



# South Sudan - Protection

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 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 July 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,152** Key informants interviewed

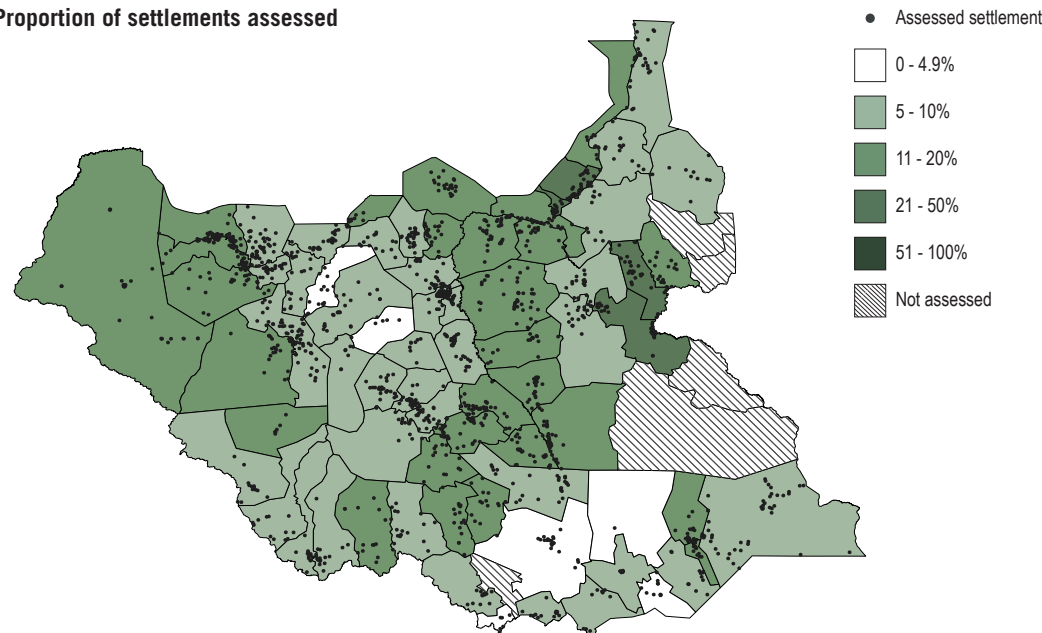
**1,727** Settlements assessed

**73** Counties assessed

**68** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

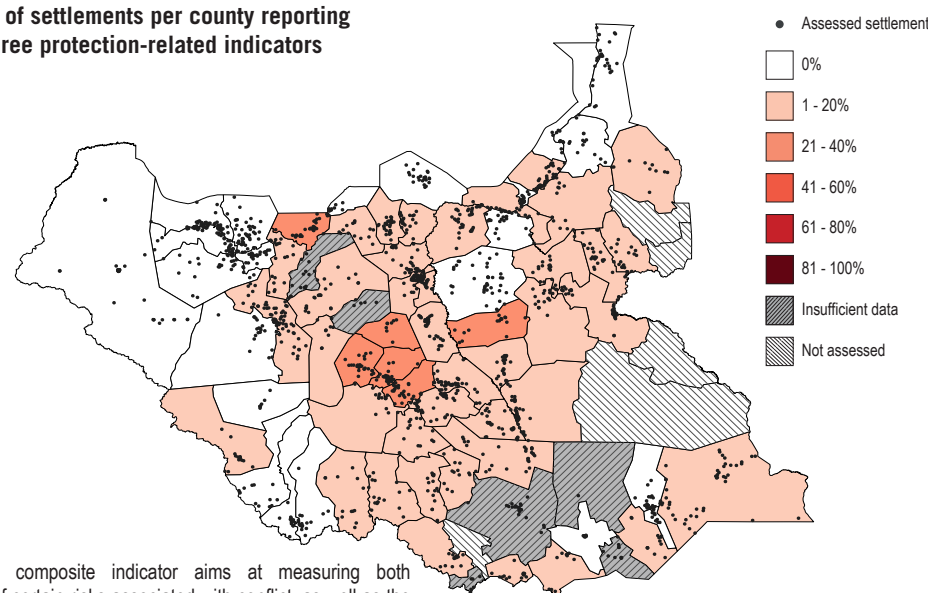
### Assessment coverage

#### 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

<sup>1</sup> 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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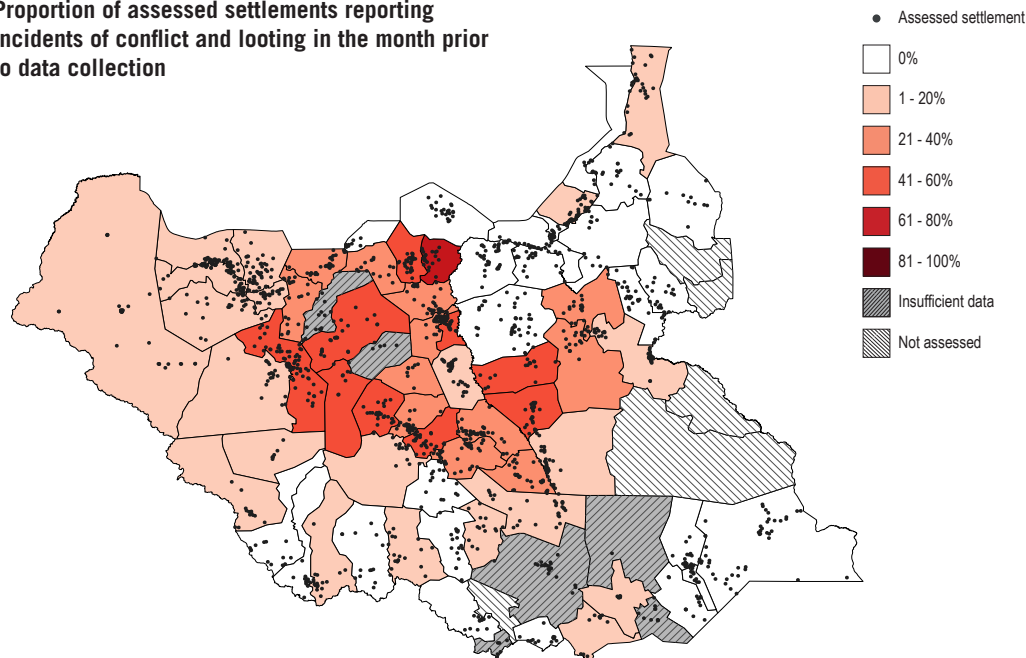
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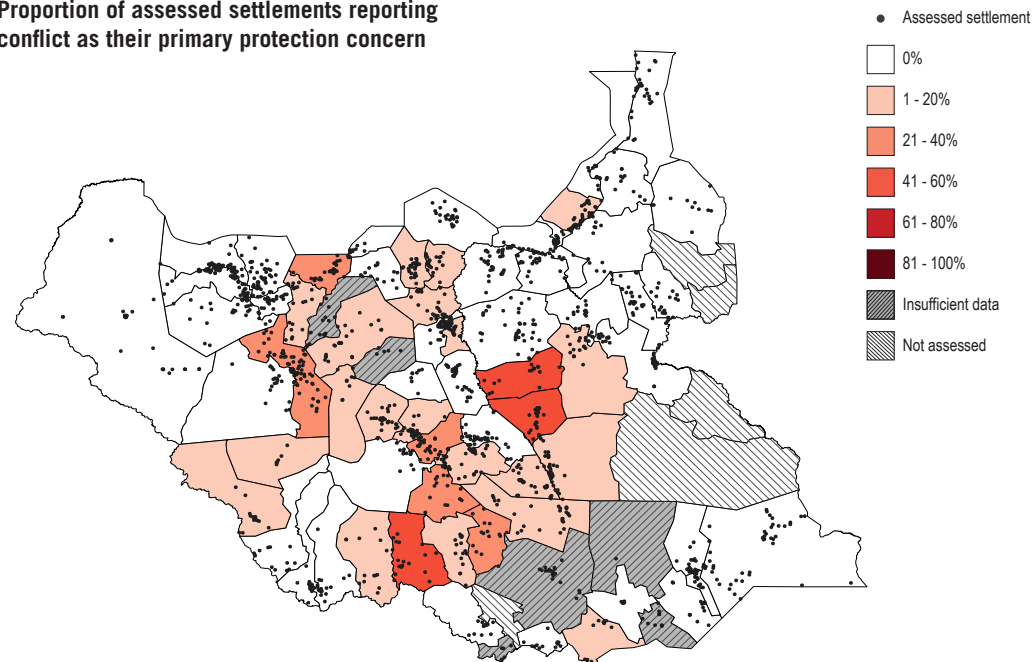
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### Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Ayod	57%	
Tonj South	43%	
Twic	41%	
Yirol East	39%	
Rumbek North	38%	

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

Rumbek East	100%	
Duk	100%	
Rumbek Centre	92%	
Ulang	88%	
Rumbek North	88%	

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

Twic	50%	
Ayod	33%	
Rumbek North	25%	
Ulang	19%	
Awerial	19%	

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 East	87%	
Rumbek Centre	83%	
Cueibet	78%	
Rumbek North	75%	
Mvolo	67%	



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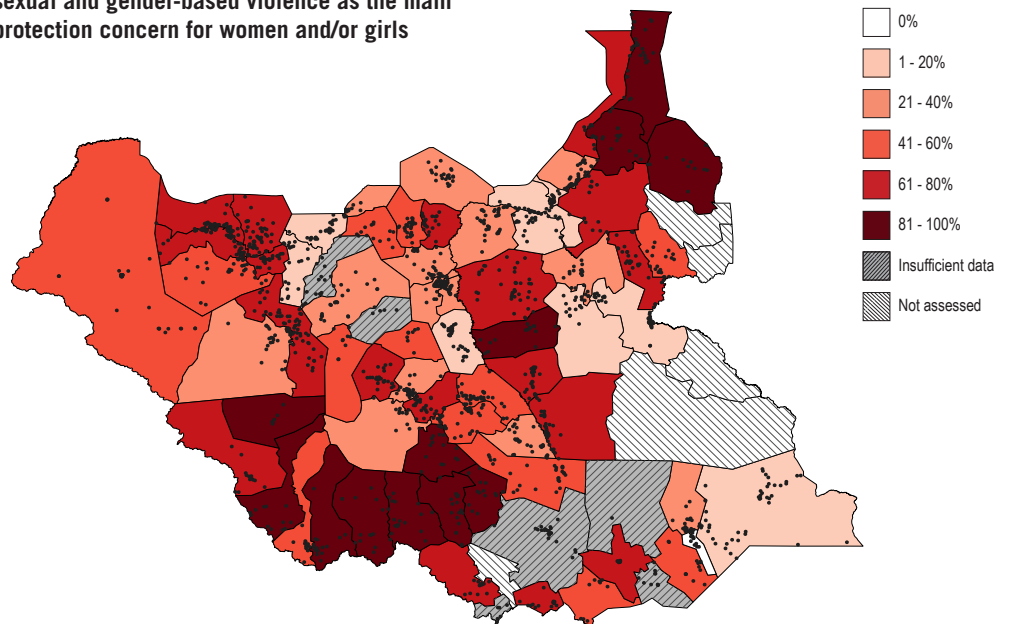
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

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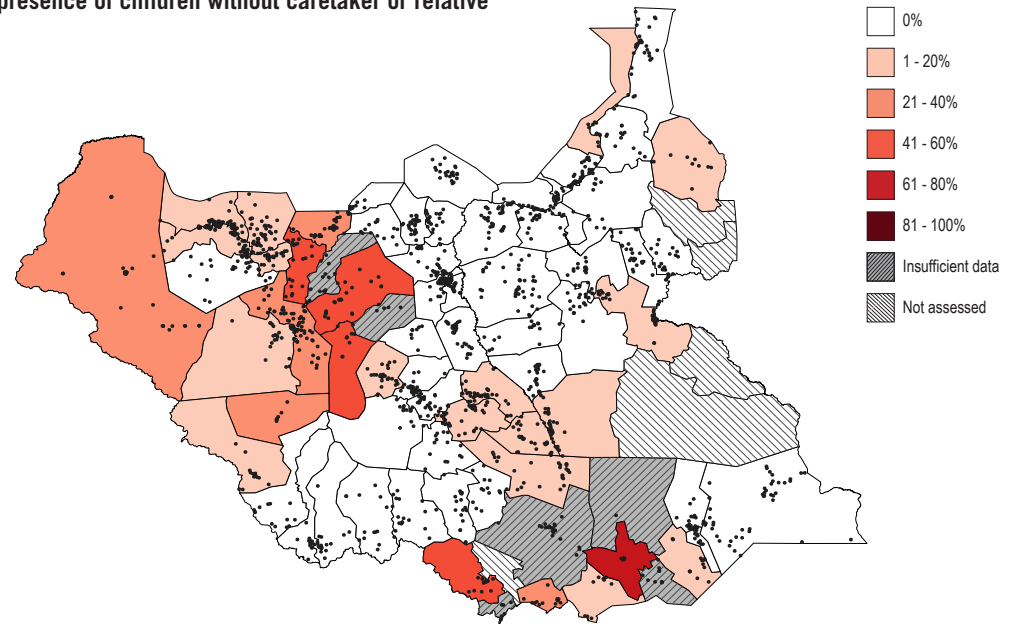
### Sexual and gender-based violence

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

One county where assessed settlements reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance

Panyikang 17%

### COVID-19: Protection concerns

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

Kapoeta East	100%
Rumbek North	100%
Nagero	100%
Ibba	100%
Canal/Pigi	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern include: Akobo, Balliet, Budi, Ezo, Fashoda, Ikotos, Juba, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Lafon, Magwi, Malakal, Manyo, Morobo, Mvolo, Nyirol, Panyikang, Terekeka, and Uror.

### Community relations

Two counties where assessed settlements reported IDP presence and that IDPs generally have a poor relationship with the local community

Tonj North	5%
Panyijiar	2%

### Land disputes

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

Torit	69%
Ibba	50%
Tonj South	43%
Mundri West	42%
Panyijiar	41%



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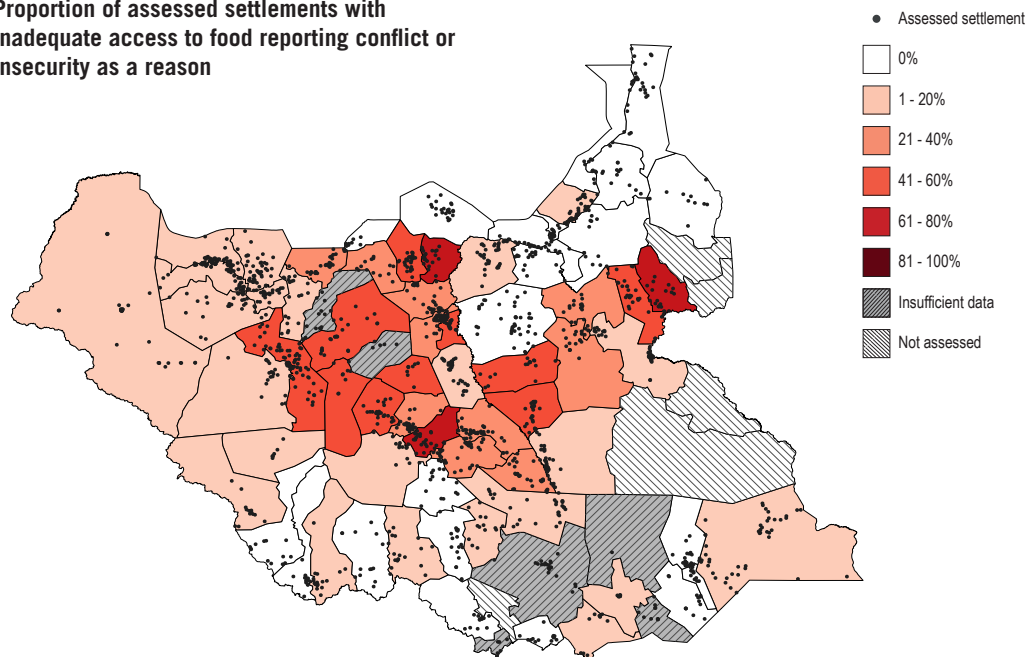
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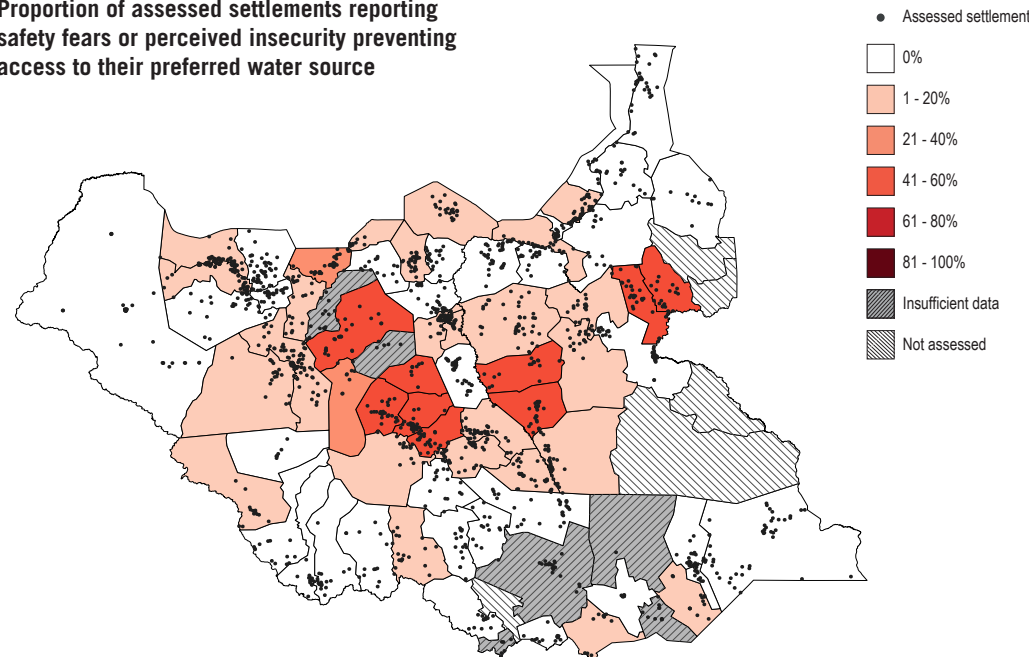
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### Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

Twic East	73%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	62%	<div></div>
Duk	56%	<div></div>
Tonj North	50%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	48%	<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	78%	<div></div>
Malakal	46%	<div></div>
Jur River	35%	<div></div>
Baliet	17%	<div></div>
Panyikang	11%	<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\*

Guit	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons include: Koch, Rubkona and Twic East.

### 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	73%	<div></div>
Tonj South	43%	<div></div>
Tonj North	23%	<div></div>
Duk	19%	<div></div>
Baliet	15%	<div></div>

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



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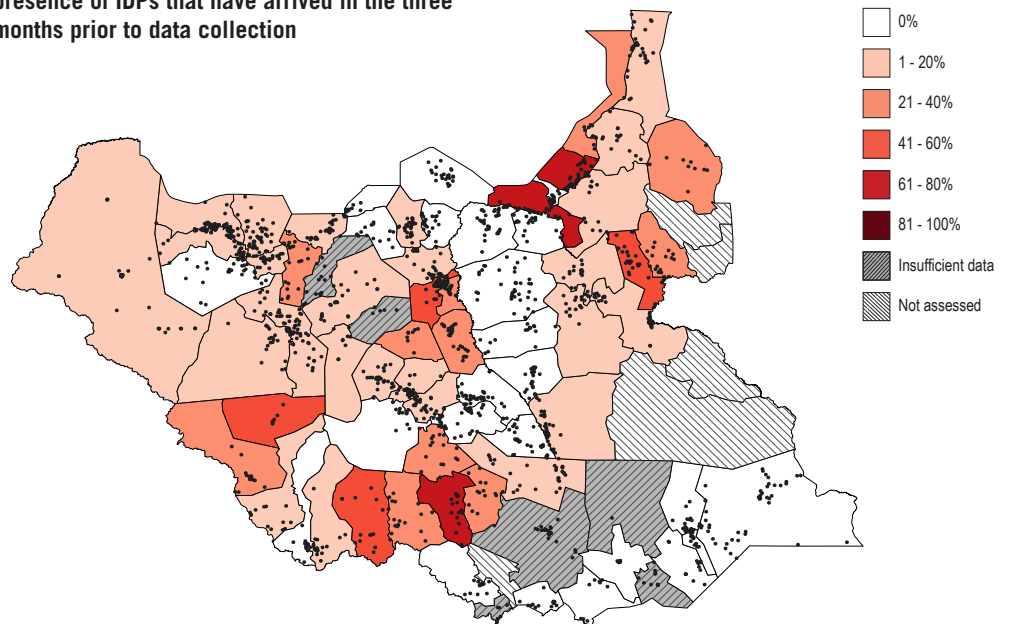
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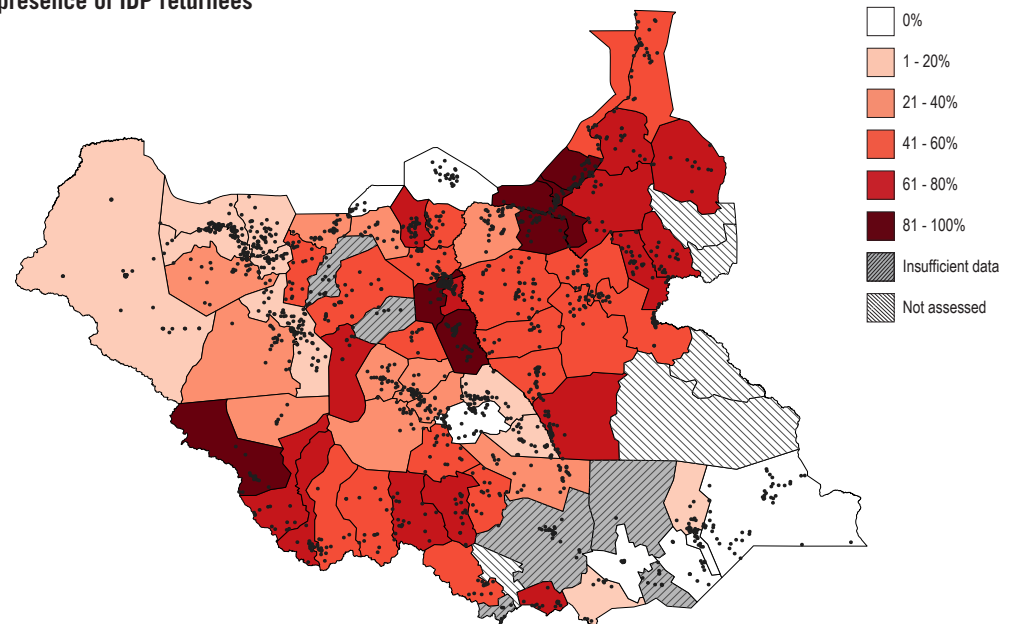
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### Displacement and Population Movement

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\*

Aerial	100%	<div></div>
Koch	100%	<div></div>
Tambura	100%	<div></div>
Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Malakal	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: Ezo, Kajo-keji, Morobo, Nzara, Rumbek Centre, Renk, Rubkona, Tonj North, Twic, and Wau.

### 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\*

Leer	50%	<div></div>
Aweil East	40%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	17%	<div></div>
Aweil North	15%	<div></div>
Renk	14%	<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

Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Wau	82%	<div></div>
Jur River	75%	<div></div>
Magwi	50%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	40%	<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

Wau	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	70%	<div></div>
Ulang	67%	<div></div>
Tonj North	60%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	50%	<div></div>