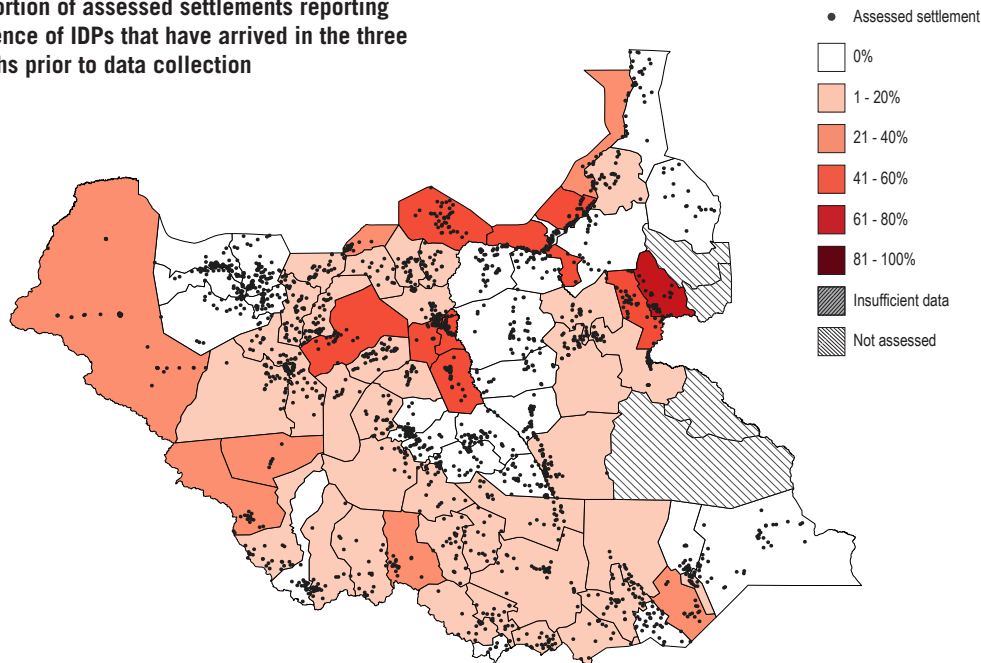


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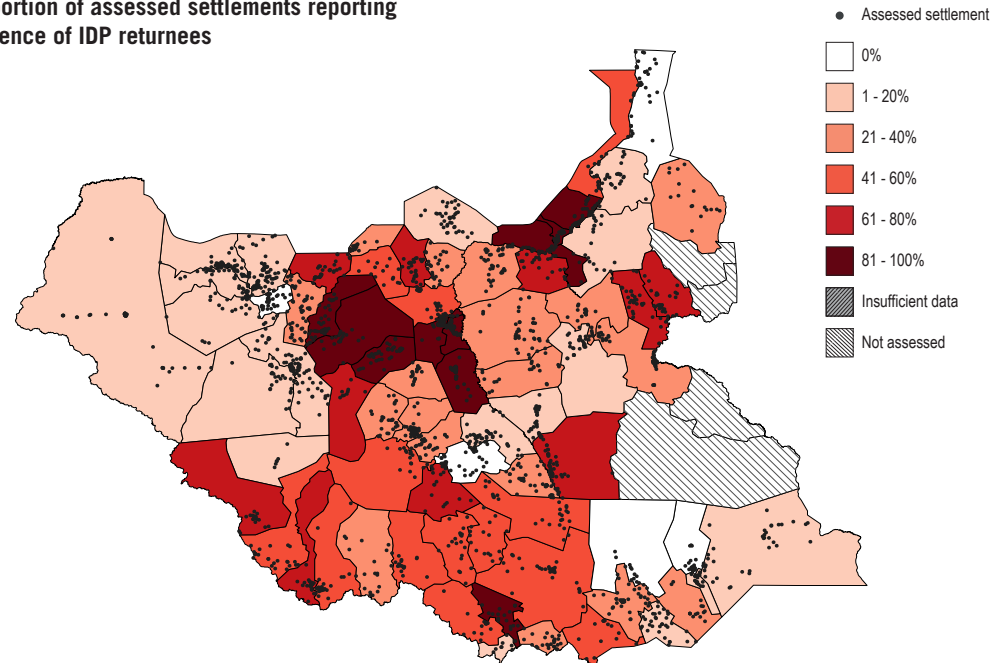
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Displacement and Population Movement

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 style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Jur River	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial East	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Wau	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj North	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></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, Gogrial West, Malakal, Raja, Tambura, and Tonj South

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*

Gogrial East	67%	<div style="width: 67%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Abiemnhom	50%	<div style="width: 50%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Ezo	27%	<div style="width: 27%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Ikotos	25%	<div style="width: 25%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Guit	25%	<div style="width: 25%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></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	91%	<div style="width: 91%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Jur River	80%	<div style="width: 80%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mayom	67%	<div style="width: 67%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Duk	50%	<div style="width: 50%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	38%	<div style="width: 38%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></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

Wau	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Duk	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Jur River	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Juba	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

Other county where 100% of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or out in the open include: Twic East