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 September 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.
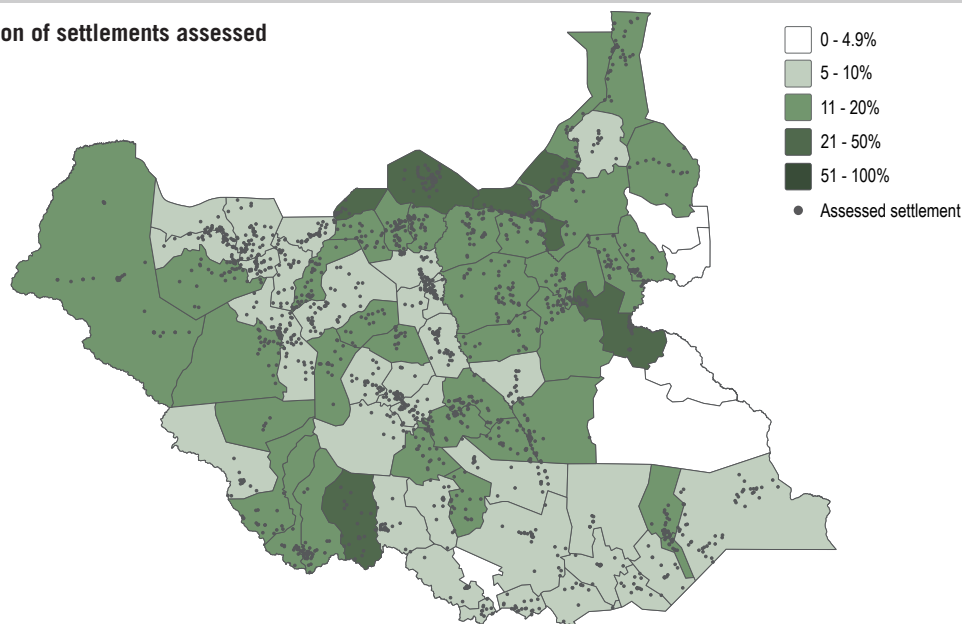
Assessment Coverage

2,386 Key informants interviewed

1,891 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage[1]

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

Legend:
- 0 - 4.9%
- 5 - 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 50%
- 51 - 100%
- • Assessed settlement

[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 settlements per county reporting "yes" to three protection-related indicators

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
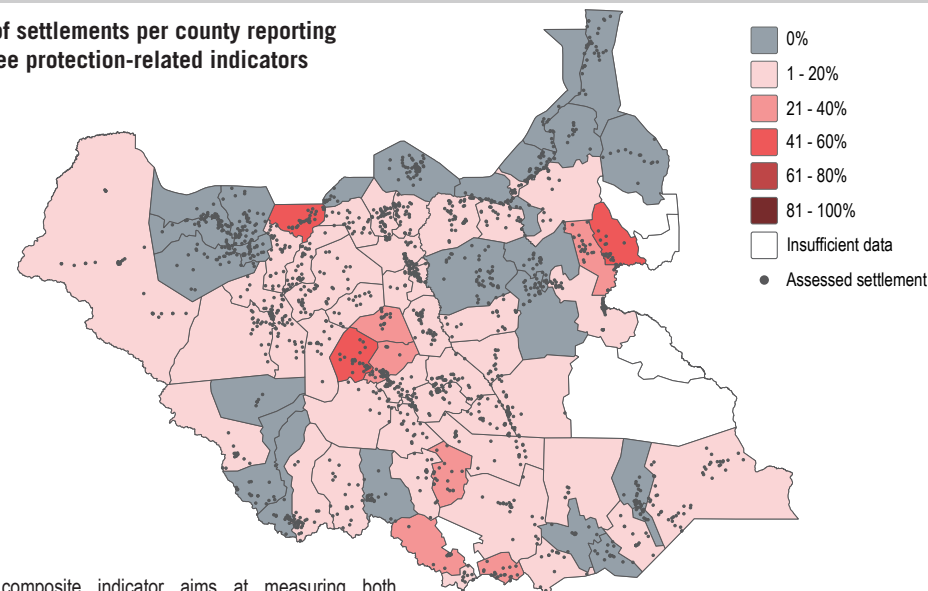
This conflict composite indicator aims at measuring both perceptions of certain risks associated with conflict, as well as the occurrence and impact of reported conflict in the month prior to data collection. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following 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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For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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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
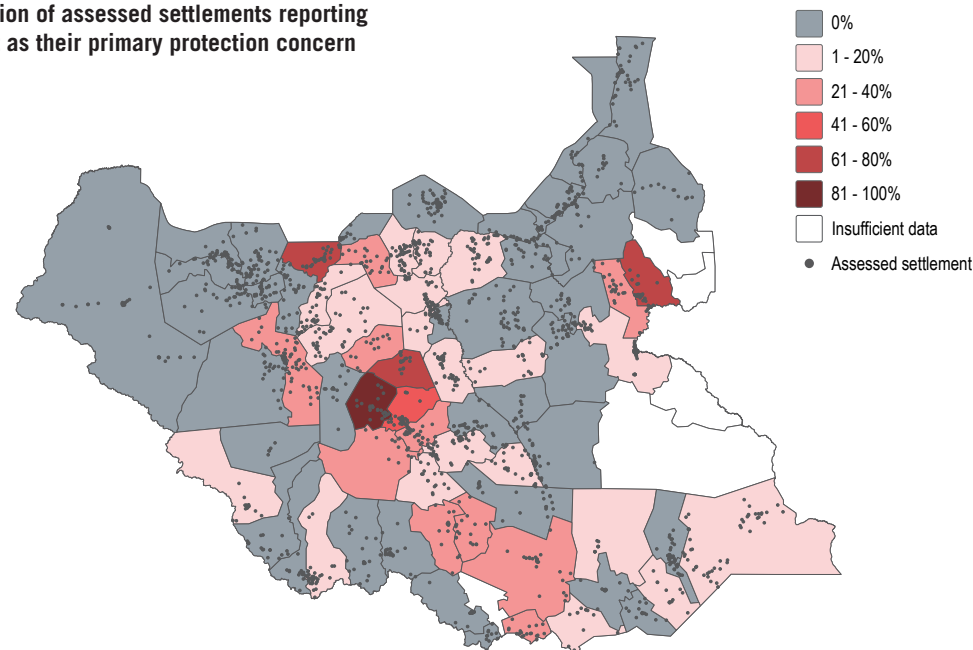

■	0%
■	1 - 20%
■	21 - 40%
■	41 - 60%
■	61 - 80%
■	81 - 100%
□	Insufficient data
•	Assessed settlement
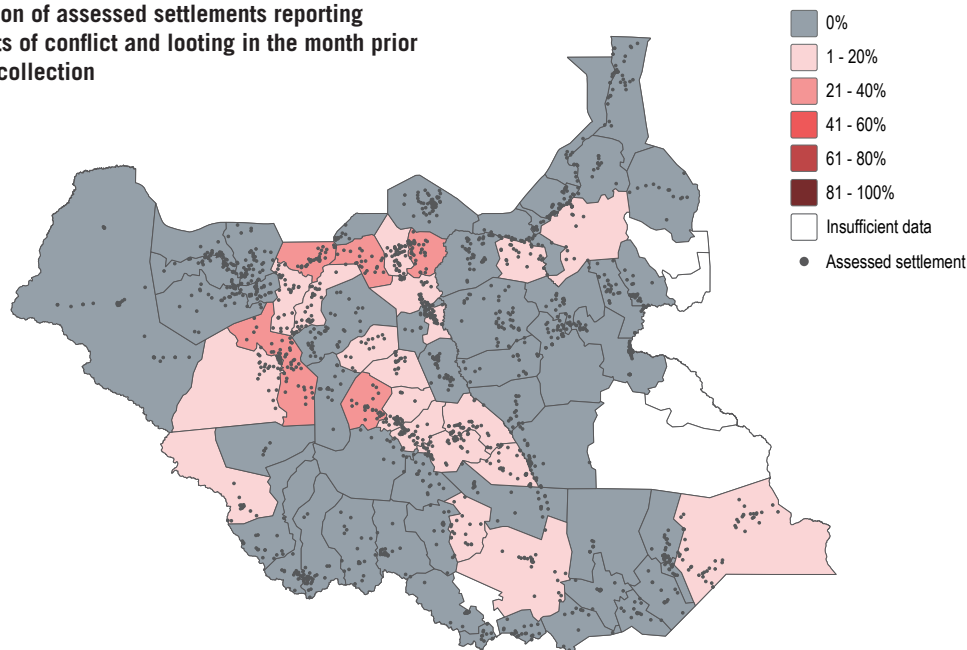
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as their primary protection concern

■	0%
■	1 - 20%
■	21 - 40%
■	41 - 60%
■	61 - 80%
■	81 - 100%
□	Insufficient data
•	Assessed settlement

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

County	%
Twic	43%
Lafon	14%
Mayom	9%
Cueibet	8%
Budi	7%

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

County	%
Cueibet	88%
Luakpiny/Nasir	67%
Rumbek North	65%
Twic	61%
Rumbek Centre	44%

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

County	%
Twic	44%
Cueibet	13%
Budi	7%
Rumbek North	6%
Tonj North	6%

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

County	%
Twic	61%
Cueibet	50%
Mundri East	33%
Rumbek Centre	33%
Mundri West	31%

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

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
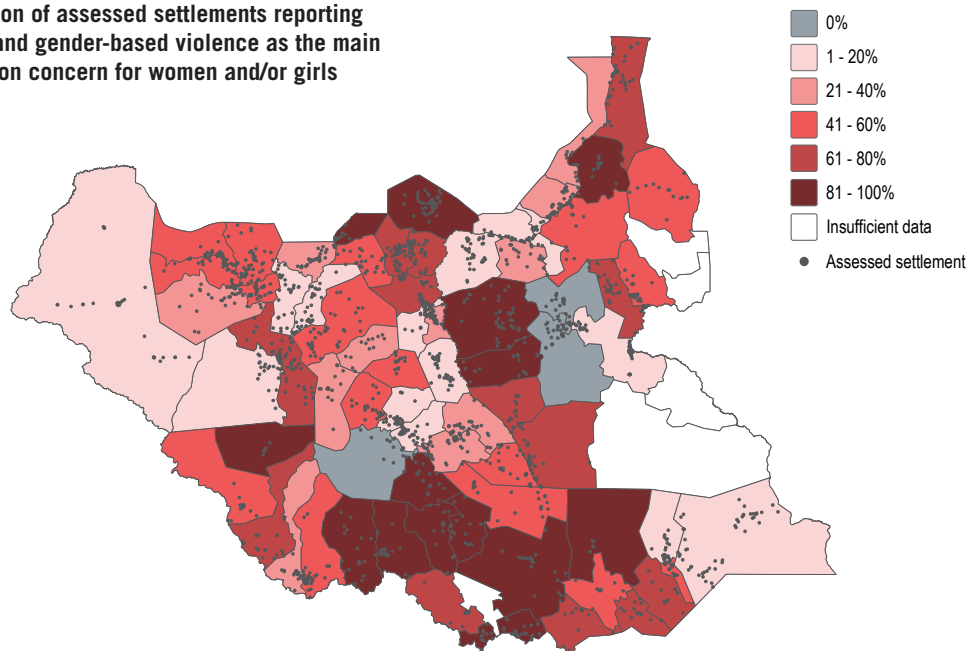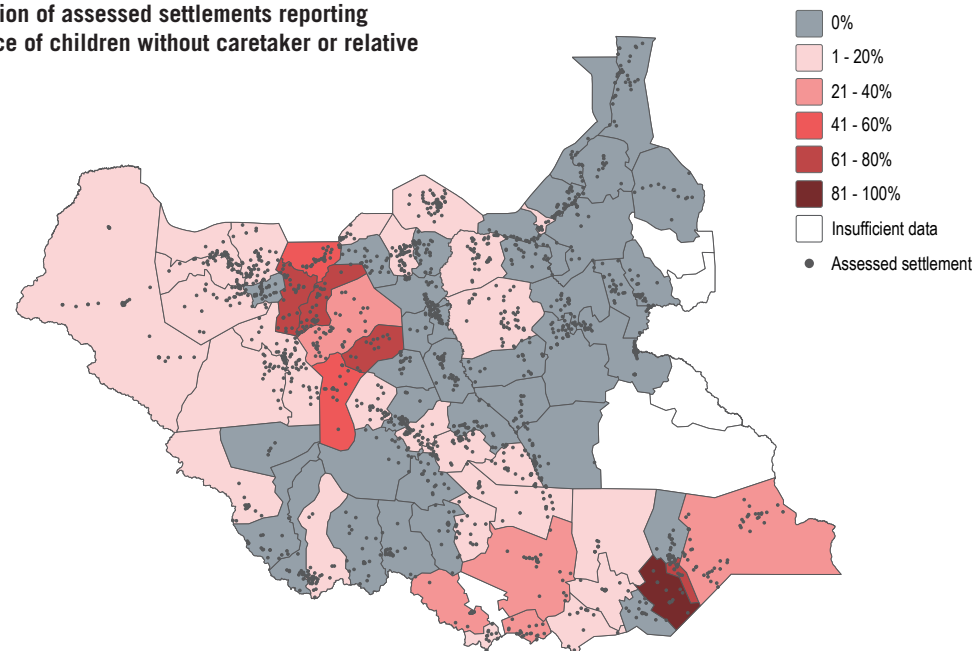
Unaccompanied or separated children

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

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement

Landmines and unexploded ordnance

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

County	Percent
Panyikang	24%
Manyo	7%

COVID-19: Protection concerns

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

County	Percent
Yei	100%
Tonj North	53%
Mayom	41%
Morobo	36%
Tonj South	33%

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

County	Percent
Ulang	65%
Mundri East	44%
Mvolo	39%
Mundri West	38%
Luakpiny/Nasir	33%

Land disputes

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

County	Percent
Mvolo	67%
Yambio	47%
Ibba	45%
Budi	43%
Gogrial West	41%

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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

Legend:
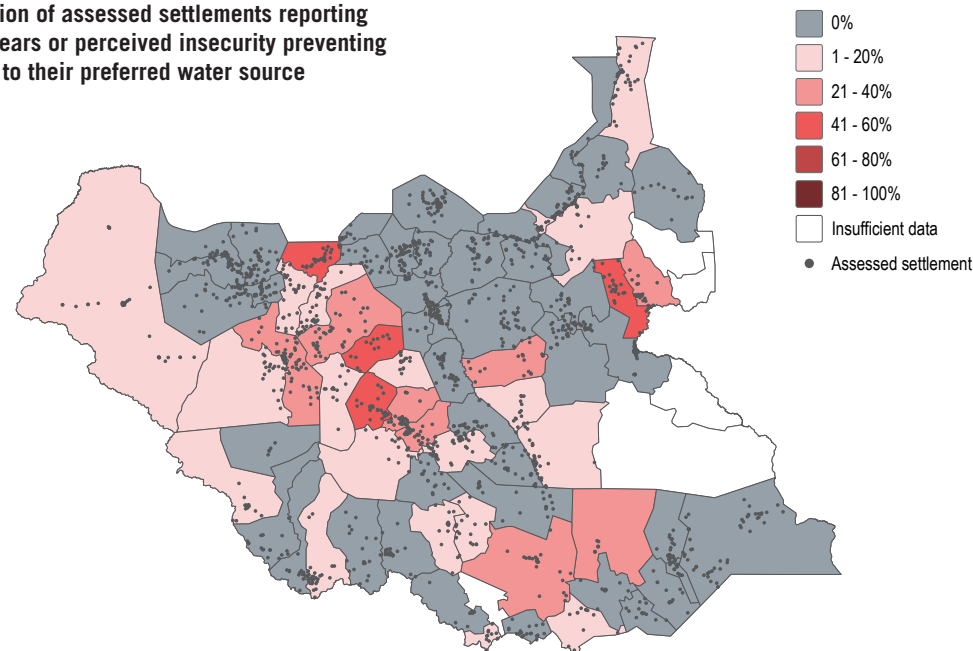- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement
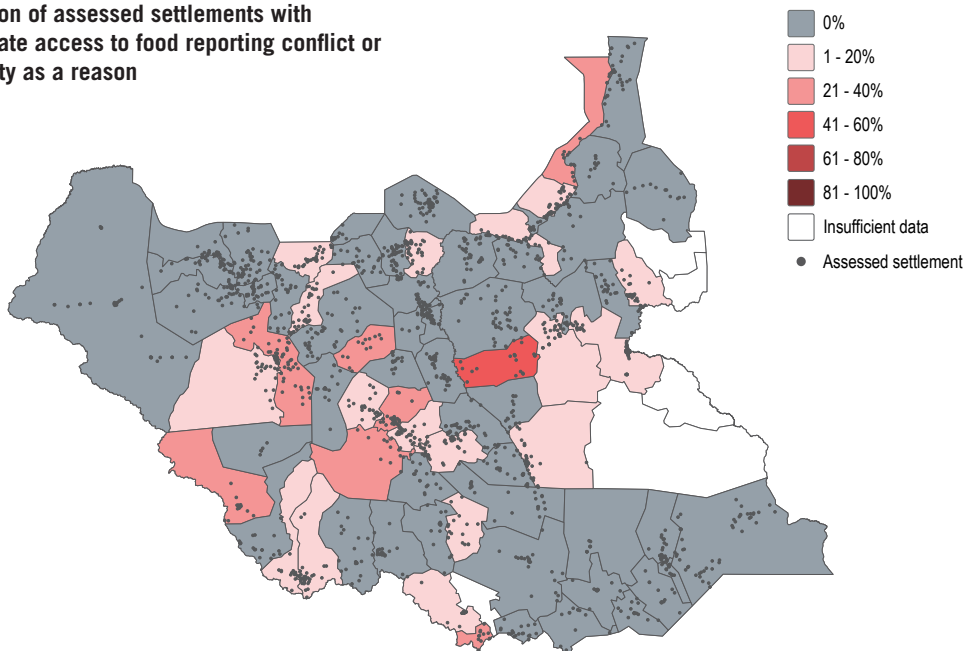
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement

Insecurity: market services

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

County	%
Rumbek North	59%
Tonj East	57%
Mundri West	46%
Guit	40%
Twic	39%

Insecurity: education services

Two counties where assessed settlements reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services

County	%
Jur River	21%
Morobo	9%

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

County	%
Magwi	58%
Mundri East	39%
Twic	33%
Mundri West	31%
Morobo	27%

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*

County	%
Yei	67%
Kajo-keji	32%
Morobo	27%
Twic	26%
Tonj East	21%

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

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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

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
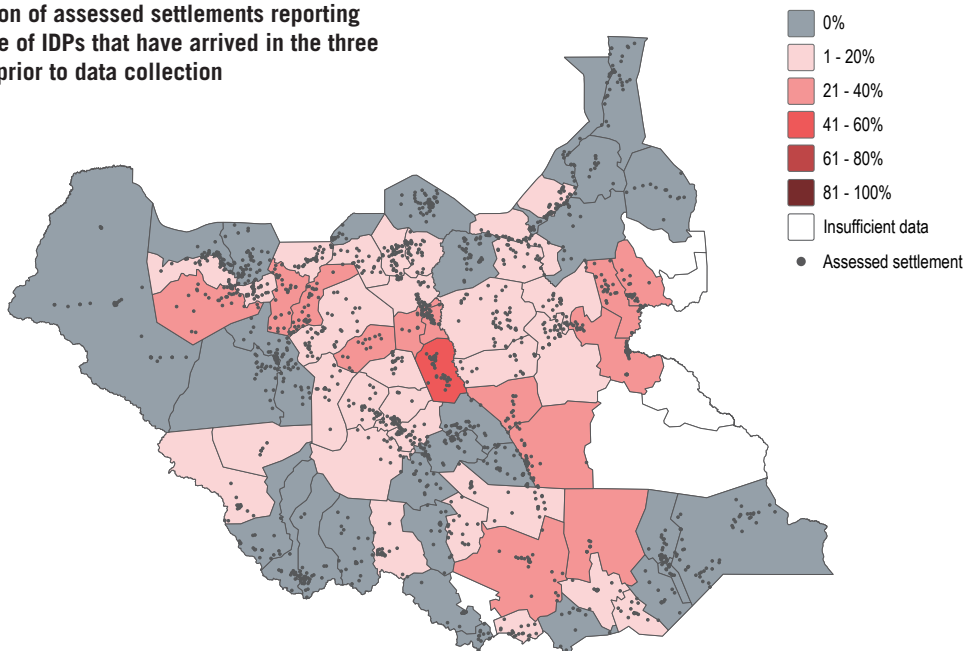
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDP returnees

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
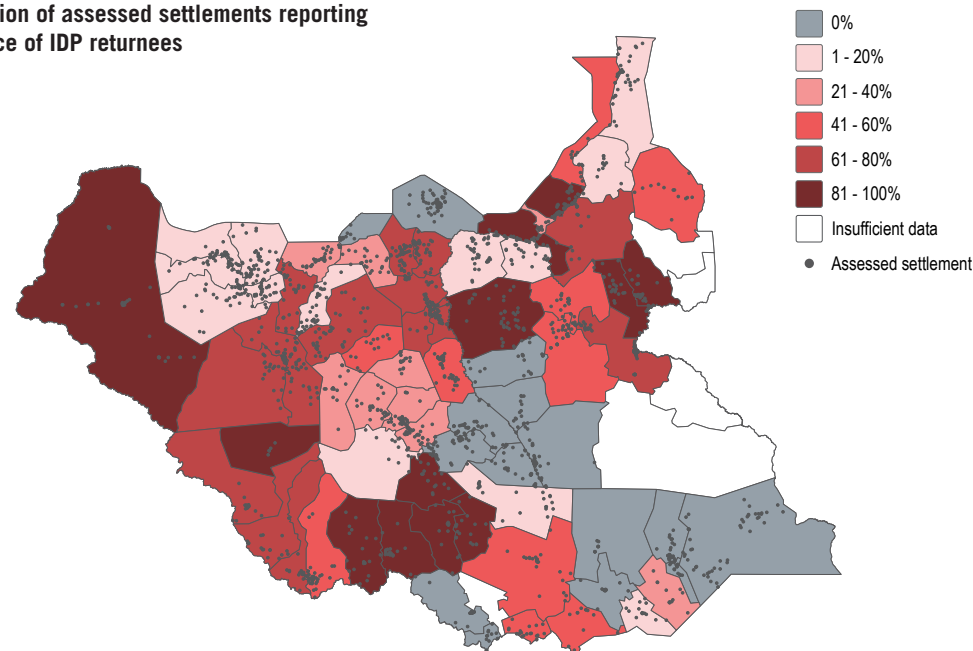
Insecurity as a push factor: IDPs

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*

County	%
Tonj East	**50%**
Gogrial East	**43%**
Twic	**40%**
Malakal	**37%**
Rumbek Centre	**33%**

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

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*

County	%
Panyikang	**14%**
Luakpiny/Nasir	**8%**
Ulang	**8%**
Juba	**4%**
Leer	**3%**

*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

County	%
Lafon	**38%**
Kajo-keji	**21%**
Nzara	**19%**
Wau	**19%**
Gogrial West	**17%**

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

County	%
Kajo-keji	**53%**
Gogrial East	**49%**
Panyijiar	**47%**
Luakpiny/Nasir	**46%**
Tonj East	**43%**

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