



# South Sudan - Protection

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 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):

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- Persons who remain 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 aggregated<sup>1</sup> 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 December 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1786** Key informants interviewed

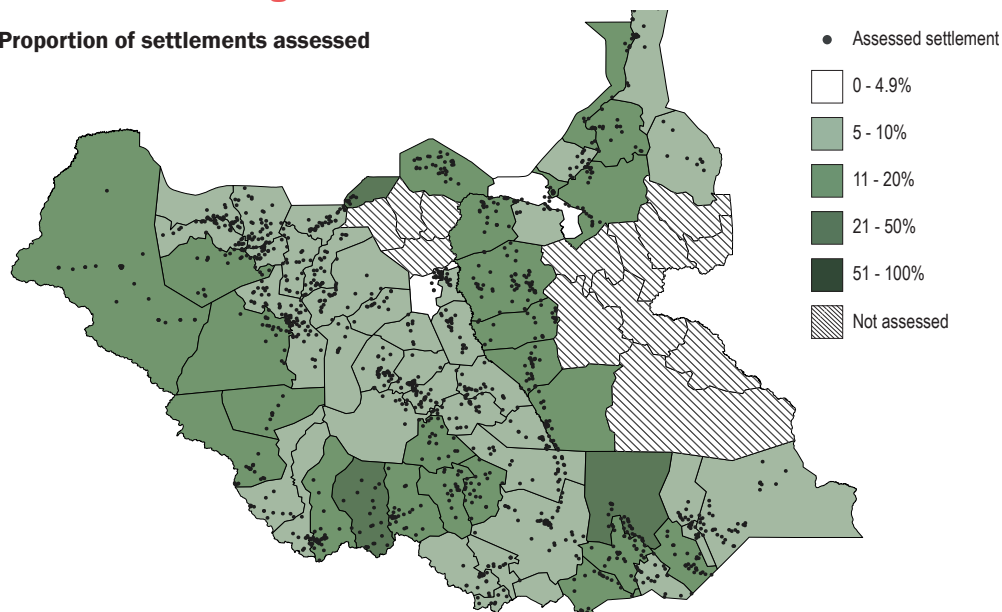
**1518** Settlements assessed

**65** Counties assessed

**63** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>2</sup>

### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed

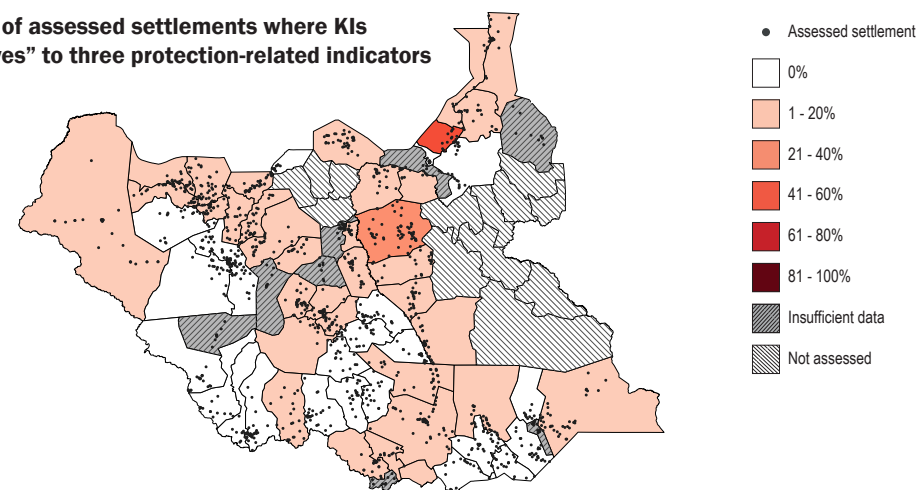


<sup>1</sup> During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus or report "don't know" are recoded as NA thus lowering subset sizes. Additionally, unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>2</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.

### 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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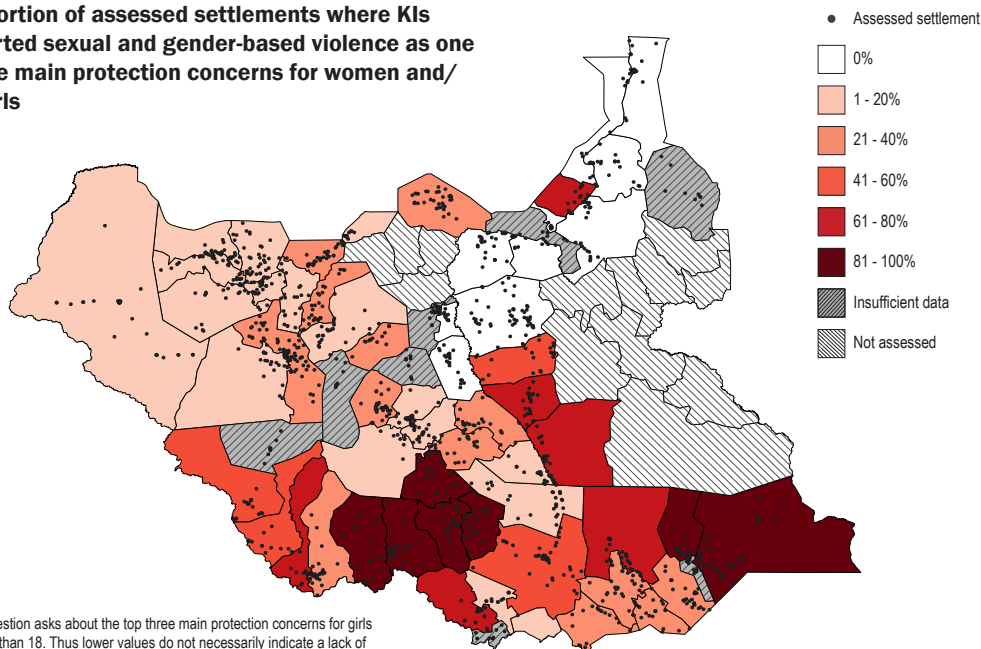
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### Sexual and gender based violence

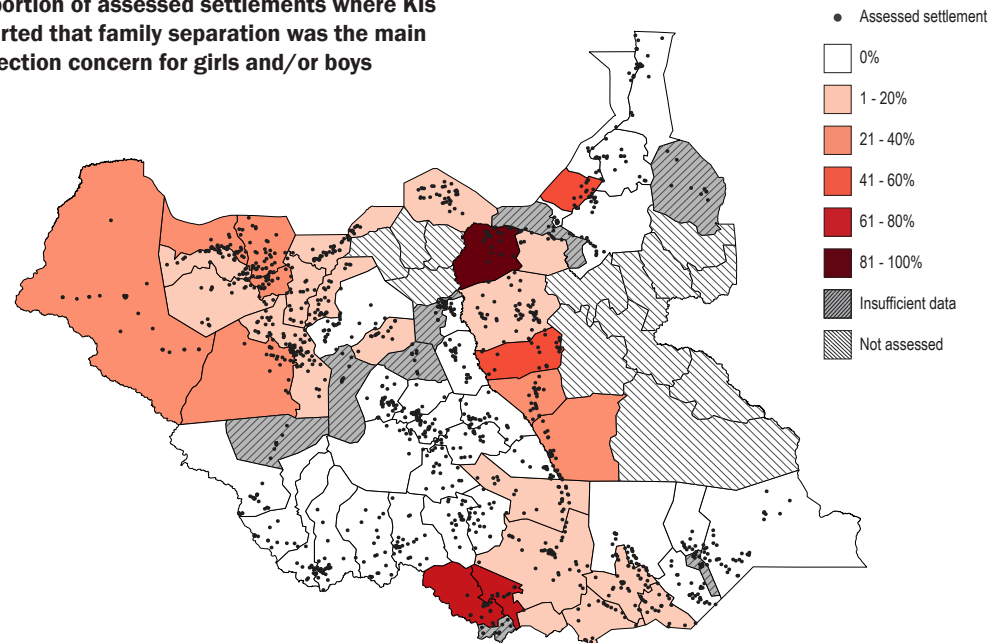
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women and/or girls



\*This question asks about the top three main protection concerns for girls younger than 18. Thus lower values do not necessarily indicate a lack of SGBV concerns

### 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

Top five 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

Fashoda	56%	<div></div>
Yei	55%	<div></div>
Fangak	47%	<div></div>
Awerial	41%	<div></div>
Juba	29%	<div></div>

Top five 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

Fashoda	56%	<div></div>
Yei	36%	<div></div>
Juba	21%	<div></div>
Bor South	19%	<div></div>
Maridi	15%	<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	45%	<div></div>
Fashoda	44%	<div></div>
Yirol West	33%	<div></div>
Fangak	29%	<div></div>
Awerial	18%	<div></div>

Top five 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

Yei	45%	<div></div>
Fashoda	38%	<div></div>
Yirol West	29%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	28%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	21%	<div></div>



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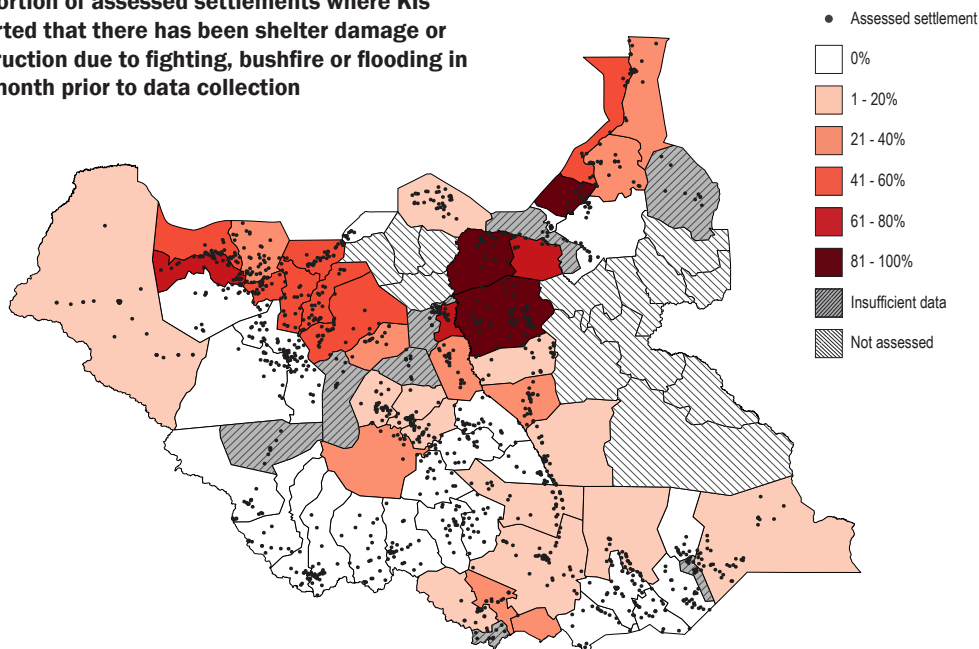
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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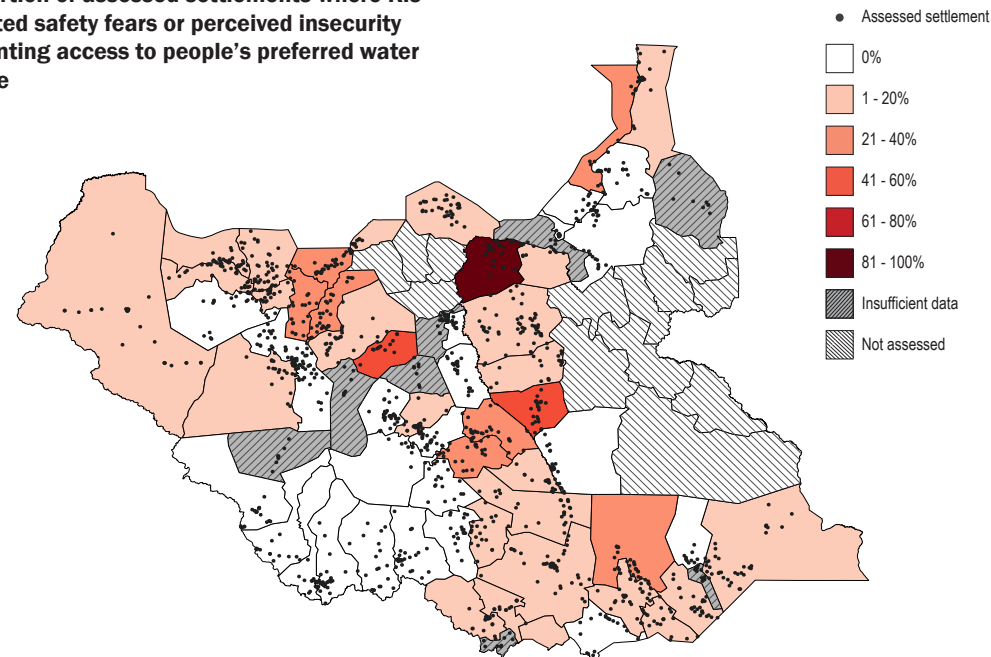
December 2022

### 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

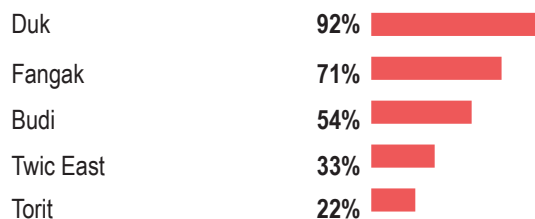


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



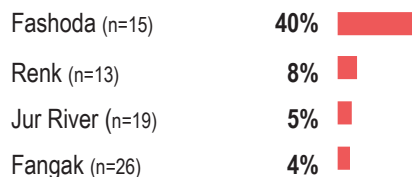
### Insecurity: market services

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict as a barrier to accessing the nearest functional market



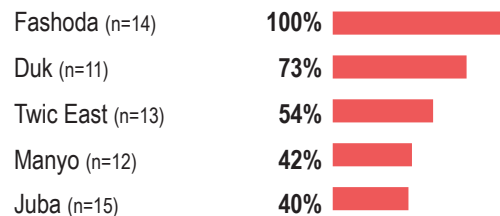
### Insecurity: education services\*

Counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



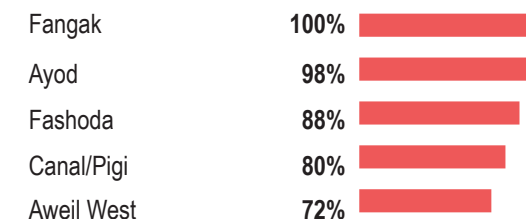
### Insecurity: livelihoods\*

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



### 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



\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported no access to a walkable education service.

\*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.



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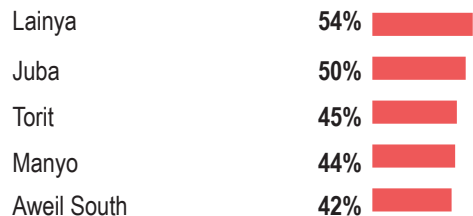
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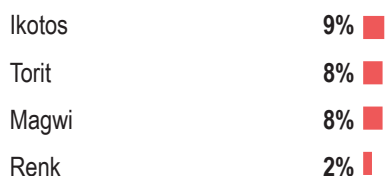
### Housing, land and property issues

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

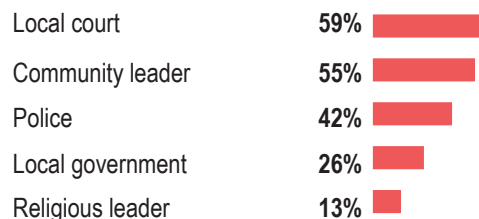
Four counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance in the last 3 months prior to data collection\*



\*This data was collected in November 2022.

### Dispute mechanisms

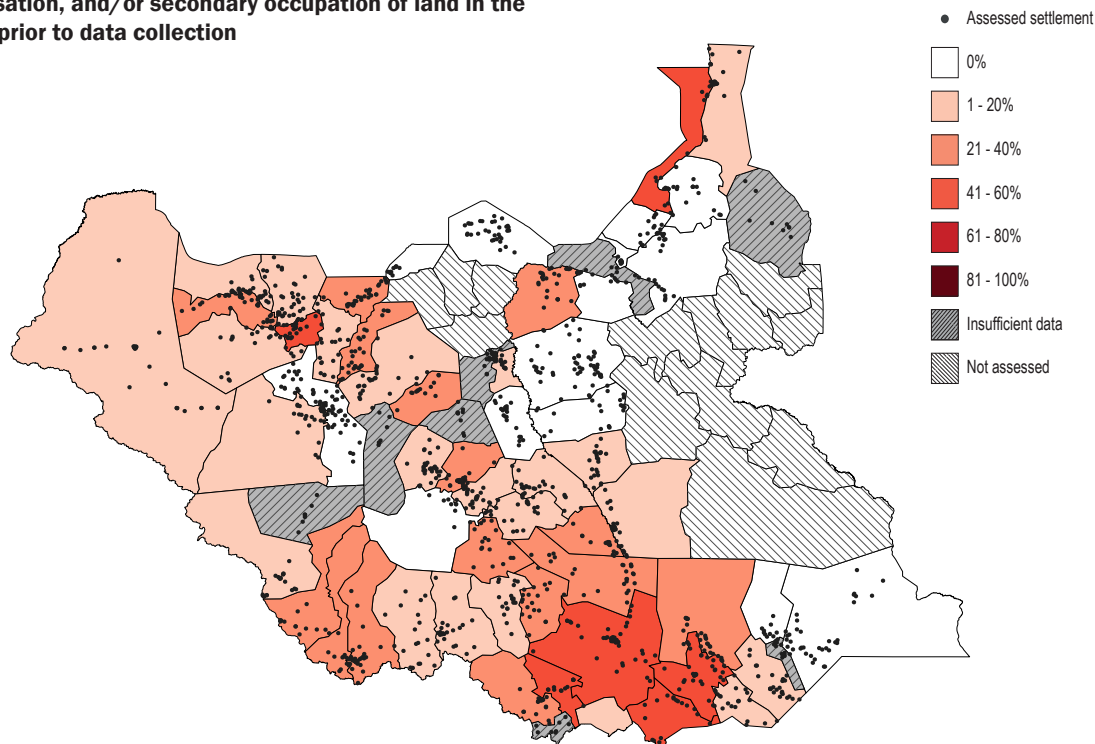
Top five most commonly reported actors that most people go to when faced with disputes, crimes, or other problems, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



\*This data was collected in October 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



### Definitions<sup>3</sup>

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.

<sup>3</sup>Definitions are from the Housing, Land and Property Technical Working Group, South Sudan.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	11
2	Aweil Centre	23
3	Aweil East	41
4	Aweil North	27
5	Aweil South	22
6	Aweil West	33
7	Awerial	17
8	Ayod	56
9	Baliet	18
10	Bor South	42
11	Budi	28
12	Canal/Pigi	10
13	Cueibet	30
14	Duk	20
15	Ezo	14
16	Fangak	34
17	Fashoda	16
18	Gogrial East	30
19	Gogrial West	21
20	Ibba	20
21	Ikotos	23
22	Juba	42
23	Jur River	57
24	Kajo-keji	19
25	Kapoeta East	36
26	Kapoeta North	14
27	Kapoeta South	7
28	Lafon	28
29	Lainya	13
30	Leer	18

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Maban	8
32	Magwi	17
33	Malakal	14
34	Manyo	16
35	Maridi	26
36	Mayendit	18
37	Melut	23
38	Morobo	8
39	Mundri East	21
40	Mundri West	20
41	Mvolo	18
42	Nagero	8
43	Nzara	13
44	Panyijiar	25
45	Panyikang	5
46	Pariang	33
47	Raja	37
48	Renk	29
49	Rumbek Centre	27
50	Rumbek East	26
51	Rumbek North	9
52	Tambura	19
53	Terekeka	25
54	Tonj East	13
55	Tonj North	27
56	Tonj South	7
57	Torit	33
58	Twic	34
59	Twic East	24
60	Wau	46

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Wulu	11
62	Yambio	36
63	Yei	22
64	Yirol East	26
65	Yirol West	24