



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2022

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 aggregated² 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 May 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2129 Key informants interviewed

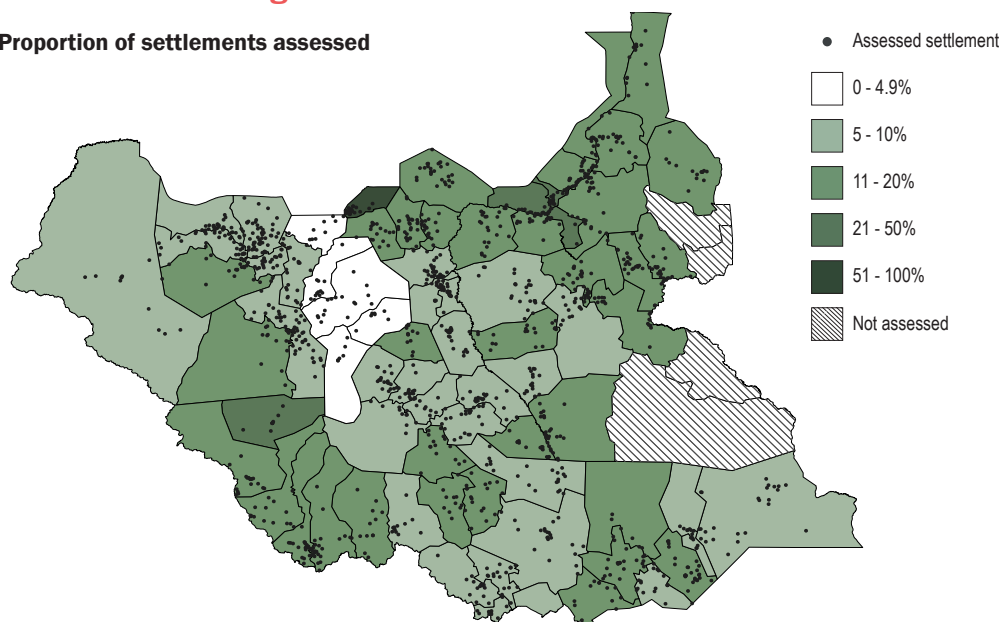
1841 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

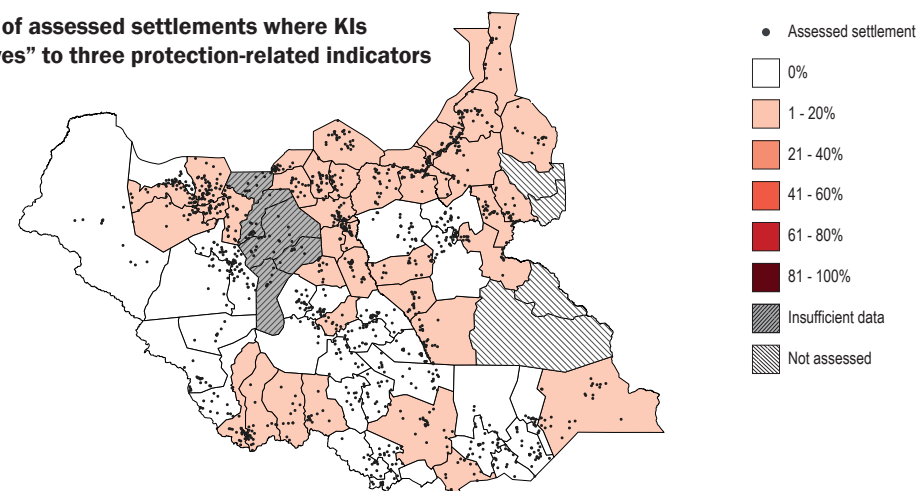


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a census 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

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



South Sudan - Protection

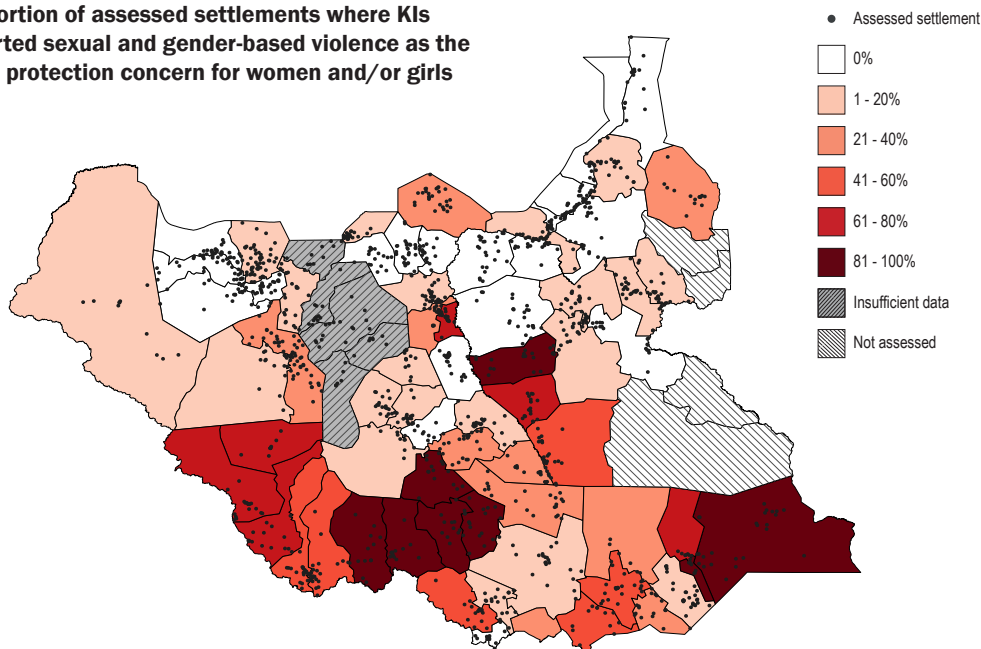
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2022

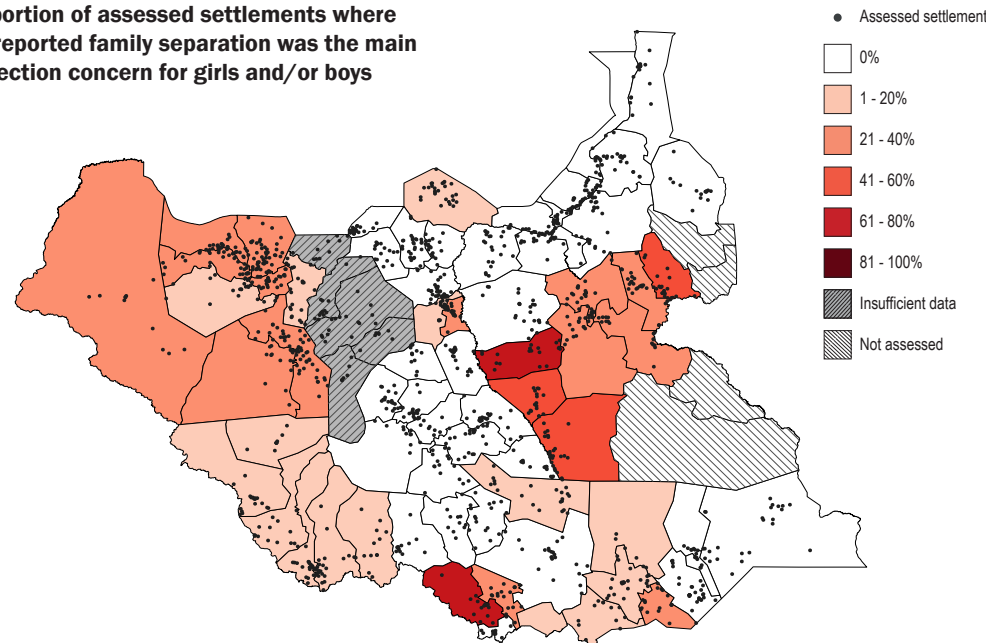
Sexual and gender based violence

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



Family separation

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

Maban	55%	
Leer	54%	
Yei	52%	
Mayendit	46%	
Lainya	35%	

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

Leer	50%	
Mayendit	42%	
Maban	40%	
Yei	38%	
Lainya	30%	

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

Leer	64%	
Yei	52%	
Mayendit	42%	
Awerial	20%	
Maban	15%	

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

Leer	61%	
Yei	52%	
Mayendit	46%	
Twic East	36%	
Maban	30%	



South Sudan - Protection

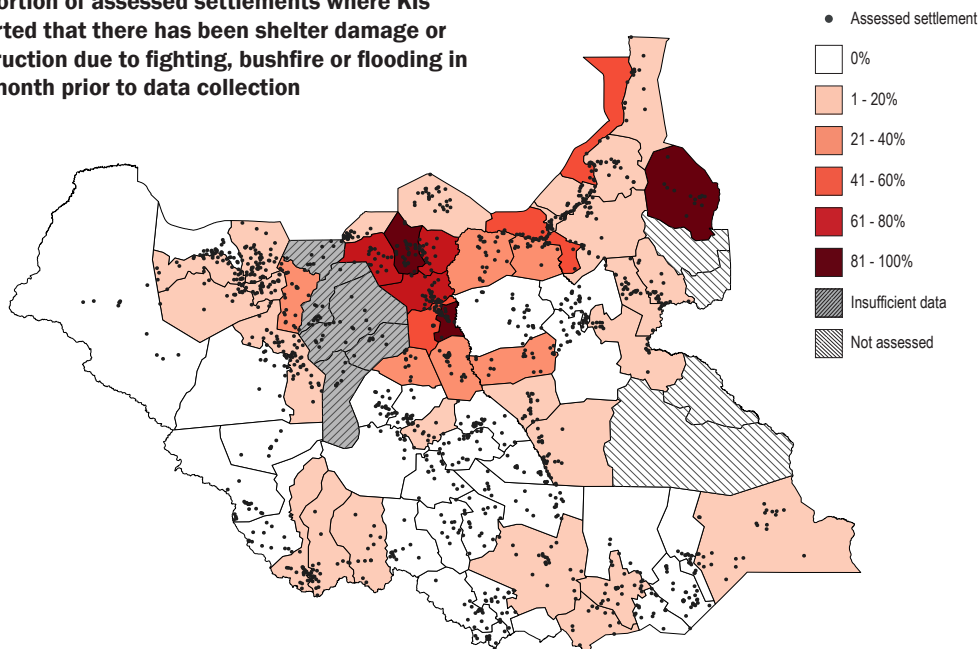
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

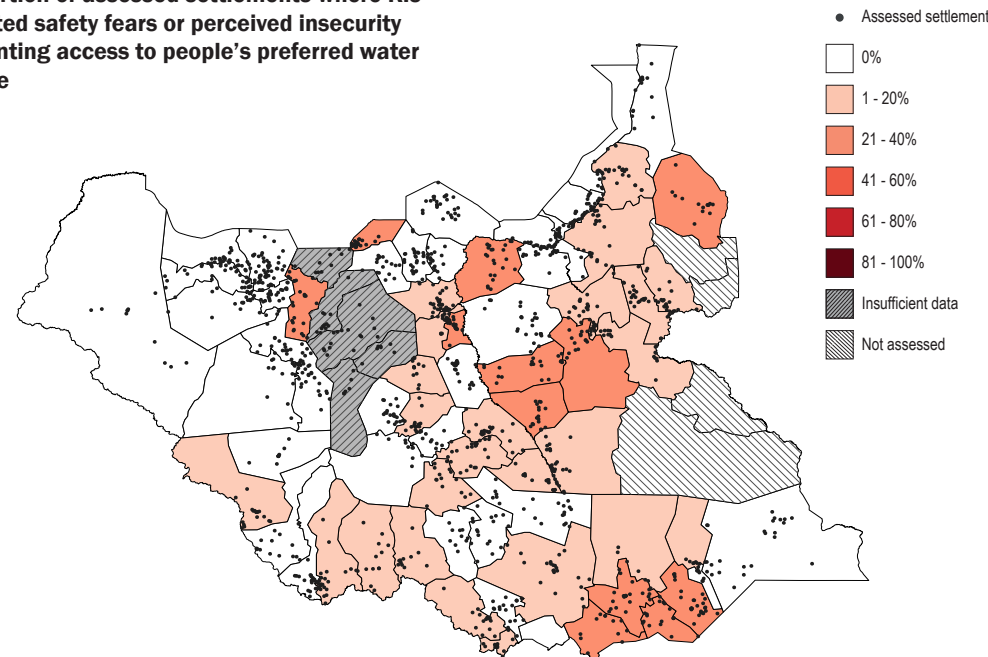
May 2022

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

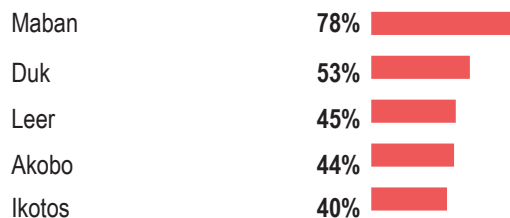


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



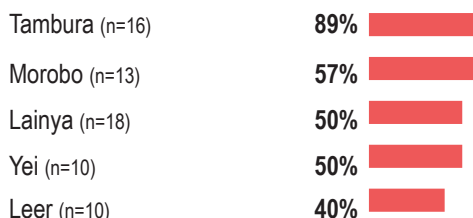
Insecurity: market services

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*

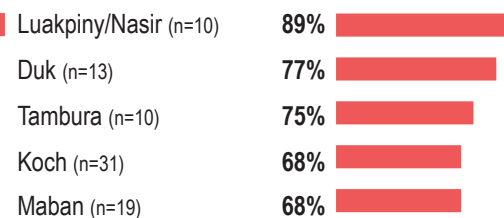
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported no access to a walkable education service. This data was collected in March 2022

Insecurity: livelihoods*

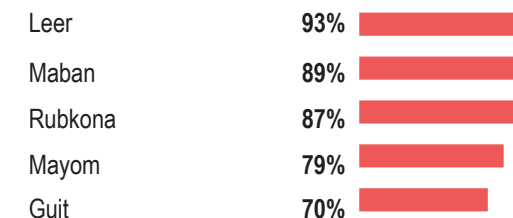
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons



*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.

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 fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection





South Sudan - Protection

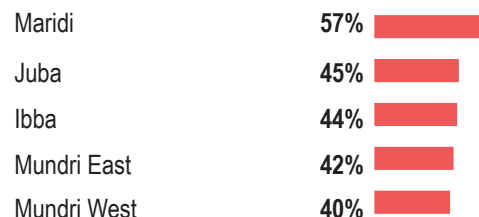
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2022

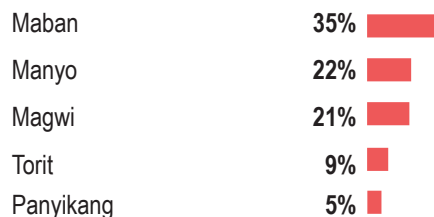
Housing, land and property issues

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported housing, land, and property rights issues in the 30 days prior to data collection



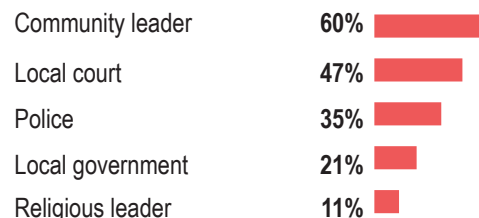
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Five 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

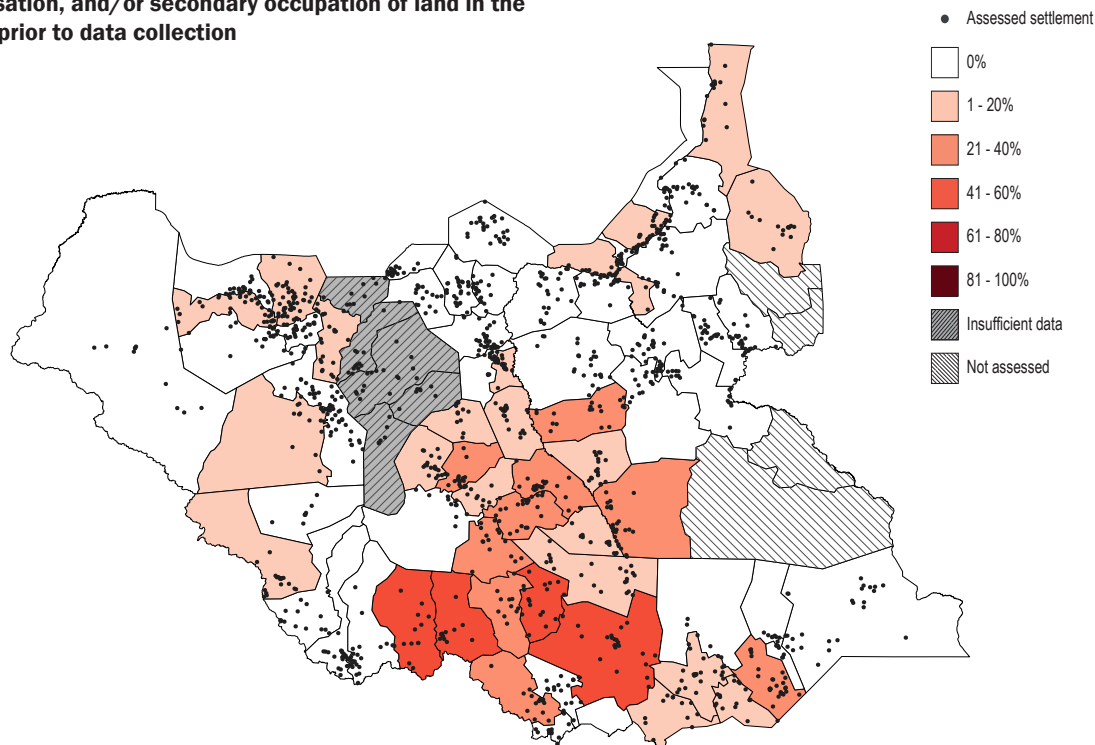
Top five most commonly reported actors most people go to when faced with disputes, crimes, or other problems by proportion of assessed settlements



* Data for this indicator was collected in April 2022

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.

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



South Sudan - Protection

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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2022

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	27
2	Akobo	24
3	Aweil Centre	23
4	Aweil East	55
5	Aweil North	26
6	Aweil South	26
7	Aweil West	32
8	Awerial	25
9	Ayod	26
10	Baliet	26
11	Bor South	49
12	Budi	31
13	Canal/Pigi	19
14	Cueibet	24
15	Duk	21
16	Ezo	21
17	Fangak	39
18	Fashoda	33
19	Gogrial East	16
20	Gogrial West	26
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	16
23	Ikotos	19
24	Juba	29
25	Jur River	60
26	Kajo-keji	18
27	Kapoeta East	43
28	Kapoeta North	14
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	44

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	12
32	Lainya	20
33	Leer	28
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	26
35	Maban	20
36	Magwi	16
37	Malakal	26
38	Manyo	9
39	Maridi	21
40	Mayendit	24
41	Mayom	20
42	Melut	35
43	Morobo	13
44	Mundri East	19
45	Mundri West	20
46	Mvolo	19
47	Nagero	10
48	Nyirrol	32
49	Nzara	24
50	Panyijiar	32
51	Panyikang	21
52	Pariang	32
53	Raja	30
54	Renk	36
55	Rubkona	30
56	Rumbek Centre	26
57	Rumbek East	25
58	Rumbek North	14
59	Tambura	25
60	Terekeka	23

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	7
62	Tonj North	18
63	Tonj South	6
64	Torit	35
65	Twic	14
66	Twic East	22
67	Ulang	27
68	Uror	17
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	10
71	Yambio	38
72	Yei	21
73	Yirol East	31
74	Yirol West	28