



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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

trends in assessed settlements in June 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2151 Key informants interviewed

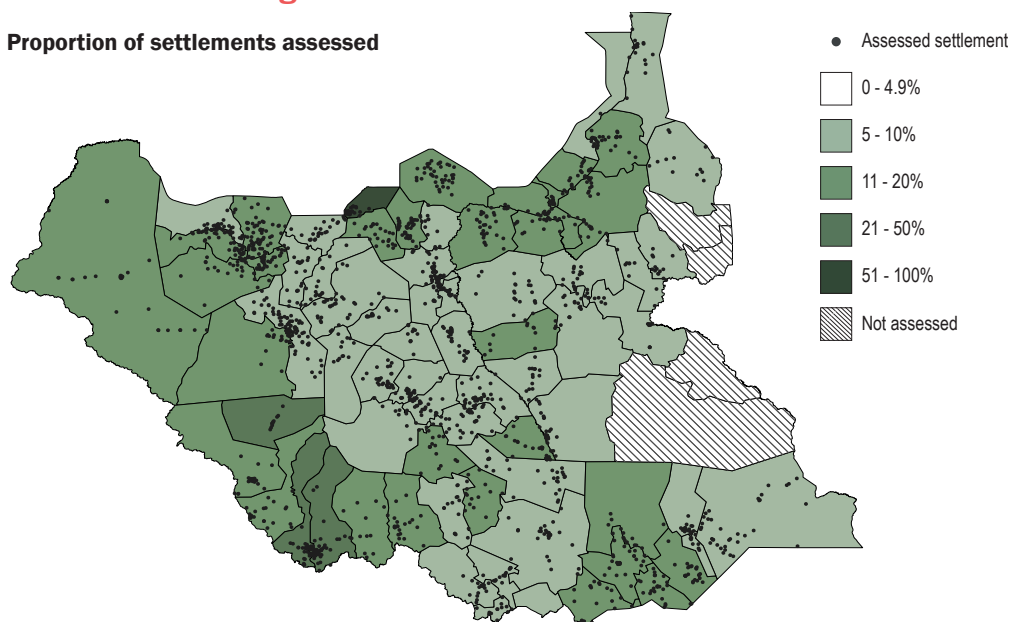
1820 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

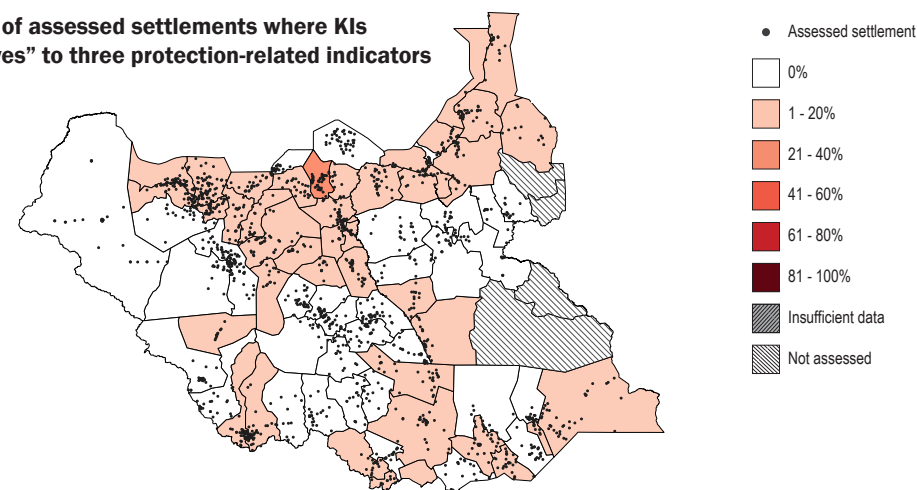


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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



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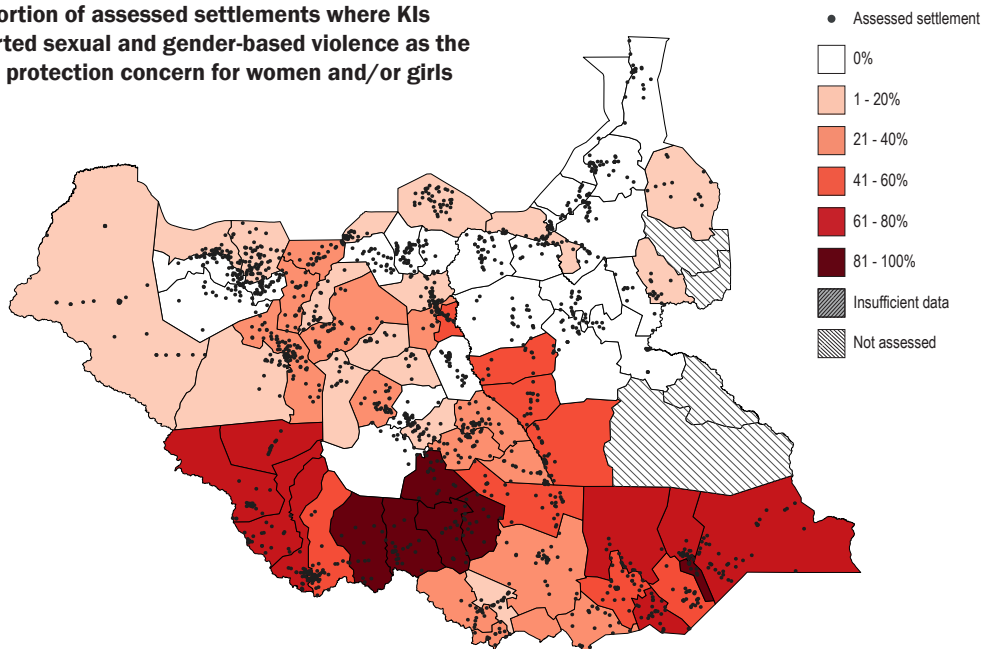
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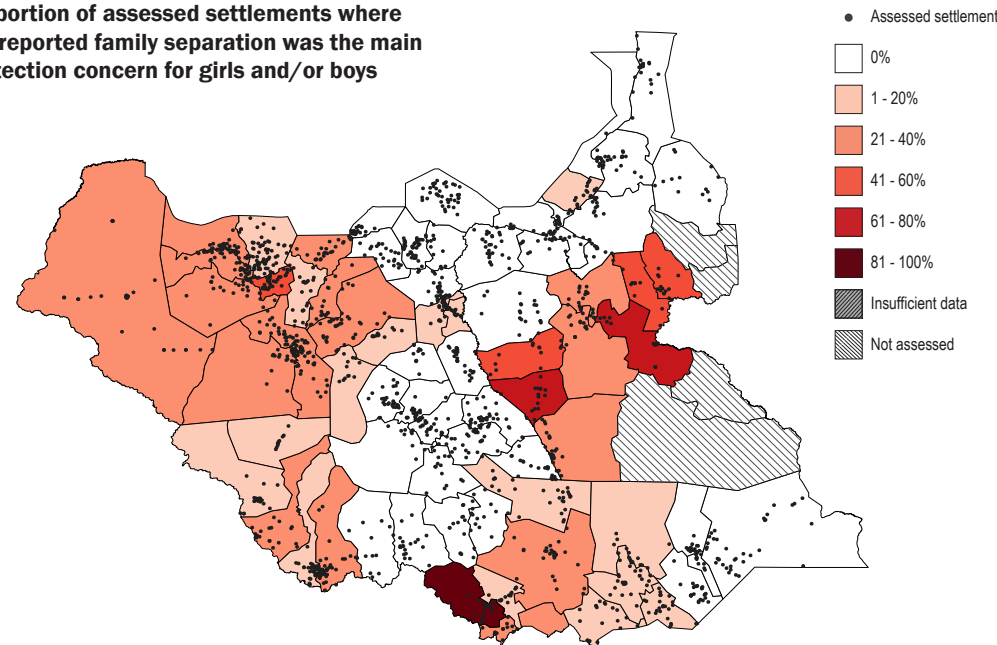
Sexual and gender based violence

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



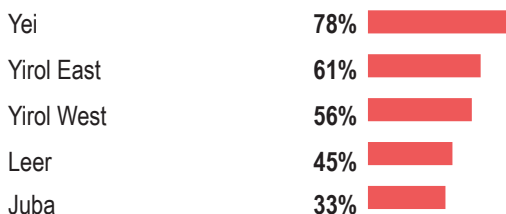
Family separation

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported family separation was the main protection concern for girls and/or boys



Main Protection Concerns

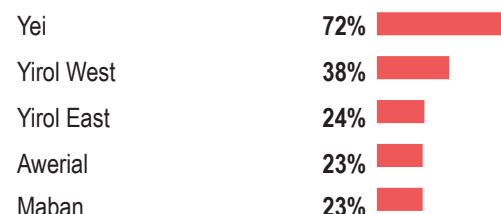
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related



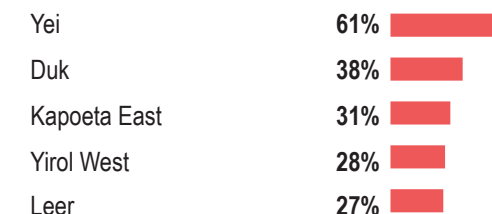
Top two counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related



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



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





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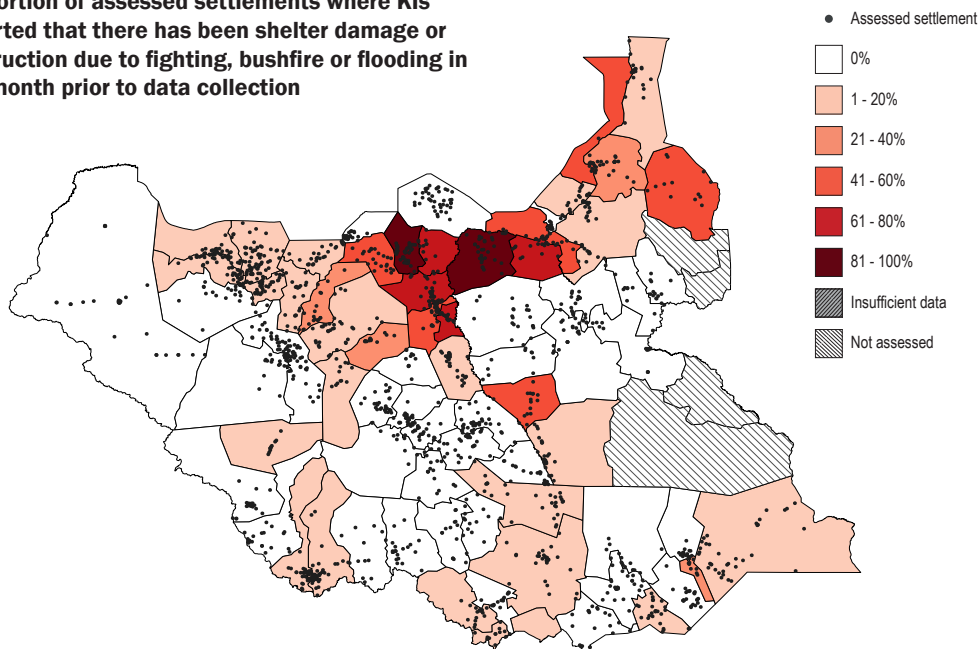
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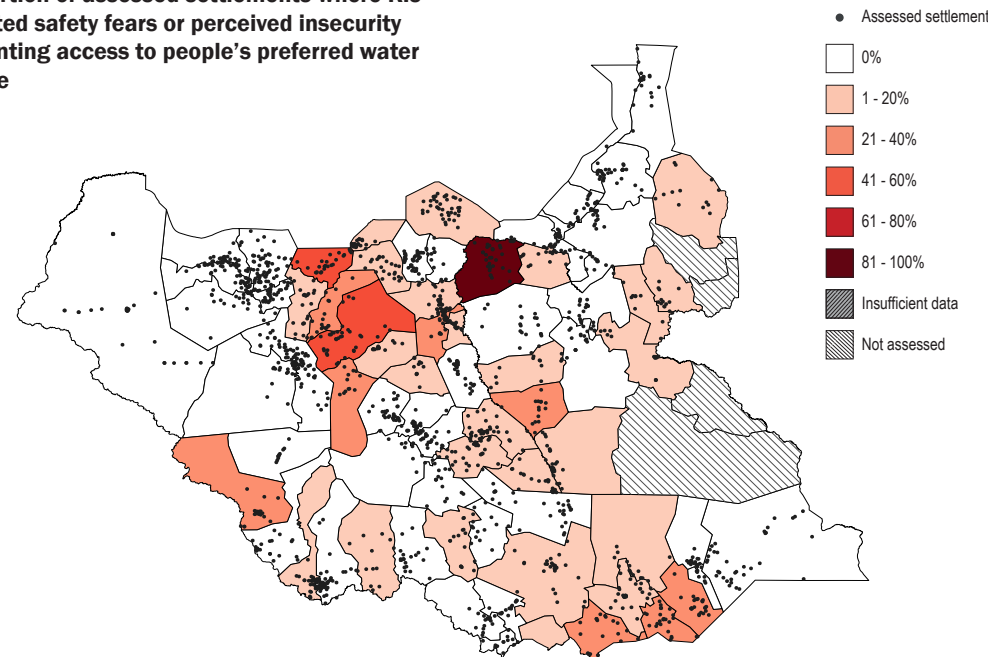
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection

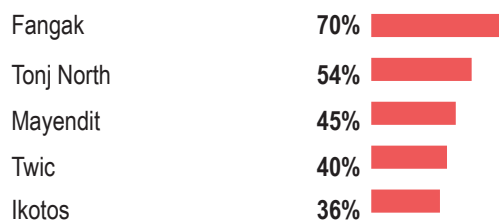


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



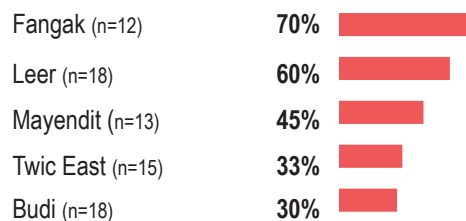
Insecurity: market services

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*

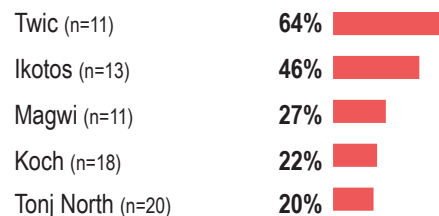
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



*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 June 2022

Insecurity: livelihoods*

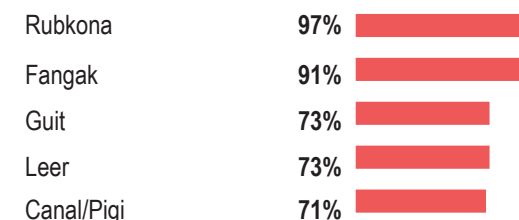
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons



*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





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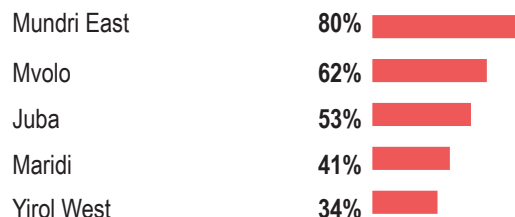
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Housing, land and property issues

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land-related conflicts or disputes in the 30 days prior to data collection



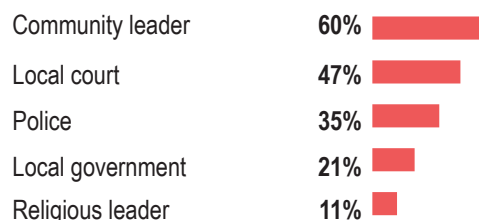
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Five counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance in the last 3 months prior to data collection



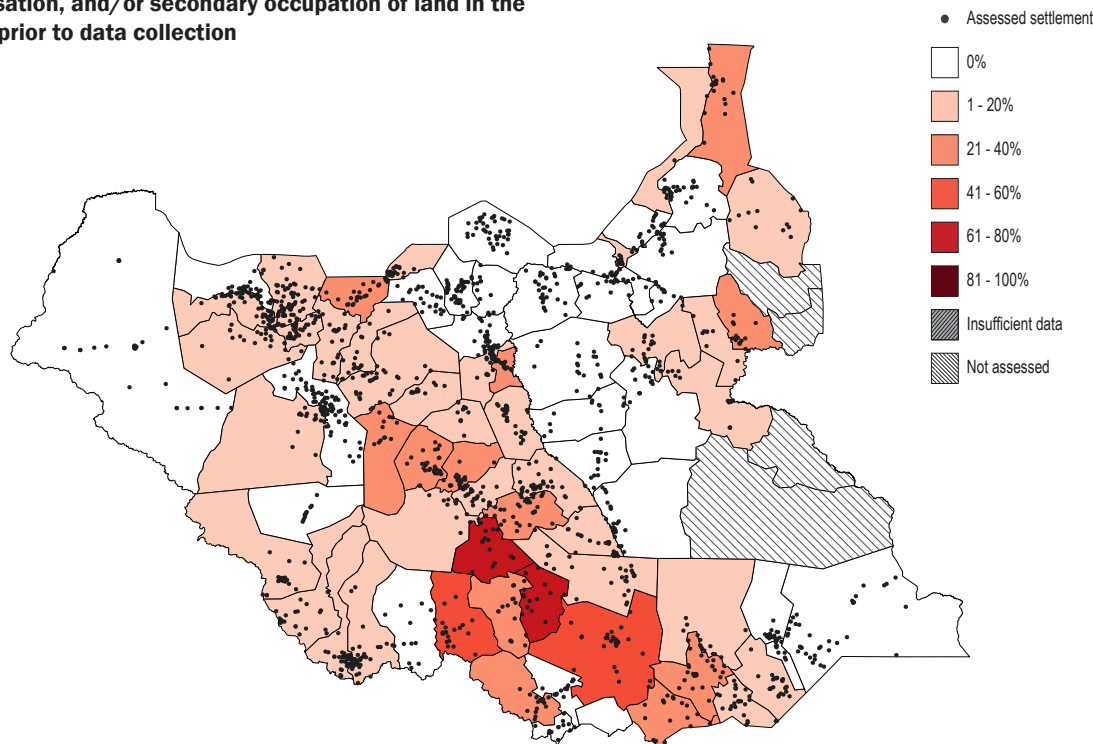
Dispute mechanisms

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



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.

¹ Data for this indicator was collected in April 2022

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



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	26
2	Akobo	16
3	Aweil Centre	27
4	Aweil East	72
5	Aweil North	34
6	Aweil South	34
7	Aweil West	45
8	Awerial	22
9	Ayod	21
10	Baliet	25
11	Bor South	31
12	Budi	26
13	Canal/Pigi	18
14	Cueibet	28
15	Duk	13
16	Ezo	27
17	Fangak	32
18	Fashoda	22
19	Gogrial East	19
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	13
22	Ibba	12
23	Ikotos	28
24	Juba	30
25	Jur River	66
26	Kajo-keji	21
27	Kapoeta East	36
28	Kapoeta North	17
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	35

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	16
33	Leer	22
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	14
35	Maban	13
36	Magwi	20
37	Malakal	23
38	Manyo	6
39	Maridi	22
40	Mayendit	21
41	Mayom	23
42	Melut	30
43	Morobo	12
44	Mundri East	15
45	Mundri West	15
46	Mvolo	16
47	Nagero	11
48	Nyirrol	21
49	Nzara	31
50	Panyijiar	32
51	Panyikang	17
52	Pariang	41
53	Raja	35
54	Renk	25
55	Rubkona	37
56	Rumbek Centre	27
57	Rumbek East	27
58	Rumbek North	11
59	Tambura	27
60	Terekeka	28

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	13
62	Tonj North	34
63	Tonj South	12
64	Torit	36
65	Twic	23
66	Twic East	16
67	Ulang	9
68	Uror	15
69	Wau	42
70	Wulu	10
71	Yambio	47
72	Yei	18
73	Yirol East	33
74	Yirol West	32