



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 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 visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs 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 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 November 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2347 Key informants interviewed

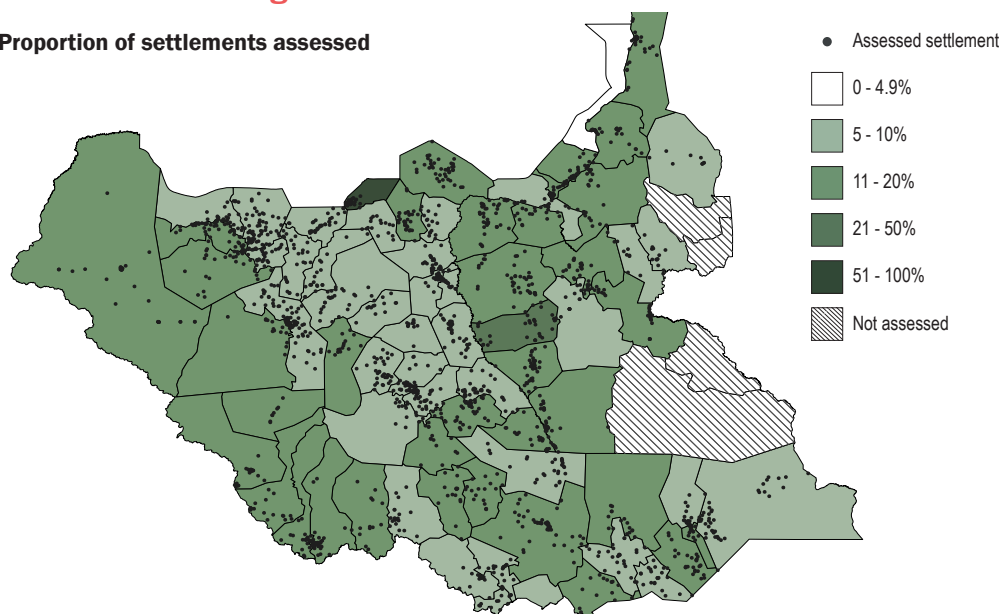
1972 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

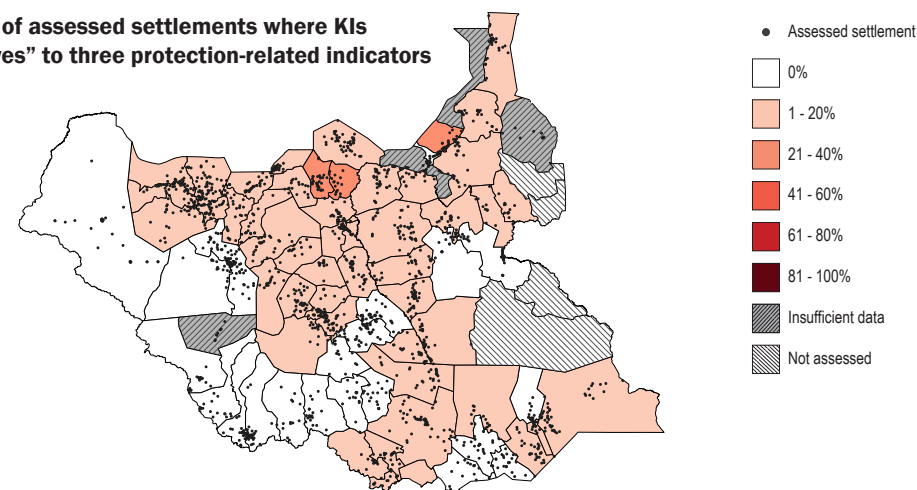
Assessment coverage

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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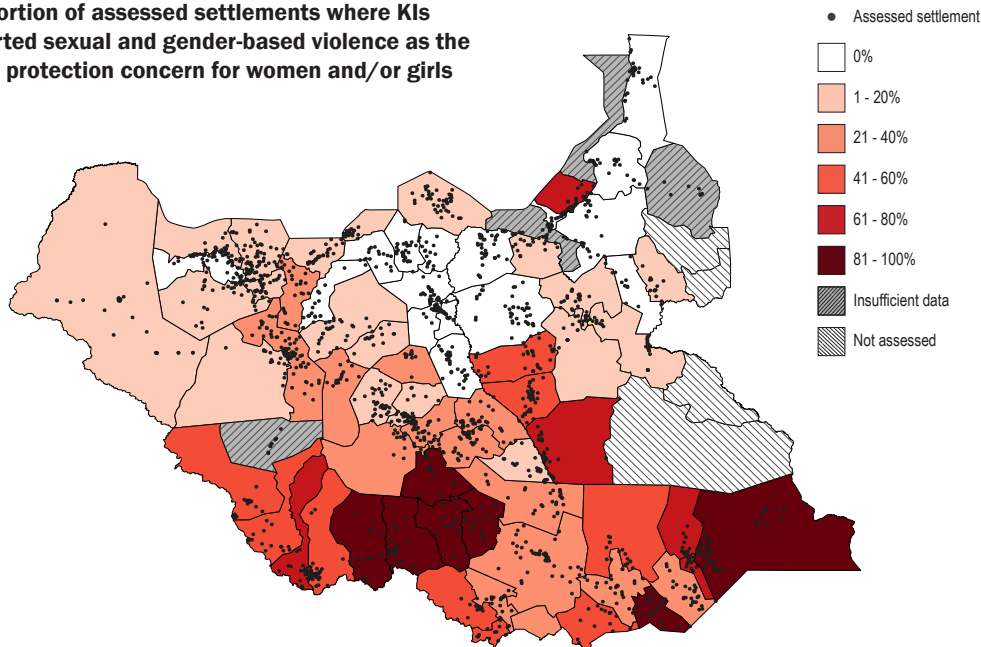
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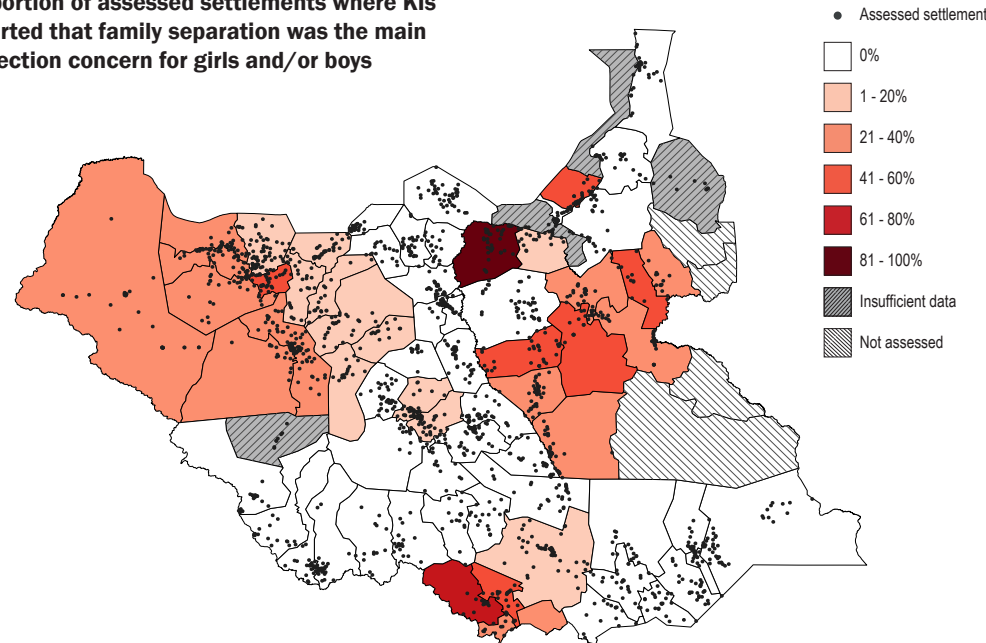
Sexual and gender based violence

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

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	76%	
Yei	40%	
Lainya	32%	
Yirol East	25%	
Awerial	24%	

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	44%	
Lainya	41%	
Mvolo	33%	
Morobo	27%	
Yei	20%	

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

Fashoda	44%	
Kapoeta South	36%	
Yirol East	22%	
Kapoeta North	17%	
Yei	15%	

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

Kapoeta North	33%	
Duk	30%	
Fashoda	28%	
Kapoeta South	27%	
Kapoeta East	27%	



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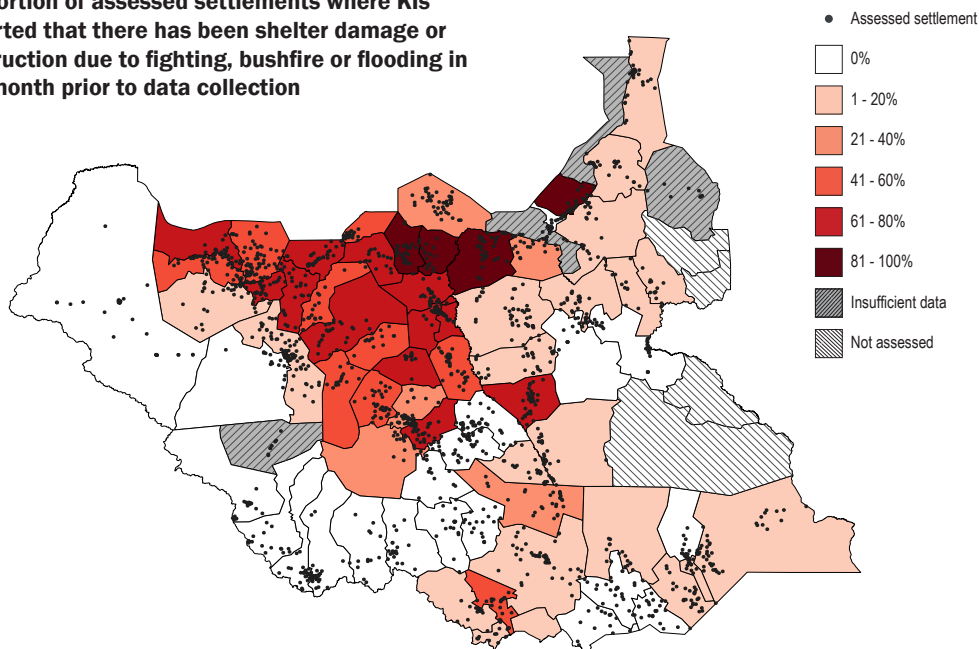
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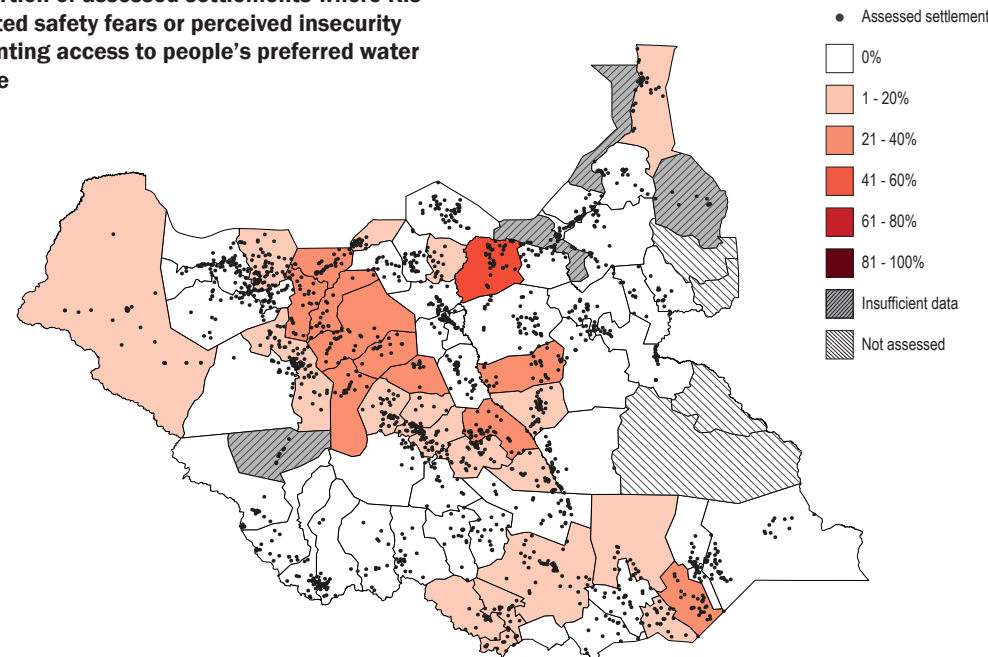
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

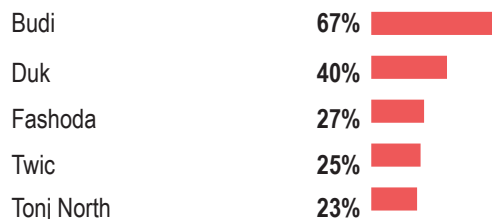


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



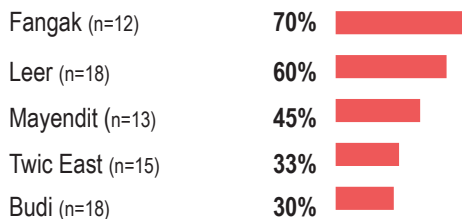
Insecurity: market services

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*

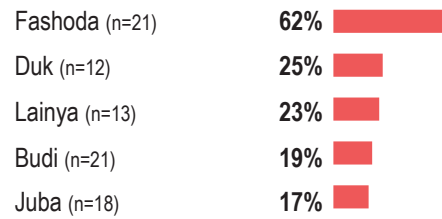
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



*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*

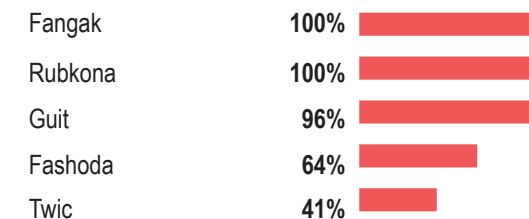
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people were unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons



*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

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

Rumbek East	52%	<div></div>
Rumbek Center	51%	<div></div>
Yambio	48%	<div></div>
Twic	43%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	42%	<div></div>

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*

Ikotos	9%	<div></div>
Torit	8%	<div></div>
Magwi	8%	<div></div>
Renk	2%	<div></div>

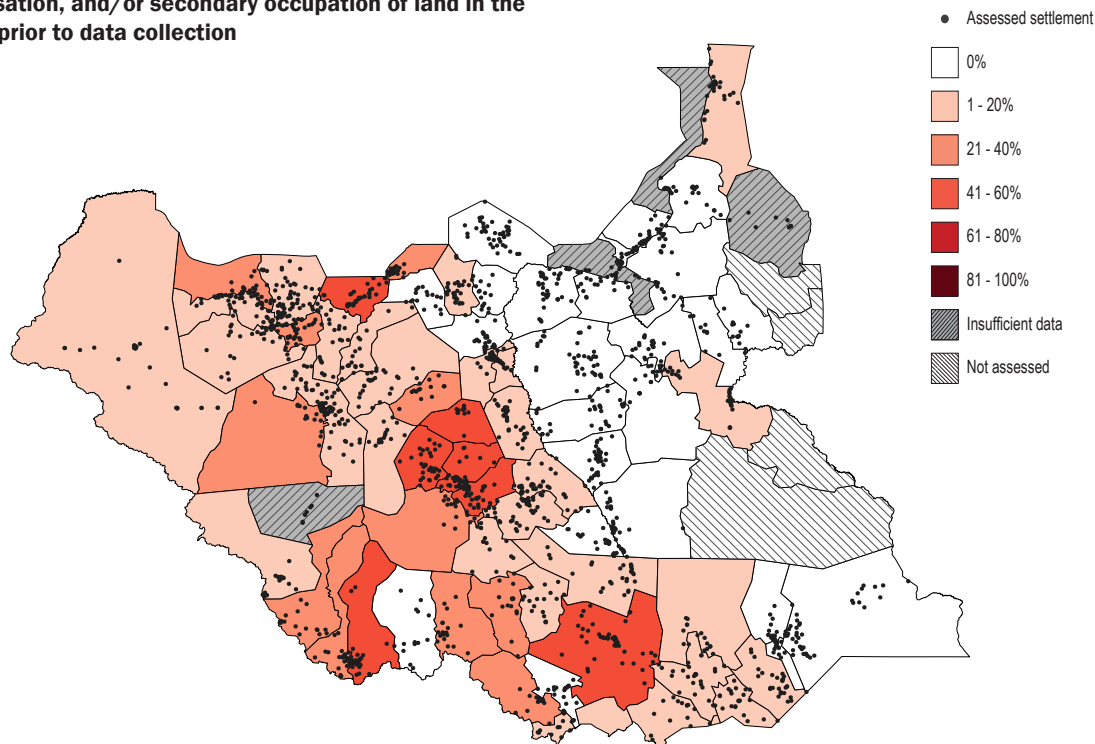
Dispute mechanisms

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

Local court	59%	<div></div>
Community leader	55%	<div></div>
Police	42%	<div></div>
Local government	26%	<div></div>
Religious leader	13%	<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.

*This data was collected in July 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	28
2	Akobo	31
3	Aweil Centre	33
4	Aweil East	70
5	Aweil North	25
6	Aweil South	28
7	Aweil West	44
8	Awerial	25
9	Ayod	46
10	Baliet	23
11	Bor South	52
12	Budi	29
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	33
15	Duk	30
16	Ezo	20
17	Fangak	43
18	Fashoda	25
19	Gogrial East	20
20	Gogrial West	25
21	Guit	17
22	Ibba	14
23	Ikotos	23
24	Juba	49
25	Jur River	59
26	Kajo-keji	27
27	Kapoeta East	44
28	Kapoeta North	18
29	Kapoeta South	11
30	Koch	26

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	17
32	Lainya	22
33	Leer	21
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	12
35	Maban	9
36	Magwi	15
37	Malakal	22
38	Manyo	4
39	Maridi	22
40	Mayendit	22
41	Mayom	17
42	Melut	31
43	Morobo	11
44	Mundri East	17
45	Mundri West	18
46	Mvolo	15
47	Nagero	8
48	Nyirrol	31
49	Nzara	23
50	Panyijjar	36
51	Panyikang	9
52	Pariang	43
53	Raja	39
54	Renk	40
55	Rubkona	33
56	Rumbek Centre	35
57	Rumbek East	31
58	Rumbek North	12
59	Tambura	26
60	Terekeka	27

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	13
62	Tonj North	27
63	Tonj South	15
64	Torit	25
65	Twic	35
66	Twic East	36
67	Ulang	11
68	Uror	12
69	Wau	46
70	Wulu	14
71	Yambio	33
72	Yei	20
73	Yirol East	36
74	Yirol West	46