



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 2022

Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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 a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the 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 aggregated¹ 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 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2009 Key informants interviewed

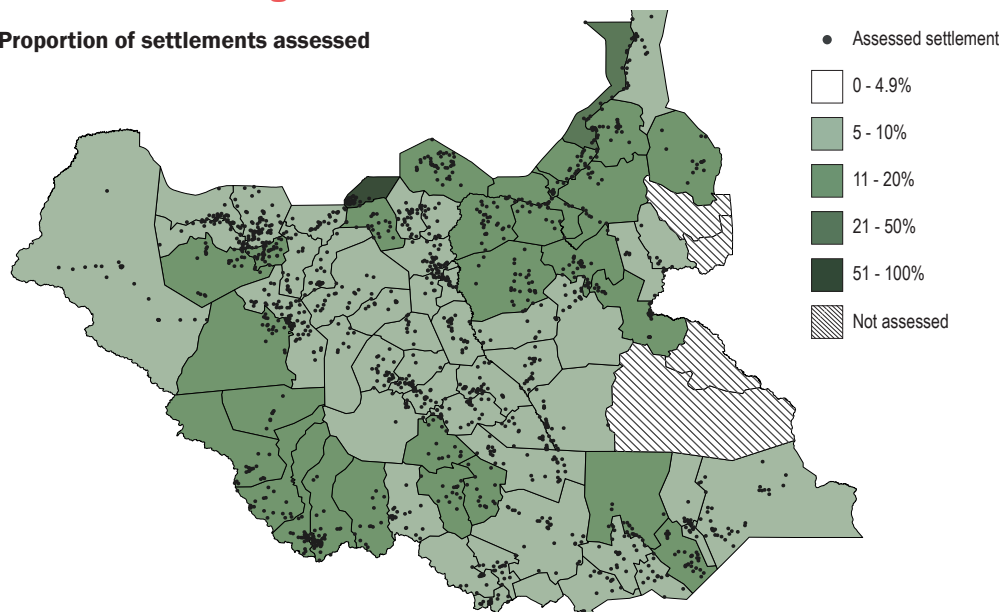
1700 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

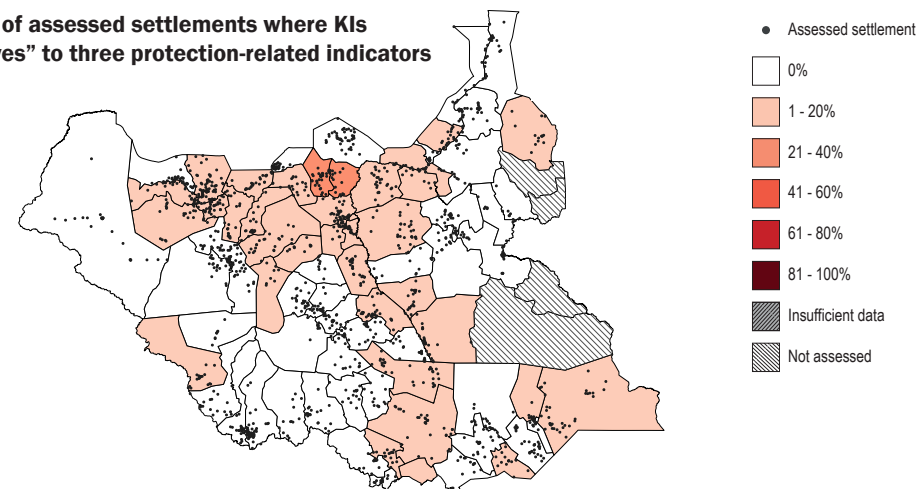
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



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

¹ During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus 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.

² 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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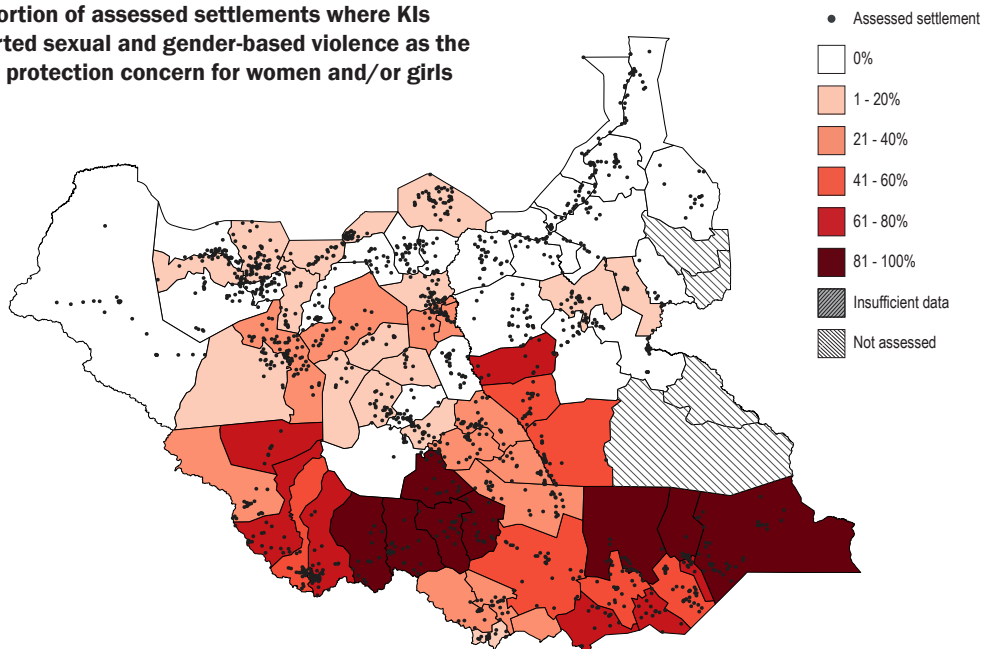
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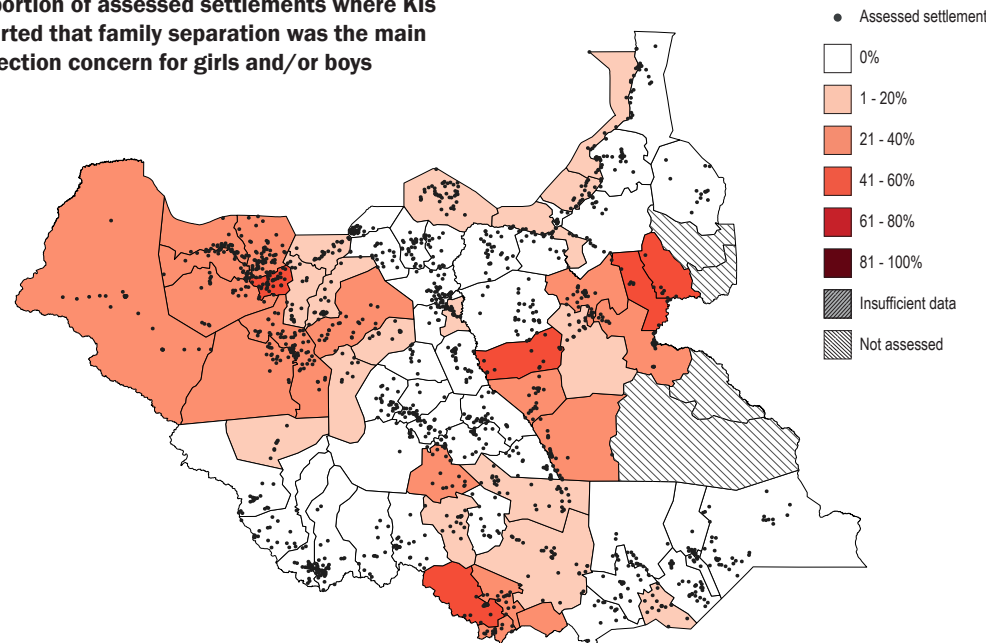
Sexual and gender based violence

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 that family separation was the main protection concern for girls and/or boys



Main Protection Concerns

Three counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) was conflict-related*

Yei	61%	<div></div>
Yirol East	44%	<div></div>
Yirol West	42%	<div></div>

Four counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) was conflict-related*

Mundri East	86%	<div></div>
Ibba	85%	<div></div>
Mundri West	82%	<div></div>
Jur River	20%	<div></div>

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

Yei	72%	<div></div>
Yirol West	38%	<div></div>
Yirol East	24%	<div></div>
Awerial	23%	<div></div>
Maban	23%	<div></div>

Counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main protection concern for boys (younger than 18 years) was conflict-related*

Kapoeta East	28%	<div></div>
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*There were no other counties which met the observations threshold for reporting.

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*Data from indicator above was collected in June 2022. July data has no counties with sufficient observations to report.

*There were no other counties which met the observations threshold for reporting.



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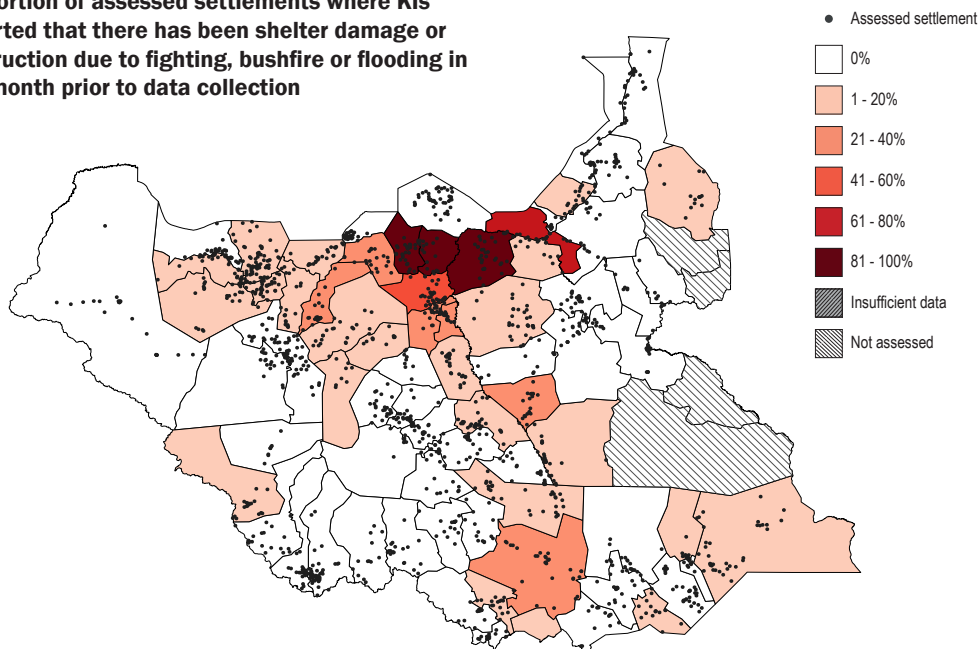
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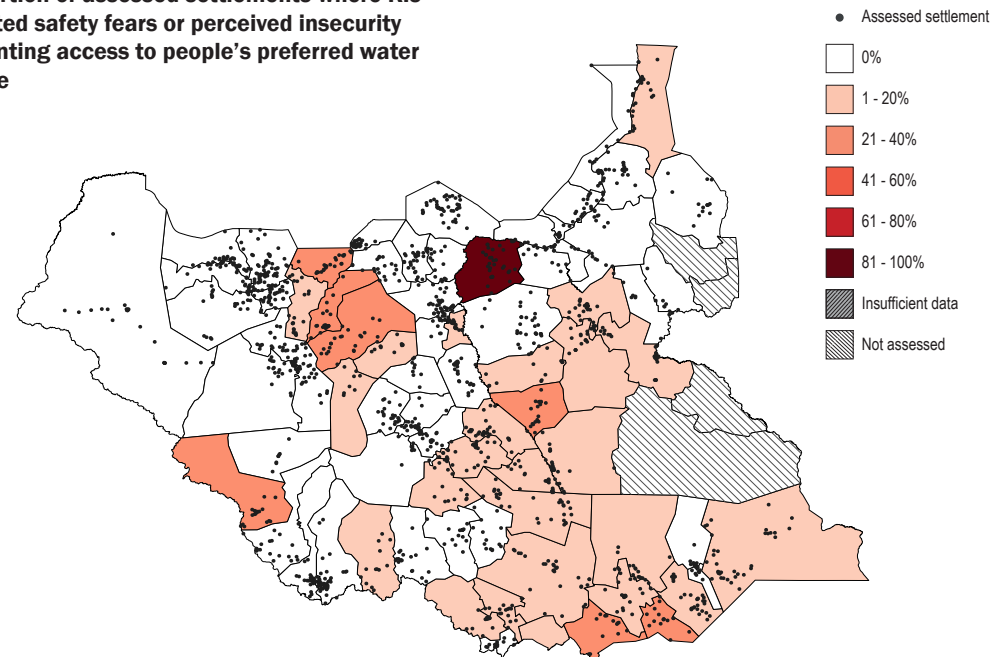
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

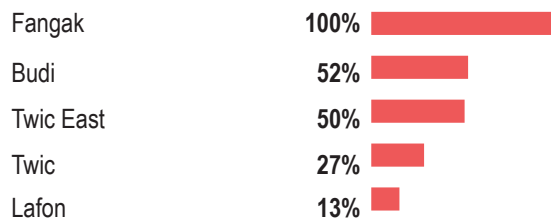


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



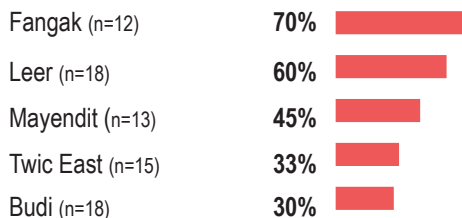
Insecurity: market services

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*

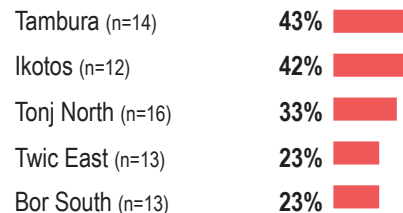
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



*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*

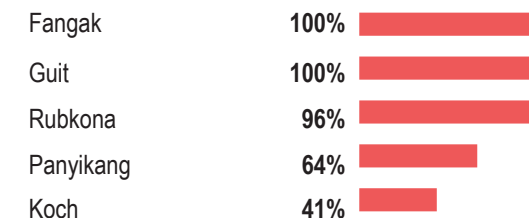
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people were unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons



*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 was shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection





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Housing, land and property issues

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

Maridi	60%	<div></div>
Renk	36%	<div></div>

*There were no other counties which met the observations threshold for reporting.

Landmines and unexploded ordnance

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

Manyo	25%	<div></div>
Lafon	11%	<div></div>
Torit	9%	<div></div>
Renk	7%	<div></div>

*Presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance was not reported in assessed settlements in other counties.

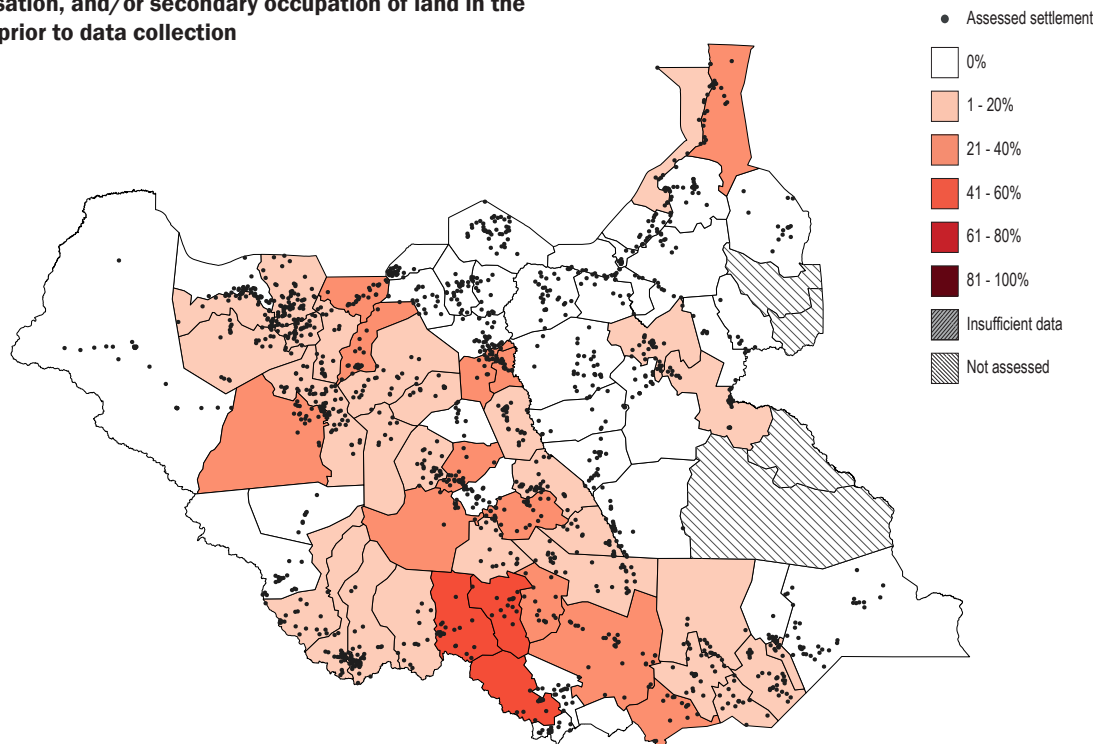
Dispute mechanisms

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

Community leader	58%	<div></div>
Local court	50%	<div></div>
Police	38%	<div></div>
Local government	23%	<div></div>
Religious leader	15%	<div></div>

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.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	29
2	Akobo	31
3	Aweil Centre	29
4	Aweil East	66
5	Aweil North	29
6	Aweil South	33
7	Aweil West	29
8	Awerial	20
9	Ayod	32
10	Baliet	16
11	Bor South	35
12	Budi	29
13	Canal/Pigi	15
14	Cueibet	24
15	Duk	11
16	Ezo	23
17	Fangak	33
18	Fashoda	20
19	Gogrial East	18
20	Gogrial West	21
21	Guit	19
22	Ibba	13
23	Ikotos	16
24	Juba	29
25	Jur River	54
26	Kajo-keji	22
27	Kapoeta East	36
28	Kapoeta North	14
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	33

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	18
32	Lainya	16
33	Leer	20
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	9
35	Maban	14
36	Magwi	13
37	Malakal	21
38	Manyo	19
39	Maridi	20
40	Mayendit	19
41	Mayom	20
42	Melut	32
43	Morobo	12
44	Mundri East	14
45	Mundri West	17
46	Mvolo	15
47	Nagero	8
48	Nyirol	27
49	Nzara	26
50	Panyijjar	30
51	Panyikang	11
52	Pariang	44
53	Raja	26
54	Renk	28
55	Rubkona	26
56	Rumbek Centre	24
57	Rumbek East	22
58	Rumbek North	9
59	Tambura	21
60	Terekeka	31

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	11
62	Tonj North	23
63	Tonj South	8
64	Torit	23
65	Twic	24
66	Twic East	20
67	Ulang	8
68	Uror	16
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	9
71	Yambio	39
72	Yei	18
73	Yirol East	32
74	Yirol West	31